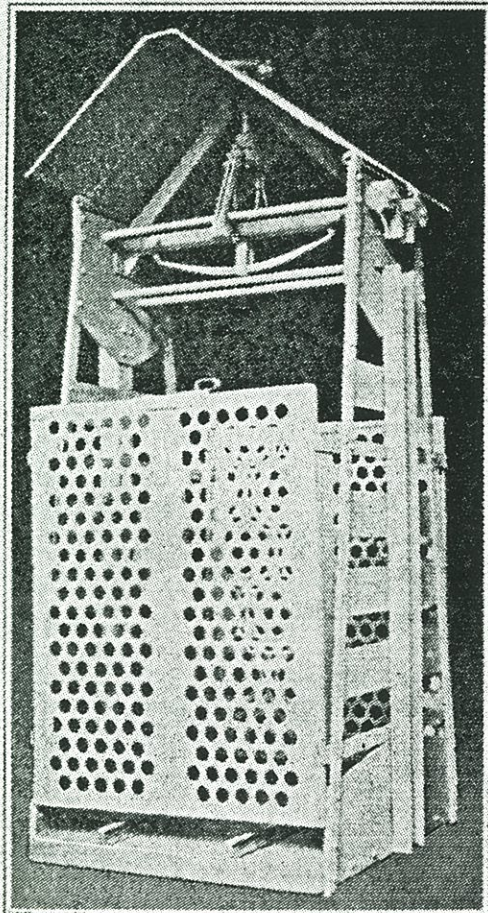


EUREKA!

Issue 22



April 1997



Mine Cages

Equipped with Safety Doors as required by Colorado and Arizona laws.

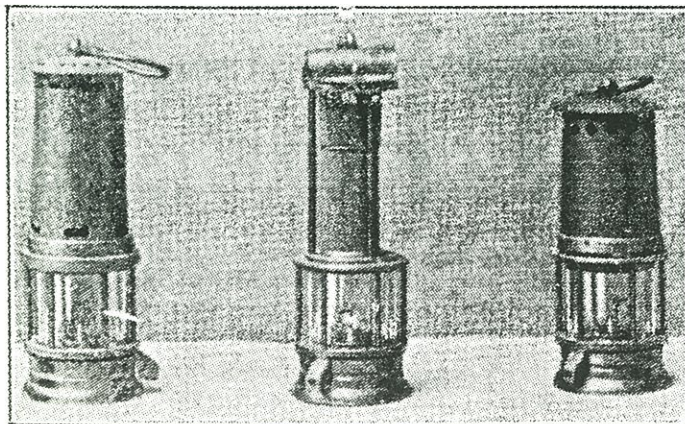
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General Information

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: Dave Johnson, 8106 Barbour Manor Dr., Louisville, KY 40241

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EUREKA!

The Journal of Mining Collectibles

EUREKA!



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

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Cover: Old Mining Ads Submitted by Todd Town.



New Cap Lamp

It's not too often that an entirely new cap lamp, surfaces, but when eight of them turn up, that's news. What we're talking about, of course, are the unfired Acme's in boxes, seven of which Larry Click of Virginia found, and an eighth which Jim Talley of Illinois picked up (compliments of his wife). Larry and Jim found their lamps within a month of each other. Makes you wonder about a common source.

Okay, one could argue that the Acme cap lamp has been known to collectors, but this previous lamp has almost nothing in common structurally with these latest finds. Furthermore, there had been some conjecture as to whether the earlier lamp should rightfully have been called an Acme, since only one advertisement depicting a similar lamp actually ascribed a name to it. But the later lamps were found in a labeled box....and that ends the argument.

Also interesting with this new find, is that Dave DesMarais' prior assertion that the Acme was made by the same maker as Pathfinder lamps has now been vindicated. Dave's theory was based almost entirely on meticulous measurements and comparisons. Indeed the "new" Acme is so similar to a Pathfinder that only a careful eye can tell the difference.

In this issue, Dave DesMarais presents the completion article to the Acme - Pathfinder lineage. Larry Click also comments on his discovery with his own unique view of lamp collecting.

Finding it in the Rough

Exploring underground has come to a close for many due to widespread closure of entrances, not to mention the inherent danger many have come to realize.

Nothing seems to stop Bob Schroth though, for he recently found a load of mining documents *above ground* in the ruins of an old home once inhabited by an official of the Western Federation of Miners. He tells us about his find in this issue.

Shows

The Tucson Gem and Mineral Show held in early February, brought together a number of acquaintances at the El Parador restaurant. Roger and Jane Becksted, as well as Don Dalton organized the event beautifully. As it appears now to be an annual happening, next year's show should draw even more people and antiques.

Paul Kouts is hosting the first of a new type of show, The Mining History Rendezvous in Phoenix, Arizona on April 11-12. It will take on a more academic nature, being held at the Arizona Mining and Mineral Museum, complete with lectures and slide shows.

In June, everybody is ready for a vacation, and Colorado will be on many of our agendas. Bob Guthrie and Leo Stambaugh will host the Black Hills/Rocky Mountain show in Frisco, CO on June 13-14. For more information, contact Leo at 303-569-2848 or 303-569-2109.

Lastly, the International Grubenlampen show will be held in Wilnsdorf, Germany on June 7. See ad inside back cover for details.

Victoria Copper Mining Co.

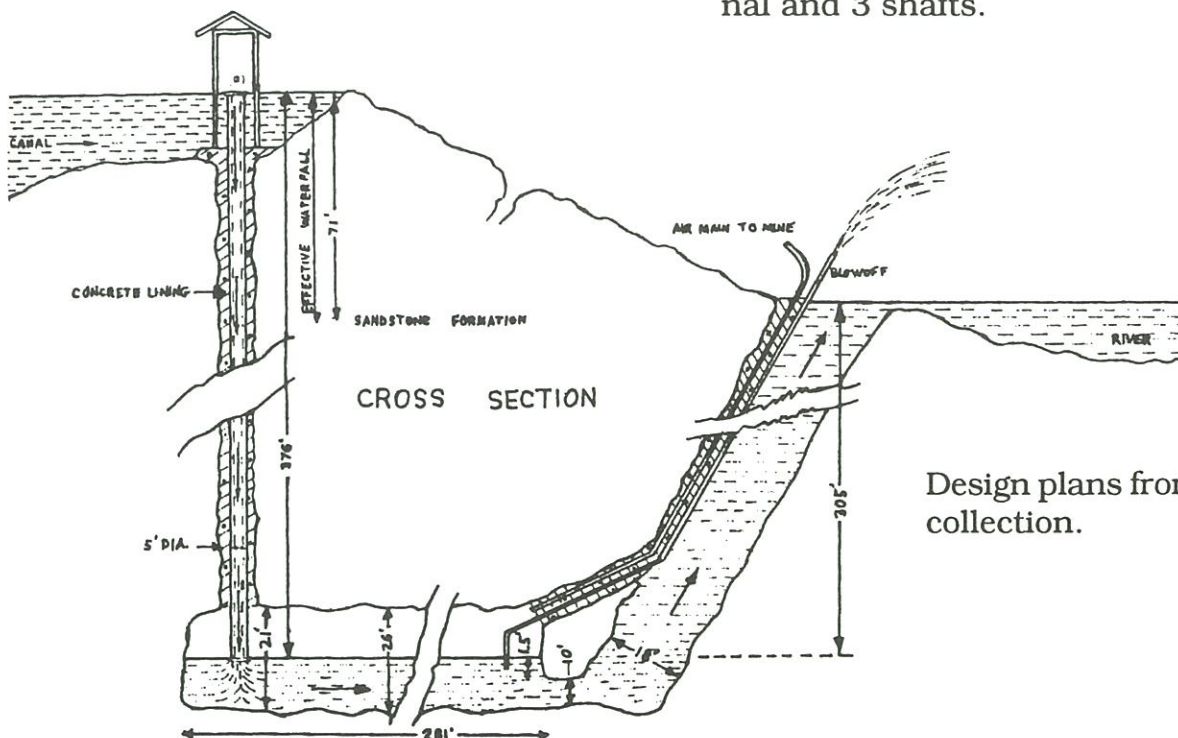
Dave Johnson

The Victoria Copper Mining Co. was organized January 16, 1899 and began operations on land that included the location of the first unsuccessful attempt at Lake Superior copper mining in historic times in the Winter of 1770-71. First opened in 1849 on a line of pre-historic pits containing masses of native copper, the property was known as the Cushin Mine. The name was changed to the Forrest Mine in 1850 and continued until reorganized as the Victoria Mining Co. in 1858, at which time the mine closed. Between 1849 and 1858 the mine produced 373,279 lbs. of copper, at a loss of \$180,000, from five shafts numbered 1-5 that were 60' to 300' deep with 4,000' of drifts. The mine sat idle from 1858 until 1881 when it was unwatered but remained idle until work was begun March 1, 1899 by the newly organized Victoria Copper Mining Co.

When the mine opened in 1899 as the Victoria Mine, the No. 2 Shaft was chosen for new operations and enlarged to two compartments 8' x 12'. By 1910 the No. 2 Shaft had reached 2,089' in depth, bottoming out 38' below the 22nd level and contained 25,035' of drifts and 6,750' of crosscuts. The total openings tributary to No. 2 Shaft were 35,872' and estimated to show 400,000 tons of stamp rock, with 300,000 tons blocked out for stoping.

The outstanding feature of the Victoria Mine was the water-powered air compressor system which was constructed between 1904-06. The Taylor Hydraulic-Pneumatic plant, designed by C. H. Taylor of Montreal Canada, was completed in May 1906 and began furnishing 4,000 to 5,000 hp. under a full head of water with a measured efficiency of 82%. The plant was the most powerful single-unit air compressor in existence and was only the fifth such installation in the world. The system developed power by means of a dam, canal and 3 shafts.

THE TAYLOR HYDRAULIC AIR COMPRESSOR
VICTORIA, MICHIGAN



Design plans from the author's collection.

The dam was 225' wide and 24' high, with two wings 100' and 160' long respectively. The canal diverting water from the dam was 4,800' long, 4,000' being earthwork and 800' being cut through sandstone. The end of the canal opened out in a forebay, at the extreme end of which the compressor shafts were located.

The three intake shafts of the compressor were 5' in diameter, spaced 19' from center to center. The shafts were sunk through solid sandstone by first drilling 5" preliminary holes bored to a depth of 343', then enlarged to 5' in diameter by reaming with a specially designed bit having four cutting arms, each 30" in length, driven by a No. 9 Rand drill.

The concrete lined shafts allowed air to be carried downward, in bubbles, by the falling water from the canal. Leading from the bottom of the 3 shafts was a 360' tunnel, running to a large air chamber excavated from solid sandstone. The water seal at the intake end was formed by 3/8" steel sheets, firmly concreted into the bottoms of the shafts..

The air chamber was 281' long, 18' wide and 26' high, with a maximum capacity of 80,264 cubic feet of compressed air. The water seal at the upflow end was formed by an arch of rock 40' long, below which a tunnel 10' high led to the upflow shaft, which was 16' x 18' in section, sunk at 72 degrees with a vertical depth of 271', leading to the surface, where the water was again discharged to the river. The power head developed was 72', and the pressure head 271', giving a maximum air compression of 117 lbs. psi.

Imprisoned air, pulled down the shafts by suction, and swept along the tunnel in bubbles, by the rushing water, was released in the compression chamber, and the constant accession of fresh air caused compression, the air being held from escaping backwards by the superior pressure of the falling water.

The compressor was provided with suitable head-pieces, a 24" supply pipe connecting with a 12" pipeline leading to the mine and mill, and there was a 12" blow-off pipe, acting as a safety vent. When the air chamber became fully charged, the safety vent discharged with tremendous force, the air carrying with it some of the water that it pulled down, throwing a spray hundreds of feet into the air with a terrific roar.

The compressor was completely automatic, and practically isothermal, separation being practically complete, and the air unusually dry. Absolutely no fuel of any type was required to operate this power system, which came as near to furnishing perpetual motion as could be devised at the time.

The compressed air plant was designed to power the mine hoists, stamp mill, drills, locomotive, sawmill, carpenter shop and blacksmith shop.

Copper production figures following completion of the compressed air system were as follows:

546,334 lbs. in 1906, 1,207,237 lbs. in 1907, 1,290,040 lbs. in 1908, 1,062,218 in 1909 and 1,164,564 in 1910. The mine remained in operation until 1923, and when the mine closed the air compression system was left in place. The air compression system was reactivated in the 1930's to supply power for the building of a dam on the Ontonagon River as a WPA Project.

Sources:

The Copper Handbook Vol. X by Horace J. Stevens, Pub. by M.A. Donohue & Co. Chicago, 1911.

Copper - Copper Mines, Copper Statistics, Copper Shares by D. Houston & Co. New York 1906.

'What' a Surprise

by Larry Click

I received a telephone call a few weeks back from a young man in Horse Cave, Kentucky. He said he had found one of the lamp cards I had tacked up in an antique shop while he was searching for his "goodies." (Bluefield area, he said.) He asked what type of carbide cap lamps I was looking for. I simply told him just any kind of carbide cap lamps. The young man told me he had a box of carbide lamps and parts that had belonged to his Great Grandpa and that Grandpa had worked in the coal mines in Eastern, Kentucky.

I asked him what he wanted for the box of carbides and parts, and what did he collect. (I was sure glad I asked what he collected!) He told me that since he wanted to be a Veterinarian one day, that he collected anything to do with animals—old veterinary books, curry combs, sheep shears, bridle bits, horse shoeing rasps, different sizes and types of horse and mule shoes, medicine and salve bottles, and tins. (Well, I knew I had his box then and there.) I told him my Grandfather on my mother's side of the family, Patton Brewster,



of Big Creek, West Virginia (just a few miles from a small town called War, the only place people could go to shop) had been an unlicensed country veterinarian when I was a small boy. (Unrelated to this story, my Grandfather on my father's side of the family, Harve Click, was killed in War (the town)—formerly known as Miner's City. While loading his groceries and stock feed on a wagon, something spooked the mules, they bucked and knocked him down, and the wheels of the wagon rolled over his neck and broke it.) I told the fellow that I had a real nice horse collar with a nice set of hanes around a mirror w/brass knobs on the hanes; I had an old pair of emasculators, hog ring pliers, and a bottle of Heave and Cough Remedy from Dr. LeGears. I also had my Grandfather's Dr. L. D. LeGears stock book from 1914 which was purchased at the War Drug Sundries Company and it had my Grandfather's name written in it. I told the young man of just a few of my items and he told me that he would get the box out to me right away and even search to see if he could find any more mining items.

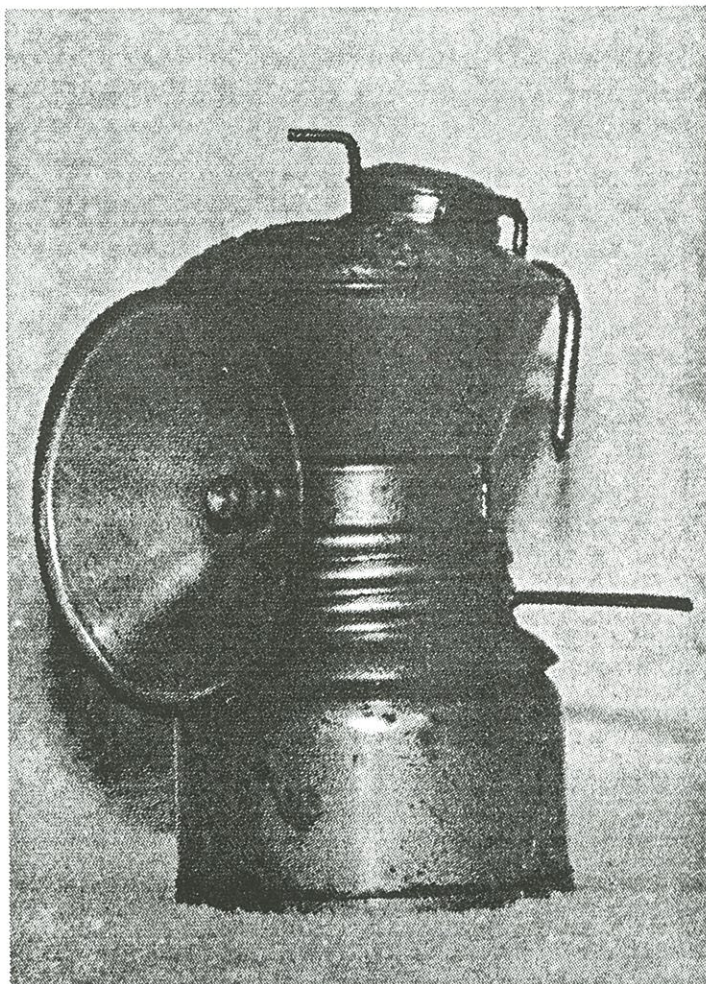
Well, I received the box a few days later and couldn't wait to open it. Once opened, all I could see was the common four and what appeared to be three Baldwins without reflectors. After checking out all the common lamps with no surprises, I proceeded to check out the Baldwins. The third Baldwin looked a little different and my eyes (sharp eyes, as Andy says) caught the base. It had (what I call) a three bullet case with each case spaced equally, which led me to think it was a Grier base. After looking at the top, aaaaahhhh, that's when I got the "Blind Staggers and Gapes" (vet. terms). The name WHAT CHEER TOOL CO.—What Cheer, Iowa, was what I read!!! Wow!!! Then and there I knew Santa had not let me down. The lamp has an unfired top with gilt on it; has a wire feed coming through a small hole on top; and the cap braces and hook are intact. It has the lava tip with no little holes around the sides, but no reflector. The inside is mint with the original felt retainer

and a pinkish felt. The base is a three bullet case base, with the three cases being evenly spaced apart. The bottom does not match the top in color, but is a fine bottom that appears to be a Grier.

I gave the young man plenty of time to get the items I had sent and called to see if he was pleased with the trade. He was just as happy as a duck in water!!

I asked him "What do you think your favorite animal to work with will be when you become a Veterinarian?" Assuming he got the better of the trade he said, "I think I will like jackasses." And to myself I was just grinning like a mule eating saw briars showing his big teeth!!

I am hoping he will come up with more mining items as I'll be waiting on him!!



Presentation of the Work of William Maurice

by Werner Horning

As a collector of miners' lamps I think it is very important to remember the great inventors of the past, and their inventive skills. In this article I want to introduce Mr. William Maurice and his work with electrical mine lighting.

Originally intending to become a chemist and metallurgist, Maurice gave up that line of study, and in 1890 he became an electrical engineering student with the firm of John Davis & Son (Derby) Ltd. He was an active participant in the installation of some of the earliest mining electrical plants in the country, and it was here that he got his first practical knowledge of lamp making.

In 1892 - 1893 he was in South Africa on behalf of the same firm. In 1894 he became an electrical engineer at Swanwick Collieries, Alfreton, and eventually became assistant manager under Mr. J.W. Eardly. He went on to qualify as colliery manager

In 1899 he was appointed Manager of the Babbington Coal Co.'s Tibshelf New Colliery, and in 1903 he became a General Mine Manager of Hucknall Collieries, near Nottingham.

In 1905 he installed the first exhaust steam 'turbo-alternator' in British Mines' and in 1908 he added a booster motor generator with equalizing battery. Also Maurice was the first to develop the thin seams of the Leen Valley, and the first to use coalcutters in that area.



In 1909 he organized and founded the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers.

In 1911 he left Hucknall Torkard and entered into an agreement with the firm Friemann &

Wolf, of Saxony, for the purpose to re-establish the Wolf Safety Lamp Company, of Leeds, in Sheffield.

On July 1, 1916, Maurice purchased the entire English business and since then the Wolf Safety Co. (Wm. Maurice) Ltd. has been an exclusive property of the Maurice family.

In 1920, and the decade that followed, Maurice was also associated with the Concordia Co. (C.E.A.G.), of Dortmund.

During the years 1912-13 he developed the first "alkaline lamp". The first large installations of these lamps went to Grassmoor Colliery in May, 1914. They were already of brighter than any other lamps available.

From there on with the Wolf Alkaline Lamp many important improvements were made. There are few established improvements in electric mine lamp design which were not introduced first into British mines by Maurice.

The Wolf lamp was:

- the first alkaline lamp to be made on two-part principle
- the first to use insulated cover-plates
- the first to use moulded-in contacts
- the first to use level indicating valve stoppers
- the first to use removeable number plates
- the first to use gas-filled bulbs
- the first to use filament bulbs for giving even light distribution

- the first to use prismatic ball glasses for intensifying all round horizontal illumination

- the first to develop the cut-away top giving better roof lighting.

Wolf Alkaline Lamps with safety devices for protection against gas ignition in case of break-ages of glass or bulb have been available since 1924. The first two-part high c.p. cap lamp was in use since early 1925. The first 4 c.p. alkaline lamp was produced by Maurice 1926. The first 4 volt (lead-acid) miners' hand lamp of modern design was approved in 1928. The first alkaline lamp with Edison tubular positives and concentric terminals was approved in 1930.

In 1932 Maurice formed a separate Company (The Wolf Safety Lamp (Leasing) Co. Ltd.) with extensive financial resources for the development of lamp leasing on the largest scale. It may have been one of the first leasing companies.

In 1933 Maurice purchased the large premises known as Saxon Road Works, Heeley, Sheffield, which he had reconstructed and equipped with entirely new electrically operated machinery for the more economical production of Wolf lamps and Wolf batteries.

The last information of Maurice I have is from 1938. It is a publication for the Association of Mining Electrical Engineers. It is a pity I can't give more information of this great inventor and tireless man who published a lot in this field.

Is there anybody who can help with further information?

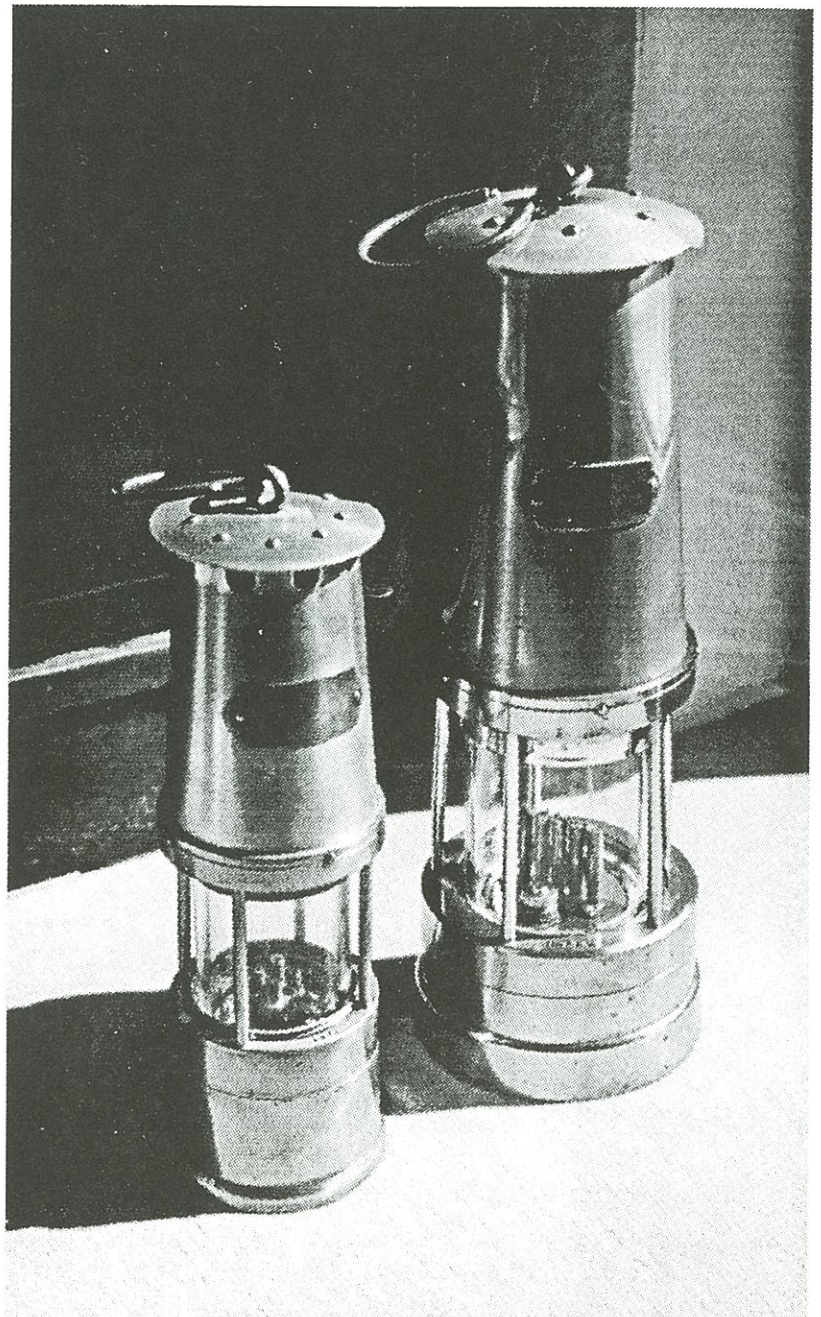
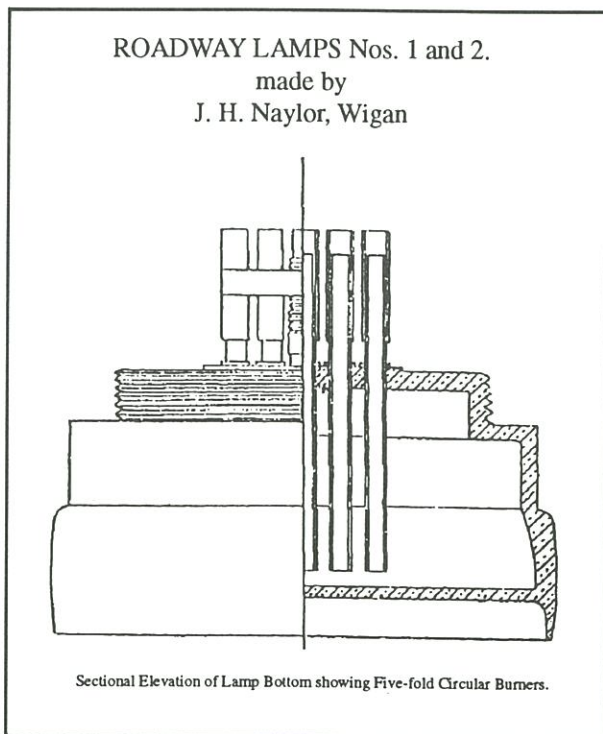
Naylor Safety Lamps

by Manfred Stutzer

In a recent post to the Mining-Collect newsgroup, Len Gaska inquired about an unusual safety lamp he had recently acquired. Stamped with the name Naylor, it was much larger than most, and had five separate burners. In this article, Manfred Stutzer adds what information he has on the Naylor Safety lamp.

Shown here is part-copy of the Naylor/Wigan catalogue with the picture and description of the tall Roadway/Pit bottom lamp. The Naylor lamp is indeed a miner's safety lamp. Its five burners exist for the sole purpose of greater illumination. The five burner model, in fact, is over three candle-power.

My multi-burner lamp is pictured together with a normal sized Naylor lamp. I have another similar tall safety lamp in my collection made by Ellis/Wakefield (see photo). This lamp has a flat wick, and its height is a bit taller than a Naylor: 16 inches, 5.2 inch diameter brass bottom. Wick is one inch wide.



Standard Naylor lamp next to larger five-burner "Roadway" Naylor lamps. (Author's collection).

Maker J. H. Naylor, Wigan

Lamp(s) Roadway Lamps 1 & 2

Fuel Oil or Petroleum

Bonnet Riveted steel with fastened crown or seamless steel one piece or brass crown supported by three or more steel pillars, the bonnet of rivetted steel is then removable secured by lead rivet.

Middle Ring Brass, steel or iron with vertical inlet holes.

Pillars 5 brass, steel or iron.

Bottom Ring Brass, steel or iron.

Gauzes	Height from shoulder	Outer 6 ¼"	Inner 5"
	Diameter at top	2 ¼"	2"
	Diameter at bottom	2 ½"	2 ¼"

Retaining Ring Brass screw threaded.

Vessel Cast brass or soldered brass base. Petroleum lamp has 5 or more round wicks. Oil burning lamp has two flat wicks approx. 3/4", and may have porcelain body or domed shield.

Locking Lead rivet

May have a removable reflector.

Restrictions As other porch or Roadway lamps.

Specifications

Roadway and Pit Bottom Petroleum Safety Lamp.

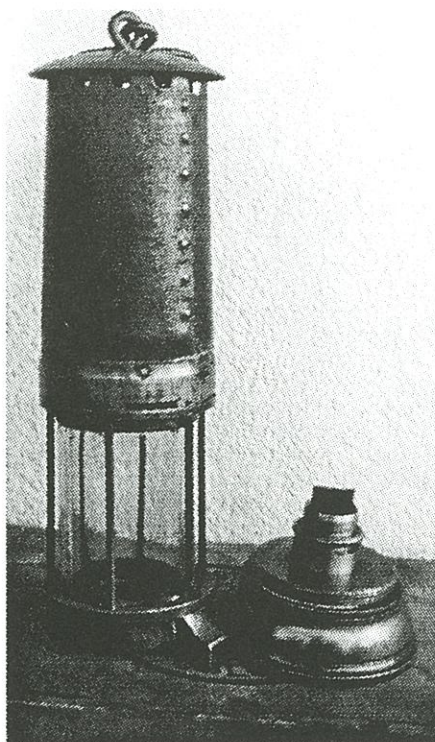
It is the desire of all colliery proprietors and managers to light up their pit bottoms and roadways safely, economically, and efficiently. For this purpose we have created a reliable model which is now in favour in many collieries.

It is a Safety Lamp with all latest improvements, built on the same principle as our Patent Bifold Burner Lamps, but with five burners. It is usually supplied to consume petroleum, but, if desired, we can supply to consume ordinary colza oil.

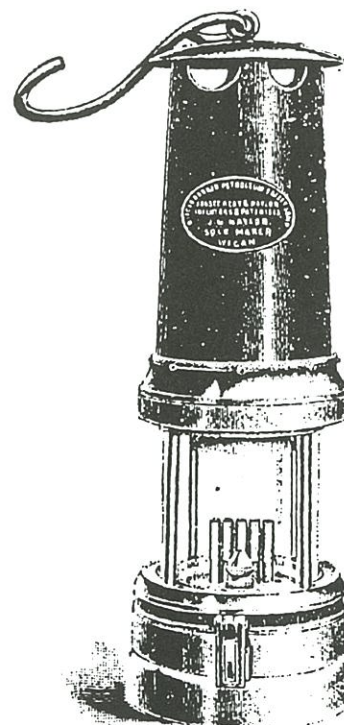
It meets the requirements not only of the above-mentioned purpose, but is also a splendid lamp for shaft examination.

The illuminating power is very great, being over three candles. It appears on the approved list of the Coal Mines Act, 1913.

Ellis/Wakefield lamp, disassembled, showing flat wick. (Author's collection).



Price
35/-,
complete
with
Reflector.



Roadway Lamp.
to consume petroleum.

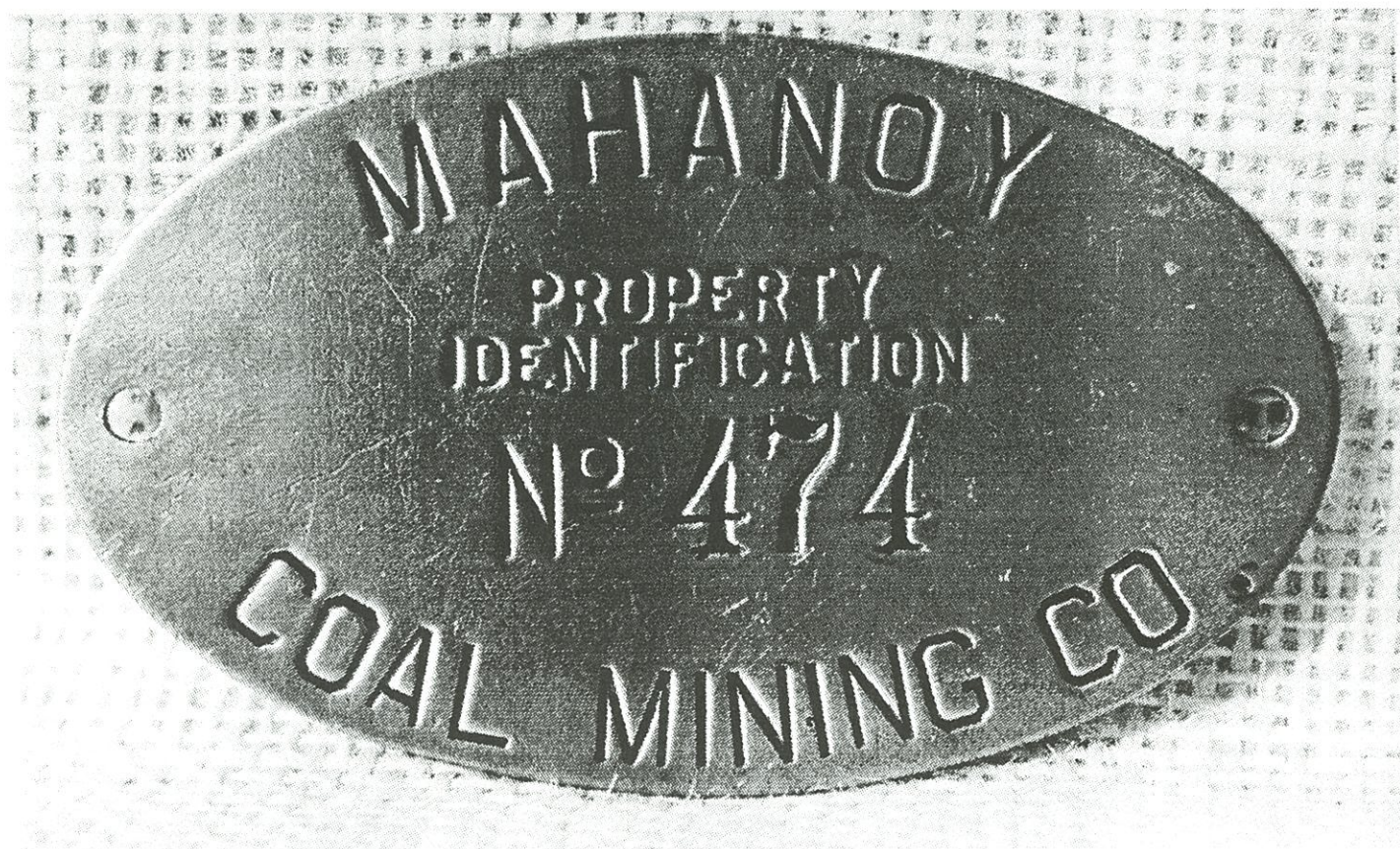
CENTRAL BRASS WORKS : : : : : WIGAN

Coal Mining Co. Property I.D. Tags

by Dave Johnson

There seems to be no end to the type of mining related items available to collectors. One type of collectible that has received little or no attention in any publication to this point are coal mining company property identification tags. Over the years I have collected more than 20 different tags.

These brass tags were provided with two holes so they could be screwed, nailed or riveted to company property. They vary in size from 1 ½" x 2 ⅝" to 2 ⅛" x 3 ½" and are almost always oval in shape, although oblong examples exist.



More than half the tags I have found were not used and thus have never had numbers or other markings stamped on them. Not all the tags used I.D. numbers, some merely listed the mining company, the mine and what was tagged, such as the tag from the Christopher Coal Company's Arkwright Mine that identified a company truck. These tags were used throughout the eastern coal mining regions. I have tags from Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. These are just another item to add to the list of mining collectibles out there.

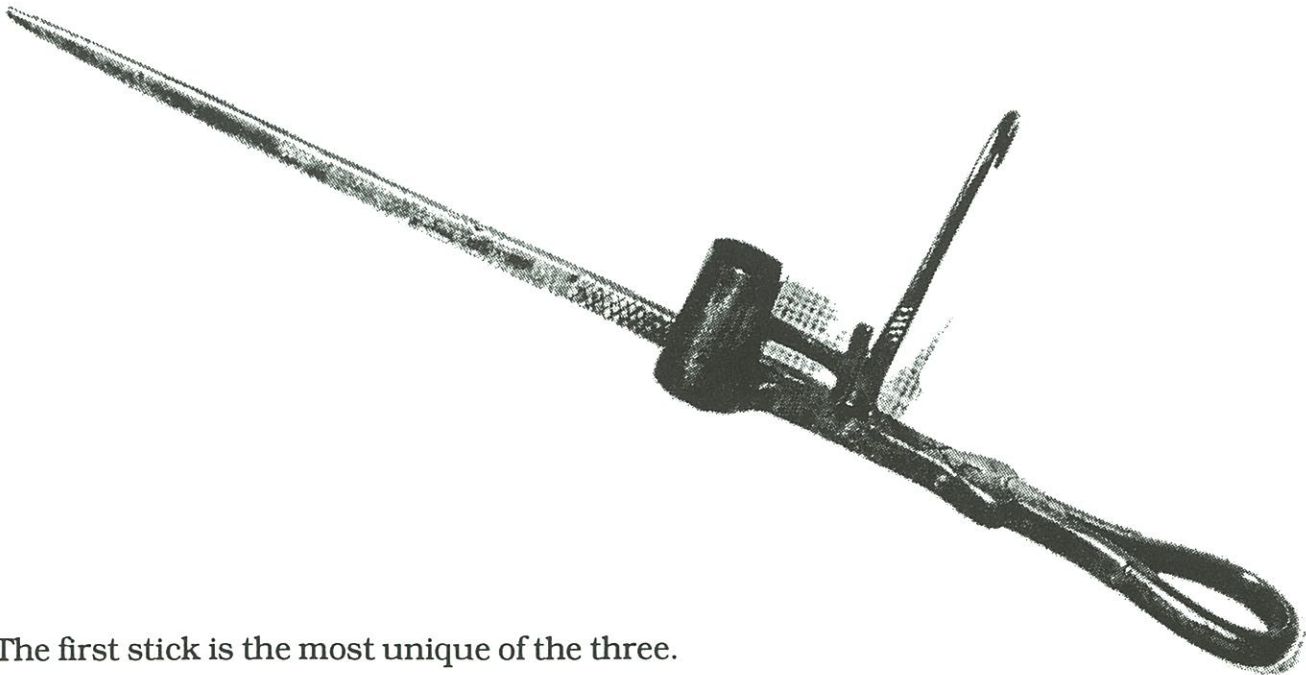
How many of these tags have you seen before?



Candlesticks

by Dave Johnson

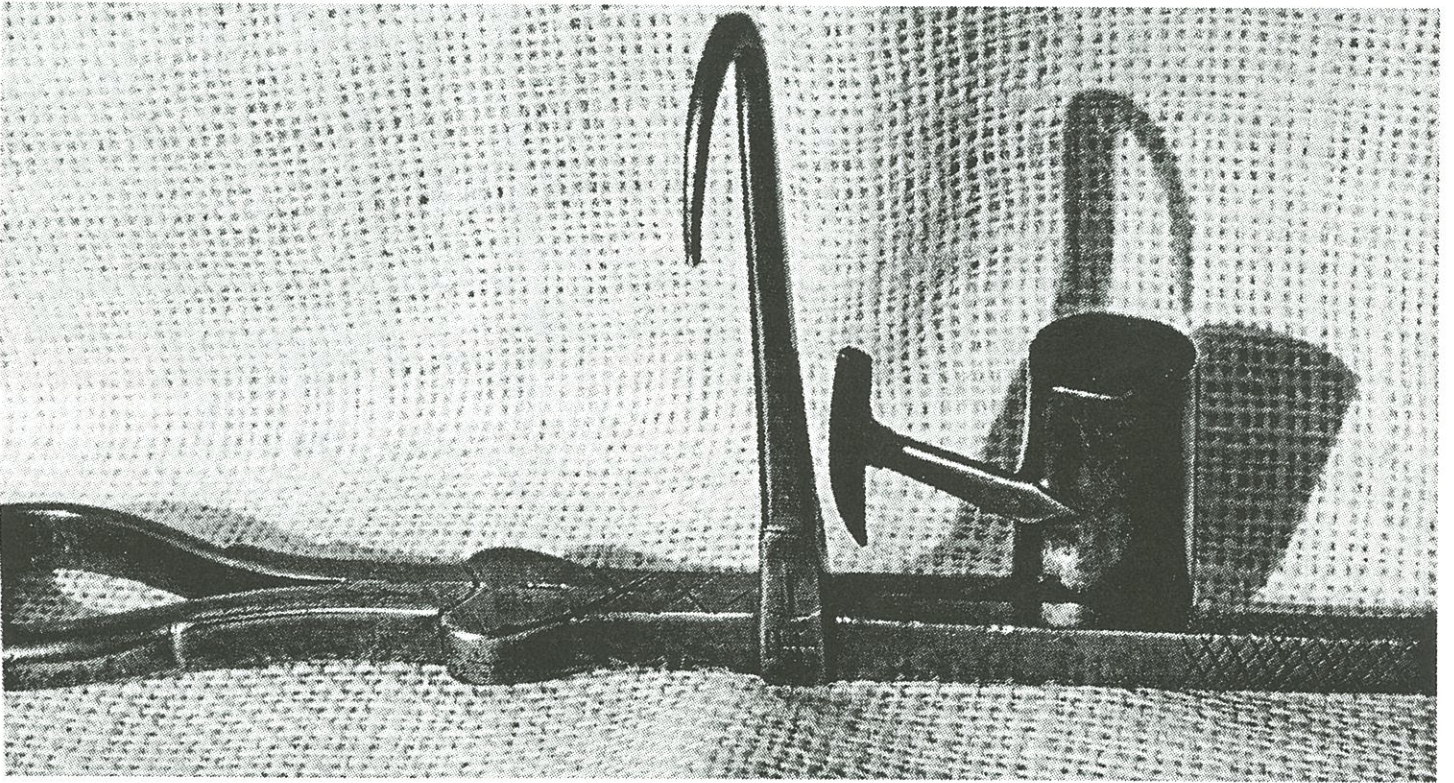
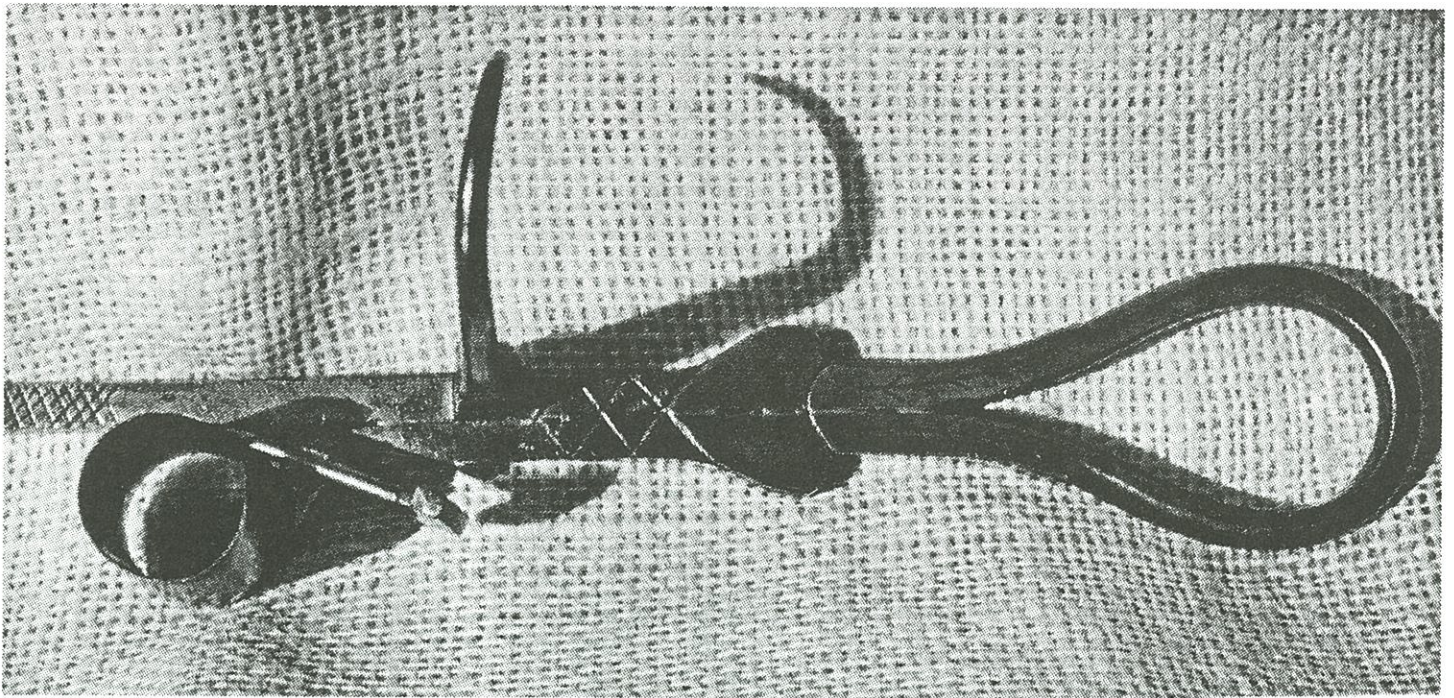
Among the big four of miner's lamps in the U.S. (carbide, oil wick, safety and candle sticks), candlesticks seem to appeal mainly to western collectors. Most collectors see candlesticks as western hard rock mining artifacts. They stir up little interest among eastern collectors who identify more with the lighting associated with coal mines. While many sticks have western origins they were also used extensively in the Lake Superior (Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan) iron and copper mining regions. The three sticks shown here are all western in origin.



The first stick is the most unique of the three.

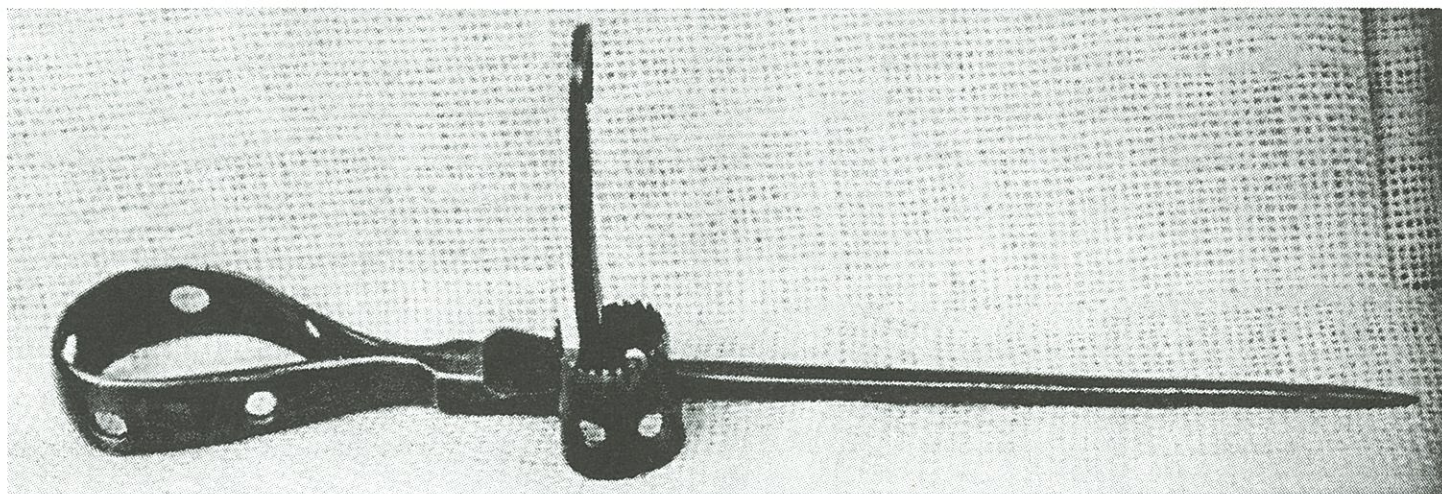
This heavy stick is 15¼" long and well ornamented.

The most unique ornamentation is the rock pick shaped thumb lever on the thimble. There is a heart at the point where the spike joins the handle loop and two areas of cross-hatching on the spike and one on the hook just above the spike. On the back of the hook where it meets the spike a pick, hammer and drill are engraved. On the top of the handle loop a vine-like engraving appears. The thimble is exceptionally tall at 1 ¾". This stick is well made and has seen a great deal of wear and use. This was obviously a working stick, not a presentation piece that sat on someone's mantel.

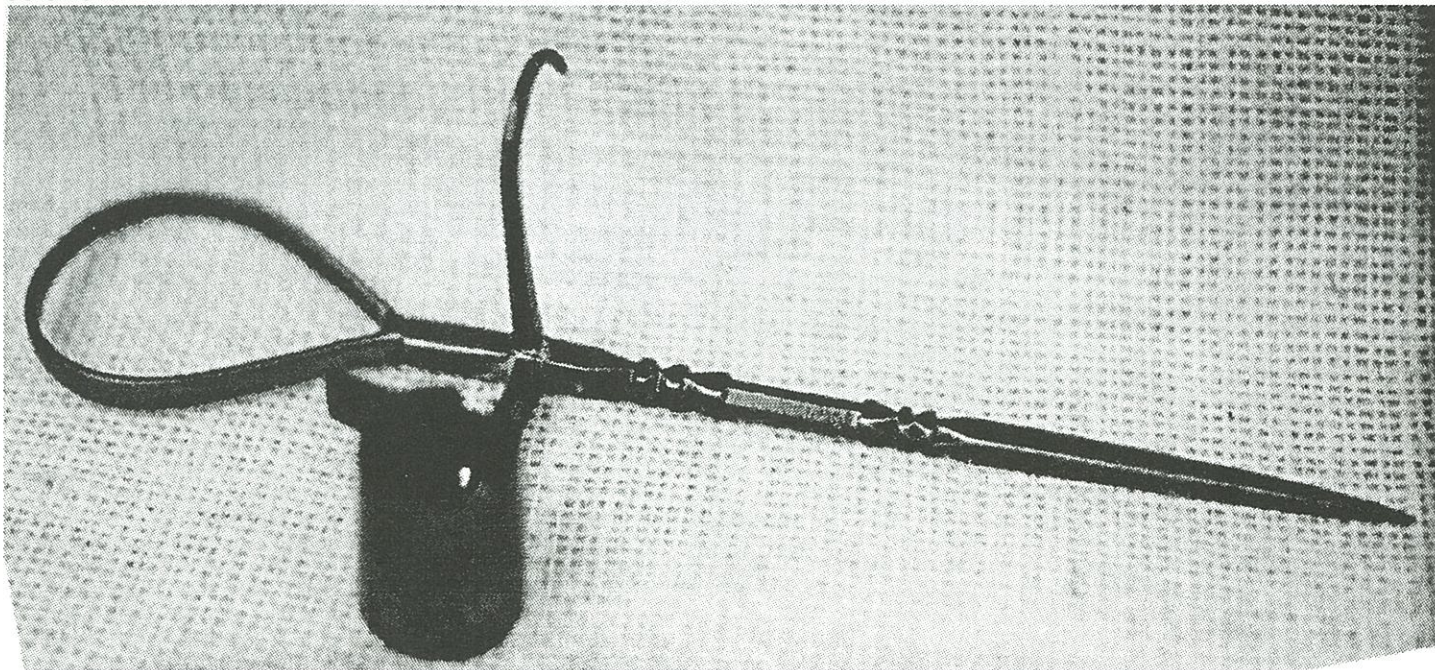


The second is a style of stick (next page) that was unique to western gold mining - the high-grader handle. Looking for a means to supplement their income many gold miners felt a certain right to help themselves to high-grade ore. Since the mining companies took a differ-

ent view of the situation the miners were always looking for ways to sneak small amounts of high-grade ore out of the mines past mine officials. One means of doing this was the high-grader handle candlestick in which the loop handle was curved and hollowed out. This configuration allowed canny miners to stick small pieces of high-grade ore into the handle held in place by small amounts of candle wax. This particular high-grader stick measures 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ " in overall length. The top edge of the thimble is serrated. There are five holes in the handle and five holes in the thimble for a unique form of ornamentation. Three of the holes in the handle are more elliptical than round. The overall workmanship is quite good.



The third stick (below) has two interesting features. First, there is the filed ornamentation on the spike which adds greatly to the aesthetics of this 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ " long stick. The second feature is the thimble which sits out 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the spike rather than tight against the spike as most sticks do.



Bisbee Ribbon

by Bob Schroth



I had just picked up this neat ribbon in southern Arizona, and was feeling like I'd hit the jack-pot. *Anything* Bisbee is good stuff. Even before I got home, I called all my friends to tell them what a great find I had just made. But the foreign language was a bit baffling. Most of my friends had seen mining signs and other paraphernalia with Spanish writing. After all, so many miners were Mexican....it all made sense.

I had a great idea! I dashed out of my Motel-6 room and high-tailed it for the nearest construction yard. *There they were:* real Mexicans! After stumbling around a bit, I found one who was bilingual, and was kind enough to take the time to speak to me. I think I must have looked a little anxious?

I showed him the ribbon and asked if he could translate for me. He studied it for a while, sort of squinting in the sunlight. Then the look on his face turned to one of disgust. He shoved the ribbon back to me and said: "That ain't Spanish, man."

I looked at the ribbon again and couldn't believe what a gross error I had made. In my haste, I really hadn't even *looked* at the lettering to guess the language. I was humiliated and embarrassed, and felt like I should be wearing a mule lamp for the rest of the day.

Now can anyone please tell me what language this might be, and what it says?

MINES AND MILLS IN
GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA

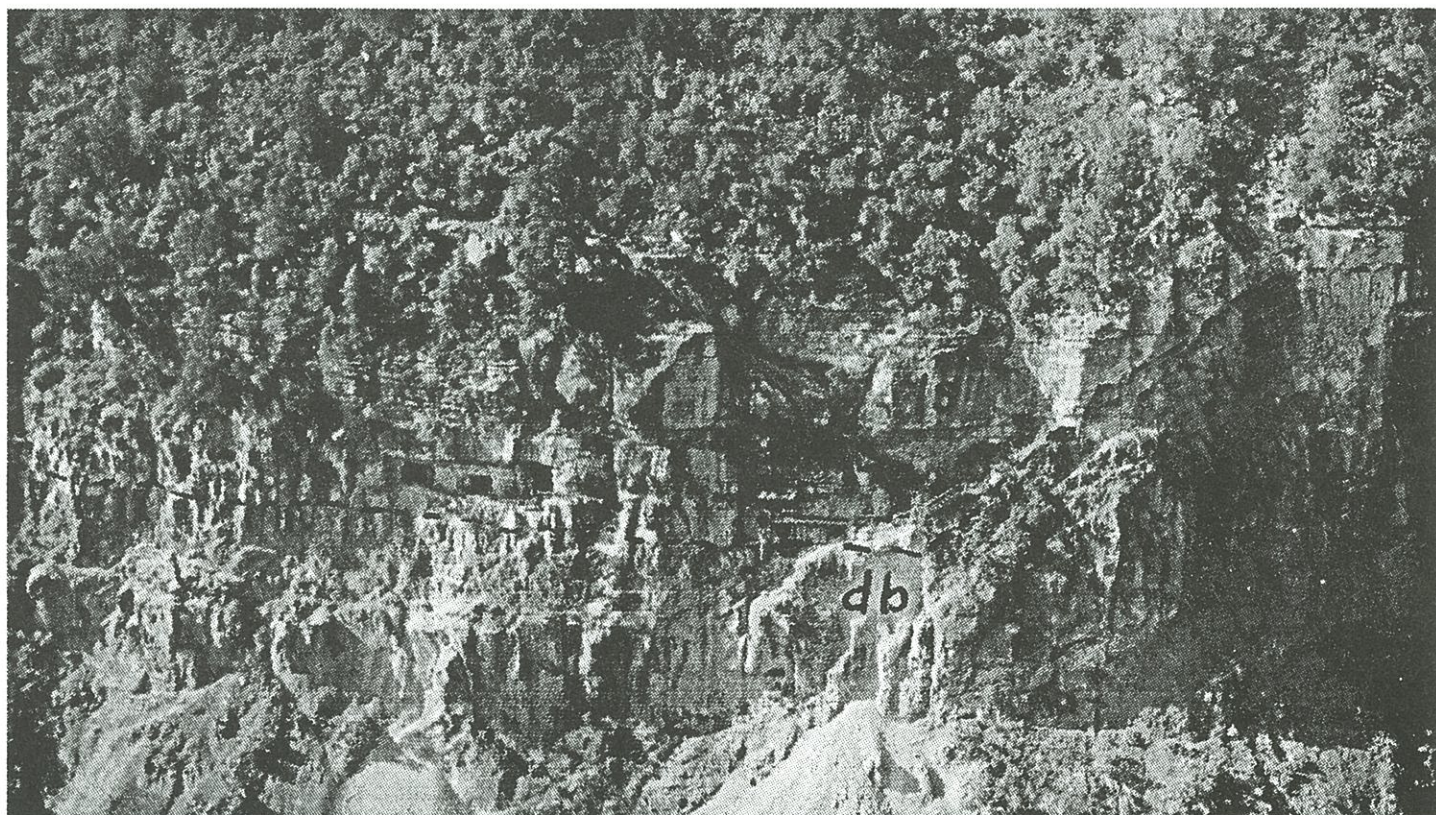
PHILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES
PRODUCERS OF CRUDES & FIBREIZED ASBESTOS
THE WORLD'S FINEST FIBRE

CABLE ADDRESS
PHILASB


DRAWER 71
GLOBE, ARIZONA
U. S. A.

Mining and Murder

by Todd Town

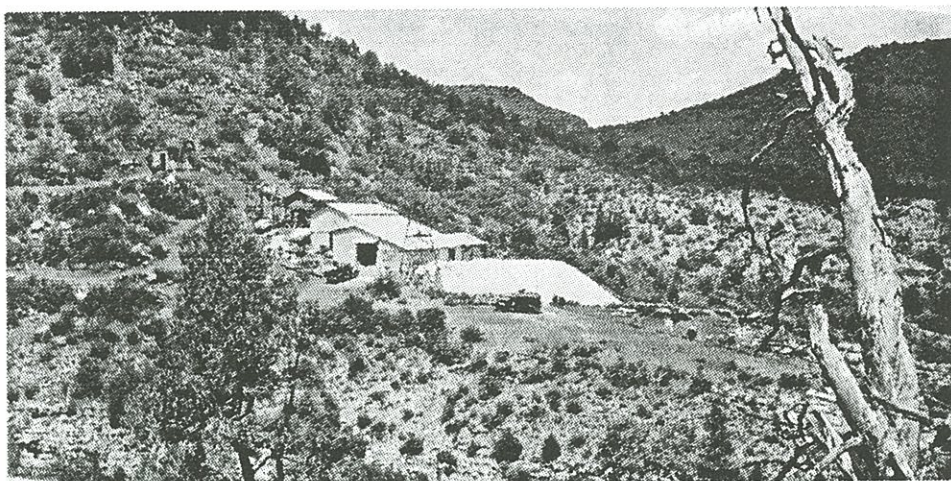


The Ladder Mine: accessible only by ladder, this cliffside mine was the site of Guy Phillip's fabulous discovery.

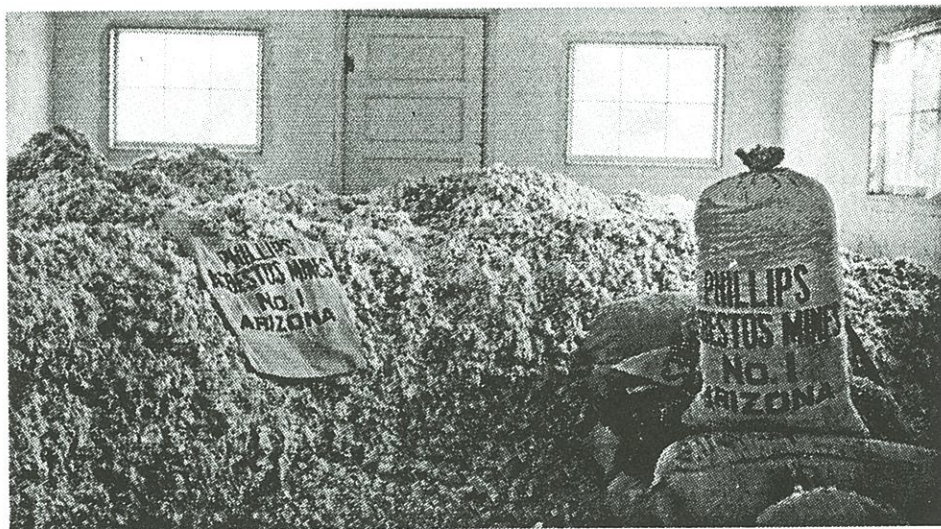
Ruby Phillips got up at 6:00 a.m. on the morning of February 7, 1962. She made coffee and took a cup to her husband, Guy Phillips, who was still in bed. The morning started off on a nice domestic note. They drank a cup together while Guy got dressed. After coffee and morning small talk, Guy Phillips walked out his front door and into his mining empire. 43 miles from the nearest town of Globe, Arizona and six miles to a paved road, Guy had what dreams are made of. Remote living, a prosperous mine

and mill and cheap labor, in the way of Apache Indians. Guy contacted his foreman Jackson Henry and lined him out for the upcoming day's work in the mine and mill. Guy retreated back to his house to a waiting breakfast. Ruby was dressed and hurrying herself for her weekly Wednesday trip to town for supplies for them and the many mine workers that lived on the property. After boiling hot dogs for Guy's lunch, she kissed him good-bye and started on her way to town.

Guy sat at his kitchen table alone and only had to look from his window to see his accomplishments so far. In back of his home, about 20 steps, sat his plush summer home that he and Ruby would move to when the summer heat became too great. In front of him lay a compound of warehouses, single roomed homes, for Indian miners, office and Guy's own one room jail. Two miles down the road in Phillips Canyon sat the heart of the empire, Guy's Ladder Mine and the Grand View mine, plus a fully operating mill with loading docks, ore gondola and all the equipment needed



Phillips' Asbestor Mill in full production. Mill was located directly across from the ladder Mine with a deep canyon in between. Gondola head frames can be seen in the photo.



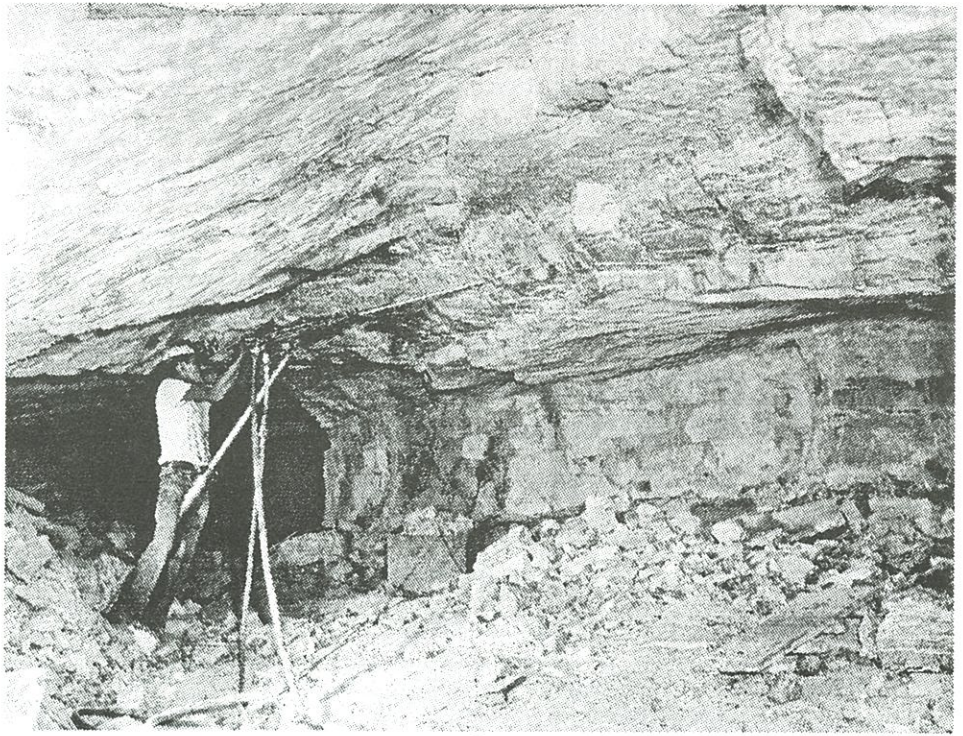
Finished product: crude #1 asbestos.



Chapo, still carrying timbers the old-fashioned way.

to run an underground mining operation. Guy found it, built it and became very rich from it.

The view for Guy was much different in his youth. His father died when he was 12, leaving Guy, his mother and his sister in poverty. His mother cleaned homes in Miami and Guy worked after school at the local Midway Service Station. He managed to graduate from Miami High School, in 1926. After graduation, Guy found employment as a miner in Superior, for the Magma Copper Company. He worked only a short time in the underground copper mine before he found new work in an asbestos mine in the Salt River Canyon 40 miles north of Globe. Working for this mine, Guy would learn the skills to reward him with wealth. Like a lot of small mines of that period, this one was short lived and the miners found themselves out of paying work. All of the miners left for other employment, but Guy and one other man stayed on as watchmen to guard the mining company's equipment. Guy and his friend were not content with



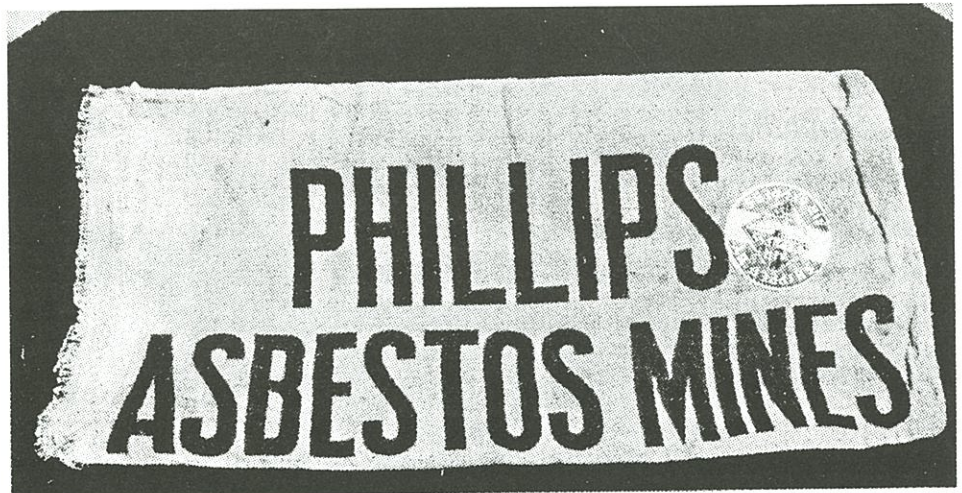
Drilling the stopes.

idol watching. They soon were out prospecting for new asbestos deposits. The Salt River Canyon, with its sheer cliffs and narrow peninsulas drop sharply into the Salt River. From here Guy and his partner lowered themselves on ropes and with hand steel and a satchel of powder and caps. They drilled into the promising outcrops of fiber. His partner soon became tired of work with no gain and quit claimed all his interest in the prospecting adventure to Guy. Soon



Phillips' asbestos mine had many give aways that pop up from time to time. A couple of pocket knives and a lead pencil.

after their separation, the treasures of the earth revealed themselves to Guy in a fabulous ore body of asbestos. With the discovery of the ore body, Guy secured a loan, and with back wages owed him by the defunct mining company, purchased the mill and underground machinery. Guy's first agenda was to move the machinery to its new location across a few canyons and closer to his new find of asbestos. With the mill moved and the underground mine producing ore, Guy was making regular shipments to customers. World War II was the big strike for the small miners, with the Government Buying Program, that provided the government with the



Sample bag used to ship ore to prospective buyers. Guy wanted his name to be seen and remembered.

essential raw materials to wage war.

Here is where Guy Phillips became rich, the U.S. Government bought all he could produce. What a deal! After the war and up until his death, Guy lived and ran his mining empire just a short walk from

his mill and the portals of his mines. It was a well known fact that Guy was rude, blunt and undiplomatic. He had a habit of saying things to people, knowing it would hurt. He was eccentric and very shrewd with his business. Guy was not liked or trusted by many, but he was rich, with

an estate estimated at \$500,000.00 in 1962.

Guy had made it from the sweat of his brow and the perseverance of his eccentric lifestyle and behavior. But now he was in for the fight of his life. With the noise of the back door opening, Guy knew somebody was after him. He retreated to his bed room and armed himself with a .38 pistol. Looking from the doorway of his bedroom Guy saw his attacker and made a dash for the living room. The intruder shot first and missed, hitting the archway. The second slug from the .45 caught Guy in his left shoulder and passed through his body. Mortally wounded and on the floor Guy crawled to the living room and fired two shots from the floor, both missing. At this point, Guy's adversary shot him in the face. The bullet ended his life. A little after 5:00 p.m. on that day Ruby Phillips pulled up to her white stucco house high in the hills of Globe and discovered her murdered husband on the living room floor.

The very personality that had made Guy a successful and wealthy miner may have been the cause of his death. Disliked by most and envied by many, Guy had built a mining empire in his little section of Arizona. Ruby Phillips was charged with her husband's murder and brought to trial. A deadlocked jury could not agree on her guilt or innocence. Ruby Phillips died a few years later in Chicago, Illinois. Thirty-five years since the murder, it remains unsolved.

PHILLIPS ASBESTOS MINES

Producers of

CRUDES

and

Fiberized Asbestos

The World's Finest Fibre



DRAWER 71

GLOBE, ARIZONA

Mines and Mills in Gila Co., Arizona

*Advertisement from "Asbestos" brochure,
1948.*

References:

- (1) Startling Detective May 1962
- (2) Odie Shipp (brother-in-law of Guy Phillips)

'New' Acme Carbide Cap Lamp Discovered

by David J. Des Marais

As we wander through antique malls filled with dishes, dolls, toys, more dishes and other "collectibles", many of us wonder whether there really are any more rare mining lamps left "out there". The remarkable recent near-simultaneous discoveries in Kansas of eight really rare Acme lamps by Jim Talley and Larry Click assure us that, yes indeed, really rare artifacts are still to be found! Not only do the recent discoveries raise the total number of known Acmes from four to twelve, all of the newly-found lamps are unfired and all but one were found in their original boxes.

The Victor-Acme-Pathfinder Manufacturing Series

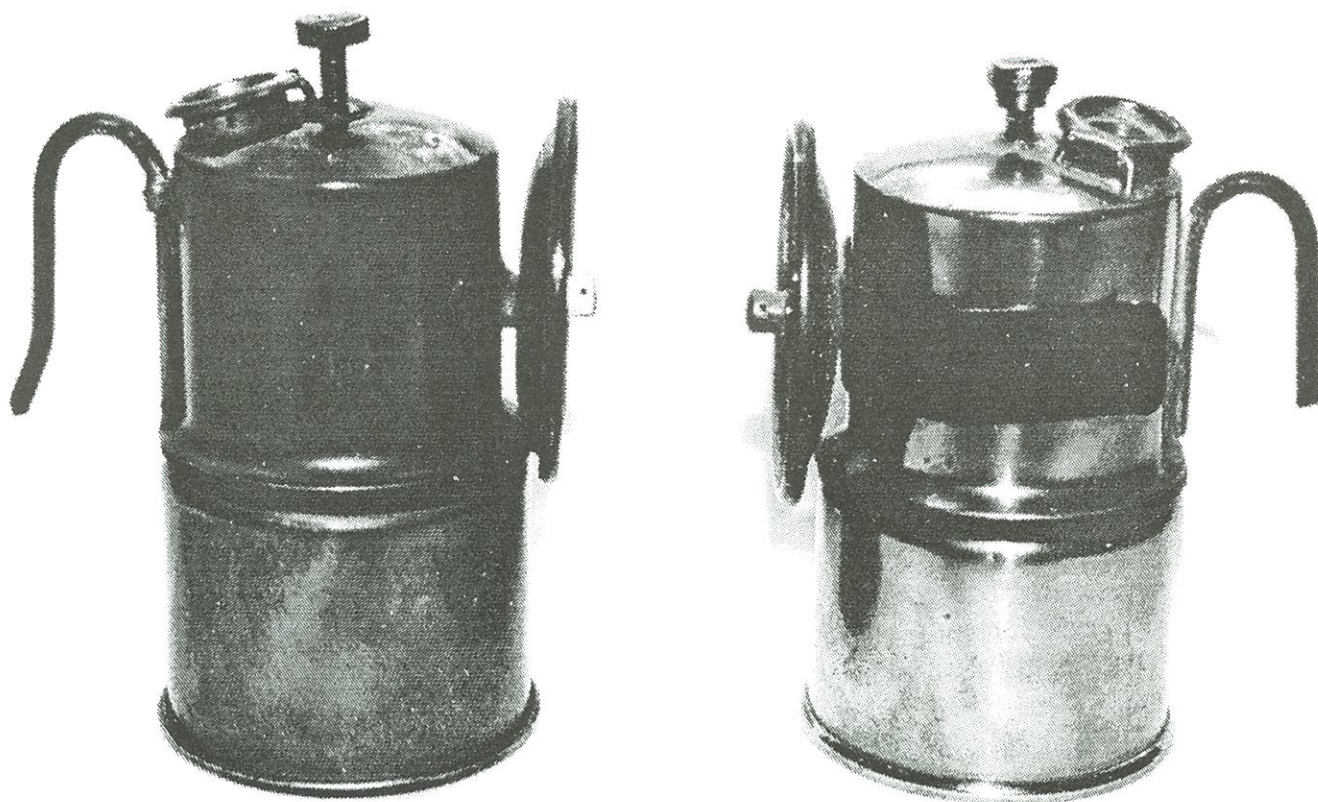
This recent discovery provides further evidence that the Acme carbide cap lamp is part of a lamp manufacturing series which includes the early (non-Justrite) Victor and the Hughes Brothers Pathfinder lamps.¹ Other examples of manufacturing series include the Drylight, Force Feed and Hansen lamps, and the Scranton and Scranto lamps. The Acme discoveries are particularly informative because, despite all of the mining equipment manufacturers that were documented to have existed in the Scranton, PA area, remarkably little is known about the makers of Scranton's carbide mining lamps.

In the absence of a printed historical record of the early Victor and Acme lamps, the best evidence of their origin lies in the details and dimensions of the lamps themselves. I have constructed a table which lists 20 features



(Above) Acme III cap lamp. This lamp is remarkably similar to the early and late Pathfinders and represents the "missing link" between them. It differs from the early Pathfinder in that its cap hook is soldered to the outside of the water tank, its reflector is smaller in diameter and it has a tighter roll on its edge and some other minor dimension changes. It differs from the late Pathfinder both in the size of the brass button located where the water feed enters the tank and in the reflector diameter and method of attachment. (Photo by David Des Marais).

about the style of construction and measured dimensions of the Acmes and Pathfinders. The newly-discovered Acme lamps are listed as "Acme III" in this table. Many of the lamps' features are visible in the accompanying photographs. Interestingly, the most substantial changes in lamp design in the Victor-Acme-Pathfinder series occurred within the evolution of the Acme lamps.

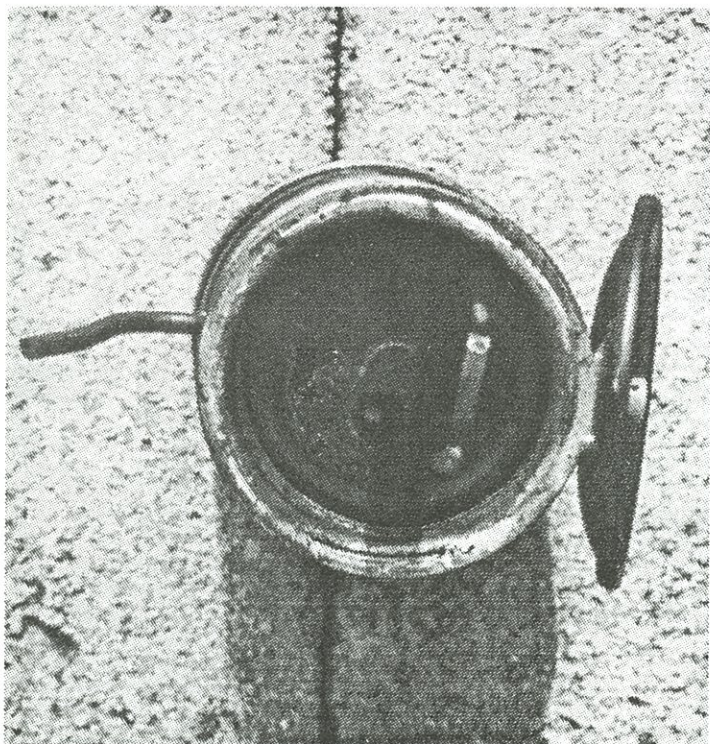


Acme III and late Pathfinder cap lamps. The late Pathfinder's reflector (clip-on attachment, variety of compositions and diameters, and striker) and it's (occasional) manufacturer's label are unique in the sequence. Otherwise, note its striking resemblance to the Acme III lamp.
Photo by David Des Marais.

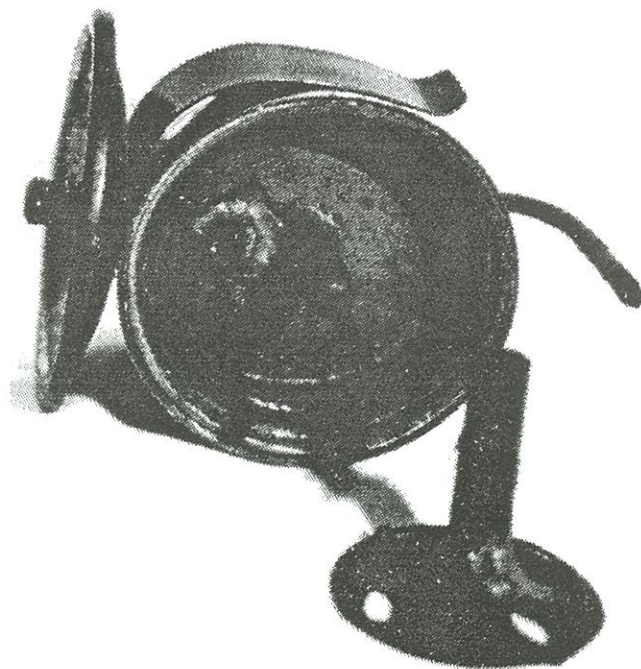
Water tank. The most substantial change in the water tank shell occurred when the Acme II was modified into the later designs. The main solder seam between the cylindrical tank shell and the threaded insert which forms the base of the water tank was moved from the side of the tank to the bottom where the seam contacts the rubber gasket. The cap hooks of the Victor, Acme I and Acme II and early Pathfinder are identical; they have the same wire diameter and hook shape, and they all penetrate the water tank. However, the hook of the newly-discovered Acme III is soldered to the tank exterior, just as with the late Pathfinder lamps. This observation is the most obvious evidence that the Acme III lamp was manufactured later than the early Pathfinder.

Water feed. The water feeds are remarkably similar across the entire lamp sequence (see Table). The Acme III's feed rod extends to the bottom of the carbide chamber, a trait that it shares with the early and late Pathfinders. The Acme III and early Pathfinder share an identical brass button which secures the water feed rod to the top of the water tank. The brass button of the late Pathfinder is significantly smaller.

Water door. The water door is hinged and is nearly identical in both design and dimensions on all of the Acme and Pathfinder lamps examined.



Acme interior. Photo by Jim Talley.



Pathfinder interior. Photo by Dave DesMarais.

Acme III (left) and late Pathfinder (right) cap lamps, view of water feeds. The water feeds are very similar. The late Pathfinder has a removable felt retainer. In contrast, the Acme III has a cylindrical shroud around the water feed which is not removable. With the Acme, a ball of felt is held over the gas intake by a metal strap.

Reflector. The reflector was changed repeatedly to strengthen it. The diameter decreased between Acme I and II and between the early Pathfinder and Acme III. The reflectors on the Acme II and early Pathfinder are identical. The reflector itself (not the method of attachment) on the Acme III is identical to the small version of the late Pathfinder reflector. For example, the edges on both reflectors are more tightly rolled than on earlier reflectors. Other features of reflector on the late Pathfinder lamp are unique in the sequence, namely its metal strap attachment and its availability in two diameters and several metal compositions (brass, steel and "pot metal").

Base. The major difference between the Acme I and II bases and the later bases lies principally in the redesigned threads which were associated with the changes in the water tank. The body diameters are identical. The bottom seam is slightly wider and the overall height

of the base is slightly shorter in the Acme III and late Pathfinder. Only the late Pathfinder is occasionally found with ornamentation, namely a stamped name on its bottom or a decorative knurling located midway down its side.

In summary, although several changes indeed occurred between the Acme and Pathfinder lamps, their similarities outweigh their differences (note the accompanying photographs). For example, of the 20 features listed in the Table, one feature changed between the Acme I and II, six features changed between the Acme II and early Pathfinder, four features changed between the early Pathfinder and the Acme III, and six features changed between the Acme III and the late Pathfinder. Thus several design changes demonstrate that the newly-discovered Acme III lamp was manufactured between the early and late Pathfinders.

WATER TANK

Solder seam: on side or bottom
 Diameter of body
 Diameter at bottom edge
 Hook attachment
 Burner tube diameter

side 1.5+	side 1.58	bottom 1.72	bottom 1.72
2.059999: enters tank	2.0699: enters tank	2.04 enters tank	2.00 external
0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

WATER FEED

Finger wheel, diameter
 Finger wheel, knurling ridges*
 Button on tank top at feed rod
 Feed tube inside carbide tank, (length)
 How far feed rod extends past tube

0.38 UL to LR	0.38 UL to LR	0.38 UL to LR	0.38 UL to LR or ULtoLR
0.375	0.374	0.374	0.375 0.370 or 0.236
0.25	0.25	0.25	not measurable 0.25
0.1	0.1	1.3	>1 usually 1.14

*Example: "UL to LR" indicates that, when the water feed is viewed from the side, the knurled ridges on the finger wheel are oriented from upper left to lower right. Most Pathfinder and early Victor lamps have the "UR to LL" orientation.

WATER DOOR

Outer diameter of widest part
 Outer diameter of inserted part
 How attached to lamp

0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.73
0.54 hinged	0.54 hinged	0.54 hinged	0.55 hinged	0.54 hinged

REFLECTOR

Diameter
 Attachment to lamp

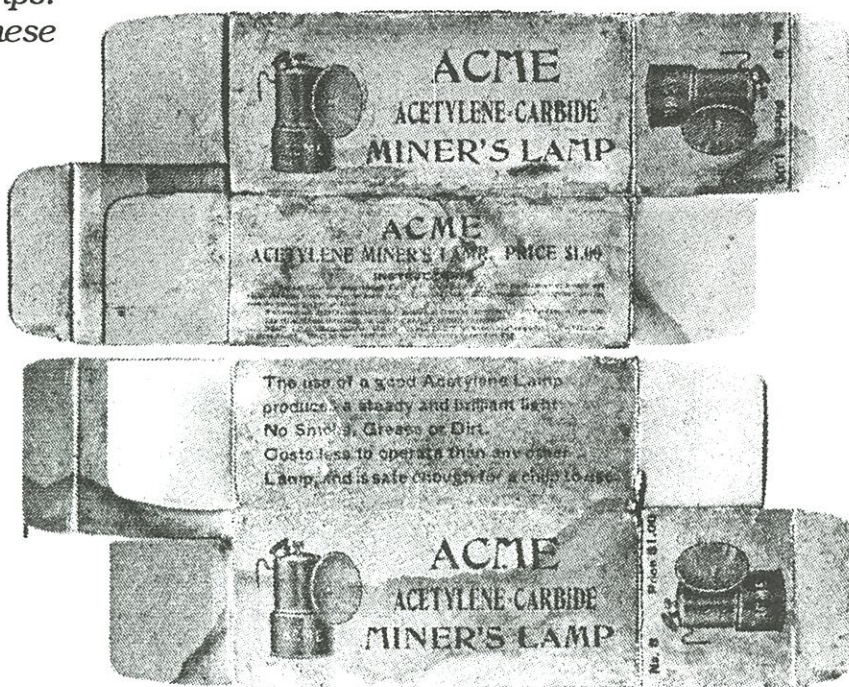
2.38 solder	2.2 solder	2.2 solder	2.1 solder	2.1 or 2.7 removable clip
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BASE

Manufacturer's label?
 Threads, outer diameter
 Body, outer diameter
 Bottom seam, outer diameter
 Height, bottom to top of threads

never	never	never	never	sometimes
1.49	1.49	1.61	1.60	1.60
2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04
2.13	2.08	2.13	2.16	2.16
2.04	2.04	2.18	2.15	2.15

Boxes for the Victor and Acme III cap lamps.
Note the similarities in the wording on these two boxes.



Manufacturer of the Acme lamps

The association of the Acme name with definitive illustrations of the cap lamp itself comes only from an advertisement in catalog #28 of the L. H. Smith Woodenware Company of Pittsburgh² and from the newly-discovered Acme III boxes. The similarity of the wording on the boxes for the early Victor and the Acme III further establishes the early Victor- Acme III manufacturing series (see illustrations above).

The newly-discovered Acme III lamps indicate strongly that Hughes Brothers manufactured at least the last of the Acme lamps. That the Hughes Brothers Company of Scranton, PA manufactured both the early and late Pathfinder lamps is clearly established by the name on the late Pathfinders as well as extensive advertisements of both the early and the late Pathfinders.¹ Also, Hughes Brothers existed during the period when Victor and Acme lamps were made. The detailed measurements of the Acme III lamp indicate that it was manufactured later than the early Pathfinder lamp. Apparently, Hughes Brothers marketed early Pathfinder and Acme lamps simultaneously. The reasons for this marketing strategy are unknown. Perhaps Hughes Brothers was selling the Acme III lamp to loyal buyers of the early Victor and Acme I and II lamps, whereas they were attempting to stimulate new buyers with the Pathfinder.

References

1. Des Marais, D. J. (1994) Victor, Acme, Pathfinder cap lamp series. *Eureka!* 12 , 29-35.
2. The Editors (1994) Acme cap lamp. *Eureka!* 9 , 27.

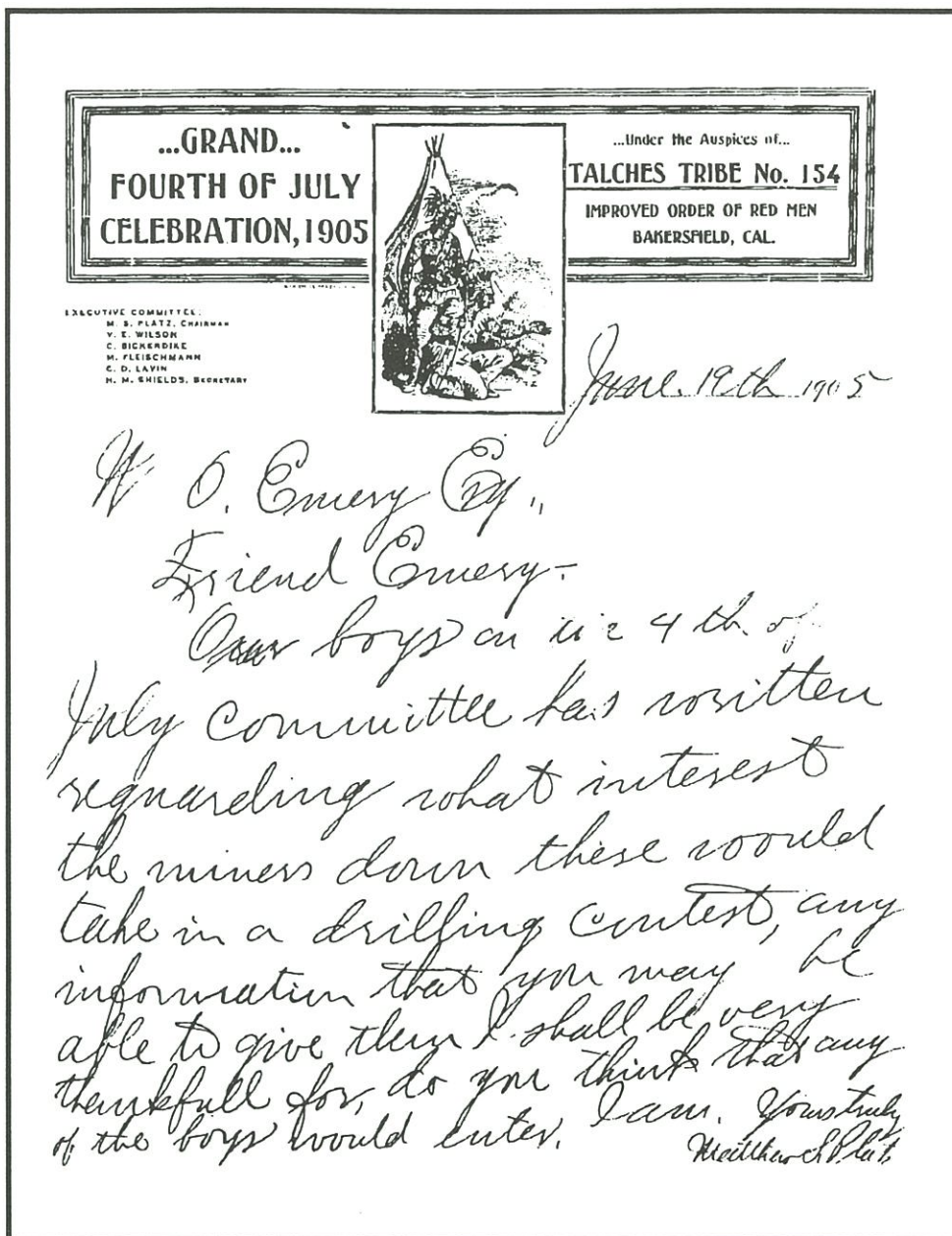
Paper Bonanza

by Bob Schroth

While out mine and ghost town hunting I came across several broken down shacks, and many other fairly well preserved relics from a town about to die completely. I was there to do some underground exploring but the urge to stop and do some topside probing turned out to be more fruitful than I ever imagined.

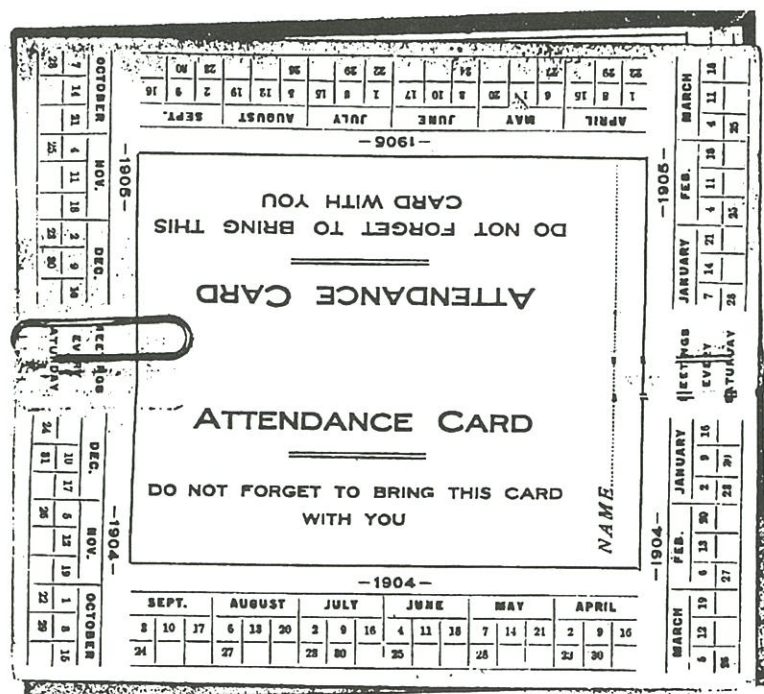
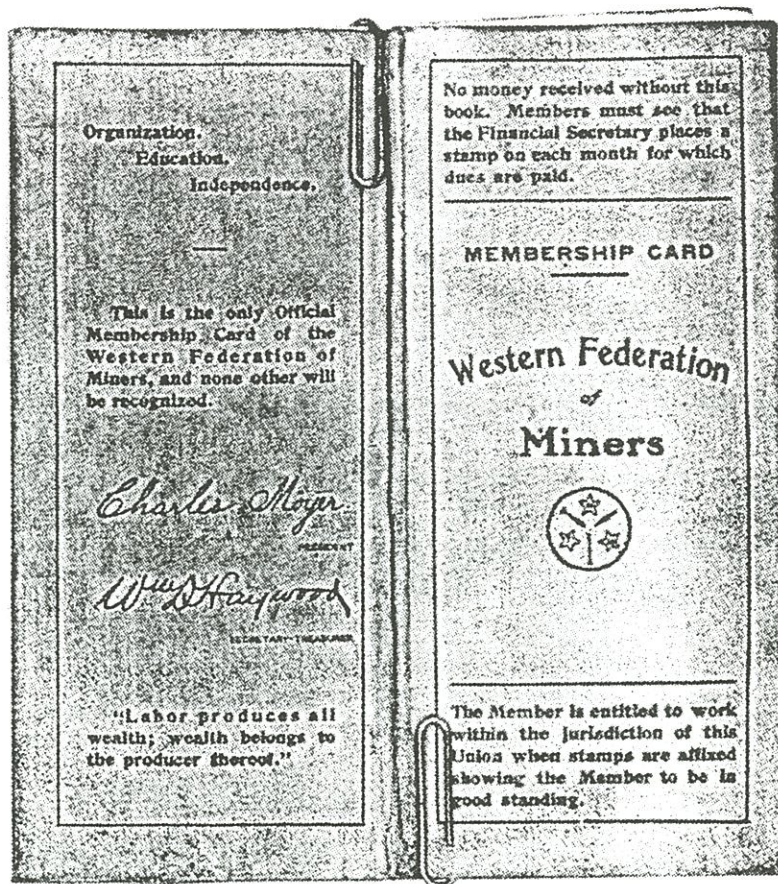
There are several old mines and camps in this part of the Mojave desert. Most traces have been removed by relic hunters or by the towns people themselves because of the scarceness of building material's in the desert. I explored several mines in this district and I was disap-

pointed in what was left in the mines. After a day of hard underground exploring I had netted only one complete Giant powder box and a few scraps of trash left by the miner's. Enough of this I thought and I broke out my metal detector and kept a eye open for old house foundations, and other likely places to find some lost treasures from the mining camp days. This activity was also proving to be a waste of time because all the metal trash, nails, bottle caps pull tabs and wire are the biggest hassle in the metal detecting hobby. I seldom use the discriminator features because I also like to find the iron relics not just coins and rings tokens.



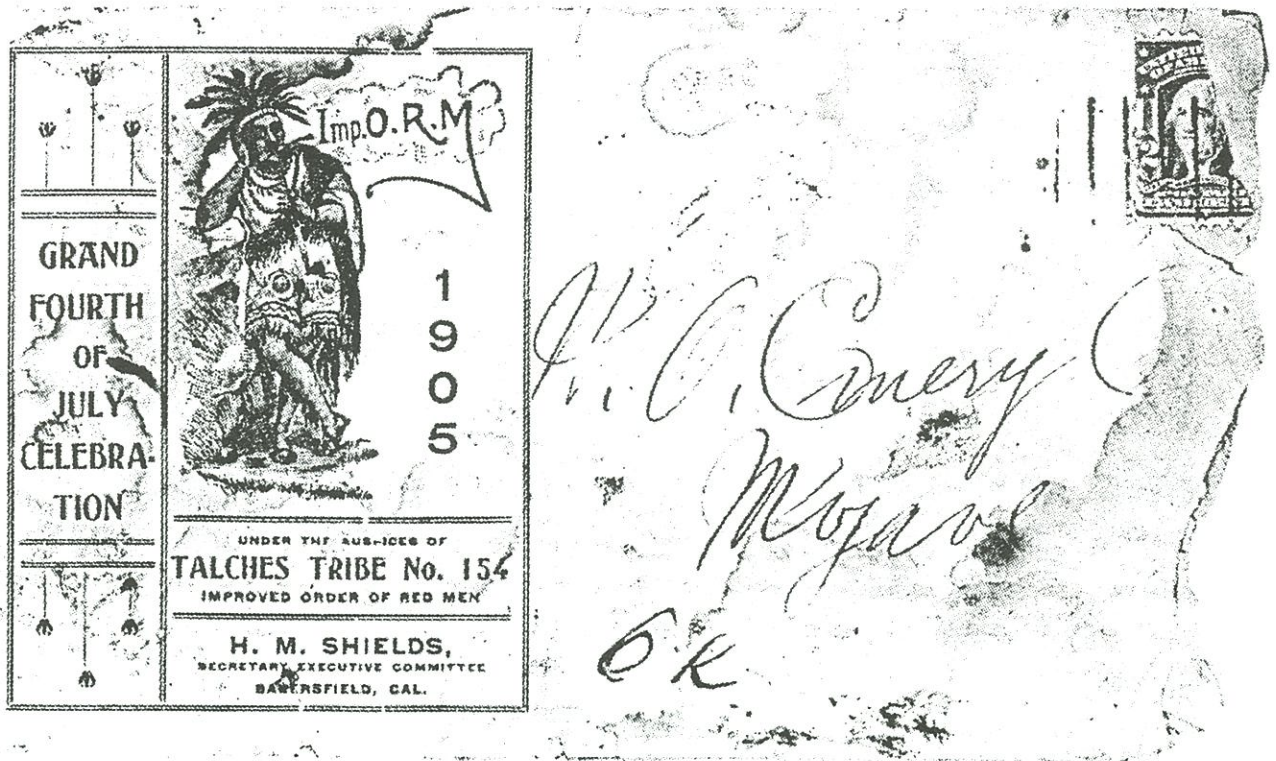
While poking around a broken down house I saw several scraps of paper blowing around, I investigated further, and I discovered a letterhead from a Western Federation of Miner's union! This sparked a major interest right away.

I had just talked to a friend of mine in Randsburg who had found a Paper bonanza recently. I was thinking that this might be a find similar to his. While digging through the collapsing shack. Paper and trash were everywhere. I found several Envelopes with a Western Federation of Miner's return address printed on them. I could only surmise that this was the home of the Union Secretary. I was finding letter's and, membership cards, and bylaw booklets. Unfortunately the paper items were affected greatly by the years gone by and the rats, and worms had taken a major toll on the condition. 9-tenths of the items found were half eaten or had rat dropping on them. I hope to be able to clean the intact papers that were found



and a little more of our mining history will have been preserved. The secretary of this union had correspondence with Union offices all over the west, spanning the years from 1903 to 1911. Places like Green water in Death Valley and Rhyolite, in Nevada were booming during this time. Letters to Union's in Jerome Az. and Gem Idaho are very interesting to read. So a little digging into the past proved to be just that!

I will keep a close eye out for another find like this one, it only took 22 years for this one maybe the next one will come quicker?



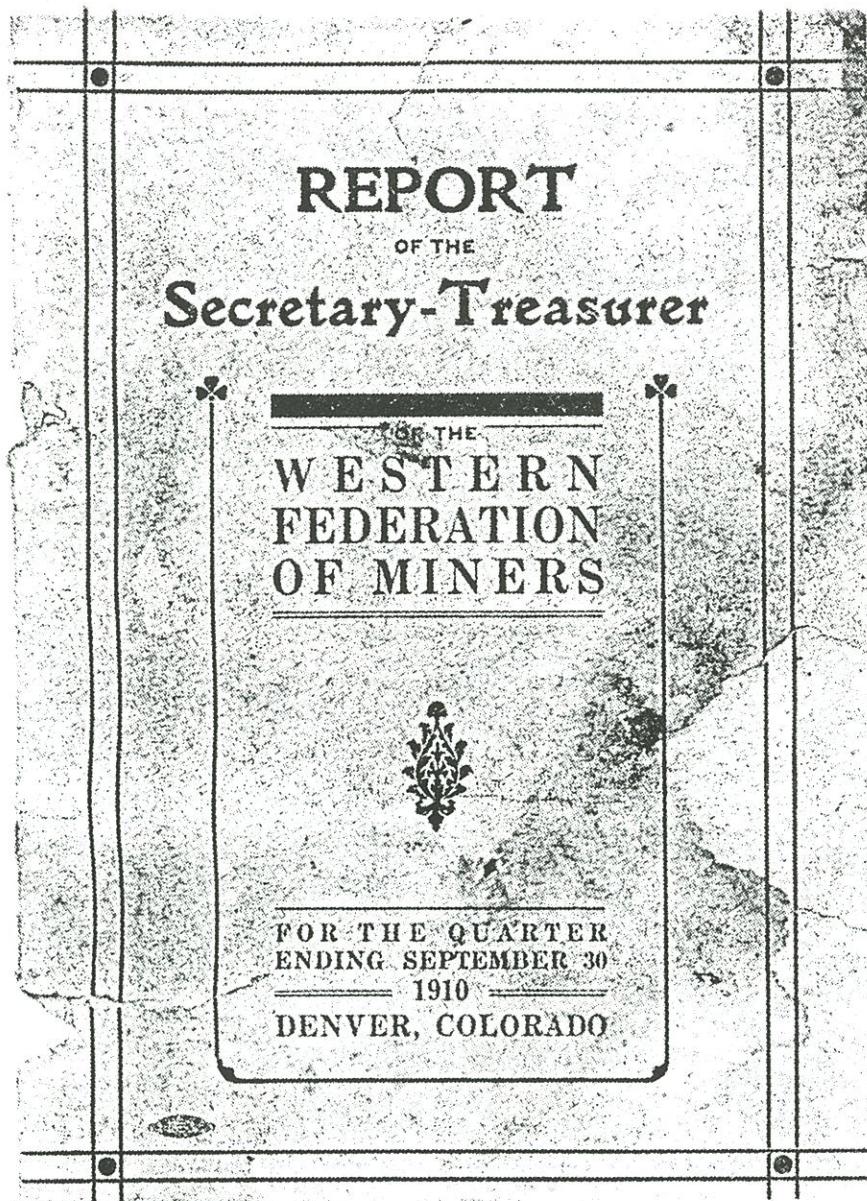
Comments to Bob Schroth by Deric English

from Mining-Collect, Feb. 18, 1997

Bob, How I found out about this place is a long, interesting story, I'll tell you about it sometime. I had written letters to the absentee owners of that house because I knew that it was the home of the former secretary of the Mojave WFM, but as usual they gave more excuses than a one armed paper hanger. I told them what I thought was there and that I would like to save it from destruction, but the house remained vacant and I could not rationalize a reason for trespassing. It makes me sick to think of what was destroyed. They had a horse whim from the 1880's that I tried to buy—now it is ground into the dirt thanks to a diesel cat.

I thought I would let you know where the WFM letters were from: Greenwater #207, Borate (not a union, but a letter from a miner at Borate), French Gulch #141, Jackson #115, Sierra Gorda #39, Amador #135, Randsburg #44, Goldfield #220, Searchlight #164, Snowball (Vivian, AZ) #124, Bonanza (Rhyolite) #235, Manhattan (Nevada) #231, Tonopah #121, Walker (Arizona) #65, Jerome #101, Globe #60, Crown King (Arizona) #89, Cloud City (Colorado) #33, Vulcan (Colorado) #84, Index (Washington) #168, Sheridan (Montana) #128, Butte #1, Park City #144, Bourne (Oregon) #42, and some from WFM headquarters in Denver. There were also some weird letters from various doctors explaining their patients ailments so that they

could continue getting union benefits. The real shame of the entire thing is that these letters were tied in numerous bundles of about 20 letters and placed in a trunk. At this point everything was mint condition. I am doing some detective work trying to locate the renter that got a large portion of these bundles before the rats took possession. Prior to this guy, someone just dumped all of them on the ground and that is when the rats started using them for nesting material. Needless to say, the fear of hanta virus did not impede my quest for treasure. Some items are mint while others are stained, but I took just about everything for its historical information. Well, I probably have told you more than you ever wanted to know, but I think the whole story is somewhat interesting.



C. G. BEVIS, President

J. S. MARSHALL, Financial Secretary

Tonopah Miners Union No. 121

Western Federation



of Miners

P. O. BOX 247

Tonopah, Nevada,

Mr W. C. Emery

July 12th 1905

Cap Tin Bonanza - continued

by Andy Martin

As noted in the last update, helpful readers are reporting previously unknown tins at a rapid rate. This is a mixed blessing. On the one hand it is nice to see these nifty treasures unearthed. However, you can't help but feel you are falling behind if every year there are many more tins to collect, while your collection is barely growing.

The **PEERLESS-UNION** is a nice prize. A smaller than normal tin in combination with a minor company makes for a good combination in terms of rarity. The round **GIANT POWDER** is an interesting item, with the Giant logo and "Everything for Blasting" slogan that look like the end board on the Giant/Atlas powder boxes used in the western mines from the 1920's to W.W.II. It is unfortunate that tins like this were not sold to these mines, since it is very hard for US collectors to find any type of Giant container. Perhaps our neighborly Canadian mining buffs can ship a few of these down here to relieve the shortage ;-)

The square **KING POWDER** find is one we've been waiting to see for some time, ever since Jane Girard reported the bottom for it several years ago. The indistinct wording at the base of the illustration reads "THE KING POWDER COMPANY incorporated CINCINNATI, O." Hopefully you Ohio collectors out there can round up some more of these rascals. Continuing on to the **TROJAN POWDER** item, it should be reported that I'm a metal man, and paper cap containers usually don't rate space in this column. This one has a nice stencil design however, so we'll let it slip in.

An interesting European piece is shown in the **DYNAMIT NOBEL WIEN** illustration. This was produced by the Nobel Dynamite company of Vienna, Austria. This tin is an exception to the rule that neat designs are not found in modern day tins, as the piece only dates back to 1972. The cap and fuse are done well, and even better is the depiction of an old time European miner hard at work with hammer and chisel. In the "Good old days" before explosives, the miners literally broke the ore free with hand tools. These sorts of facts come in handy when your kids whine about their chores.

To round things out, we have a couple variants of previously reported tins. The "HERICA" is a new type for **DAVEY BICKFORD SMITH**, and the N° 8 is a variant of the more common Nobel, N°6.

PEERLESS-UNION N°6
25 CAPS
Reported by Bob Schroth



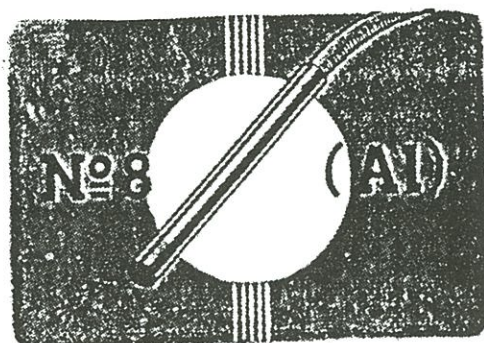
GIANT POWDER OF CANADA No. 6
Reported by Donald Blyth
(not to scale)



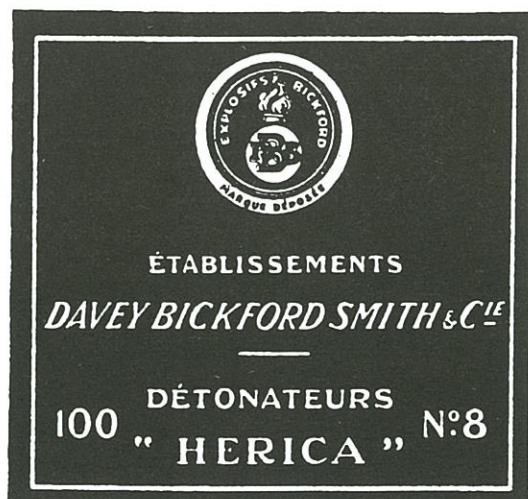
KING, No. 6, square
Reported by Dan Lockard



TROJAN POWDER, No. 6,
(paper box)
Reported by Bob Guthrie



DYNAMIT NOBEL WEIN, BRIMONT, No. 8, bottom views
Reported by Urs Hilfiker



DAVEY BICKFORD SMITH & Co., 100 No. 8, "HERICA"
Reported by Urs Hilfiker



NOBEL, No. 8, GT BRITAIN
Reported by Urs Hilfiker

The Notorious Acme Brothers

by Larry Click

These seven "Acme" brothers were found in their hide-out on January 22, 1997 in Dodge City, Kansas. In the early days, the town was known as Hell and called Bloody Dodge.

The brothers were brassy and stood tall. When it came to opening fire, they were lightning fast. If they couldn't find any action in town at night, they would flame each other, but when a dude tried to put out their flames, the brassy "Acme" brothers would all stand by each other's sides.

These bad boys were led by Doc, a well known bounty hunter from Maple City, Arizona. Then there was Ole Lars, the big bully, Nels, who was always bitching and moaning; Bob, brassy and always smiling and telling jokes; then there was D.J. The Kid, always looking for trouble, and always able to handle it; Chief, the quiet one with those piercing eyes. And then there was the oldest, E.C.. The Old Man, he drank a lot, but was sharp and quick-witted. And in the end, these brothers separated and went their own ways!!



Seven unfired Acme cap lamps recently acquired by Larry Click (Lars).

Carbic Hand Lamps

London, England

by Mick Corbridge

Various publications and ads from the United States show area lamps made by 'Carbic', obviously an American firm. I have come across three large area handlamps made by Carbic - London - England (see photos). Seeing that the two Carbic firms manufacture similar pattern lamps, I was wondering if there may have been a connection; maybe one of Eureka's readers may know. My mailing address is:

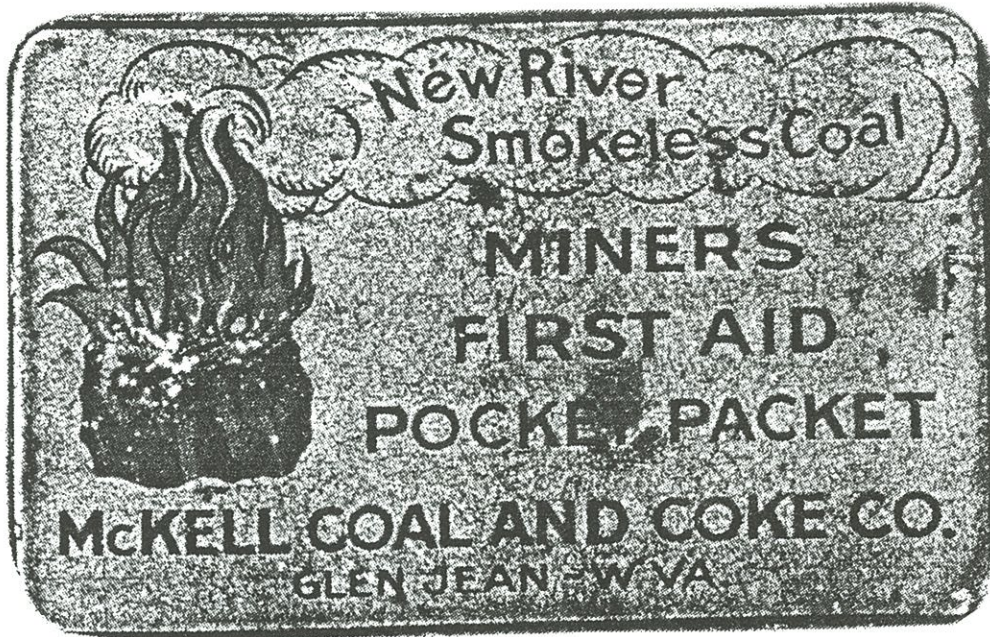
25 Brookhill Crescent
Alwoodley
Leeds
Yorks
LS17 8QB
England



Miners' Pocket First Aid Kit

by Graham Living

This attractive and very colorful "Miners First Aid Pocket Packet" appears to have been dispersed as a promotional item by the McKell Coal and Coke Company of Glen Jean, West Virginia. The company is advertising their "New River Smokeless Coal". The top of the lid is gold with black lettering. The piece of coal/coke is black and gray with red and yellow flames. The contents are all intact. Each round pack of gauze has a green and white round Mine Safety Appliances Co., label on the ends.



Top lid of first aid kit.



Inside of kit showing contents.



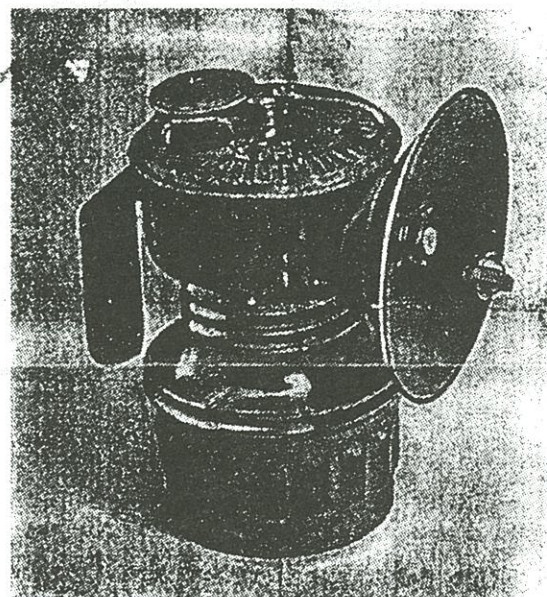
BITS



Made Entirely in Australia

With apologies for the poor copy, we present this flyer for the Demon Strike Light. This miner's cap lamp, a spin-off of the Guy's Dropper, regularly turns up in the hands of Australian collectors. Many have speculated that the lamp might have been manufactured in one of the asian countries, however the flyer clearly shows it to be 100% Aussie. The manufacturer is still unknown. Components are shown below. (Submitted by Len Gaska).

"DEMON STRIKE LIGHT" CARBIDE LAMP



MADE ENTIRELY IN AUSTRALIA

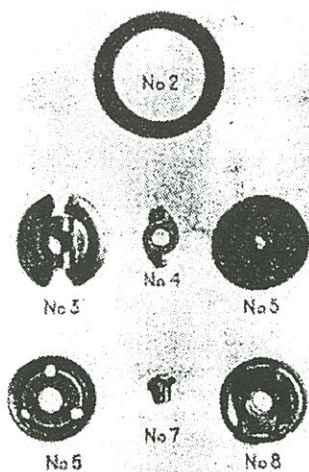
IMPORTANT
Don't forget the Supply Parts!
Get the Maximum use from
your Lamp.

"DEMON STRIKE LIGHT"

MINERS CARBIDE LAMP

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING "DEMON STRIKE LIGHT" CARBIDE LAMP

MADE ENTIRELY
IN
AUSTRALIA

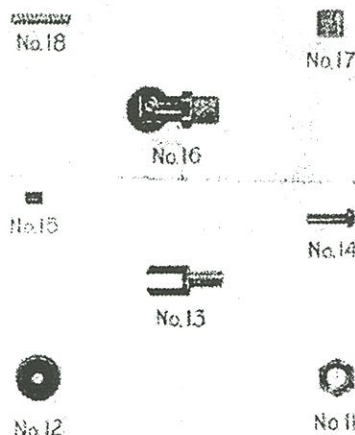


LAMP PART NUMBERS

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Carrier, Holder | 7. Burner |
| 2. Jet Holder, Frame | 8. Reflector, Glass, Base |
| 3. Jet, No. 1, Frame | 9. Reflector, Base |
| 4. Jet, No. 2, Frame | 10. Reflector, Glass |
| 5. Jet, No. 3, Frame | |
| 6. Jet, No. 4, Frame | |



PARTS FOR LIGHTER

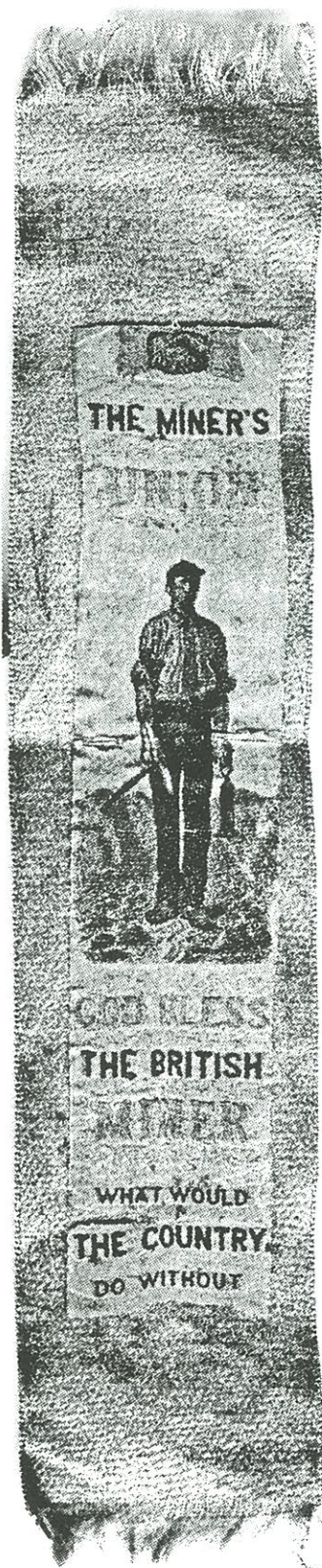


LIGHTER PART NUMBERS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. Burner, No. 1, Frame | 17. Jet, No. 1, Frame |
| 12. Jet, No. 2, Frame | 18. Jet, No. 2, Frame |
| 13. Jet, No. 3, Frame | 19. Jet, No. 3, Frame |
| 14. Jet, No. 4, Frame | 20. Jet, No. 4, Frame |
| 15. Jet, No. 5, Frame | 21. Jet, No. 5, Frame |
| 16. Jet, No. 6, Frame | 22. Jet, No. 6, Frame |

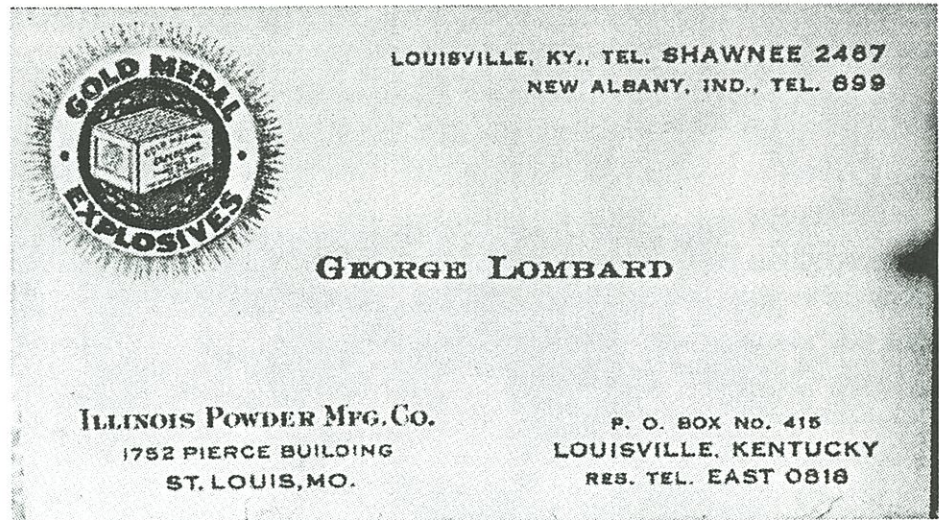
Ribbon

The ribbon below was recently found by Bob Schroth.



Powder Company Salesman Business Card

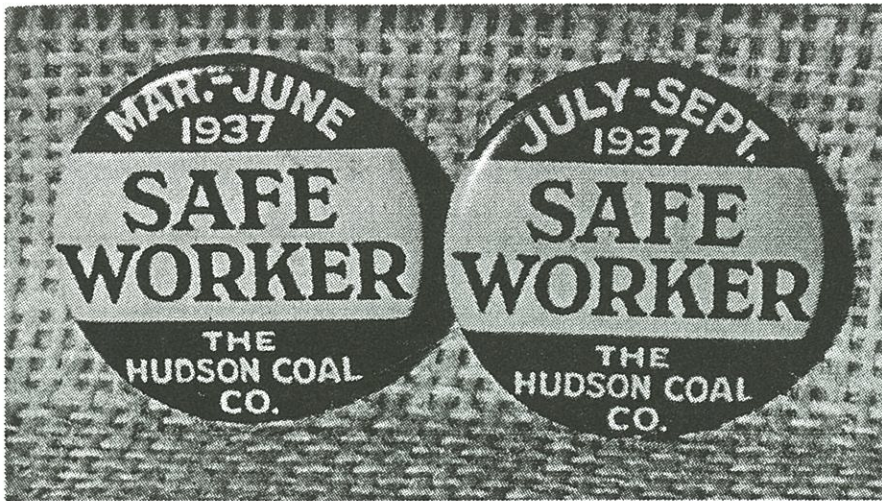
This old gold, red and black print embossed business card (below) has a beautiful vignette of a box of Gold Medal Explosives box. (Dave Johnson).



Mule Lamp

This shielded mule lamp measures 4 7/8" in height to the top of the cap with a double spout that is 3 3/4" long. The cap and threads are an aluminum alloy, while the font and spout are galvanized tin. The shield has a rolled edge. (Dave Johnson).





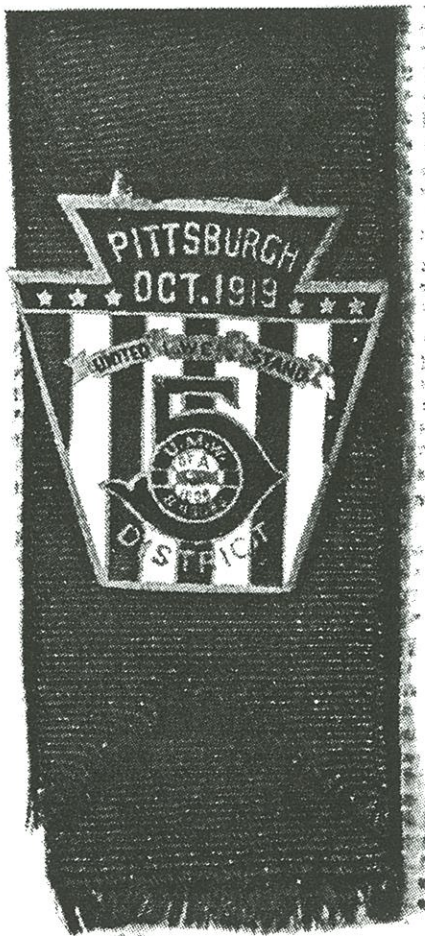
Safe Worker Pins

These SAFE WORKER pins were provided to employees of the Hudson Coal Co. of Pennsylvania for quarterly periods in which they worked without a lost time accident. The one on the left is black and white, the one on the right is green and white. (Dave Johnson).

UMWA

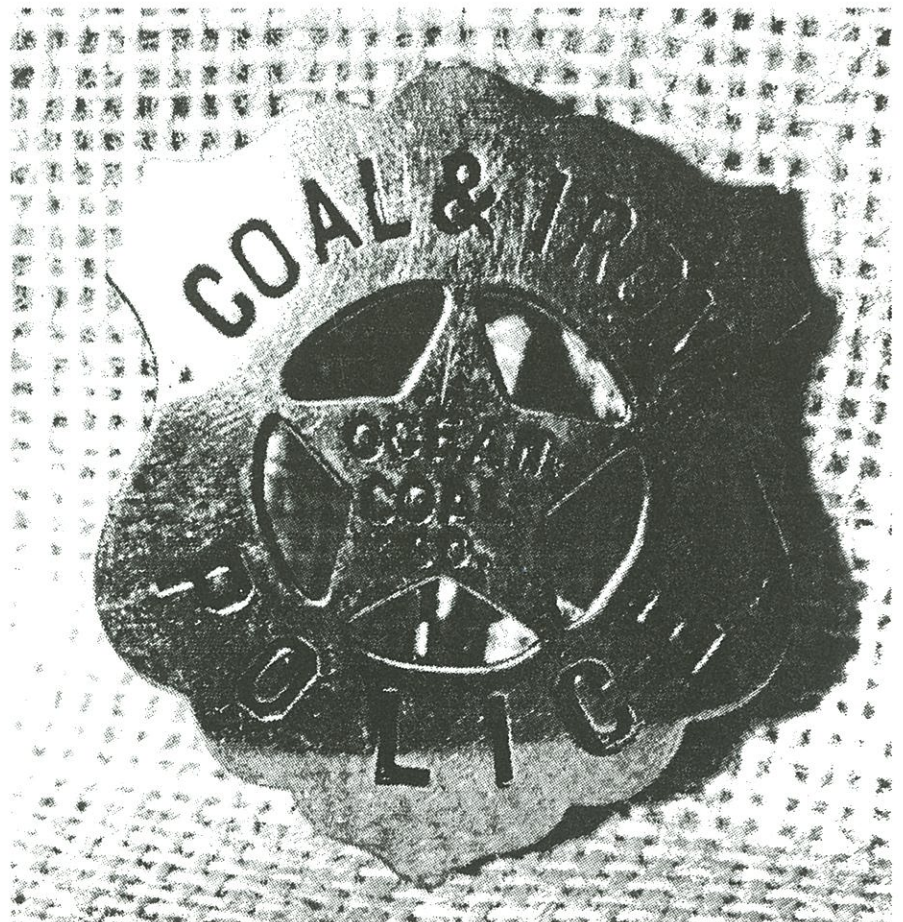
Convention Badge

This beautiful brass and red, white, blue and black enamel fob on a black ribbon is from the District 5 UMWA Convention held in Pittsburgh in 1919. (Dave Johnson).



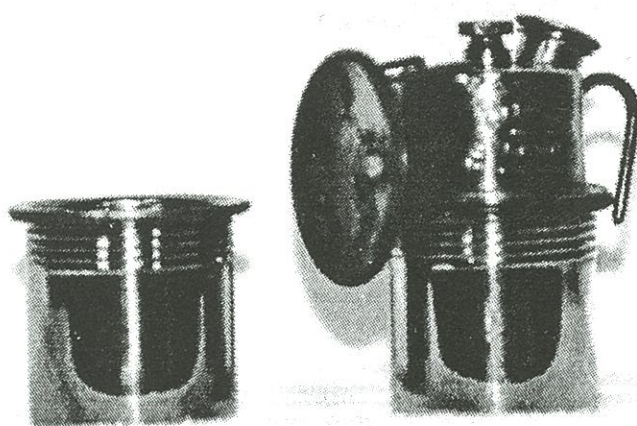
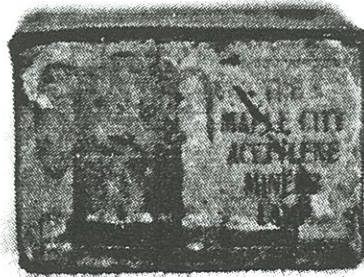
Coal & Iron Police Badge

This nickel/silver Pennsylvania Coal & Iron Police badge is from the Ocean Coal Co. In Issue 21, the badge reading C. & I. Police Union C. Co. was erroneously attributed to the Union Carbide Co., it should be the Union Coal Co. (Dave Johnson).

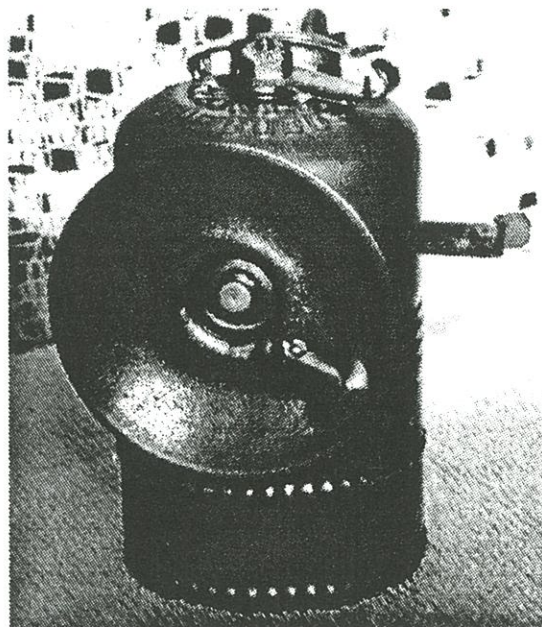


M.U.F.I.B. Maple City Discovered

Well, here it is. Mint-Unfired-In-Box. It's the first boxed Maple City we've ever seen. The lucky guy to find this was Larry Click. The box is a bit faded and tattered, but it's all there, tan with red lettering. Below are three views of the box, and of course Larry's shiny pride and joy.



Nickel-plated The Buddy



The nickel plating is darkened and worn, but this rare "The Buddy" cap lamp is another first to be seen by many of us. Larry Click recently obtained this beauty from Brad Ross. There used to be a big dent in the shoulder area.....but you can't see it any more. Larry has become quite an artist at lamp repair and dent removal.

For Sale:

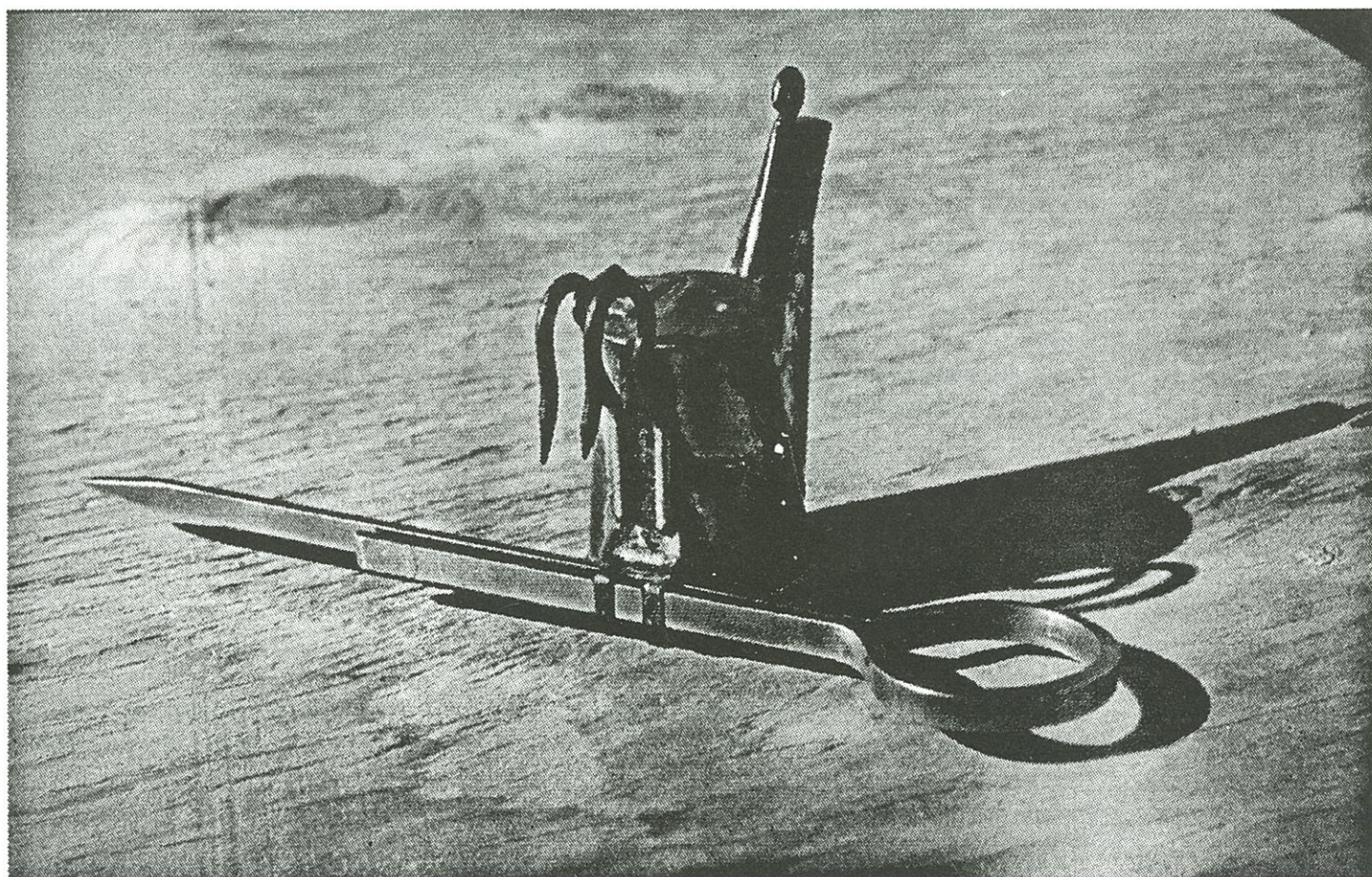
Reproduction Stick

for
Husson Oil Wick Lamps

\$20.00 postpaid

(lamp not included)

Send check to:
Deric English
24261 Sage Ave.
Boron, CA 93516





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 Jim Van Fleet prior to Dec 10, Mar 10, Jun 10, and Sep 10 for publication in the following issue. Ads are accepted on a space available, first-come first-served basis. We reserve the right to refuse any ad. Eureka! assumes no responsibility or liability for the contents of ads; however, every effort will be made to assure a high standard of honesty in advertising.

If any advertiser is contacted about an item in their ad prior to the publication being mailed, they are asked to report the incident to 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!

Wanted: burner tip for a Baldwin carbide cap lamp. Jerry Spintig, 3265 So. Baltimore Ave., Hastings, NE 68901. Call: (402) 463-7582.

Sale or Trade: 1903 Bisbee mining ribbon "trade only", assorted W.F.M. paper items, several uncommon Carbide cap lamps, several uncommon oil wick lamps, canary cage, miner's candle box, several candle stub's. *Wanted:* folding and pat. candle sticks, also want blasting cap tin's, blaster's hand books. Bob Schroth, P.O. Box 687, Twin peaks Ca. 92391 (909) 337-7833

For Sale: 1. Cast iron frog lamp made by Wells/England (No. 29) 2. Rare safety lamp: Patterson/England E3, made in aluminium and brass for officials, very good condition, complete with internal chimney. Contact: Manfred Stutzer (see inside front cover for mailing info). (*Note* Items may already be sold, as this ad first appeared in the Mining-Collect internet newsgroup).

For Sale/trade: Guy's Dropper screw-lid carbide flask, Sheffield-Wolf carbide cap lamp (exc), T.F. Leonard driver's oil wick w/ oval sheild, Anton Eagle driver's lamp w/ drip ring, Liberty oil wick, Crown driver's oil wick w/ sheild, and other oils. Dave Johnson (502) 327-7559.

Will trade: the following sticks toward any carbide cap lamps I can use in my collection: Folding stick w. initials "B" in handle, 14" long stick w/ D.Morgan 09 on the spike 14" long split thimble stick w/thumb piece in handle. Larry Click, 1021 North Jefferson Street, Arlington, VA 22205-2454, (703) 241-3748, lclick@erols.com

Wanted: Atlas, DuPont, Hercules blasters handbooks. Ronald Champeau, 100 Indian Run Rd., Bellingham, MA 02019, (508) 883-8026.

Excellent Videos: FROM ORE TO FINISHED PRODUCT: CALUMET & HECLA \$23.95. THE MIGHTY MATHER. The story of the discovery of iron ore in the Lake Superior Region, the Jackson Mine and the Mather Mine. \$23.95. IRON RANGE: A PEOPLE'S HISTORY. The story of Minnesota iron. \$23.95. MICHIGAN'S COPPER COUNTRY \$23.00. All videos postpaid in the U.S. Send \$1.00 for complete book catalog. Robert Fox, 1235 N. Westfield Street, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

For Sale: Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co. stamped 'IMPROVED IDEAL'. Length: 9.5". Very good condition. (See: "Wilson & Bobrink #40."), Varney stamped 'COLONIAL'. Length: 11.5". Very good condition. (See: "W & B #52), 2 Varney stamped 'VARNEY'. Length: 10.5" and 9.5". Both in very good condition. (See W & B #52), Varney-style, unstamped. Length: 10.5". good condition, Pistol-grip model, unstamped. Length: 9.5". Good condition. (See: W & B # 107). Call in evening (208) 336-2669, or write to Ian Dorling, 3300 South Sutton Ave., Boise, Idaho 83706.

Change of Address: Dave Thorpe's new address is: 130 E. Tierra Buena Ln., Phoenix, AZ 85022.

Steam Whistles Wanted: Any size and shape. Also want Railroad lanterns. Please write to: Whistles 2933 Emily Dr. Port Allen, LA 70767 Photos helpful or phone (504)749-8408

5th International Grubenlampen (Mining Lamps)

Collector's Meeting June 7 1997 Wilnsdorf, Germany

where: Festhalle
57234 Wilnsdorf

when: Saturday June 7, 1997
from 10 AM to 5 PM

info: Heinz Zander
Tel.: 0 27 43/27 09

Henner Schardt
Tel.: 0 27 35/ 1 7 1 2

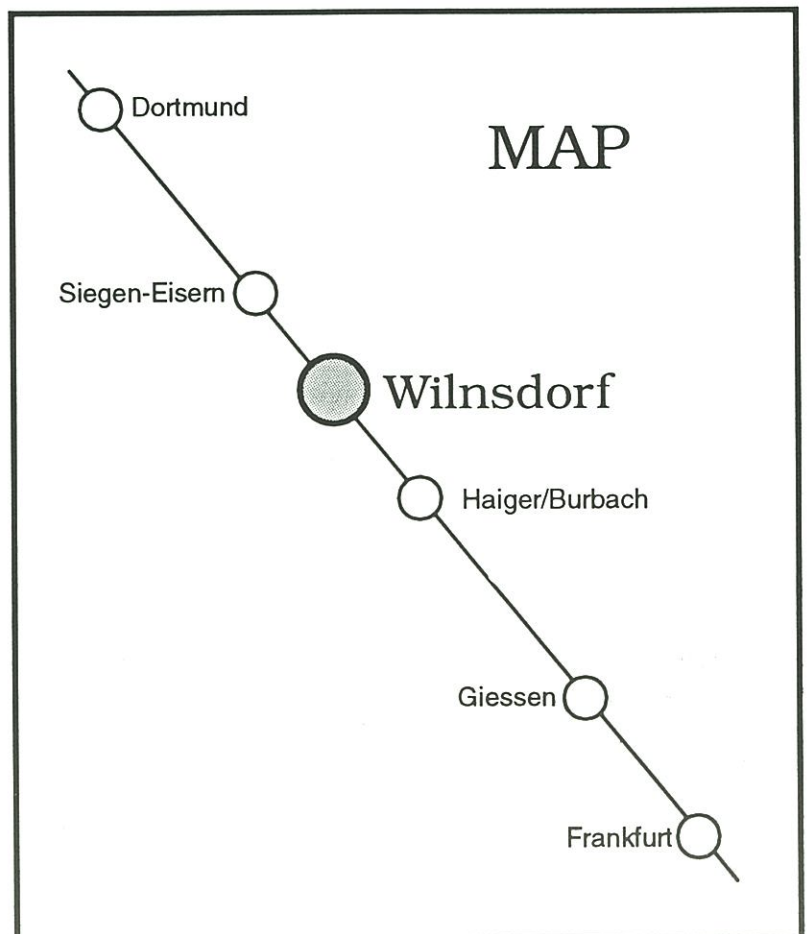
Room reservations:

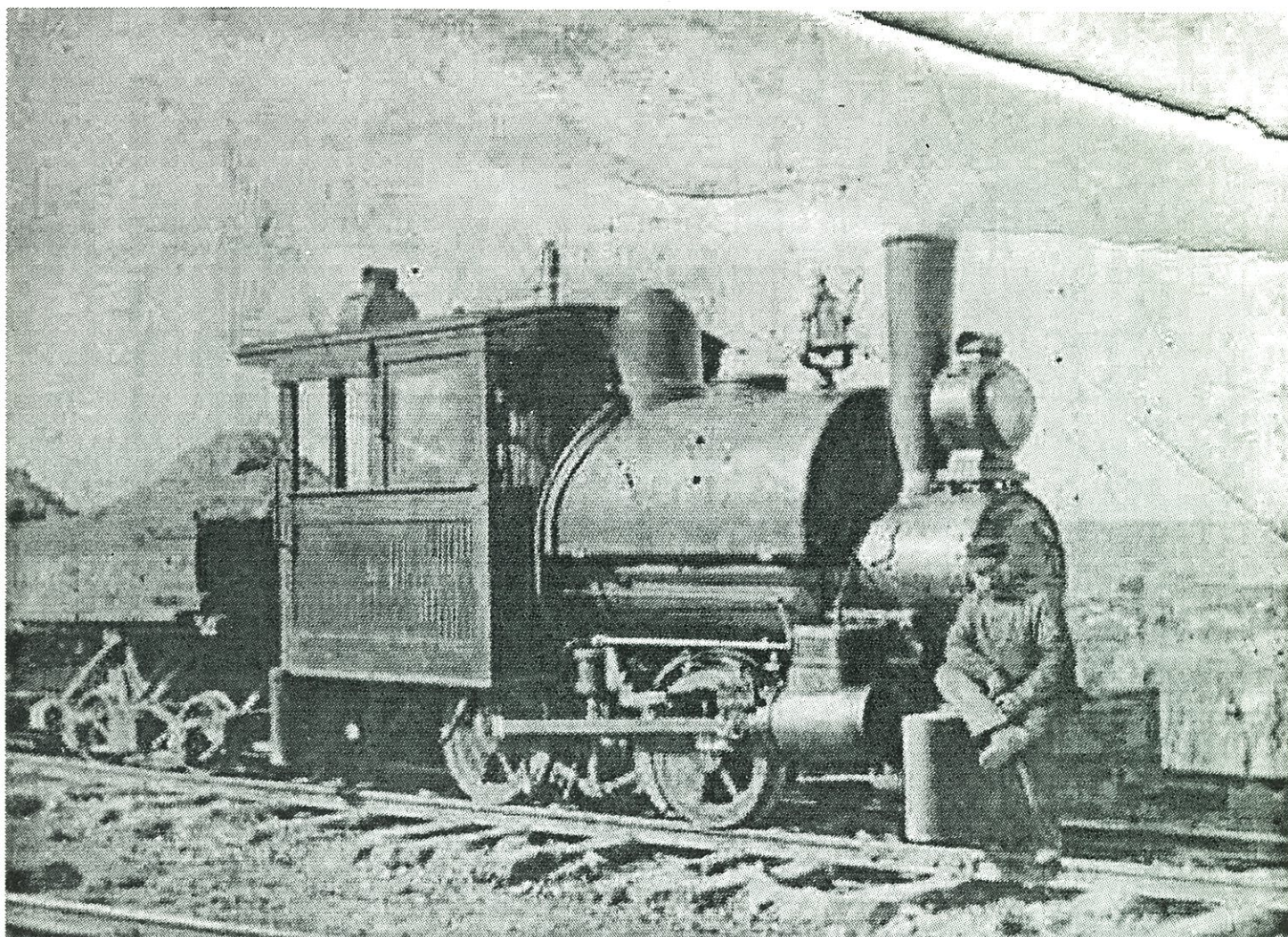
Hotel Danne
Frankfurter StraÙe 9
57234 Wilnsdorf
Tel.: 0 27 39/8 94 80

Gasthof Kettner
Frankfurter StraÙe 6
57234 Wilnsdorf
Tel.: 0 27 39/77 24

Gasthof Kolsch
Frankfurter StraÙe 7
57234 Wilnsdorf
Tel.: 0 27 39/22 53

Hotel Restaurant Tannenhof
Tannenhof 6
57234 Wilnsdorf-Rudersdorf
Tel.: 0 27 37/9 11 80





Mine locomotive above open pit at Hull-Rust mine. Hibbing MN. (submitted by Bruce Beck over the Mining-Collect newsgroup)

Mining-Collect is steaming straight ahead!

To join the Mining-Collect internet newsgroup and receive posts from collectors all over the world, send an e-mail message to: dthorpe@primenet.com