

EUREKA!

THE JOURNAL OF MINING COLLECTIBLES

Issue 24



October 1997



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General Information

SUBSCRIPTION POLICY: *EUREKA!* is published quarterly (January, April, July, October). Subscriptions are accepted for one year at a time. Price is \$25 per annum in the US, \$35 overseas. Back issues are available for \$8 US, and \$9 overseas delivery. May be purchased for \$6 at Eastern U.S. Reunion. A subscription form is included in the Fall issue. Requests should be mailed to: **Todd Town, 38 Agazzi Terrace, Globe, AZ 85501.**

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EUREKA!

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

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

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Front Cover: Hansen Mfg. Co. trademark. "The trademark is a portrait of one Earl Steder of Chicago, Illinois and has been continuously used in the business of the corporation since March 1923." (Paul Kouts). Thanks to Steve Loftin for submitting this illustration from his art studio.



Behind The Scenes

The Puddler

J. Scott Altenbach tells us about the lost art of hand drilling and the related artifacts he has collected underground. What the reader may not know is how the idea for such an article came to be. It started with a heated argument between Dave Johnson and Errol Christman. Watching these two guys get worked up is a true spectator sport. The item of contention was the word "puddler". Some collectible tobacco tins bear the "Miner's and Puddlers" logo, yet few collectors knew just what a puddler was. Dave Johnson wrote an article for Eureka in which he provided some documentation describing a puddler as an iron worker who stirred up molten metal into a big gelatinous glob.

Errol just couldn't let that young know-it-all get away with it! He was certain that the "puddler" was a hand-driller's assistant who poured water into the drill hole...after all, Errol is a miner, and he should know. Besides, the tobacco tin depicts a miner drilling!

Scott, like the rest of us, is wisely careful not to address the issue of who may be right, but his great knowledge of hand drilling was evident in a Mining-Collect internet post. We were impressed with that and asked if he could do the great article that begins this issue.

The Hunter's Special

The Hunter's Special carbide cap lamp is addressed once again in this issue. This rare lamp resembling a Justrite XRAY surfaced at the Spring collector's reunion in Colorado

when Bernie Haynes produced just such a lamp. So similar was this lamp to other Justrites, that everyone Bernie showed it to assured him with confidence that it was indeed a Justrite product. That just touched a nerve in poor Bernie...how could his beautiful Bentley of a lamp be blasphemed as a mere Chevy?

Now, in this issue, John Foster has submitted some hunting & trapping catalogs showing the Hunter's Special side-by-side with other Justrite items marketed to outdoorsmen. I wish we could have reproduced all of the carbide lamps in the catalogs he sent. There was even a Justrite carbide camp stove.

Has the argument been settled? I'm sure not going to say, but Bernie may find some solace in all the publicity his lamp has generated!

That Time Again

Time for resubscription. The forms are enclosed, and we're still \$25 per year. Dave Johnson is no longer treasurer, it's kind of a "burnout" job, and he has had enough. Todd Town and his wife Tina will take over as treasurers in addition to their regular job of having the magazine printed. The hardest part of the job is dealing with late subscribers who don't resubscribe until well after the first printing. Instead of being included with the mass mailing, the treasurer must dig out the issue, get an envelope, get a stamp write the address, and mail it. It doesn't sound too bad, but there are so many who *do* subscribe late, that it becomes a bit of a hassle. If we're not going to burn Todd out, it would be immensely helpful to resubscribe before the January mailing.

Hand Drilling: The Record From Western Mines

by J. Scott Altenbach

The techniques and technology for hand drilling of shot holes for blasting in hard rock evolved over the years and varied with the kind of rock drilled and the past experiences of the drillers. Their ingenuity, zeal, and financial backing no doubt contributed as well. The record left behind in Western mines is an interesting one and tells a story about the day to day work, somewhat different from that told in the accounts and old photographs of the great hand drilling contests around the turn of the century. Although machine drilling began replacing hand drilling in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, hand drilling was well suited for some situations. A good example was the small operation where output did not warrant the purchase of costly drilling and air pumping machinery Steele, 1927). It is still practiced in many third world countries.

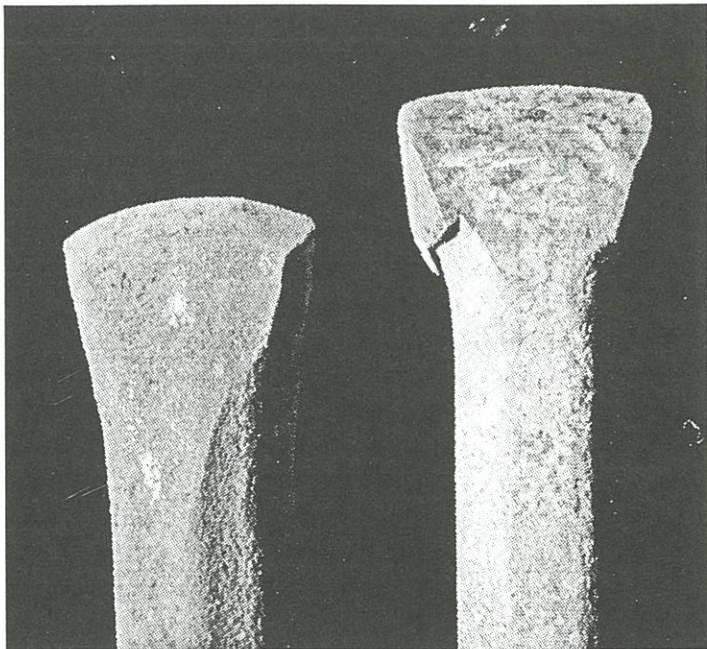


Figure 1. 7/8 in. stock starter (or bull) steels with upset ends (L) beautifully forged and sharp and (R) more crudely forged and dulled. Both cutting edges about 1 1/4 in. across. (cir. 1890).

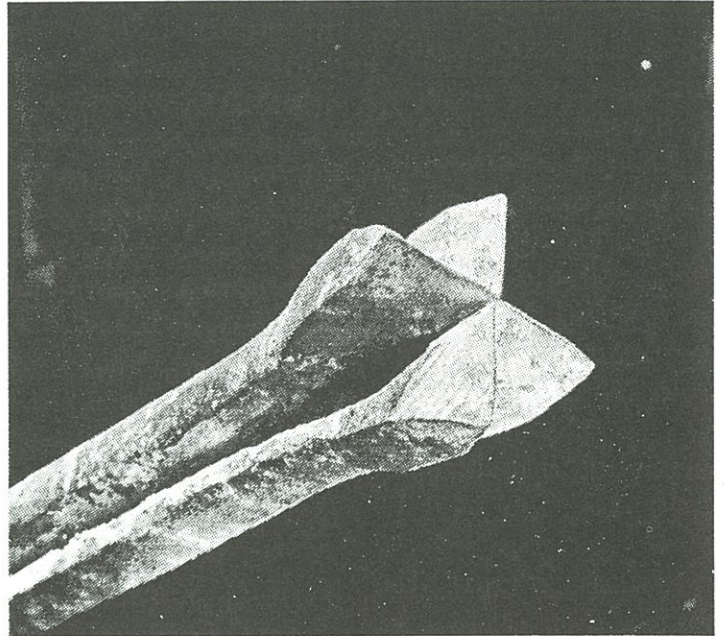


Figure 2. Steel for early pneumatic drill. "Star" or "X" bit, (2 1/16 in. cutting edge) forged from 1 3/8 in. "cruciform" steel stock. (cir. 1900)

The hand drills left, or lost, in Western mines from the 1870's well into this century were forged from solid octagonal steel stock most commonly 7/8 in. across the flat. Somewhat less common was 3/4 in. and 1 in. although the stock was available from 5/8 to 2 in. (Ihlseng, 1901). The slightly curved or straight cutting edge was a simple chisel configuration (Figs. 1, 4-8). The "star" or "X" configuration (Fig. 2), although used with the early steam or pneumatic drills well back in the nineteenth century was more difficult to forge without a "swage" and was not commonly seen in hand drills until well into the twentieth century. The forging, hardening and tempering of the chisel configuration could be quickly done by a mine blacksmith and required only forge, hammer, anvil, water and skill. In practiced hands it was a highly effective drilling tool. Moils (Fig. 3), forged from drill steel, are fre-

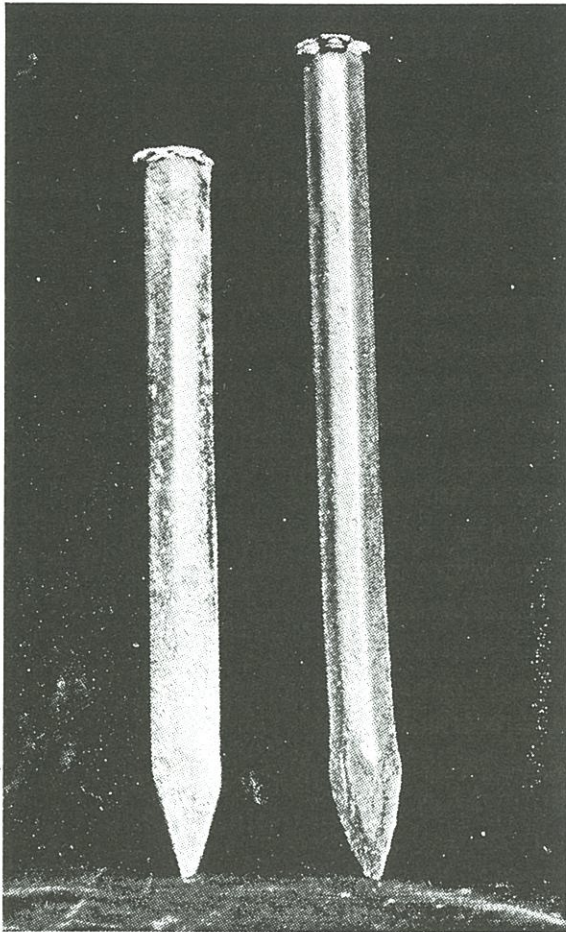


Figure 3. Moils forged from 7/8 in. octagonal drill steel.

quently found in old workings and even confused with hand drills. They have pointed, pyramid tips and were used to chip away rock in forming depressions for timber, called hitches, (Ihlseng, 1901) or for chipping thin seams of ore.

Hand drilling, at least in contests, was qualified as single jacking (single hand drilling), where one man held and turned the steel, changed it at intervals and struck with about a four pound hammer (single jack) or double jacking (double hand drilling), where one man (the "shaker" or "holder") held and turned the steel while another, the "hammersman" struck with a heavier eight to ten pound hammer (double jack) held in both hands. In contests, double hand

drilling was further qualified as "straightaway" where the hammersman struck for the full 15 minutes and "change" where the two men traded roles, and changed drill steel, at one minute intervals. In day to day practice over an eight to twelve hour shift, I suspect the fine qualifications were somewhat blurred.

The curved edge on the "bull" or starter steel was suited for starting the hole and was sometimes "upset", that is the end diameter of the shaft increased before the chisel bit was forged (Fig. 1), and sharpened, by hammer alone. The upsetting allowed more steel to be worked into support for the cutting edge as opposed to simply flattening out the drill end. The workmanship on many qualifies as genuine folk art. The chisel bits on successive "changes" became narrower (by 1/32 in. to over 1/8 in.), generally less curved, and the steel longer (Fig. 4). Preferences varied and some entire sets of steel had uniformly curved (Fig. 5), or sometimes uniformly straight (Fig. 6), cutting edges. Although mining textbooks from around the turn of the century qualify reasons for more or less curvature of the cutting edge, I suspect the experience of the drillers and blacksmiths dictated the cutting edge configuration. When the cutting edge dulled (more important the sides of the cutting edge), the progress slowed and worse, the drill was prone to becoming stuck or "fitchered" in the hole. Al-

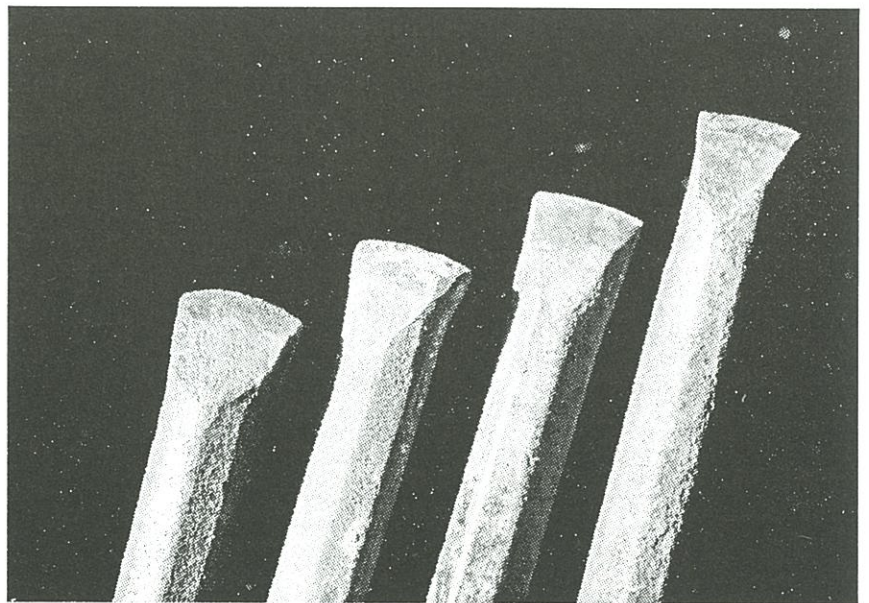


Figure 4. A set of four 7/8 in. stock drills found together in old workings. L to R. starter steel (1 3/16 in. cutting edge) and three changes (1 1/8 in., slightly over 1 1/16 in., and 1 in. cutting edges) (all cir. 1880).

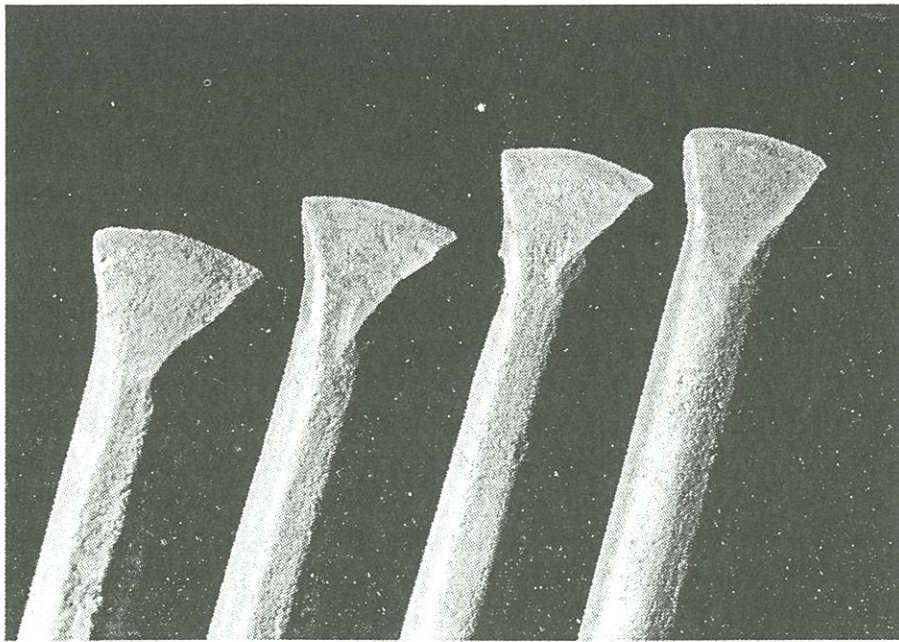


Figure 5. A set of four, 7/8 in. stock, drills found together in old workings. All have slightly curved cutting edges. L to R. starter steel and three changes. (cir. 1890).

though steel was changed at one minute intervals in the drilling contests, the entire set of steels to drill one hole, occasionally found together in old workings, are often dulled to nonfunction (Fig. 7) and comprise only three to six "changes" (Fig. 8). The depth of hand drilled holes certainly correlates with rock "drillability", the size of the heading and probably the ratio of drillers to blacksmiths. Eighteen in. (as observed from the edges of blasted holes on the rib and back in old workings) is common, 24 in. less so and 30 in. is unusual.

The evidence in old workings in arid regions illustrates many holes were drilled slightly upward (e.g. trim holes on the rib which did not necessarily have to be). The dusty fine drill cuttings could steadily be removed from these holes by vigorous pumping of the steel as it was turned (about 1/8 turn) between hammer blows or by periodic scraping with a hole spoon or a swab stick (a sharpened, green stick that was pounded on the end to create a "brush"

which would remove drill cuttings, see Fig. 9). The greater the inclination, the easier the cuttings fell out. However, lifter holes had to be drilled slightly down as did at least one of the holes in a three hole pyramid cut (a cut is the group of holes in the center of the face which are shot first and which blast out a cavity to which successive holes break when shot). Two of the holes in a four hole pyramid cut and all the holes in a shaft or winze sinking round were drilled down. Dry cuttings in a down hole will slow progress after only a few strokes if not removed (Ihlseng, 1901; Peele, 1927). The options are to remove them every few strokes with a hole spoon or a swab stick or to drill

wet The evidence from many of the old workings suggests that down holes were typically drilled wet and again, there were options. One is to use a "little" water and lift the steel between hammer blows enough to make the cuttings into a thick mud that will stick to the



Figure 6. Set of three, 7/8 in. stock, drills found together in old workings which have straight cutting edges and no upsetting before forging. (cir. late 1890's)

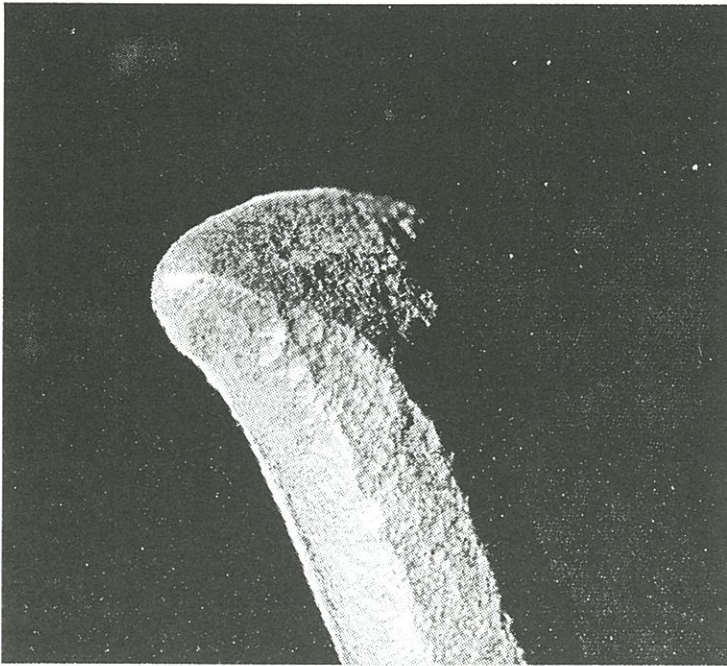
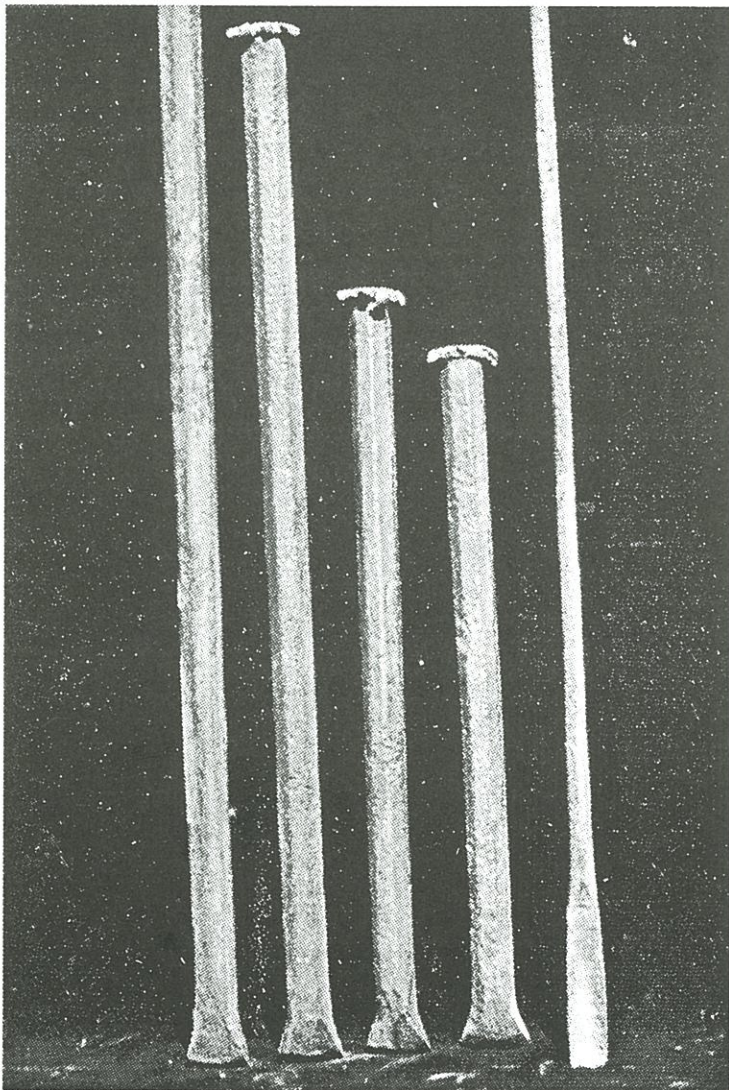


Figure 7. Starter steel, 7/8 in. stock, with 1 7/16 in. cutting edge, probably upset before forming, and badly dulled. (cir. 1890).



steel. The steel was withdrawn at frequent intervals and the mud scraped or knocked off. Some care was required since the mud will quickly thicken into a cement that will fitcher a steel quite nicely. This option may well have been a near requirement in dry mines in dry regions where water had to be hauled great distances to the mine or deep into the workings. Another option is to use "more" water and pump the steel between hammer blows enough to mix and continu-

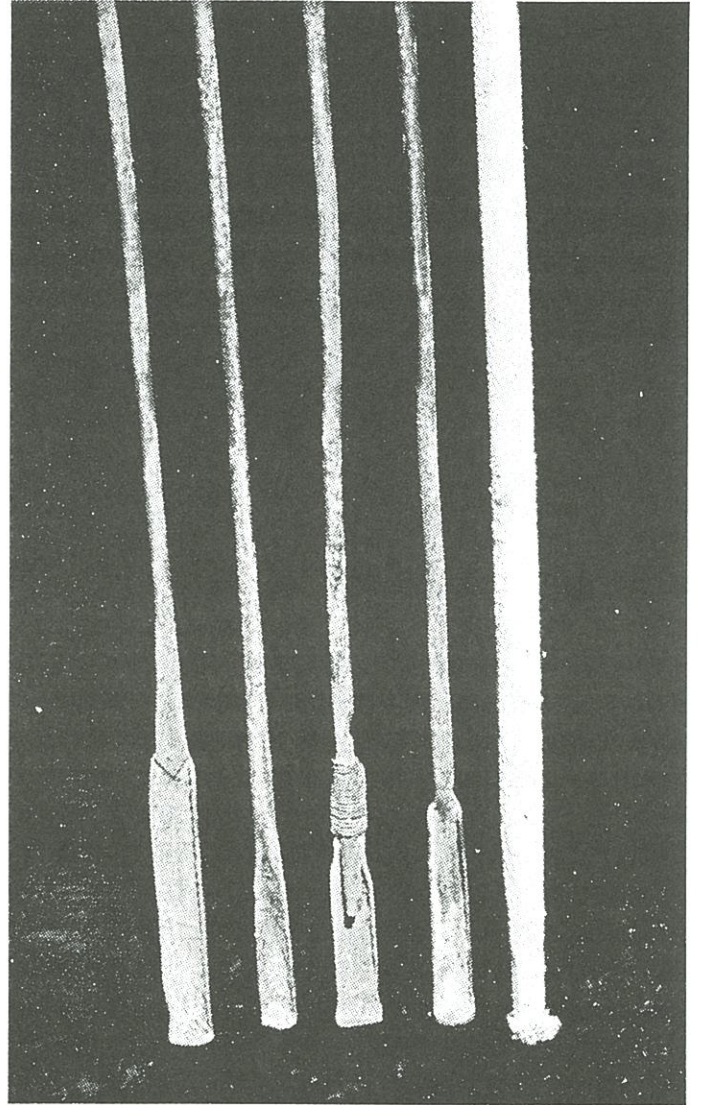


Figure 8. R to L. Hole spoon and full set of four drills found together in old workings. Steel changes are 7/8 in stock and 14.5, 16, 21 and 31 in. long. (cir. 1890)

Figure 9. L to R. Four hole spoons and a swab stick (made from a 3/4 in. round wood stick and white from drill cuttings). Ends of the hole spoons have been forge welded to the handles. Third from left has been broken and repaired with wire. (cir. 1880-1900).

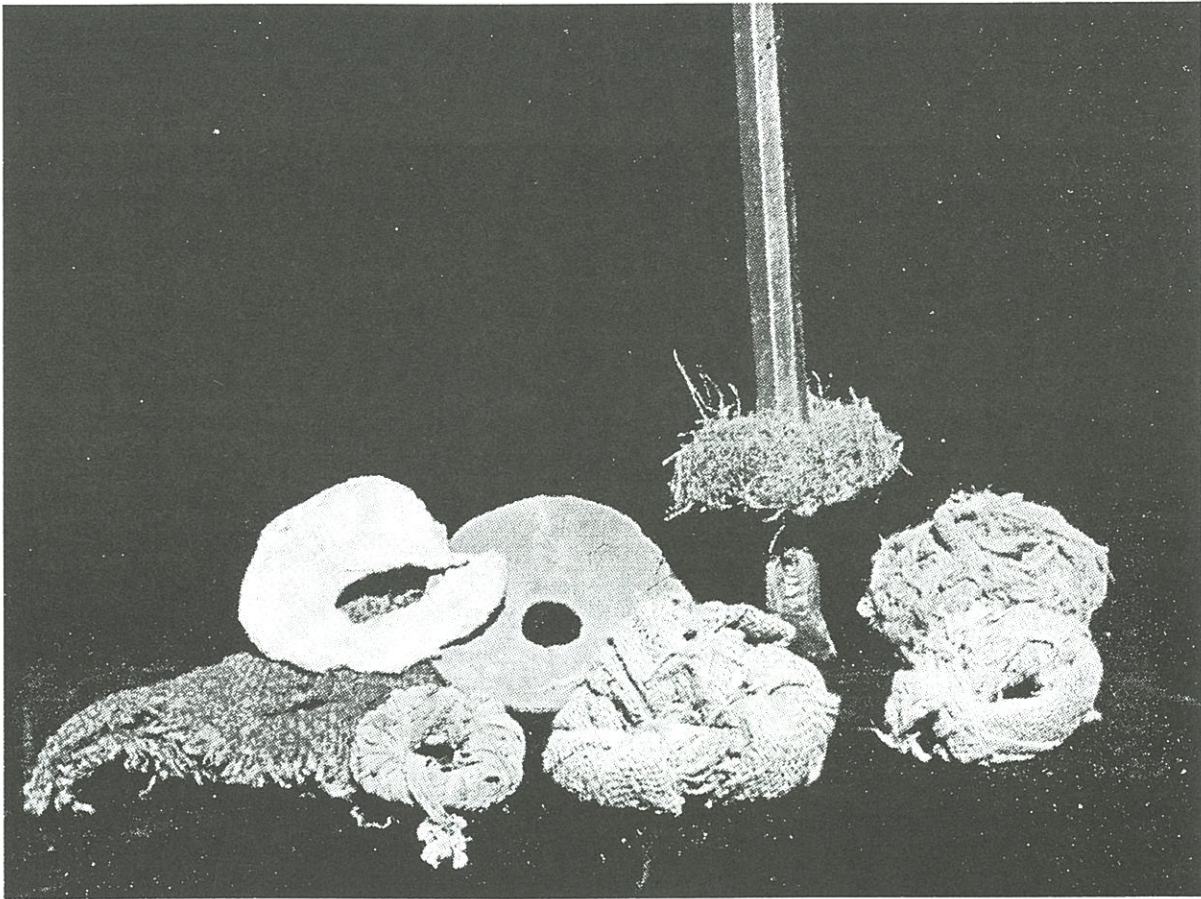
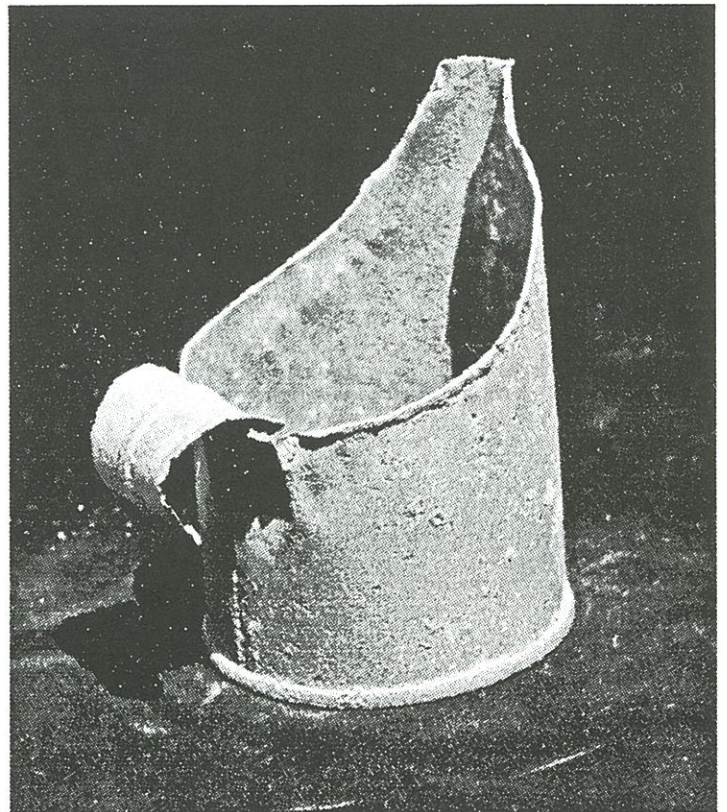


Figure 10. "Puddler's equipment". Clockwise from Left. Splash guards made from flat burlap, leather, flat red rubber, hemp fiber (on 7/8 in. steel) rolled burlap, coarse cotton fabric, rolled burlap, cotton fabric. (all cir. 1880-1890)

ally eject a thinner mud. This is the technique generally used in the old time, as well as modern, drilling contests.

The splatter of wet drill cuttings for 15 minutes in a hand drilling contest is "manly" and tolerable but would be less so for an entire shift. A nearly universal innovation, evidenced in the old workings and described in nineteenth and early twentieth century correspondence school books on mining (ICS Reference Library #149), was the use of splash guards (Fig. 10). Made from rope fibers, rags, burlap, flat rubber, canvas, leather, grass or almost anything that could be slipped over the steel at the hole collar, they minimized the splatter and loss of precious water on the first few strokes if you went the "little" water route. If you went the "more" water route, they minimized the splatter on every stroke. Little "pitchers" cut from old cans (Fig. 11), found in the workings, were very likely used to pour water into the holes as they were drilled. The example shown is a superb design which will

Figure 11. "Pitcher" cut from a can, 3 7/8 in. high. (cir. 1880-1890)



pour water into a declined hole on a vertical face or direct it perfectly into a vertical hole. The syrup cans found so commonly in old workings very likely served a similar function, as well as to transport water to the working area. Swab sticks or hole spoons were used to give the hole a periodic or final cleaning before loading.

When you first heft the four pound single jack (Fig. 12) it seems oddly out of balance and the handle seems fragile in comparison to modern hammers. You realize after you use it that it was not designed to be swung with furious, rapid blows but steadily, letting the mass of the more steadily accelerated head do the work. The delicate handle is likewise designed to allow the hammer to spring back from the steel after impact to minimize the effort required in the recovery stroke. Again the mining textbooks of the time (ICS Reference Library #149) describe how the experienced single hand driller could be distinguished from the novice by the way he used this spring to his advantage and did not rapidly tire.

Although typical double jacks, or double hand hammers (Fig. 12), are occasionally found in the old workings, more common are hammers of intermediate length and weight. These are often 4 to 8 pound hammers with handles between 16 and 24 inches. Too long, and often too heavy to be of use in single hand drilling, they are perfectly suited to double hand drilling in the low, narrow headings where use of larger hammers with longer handles would be nearly impossible.

The old time drillers must have been unimaginably tough by today's standards (try swinging a four lb. hammer at a sustained 50 blows a minute for several hours) but they had to have their tricks to do what they did, hour after hour, day after day. At the rate the old mines are being blasted and backfilled in the name of liability gin the guise of public safety), the tangible evidence of the skill and innovation of the nineteenth century miners will be

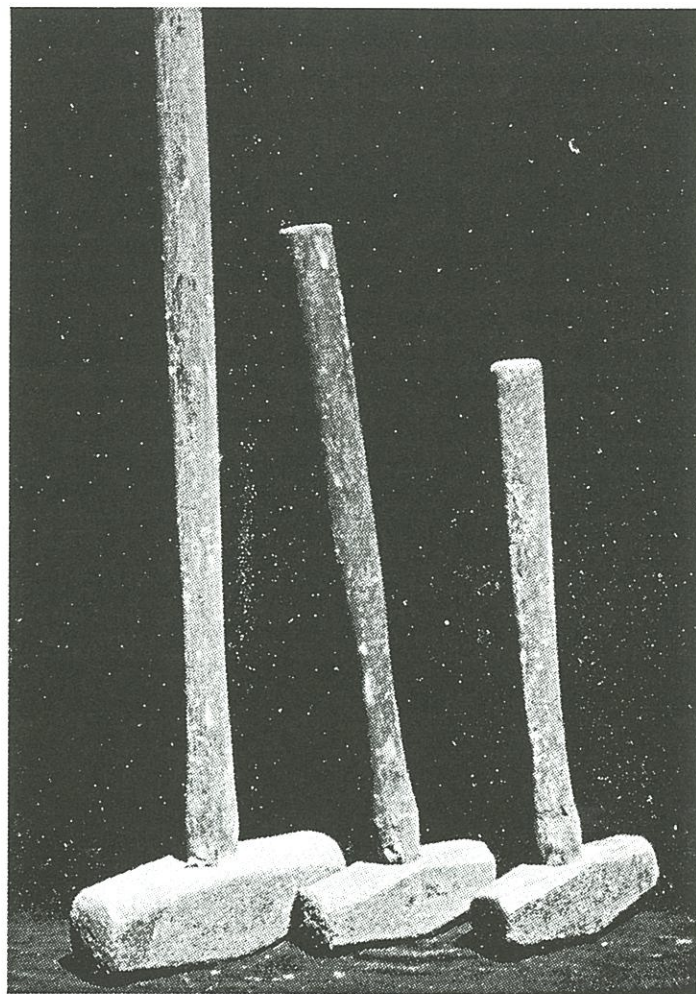


Figure 12. L to R. Ten lb double jack w/ 32 in. handle, 4 lb double jack w/ 16 in. handle, 4 lb single jack with 12.5 in. handle. (cir. 1880-1900)

entirely gone in a few short years. We would do well to reflect and appreciate, before we forget forever.

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Disaster At The Rolling Mill Mine Johnstown Pennsylvania

by Stephen R. Lindberg

Part 2, continued from January, 1997

The morning of Friday July 11, 1902 revealed to the residents of Johnstown the magnitude and grim reality of the Rolling Mill Mine explosion that had occurred the previous day. Gathered outside the mine entrance, wives and children searched for husbands and fathers. Parents awaited word as to whether their sons were among the living or dead.

“ Johnstown, July 11..... Patient sentinels stood at the entrance to the mine at 4 o'clock this morning. They were there when the (mine) cars slowly pulled out of the mine. They saw the determined, sad - faced men lift limp forms from the cars to the wagons, and observed one vehicle after another carry off the dead. Forty five bodies were first recovered from the chambers within the mine, yet the women still hoped that their missing husbands were not among the first arrivals. At that time they had no way of finding out. The face of every victim, if it escaped complete destruction, was mutilated or blackened beyond description..... where the features of a face were discernible the death mask was one of fright or horror” (Egan, 1902).

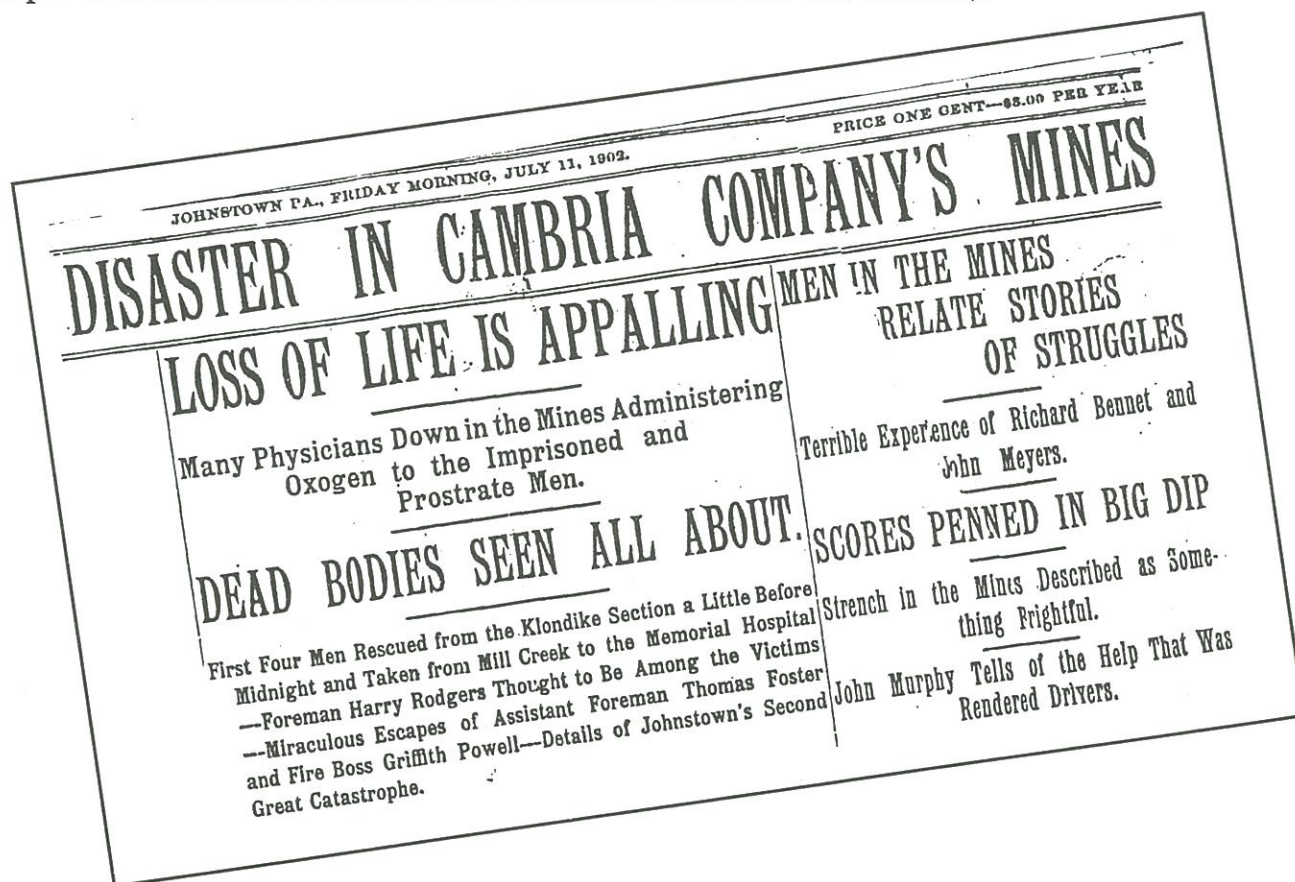
A temporary morgue had been set up on main street at the armory of Company 8, Fifth Regiment, and as bodies were recovered from the mine they were transported there in wagons and carts. The process of transporting and caring for the bodies was supervised by Mayor John Pendry, who was also an undertaker. Assisted by two dozen other undertakers, the victims were stretched out on large slanting boards extending from the seats of chairs to the floor.

“ The victims, as they were found in the mine, clothes torn and burned, flesh hanging from their hands, and in every unsightly condition imaginable, were stretched on the boards, stripped, washed and then covered with a white sheet..... One body is headless and the faces of three other victims were destroyed beyond recognition” (Egan, 1902).

By 9:00 that morning a large crowd numbering in the hundreds had gathered outside the armory, and it was necessary for the police to block their entrance into the building. Pendry had arranged the dead into several long rows with passable aisles between them, and at 10:00 the doors were opened to the crowd. Women and children of the miners swarmed into the room, searching through the bodies from one row to another.

“ Then followed a scene which has occurred only once before (referring to the great Johnstown flood of 1889) in the history of Johnstown. A plaintive cry broke from the agonizing stillness. The first woman to discover her husband's remains threw her arms about the corpse. In the Polish language she wailed in awful grief..... Her son she afterward found in another corner of the room..... he was 17 years old..... working in close proximity to his father” (Egan, 1902).

Blame for the cause of the mine explosion was to follow, and those representing both the company and miners sides were quick to voice their opinions. Cambria County Coroner E.L. Miller assisted in removing bodies from the mine to the armory. He announced that very morning that an inquest will proceed within a week, but would not hold such an inquest until the state mine inspectors have concluded their investigations. Officially, he made no immediate effort to ascertain the cause of the explosion, but stated that it resulted from "The carelessness of an ignorant Slavish miner who entered a gas - filled chamber with a safety lamp not in repair" (Egan, 1902). Patrick Dolan, president of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers, was quick to counter such comments, (although his statements don't appear to help mend the rash of ethnic slurs directed towards the miners).



"As long as they import foreigners by the hundred, dump them into the mines without any instruction or training, and run along on the theory that the mine boss, who gets his certificate from the state, is wholly responsible for the lives of hundreds underground, we will be greeted every few months by the news of these appalling disasters. Don't they understand that when they put a dozen untrained, ignorant foreigners, newly imported, into a mine such as the Cambria, they put the lives of every miner employed there at the mercy of the newcomers ?..... Remember, I am not talking about the foreign born miner we see in the Pittsburg district..... But I am always raising my voice against the kind of foreigners they import by wholesale in Johnstown..... and put to work while they are yet raw" (Pittsburg Dispatch, Saturday, July 12.)

Rescue teams brought the first survivors of the explosion out of the mine at 11:25 on the evening of Thursday, July 10. As the miners began to tell their accounts of the explosion, the horrors of being trapped deep within the mine soon became clear.

William Malcolm was in the upper section of the mine when the explosion came. "The first I knew of the trouble was when men came running from what is known as the dip, or lower section. They came running without hats, coats, and some without clothes and in a terrible state of excitement.....not more than 10 came that way and they escaped, leaving at least 200 in the dip" (Bailey, 1902).

David Williams was within the Klondike section and recalls, "I heard the explosion, but it did not affect me. I got out quick, but I saw many who appeared to be smothered and unable to move.....my father was in there with me.....he told me to hurry home and tell mother he was not hurt" (Bailey, 1902).

John Whitney was working at the heading about a half mile from the Klondike explosion. "Several dozen were overcome by the damp or gas as I had all I could do to escape.....after the explosion we went back to rescue the less fortunate and nearly lost our own lives..... I did not see my father, John C. Whitney, fire boss" (Bailey, 1902). John C. Whitney survived the initial explosion, and entered the Klondike section three times along with other rescuers. On his third trip into the section he perished, sacrificing his life while saving a stricken miner.

John Hewlett was working in room number 16 with six other miners, two miles back in the mine. "After the explosion we could not see our hands before us until we reached the main heading. It appeared to be a smoky, stinky substance, whether gas or damp, I could not tell. It was terrible, whatever it was" (Bailey, 1902).

During the official inquest into the disaster many of the miners who worked within the Rolling Mill Mine gave testimony. George Bogie had worked in the mine for ten years, and in the Klondike section for eight of those years. At the time of the explosion he was in the main heading, "When he felt something like a strong wind and heard a strange sound and feared that something was wrong..... two men came up from the Klondike and said there were men lying in it who could not rise; he then thought there had been an explosion and tried to get a safety lamp, but could not get into the fire boss' shanty, as it was locked" (Ray, 1903).

Valentine Salla testified through the use of an interpreter. "He had worked in the mine for eighteen months, the Klondike for one year..... He felt a rush of warm air, which extinguished his light. He then refilled and relighted his lamp and resumed his work of loading a car, when a fire boss came and asked him where the explosion was, and he replied that he did not know there had been an explosion. The fire boss then left, but in a few minutes the foreman came and told him to go home. He started, but soon came on some bodies of dead men, and some men who were alive lying beside the track..... and remembered nothing more until he was rescued and taken from the mine" (Ray, 1903).

Mine foreman H.L. Rogers was born in Wales and had thirty years of experience in the mines. "On the morning of the explosion, I was in the fire boss' shanty eating lunch. Fire bosses had just finished their day's work when I heard the concussion, and knew that an explosion had occurred, and we went to the Klondike and saw what had happened and found a door was down and we replaced it as best we could. We went through the old workings until we got to second right heading, where we knew the air would be fresher, but found that the after-damp was becoming too strong..... we retraced our steps..... Robinson, Retallick, and Blanch were with me, and we saw Whitney when we got back, and he was still alive" (Ray, 1903).

George F. Robinson testified that he was superintendent of the Rolling Mill Mine and several other mines of the Cambria Steel Company. "The Klondike district has never given us more trouble than any other part of the mine, only that for several weeks previous, it was the only part of the mine in which gas had been found, but not in sufficient quantities to cause any uneasiness.....There were four fire bosses in the Rolling Mill Mine and they were sober and experienced men.....my instructions are that any inexperienced man should be put to work with one who was experienced..... I believe that the company had made every effort to safeguard the miners and mines that was possible" (Ray, 1903).

As I researched and gathered materials for the story of the Rolling Mill Mine disaster, one particular reference to the explosion and its aftermath seems to stand out as a curious peculiarity, the two but very brief references to the headless man. Both of these appear in the newspaper articles detailing the explosion, but not within the transcript of the Bureau Of Mines report from 1903.

In the Saturday, July 12, 1902 issue of The Pittsburg Dispatch, James Roderick, chief of the bureau of Pennsylvania mines (see EUREKA!, January 1997, Disaster At The Rolling Mill Mine.) states; "I doubt very much if it will ever be known exactly how the explosion occurred. We know pretty well where it was. The miner whose head was blown off was, in my opinion, probably the one who lighted the gas. All the men in that entry were killed" (Gable, 1902). The brief reference to this continues by saying "Man who caused it now headless. Company officials also believe they can show the headless body belonged to the man who touched off the catastrophe" (Gable, 1902).

Other than this and the mention of the headless man in the armory morgue, no other reference to this victim is to be found. Who was the headless man, was he ever identified, and is he among those miners in the published list of the dead? Perhaps the nature of the mutilation, and the need to place immediate blame for the disaster made the decapitated corpse the likely scapegoat. There is no indication that this body was ever matched with a recovered head.

The "old-timer" miners I have had the opportunity to meet suggest that this is the place to begin the "Legend Of The Rolling Mill Mine Ghost". To this day, the headless ghost of the unknown miner still searches the workings of the mine, wandering endlessly through crumbling passages in search of his lost head. Only after he finds it can he leave the mine, and then tell the true story of who was responsible for the Rolling Mill Mine Explosion.

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Justrite's Hunter's Special: a Trapper's Lamp

by John Foster

When I received my July **EUREKA!** and read the article on the Hunter's Special lamp, I was excited to see that such a lamp exists. The ad that was referred to from Eureka, Issue 12 was submitted by me. It came from a supply catalog for trappers and hunters. I have submitted some excerpts from two catalogs that depict the lamp. The company was F.C. Taylor Fur Co. of St. Louis. The catalogs are circa 1920, dating to a period when St. Louis was still a center for fur trade. A few years ago I was working for a man who had an old farmstead on his property. The old man who had lived on that farm was a hermit of sorts and ran a junk/salvage operation then. The property was completely covered with buildings and junk dating back to pre-1920. The old man apparently had never thrown a thing away in 80 years. He had much collected from the coal mines that had been in operation from early in this century to the 1950's or so. In searching I found a Justrite lamp and many other items, as well as these old catalogs.

As you can see, the Hunter's Special is there and it is even called a Scout cap lamp in one. Hope you enjoy these ads...the catalogs are fun to look at!



PRICE
85c
Postpaid

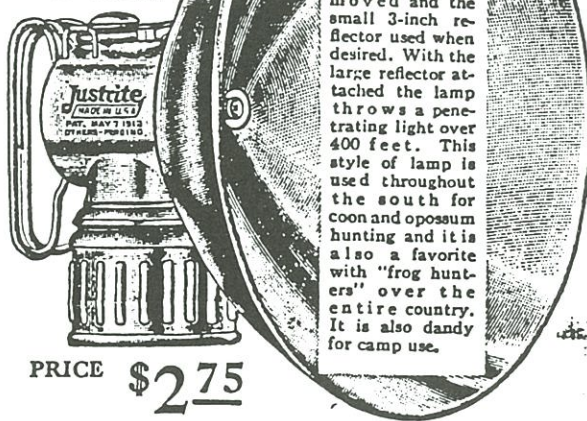
Hunter's Special Carbide Lamp

Is made of the best quality brass, hand soldered and perfect in workmanship. Equipped with round hook, spring cap holder, and enclosed chamber, water door. Has regulating water feed and polished brass reflector with sparker attachment.

Price, postpaid.....\$0.85

A Real Frog Hunter's Lamp

SEVEN-INCH REFLECTOR



PRICE **\$2.75**

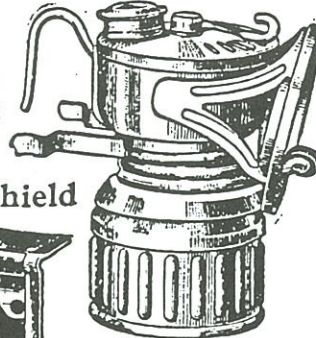
Postage Extra, Mailing Weight, 3 Pounds

No. 308. All parts of lamp, except for the large reflector, are same as the No. 300S. Large 7-inch reflector can be removed and the small 3-inch reflector used when desired. With the large reflector attached the lamp throws a penetrating light over 400 feet. This style of lamp is used throughout the south for coon and opossum hunting and it is also a favorite with "frog hunters" over the entire country. It is also dandy for camp use.

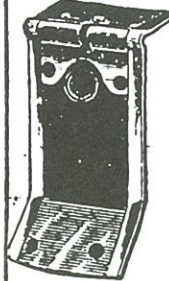
Scout Cap Lamp

Is made of the best quality brass, hand soldered and perfect in workmanship. Equipped with round hook, spring cap holder, and enclosed chamber, water door. Has regulating water feed and polished brass reflector with sparker attachment.

PRICE **85c**
Postpaid



Cap Shield

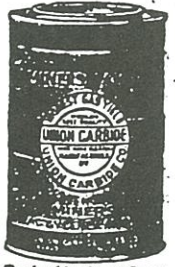


Can be Attached to any Cap or Hat
Postpaid. **\$0.15**

Carbide

(Cannot be Sent by Mail)

Acetylene Carbide, put up in airtight cans. Made especially for use in Justrite, Columbia Jack, or in any portable lamp burning acetylene gas.



Packed in Gray Cans with Blue Bands

2-pound cans, each... **\$0.25**
10-pound cans, each... **1.00**
25-pound cans, each... **1.90**
100-pound cans, each... **6.25**

Gasoline Soldering Iron and Blow Torch



SAFE, HANDY TO USE
Price, **\$2.10** Postpaid

Justrite Camp Lamp



The Justrite Lamp burns acetylene gas, generated from carbide. Will burn 4 1/2 hours from one charge of carbide, producing a steady, white 20-candle-power light, which can be projected 75 feet. Lamp burns clean, does not smoke, is free from grease and dirt, absolutely safe and there is nothing to break or get out of order.

Is made of seamless drawn brass, heavily nickel plated, highly polished, German silver reflector, reflector hood. Guaranteed perfect in workmanship and material. Every lamp is thoroughly tested before leaving factory.

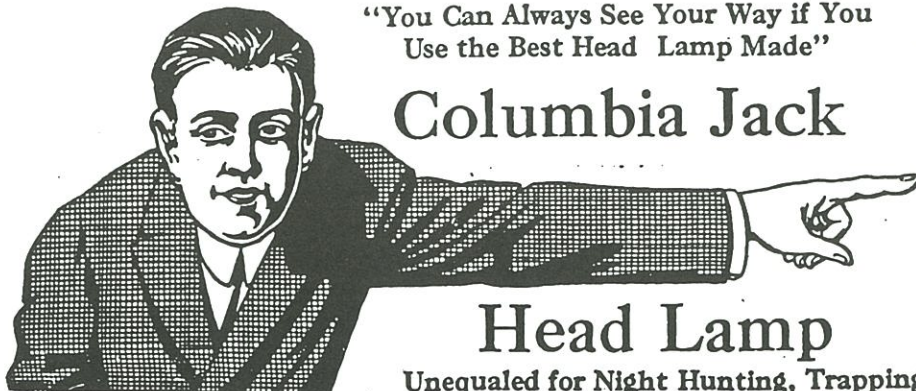
MAILING WEIGHT **2 POUNDS**

No. 300S. Price, each, postpaid... **\$1.25**
With one 2-pound can carbide by express (you pay charges)... **1.35**



"You Can Always See Your Way if You Use the Best Head Lamp Made"

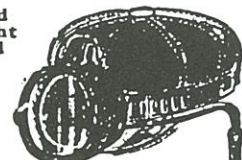
Columbia Jack



Head Lamp

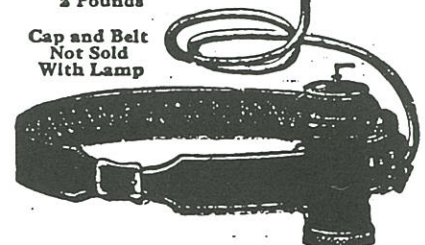
Unequaled for Night Hunting, Trapping, Fishing, Boating, Driving, Etc.

Lamp and Searchlight Combined



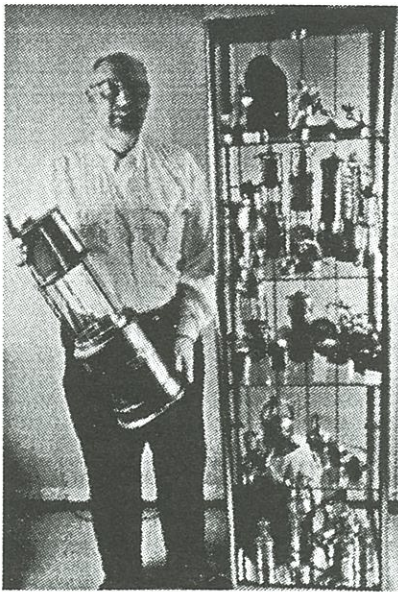
MAILING WEIGHT, **2 POUNDS**

Cap and Belt Not Sold With Lamp



3000 Years of Mine Lighting in 20 Years of Collecting

by Werner Horning

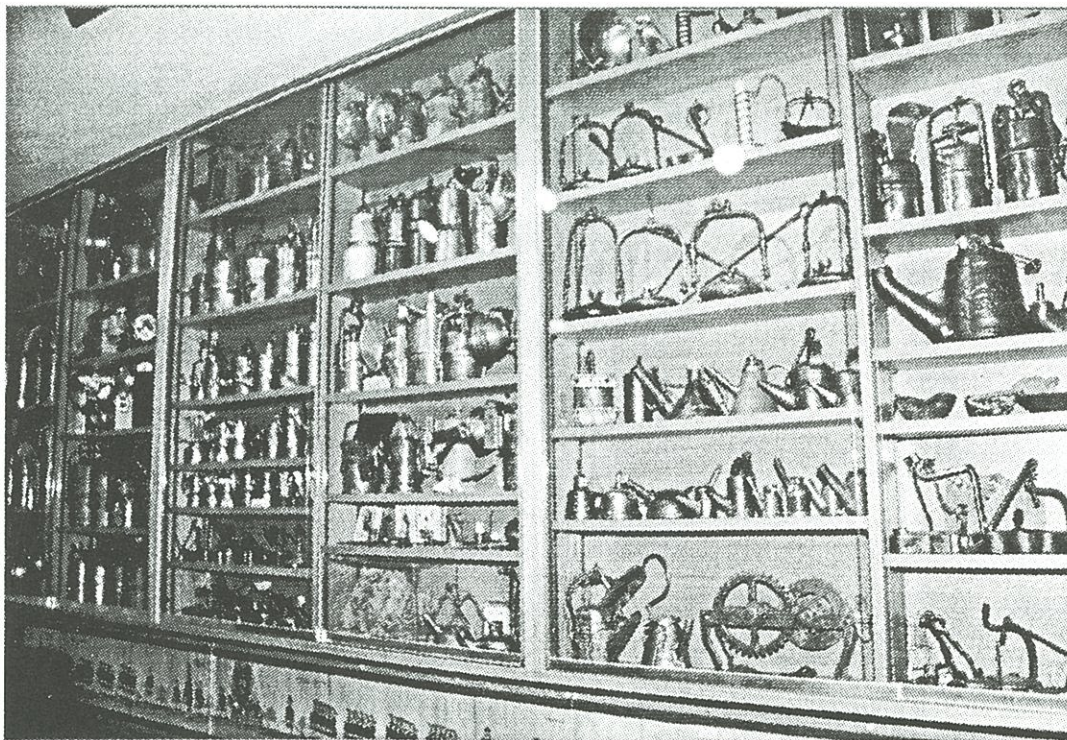


The author.

In early times, the personal attachment and responsibility a miner felt for his lamp is well-known. A frog lamp cost the equivalent of about two shifts, and the fuel alone cost the miner 8 percent of his earnings! You can imagine the significance of the miners lamp. This faded somewhat with the industrialization period, when the miner simply picked up a company lamp from the storage room and did not have to buy or to maintain it. Likewise for me as a collector: the earliest of lamps carry the most meaning.

I did my first shift in 1955 in a German coal mine and worked there for 4 years as a miner, before studying mining engineering. At that time I never thought in my dreams I would become a collector of miners lamps. But then, 20 years later, I got my first

lamp, a carbide lamp, as a present, and it was the cornerstone of my collection. I also started to collect literature on that subject, but that was not easy in those days. Now I have about 360 different lamps from all over the world and a lot of literature too. (Fig. 1, 2)



A small section of the author's trophy room.

Diversity of Mining Lamps

My intention is to document the diversity of mining lamps over the centuries. My oldest piece originates from 950 B.C. (Hallstatt/Austria). These are the remains of pine wood torches that the ancient miners used and today were found in the marble of an old salt mine. Fig.3a.

With candle lights and oil lamps you cannot make a strong distinction as to whether they

were used as household lamps or mining lamps as there often was a mixing in mine regions. Fig. 3, 4, 5. It changes with the invention of the first safety lamps by Clanny, Davy and Stephenson for gaseous mines. Their principle of operation is still used today.

Treasures of my private museum

Pine wood torches (Fig. 3a).

They are flat and were worn in a bundle, soaking in resin. They are now found by archeologists in the marble of the ancient pits. Oldest found is from 950 BC.

Lamps of Clay and Open Frog Lamps (Fig. 3, 5d)

The open frog lamp is developed from the clay lamp. In the middle age the lamp of clay got a thumb hole sometimes. This thumb hole you find by some of the iron or brass open frog lamps too. It is than used to fix the bail in it. In these lamps most tallow was burned.

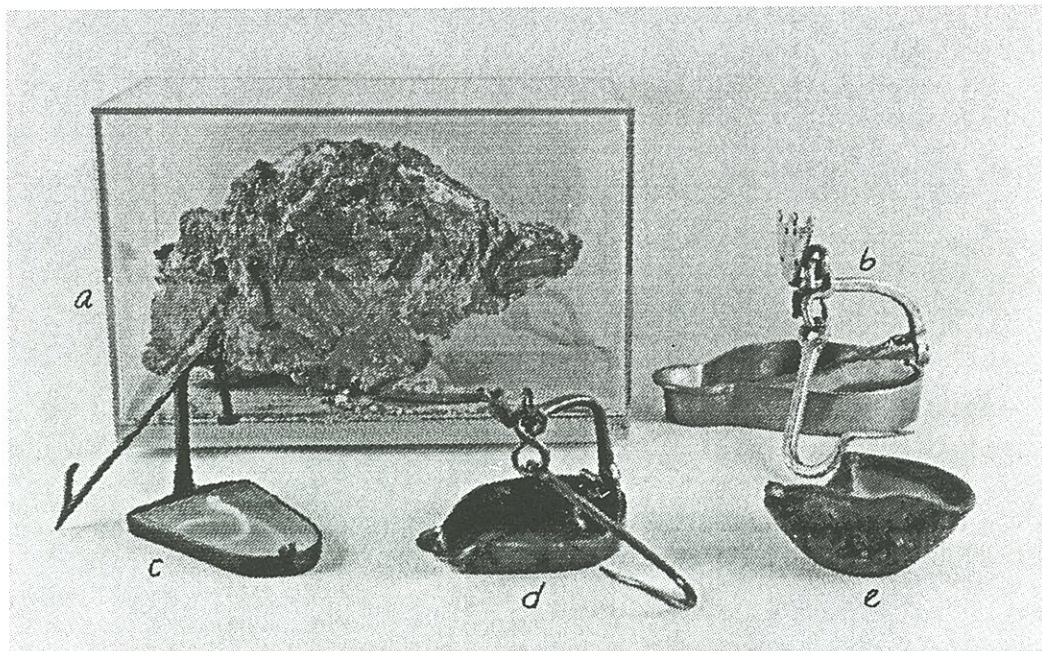


Fig. 3

a) Torches of Pine Wood, Hallstatt, Austria, - 950 B.C. by Open Frog Lamp, Harz mountains, Germany, - 1880 c) Open Frog Lamp, Austria - 1870. d) Open Frog Lamp of copper, Harz mountains, - 1850. e) Lamp of Clay, Turkey, - 1600.

Frog Lamps (Fig. 4a, c, d, e, h).

The first frog lamps were manufactured by black smiths, later on they were produced in factories. Frog lamps with a cover plate of brass or all brass have been for officials only

Tunnel Lamps (Fig. 4b).

This style of tunnel lamps (also called lenticular lamps) are in its origin from the mediteranean region and were used by tunnel workers or miners. They brought it to other mine regions and the miners became familiar with this type of lamp. So you find this lamp in some German mine regions too.

Cast Oil Wick Lamp with Clapable Bail (Fig. 4f).

These types of lamps were made about 1900. In Germany these lamps are called "Giesser" (to cast = giessen). In the W. Seippel Catalogue from 1908, Bochum, Germany, you will find it under No. 34/3. Kerosene were used as fuel.

Oil Lamp of Sheet Iron (Fig. 4g).

As this lamp, made by Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau, Saxony, deviates from the Frog lamp design, it could not carry through itself. So this lamp is rare today.

Midgie (Fig. 5a).

The Midgie was most used in North England. They were made by local tin smiths which you can see in the different dimensions. The Midgies have either an oil container or were used with a candle.

Blende Lamp, Lugau-Oelsnik (Fig. 5b).

The Blende lamp is made of wood which is inlaid with either brass or iron shee. The oldest known Blende lamp is from 1820 and is find in the mining museum of Freiberg, Saxony. The small ball lamp in it was called by a "Kuckuck" by miners (it derives from the old German word "kiken" = to see). Often the Blende lamps were used with a candle. There are two types of Blende lamps. Some are open the others are closed by a sash window. The latter were more expensive.

Oil Wick Lamps (Fig. 5c, e, f, 9). There are lots of different types around the world. The greatest variety are found in the U.S. The German types always have a drip catcher, because the fuel was so precious in those times.

Ball Lamp (Coo-Coo), Chanarillo, Chile (Fig. 5h).

This lamp looks like the "Kuckuck" from the German Blende Lamp and the name sounds similar. It was used in South American mining regions.

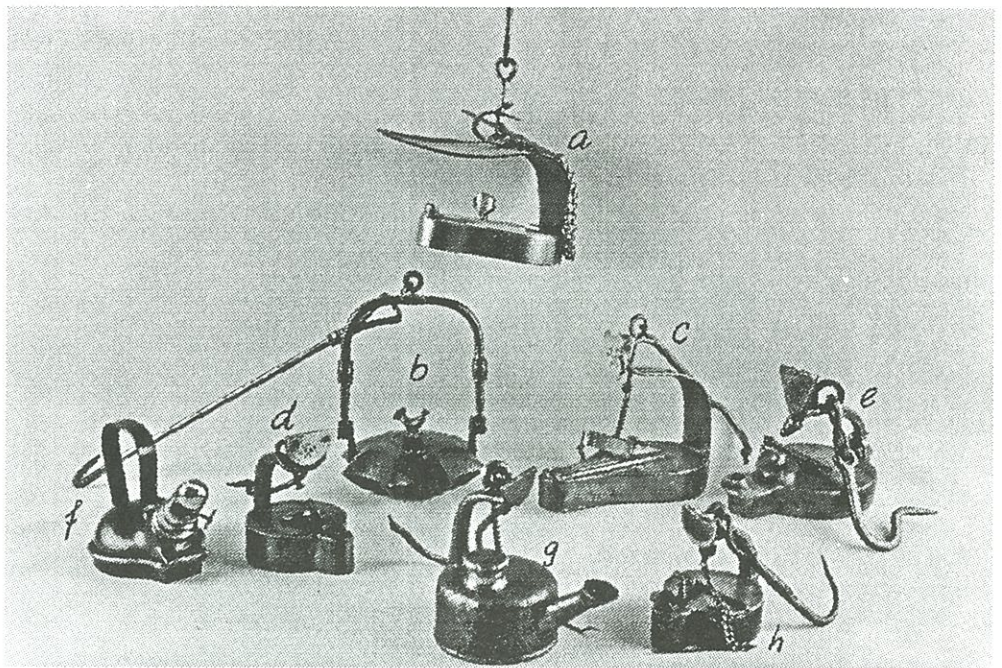


Fig. 4 a) Frog Lamp, Rumania, -1900. b) Tunnel Lamp, Roetelmann brothers, Werdohl/Westphalia, Germany, - 1900. c) Frog Lamp, Hungary, 1894. d) Frog Lamp, W. Selppel, Bochum/Westphalia, Germany, - 1890. e) Frog Lamp, Harz mountain, Germany, - 1890. f) Unbreakable Oil Wick Lamp with swing-out handle, W. Selppel, Bochum/Westphalia, Germany, - 1910. g) Oil wick Lamp, No. 845, Frlmann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1895. h) Frog Lamp, Hessen, Germany, - 1860.

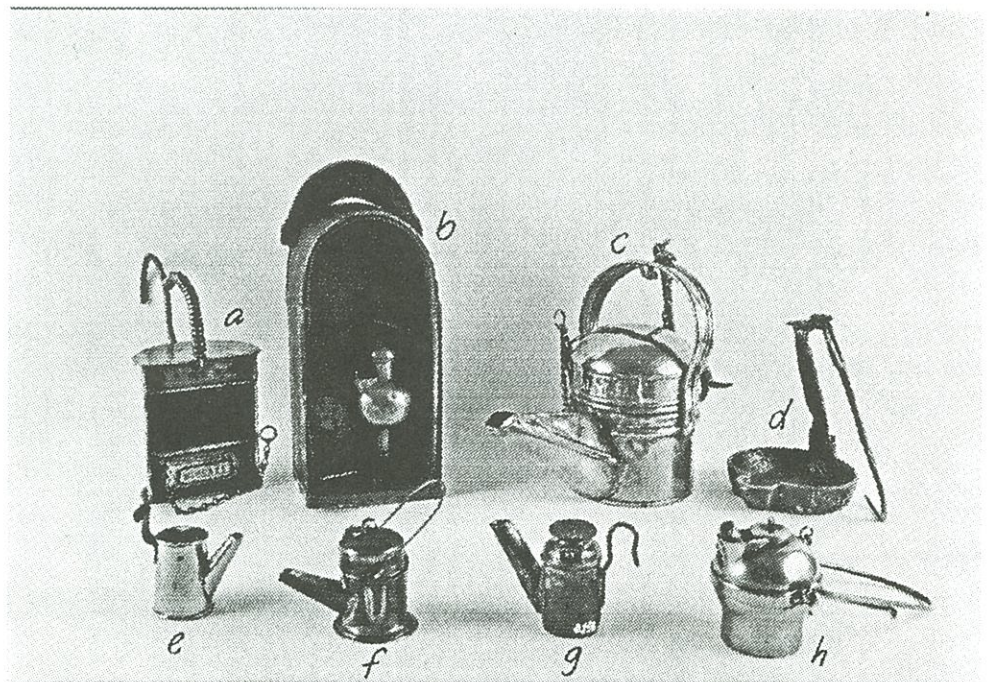


Fig. 5 a) Midgie, England, - 1900. b) Blende Lamp, Lugau-Oilsnitz/Sa., Germany, - 1870. c) Oil wick Lamp, Upper Silesia, Germany, - 1900. d) Open Frog Lamp, Bohemia, Slovakia, - 1860. e) Oil wick Cap Lamp, Dunn Lamb, Dalkeith, Scotland, U.K., - 1900. f) Oil wick cap lamp, Mansfeld, Germany, - 1870. g) Oil Wick Cap Lamp, Dunlap's, Pittsburg, U.S.A., - 1910. h) Spherical Oil Wick Lamp (Coo-Coo), Chanarillo, Chile, - 1900.

Gas Testing Lamps (Fig. 6a, d, e)

Design: Pieler, Fleissner, Chesneau.

These lamps are only made for gas testing purpose and are rare. With the Pieler lamps you can make readings of 1/4 percent of methane gas. It is used with pure alcohol. Within the Fleissner lamp is a special system of tubes that produces a sound when methane passes into the lamp. Readings are possible by 1 percent of methane, as fuel alcohol is used. The Chesneau allows readings of 1/10 percent of methane. A mixture of methylalcohol, copper nitrate and acetylene chloride is used as fuel.

Ashworth/Hepplewhite/Gray (Fig. 7e).

The lamp has a lower air inlet by tube pillars. It is self-extinguishing when fire-damp explodes within the lamp.

Carbide Safety Lamps (Fig.6b, c).

They were used with Beagit cartridges (pressed carbide) and burned 5 to 6 times brighter than a normal safety lamp. When the lamp inclined the gauze becomes red hot, and the purpose was not fulfilled. The big lamp was used as a pit bottom lamp. The weight is 12 kg.

Tin Case with Shielded Davy (Fig. 7a).

The tin case serves as a protector against air current when walking the mine. The lamp itself has a protector shield of brass.

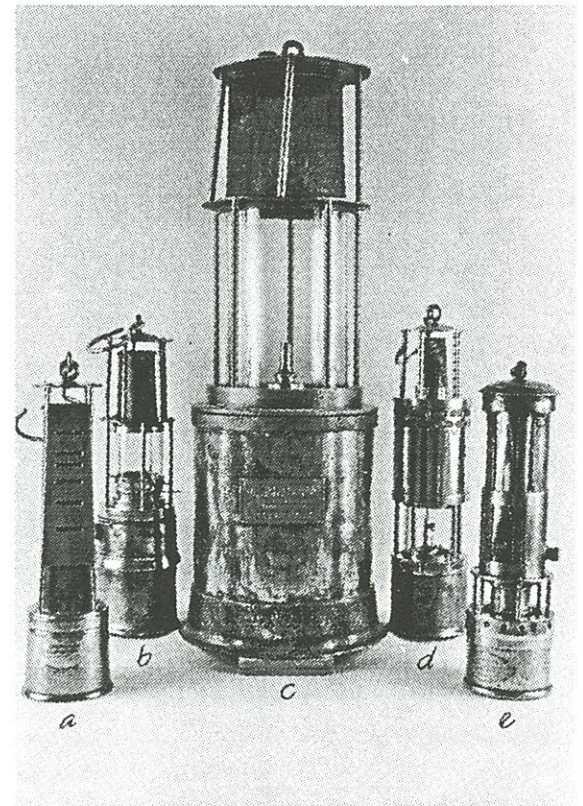


Fig. 6 a) Lamp for Gas Testing, Design: Pieler, Frlmann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1885. b) Carbide Safety Lamp, W. Seppel, Bochum/Westphalia, Germany, - 1910. c) Cartide Safety Lamp, No.101, Size 2 (625 mm tall), W. Seippel, Bochum/Westphalia, Germany, - 1910. d) Lamp for Gas Testing, System: Fleissner, Frlmann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1920., e) Lamp Or Gas Testing, Design: Chesneau, W. Seippel, Bochum Westphalia, Germany, - 1885.

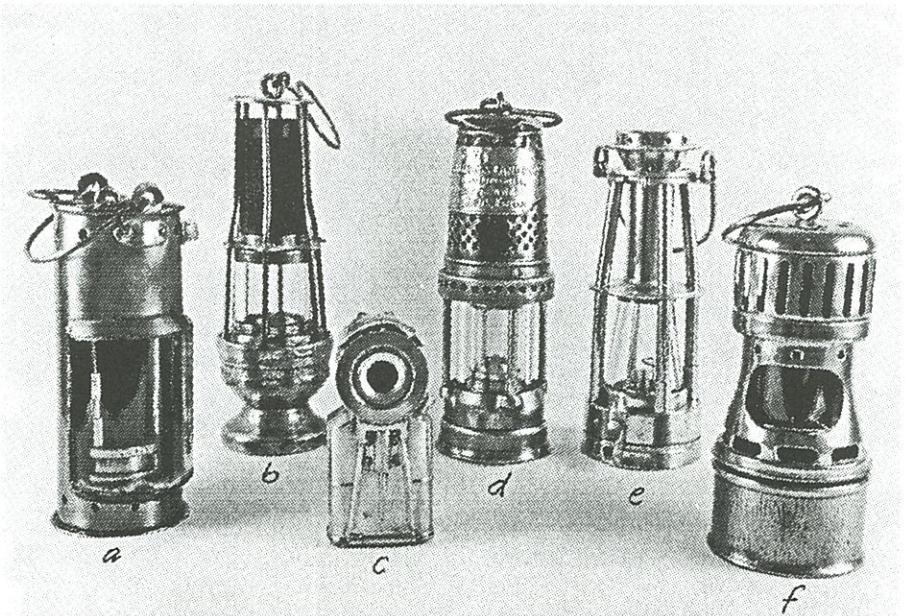


Fig. 7 a) Oil Safety Lamp (Tin Case with Shielded Davy), England, - 1870. b) Oil Safety Lamp, Cosset-Dubrulle-Fils, Lille, France, - 1880. c) Gas Tester, No. III, Society bar Nautical Instruments, Kiel, Germany, - 1935. d) Oil Safety Lamp, Bests Gauzeless Lamp Co. Ltd., Leeds, England, - 1925. e) Oil Safety Lamp for Gas Testing, Design: Ashwoth-Hepplewhite-Gray, Stanley, Derby, U.K., - 1890. f) Benzene Safety Lamp, Westphalian Davy, Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1895.

The Cosset-Dubrulle Safety Lamp (Fig. 7b).

The lamp is secured by a spring catch which only gives free when the wick is totally twisted down and the flame is extinguished.

Gas Tester (Wetterlicht) (Fig. 7c).

In that Gas Tester the existence of methane is shown by a bent wire (filament) of platinum alloy which is electrically heated, and it has a cupola of salts from precious metals. Specialists can see the exact percentage of methane by its filament.

Best's Gauzeless Lamp (Fig. 7d).

In this lamp two perforated sheet baskets replace these gauzes.

Westphalian Davy (Fig. 7f).

So named because of its style.

Oil and Benzene Safety Lamps (Fig. 8)

The lamp in Fig. 8a is made for a special purpose. It serves for sump inspection. The swimmer pot sits on the water surface and the flame can be watched from above by a mirror and lens device.

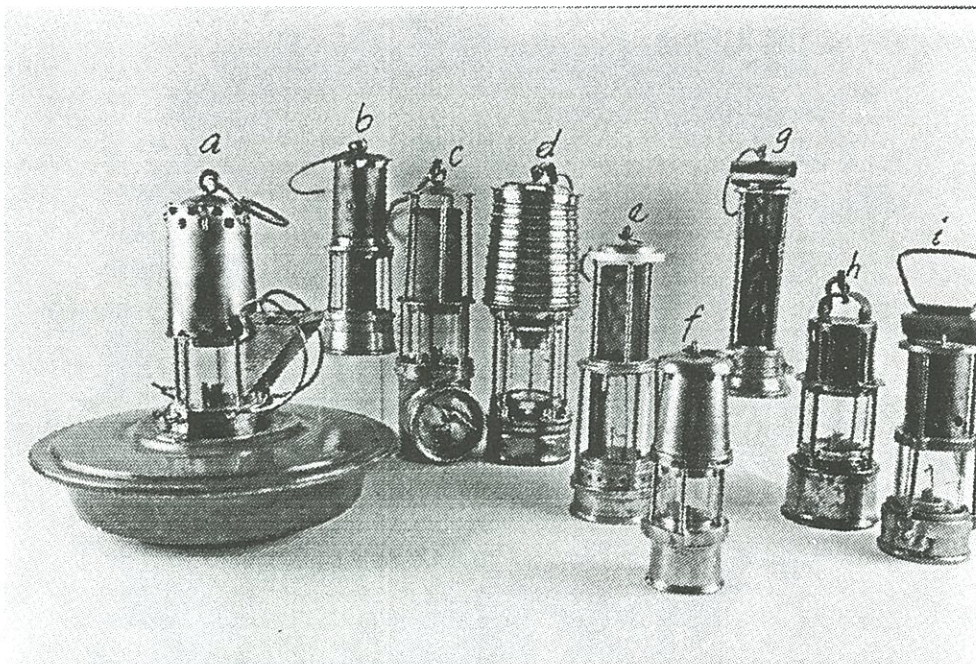


Fig. 8 a) Benzene Safety Lamp, Type 432/433, Test Lamp for the Sump, Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1905. b) Oil Safety Lamp, Jack Davy, probably John Mills, NewcasUe-upon-Tyne, U.K., - 1850. c) Benzene Safety Lamp, BL 10/111, Dominit, Hoppecke-Brilon/Westphalla, Germany, - 1955. d) Oil Safety Lamp, type HCP9, Patterson Lamps Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne, England, - 1905. e) Oil Safety Lamp, Supply Co., Scranton PA, U.S.A., - 1900. f) Benzene Safety Lamp, Baby Wolf, The Wolf Safety Lamp Co., Sheffield, England, - 1945. g) Oil Safety Lamp, American Safety Lamp & Mine Supply Co., Scranton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A - 1880. h) Benzene Safety Lamp, probably Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1908. i) Oil Safety Lamp, Clanny Type, England, - 1860.

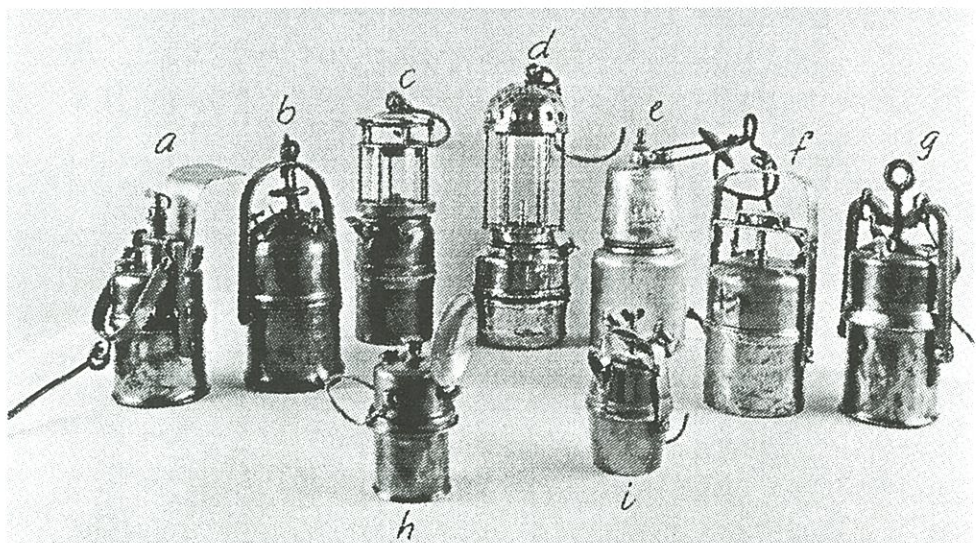


Fig. 9 a) Carbide Hand Lamp, Type 851, Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1910. b) Carbide Hand Lamp, Design: Dax, J. Brumberg, Sundem, Germany, - 1910. c) Carbide Hand Lamp (for train end), No. 9080, Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1915. d) Carbide Hand Lamp (Carmaux Lamp), Arras, France, - 1915. e) Carbide Hand Lamp, L. Ellgass SA, Lausanne, Switzerland, - 1940. f) Carbide Hand Lamp, Roetelmann, Werdohl, Germany, - 1920. g) Carbide Hand Lamp, F. Schweisfurth, Herdorf a.d. Sieg, Germany, - 1925. h) Carbide Cap Lamp, No. 135, Hesse, Nuernberg, Germany, - 1920. i) Carbide Cap Lamp / little barrel, Type 911, Friemann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1910.

Carbide Hand and Cap Lamps (Fig. 9).

The specialities are in design and style of the locking device.

Electric Lighting (Fig. 10).

About 1900 the first electric lights were used by miners. First only officials were allowed to carry it because people thought it was too complicated for the normal mine workers. Since the early twenties the first accumulator (battery) cap lamps were in use. First they only used lead accumulators, today you only find nickel-cadmium accumulators.

Composite Accumulator Safety Lamps.

Only the fig. 11b and c shows composite accumulator safety lamps. In front of the lamp in fig. 11b are seen a normal accumulator hand lamp and at the rear you have a safety lamp which is, when not in use, protected by two protecting covers.

The composite lamp shown in fig. 11c came too late on the market. Numerous gas testers were already available. Therefore, very few of these lamps were manufactured and they are very rare.

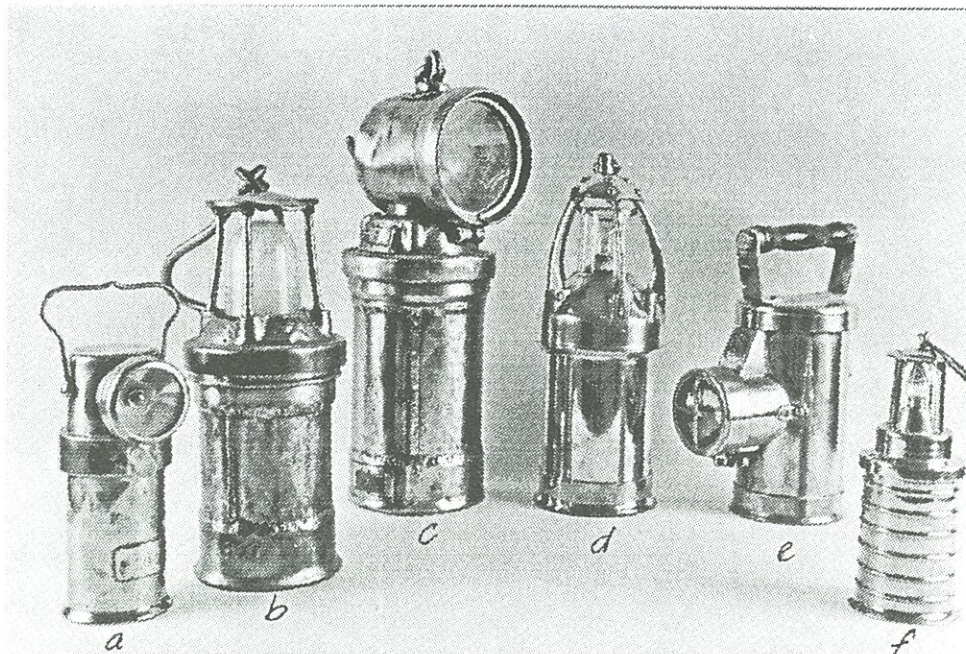


Fig. 10 a) Accumulator Hand Lamp, BE3, The CEAG Miners Supply Co. Ltd., Bamsley, Leeds, England, -1912. b) Accumulator Hand Lamp, CEAG, Slowakla, 1938. c) Accumulator Hand Lamp, No. 950a, Frlmann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1935. d) Accumulator Hand Lamp, Compagnie Auxilaire des Mines, Bruxelles, Belgique, - 1950. e) Accumulator Hand Lamp, BE34, The CEAG Lamp Co., Barnsley/Yorkshire, England, - 1930. f) Accumulator Hand Lamp (for officials only, CEAG, Dortmund:Westphalia, Germany, - 1910.

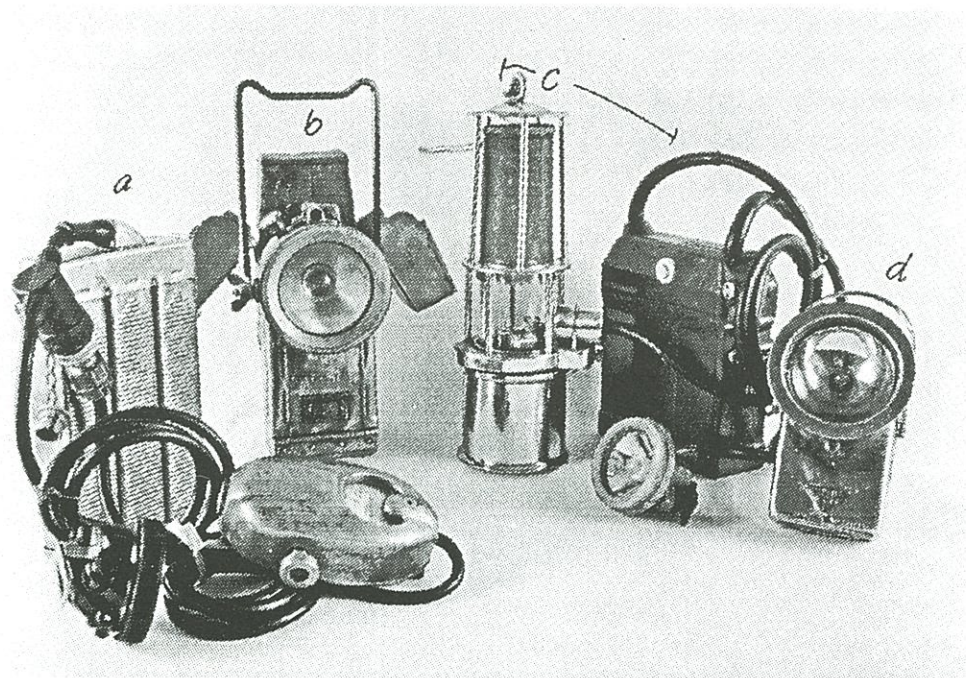


Fig. 11 a) Accumulator Cap Lamp, Model P. Thomas Edison Inc., West Orange/New Jersey, U.S.A, - 1955. b) Composite Safety Lamp, SA W10, Dominit, Hoppecke-Brilon/Westphalia, Germany, - 1955. c) Composite Safety Lamp, Type 20601, Friemann & Wolf, Duisburg, Germany, - 1955. d) Accumulator Hand Lamp (for officials only, Frlmann & Wolf, Zwickau/Sa., Germany, - 1935.

Another Mystery Solved:

Hack-Sanner Hardware Co. Oil Wick

by Dave Johnson

Many collectors are familiar with those oil wicks which feature the name SANNER HDWE CO. SHAMOKIN PA and their unusual stamping with a blank space in front of Sanner. The question has always been, why the blank space? These uncommon but not rare oil wicks were all produced by Trethaway Bros (Richard, William, Joseph, John and Charles) of Parsons, PA.

As well as producing lamps under the Trethaway Bros. label, they are also known to have produced lamps under private labels for Tracy Wells Co., Sanner Hardware Co., P. F. Lennon, Alex. E. Hunt, and L.C. & N. Co. (Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.). They also produced the various UMWA labeled

oil wicks. A previously unreported private label Trethaway Bros. product that I recently added to my collection is a brass oil wick with a tin lid that is marked HACK-SANNER HDWE. CO. SHAMOKIN PA.

The stamping on my three different Sanner Hardware Co. oil wicks are identical to the stamping on my Hack-Sanner Hardware Co. oil wick except for there being a blank space where the word Hack has been deleted.

I checked the holdings of the Shamokin-Coal

Township Public Library for information on Hack-Sanner and Sanner Hardware Companies. The 1896 Shamokin City Directory listed Emil D. Sanner as a clerk living at 230 E. Independence. There was no listing for Sanner or Hack-Sanner Hardware Companies. The 1913-15 Directory listed W. C. Hack & Sons



Brass Sanner Hardware Co. oil wick w/ steel hook.

as dealers in grocers' hardware, sundries, mine, railroad and builder's supplies located at 6-10 W. Independence. Alan G. Hack was listed in partnership with William C. Hack (also 1st V.P. of the Dime Trust & Safe Deposit Co.).

It also listed the Sanner Hardware Co. as dealers in grocer's hardware, sundries, mine, railroad and builders' supplies, located at 30-32 E. Independence. Emil D. Sanner was listed as president and treasurer.

The 1915-17 Directory had the identical listings as 1913-15. The 1930-31 Directory showed W. C. Hack & Sons having stores in Shamokin, Mt. Carmel and Frackville. There was no listing for Sanner Hardware Co.

Unfortunately these were the only early City Directories held by the library, all other years having been lost.

Since the Hack-Sanner Hdwe. Co. stamping is of a completely symmetrical design and the Sanner Hdwe. Co. stamping is asymmetrical due to the space where Hack should appear, I would feel safe in guessing that a Hack-Sanner partnership existed sometime prior to 1913 and that when the partnership dissolved that Sanner continued to have lamps manufactured by Trethaway Bros. with the same stamp but with Hack left out, thus the blank space on the Sanner Hdwe. Co. lamp stampings.



Brass Hack-Sanner Hardware Co. oil wick w/ tin cap.



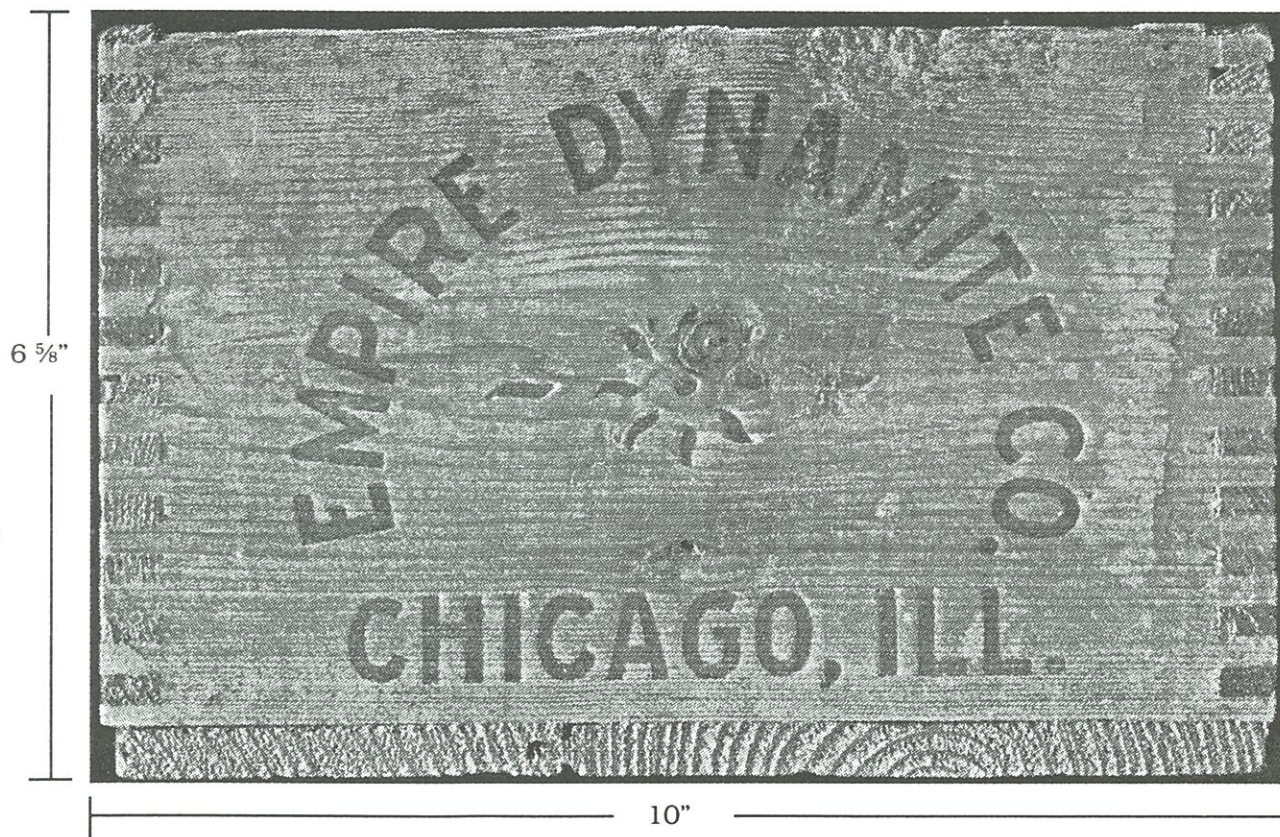
Tin Saner Hardware Co. w/ brass collar.



Sanner Hardware Co. oil wick w/ brass dome cap.

Evaluating a Dynamite Box

by Dave Thorpe



I almost didn't pick it up when the old man showed me his candlesticks and oil wick lamps for sale, but at last minute, I asked: "how much for the box?" I know next to nothing about dynamite boxes except that, 'the smaller the better'. This being a 25-pounder was too good a deal to pass up. I've later come to realize that it is a fairly rare piece, and that not much is known about the Empire Dynamite Co. of Chicago, Illinois.

Most boxes have some clues as to when they were manufactured, and whether they could have been used in mining. Although dovetailed joints don't tell us too much, they generally indicate an earlier time when more care was given to manufacturing. Their presence is also attractive for the collector.

First, a couple of spec's on the box itself. It measures 6 5/8 X 10 X 16 1/2 inches. On each long side, the lettering reads:

**HIGH EXPLOSIVES
DANGEROUS**

On the other end not shown, it reads:

25 LBS
40% AA LF
1 ¼ X 8

Bob Schroth, longtime underground mine explorer, has salvaged many boxes over the years. He confirmed that the "1 ¼ X 8" refers to the dimensions of dynamite sticks used in mining.

Many dynamite boxes are found with the letters "I.C.C." on the side. The presence of these letters, I had heard over the years, indicates a more modern box, but no one is precise as to what years these letters corresponded to. An inquiry to over the Mining-Collect newsgroup answered some questions. The following response was submitted by Jack Purson, who had some knowledge of Eric Twitty's research:

No "ICC" notation was used prior to 1914. "ICC-14" was used from 1914 to post-1960. "ICC-15A65" was used from the late 1940's to post 1960. The word "Explosives" was used from 1880 to 1900. "Explosives - Danger" was used concurrently 1870-1905. "High Explosives - Dangerous" was used from 1905 to 1915. "Dangerous High Explosives" was used from 1914 to 1960.

From the above information, I could guess that my box was made sometime between 1905 and 1913. As to the Empire name? It doesn't seem to fit with a Chicago location....perhaps a subsidiary of a New York based company? Time will tell as the avid researchers dig up more on company names.

For myself, dynamite and candleboxes make nice backdrops for lamp displays. I have a few brands, including the Apache brand dynamite box from Arizona. Although relatively common, the Apache is an attractive box, with the trademark design of an indian's head on the end. I suppose I can be content that I have stumbled on at least one box, the Empire, that might be regarded as somewhat early and rare.

I've learned one other thing about boxes...you can't find anyone to trade a good cap lamp for one! Best to just keep 'em.

Thomas Hall Oil Wick

by Dave Johnson

The oilwick lamp survey published in the January 1995 issue of EUREKA listed an oilwick under the name of HALL. Since this name was only reported by another collector and I had not seen the lamp I did not have the full name. I have since acquired a lamp marked THOMAS HALL over the word IRVINE. Having searched the index of a current atlas for towns or cities named Irvine across the U.S. and having come up with Irvine, CA as the only listing, I am stumped as to the place of origin of this lamp.

This well-made little tin face lamp measures just 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ " tall to the top of the cap, with a double spout that measures 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ " in length. The base measure 1 $\frac{5}{16}$ " in diameter. The collar and shoulder are of separate construction. The cap has a slightly down-turned edge all around.

This lamp is more similar in size to the many Scottish oilwicks than it is to most American oilwicks. If anyone has any possible information that would identify the IRVINE portion of the stamping I would greatly appreciate that information.



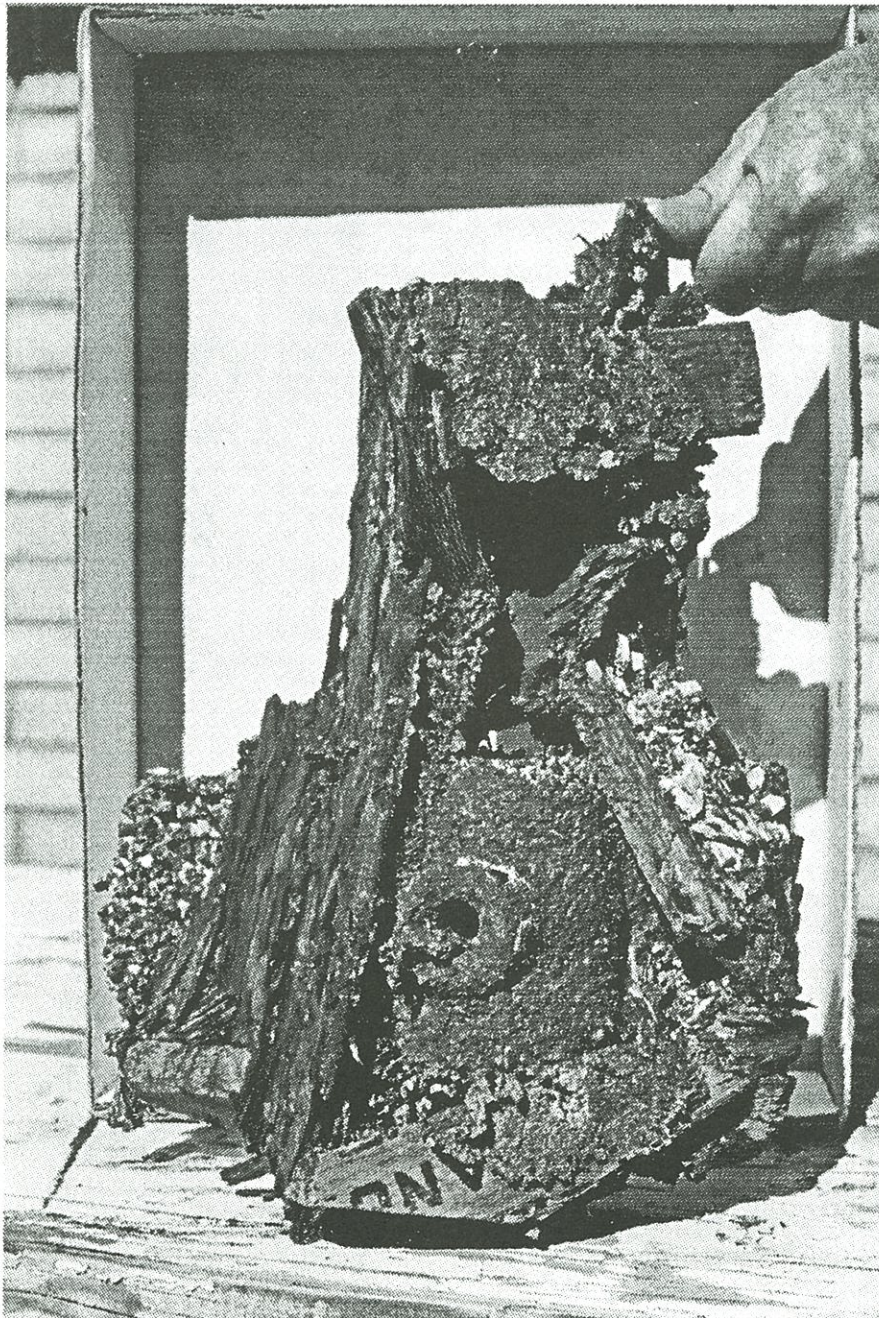
Thomas Hall oil wick lamp.

Post Mine Copper

by Todd Town

When we think of abandoned mines, thoughts of ore cars, empty carbide cans, powder boxes, a trash heap of cap tins, and the hope of finding an orphan candle stick or carbide lamp runs through our minds. We imagine being the first person in the mine workings since the miners of old made their last shot and decided that enough was enough. Left behind we only hope is a tomb of modern mans's tools used to gather the earth's riches. But na-

ture has its own agenda. If you have ever reached for a cap tin, left behind on a waste pile in a stope, you pick it up and your thumb goes through it. It is a rusted skeleton of its once self. Time and nature have been unkind to most artifacts left behind. But in a rare occurrence, nature can create beauty. In this case post mine native copper was discovered recently in Arizona. In a large expanding open pit operation, an old mine drift filled with water was encountered. After the shovel opened up the entrance and released the water, the modern day miners went in and explored the old workings. To their amazement, five ore cars sat on their tracks and the square set mine timber was covered in post mine native copper. Imbedded in the square set was more than fifty years of debris. It included powder boxes and iron pipe fittings. The native copper had artistically intertwined itself throughout the square set and cemented in pieces of powder boxes, timbers, rail spikes, and iron fittings. Post mine native copper is a natural occurrence. All the elements must exist in the abandoned workings for it to form. First, ore bearing rock needs the percolation of water on it to create a mild sulfuric acid. The acid then leaches the copper into solution. The pregnant leach solution or PLS then needs to find a place to collect and form itself into native copper crystals. Then you must have time, unmolested, and lots of it. If all of these events can take place, the specimen is produced: a natural wonder that has incorporated mine garbage and nature's natural leaching process.



Mining Cigarette Lighters

by Dave Johnson

Virtually all miners were smokers. Even the Hansen trademark shown right depicts this in it's portrayal of a "classic miner". Tobacco related companies targeted the mining market with specialty advertising paraphernalia as in the lighters described in this article.



Past issues of Eureka have featured articles on Bits on watch fobs, pocket mirrors, letter clips, paper weights, letter openers, scatter tags, and ashtrays. Joining the ever expanding list of mining-related advertising collectibles are cigarette lighters. Mining-related cigarette lighters can be broken into three categories.

First, there are lighters that were meant as souvenirs such as the lighter given to delegates at the 1956 UMWA Constitutional Convention. The lighters given to participants at the Northern West Virginia Coal Mining Institute Safety Day on August 30, 1952 and those given to participants at the Central West Virginia Coal Mining Institute, Inc. Safety Day on October 21, 1967 fall into this category.

The second category consists of lighters given as safety awards by mining companies to their employees. Examples of this type of lighter are those from the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation Vesta-Shannopin Coal Division and those from the White Pine Copper Co.

The third, and by far largest, category are those lighters advertising a mining company or a company product, be it the product of the mining company such as coal or a product produced for the mining trade, such as explosives and equipment. Examples of these are the advertising piece for the Ace Bit Company, PBS Coals, Inc. Philpott Coal Corporation, Brian Hill Coal Co., Chaffin Coal Co., M.A. Hanna Co. and Consolidation Coal Co.

The largest producer of mining-related lighters is Zippo. Other manufacturers I have found are Scripto, Windmaster, Surefire, Windguard, Nationwide and Park Industries.

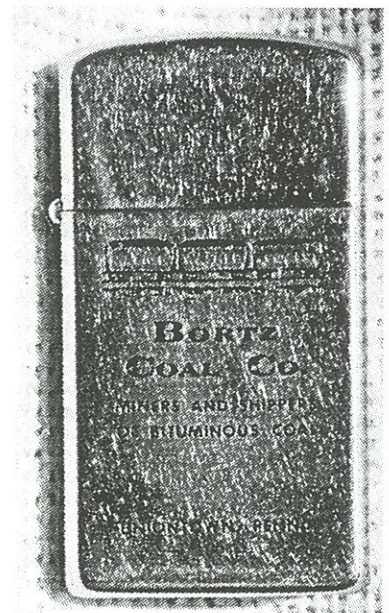
Next time you see cigarette lighters at a flea market check them out, they might be a mining lighter.



Jones & Laughlin lighter made by Zippo.



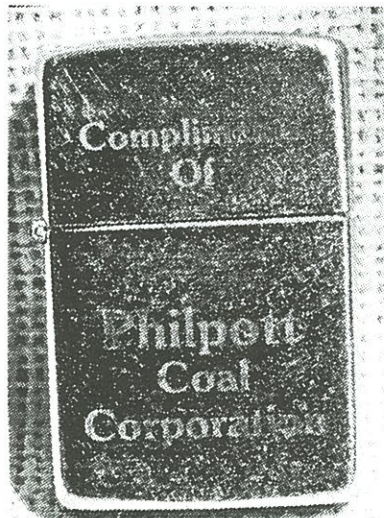
Guyan-Island Creek advertising lighter.



Marion Washed Coals advertising lighter.



Ozark-Mahoning 5 year safety award lighter.



Philpott Coal Corp. lighter made by Windguard.



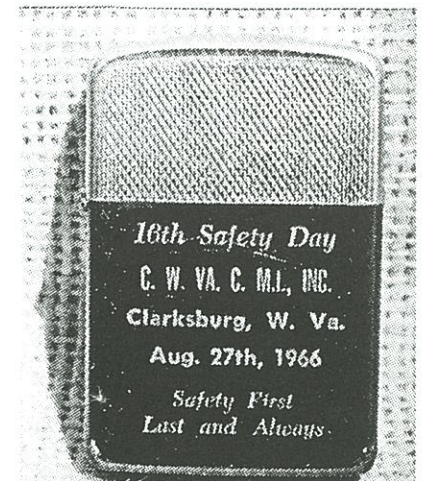
Chafin Coal Co. lighter made by Zippo.



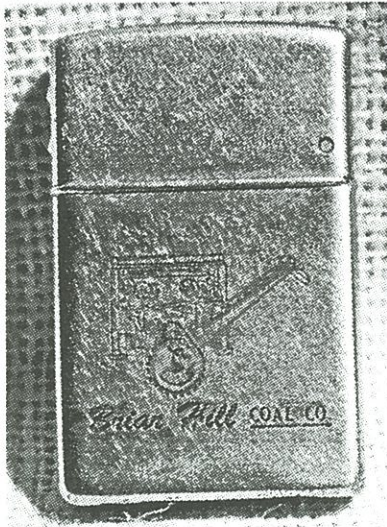
1956 UMWA Natl. Convention souvenir lighter.



Central W. Va. coal Mining Industries lighter made by Park Industries



Back of CWVa CMII Coal Mining safety award lighter.



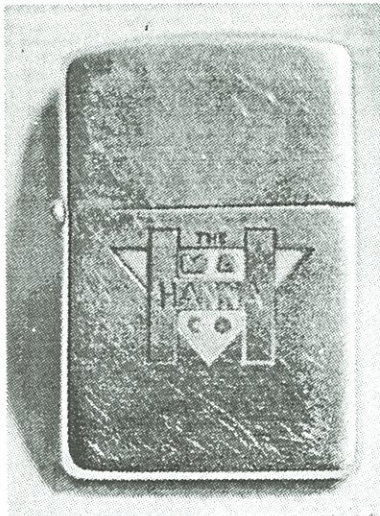
Brian Hill Coal Co. lighter made by Windmaster.



Ace Bit Co. lighter made by Nationwide.



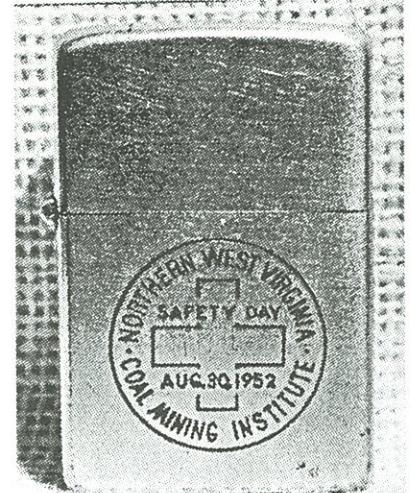
Consolidation Coal Co. lighter made by Park Industries



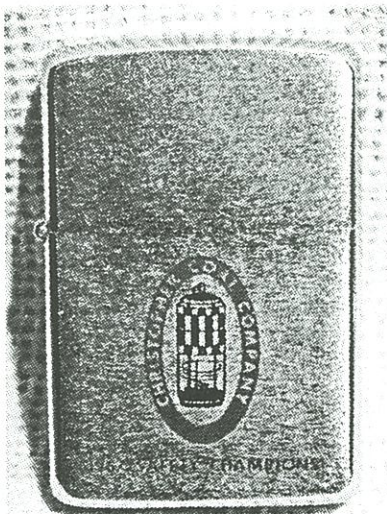
M.A. Hanna Co. lighter made by Zippo



P.B.S. Coals, Inc Scripto Brand lighter.



Northern West Virginia Coal Mining Institute lighter made by Zippo.



Christopher Coal Co. safety award lighter.



White Pine Copper Co. lighter made by Zippo.



Back of White Pine Copper Co. lighter.

The Hailey-Ola Coal Company: An Indian Territory Enterprise

by Dick Sears

The Hailey-Ola Coal Company operated in Haileyville, IT (Indian Territory), from 1905-1907, with a work force of 225 (1). Other locations of this company were Lutie and Wilburton, IT, also 1905-1907. Operations continued at all three sites after 1908, but now in what had become the state of Oklahoma. Haileyville still exists in southeastern Oklahoma. It's a town of less than 1000, about 63 miles from both the Arkansas and Texas borders.

In the figures below we see an unissued stock certificate for this company. It's numbered 68, so presumably no more than 67 were issued, if any. That didn't deter the company, for it was still operating in Wilburton into 1932.(1) Unissued or canceled mining stock certificates are pretty common, -- but how often do you see one from "Indian Territory?"



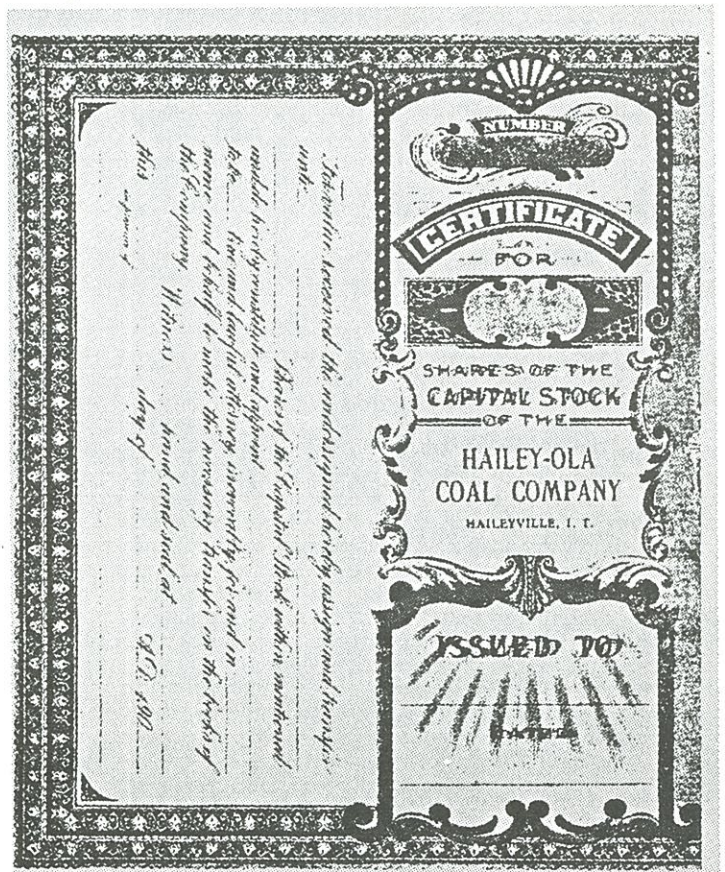
Hailey-Ola had company stores at all three locations. Scrip was issued in various denominations and formats. Brown (2) states that paper scrip was issued in denominations of \$1.00, as well as 50, 25, and 5 cents. Metallic scrip in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents and \$1.00 were issued with the Lutie address (3). All were soft aluminum and round -- and none that I have would reproduce well enough for publication.

Hailey-Ola was by no means the only Indian Territory mining company, but that's another story.

(1) Dodrill, Gordon: *20, 000 Coal Company Stores in the United States, Canada, and Mexico*, 1971.

(2) Brown, Stuart E. Jr.: *Scrip, Trade Tokens Issued by the United States Coal Mining Companies and Company Stores*, 1978.

(1) Williams, Bill and Ratliff, Steve: *Edkins Catalog of United States Coal Company Store Scrip, Vol I, Third Ed.*, 1997.



Cecil Rhodes and De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.

by Dave Johnson

Diamonds were first discovered in alluvial deposits along the Vaal River in South Africa in 1867. Dry mining followed at the Kimberley, DuToitspan, De Beers, Bultfontein and Wesselton Mines. The first miners worked dry alluvial diggings, sifting the deposits for loose diamonds. These diamonds had been eroded out of the kimberlite pipe. The usually blue kimberlite turns yellow and crumbles easily when exposed to the atmosphere. The first miners looked only for the yellow deposits and ignored the lower blue material believing it to be worthless. Later finds proved these to be the richest grounds. The early "mines" were nothing more than a group of dry diggings worked in small plots akin to the early small placer claims worked along the streams of the American West.

Cecil J. Rhodes arrived in South Africa from England in 1870, at the age of 17. Rhodes had borrowed three thousand pounds from an aunt

and upon arrival began working at his brother's diamond diggings at Kimberley. Rhodes began investing in other claims within the De Beers Mine, named for the owner of the farm on which the mine was developed.

Rhodes and his partner, C. D. Rudd, worked to consolidate control of the De Beers Mine by persuading other miners to pool their interests. They formed the De Beers Company and by 1885 had grown to be the most important company in Kimberley. By 1887 Rhodes had brought together the biggest owners to form the Consolidated De Beers Company which controlled all



De Beer Consolidated Mines Ltd. token from Dutoitspan Mine.

the diggings of the De Beers Mine.

In 1888 Rhodes persuaded Barney Barnato, who controlled the extremely rich Kimberly Mine, to join with him to form De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. Soon mines like DuToitspan and Bultfontein joined De Beers.



De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. token from Bultfontein Mine.

By the age of 36, Rhodes controlled 90% of the world's diamond production.

When deep shaft mines developed on the Rand, Rhodes and the directors of De Beers Consolidated started the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa. Rhodes alone was soon making 400,000 pounds a year from his share of the gold mines.

At the diamond mines the native workers lived in company compounds, later known as hostels. Mining company scrip tokens were issued and utilized in the diamond mines much as scrip tokens were used by U.S. coal mining companies.

Cecil Rhodes' wealth allowed him to become politically powerful in South Africa. In 1890 he became Prime Minister of the Cape, and used his office to benefit the mines and industry. He pushed the Glen Grey Act which was designed to force more blacks to leave their

land to become wage earners in the mines, railways and industry. The Act was also meant to break up traditional subsistence life by dividing tribal land and allowing individual families to own small farms and grow crops to sell. Rhodes tried to use his money and power to overthrow the Boer government of the Transvaal and replace it with a British colonial government which would support the mine owners' interests. When a Rhodes' supported attack on the Transvaal republic failed, Rhodes was forced to resign as Prime Minister of the Cape.

Rhodes used his wealth and influence to further his dream of expanding the British Empire in Africa. Botswana became a British colony through Rhodes' efforts through his British South Africa Company. The Matabele and Mashona peoples rebelled against the white settlers and their rebellion was put down by Rhodes' British South Africa Company Police. The territories were named Northern and Southern Rhodesia, in honor of Rhodes. Today these are Zambia and Zimbabwe. Rhodes died in 1902, a giant in the development of South Africa.



De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. token.

Consolidation Coal Co. (1860-1935) 75 Years of Growth

by Dave Johnson

The Consolidation Coal Co. came into being when several small independent coal operators in the Georges Creek Region of Maryland combined into a single firm. While the Consolidation Coal Co. incorporated on March 9, 1860, through an act of the Maryland State Legislature, its official organization did not occur until April 19, 1864 due to the Civil War.

The first mining operations for the new firm took place on the Big Vein Georges Creek coal seam in the western portion of Allegany County, Maryland, known as the Georges Creek Region. In 1865 Consolidation was ranked sixth among coal producers in this region, but through aggressive business practices were able to rise to number one position with production of 287,605 tons of coal within a few years.

Consolidation continued an aggressive expansion program and acquired the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company in 1870 and by the end of that year owned five-sixths of all Big Vein coal in the region. By 1873 regional production had risen to 2,674,101 tons, but the financial panic of the same year drove sales, and thus, production down for several years to follow. Regional production for 1877 was only 1,574,339 tons. Production for the region rose to 2,136,160 tons in 1880.

In 1881, the extensive shops of Consolidation Coal located at Mount Savage began producing locomotives and railway cars for general sale. Nineteen locomotives were produced in 1882 and 16 in 1883. While the railroad business fared well for Consolidation Coal, the mining end of the business suffered in 1882 as the result of a miner's strike called by the Knights of Labor. As a result of the strike which lasted from March 15 through August 28, coal production for Consolidation dropped from 844,368 tons in 1881 to just 472,048 tons in 1882.

The strike was broken by the unified effort of all coal operators in the region and the miners were

forced to accept the operators' terms. Another strike followed in 1886, led by the Federation of Miners and Mine Laborers beginning March 1 and continuing for ten weeks with no concessions being granted by the operators.

In 1894, all mines in the region reduced wages precipitating a strike in the mines except for three of those owned by Consolidation. The Maryland Militia was called in to quell disturbances caused by the striking miners who had been called out by the relatively young and untried United Mine Workers. The strike lasted from May 7 to June 29 and its end broke the strength of the UMWA in the region until the region's miners were reorganized under the leadership of William Warner of the UMWA in 1899.

April 1, 1896 saw Consolidation, along with all regional coal producers increase the wages of miners from 40 cents to 45 cents per ton of coal mined. The payroll system was simultaneously changed from monthly to biweekly paydays. Total coal production for Consolidation in 1896 was 1,296,064, a new annual production highwater mark. Production continued to climb yearly so that production in 1899 was 1,720,844 tons mined. In 1899 consolidation owned approximately 14,000 acres of coal land in the Georges Creek Region.

All operators in the region increased miner's wages from 45 cents to 55 cents per ton mined in early 1900. However, in April of the same year, the miners struck, arguing that they should be paid the 60 cent rate then prevailing in the regions with thinner and more difficult to work coal seams. Consolidation believed that the better working conditions prevalent in the region due to the thicker coal seams justified the lower pay rate and refused to make any concessions. The strike ended after 4 months with no gains for the miners.

By 1901, Consolidation coal was being shipped by rail as far as San Francisco, with earlier shipments having been made by ship around Cape Horn. That same year the first Georges Creek coal was shipped to Yokohama, Japan.

During 1901 and 1902 over 36,000 acres of coal land was purchased by Consolidation. Among these purchases was the Milholland Coal Field in West Virginia, which consisted of 12,000 acres underlain by the Pittsburgh seam. This was

Four Well-Known Consolidation Trade-Marks.



Consolidation's first purchase of coal lands outside of Maryland and marked the beginning of a move to coal regions in other states. This purchase was followed in January of 1903 by the purchase of controlling interests in the Somerset and the Fairmont Coal Companies, both of which were already combination firms with holdings in Pennsylvania and West Virginia respectively.

At the time that consolidation took controlling interest of the Fairmont Coal Company, Fairmont owned 37 working mines and 1,060 coke ovens, along with the recently purchased dock and coal distributing facilities of the North Western Fuel Company.

Holdings were further increased in 1904 by the purchase of 25,000 acres of coal lands in Somerset County Pennsylvania known as the Stony Creek Field.

The Somerset Coal Company had been incorporated in 1901 and by 1902 it operated 18 mines and 210 coke ovens in Somerset County and owned 10,500 acres of coal land which increased by 20,000 acres in 1903.

These new acquisitions increased the annual production of Consolidation from 1,299,374 tons in 1900 to 8,437,109 tons in 1903.

The period of 1900 to 1910 was one of continuing expansion for Consolidation. In July of 1903, the Fairmont Coal Co. acquired a majority of stock in the Clarksburg Fuel Company, adding its eight mines to the Consolidation holdings. November of 1903 saw the purchase by Consolidation of a controlling interest in the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, a move that gave Consolidation the best facilities for storing and marketing coal in New England.

In 1904, the Pittsburgh and Fairmont Fuel Company was added to the Fairmont Coal Co. portfolio which worked five mines and controlled 18,000 acres of coal land in Harrison and Wetzel Counties in West Virginia. More mines and acreage was acquired in 1906 through purchase of the entire capital stock of the Southern Coal and Transportation Company, which owned 4,500 acres of coal land in Barbour and Harrison Counties in West Virginia.

Production increased to more than 10,000,000 tons in 1906 and the company owned more than 200,000 acres of coal land.

The next year, 1907, was one of disaster for Consolidation. From a business perspective, the financial panic of 1907 greatly hurt sales. On the human side, 1907 was the year of the Monongah Mines disaster. At 10 a.m. on December 6, an explosion tore through the Monongah No. 6 and No. 8 mines killing all but one of 360 miners working at the time. More than 250 widows and 1,000 children were left without a means of support by this disaster.

The end of the first decade of the 20th century saw Consolidation enter the Kentucky coal fields for the first time. In 1909 Consolidation purchased 30,000 acres in Johnson, Martin and Lawrence Counties and in 1910 purchased 100,000 acres in Letcher, Knott and Pike Counties, adding Millers Creek Block and Elkhorn Coking coals to the list of company brandnames. This area had been evaluated by mining experts and was believed to be most valuable undeveloped coal land in the U.S. The property was expected to yield no less than 12,000 tons of coal per acre from mines that were later found to be almost self-draining. This field was later declared to produce the best quality coal in Kentucky. More than 500,000,000 tons of grade

bituminous coal was available from a single seam, a second minable seam raised the potential available coal to over 900,000,000 tons, coal that was unsurpassed for coking and by-product use at that time.

The problem with developing the Millers Creek coals was the topography of the area. The land was covered by innumerable wooded mountainous ridges. The narrow valleys and steep hillsides made it very difficult to locate mine facilities and housing for the miners, what little flat land existed in the valleys was reserved for railroad lines and side tracks. Consolidation picked a site at headwaters of Elkhorn Creek for the principal town on the eastern end of the coal field, Jenkins. On the western end the town of McRoberts was built. In 1913 this field produced 1,345,471 tons of mined coal from 14 Consolidation mines.

In January of 1922 Consolidation purchased the Rivesville Mine and Stafford Mine in West Virginia, which included 3,500 acres of Pittsburgh Vein coal and 1,000 acres of Sewickley coal. February of the same year saw Consolidation enter into a long-term agreement with the Carter Coal Company covering the operation of its ten mines and 37,000 acres of coal lands in Bell and Knox Counties, Kentucky, McDowell County, West Virginia, and Taxewell and Buchanan Counties, Virginia. This agreement stayed in affect until March of 1933 when it was canceled.

After years of being second in production nationally, Consolidation became the largest producer of bituminous coal in the U.S. in 1926.

Consolidation became entirely non-union in May of 1927. Prior to 1927, 40% of Consolidation mines had been unionized. The unions were replaced with Consolidation Miner's Associations at each mine.

With passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act in 1933, the United Mine Workers of America succeeded in unionizing all bituminous coal mines in the U.S., under the Act's collective bargaining provisions.

In the 1930's Consolidation was working coal seams as thin as 30 inches in some mines and as thick as 10 feet in other mines. There were mines where 40 tons of water had to be handled for every ton of coal mined and other mines with negli-

gible water. There were 9,000 employees, with 5,675 company homes rented to employees. There were 25 company stores for employees.

During this time period Consolidation was divided into five operating divisions owning 300,000 acres of coal land, with calculated reserves of over 1,800,000,000 tons and operating 22 mines in 4 states. These divisions were as follows:

Maryland Division, which consisted of 14,000 acres of coal land and mines in Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland. These mines work the Pittsburgh vein (locally known as the "Big Vein" due to its average 9' thickness), the Tyson and Georges Creek veins.

Pennsylvania Division, which consisted of 54,000 acres of coal land and mines in Westmoreland and Somerset counties, Pennsylvania. The mines worked the Upper Kittanning and Upper Freeport veins.

West Virginia Division, which consisted of 104,000 acres of coal lands and mines in Barbour, Harrison, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor and Wetzel Counties, West Virginia. The mines in this division worked the great Pittsburgh vein, a vein with portions in 4 states, and the Sewickley vein, which is found only in the northern portion of the region. The Pittsburgh vein has a thickness of 6 to 10 feet. Eight mines were in operation in the 1930's. Coals from this division carried the trade names of Pathfinder and Mountaineer.

Millers Creek Division, which consisted of 31,000 acres of coal lands with mines in Johnson, Lawrence and Martin Counties, Kentucky. The coal vein work varied in thickness from 30 to 54 inches. Originally worked from five separate mines, by the 1930's two mines were worked out and the remaining three were combined into a single mine. Coal from this division carried the trade name Grenadier.

Elkhorn Division, which consisted of 101,000 acres of coal land with mines in Knott, Letcher and Pike Counties, Kentucky. The three mines operating in the 1930's worked the Elkhorn vein, which varied in thickness from 4 to 10 feet. All coal from this division carried the trade name Cavalier.



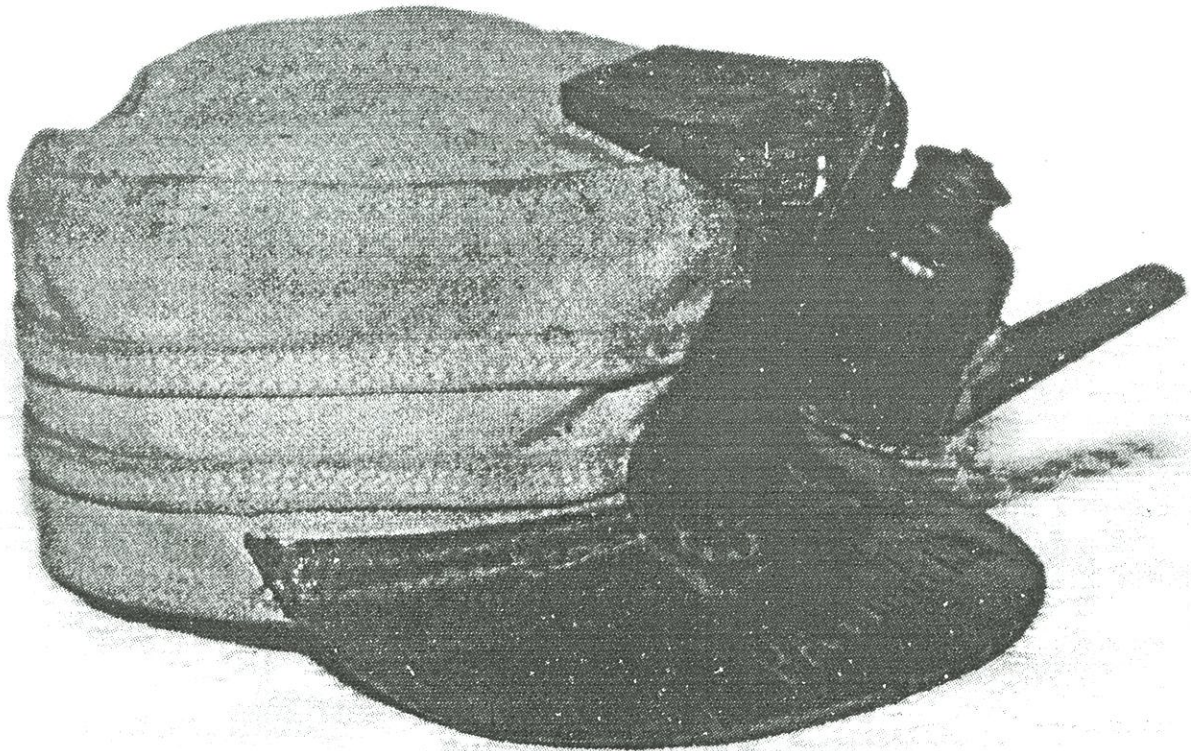
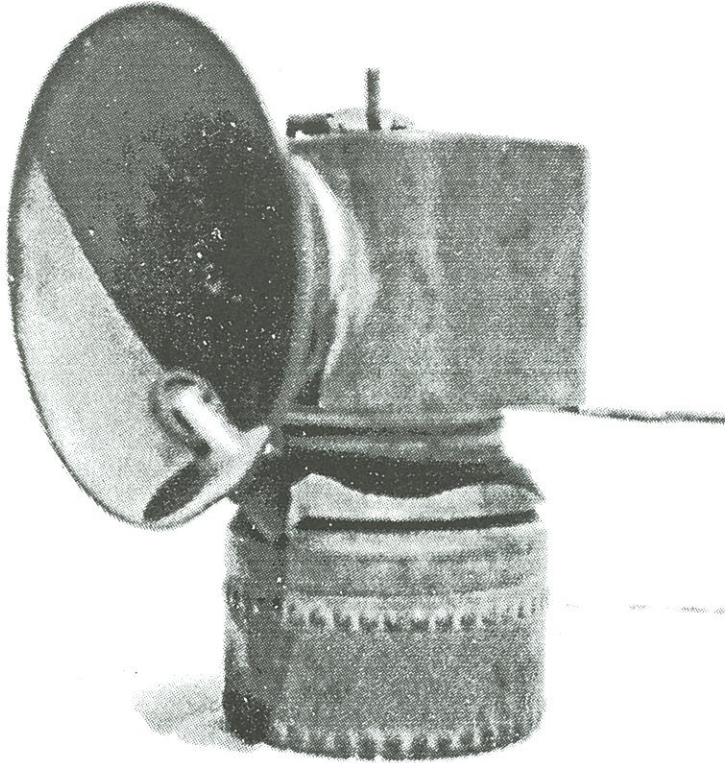
BITS



Clickster Scores Again!

Yes, Larry Click has upgraded his **Anton Square Light**. This lamp is the style with the wire brace, unlike some others which have the flat strap soldered to the sides. Like all Anton Square Lights, the reflector screws into a socket.

Below is a salesman's sample of a canvas miner's cap. It has the three patent dates on it with Pat. Nov. 7, 1911 on the bill, front part where the lamp hangs, and inside on top of canvas. The cap is 2" high and 3 1/2" in diameter. The cap has two 1/4" canvas bands sewn around it. The oil wick is 1 1/2" tall.

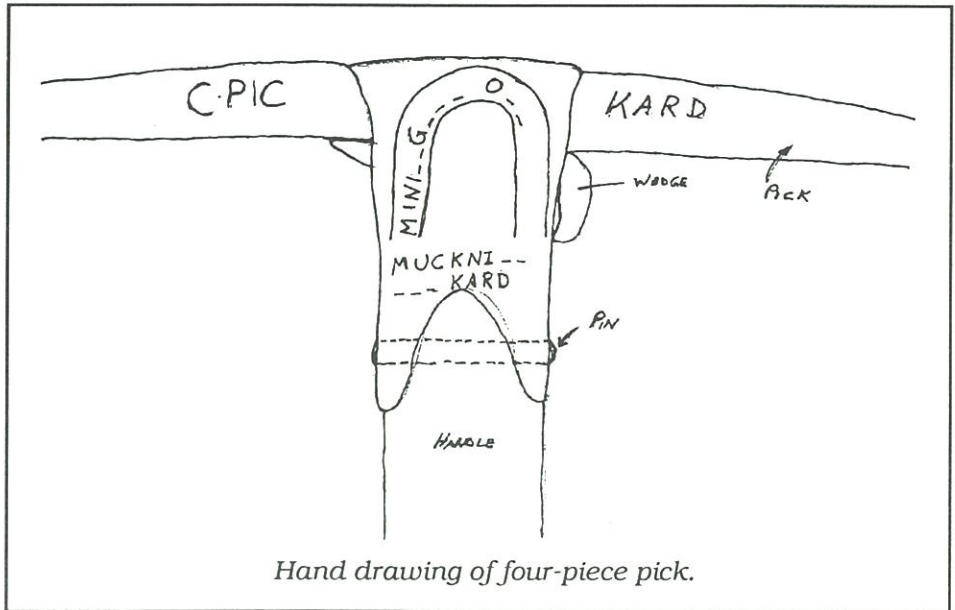


Actual Size

Help Identify Pick!

Gary Allen writes:

I purchased a pick at an antique store in southern Manitoba last summer. The pick was particularly interesting because of its design (four piece) as well as the inscription that is on the side of the head. Could one of your readers of Eureka please provide an insight into the history, age, etc. of the pick. As the words on the side of the head are corroded away could someone please tell me the remaining letters and wording and specifically what the design within the horseshoe is. All I can make out of the wording is CPIC KARD MIN--G--O-- -UCKNI-- -- KARD. The pick is obviously old and very well made. I would appreciate any help available.

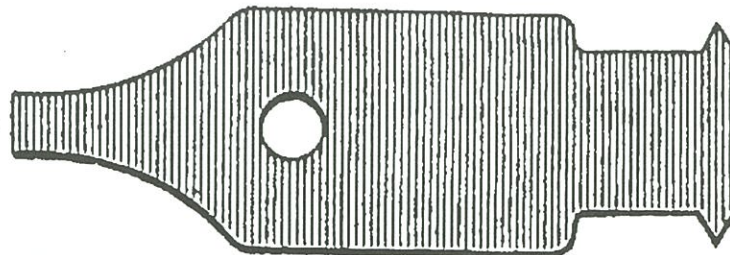


Handy Tool

From a repair parts list found in the box of a Lu-Mi-Num hand lamp was this little item. It is a combination tool used as a screw driver, a gasket applicator, tip remover (remember, the tip unscrews on the Lu-Mi-Num lamp. Last but not least, it could be used to remove spent carbide. It looks like it could be hung over the hook through the hole in the tool. It is made of steel. This would be a good item to keep your eyes peeled for when looking into those glass cases in the antique malls. (Submitted by Tim Town).

Handy Tool for the LU-MI-NUM Lamp

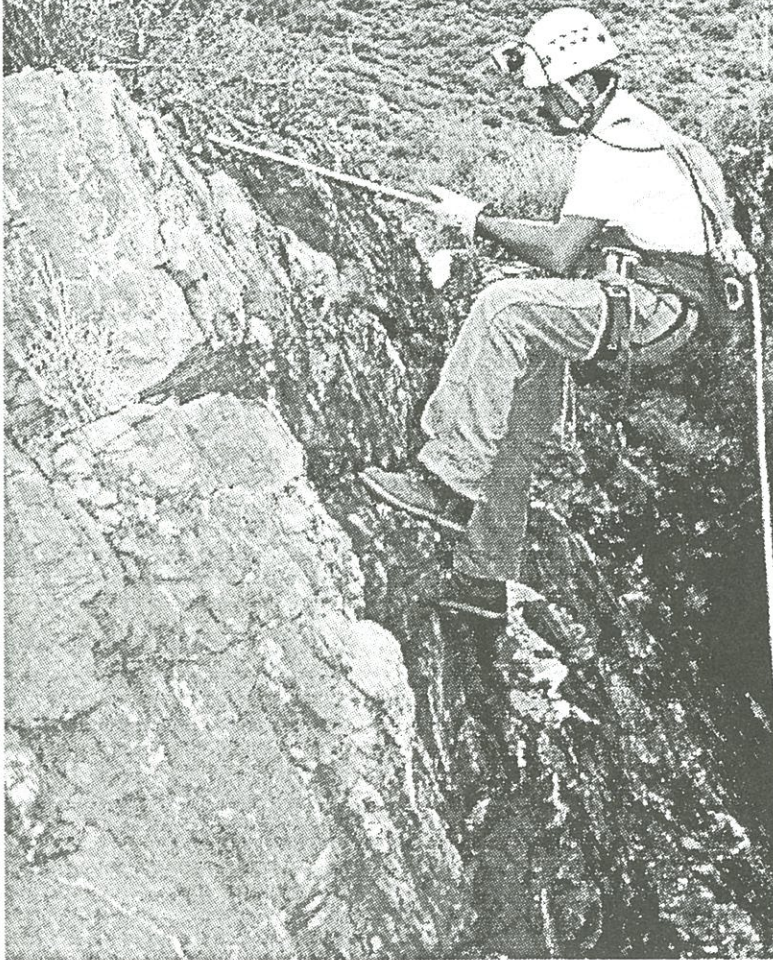
**SCREW DRIVER
—ALSO USED TO
PUT ON RUBBER
GASKET, DRIVE
OUT LAVA TIP
AND CLEAN CAR-
BIDE CUP.**



**TO
UNSCREW
TIP-
HOLDER**

Case-Hardened Steel No. 27—10c Each

MINING FOR BAT HABITAT AT SUPERIOR



*Bob Schroth and Dave Thorpe hiked to this mine in Superior, Arizona last Spring...to find that it had been professionally gated the week before to protect the bat population. The project was completed by the mine's owner, Broken Hill Property (BHP) and Bat Conservation International (BCI). This photo is from **On Cu** a periodical published by BHP. Magazine submission by Todd Town, employee of BHP.*

Excerpts From Mining-Collect

Regarding Bruce Beck's bad luck in doing business in Globe, Arizona:

Bruce,

I remember your last visit to Globe was not a pleasant one. These Globe miners do have a reputation of taking your money from your wallet. I've got to tell you about the worst case I've seen though. Five years ago, a guy, his wife, his daughter and dog showed up at Pinto Creek with a motorhome, truck and the biggest gold dredge ever seen in Arizona. First, all the free gold at Pinto Creek had been removed by 1900. But this guy was promoted by a Globe "Mine Promoter". He spent a lot of money on leasing the mining claims, then digging a huge hole to put his dredge in. He was going to dredge the creek as he went up. It was in August, about 115 degrees. First his dog died, then Magma copper company started 21 peak wells in the area and took his pond of water to dust in 20 hours. His wife was disgusted and left him for a Globe native. Then his daughter at 15 years old ended up pregnant. Then he was found to be on mining claims that he never did lease and was thrown off. He sold his dredge and pick-up truck, parked his motorhome by the rec hall bar, where he lived for about 5 months. After drinking up the motorhome, he bought a Grayhound ticket back to Pasadena, where he was from. He did have a vial of gold he had recovered. It had two pieces in there the size of fly dung. Consider yourself and your friend lucky.

Todd Town

Regarding Phoney Lindahl Candlesticks:

Someone is producing phoney Lindahl candlesticks and they are very well made (I got one in the mail today), but they made some mistakes. On a real stamped Lindahl the cap of the match safe has a slight dome to it so the letters are stamped deeper toward the center than they are on the outer edge. On the phoney they are all uniform depth and the cap is not slightly domed although it does have the same rounded beveled edge from the knurling. Also some of the letters are closer together than others, some actually touching one another while others are further apart. The most obvious difference is the fact that on a real Lindahl the match safe is three pieces (cap, tube and applied end toward the spike) while on the phoney there are only the cap and the match safe itself is turned from a single piece of brass, with no separately applied end. Unlike the original, the spike on the phoney begins to taper too soon and the stock used for the hook is just a bit too thick, but it looks good. I have three variations of original Lindahls and this one has problems when compared to the originals. For someone coming across one of these at a show somewhere, with no original in hand to compare, the thing to remember is the three piece match safe on the original and two piece on the phoney. Someone even went to the trouble of rolling the spike up in an old 1915 newspaper - nice touch. Fortunately I have return privileges on this piece. Buyers beware!

Dave Johnson

*To join Mining-Collect, send email request to:
dthorpe@primenet.com*

Who Am I?

Hi! I'm a new kid in the lamp community...an orphan...I have no name. Maybe you folks can help me find my true identity... I look similar to a "Sure Lite", cylindrical, flat top and bottom., only shorter.. I stand 3" tall, 3 1/4" tall to the top of my water control. I am 2" in diameter. My bottom is 1 5/8 tall..having fine machine screw threads that connect it to the top...Bottom threads are about 1 7/8"...the top threads are about 1 15/16", both are soldered-in bands about 3/8". My top is flat, rolling over to make a seam about 1/16th" below the top. My gas tube..exits at 2" from floor level...just like my friend, the "Sure Lite".

My hook is internal..size, shape and soldering like in the Stein Dropper, S & S, etc. My water door opens same as a Baldwin..and is about 3/4" in diameter...and is a single layer, recessed, punched down like an early Auto-Lite...

My dripper is unique...it has opposite 45 degree slots with cross pins that rotate the water valve..at the bottom of the stalk!

Uncle Al said you guys may be able to help find-out who I am???

later on...

The little lamp who now says: I KNOW WHO I AM!!!! In Paul Kouts volume #IV...Springfield....page IV-6:

I proudly announce the rebirth of the John Larimore patented lamp!! I guess we can call this fella the Larimore Lamp!!!

The Patent shows a little tip cleaner that my lamp does not have, but the rest of the drawing does a good job....

aqua-man (Al Quamen)

Tale of the Bail Hook: A True Story

During a recent hunt in Iowa I met a dealer stocking his booth and of course I asked the famous question "any mining artifacts?". to which the reply came I have a couple of those candle thing a ma jigs at home. Can you guess whom followed whom home? Dealer brings out dusty box with a blacksmith stick, a 6 and a quarter inch presentation stick and a Bail Hook. No lamp just the bail hook! As I am showing interest in the two candlesticks and no interest in the bailhook this guy starts believing I'm trying to fool him and that the most valuable piece is the bail hook. To make a long story short, I purchased the blacksmith stick for \$25.00, the { presentation stick for \$35.00 } and the bail hook for \$50.00!!!

For all you bail hook collectors out there have I got a deal for you !

No Tony you can't have the presentation piece.

Honest guys true story.

Ed Chris

Trade/Sale

For Sale or Trade: Oilwicks: Tin: Husson Patented #2, #6, George Anton (3 sizes), Globe (2), Liberty (2), Trethaway Driver (2), Beal Bros., Hunt & Connell, Dunlop, Sheet M S. & Machine Co., D.P. Hiberger. Brass: Grier Bros. (Slope sided with drip ring), D.L. , Carbide Cap Lamps: Two-Date Guys with Gilt Paint., NP Justrite with integral reflector, ITP (top good, base fair, missing some nickel), Cap Tins: All are 100 ct #6 in fair condition. American, Older Atlas, Western, Dupont Scroll, Dupont. Call for particulars and availability. Volume discounts. Bob Guthrie, PO Box 3725, Dillon, CO 80435. 970/468-0405, e-mail: rtguthrie@pol.net

Trade/Sale: Grier horizontal (complete), Justrite N.P. horizontals (beaded, ribbed & smooth), Sunset candlestick (rare non-Boker style). Dave Thorpe, (602) 548-1959, email: dthorpe@primenet.com



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 **nonsubscribers** 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 Dave Thorpe 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 one of the Eureka staff. Remember that it is to the advertiser's benefit to wait until Eureka! is in the hands of all subscribers before disposing of a trade or sale item. Please keep in mind that a trade or sale conducted through the mail is not complete until both parties are satisfied!

For sale or trade: 1. Grasselli Zinc 100 count cap tin, good condition 2. Hercules Keep Dry 100 cap tin- bottom good+, top poor 3. Kueffel & Esser miner's dip needle w/ brass covers- v. good + condition 4. Raven Run Anthracite porcelain sign, 18" wide X 24" high- new old stock. 5. "Rosini Coal Co., Carbon Run Colliery, Shamokin, PA, Deep-Minded Hard Coal", tin painted sign-new old stock 14"w X 20"h 6. "The D&H, Lakawanna Anthracite" porcelain sign, round (12" dia.)-good condition 7. Permissible single shot blasting unit, issued to Bisch Industries- exc.condition 8. Winfield patent oil wick lamp, cylindrical font, brass screw cap w/ Cal. Fruit Jar Co. stamp- very good to excellent cond. (brass cap has crack) 9. Grier Bros. oil wick lamp, brass w/ tin bottom, lid and end of spout with drip ring, "Star" stamp in shield on front of spout- mint, unfired 10. Crown surveyors oil wick lamp, tin with brass filler cap and threaded piece that handle screws onto- good cond.-pin holes in bottom-rusted from the inside out, bottom and stamp are clean otherwise. 11. Trethaway Bros. "PAT. APD. FOR", slope-sided, copper-lined, tin oil wick lamp- excellent condition, unfired 12. Mint, unfired, unmarked lean-back style oil wick lamp 13. Monongahela Valley "star", slope-sided oil wick lamp- mint, unfired 14. Husson No. 2 oil wick lamp- mint, unfired 15. J. Anton U.S.A. Eagle, driver, slope-sided tin w/ one piece shoulder-collar piece of brass, "PAT MAR 29 04" on spout- v. good cond. 16. Trethaway Bros. driver, tin sloped sides with rounded tin shoulder and brass collar, early small font stamp NOT on hinge side of lamp- v. good 17. Monongahela Valley Demmler Bros. oil wick lamp- v. good + condition

18. John D. GillsSons, Phillipsburg, Pa face lamp, tin w/ copper lining-very good + to excellent condition 19. U.M.W. OF A. early style oil wick w/ copper bottom, shield (location of stamp) and collar, brass vent tube- good to v. good condition 20. "B FROSTBERG" small tin face lamp, stamp on approx. 60 degree angle, "bullseye" style bottom-excellent condition 20. Kueffel & Esser 3" dia. anemometer with leather case- v. good cond. Nelson Ressler

For trade: Have many mid-range carbide cap lamps and other mining items to trade for rarer cap tins and rarer oil wicks. Also, need the following rare carbides: Abercrombie & Fitch, Arnolds, Funk Bros., Klun, NI-BA, Norleigh Diamond, Oshkosh, Premier by Hardsocg, Red Star, Square-Lite by Guys, Snell, Standard, and a Scranton. Larry Click, 1021 North Jefferson Street, Arlington, VA 22205, Phone: 1-703-241-3748, E-mail: lclick@erols.com.

Cap Tins: A fine selection of blasting cap tins available for sale or trade. For more information call or write: Graham Living, P.O.Box 292, Millsboro, De 19966 (302)934-8273 email:gliving@bellatlantic.net

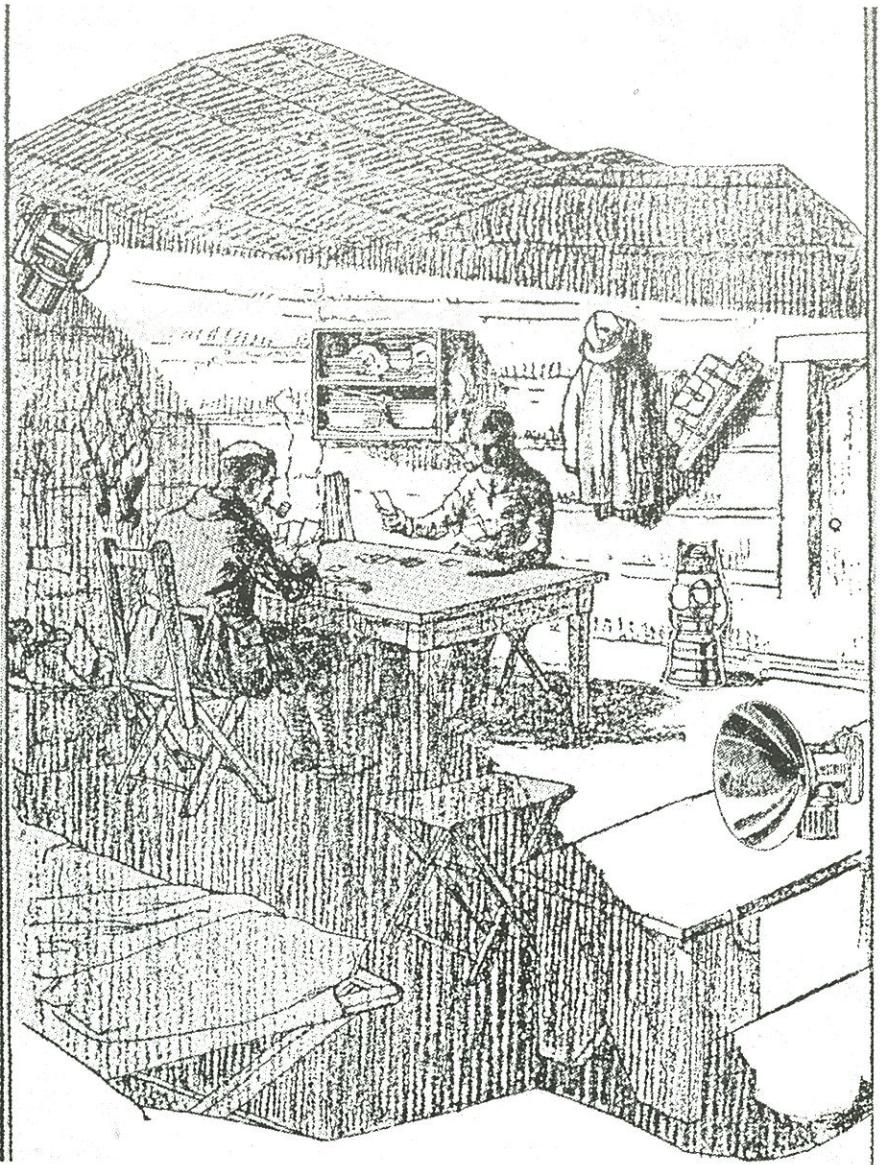
For sale: Nothing rare but in excellent cond. Many blasting cap tins, several oil wicks, a few candle sticks, and a lot of other goodies. Call or E-mail for more info: bschroth@aol.com, (909) 337-7102

Mining Lamps For Sale Or Trade: A.Safety Lamps: 1.Dynamo safety lamp,type BL 10, made by Dominit/Germany. 2.Brass dynamo safety

lamp, type BL 10/III, Dominit/Germany 3. Jack Davy oil safety lamp/Englan 4. Ashforth-Hepplewhite-Gray lamp in brass/stamped American Safety Lamp & Mine Supply Co., Scranton, PA 5. Carbide safety lamp, type "Pokorny", made by Friemann & Wolf/Germany 6. Patterson E1 safety lamp 7. ARRAS/France safety lamp 8. Baby safety lamp, "Midget", made by Thomas & Williams/Aberdare 9. Tall bonneted English shaft lamp (Height: 14 inches) 10. Brass Mueseler oil safety lamp/Belgium 11. Oil safety lamp, marked Ellis/Wakefield/England

B. Oil lamps: 1. Spanish lenticular- or tunnellamp 2. French lenticular lamp, "H. Luchaire/Paris" 3. German frog lamp 4. Oil wick cap lamp, made in tin from Harz-Mountains/Germany 5. Upper Silesia oil wick hand lamp 6. Tin oil wick hand lamp, Harz-Mountains/Germany

C. Carbide lamps: 1. All brass carbide cap lamp, "Toennchen", made by Friemann & Wolf/Germany 2. Rare ARRAS/France carbide hand lamp. Manfred Stutzer, Madenburgstr. 6, 67065 Ludwigshafen, Germany e-Mail: mkstu@t-online.de



In addition to making lamps for miners, Justrite also advertised heavily in the hunting and camping market. This became more and more prevalent as open flame lamps lost favor in the mines. The picture above is from an undated Justrite brochure, and shows the lamps with "superintendent's handles" as well as the Justrite lantern.

Back cover:

Baskets were and are still used in many mines today. The baskets provide good air circulation to dry the clothes after a hot shift. The baskets are usually hoisted over a pulley attached to the roof with a small chain which can be locked against a wall hook once the basket is hoisted. In the refinery at the Homestake mine and at other operations the workers clothes are washed within the refinery and small amounts of gold are recovered from the dirt and lint. Double dry or change rooms are provided in the refinery for work clothes and street clothes. A worker must pass through security to change from work clothes to street clothes. This involves both visual inspection and metal detection. Some of the very high-grade mines use similar procedures and change rooms for the miners. (Al Winters)

