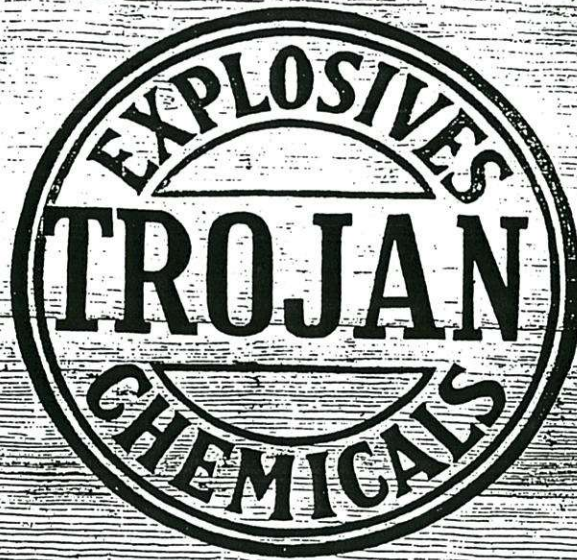


# The Trojan Powder Company

by Mark Bohannon

Trojan Powder is a dynamite that contains no nitroglycerine, but is a dry powder with a basis of nitrostarch mixed with various oxygen carriers and combustible materials. There was a considerable amount of consumer prejudice against this new and untried explosive that had to be overcome. Of all the early nitrostarch base dynamites manufactured, Trojan powder is the only one that became widely accepted in the mines.



The early history of the Trojan Powder Company is a little confusing. On May 5th, 1905 the Independent Non-freezing Powder Company was organized and incorporated by John Bronstein and some of his friends. This name was chosen because the powder contained no liquid ingredients, so it would not freeze. A plant of an experimental scale was erected near Paulsboro, New Jersey and produced a small amount of explosives for commercial use. After a few months of experimental work, a fire destroyed a considerable part of the plant which caused the removal of the plant to a more favorable location. A new commercial scale plant was then built at Seiple, near Allentown, Pennsylvania and a new company name, The Allentown Non-freezing Powder Company was incorporated on September 13, 1905. On March 27, 1906 the company again changed its name to the Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Company, and was incorporated in New York.

A month later, the Pacific High Explosives Company was incorporated to manufacture Trojan Powder in California where a plant was built at Roberts, California. On July 17, 1912 this company was reorganized as the California Trojan Powder Company.

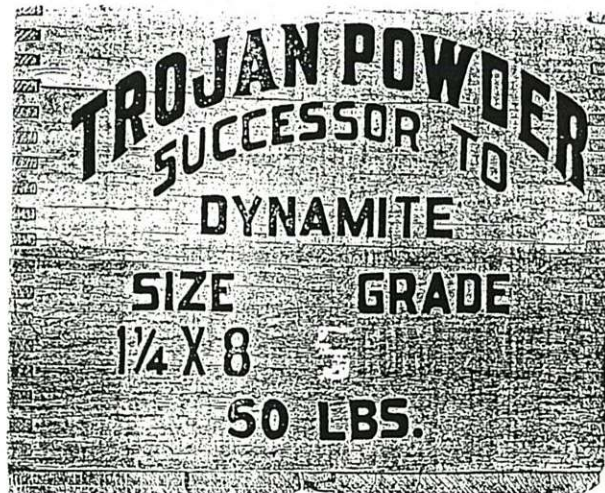
The Trojan Chemical Company was incorporated on March 25, 1915 as a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania Trojan Powder Company and erected its own acid and chemical plants at Seiple.

Sometime shortly after World War I, the California and Pennsylvania Powder Companies and the chemical company merged into the Trojan Powder Company in order to make its corporate structure conform to its operating structure.





20" X 16" Porcelain sign. Red, blue, and white. (Ted Bobrink collection)



Early powder box end. (1920's)

Opposite page: later powder box side (1940's -60's)



# TROJAN EXPLOSIVES

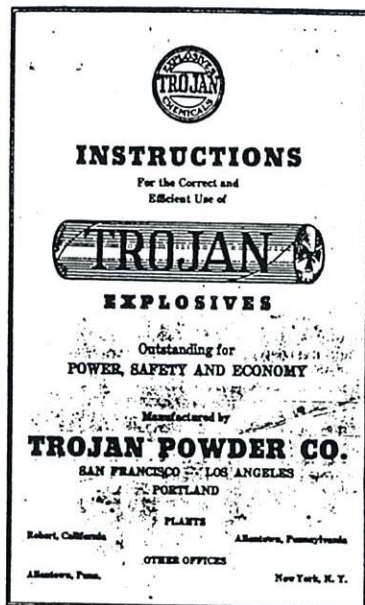
SIZE

1-1-8 X 8

GRADE

50%

50 lbs.



*Above: later powder box end (1940's -60's)*

*Left: instruction sheet (Mark Bohannan collection)*

*Right: advertisement from Mining and Scientific Press*



**TROJAN POWDER**  
THE SUCCESSOR TO NITROGLYCERIN DYNAMITE

**Eliminate the liability of accidents**  
by adopting TROJAN POWDER, the successor to Nitroglycerin Dynamite.

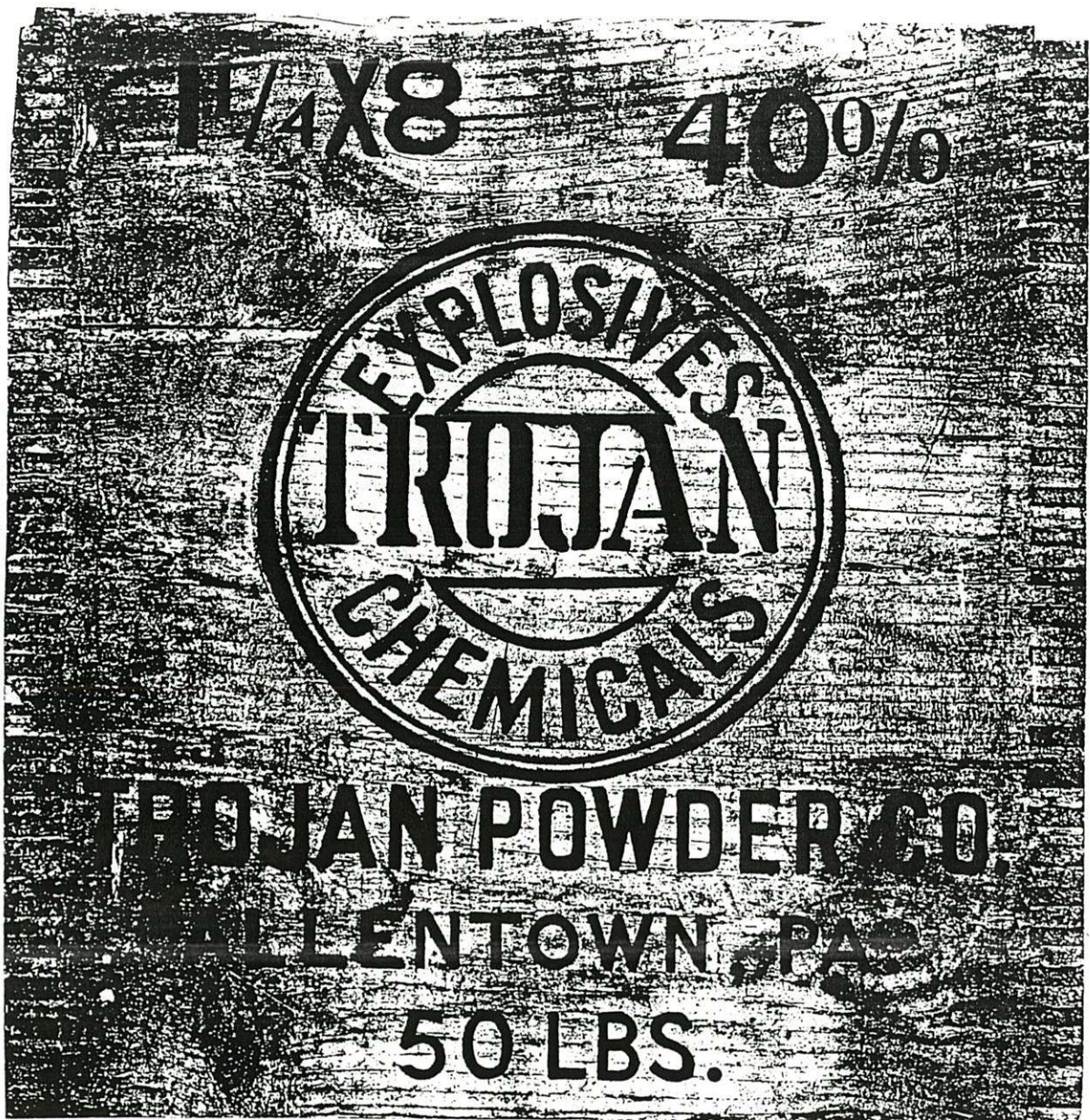
**Trojan Powder**  
Is not exploded from impact or jar and the unexploded charge left to be found by pick, drill or steam shovel is not a danger factor.

**Trojan does the work**  
of Nitroglycerin Dynamite, stick for stick, at a lower cost.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

**TROJAN POWDER COMPANY**  
(INDEPENDENT)  
NEW YORK—65 Pine Street. OAKLAND—First National Bank Bldg.  
DENVER—Symes Building. SALT LAKE CITY—Dealy Block.  
ALLENTOWN, PA.





*Later powder box end (1940's-60's)*



*Jack-knife*