EUREKA!

THE JOURNAL OF MINING COLLECTIBLES

Issue 28 October 1998

Staff

Todd Town
38 Agazzi Terrace
Globe, Arizona 85501
(520) 425-0423

Dave Thorpe
130 E. Tierra Buena Ln., Phoenix, AZ 85022
(602) 548-1959 or 548-1890
e-mail: dthorpe@primenet.com

Dave Johnson
8106 Barbour Manor Dr., Louisville, KY
40241 (502) 327-7559
e-mail: dj@msdlouky.org

Len Gaska
725 Hermes Cir.
Lafayette, CO 80026-1121
(303) 604-2875
e-mail: gaska@nilenet.com

Bob Schroth
P.O. Box 687, Twin Peaks, CA 92391
(909) 337-7102
e-mail: bschroth@aol.com

Manfred Stutzer
Madenburgstr. 6
67065 Ludwigshafen, Germany
e-mail: mkstu@t-online.de

David J. Des Marais
1015 Woodland Ave, Menlo Park, CA 94025
(415) 322-0778
email: ddesmarais@mail.arc.nasa.gov

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.**

SUBMISSIONS: *EUREKA!* welcomes unsolicited articles, reviews, information, photos, and artwork. All photos and artwork need to be of high quality and should mailed to **Dave Thorpe, 130 E. Tierra Buena Ln., Phoenix, AZ 85022.** Materials submitted for publication may be subject to alteration at the discretion of the editors.

EUREKA!

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

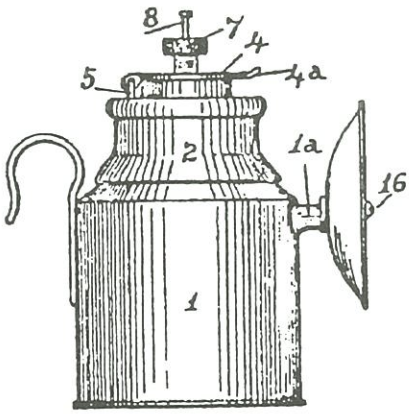
Table of Contents

Front Cover: Photo by Todd Town

NEWS

New Lamp Found

By the time this magazine reaches you, a new carbide lamp will have publicly surfaced. Our spies tell us that this is the Kerst patent lamp of Springfield, Illinois. Paul Kouts' MCLR IV shows a patent drawing:



U.S. patent #1,016,275
Feb. 6, 1912
Henry Kerst
Springfield, Illinois

This lamp was shown at the recent Morgantown, WV show. We will look forward to presenting a formal article and photos in the near future.

Rare Lamp Found

Although not unheard of, this extremely rare oil wick was found by Jim Lackey, proving that "it's still out there"! The stamping is shown above.

Corrections/Apologies

In the last issue we neglected to mention **Steve and Malia Rush** as planners and organizers of the June show in Frisco, Colorado. Their contribution to the show was a monumental effort. It was solely my (Dave Thorpe's) absentmindedness that was to fault.

The first article in our last issue (Shipwrecked Ingots) was written by **Steve Roberts**, *not* Steve Smith.

In Werner Horning's article on miner's uniform/dress, the complete name of the Chief Inspector of Mines should have read: **Siegmund August Wolfgang Freiherr von Herder.**

Elkhorn Details

by Dave Thorpe

The Elkhorn miner's lamp is one of the least understood lamps. It's category is "uncommon", and over the course of several years of collecting, you can usually find one worthy of being placed on the trophy shelf. Yet with this particular lamp, lingering questions creep into the mind as it quietly stares at you from it's perch. Each Elkhorn seems to be a bit different from the others...some with reflector braces, others without...some with a cap brace or solder remnant, a few with no evidence that one ever existed. Reflectors vary in size, shape, and finish. Water levers, stamping, and hooks vary. It is a scenario that is difficult to make sense of. Still, we wonder like an new parent: does my baby have all the right parts? Though the Elkhorn was born years ago and can not be compared today with others on the assembly line, we can come close to 'knowing' by examining unfired examples... a category that is rare. After seeing hundreds of Elkhorns in various states of preservation, I will try to draw some conclusions that are reinforced by the study of a few mint lamps.

Seventeen years ago, I received in trade my first Elkhorn from the late Ralph Blankenbeckler. It was well used and did not have cap braces. I questioned him about this, and was told that some were manufactured without them. He directed me to a hand drawing of an Elkhorn from the Underground Lamp Post. There were no cap braces. This was little proof, but his lifetime of experience collecting gave me pause for consideration. Not too long ago, Eureka published a photo of an Elkhorn box with the added stamping: "WITH BRACE", indicating that a brace was optional. But did it refer to the cap brace or the reflector brace? The picture on the box showed a lamp with neither cap brace nor reflector brace. I have seen many Elkhorns without cap braces, but almost

Unfired Elkhorn without cap brace or reflector brace, note long hook.

all have evidence of solder showing that a brace was once there. Restorers are very good at removing solder remnants, but telltale signs of cleaning and polishing generally give away their work. Occasionally, an Elkhorn would turn up with no brace and no solder.

Brass Elkhorns have a lacquered factory finish that is often worn off completely. Even in unfired examples, this clear coat is usually checked and cracked with aging to expose tarnished brass between the cracks and a bright brass under the lacquered areas. An unfired Elkhorn with intact lacquer indicates that no "aftermarket" soldering can have taken place.

I have recently found an unfired Elkhorn with no cap braces (*see photo opposite page*). The first thing one might notice is that it also lacks a reflector brace. (Just like the lamp pictured on the Elkhorn box). These lamps were fitted with a flat collar around the gas tube that would hold the reflector fast whether it was braced or not. More scrutiny reveals that the hook is a very long one, which was said by Jim Van Fleet to resemble a "shepherd's crook". In fact, all of the true braceless Elkhorns seem to have the longer hook. Elkhorns I have seen *with* braces, however have a more typical short hook! The longer hook may have made the lamp less likely to fall off the cap for the low-seam coal miners who often removed the brace to allow some swiveling.

An Elkhorn found with a short hook and no cap brace has most likely had the brace removed. Check carefully for solder remains. Look for the long hook on models without braces.

Now for the reflector brace. Elkhorn lamps are found most commonly with the inner recessed reflector. Braces found with this reflector are deep to accommodate the recess. Simple reflectors are also seen on these lamps, and in these cases the brace is shallow, resembling that found on Buddy cap lamps...almost. Buddy reflectors have a locating dimple in the reflector as well as a notch in the brace. The Elkhorn lamps have neither.

Elkhorns with cap braces generally have reflector braces

The reflector braces are found in brass and nickel plated finishes. The nickel braces are found on lamps with nickel reflectors, and of course nickel plated lamps. But not all nickel reflectors necessarily have nickel braces. The trivia is getting deep!

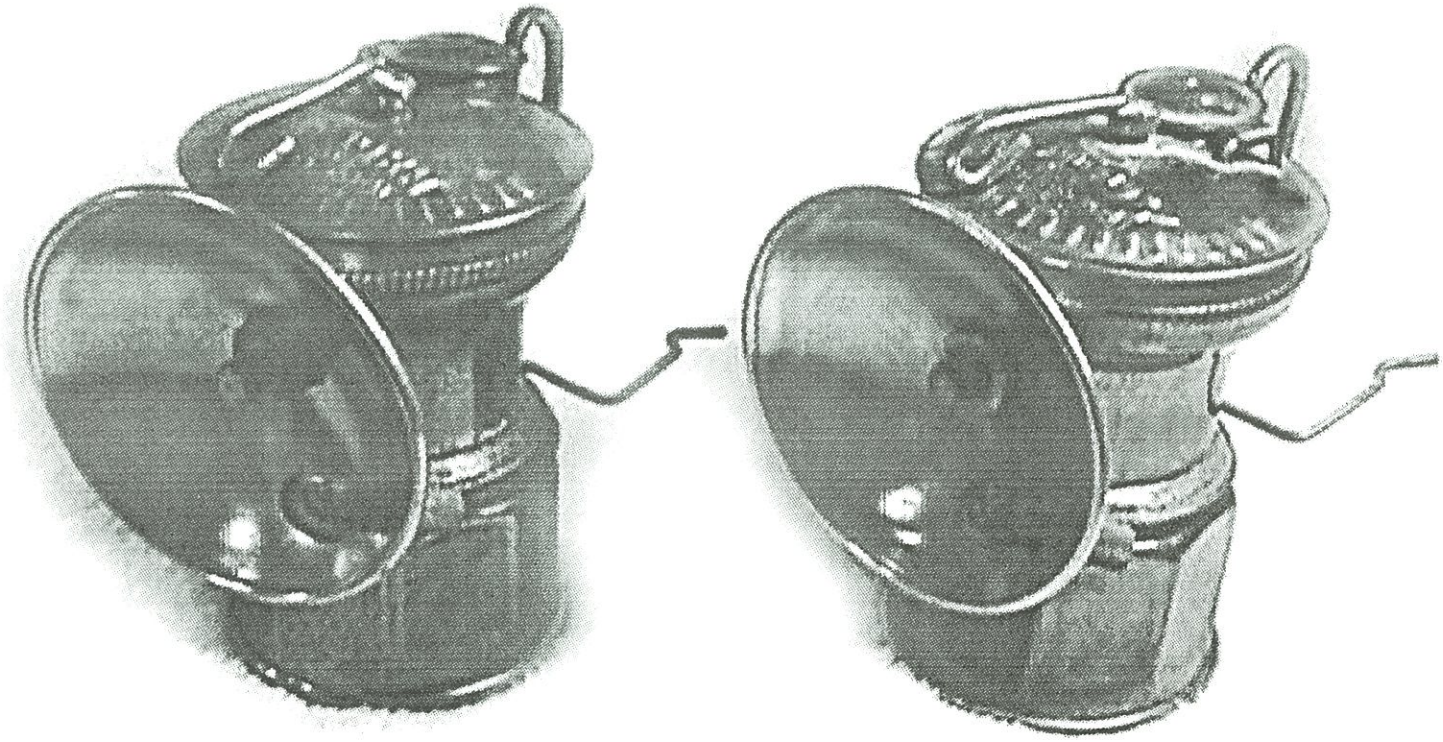
Elkhorn fully loaded: cap brace and deep reflector brace, short hook.

Finally, it must be mentioned that there are two distinct Elkhorn tank styles. One is nearly identical to the *short-style* Buddy lamp (see photo below). Both lamps were made by Ashmead. The top stamping is in large bold letters, just like the Buddy lamp. The water lever is round wire, like the Buddy equivalent. This variety of lamp has never been found without cap braces, or without a brass reflector brace. The differenced between this Elkhorn and a Buddy are slight (see below).

The other tank style (photo previous page) is shaped like an AutoLite tank. The stamping on top is of smaller letters than the Buddy-like counterpart. The waterlever is crimped sheet metal, similar to that of the *tall-style* Buddy lamp.

While Buddy lamps are seen with a variety of bases, Elkhorns came with just one, as shown. Occasionally, Elkhorns are found with superintendent's handles.

An Elkhorn lamp in proper condition merits a position on the upper tier of the trophy shelf. Small differences from one lamp to another may represent the way the lamp was manufactured or the need for an upgrade.



Elkhorn Buddy

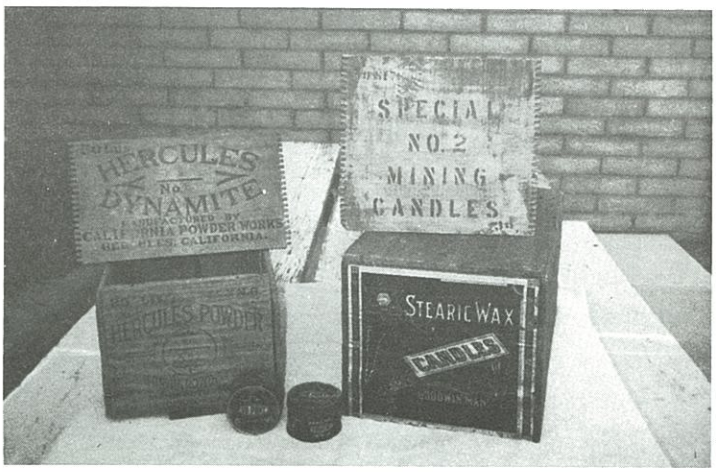
At left is an Elkhorn with the "Buddy style" conformation. Unlike the "standard" Elkhorn, its tank is less rounded, it has large letter stamping, and a simple reflector with a shallow reflector brace. On the right is a Buddy. Both were made by Ashmead. Slight differences between these two lamps are: 1. The Buddy's reflector has a locating dimple in the reflector and a notch in the brace to accomodate it. 2. The water doors are hinged from opposite sides, and 3. The names stamped on top.

Girls Do It Too

by Todd Town

Amie Barreras with her 25 lb. Hercules Powder box and Goodwin candle box.

Rapelling a hundred feet on rope into a vertical shaft, the first level becomes visible. You swing yourself onto a landing. Back on earth and detached from rope and harness, you proceed down a drift complete with mine rails, timbering and ore chutes. Not far into the passage, a pile of muck has forced you to your hands and knees in order to clear the blockage. On the other side the passage conditions deteriorate with ruptured cribbing, splinted timber and more half muck-filled drift. Your helmet light is bouncing at everything in front of you, then your eyes focus in on the sharp edges of a wooden box lying in the middle of the passage. A paper label at one end can be made out. With a couple of quick wipes of the hand, brilliant colors and lettering appear: STEARIC WAX CANDLES, GOODWIN. A complete candle box. What a find! The testosterone level must be going through the roof at this point...NOT! Amie found it. Yep, Amie Barreras: rock climber, caver, now successful underground mine explorer. Ducking down a side tunnel for a few minutes, Amie then snagged a nice complete 25 lb. Hercules Powder box. A pretty good day after numerous cap tins, food tins, powder and candle box ends. To my knowledge, Amie is the only active female mine explorer doing vertical shafts.



Some of the artifacts pulled from the Arizona copper mine near Globe.

At the Bottom of the Pile

by Bruce Beck and Todd Town

The fantastic artifact pictured here was found in a scrap pile on a ranch outside Mayer Arizona. It was used when Arizona was still a territory. The lettered head was placed on a gold bullion bar, then hit sharply on top of the shank, causing it to leave an ownership stamp on the bar of gold. The Turkey Creek Mill was owned by Murat Masterson. The Weekly Arizona Miner newspaper announced on August 22, 1897 that the Masterson Mill was processing good gold ore from the Goodwin mine and John Hoimes Mine: "the Masterson two-stamp is pounding away with but a slight expense, netting $100 daily." Exceptional Arizona Territorial mining artifacts are a very rare discovery. Bill Goldman, a collector specializing in early Arizona mining artifacts, lives in Payson, Arizona. He was lucky to uncover this item.

Gold bullion stamp and its impression left on a gold bar. Bill Goldman collection.

Scranto Catalog

by

Mick Corbridge

Catalogs for mine lighting are extremely rare. Perhaps the most collected are the Justrite catalogs produced from the early teens up through the sixties. This is the first Scranto catalog I have seen, and until recently, I was unable to date it. Fortunately, in the last issue of Eureka, the Bittenbender Catalog of 1912 showed the two identical lamps as in my catalog.

At right is the cover and first pages of my catalog.

PORTABLE

ACETYLENE LAMPS

MINERS

For all kinds of underground work in the mines. The practical lamp.

MECHANICS

For repair work in dark places, boiler cleaning, etc. A quick, clean light.

ELECTRICIANS

For repair work. An excellent light and one of the best flames obtainable for wire soldering.

SPORTSMEN

For fishing, hunting and camping—the best of lights.

FOR SALE BY

The

SCRANTO LAMPS

WESTERN UNION CODE
CABLE ADDRESS
SHAVE, SCRANTON, PA.

THE SCRANTON ACETYLENE LAMP COMPANY
INCORPORATED
SCRANTON, PENN'A, U. S. A.

The Lamp from the Heart of the Anthracite Coal Regions

SCRANTO Mine Lamps were designed after years of practical experience in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

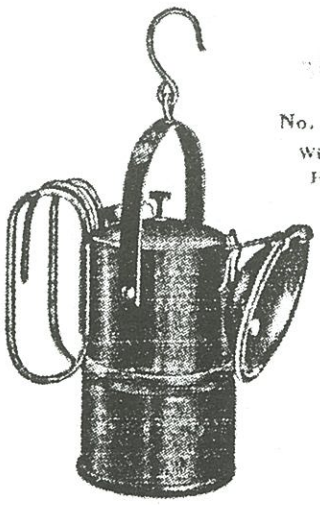
Mining is performed in dark places, often in cramped chambers, where a stooping position is necessary to successfully extract the earth's treasures. Work is required where the air may be foul, dust-clouded and extremely draughty.

Years of underground work, experiencing all of these various conditions, handicapped by the poor and costly illuminating power of the tallow dip and oil lamp, has shown the need of practical high power lamps for practical miners.

The failings of the oil lamps are its high expense of running, the dimness of its light and its variation under different conditions; the danger of mine and breaker fires from sparks thrown off, and discarded wicks; and the great amount of soot generated which renders the air unfit for the miners to breathe.

The advantages of Scranto Acetylene Mine Lamps lie in the reduced running cost, a copious white light, freedom from danger of sparks, or discarded wicks, uniformity of illumination under all conditions and a clear atmosphere in the mine, free from odor or soot.

No. 1 Lamp



No. 2 Lamp
With Bail
Handle

The Hydrolite

by Mick Corbridge

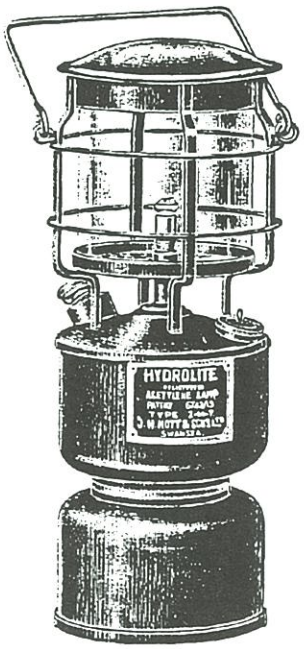
Some time ago, an American collector contacted me regarding a lamp he had acquired and wanted information on. The lamp was a 'J. H. Nott' of Swansea - Wales, and he had found a type '2-M-6', and I had in my collection a '2-M-7'. I more recently came across a 'J. H. Nott' catalogue date 1923 showing both of these lamps (opposite page). I submit a copy of the relevant section of the catalogue for your possible interest.

"HYDROLITE"

Acetylene Wind-proof Lamp

(REGISTERED, PATENTED).

BRITISH MANUFACTURE.



Suitable for out-door use, the light being enclosed, the lamps may be safely used on farms, etc., in the presence of straw or other **inflammable materials.**

These lamps are strongly made of steel stampings—the lantern and all fittings being made of brass. All parts are standardized and obtainable for replacement.

A special safety device is fitted whereby any overmake of gas is discharged into the air.

The lamp works well and gives no trouble.

Patt. 2-M-7

Price - 15/-

Height	9½ inches
Diameter ...	4 ,,
Weight (empty)	2 lbs.
Carbide Capacity	5 ozs.

——BURNS——

5 hours with 1¼ litre burner

7½ ,, ,, 10½ ,, ,,

10 ,, ,, 7 ,, ,,

at a cost of One Penny.

SUPPLIED BY—

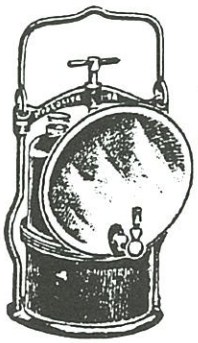
"HYDROLITE"

ACETYLENE LAMPS

(REGISTERED, PATENTED).

BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Suitable for Contractors, Works, Collieries, Mines, Quarries, Shipyards, Railways, Foundries, Farms, Ships, etc., etc.



Various other Type of Lamps are made particulars can be supplied upon request.

TYPE A 100.

Construction:—Strong Seamless Stampings and Brass Fittings. All parts interchangeable and obtainable for renewal.

A Patented Safety Device is fitted whereby any over-make of gas is discharged into the air.

The Lamps work well and give no trouble.

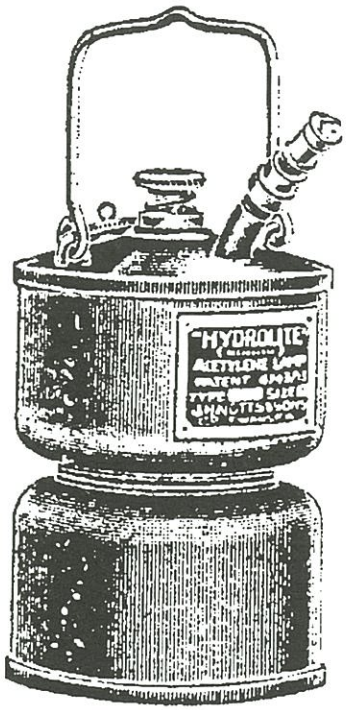
Size	Carbide Capacity	*Duration of Light 40/50 c.p.	PRICE
No. 1A100	10 ozs.	5 hours	19/6
,, 2A100	1¼ lbs.	10 ,,	24/6
,, 3A100	2 lbs.	16 ,,	29/6

*Larger or smaller burners can be fixed to run correspondingly shorter or longer periods.

MANUFACTURERS:—

J. H. NOTT & SONS, Ltd.,

VINCENT WORKS, **SWANSEA.**



Patt. 2-M-5

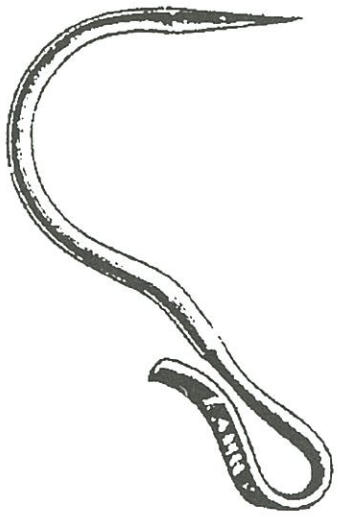
Suitable for Mines, Ships, Farms, Works, Building and Engineering Trades, etc., etc.

These Lamps are strongly made, of Steel Stampings and Brass Fittings—all parts are Standardized and obtainable for replacement.

A Special Safety device is fitted whereby any overmake of gas is discharged into the air.

The Lamps work well, and give no trouble.

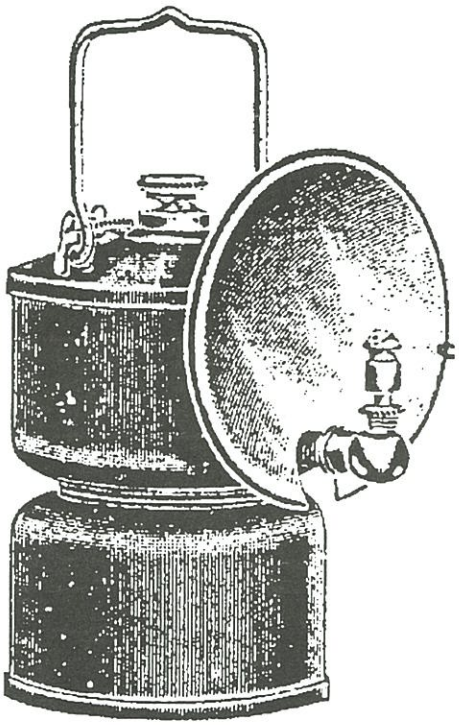
Height (body of lamp)	5 inches
Diameter „ „	3¼ „
Approximate Weight (empty) ...	1¼ lbs.
Do. do. (fully charged)	2 „
Carbide Capacity	5 ozs.



——BURNS——

5 hours with 14 litre burner.
7½ „ „ 10½ „ „
10 „ „ 7 „ „
at a cost of One Penny.

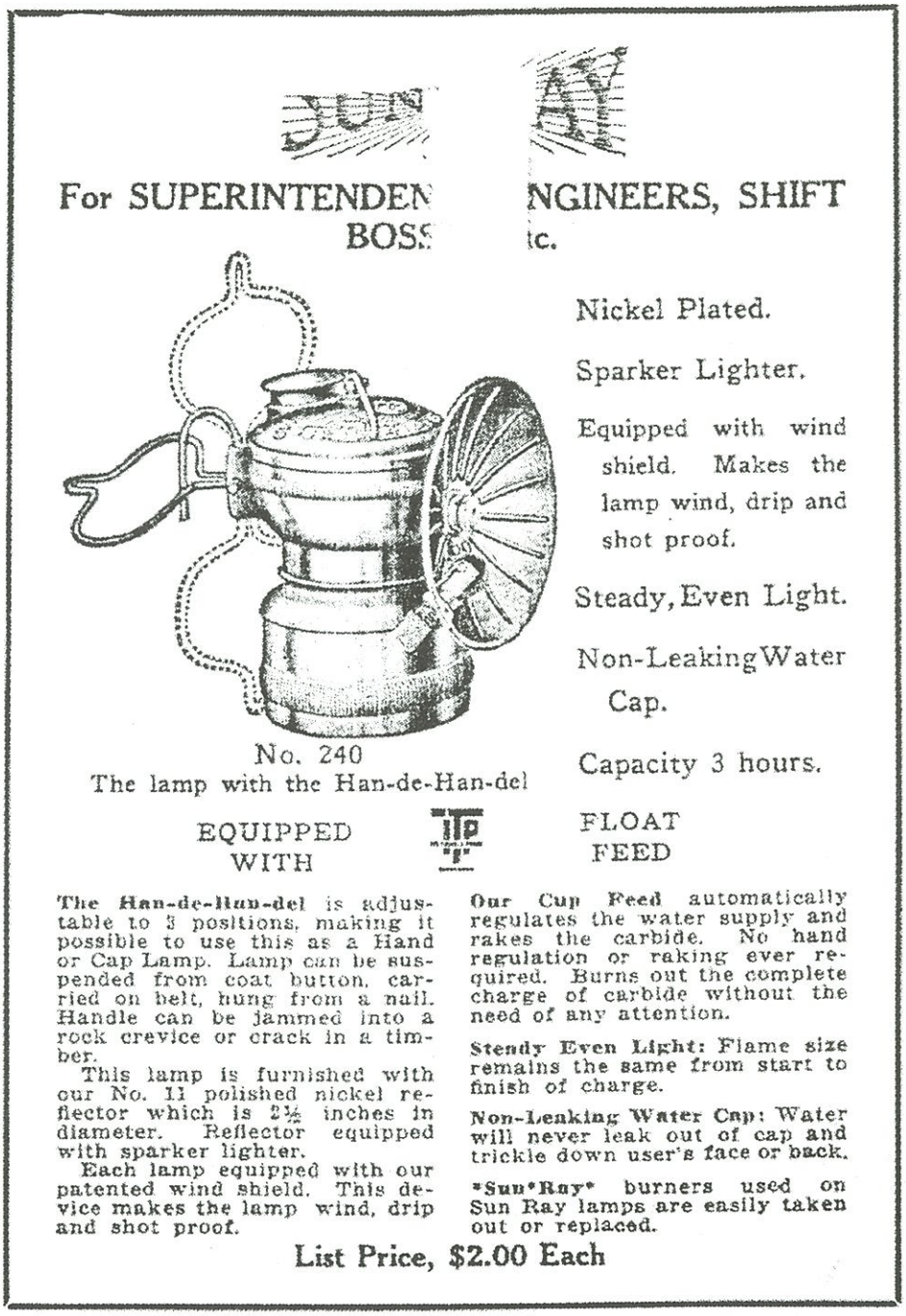
Detachable Hooks for hanging these Lamps supplied on request without extra charge.



Patt. 2-M-6
with detachable reflector,
Price - 8/6

A Handy Handle
(Han-de-Han-del™)

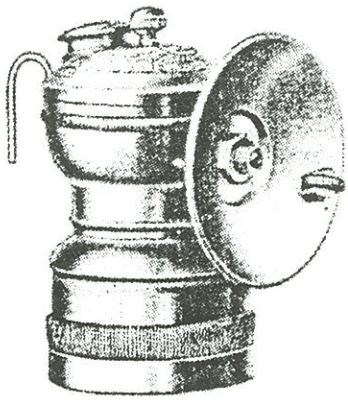
by Mick Corbridge



This is from an undated Dewar catalog advertising SunRay and ITP Float Feed lamps. We have seen the Kraker-jack™ burner tips by Dewar...and now the Han-de-Han-del™. This three position handle has been found on SunRay, ITP, and Simmons lamps, but this is the first reference I've seen to it having a name.

The catalog lists its primary location as Brooklyn, New York. Two other outlets were also listed: Scranton, PA and Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Also noteworthy is the SunRay outfitted with the Float Feed below.



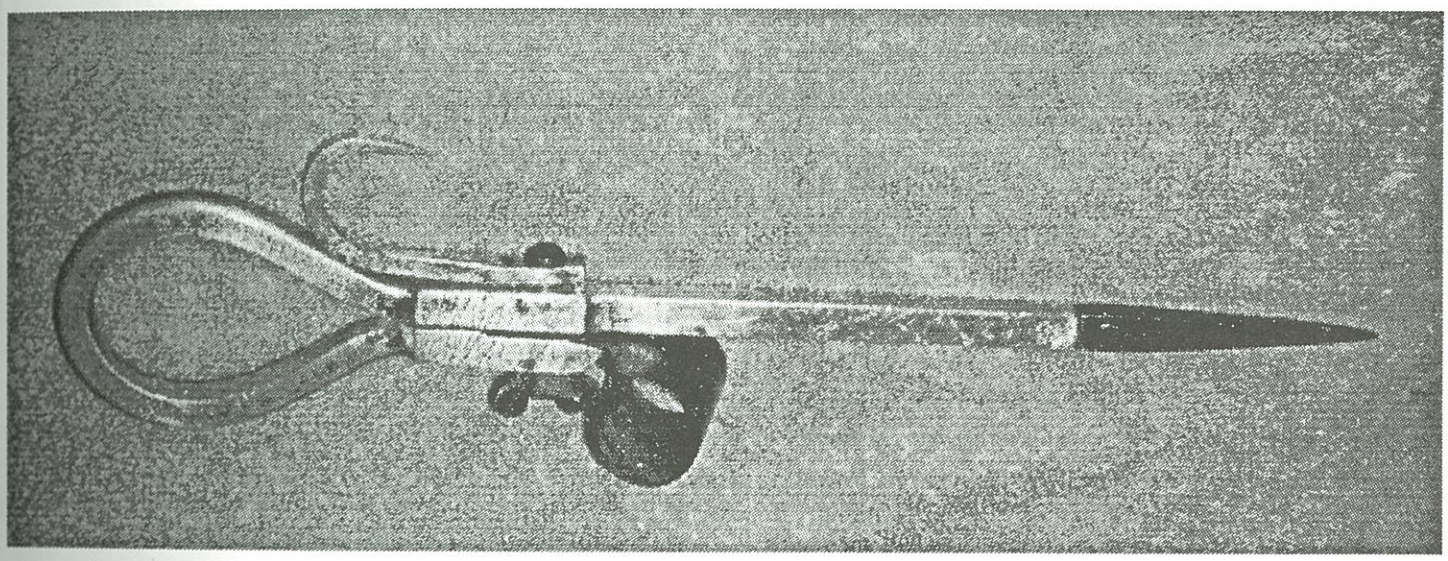
Round—No. 15—Hook

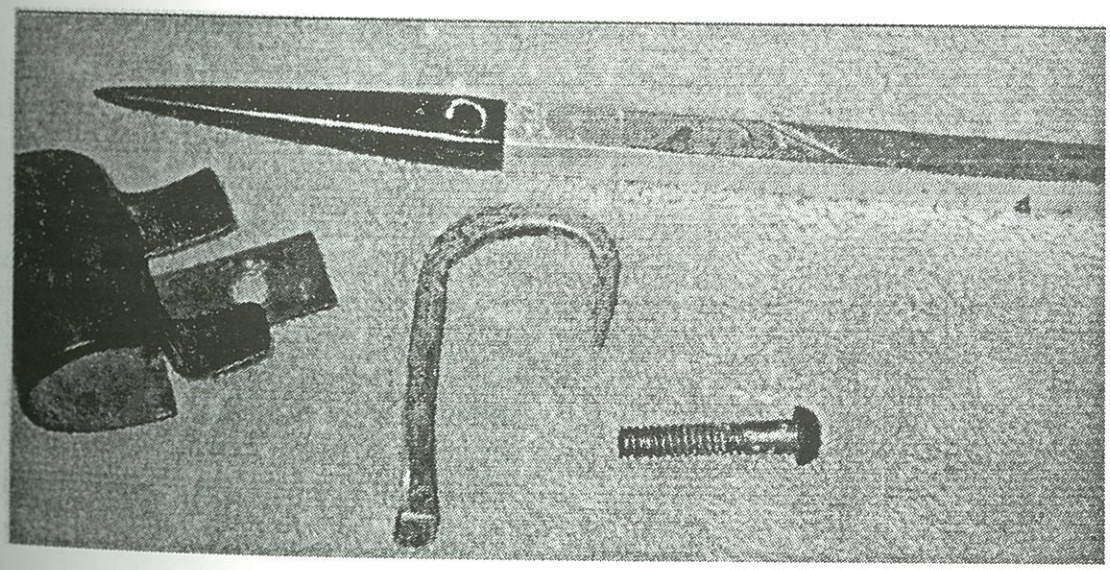
Aluminum Candle Stick

By Bob Schroth

Every now and then a interesting item turns up in the hunt for mining antiques, a while back Dave Thorpe wrote a article about a brass miners candle stick he found. Now I have been lucky enough to turn up one made from aluminum. Both sticks that were found had a steel tip forged in the front tip on the candle stick to allow penetration of wooden timbers or a rock crevice.

The stick I have is interesting in, that it also has a hook that is hinged so that it can be folded out of the way and put easily into the miners pocket. The stick appears to be cast and is fairly well made. The stick weighs half that of a steel stick. With all the work that would go into making a candle stick like this it is doubtful that only one was made, does anyone else have a candle stick made like this?

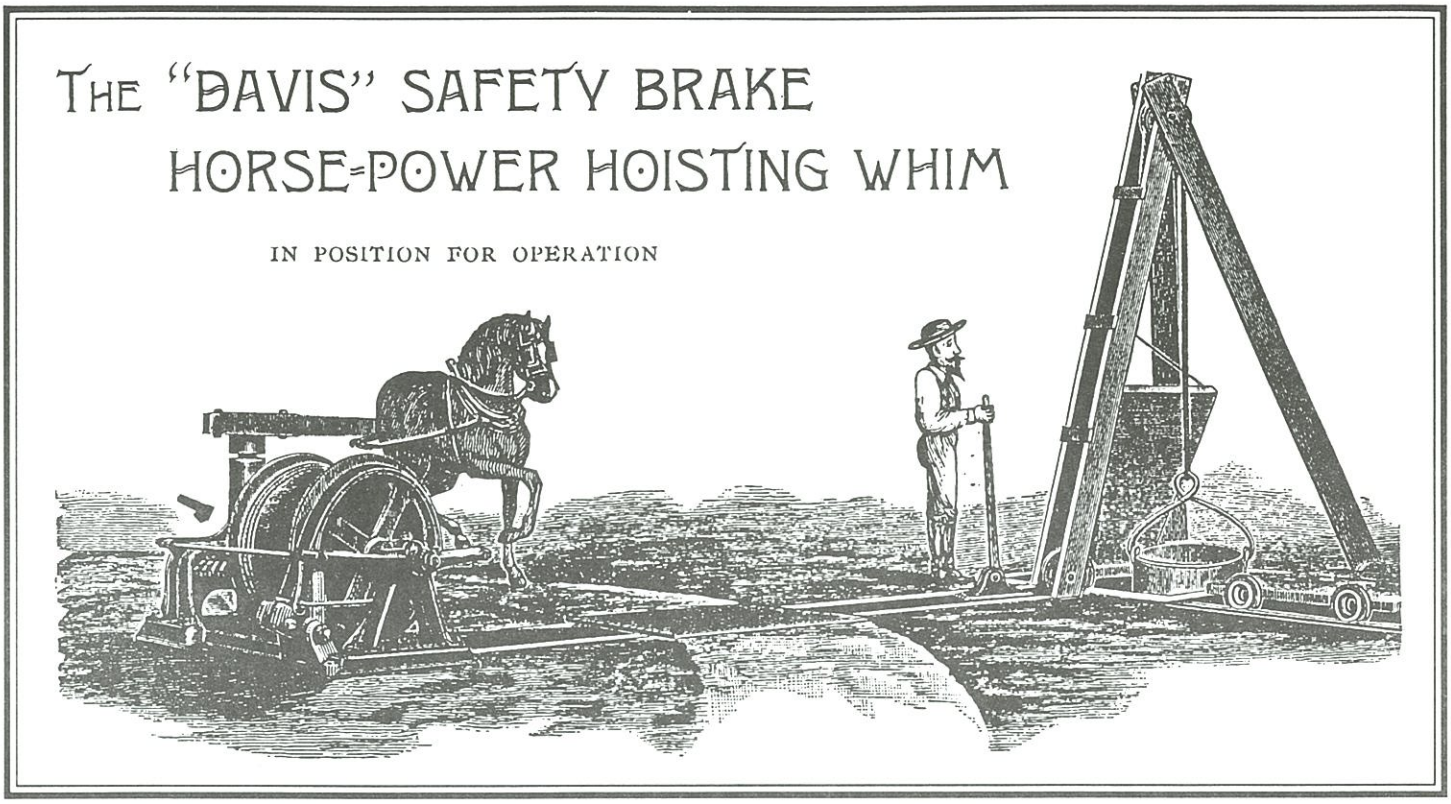




Aluminum candlestick with steel point, assembled and disassembled. Bob Schroth collection

Davis Horse Whim

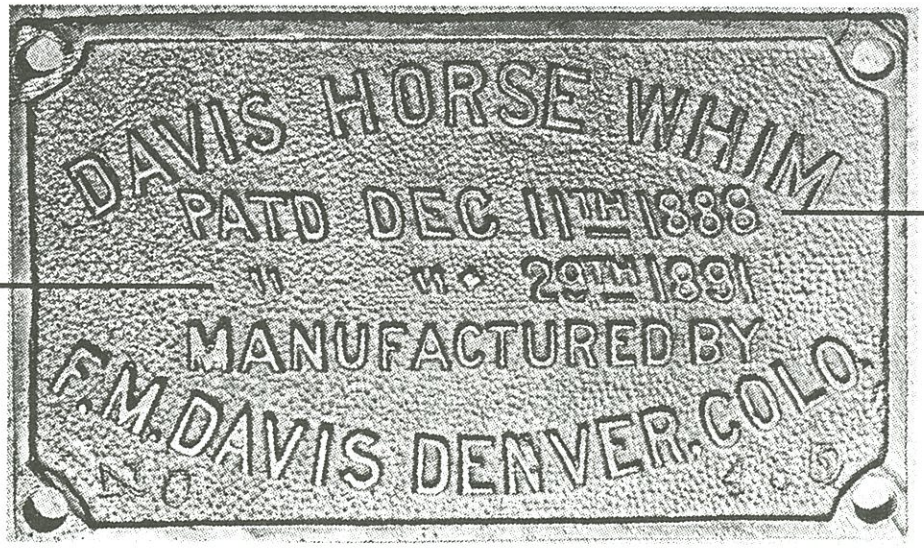
by Dave Johnson



The earliest means of raising ore from a mine shaft was by means of a hand windlass. However, this hand cranked hoist had a low capacity and was inefficient. Using a windlass with a barrel (drum) diameter of 6-9", a crank arm 15" in length and a crank handle 15" in length, two men at surface are able to hoist 7,200 lbs.. from 100' in 8 hours at 75 lbs per load, allowing 3 minutes for filling, dumping and lowering. Windlass buckets generally averaged 60-75 lbs in weight.

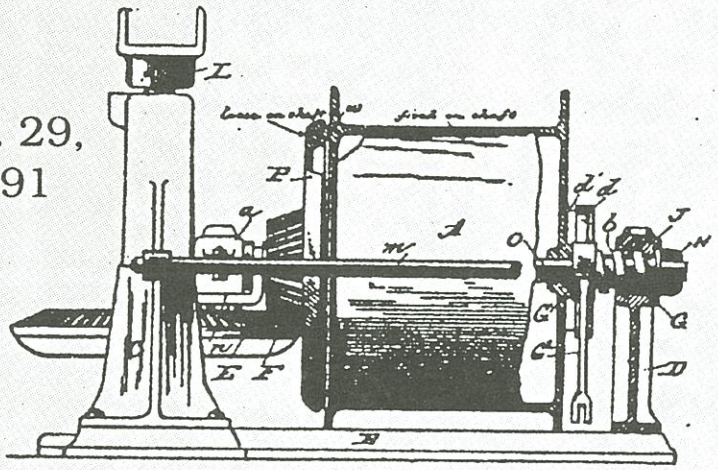
When depths became too great for a hand crank windlass and when more hoisting capacity was needed to increase productivity the horse whim came into use. The earliest horse whims used a vertical drum which required no gearing between the winding drum and the sweep (lever attached to the horse which turned the drum). The vertical drum whims had a sweep with a swivel on the end of the sweep allowing the horse to turn sharply to travel in either direction. The vertical drum was replaced by a horizontal drum (as seen in later steam and electric powered hoists). This configuration required gearing to turn the motion of the vertical sweep shaft into horizontal motion of the winding drum.

The horizontal drum whim was a marked improvement over the older vertical drum whim. The horizontal drum whim with its bevel gearing allowed the horse to travel continually in one direction while changing directions or stopping the drum, through the use of a friction clutch.



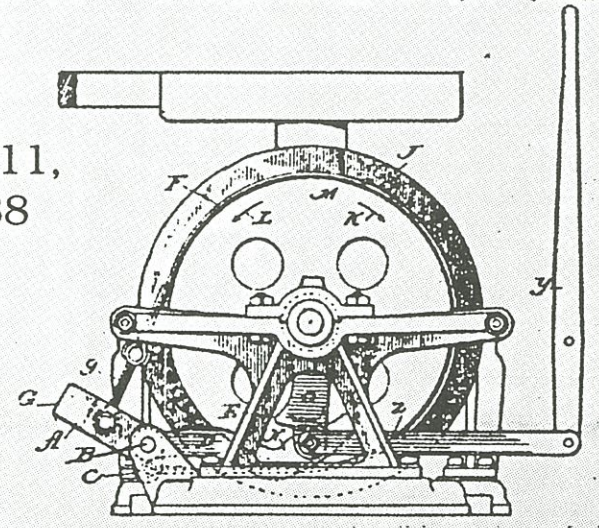
394,344. HOISTING APPARATUS. FRANCIS M. DAVIS, Denver, Colo. Filed May 12, 1888. Serial No. 273,705. (No model.)

Dec. 29, 1891



466,158. BRAKE FOR HOISTING-DRUMS. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, Denver, Colo. Filed June 10, 1891. Serial No. 395,785. (No model.)

Dec. 11, 1888



Cast brass Davis Horse Whim nameplate shows patent dates for hoist and brake.

Hoisting Whims

The " Davis" Horse-power Whims, with safety brake, shown in position on opposite page, are the most durable and safest whims in the market. They are built entirely of iron and steed mounted on heavy iron base plates, and are therefore durable and not affected by exposures to wet or dry atmospheres.

One of the chief points of their superiority is the Automatic Safety Brake. This brake allows the raising of the load or bucket, but prevents it running back or lowering until desired. This obviates the use of ratchets, on which the safety of other whims depends, and forms a whim which for perfect safety and ease in handling cannot be equalled.

The bevel gear on the drulll shaft is loose, and in hoist-ing drives the drum through a friction clutch; this novel arrangement prevents the frequent accidents occurring in other whims, occasioned by the breaking of the gear-teeth when throwing them in and out of gear, and further permits the operations of hoisting, dumping the bucket and lowering, to be performed with the horse in constant motion in one direction, a feature that greatly increases the capacity of the whim, in avoiding the loss of time due to stopping and starting the horse.

Weight of whim, 1200 pounds. Total shipping weight, including sweep, level and sheaves, 1500 pounds.

Dimentions of hoist: Drum, 22 inches in diameter, 14 inches long; bed-plate, 4 feet long by 2 feet 8 inches wide. Half-inch wire or 1 1/4 inch hemp rope is the proper size to use with these whims.

Capacity, with one horse and single line, 800 pounds 75 feet per minute.

Prices quoted upon application.

Specifications of bill of lumber, bolts, etc., for foundation and gallows-frames will be furnished to purchasers.

Nos. 38-44 Fremont St., San Francisco, Cal.

(Above) Reproduction of page 5 from the 1898 Joshua Hendy Machine Works catalog.

A horse whim with two men at the surface, one horse and 4 muckers underground could hoist about 20 tons in an 8 hour shift. (Peale, 3rd edition) from 100 feet allowing for filling, dumping and lowering the bucket. This makes the horse whim 5.7 times more productive from the same depth of 100 feet and more productive at even greater depths.

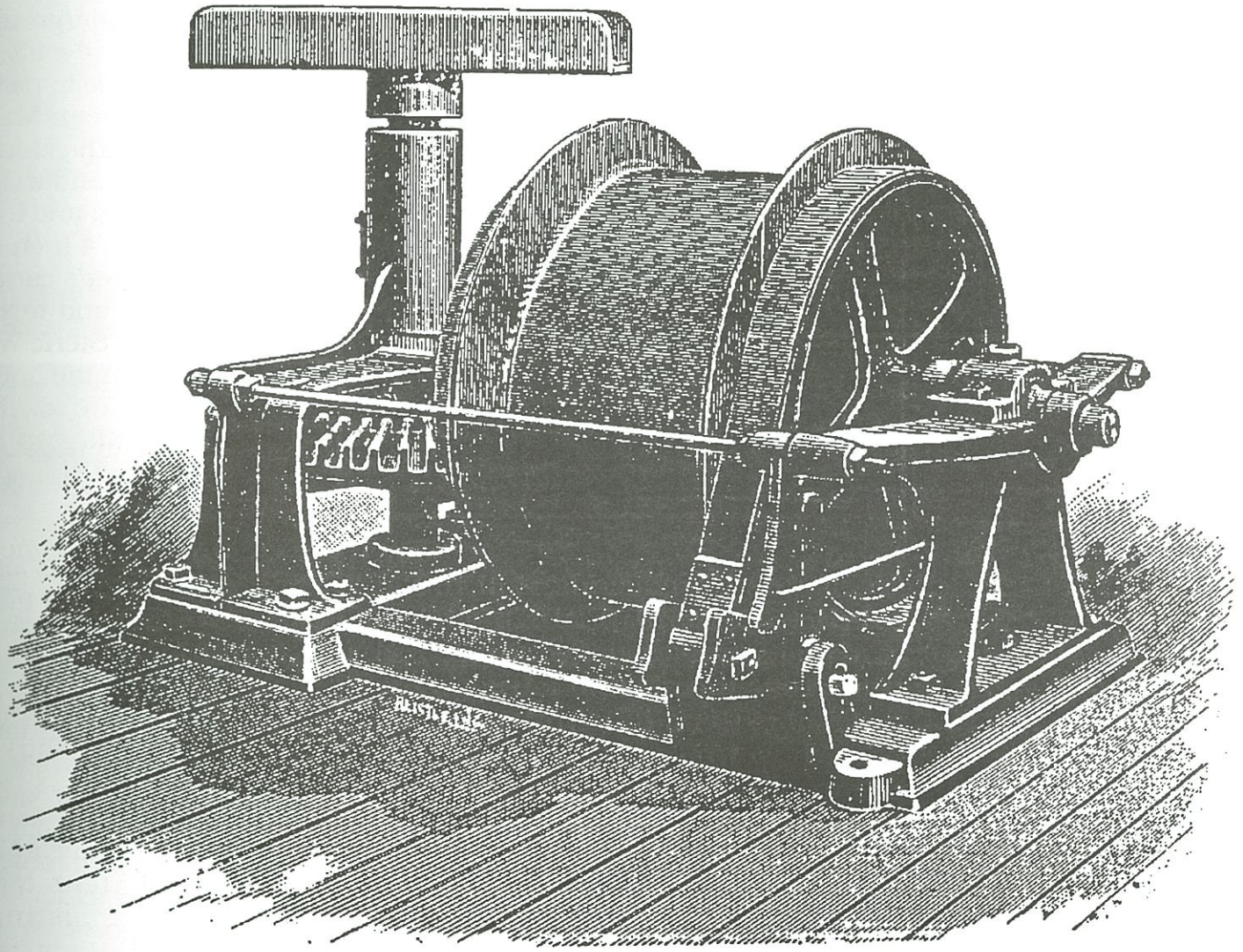
The length of the sweep was recommended to be not less than 12- 14 feet as horses do not work well when traveling a circle of less than 24-28 feet. The longer the sweep the slower the hoisting speed on the same size drum, this can be counter acted by increasing the diameter of the drum. The buckets were generally 1/8" steel plate with an average capacity of 8-9 cubic feet and a weight of 130- 150 Ibs. A wire rope of 1/2" to 5/8" diameter was recommended for use on horse whims over hemp which was generally used on hand windlasses since wire rope tended to kink on the small diameter drum of a hand windlass.

Among the best known of the horse whims were those produced F. M. Davis of Denver, Colorado. On December 11, 1888 Francis M. Davis received Patent No. 394,344 for a hoisting apparatus and William C. Davis received Patent No. 466,158 for a hoisting drum brake on December 29, 1891.

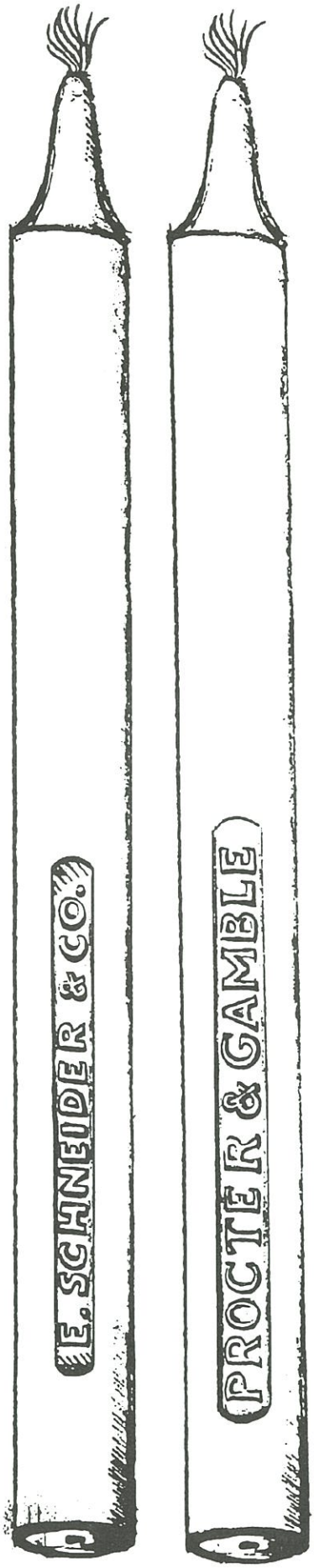
An advertisement from the 1898 Joshua Hendy Machine Works catalog supplement illustrates the Davis Horse Whim in its entirety and gives a description of the mechanism. The Mine and Smelter Supply Co. of Denver catalog illustrates a Davis Horse Whim, offering five different capacities with prices. Horse whims were generally used in shaft sinking and until a steam or electric hoist could be installed, or in small operations that did not warrant the expenditure for the much more expensive steam or electric hoists.

Thanks to Andy Martin for catalog information.

THE MINE AND SMELTER SUPPLY CO., DENVER, COLO.



IMPROVED HORSE WHIMS.



Mining Candles & Boxes

by Bob Schroth

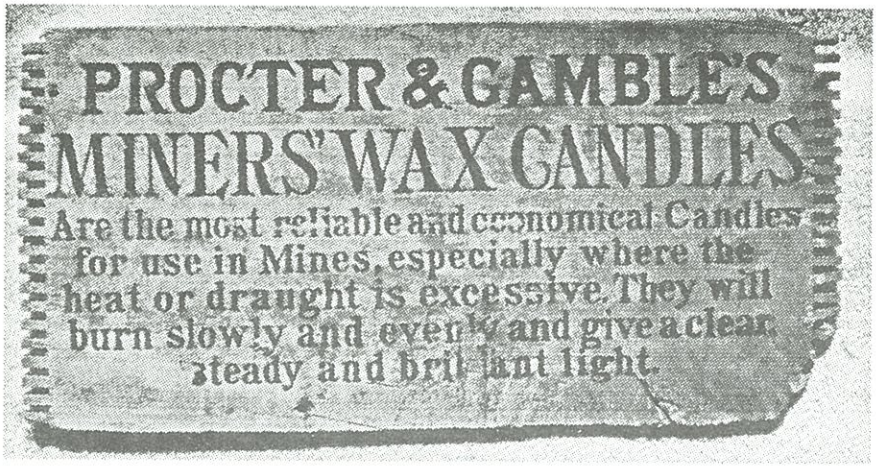
Finding anything to do with mining can be a real challenge.

Collecting mining related candle sticks, candle boxes, mining candles and related items can even make your quest even more interesting. Most western and hard rock miners used mining candles to light their way underground until the early 1900's. They then gave way to the carbide lamp and the electric lamps. These candles came in packing boxes that have become very collectible today. Many companies made their boxes very attractive with colorful labels or fancy stenciling. The earliest Mining Candle Co's tried many variations of waxes to develop a hard and long burning candle. Mining candles are usually 3/4 inch diameter as are the thimbles of a standard miner's candle holder. Tallow waxes, to Bee's wax were tried and mixed with other additives. It seems the Steric Acid, Steric Wax and the Adamantine candles worked the best in the harsh mining environment. Candles were shipped in wooden boxes, usually with a interesting stenciled or litho graphed label on the ends to describe the product and the contents.

Unfortunately not all companies marked the boxes with the word 'Mining'. This makes it a little difficult to tell a Mining Candle box from a household candle. Most Mining Candles were shipped in 20lb and 40lb boxes. Most had the word (SIXES) to denote that the candles were wrapped in bunches of six. Six candles burned long enough for a entire shift that the miner was expected to work, from 10 to 12 hours. Mining candles came in sizes from 12 oz's to 16 oz's that would make a candle range in length from 7 - 1/2" inches to 10" long depending on the manufacturer. Finding a mining candle is not easy, they were seldom left unburned underground and on a rare occasion they are found still in the box they came in. Many of these candles were marked with the makers name or initial. These candles are more collectible than the unmarked ones but, still to even own a real miners candle is owning a piece of mining history.

To find a stenciled or lithographed candle box is a collectors dream, The earliest boxes seem to be a stenciled 12 oz size packing box put together with square nails. It is not unusual to find candle boxes in nailed construction or finger jointed construction. After all, these were packing crates and they used what ever wood and construction methods that were cheapest at the time. Several companies are found with both construction methods.

Late 1880's Proctor & Gamble box found in Calico Mining District.



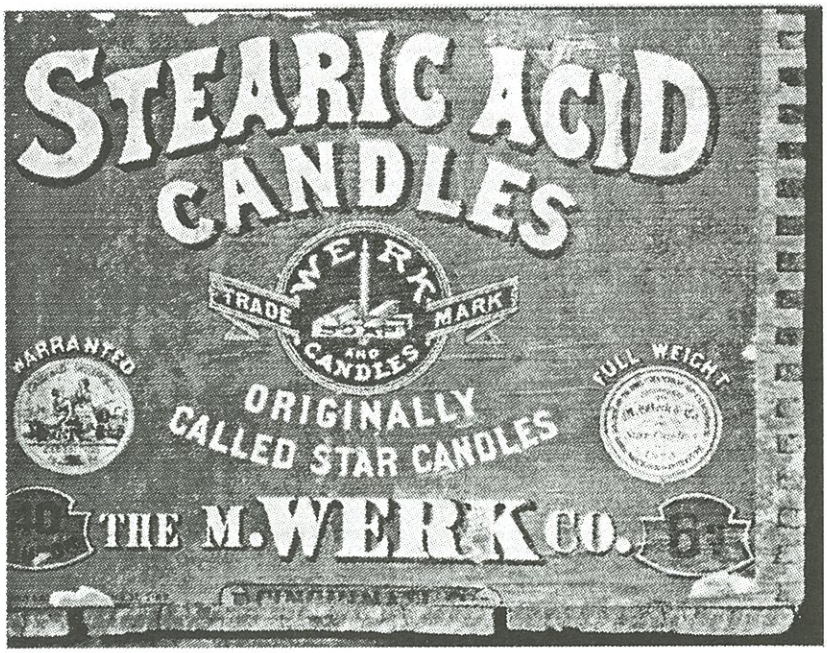
(Left) Box side of Proctor & Gamble Miners' Wax Candles.

(Below) Small sized stenciled box. A real find.

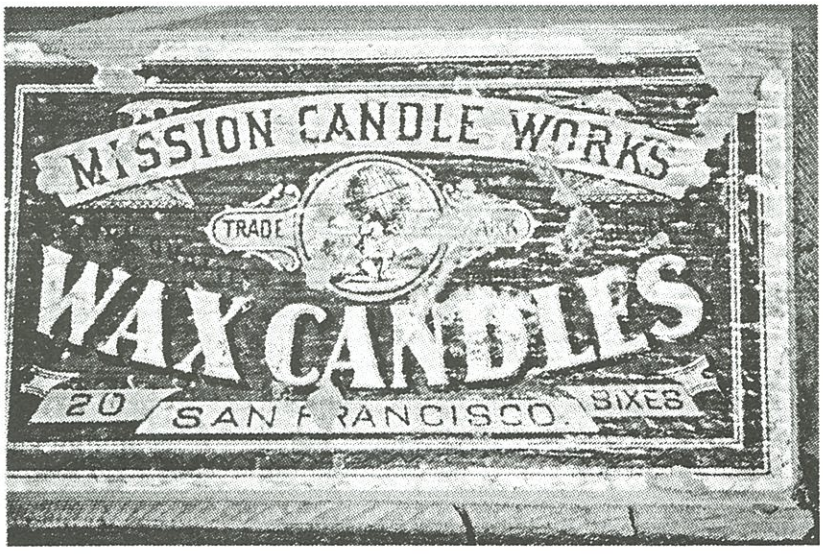
The majority of mining candle boxes are found preserved underground in the dry climate area's of the Western United States and Australia. Brave underground explorers work their way through dangerous mines to find these and other elusive artifacts. (It is not recommended that you try this activity.)

On rare occasions they may find a candle stub, or candle wrapper. These wrappers held the bunch of six candles together, and they make a nice display with a candle box end or mining candle stub or whole. It is very hard to find these items in excellent condition, packing boxes were trash to the miner, and they were treated as such, they used hammers or picks to open the boxes and used little care in opening them. This is one area of collecting you cannot be too picky about the condition of the item.

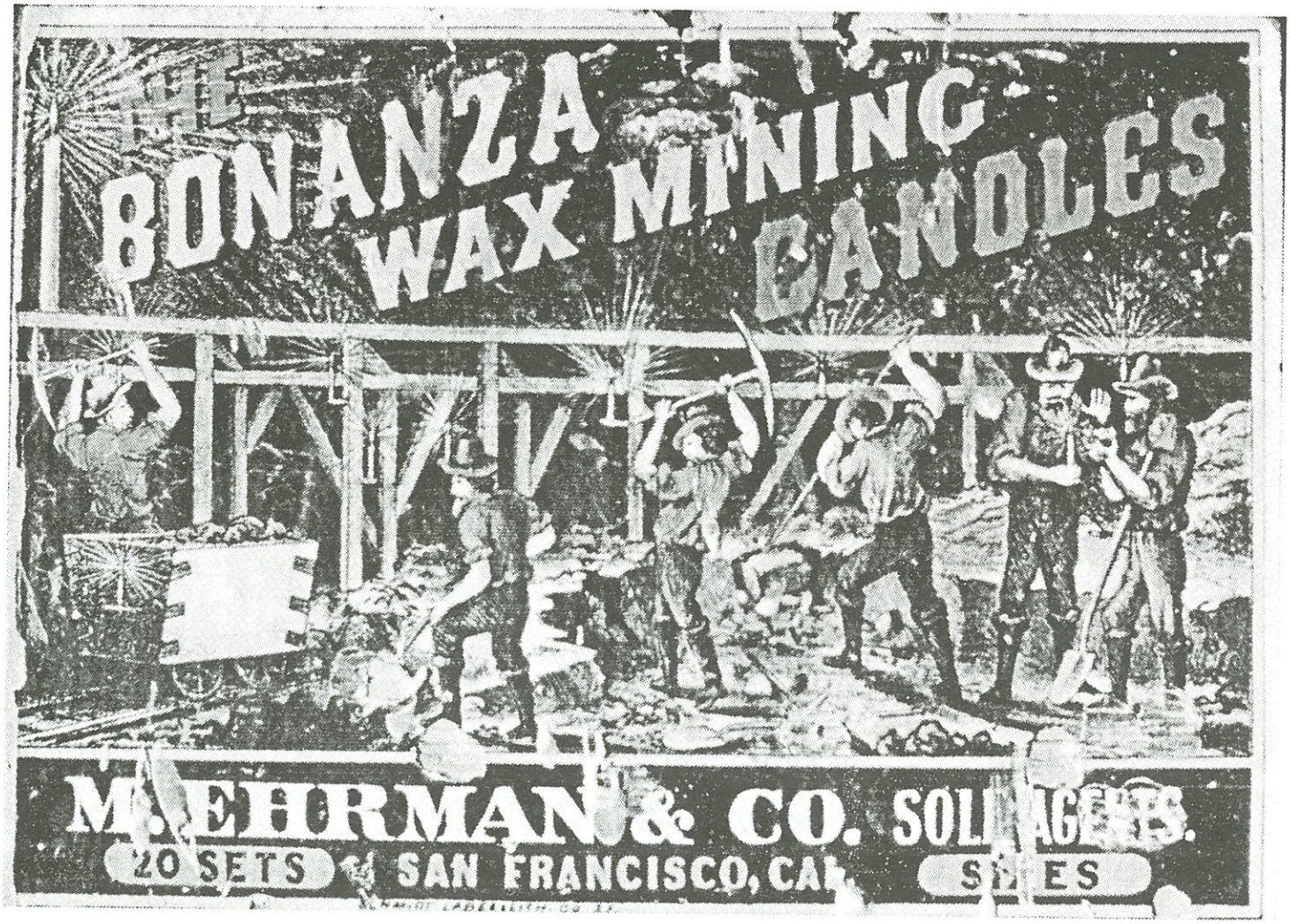
Note: many packing boxes have a place name or shipping address marked somewhere on the box. This is a valuable marking. The place name may be one of the last reminders of a old town that has vanished.



Finger jointed construction. Most Werk boxes are found nailed.



Nailed construction.


BONANZA
WAX MINING
CANDLES
M. EHRMAN & CO. SOLE AGENTS.
20 SETS
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SIZES


MINERS'
WAX
Candles
120 CANDLES.
PROCTER & GAMBLE
CINCINNATI

Variations in Bulldog

by

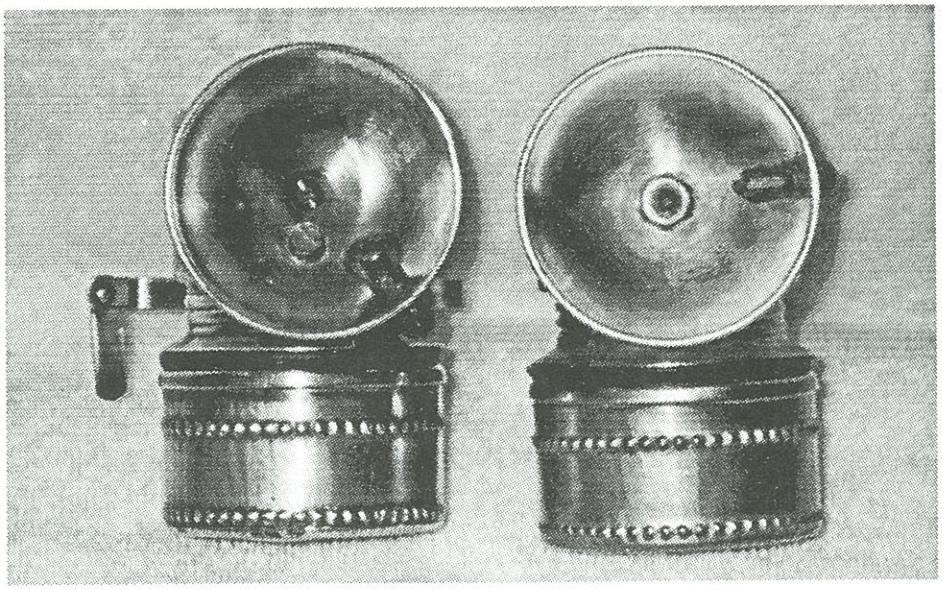
Bob Schroth

The Harker Britelite was made in a special model known as the Bulldog. This meant that the water lever was on top rather than on the side. Most of the Bulldogs were also made in brass, while the standard Britelite was ususally black-paint over steel.

One of the features of the brass Bulldogs has been the extended tail below the rear hook. Until now, every brass Bulldog I have seen has come with the tail.

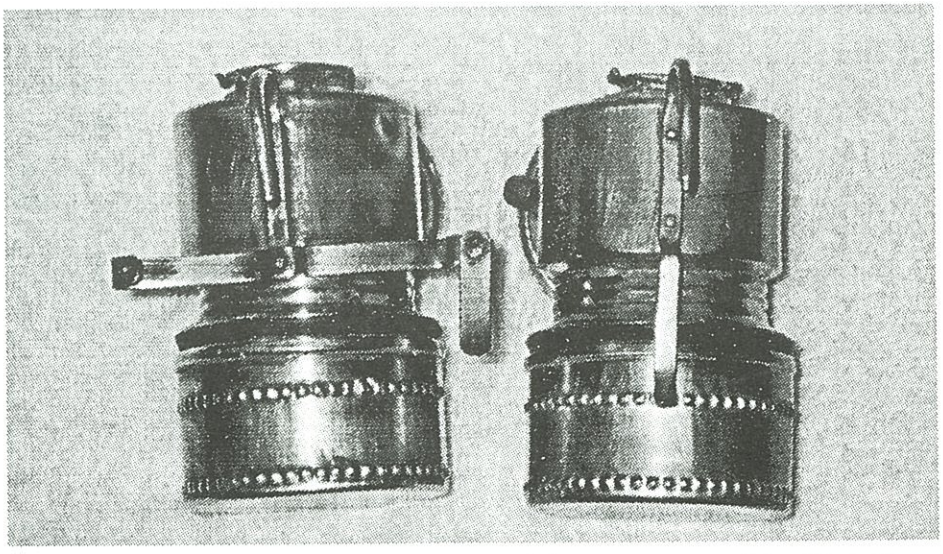
I recently picked up a very unusual Bulldog. It is brass, but it has the conventional hardware on the back: a cross-brace with a hinged arm. It differs also in that the burner is a low-mount, compared with the center mount usually seen on Bulldogs.

Just when you think you've seen it all, another exception comes along.



Low burner on left center burner on right.

Both lamps are 'Bulldogs': They use a top-mounted water lever.



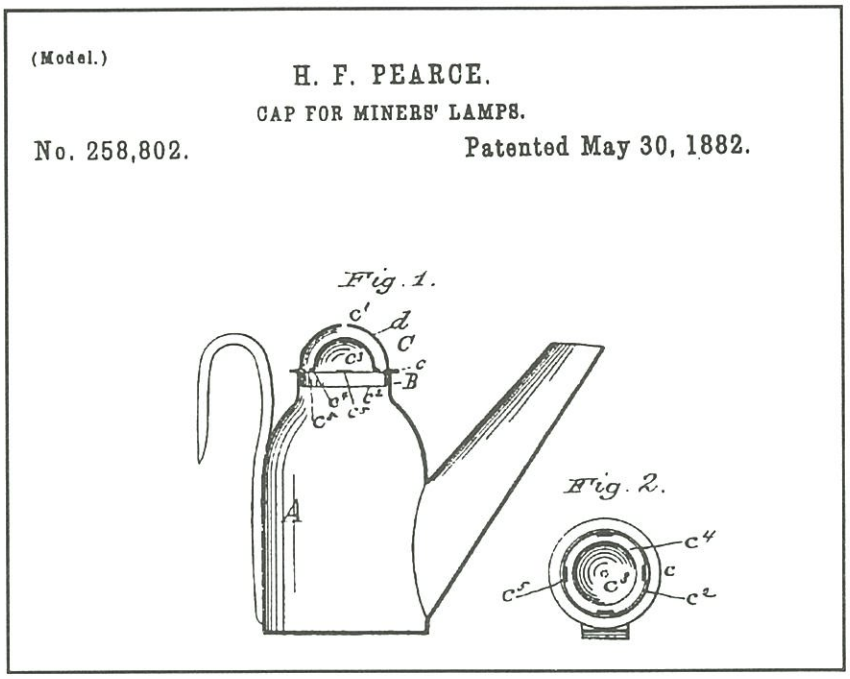
Cross bracket with swinger-arm on left. Lamp on right with tail.

H. F. Pearce
Miner's Lamp Patent

by Dave Johnson

On May 30, 1882, Henry F. Pearce, of Hyde Park, PA, received patent 258,802 for the design of a cap for oil wick lamps. The patent claims "As an article of manufacture, a cap for a miner's lamp, having a lining arranged to form a space, d, and having the annularly located perforations C5, whereby none of the perforations in the lining directly communicate with the vent in the cap, substantially as shown and described".

I have been unable to obtain any information about Henry Pearce.


(Model.)

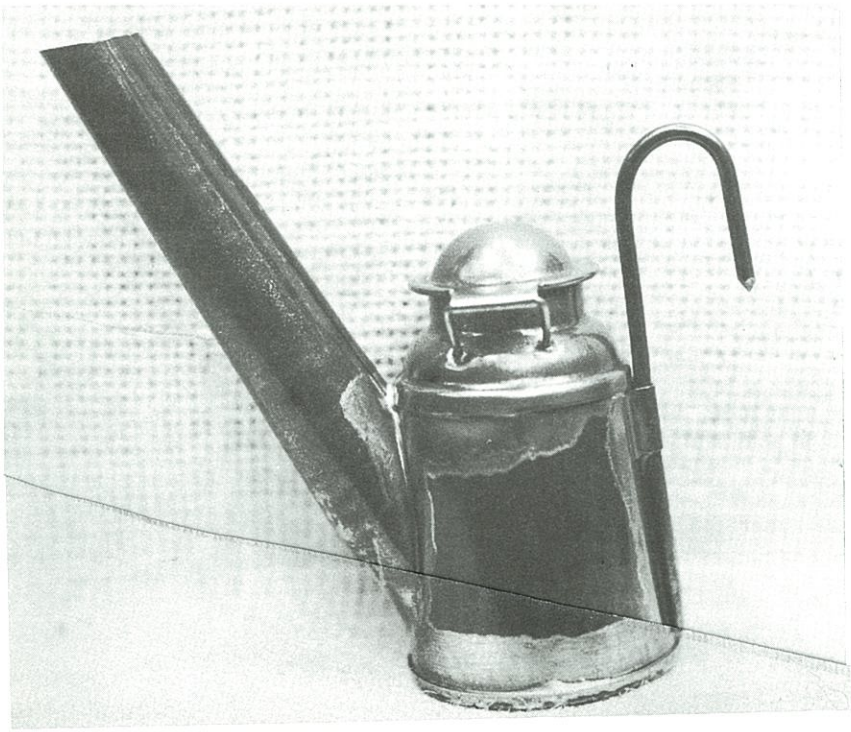
H. F. PEARCE.

CAP FOR MINERS' LAMPS.

No. 258,802. Patented May 30, 1882.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

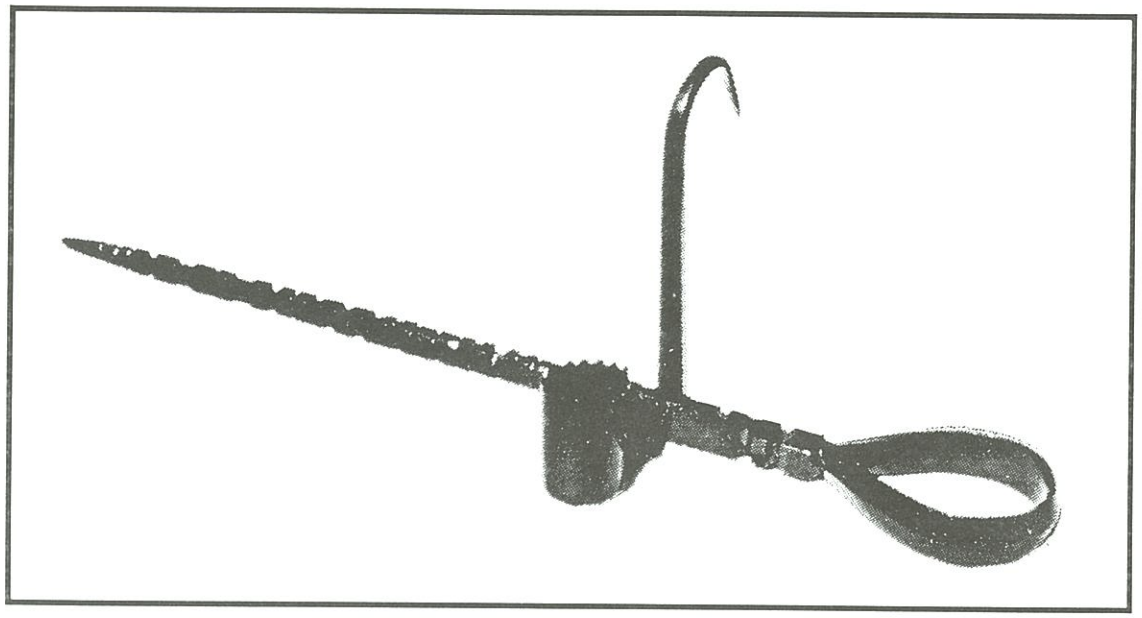


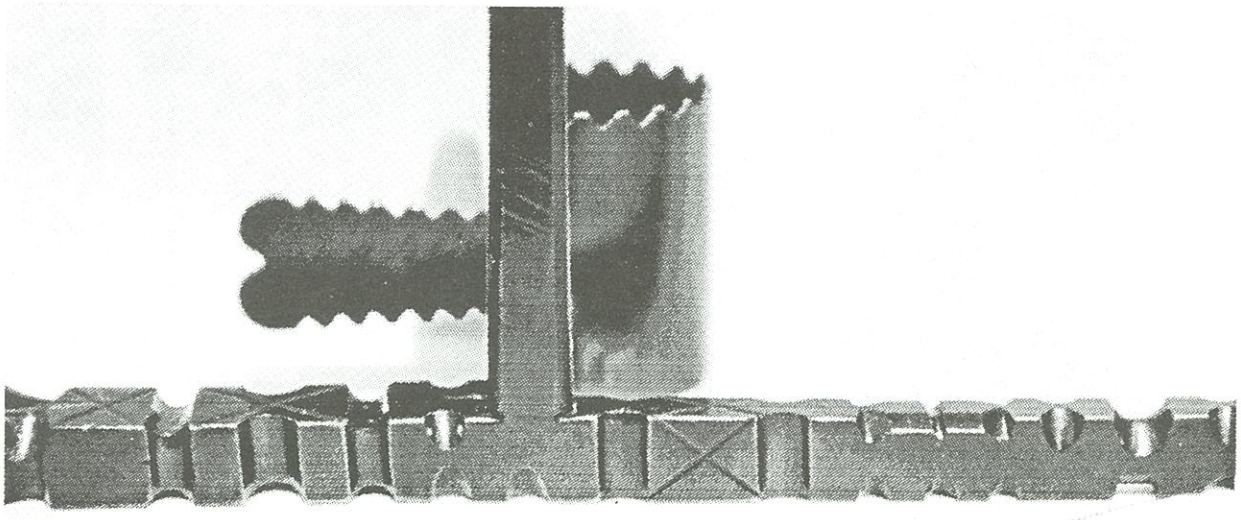
The unfired lamp shown here has the May 30, 1882 patent date stamped around the flat brim of the brass cap. The one-piece shoulder/collar is brass, as is the hinge. The remainder of the lamp is tinned steel. The single spout measures 4 ⅛" in length, 2 13/16" in height to the top of the domed cap and the base is 1 11/16" in diameter. There is no indication of who actually manufactured this lamp.

(Left) Tin lamp with brass collar and cap.

Fancy Candlesticks

by Dave Johnson





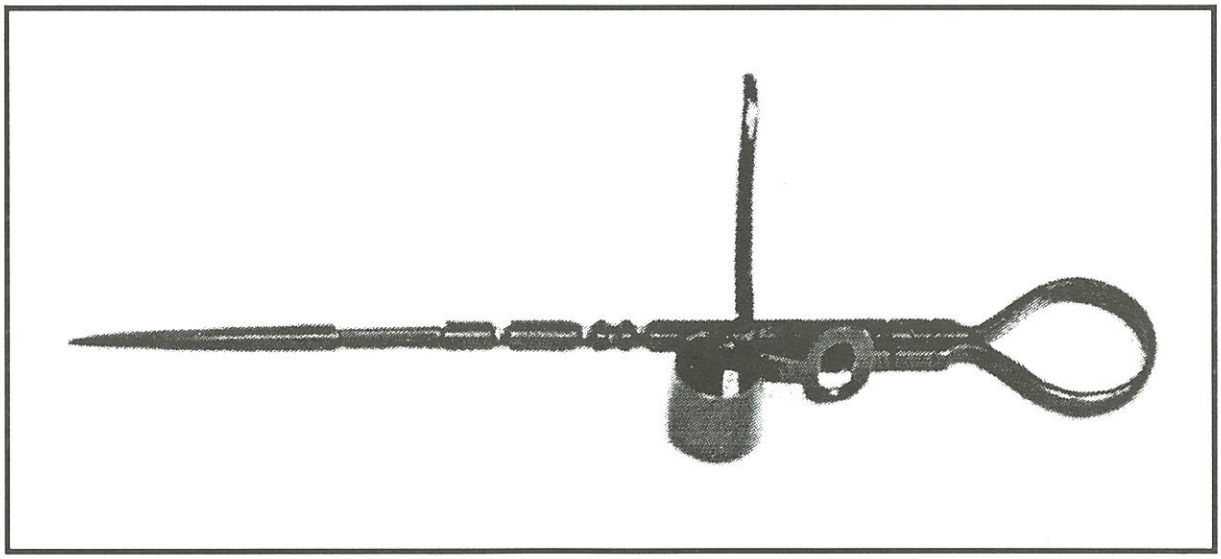
A masterpiece of filing. This stick has a nicely blued finish. It took 30 years of asking before this stick was let loose.

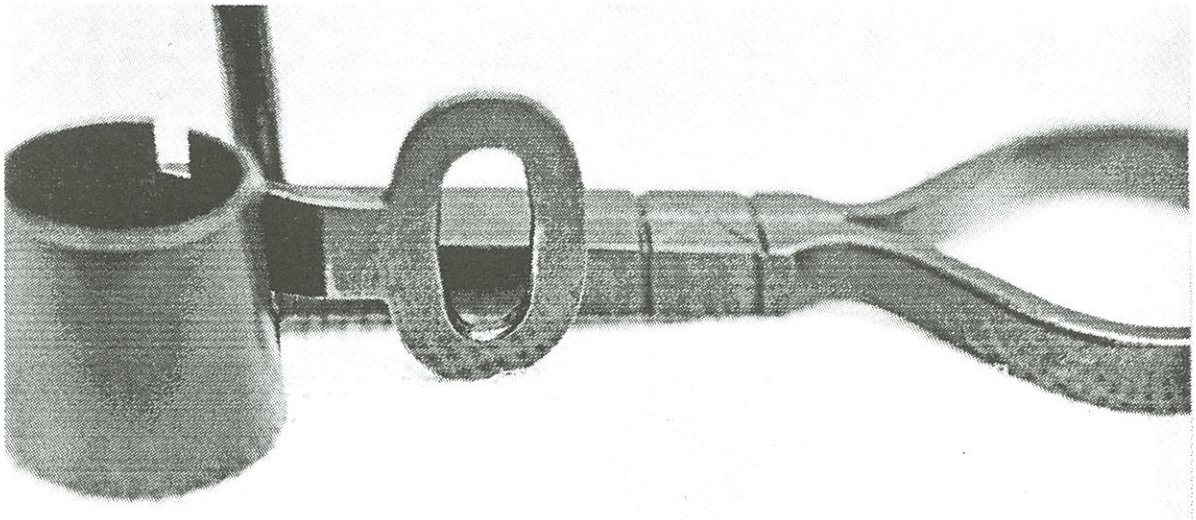
Pictured here are two fancy candlesticks. The first (opposite page) is a highly decorative stick measuring 13 ⅛" in length with a hook that is 4 ⅛" high. It has an octagonal hook, a handle that is beveled to form a sort of triangular shape, a serrated edge thumb lever and thimble, and a very highly decorated spike.

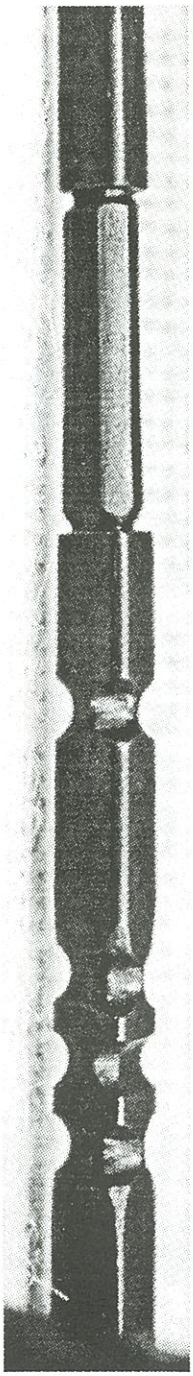
This stick sat in a mineral dealer's collection for more than 30 years. I had been trying to purchase this stick since I was a kid and the owner finally decided to let it go.

The second stick (below) is 11 ½" long, with a hook that is 3 ¼" high. This stick has an unusual oval thumb lever with an oval hole in the center. The spike is decorated with a variety of file work throughout its length.

When I bought this stick I had only seen a photo and the thumb lever caught my attention. After receiving the stick I discovered that it was covered with a dried tar-like material. When I started to remove this material I discovered the file work on the spike. This coating obviously preserved the stick.







A History of:

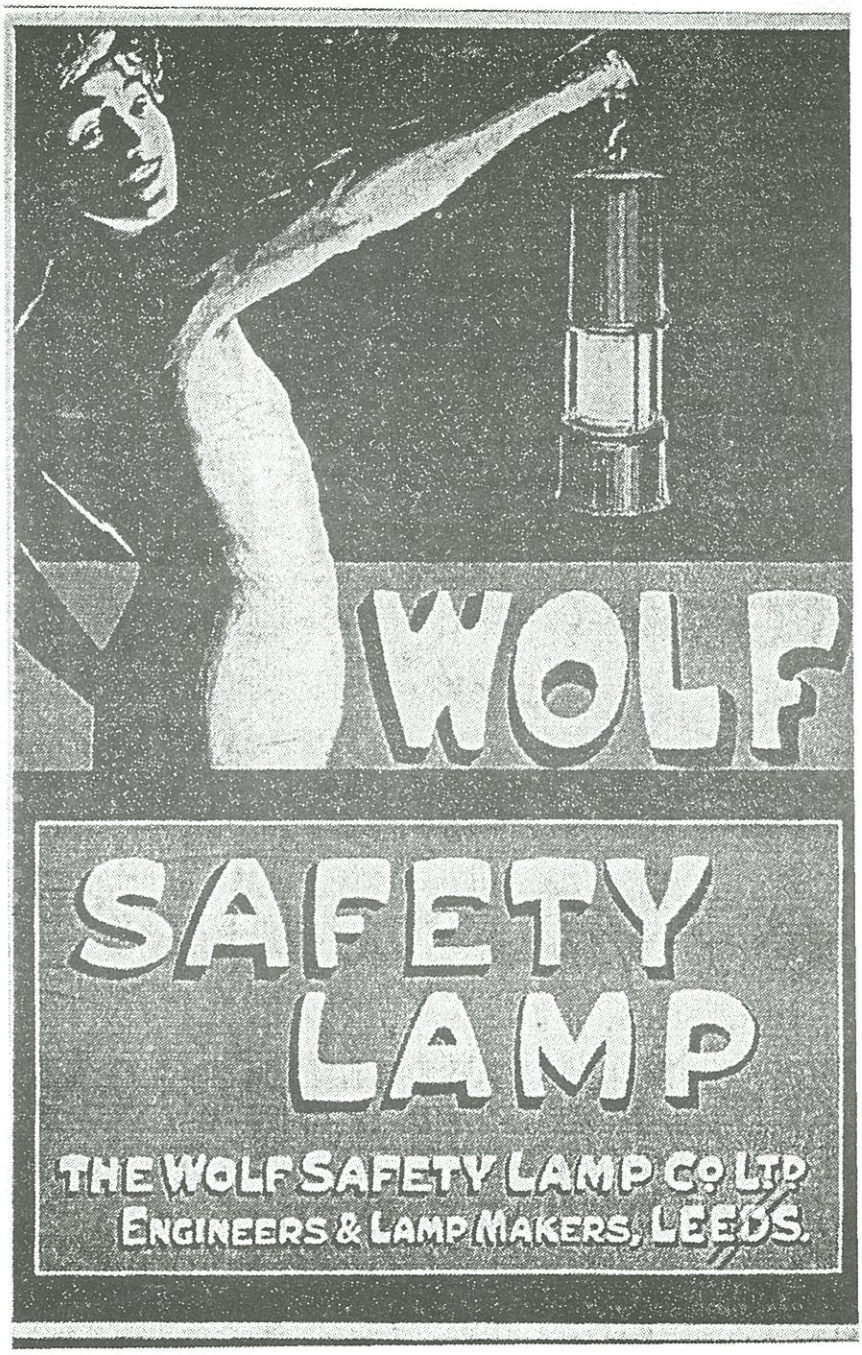
British Carbide Lamp Manufacturers Founded from the Original Business of 'Friemann & Wolf'

Part I

by Mick Corbridge

The well known lamp manufacturing company of 'Friemann & Wolf' - Germany was first commercially registered in 1884, and was shortly seen to be a producer of high quality lamps which were distributed to many countries all over the world. At the time of Heinrich Friemann's death in 1898, the British agent for the sale of 'Friemann & Wolf' lamps was 'Fr. Richter & Company' based in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Around this period, another German lamp entrepreneur Mr.Richard Cremer, was becoming involved in the sale and distribution of mining pattern lamps to the British market. We know that later, around 1904, he somehow became involved in the manufacture of several 'Friemann & Wolf' patented lamp patterns, which had been granted to Paul Wolf, the son of Carl Wolf. At this time Cremer, who was living in North Leeds at 5 Lidgett Park Road, had a lamp manufacturing factory at the address of 49 Aire Street - Leeds, England. Shortly afterwards he acquired a separate office accomodation close by at 37 York Place - Leeds; and was trading under the name of 'The Wolf Safety Lamp Company of Leeds.



Cover of an early "Wolf of Leeds' Catalogue, ca. 1908.

THE WOLF SAFETY LAMP CO.,

Telegraphic Address:
"CREMER, LEEDS."

LEEDS.

Telephone:
No. 395, Central.

AGENCIES:

GLASGOW, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, LIVERPOOL, SWANSEA, HUGGLESCOTE--LEICESTERSHIRE, REDRUTH CORNWALL, JOHANNESBURG, PERTH--W.A., MELBOURNE, CALCUTTA, VALPARAISO, CHILE.

Manufacturers of

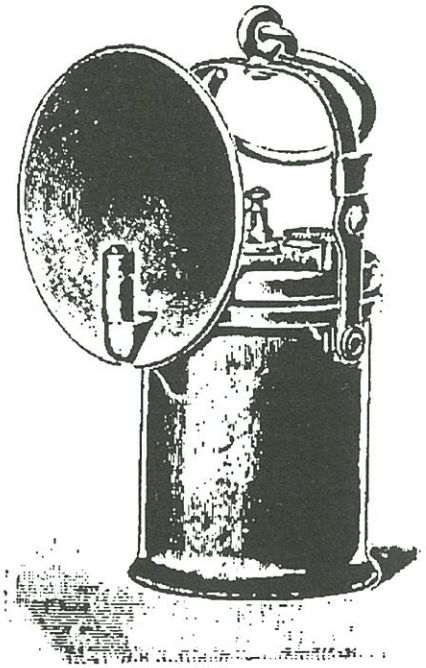
PORTABLE ACETYLENE LAMPS.

Absolute Safety and Reliability.

Burning absolutely free from Odour and Smoke.

Considerable Saving in Burning Material.

Great Simplicity and Stability.



Most Brilliant and Uniform Light.

Great Cleanliness.

Greater Safety and more Hygienic for the User.

No Regulating Required.

MORE THAN 70,000

WOLF ACETYLENE LAMPS

Have been supplied within a short period of time to

MINES, QUARRIES, ENGINEERING WORKS, and other users.

1909.

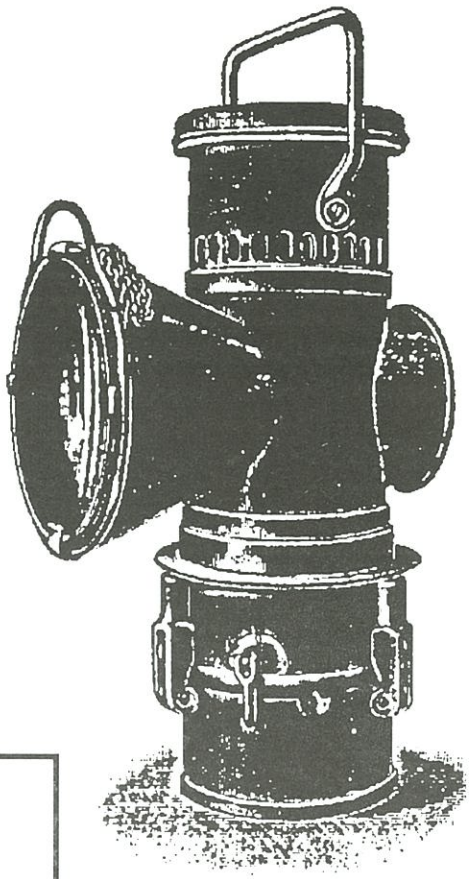
Cover of 'Wolf of Leeds' catalog, 1909.

'Friemann & Wolf' did not own Cremer's firm, but did supply the majority of his lamp parts, and many of his lamp design patterns were ones patented to 'Friemann & Wolf'.

Due to this situation, under the then recently formed 'Companies Consolidation Act' of 1908, Friemann & Wolf were able to force Cremer to sell his company to them, in 1909, for the nominal price of £20,000. This figure covered a value of £13,250 for property, which then included £10,650 worth of plant and stock. The total value was covered by the issue of 2,650 'Friemann & Wolf' £5 shares; 2,300 to be

THE WOLF SAFETY LAMP COMPANY, LEEDS.

ACETYLENE REFLECTOR SAFETY LAMP.



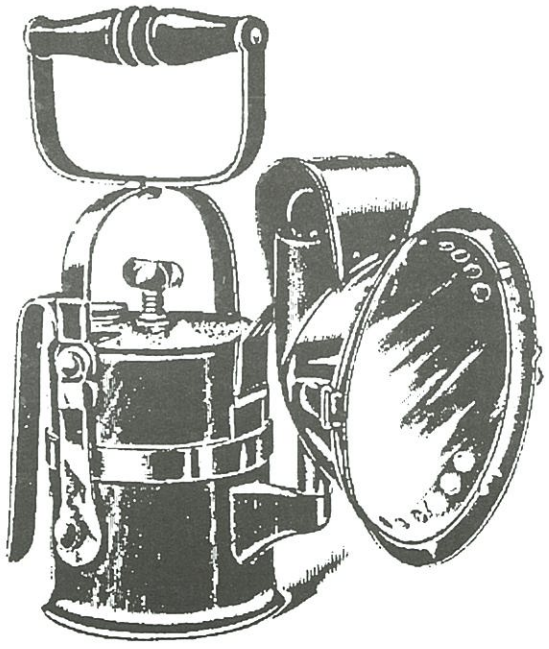
SIZE I.

Height, 16 in.
Weight, 12½ lbs.
Lighting Power, 30 c.p.
Burning Capacity, 14 to 16 hrs.
Consumption of Carbide, 1 lb.
Burner No. 12.

SIZE II.

Height, 14½ in.
Weight, 4 lbs. 10 oz.
Lighting Power 12 c.p.
Burning Capacity, 10 to 12 hrs.
Consumption of Carbide, 12 oz.
Burner No. 11

No. 7 A.R.S.



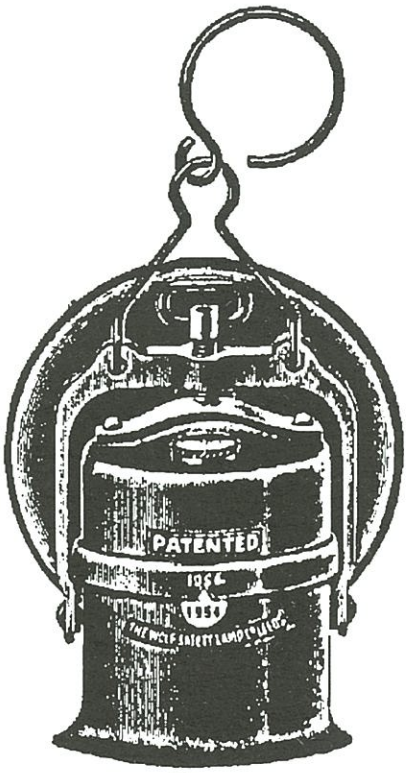
No. 63A.

WALES PATTERN.

issued to staff nominees, and the remaining 350 for R. Cremer. The written agreement for this company purchase was signed for by R. Cremer and Herbert Harwood, (trustee), and Paul Wolf & Hermann Siebeck for 'Friemann & Wolf - Germany'; the shares were issued on 13th November 1909.

The newly formed company appears to have gone through many unidentified difficulties, and three years later in 1912 the company was stated to be 'a total wreck' and was placed in liquidation in the December of that year. This left

B.—Lamps with Bridle Lever Lock.



No. 73.

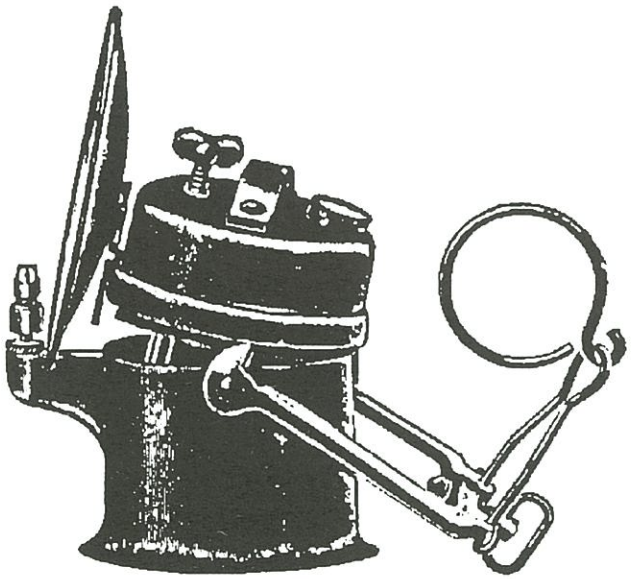
This Lamp differs from our Lamp with bridle lock by the construction of lock only.

Made in three sizes.

Burner No. 101.

For particulars see page 9.

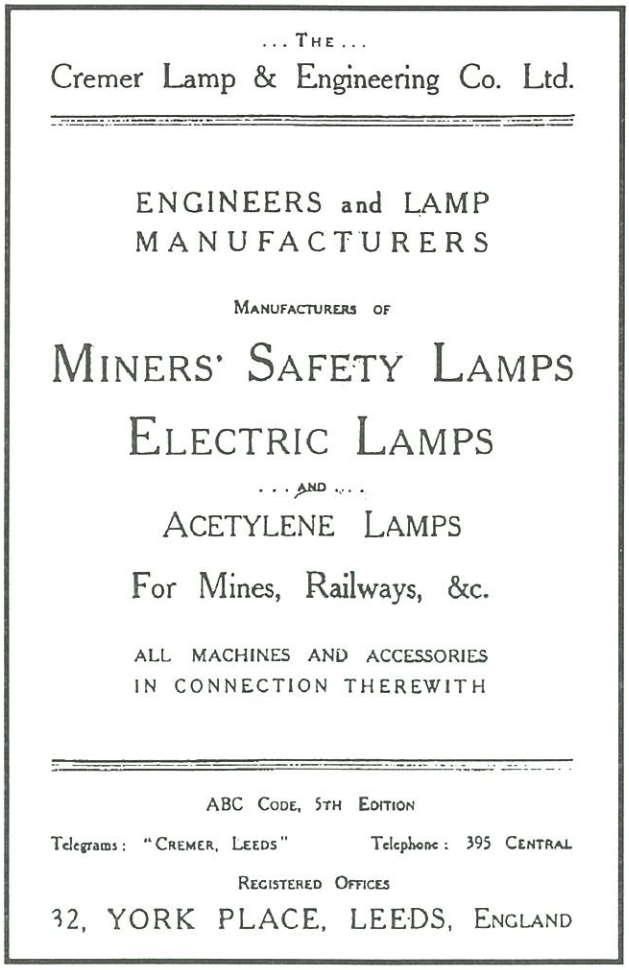
This illustration shows how the bridle when turned over separates water and carbide holder.



Illustrations above and opposite are from a 'Wolf of Leeds' Catalogue, 1909.

'Friemann & Wolf' without a British base, and also left Richard Cremer without a business. Cremer, along with his Works Manager, a Mr. R.L.Woosnam, decided to continue in a Leeds based business of miners lamp manufacturing.

The new company was called 'The Cremer Lamp & Engineering Co. Ltd.' and was relocated in a factory a few buildings away at 32 York Place - Leeds. It was funded with a sum of only £2,000 which was obtained as £1,000



Cover of Cremer catalogue, ca. 1915.

'Cremer' Advertisement, ca. 1915.

cash and £500 in stock items from W. Seippel of Bochum - Germany, with a extra £500 cash as a 'good will' gesture for R.Cremer's connections with the mining trade.

In the beginning, the newly formed company was a merchant business only, i.e. selling imported mining lamps from Germany to British users; this made use of Cremer's German connections. It is known that shortly after this, Cremer was involved in other British based lamp companies, and examples of lamps having badges displaying his name along with the London based company of 'Imperial Light' exist, (see fig. 1, opposite page).

Other lamps exist displaying 'Imperial light' along with the name of firm of 'Allen Liversidge' which was another London based lamp manufacturer. Was therefore Cremer also linked with the firm of Allen Liversidge? It could be that these firms were sales outlets for 'Cremer Lamps', or that they offered extra manufacturing facilities to Cremer. (A 'Cremer' badge on a lamp manufactured in Leeds is shown in fig.1B., opposite page).

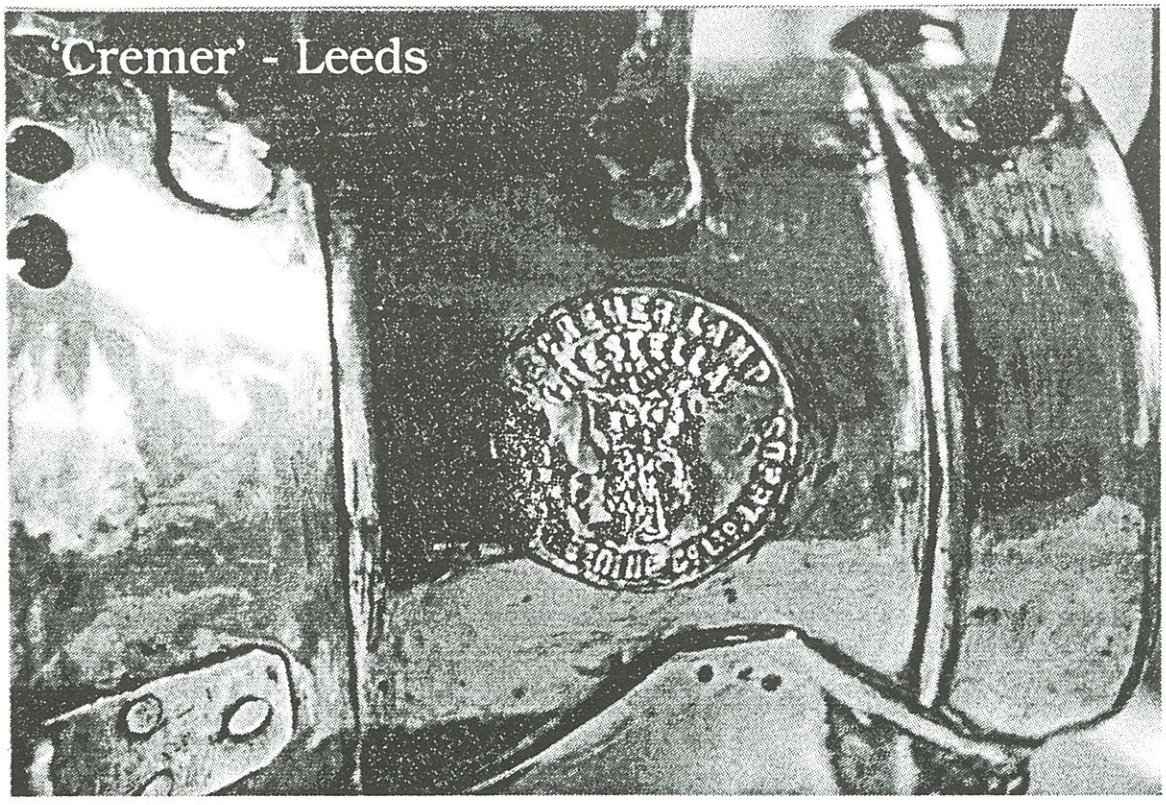
Fresh capital of £4,000, and the introduction of new shareholders was made in 1914. Unfortunately, at this time was the outbreak of what was to become the First World War, and as R.Cremer was himself a German, he made a rapid 'disappearance' to the continent and was never involved in the British lamp business again.

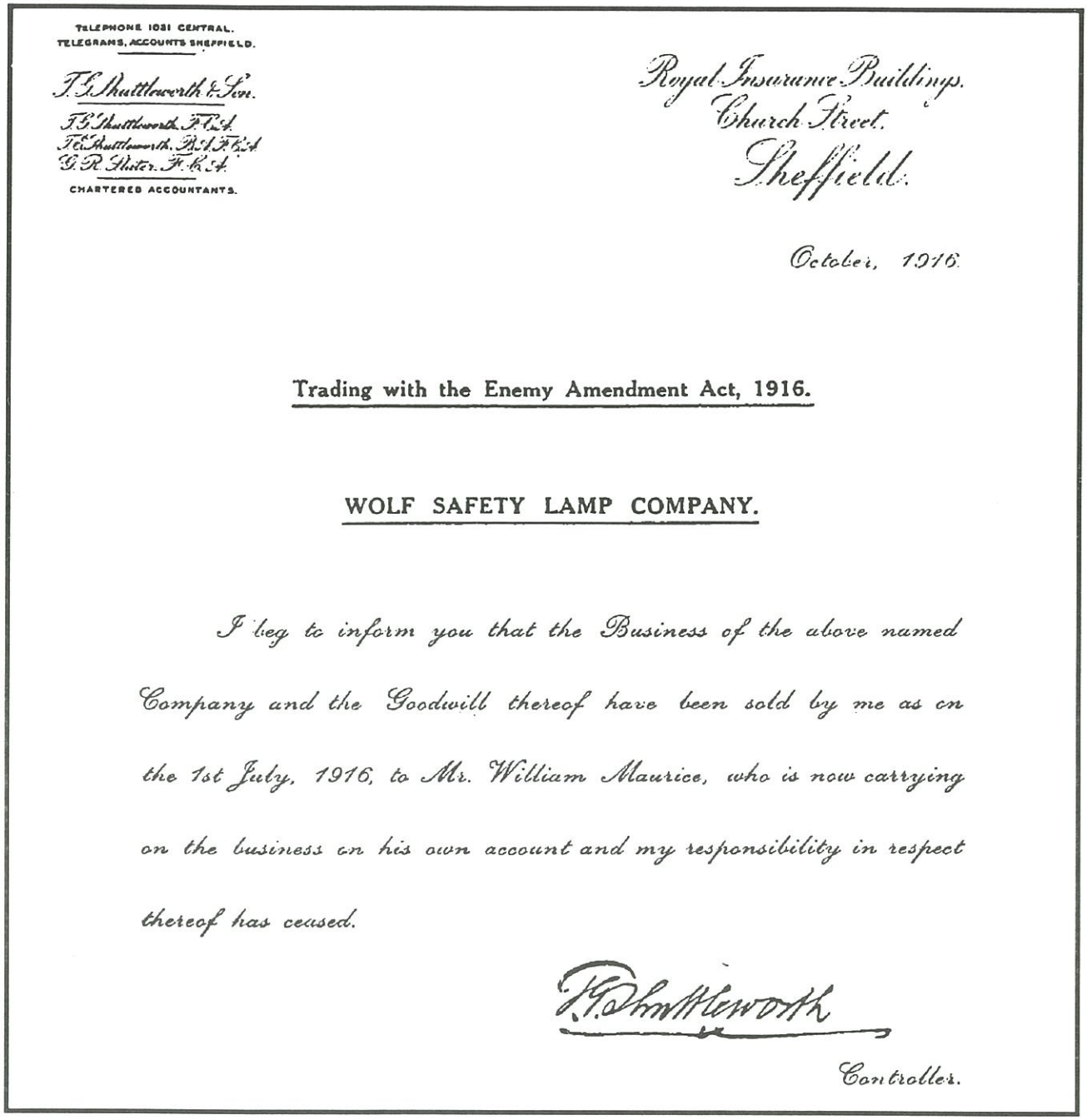
When back in 1912, Friemann & Wolf were looking for a replacement British based factory, needed since the collapse of 'Wolf of Leeds'; they corresponded with a Mr. William Maurice then of Hucknall Torkard - England, regarding a possible trading agreement. Wm. Maurice had extensive previous experience in both mining lamps and colliery work, and hence was a ideal possible business candidate. His lamp experience came from 4 years employment, (1890-1894), with 'John Davis & Son's - Derby' where he first trained in electrical engineering. He then went on to control electrical installations at several collieries, and trained in the manufacture of mining pattern safety lamps. He had spent 2 of his 4 years with 'John Davis' in South Africa, where he carried out engineering projects and reported on commercial prospects. In 1894 he became a Assistant Manager for

Cremer

*

Crestella





TELEPHONE 1031 CENTRAL.
TELEGRAMS, ACCOUNTS SHEFFIELD.

T. G. Shuttleworth & Son.

T. G. Shuttleworth, F.C.A.
T. E. Shuttleworth, B.A., F.C.A.
G. R. Slater, F.C.A.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

Royal Insurance Buildings.
Church Street.
Sheffield.

October, 1916.

Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

WOLF SAFETY LAMP COMPANY.

I beg to inform you that the Business of the above named Company and the Goodwill thereof have been sold by me as on the 1st July, 1916, to Mr. William Maurice, who is now carrying on the business on his own account and my responsibility in respect thereof has ceased.

T. G. Shuttleworth

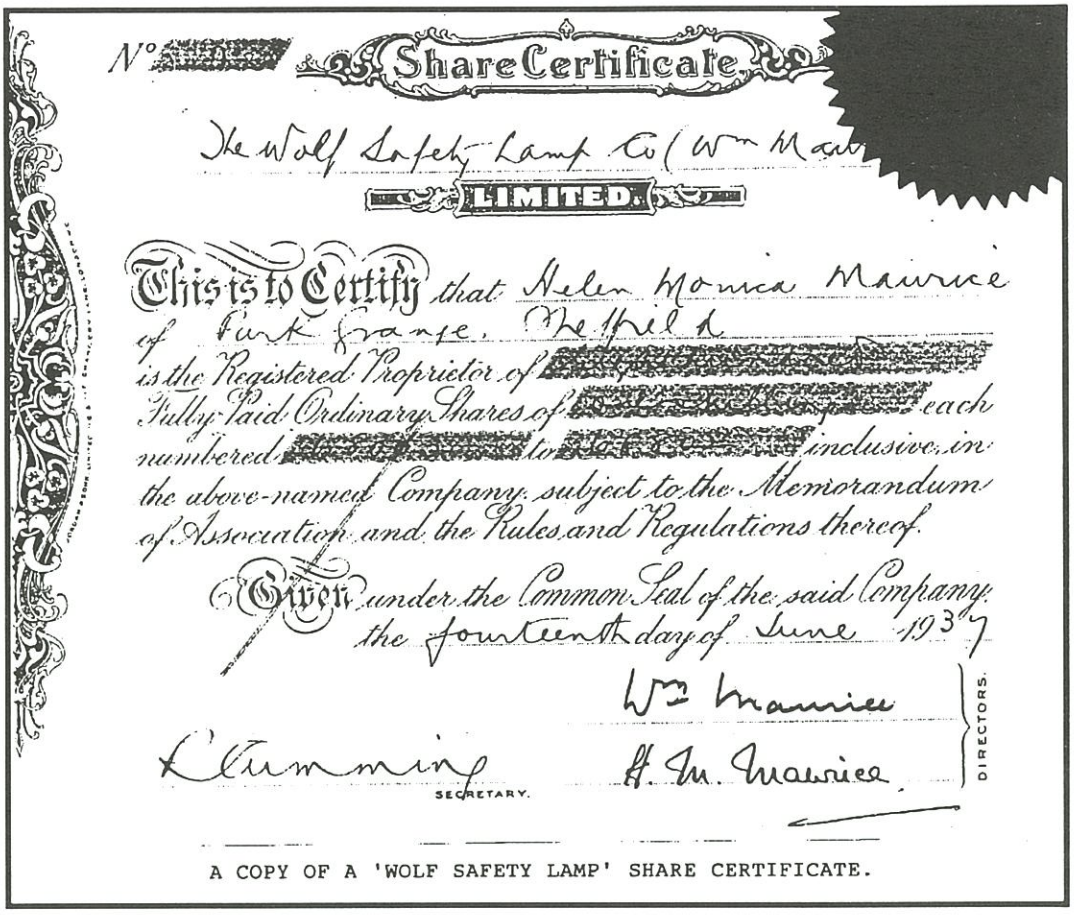
Controller.

Wm. Maurice takes back the company from Germany, in 1915.

the Swanwick Collieries - Alfreton - Derbyshire; and in 1899 he acquired his Colliery Managers Certificate and so transferred as Manager for Tibshelf New Collieries. Four years later in 1903, he resigned from that position and became General Mine Manager & Mining Engineer for Hucknall Colliery, a position which he held up to his negotiations with 'Friemann & Wolf' in 1912.

On the 13th February 1913, an agreement was signed by Paul Wolf & William Maurice. This covered the transfer of patents and selling rights from the now liquidated Leeds firm, to a new Sheffield based office which was initially in Bank Street. The agreement did not allow William Maurice to sell products outside of Britain, and similarly Friemann & Wolf - Germany would not sell lamps to British customers other than through William Maurice. For his services, Maurice would receive a monthly remuneration of £50, plus 15% net profit commission. Only

two extra staff were allowed for in the agreement, i.e. a clerk and a typist. An extra £70 per month was allowed to cover all expenses and wages of both staff. The agreement came into force on March 1, 1913 and required a first year turnover of £4,000 with annual increases in turnover of £1,500 per year up to a maximum of £15,000. If these figures were not achieved, termination of contract could be carried out having given 3 months notice.



A COPY OF A 'WOLF SAFETY LAMP' SHARE CERTIFICATE.

A copy of a 'Wolf Safety Lamp' share certificate.

The business appears to have started off well, but shortly after it's formation, was the previously mentioned outbreak of the First World War. Under the newly formed 'Trading with the Enemy Act' of 1916, 'Friemann & Wolf - Germany' was 'obliged' to sell all rights of the Company to William Maurice; this was agreed and carried out on 1st July 1916.

Thus the outbreak of the war had affected both company legs formed from the split caused by the liquidation of the initial 'Wolf of Leeds' company. The Sheffield base, which had already moved several times through different small home based addresses, i.e. to Boston Street in 1914, then on to a garage in Mushroom Lane and in the same year a further move to a small factory accommodation in Young Street. It was here that Maurice was able to start his newly owned company of 'The Wolf Safety Lamp Co. (Wm. Maurice), Ltd'.

Similarly, to break off all links with Germany which had created some problems during the previous war years, 'The Cremer Lamp & Engineering Co. Ltd.' of Leeds was renamed in 1919, 'The Premier Lamp & Engineering Co. Ltd.' During the few years previous, 'Cremer Lamp & Engineering' had gone through hard times, as with the loss of Cremer , the supply of lamps from Germany had been lost. Also, with the required war effort, 6 of the then 10 employees were away from the company. In December 1914 the Company had moved premises to the larger Moorfield Works situated at Armley - Leeds. They struggled through the war years by maintaining existing lamps that had been previously sold to numerous mines, and were able to obtain high priced new lamp parts from a manufacturer in Birmingham. They also obtained a war contract from the 'Ministry of Supply' to manufacture and supply aeroplane parts.

Thus, following the war years, began a new era for both British based Companies.

Evolution of the two dominant lamp makers.

Fr. Richter & Company
1898
Newcastle-on-Tyne
(sold German-made Friemann & Wolf lamps)

1904
The Wolf Safety Lamp Company of Leeds
Owned by Cremer.
Wolf supplied parts, Cremer made lamps.

1909
Cremer forced to sell business to Friemann & Wolf - Germany

company collapses

John Davis & Sons, Derby
Wm. Maurice was employee for 4 yrs.

Wolf contracts with Wm. Maurice of Sheffield

1912
The Cremer Lamp & Engineering Co. Ltd
Imported German lights
also
Assoc. with Imperial light of London, Leeds.

1914 - WORLD WAR I

1916 Trading With Enemy Act

Wolf forced to sell to Maurice.

Cremer flees to Germany

Company renamed:

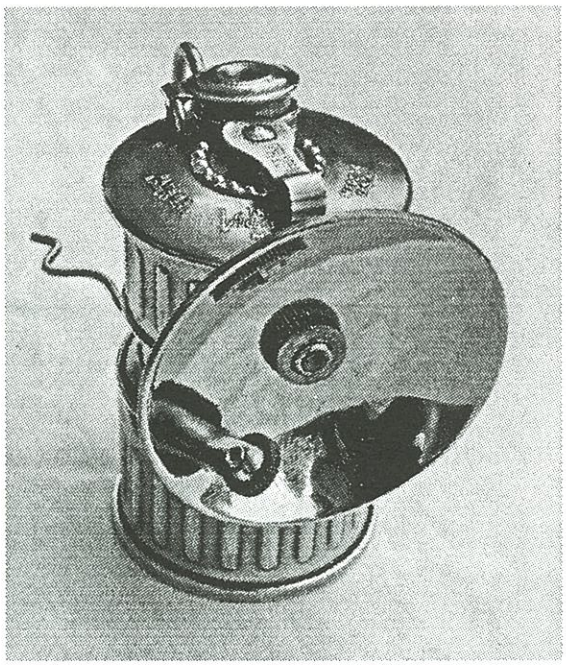
1916
The Wolf Safety Lamp Co. (Wm. Maurice) Ltd.

1919
The Premier Lamp & Engineering Co. Ltd

The Early Victor by Justrite

by Jim Lackey

Much has been told of the reflectors found on Justrite's Victor, as most can be identified by a circular stamping around the mounting hole for the striker. This fact has been used as an identifying characteristic for this reflector, yet some very early Victors seem to be found without this stamping.

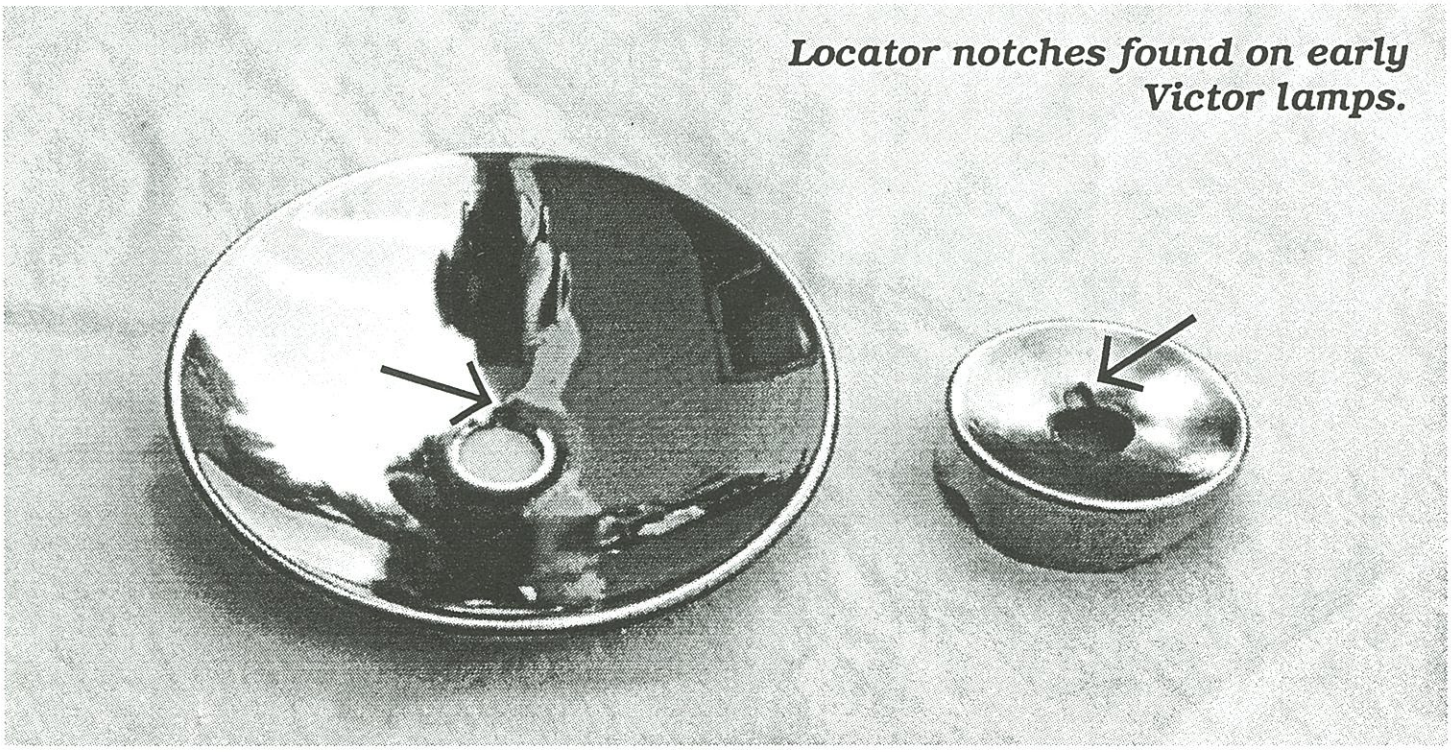


Justrite's early Victor cap lamp.

Closer inspection will show that earlier Victors had a unique reflector brace and reflector, that could be identified even without the special stamping. Under the knurled, round retainer nut, you will find a slight indentation in both the brace and reflector. This alows the reflector and brace to be locked together but only allows the striker to be in the eight o'clock position.

Early versions come with a common Justrite felt holder. Sometime later, they had their own unique felt retainer with two parallel wires. This resembled the retainer from its hand lamp counterpart: the Acme.

If you like variety, the Justrite Victor could keep you busy for many years to come.

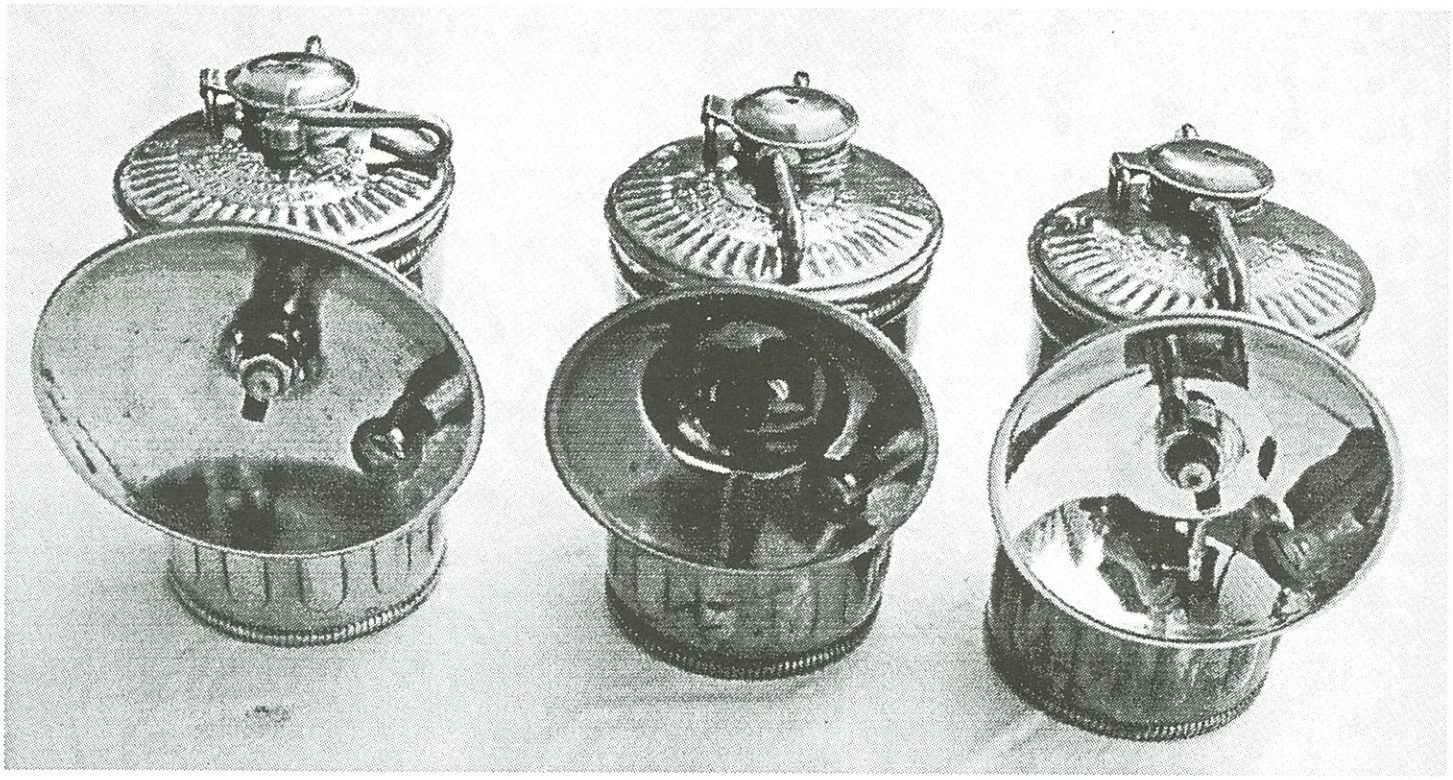


Locator notches found on early Victor lamps.

Shanklin Metal Products Co.

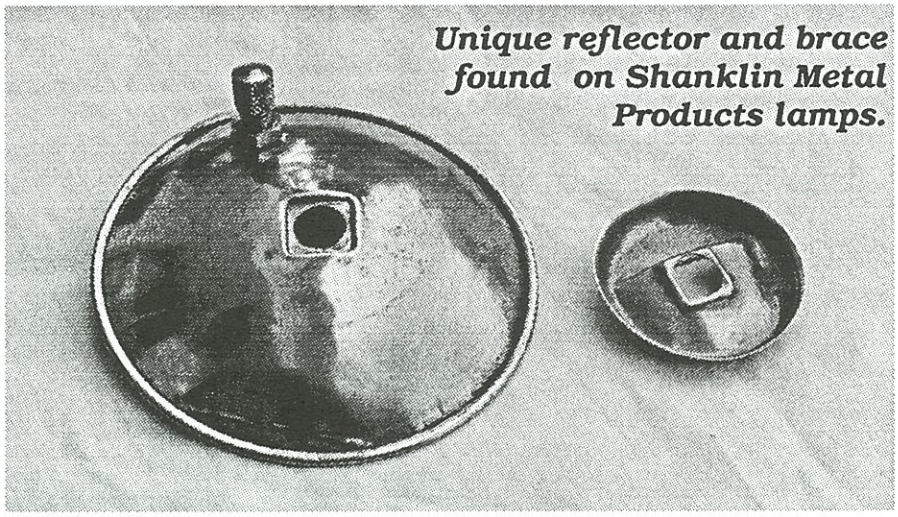
by Jim Lackey

Three base variations: Stamped, stamped and soldered over, and unstamped.



Corresponding reflector variations: single concave with special reflector brace, double concave form fitting reflector without reflector brace, and Guy's Dropper reflector with Guy's Dropper reflector brace.

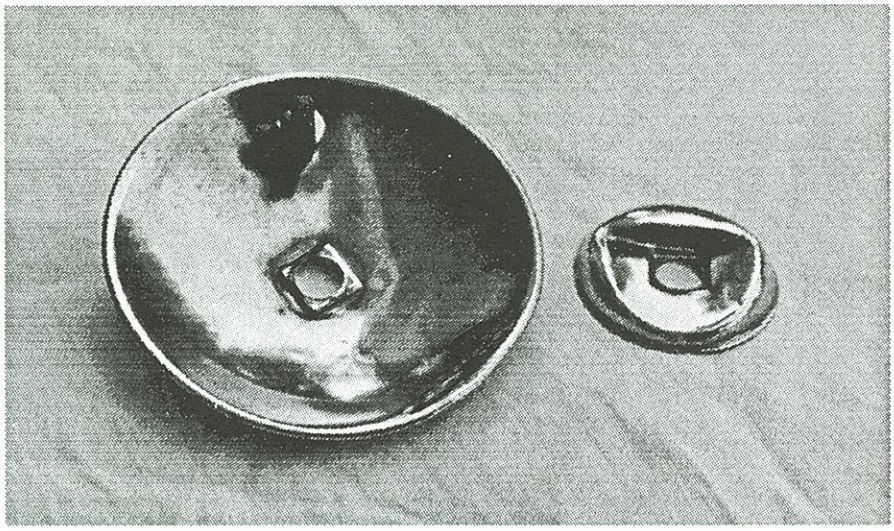
Shanklin Metal Products Co. lamps are a cousin to Guy's Dropper and are unique in their own right. The genealogy of the company has been frequently discussed and will not be debated any further.



Unique reflector and brace found on Shanklin Metal Products lamps.

These lamps are usually found with a one-piece reflector setup. This is a very fragile arrangement and most are found in sorry condition.

Frequently found with a 2-date Guy's brace and reflector, it makes one wonder if this was done by some user or when they were absorbed by another company and fitted with whatever parts were available.



Many are found with Guy's burner tips and felt holders although they, at one time, had their own unique parts.

The nickel-plating on the reflector was very thin and one seldom finds one in excellent condition. Many lamps are found with the "Shanklin" logo soldered over on top and bottom and this was probably done by whomever took over the company.

They were manufactured with and without cap braces. Those examples which had braces are usually found with the braces broken off.

Most collectors do not know that the lamp was manufactured, at one time, with its own unique reflector and brace! They look similar to may other lamps until a close inspection is made. The brace is form fitting and has a square indentation (or raised) area around the burner tip hole. The reflector is made the same way and the lock together to for a pretty solid fit. It was a pretty good setup but the striker could not be rotated anywhere by the seven o'clock position.

These lamps are also found with three bottoms: some stamped with the company name, some stamped but with the name soldered over, and some unstamped.

These are not the most sought after lamps, but they do make a nice addition to any collection.

Justrite Gasketed Water Door

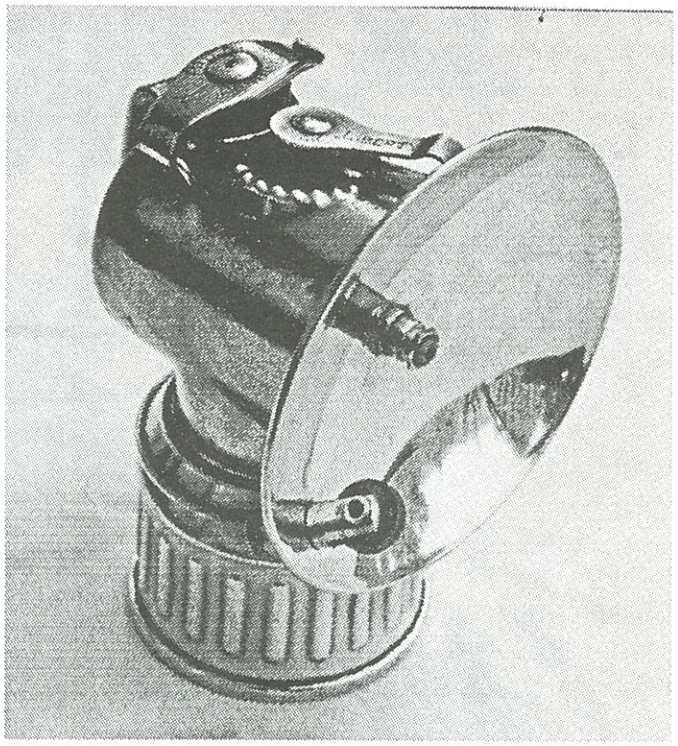
by Jim Lackey

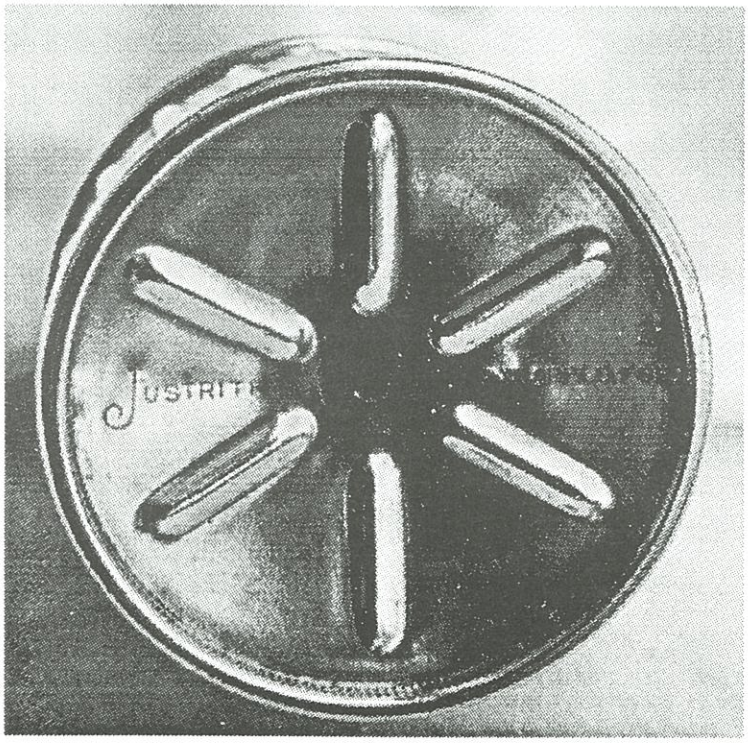
As stated by Dave Thorpe in a recent article, the Justrite gasketed water door lamp is a handsome one indeed.

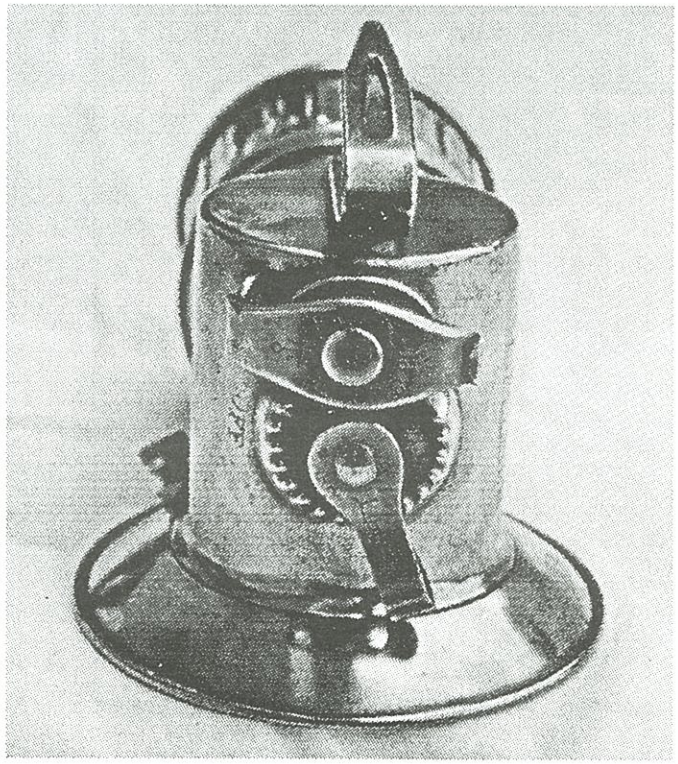
The subject lamp has a 3" non-removable reflector, (as all Justrites of this period), a Liberty water feed, gasketed water door with its eye appealing design, small spade (commonly used by hard rock miners(, and large flint retainer nut.

Most lamps of this design are found with two rows of bumps around the base, but this one has 21 raised ribs and "Justrite" stamped with a large "J".

This is one of the earliest stampings of the ribbed base, and probably marked the tail end of this lamp's short pre-1920 production period.







National Carbide Sales Corp.

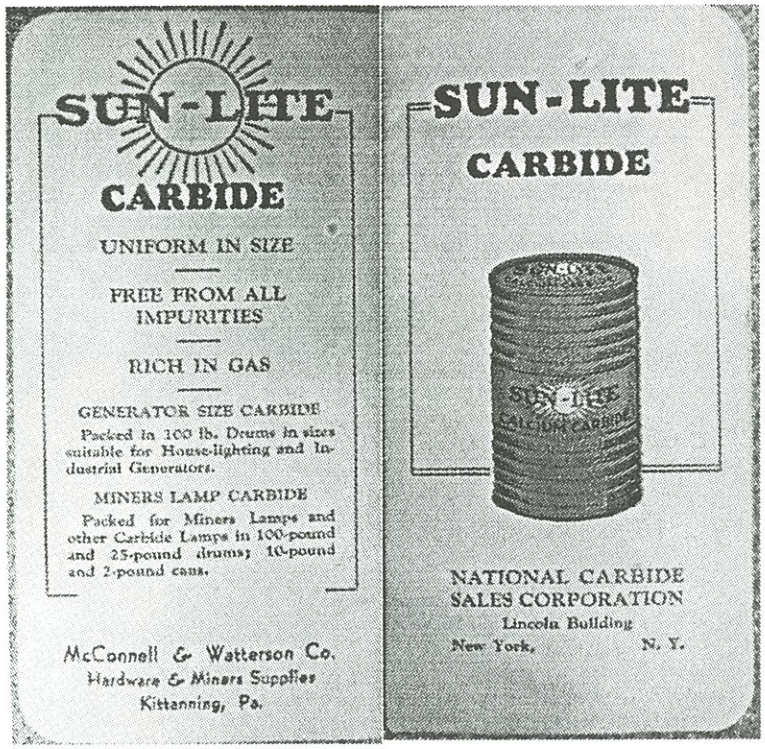
Most collectors are familiar with the cream and red 2 lb. and 10 lb. carbide containers depicting a Wolf cap lamp, used by the National Carbide Corp., but how many are familiar with Sun-Lite Carbide from the National Carbide Sales Corporation.

According to the Moody's Industrial Report for 1926 and 1930, both firms were owned by the Air Reduction Co., Inc. In 1930 this giant in the production of commercial gases had 119 manufacturing plants across the U.S. producing all types of commercial gases, as well as oxy-acetylene welding and cutting equipment, and controlled more than 20 subsidiary firms.

Pictured here is a sales brochure showing a Sun-Lite Carbide container and offering Miner's Lamp Carbide in 100 lb. and 25 lb. drums and 10 lb. and 2 lb. cans.

Also pictured is a wooden shipping crate that held 24 2-lb. cans of Sun-Lite Miner's Lamp Carbide. The box indicates that the manufacturing plants were in Ivanhoe, VA and Keokuk, IA.

Dave Johnson.

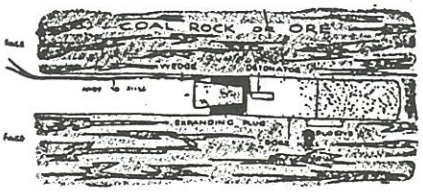


Sales booklet, front and back cover.

Wood shipping crate.

Plug it Up

Greg Millar has found a bunch of these, complete with instructions. See him at the next show if interested.

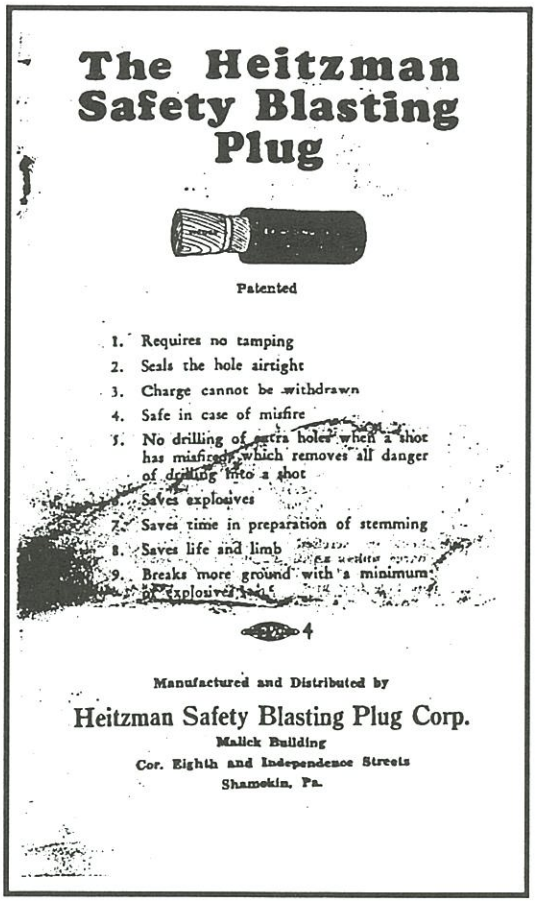


Cross Section Showing Application of the Rubber Plug

INSTRUCTIONS
For the Use of the Heitzman Safety Blasting Plug

IMPORTANT: BE SURE THAT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT SIZE PLUG. THE PLUG SHOULD BE ABOUT ⅛ INCH SMALLER IN DIAMETER THAN THE DRILL HOLE AT THE TOP OF THE CHARGE.

1. Place the charge of explosives in the drill hole in the usual manner.
2. The plug is then placed into the hole against the charge and the wooden wedge driven into the rubber part tightly with the tamping stick. When it is driven as tightly as it will go, there will be a ringing sound which will indicate that the hole is sealed airtight. The shot is then ready to fire. NO OTHER TAMPING IS NECESSARY. (See Cut)
3. Care should be exercised in getting the plug against the charge unless an air cushion is desired. It is good practice to place the rubber part of the plug into the hole first and follow with the wooden wedge; then the plug will not expand before it is in its proper position. It is possible, however, to place the plug and the wedge into the hole together.
4. IN CASE OF MISFIRE, PREPARE ANOTHER PRIMER AND PLACE IT AGAINST THE PLUG OF THE MISFIRED CHARGE, SEAL IT WITH ANOTHER PLUG AND FIRE. THE ENTIRE CHARGE WILL EXPLODE.
5. Always be sure that the rubber plug is expanded against the wall of the drill hole and your charge will be sealed airtight. You will be amazed at the results. It will take less dynamite than you ordinarily use; you will save time and loosen more material.

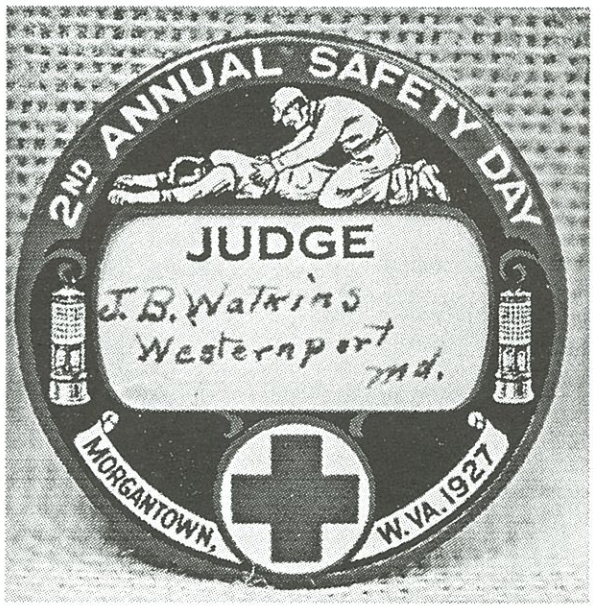


Baldwin Fob

Larry Click found this one (below).

Matchsafe

Submitted by Don Blyth, an avid Canadian collector.

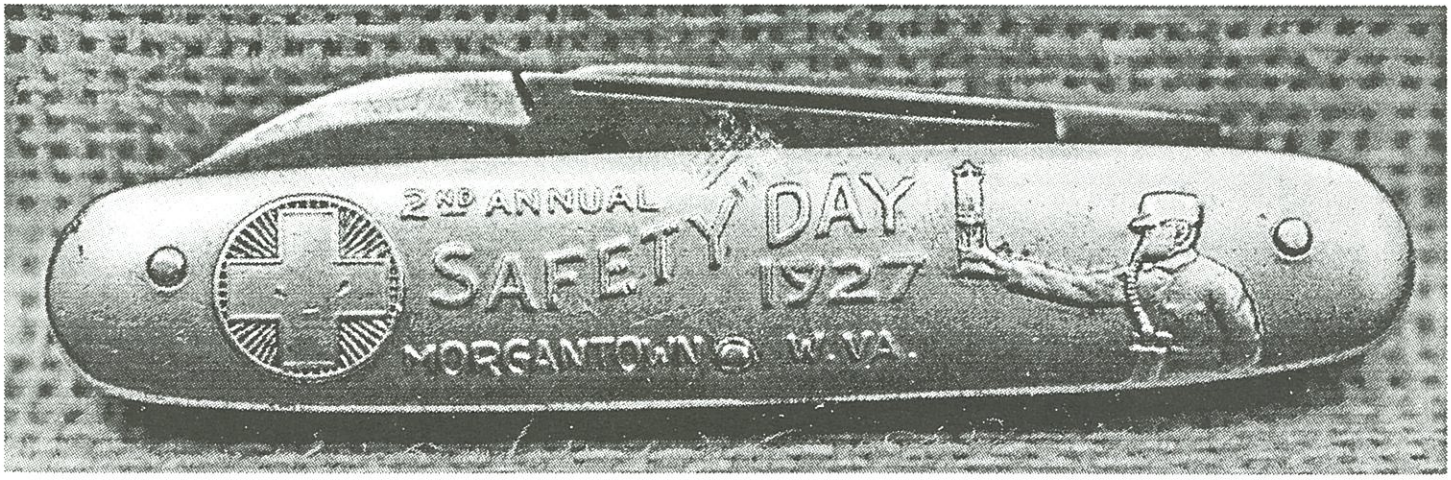


Safety Day

The nickel-silver pocket knife (opposite page) was apparently a give away item for participants at the 2nd Annual Miner's Safety Day held in Morgantown, VA in 1927. The 2 3/4" red, white and blue judges pin (above right) from the same event shows a Koehler safety lamp on each side of the judge's name. The detail on the pocket knife is good enough to indicate that the miner is holding up a Koehler lamp as well. Dave Johnson.

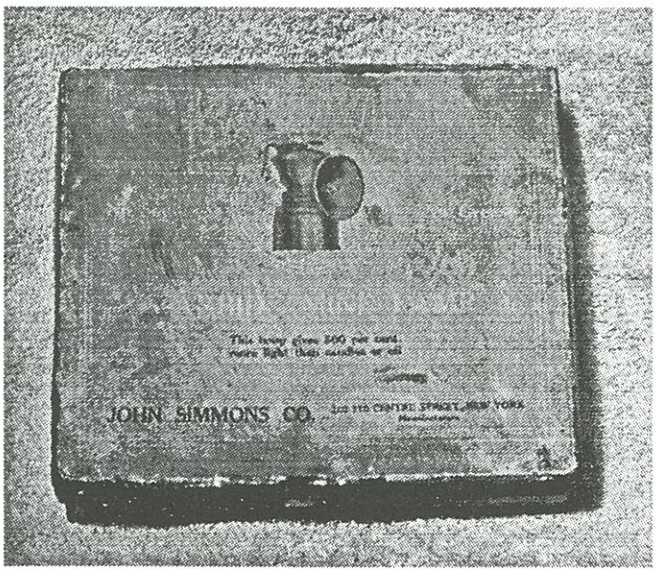
Brimfield Buddies

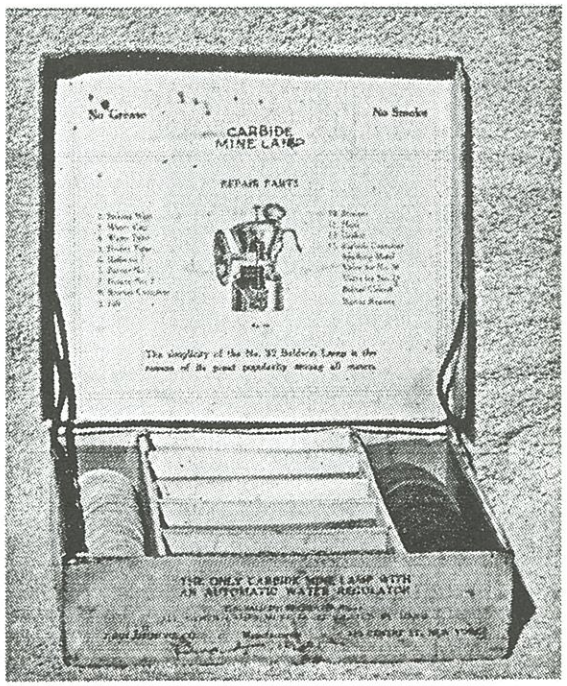
Spring Brimfield show 1998. Left to right: Nelson Ressler, Ray Hanning, Bob Schroth, Graham Living, Chuck Pilgrim.



Anaconda Company Store, Butte, Montana

Larry Click came up with this stash which includes: 70 Arrow/AutoLite bottoms, 42 deep dish set-screw reflectors, 4 Uncle Sam reflectors, 9 ITP hand lamp bases, 6 Anaconda Special bases, 2 ITP cap lamp bottoms, 3 SunRay bottoms, 1 Justrite hooded reflector, NP and brass beaded bases for Justrite cap lamps, 2 Jiffy bottoms, hundreds of different burner tips, 'all sorts' of brass & NP lids, Baldwin parts box.





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: "United States Department Of The Interior" Bureau of Mines publications: a)"Methods for detection and determination of carbon monoxide" 30 pages, 1938, by L.B.Berger and H.H. Schrenk Technical Paper 582 $ 10 + shipping. b)"Gases from blasting in tunnels and metal-mine drifts", Bulletin 287, 1927 96 pages, by E.D. Gardner, S.P.Howell and G.W. Jones $ 15 + shipping c)"Safety in tunneling", Mines'Circular 13, 1916, 19 pages, by David W.Brunton and John A. Davis $ 5 + shipping. d)"Sampling mine gases and use of the bureau of mines portable orsat apparatus in their analysis", 1936, 90 pages, by W.P.Yant and L.B.Berger $ 12 + shipp. e)"Physical testing of explosives", Bulletin 346, 1931, 148 pages, by Charles E. Munroe and J.E.Tiffany $ 15 + shipp. f)"Toxic gases from 60 per cent gelatin explosives", Technical paper 482, 30 pages, 1939, by G.St.J.Perrott, L.W.Babcock, C.D.Bitting and G.W.Jones $5 + shipp. Manfred Stutzer (see inside cover for mailing/email.

New lamp book: About the history of Friemann & Wolf/Zwickau in Germany. A limited edition by Hans-Joachim Weinberg. 270 pages, many black/white pictures of all lamps Friemann & Wolf manufactured (safety lamps, carbide lamps, electric lamps) in the long firm history. Not only the German plant is considered, but lamps from all other plants (Sheffield, Leeds, New York etc.) are pictured. It is one of the best publications I have seen about this firm. In case of interest, write directly to Hans-Joachim Weinberg, Postafch 1230, 37002 Göttingen, Germany .

New websites:
"The Protector Lamp & Lighting Co. Ltd." / England: http://www.protectorlamp.com
"Jochen Glapa/Germany":
http://home.t-online.de/home/hj-glapa

For Sale: Reprints of the 1927 book "A History of the Explosives Industry in America" by Van Gelder & Schlatter. $52.00 plus $5.00 priority mail postage. Dale Richards, 7582 Quarry Road, Alburtis, PA 18011

Original rare gaskets: For Pathfinder, Scranto, Scranton. These gaskets are still soft and will fit on the lamps. $2.00 each or six for $10 while they last. John Podgurski, 24 Hemlock Lane, Elysburg, PA 17824, 717-672-9725.

For Sale: Collection of oil wicks - apx 20. to include at least 3 surveyors. For information contact - John Sarris, 9 Cherry St., Kingston , PA. For pictures and a list, please send a larger SASE. Or call (717-287-3985) Mon through Thursday, after 9 PM or Email sarj9@aol.com

FOR SALE: Hendrie & Bolthoff Mine and Supply Catalog No. 21, 1911 Edition: Excellent condition. $300. **Oil wicks:** Leo. Bros. high spout $150, Demmler Bros. $175. **Carbides:** Unstamped Dropper w/ "rope" knurling $100, Baldwin pinchwaist (n. spade, early raking wire w/o wheel, no reflector, exc.) $150. EverReady base w/ cap (good) $95 Justrite NP (beaded base) $85, Justrite NP (ribbed base) $65. **Sign:** Hands Off Bell Cord (blue & white paint on steel, Stonehouse, unmarked) $75. D. Thorpe 602-548-1959, email: dthorpe@primenet.com