

ence being in the water feed levers. All have screw-on reflectors. The shallow reflectors are tinned steel and the deep-dish is nickel-plated brass. The following photos represent a comparison of the four in my collection.

References:

1. Paul Kouts, Miner's Carbide Lamp Reference, Vol. IX., Simmons, 1983.
2. Gregg S. Clemmer, American Miners' Carbide Lamps, 1987.



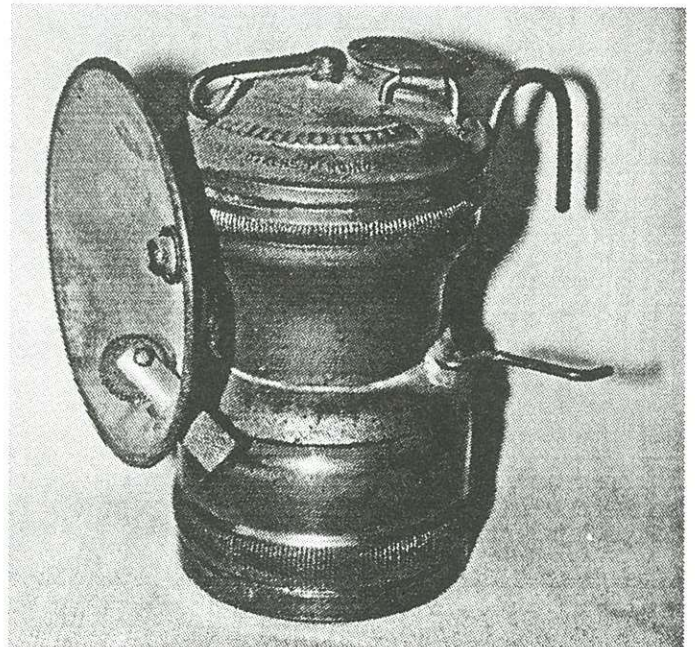
Most basic model with heavy bent raking wire, no tank notches. Brass.



Straight raking wire, no notches on tank. Brass.



Nickel-plated model with conventional lever, deep reflector, and notched tank.



Brass model with conventional lever and notched tank.

Colorado Mine Rescue

by Steve Rush

You're an enthusiastic mining artifact collector. Perhaps too enthusiastic and you just can't pass up an opportunity to venture into the beckoning portal of an abandoned claim.

You have your hand held Eveready and you've heard that rare and unusual treasures can be found within, patented candlesticks, rare cap tins.... who knows? So in you go.

Several hundred feet down a slight incline, a drift is seen off to the left. You follow tentatively to another drift, a crosscut right with an ancient ladder leading up to another level. Your flashlight (should have bought those Energizers...) is weakening. But you've found a room blasted into the wall of yet another drift beyond a stope. The open void shows in your faint light to hold several stained wooden boxes - Danger!, Explosives! Giant Powder Co. Cons Fat, waxy sticks of dynamite lie scattered about, some with a clear crystalline type formation on them. Your light goes out, shake it once and back on it comes bright-then out for good.

Who you gonna call? You had best sit quietly now and wait for the folks from the Edgar

Mine Rescue Team (EMRT) to find you and bring you back alive to the sun. Try not to think how long you might be in the company of those sensitive explosives, patiently waiting in the deadly darkness for you to accidentally disturb their chemical imbalance into one brilliant sun of their own.

Formed in July 1993 under the auspicious direction of the State of Colorado, the EMRT is based at the Edgar Experimental Mine facility in Idaho Springs, Colorado. Lead by Joe Nugent, the present roster shows a mailing list of over 100 volunteers. A core of 20 or so meet once a month in Idaho Springs to train and hone their abilities to rescue individuals (and groups...) foolish enough to venture into the forbidding underground. EMRT volunteers also presently have the ability to work within the structure of true mining disasters at working mines, from cave ins to explosions which have trapped many a working stiff in the lonely darkness. Full face respirators are always used in the underground, as most mines, both abandoned and working, hold potentially dangerous levels of gas.

Joe Nugent has been with the Centralized Mine Rescue organization for Colorado since 1984 and has an extensive background in both Pennsylvania coal mines and Western hard rock mines. His experience with bringing forth the tragically dead and injured spans 25 years. The wit and wisdom with which Joe teaches his newest volunteer group belays what his eyes have reluctantly viewed.

The Edgar Experimental Mine in Idaho Springs first felt the sensitive probe of a miners pick in the 1870's, towards the front end of Colorado's gold rush which began a decade before. High grade gold, silver and other metals were brought out into the early 1920's. The Colorado School of Mines (CSM) signed a lease on the mine in 1921