

Fairy Lamp Club



ISSUE XLVII

NEWSLETTER

MAY 2008

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CLUB NEWS

ALADDIN LAMP MEETING IN INDIANAPOLIS, IN AUGUST 7-9, 2008 by Connie Scott

This meeting is part of the 100 Years of Aladdin Lamps celebration. It is being held

at the Marriott East; phone 800-228-9290 for information. John and I will be there to do a presentation on Fairy Lamps and to advertise the Fairy Lamp Club with information on the club, including brochures, books, and lamps. We do this on Friday and Saturday.

Fairy Lamp Club members and the public may attend the Lamp Show on Saturday between 9 AM and 3 PM. The display of lamps is the largest I have ever seen and the most varied. Some fairy lamps will be found among the other displays.

We would love to see some of you at the Saturday show. If any of you can come Friday evening, we would love to go out to dinner with you and talk fairy lamps, or just visit. Our e-mail address is connie7@aol.com. I will have my computer with me to answer e-mail.

This is the fourth year we will be at this show and now know more of the participants. People who live in the vicinity of Indianapolis would enjoy seeing the lamps.

Come and keep us company.

2008 FAIRY LAMP CLUB MEETING

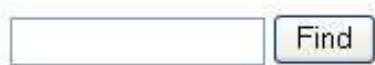
For several reasons, primarily economic, I will not be hosting a joint Club meeting with the Night Light Club in September. While I did have a few members indicate a desire to attend the meeting, the response was not sufficient to warrant the cost associated with joining the Night Light Club at their meeting in Pennsylvania.

There is still an option for our Club members to attend the Night Light Club meeting and the Roan auction. I will try to keep you informed as plans develop.

There are also opportunities for Fairy Lamp Club members to host their own informal regional meetings of nearby members. The concept of regional meetings has proven to be successful for other Clubs and reduces the level of effort to plan a meeting and the cost associated with travel, meeting facilities, and lodging. Something for everyone to consider as costs continue to rise.

FAIRYLAMPCLUB.COM UPDATE

I have added a "Search Tool" to our Club's website www.fairylampclub.com



The search tool, prominently located on our home page, only searches our website. It does not search the Internet or any links that take you away from our website. So, why is it useful?

Since our website hosts a wealth of information, it is the first place I look to locate information. That process usually involves "drilling down" through layers of information until I find what I need. The search tool eliminates that process entirely. In addition, it greatly helps in finding information you might have overlooked.

For example: A search for registered design number **50725** yields the following results:

1. [Clarke Catalog Models 051 - 100](#)

Blue Cleveland Rd **50725** Clarke 53 Clarke 54 Rose Threaded Rd **50725** Clarke 55 Rose Cleveland Twisted Rd **50725** Clarke 56 Blue Satin Rd **50725** Clarke 57 Rose Satin Rd **50725**.....

2. [Fairy Lamp Design Numbers - All](#)

Glass Fairy Light **50725** 10 June 1886 Boulton & Mills Pattern of fairy lamp (examples in Ruf) **50725** 10 June 1886 Boulton & Mills Ruf - 054 **50725** 10 June 1886 Boulton & Mills Ruf....

3. [ClarkeCatalogShades.html](#)

Rose Threaded Rd **50725** Clarke 055 Clarke 056 Blue Satin Rd **50725** Clarke 057 Rose Satin Rd **50725** Clarke 058 Clarke 059 Rose Rd **50725** Clarke 060 Citron Satin Rd **50725**.....

4. [Fairy Lamp Values](#)

Cleveland pattern fairy-size shades with embossed ribs. Each shade marked Rd **50725**, Trade Mark, and Fairy. Clarke ... rim. Shade is acid-marked Rd **50725** and Trade Mark Fairy....

5. [Fairy Lamp Undocumented 021 - 040](#)

Fairy-size dome on ribbed lamp cup. Dome etched Rd **50725** and "Trade Mark Fairy." Rose pink cased satin glass floral tubes arranged in a tripod with brass connector....

6. [Fairy Lamp Undocumented 061 - 080](#)

The base has an applied frosted glass foot. The dome is identical to R-190 and is also marked "Rd **50725**" & "Trade Mark Fairy." 6.5"h. x 6"d. U-74 Pale blue Nailsea fairy-size

The search results include a brief description that you can tailor to fit your needs and a link to take you right to the webpage.

Needless to say, it would have taken considerable time to locate all these references, even if I was able to find them at all.

In addition, there are "Advanced Search" features to help you with complex searches and helpful tips to assist you. There is also a "Site Map" for those who prefer to go directly to a specific webpage.

The next time you visit our Club's web site, test the new search tool. You just may find it helpful.

FAIRY LAMP CLUB URL

First, what the heck is a URL?

URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. The URL is the address of a resource or file on the Internet. The URL contains the protocol of the resource (e.g. http://), the domain name (e.g. www.fairylampclub.com), and the name for the file (e.g. ClarkeCompanies.html). So why should you care about all

the techno-speak? Well, I am trying to solve some problems for our users.

The proper web address (URL) for the Fairy Lamp Club is:

www.fairylampclub.com

The protocol "http://" is usually not required.

The problem arises when our users use the web address:

www.fairy-lamp.com

This address will take you to the Fairy Lamp Club web site but, more often than not, an out-of-date version. For example, if you use this address, you would not find the "Search Tool", discussed previously, on the web page. Why? Because this address (actually an Index file) is only updated periodically when I remember to do so. It is not updated automatically every time I update www.fairylampclub.com.

So, if you want the most current version of our Club's webpage, make sure you have www.fairylampclub.com stored in your "favorites" list and not www.fairy-lamp.com.

Whew! Glad that discussion is over.

Speaking of discussion...have you been to the Fairy Lamp Forum¹ lately? No? Too bad. You are missing a lot of good "fairy talk."

JULIA LAMP AND GLASS AUCTION – FAIRY LAMPS AND MORE

James D. Julia's Lamp and Glass auction will be held in Fairfield, ME on June 19-20.²

Julia Auctions are well known for their quality consignments and this auction promises to be one of their best, especially for fairy lamp collectors. Below is just a sampling of the fairy lamps being offered for auction.



I am sure you will recognize many of these fairy lamps as they are well known Clarke models. There are some, however, that are unique and undocumented. For those lamps I recommend you visit the Fairy Lamp Forum for a good discussion by some of our members. You will find the discussion thread in the "Fairy Lamps" section under the heading "Julia Fairy Lamp Auction - Unusual designs."

EBAY TO STOP SUPPORTING LIVE AUCTIONS

Effective January 1, 2009, eBay will stop supporting live auctions. The following quote is from the Vice President, Seller Experience, Jim Ambach.

"As of December 31, 2008, eBay will no longer offer eBay Live Auctions. we need to make sure our resources are aligned with our priorities. In the case of Live Auctions, maintaining and improving this platform falls outside our immediate focus, and will, therefore, be retired at the end of the year."

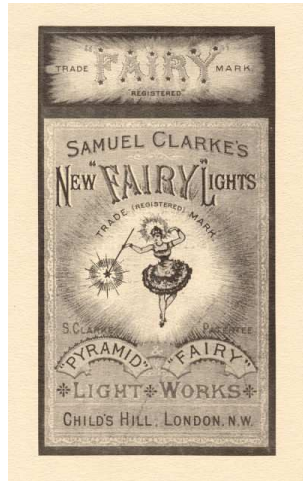
I am sure this business decision by eBay management is a disappointment to many auction companies who have enjoyed the exposure eBay brings to their live auctions. However, to quote one of our members "...when something good goes away, someone will step in and take the action and open another website which will do the same thing."

¹ www.fairylampforum.com

² www.jamesdjulia.net

CLARKE 1887-1888 CATALOG REPRINT

Thanks to the extreme generosity of one of our members, I now have additional copies of Samuel Clarke's 1887-1888 Fairy Lamp Catalog to offer to our members.



The illustrations found in this catalog reprint are from two original publications: *Samuel Clarke's Patent Fairy Lamps*, published 1887-1888 and *Clarke's Double Wick Wax Lights verses Candles*, published 1898. The catalog is the only authoritative reference to Clarke's registered designs. If you collect or deal in Clarke's fairy lamps, this book is a must have.

See the Classified Ads for ordering details for this and other important reference materials.

NEWSLETTER – MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

We have been very successful in the past in obtaining articles for the Club's newsletter. Typically, I give the highest priority to articles written by others as opposed to myself. Of course, this takes a considerable burden off me but, most importantly, it puts the newsletter in the hands of our members. I do not wish the Club's newsletter to become "my newsletter." I am sure all of us have information to share with others. It could be independent research, a new purchase, a "fairy tale", or just about anything that you

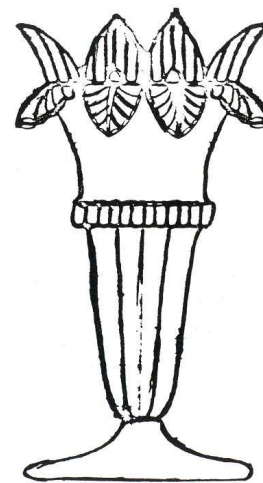
think others would find interesting and informative.

So, not to belabor the issue, do what you can to "take control" of your newsletter.

FROM OUR MEMBERS**GREENER & COMPANY – RD 176239**

by Jim

The Registered Design (Rd) number 176239 was recorded by Greener & Co. August 10, 1891. The Rd number is found embossed on specific fairy lamp bases, both fairy and pyramid-size. The design, however, had nothing to do with fairy lamps. Instead, the registered design was for a specific type of glass ornamentation.



While you may not recognize this vase, some will certainly recognize the arrangement of stylized leaves on the top rim of the vase. According to Jenny Thompson, *The Identification of English Pressed Glass – 1842-1908*, pg. 12:

"The design of August 10, 1891 (Rd 176239) is for a vase with the top formed by a double row of stylized leaves with the top row upright and the bottom row curving downwards. The registration is for the top alone as this piece may be found as a night light holder in both plain and colored glass but, still with the same leaf trim."

HISTORY

The Greener & Company has a long history of glass making.

Henry Greener was born into the glass making industry and became the owner of the Wear Flint Glass Works, Sunderland, England, after being an apprentice with Sowerby. In 1858, he formed a partnership with James Angus trading under the name of Angus and Greener. When Angus died in 1869, Henry Greener continued under his own name until 1884. In 1885, the company was known as Greener & Co. Henry Greener died in 1882 leaving his company in financial difficulties. His son Edward Greener was among the executors and honored his request to keep the factory within the family.



Henry Greener registered his trade mark on 29th November 1876 of a lion facing left with a five pointed star on his right paw. This was used until 1885, when there was a change of ownership.



When the firm was taken over by Jobling in 1885, the registration mark changed to that of a lion holding a halberd. This was not registered and disappeared in 1890.

From 1869 to 1884 the company produced a broad range of domestic table ware and commemorative pieces. Their production, however, was of lesser quality than that of their competition, Davidson and Sowerby. With falling sales and increasing debts the company was taken over by James Augustus Jobling in 1885. Jobling was a wealthy industrialist who owned the Tyne Oil and Grease Works; he also supplied the glass

making materials to Greener and held most of the debt owed by Greener.

In 1887, Greener and Co. advertised new designs including commemorative pieces for the Queen's Jubilee. Soon the company was producing over 600 domestic items in all colors, as well as commercial products, such as pavement lights³ and lenses for ships, railways, lighthouses, and tramcars.

In 1888, the company began a "naturalistic period" incorporating rustic handles, fruits, flowers, etc. into their designs.

In 1890 Greener registered design number 160244 for a Pearline color that was very similar to Davidson's Pearline colors found in much of the domestic ware, including fairy lamps. Apparently, they were attempting to cash in on Davidson's success with this coloring. The Pearline colors were not in production for very long and it is not clear if Davidson had anything to do with stopping the production of the Greener line.

Jobling did not spend the time to grow the company and again it started to suffer financial problems. In 1902, Ernest Jobling Purser, nephew of James Jobling, started to invest in the company and introduce technological improvements from Germany and the US. The most beneficial improvement was the license from Corning and Co. to manufacture and sell heat resistant Pyrex glass. This allowed them to grow this suite of glass throughout the depression years when the other companies were suffering.

In 1932 Jobling started to imitate the decorative glass ware that was made famous by Lalique and the Paris Exhibition of 1925. During this time the glass was typically an opalescent color called Opalique. They also re-

³ Pavement lights were designed to provide a source of natural daylight within basements and cellars.

produced colors that Greener used in the 1880's.

Combined with the inability to make a profit from this range and the outbreak of World War II, they stopped production in order to concentrate on Pyrex and other glass for the war effort. Pyrex ware continued to grow in popularity during the 1960s and 1970s, becoming a regular on wedding lists across the country. However, in 1973 Jobling's license expired and Corning took over control of the company, ending the era of Jobling Pyrex glass.

September 28, 2007, was the last day that glass was made at the Pyrex plant in Sunderland, ending the production of Pyrex in England. The decision to close the plant ends more than 120 years of glass-making tradition on the Wear Glass Works site.

Sources for Greener History:

1. *The Identification of English Pressed Glass – 1842-1908* by Jenny Thompson
2. www.pressedintime.com/greener.htm

GREENER & CO. FAIRY LAMPS

There are two known examples of complete Greener fairy lamps. The floral base of each lamp is embossed Rd 176239. They have been found in clear, amber, and opalescent yellow. Other colors and designs may very well exist but have yet to be documented.



Shown above is pyramid-size R-130 in amber and yellow (Vaseline) opalescent very similar to Davidson's Pearline color registered in 1889 as Rd 130643. The shades are

embossed with a cross shape within a diamond pattern. The rim of the shade has three "dimples" to allow air to enter along the smooth rim of the base. The base has the distinctive design recorded in 1891 as Rd 176239 and is embossed with the Rd number. The base is further decorated with an embossed swirl design of alternating smooth and beaded patterns.



Shown above is a fairy-size U-25 in clear and amber. The shades are embossed with a diamond pattern separated by smaller diamonds. Unlike R-30 the rim of these shades are scalloped to allow air to enter along the smooth rim of the base. The base of each lamp is also embossed with Rd 176239. The base is further decorated with smooth panels on the sides.

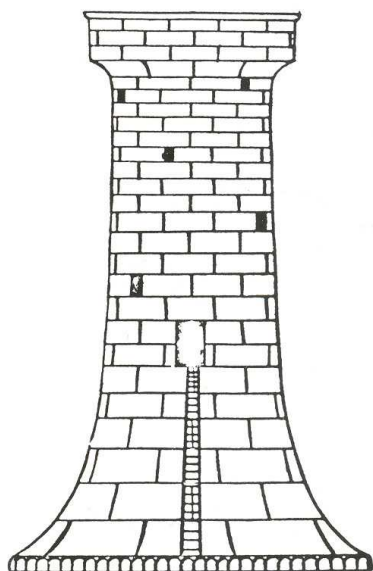
While it would appear to be obvious that Greener made both the base and the shades for these fairy lamps, I have no documentation on the shades. Hopefully, that documentation will become available in the future.

Correction Note: I had previously attributed the Greener fairy lamp bases to Davidson in the Undocumented Fairy Lamps. I have corrected the on-line undocumented database⁴ and my original documents. You will need to make similar changes to the descriptions of U-25 and U-78.

⁴ www.fairy-lamp.com/Fairylamp/FairyLampUndocMain.html

**PERCIVAL, VICKERS & COMPANY, LTD. –
RD 60108 AND U-81** by Jim

On October 29, 1886 Percival, Vickers & Company, Ltd., Manchester, UK registered design number 60108. The design was described as a lamp stand or pressed glass pillar in the form of a light house.⁵



Does this design look familiar? If not, you are in good company. I have thumbed through *The Identification of English Pressed Glass, 1842-1908* by Jenny Thompson countless times. It was not until recently that I finally recognized it. But, first, a little history on Percival, Vickers & Co.

HISTORY

In 1844 Thomas Percival and William Yates established the Foreign Flint Glass Works in the Ancoats section of Manchester. The glass works was equipped with two furnaces (later three), an annealing house, workshops, a warehouse and offices. In 1852, Thomas Vickers joined the company and William Yates left in 1862. After this, the company became known as Percival Vickers British and Foreign Flint Glass Works.

⁵ *The Identification of English Pressed Glass, 1842-1908* by Jenny Thompson, pg. 183

By 1863, it had become the largest of the city's glass factories with a total workforce of 373. However, the works experienced severe financial difficulties during the first decade of the 20th century and had ceased production by 1914.

The glass works made a large range of glassware that included tumblers, wine glasses, decanters, vases, celery vases, salts and cake stands. One of the buildings in Ancoats, the Flint Glass Works, still exists today and has been converted into offices.⁶

Now, back to the fairy lamp.

The Percival, Vickers & Co. lamp stand, Rd 60108 is the stand shown in U-81.

The lamp with a clear pyramid-size diamond point shade is a clear frosted glass with an embossed brick pattern.



It is not known if this stand originally had a matching shade or not. It may have been designed to accommodate any shade of the purchaser's choosing. Or, perhaps, it could have been used as a candle stand with no shade at all. In either case, the description of a "light house" is certainly appropriate.

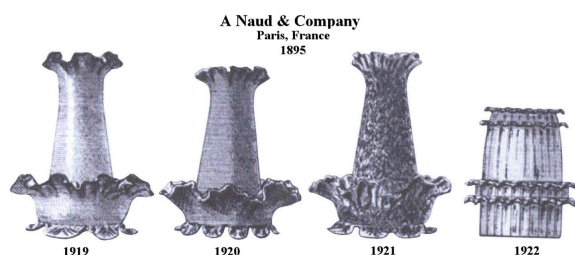
⁶ Historical Reference Source: *Industrial Archaeology Review*, XXIX 1, 2007

A. NAUD & COMPANY CATALOG – R-183

IDENTIFIED by Jim

I have been delaying this article for some time in hopes of finding a shred of information on A. Naud & Company, Paris, France. Unfortunately, I can not find a single piece of information on them with the exception of "they were a lighting dealer/trader" provided by a member of the Glass Message Board.⁷ What I do have, however, is very interesting and informative.

This A. Naud & Co. catalog page is reported to be c.1895.⁸ It shows three chimney-shaped fairy lamps (models 1919, 1920, & 1921) in what appears to be either different colored glass or different glass types.



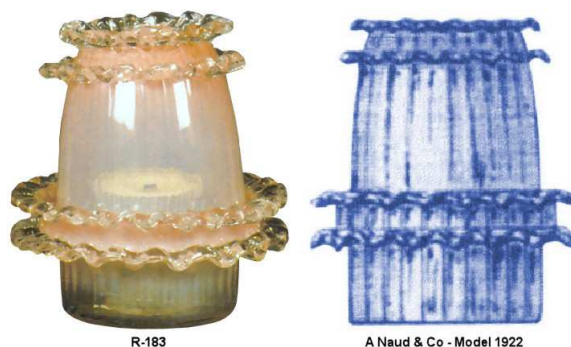
They appear to be quite similar but distinctly different in terms of the ruffled base, crimped top opening, and, of course, size. I have not been able to locate any examples of these first three fairy lamps. The fourth fairy lamp (model 1922), however, is a different story. It is definitely R-183.

The description of R-183 reads:

"Pink shading lighter, opalescent dome, double row of clear rigeree around top rim, two air vents in bottom rim, resting on lightly paneled shoulder in interior of matching lamp cup base with two rows of rigeree. Candle and rayed candle holder contained within. 5"h x 4.5"dia."

⁷ www.glassmessages.com

⁸ Rod Crowshaw, Pressed Glass Collectors Club, UK – www.pressedglassclub.mysite.wanadoo-members.co.uk/



Given the unusual design of this fairy lamp, I think there should be no doubt in the attribution to A. Naud & Company. Just who or what they were, however, remains a mystery.

VALLERYSTAHL-PORTEAUX CATALOG – R-426 IDENTIFIED by Jim

The Vallerystahl Glass factory with plants in both Vallerystahl and Porteaux France has long history of glassmaking. The company was established on November 4, 1838, as "Val de Vallery" (in German it is Vallerystahl).

In 1841 the company employed 251 workers. In the early 20th century, there were more than 1,225 employees working seven glass furnaces.

In 1870 Vallerystahl acquired the Porteaux glass company in Porteaux, France and together they formed one of the largest glass factories in Europe producing 55,000 pieces a day!

After the World War I, the plant began a steady decline. The depression of 1929 brought periods of unemployment and strikes. By 1931, there are only 950 workers and by 1950, only 480 workers remained. Finally, the factory closed its doors in 1977 with only 130 dedicated employees remaining.

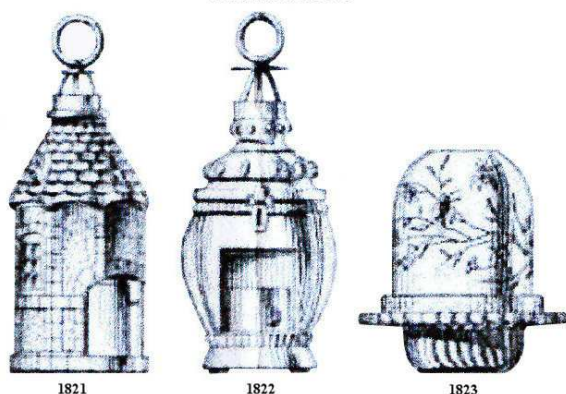
Ultimately, Vallerystahl Porteaux was purchased by the Niderviller Pottery and Porcelain factory. The only thing that remains of the glass house is a small factory shop with

12 employees where there are demonstrations of glass manufacturing.⁹

With that little bit of history, let us look at a small portion of the company catalog.

The catalog page, reported to be c.1896, shows two candle lamps (models 1821, 1822) and one typically configured fairy lamp, model 1823.¹⁰

Vallerysthal & Portieux
France 1896



The dome on the fairy lamp appears to be decorated but it is not clear if the decoration is painted on or if the design is embossed or etched into the glass. The lamp cup is quite similar to the fairy-size Clarke beaded lamp cup. Given Clarke's penchant for commissioning his glass production all over Europe, a distinct possibility that it is a Clarke candle cup/fairy lamp.

The candle lamp, model 1821, shown in the catalog is clearly R-426.

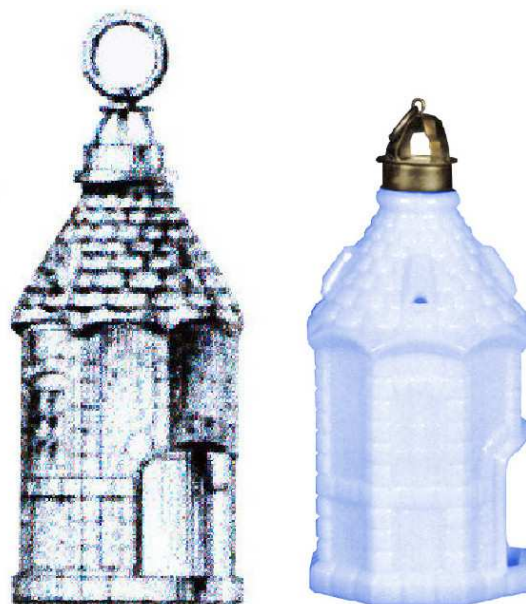
The description of R-426 reads:

"Eight sided white milk glass building, three have embossed window pattern, and others

⁹ Historical information derived from Vallerysthal, 150-year history of glass published March 26, 2007 - www3.ac-nancy-metz.fr/patrimoine57/spip.php?article109

¹⁰ Rod Crowshaw, Pressed Glass Collectors Club, UK - www.pressedglassclub.mysite.wanadoo-members.co.uk/

have brick work. Embossed shingled roof has four ridges ground at bottom for air vents. Top opening has metal cover and ring for hanging or carrying. 7.5"h x 3.5"w."



(The image of R-426 has been colorized for clarity. It is in actuality, white milk glass.)

R-426 is distinguished from the other similarly-shaped candle lamps by brickwork around the opening for the candle (godet), a horizontal band of brick work below the windows, partially ground openings in the roof, and the arches over each of the eight panels.

This catalog only shows two candle lamps of this type. Could there be others made by Vallerystahl? I suspect so.

FAIRY LAMP CUP HOLES by Jim

By now, I think most collectors of Victorian-era fairy lamps are familiar with Samuel Clarke's patented lamp cup. It was a patented design consisting of a corrugated rim within the lamp cup for the dome to rest upon that allowed air into the candle cup. He protected that patented design fiercely and prosecuted anyone who infringed on his patent.

The following is an excerpt from US Patent number 352296 of November 9, 1886, which

describes the corrugated surfaces upon which the dome rests.

"...The lamp-cups are provided with horizontal annular flanges upon which rest the glass domes having open tops. The annular horizontal flanges are corrugated upon their upper surfaces, in order that air to supply combustion may be admitted beneath the lower edges of the glass domes."

The same patent was recorded in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Austria the prior year. This is perhaps the most important of all of Clarke's patented designs.

In regards to this patented design, there is this statement in *Fairy Lamps – Elegance in Candle Lighting* by Ruf & Ruf, pg. 11:

"Any lamp cup with other provisions for fresh air entry is not a Clarke Patent Fairy lamp cup with the exception of those lamp cups with a hole drilled in the bottom."

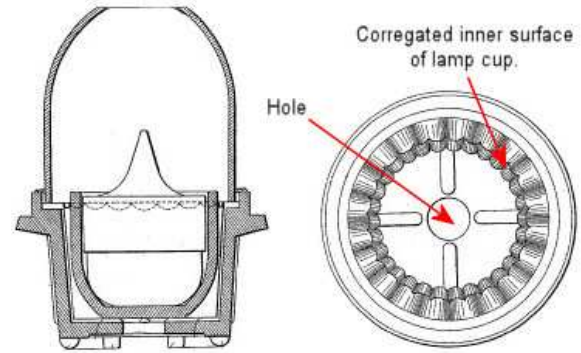
Hole? What hole?

On June 5, 1888, Clarke registered US patent number 383862. This patent covered several new innovations including a flower bowl and menu holder. In addition, the patent also included this description:

"My invention relates to lamps of that kind in which a short candle or oil-lamp is contained within a glass cup, which is covered over with a dome shaped shade, also of glass. These lamps are commonly known as 'fairy' lamps".

This is Clarke's first reference to using an oil lamp in his fairy lamps. He made a similar reference to "oil" in US patent number 403327 issued on May 14, 1889. But, the use of oil is not the topic at hand.

The US patent number 383862 also made reference to a hole in the bottom of the lamp cup.



An excerpt of Clarke's US patent 383862 reads:

"...To improve the admission of air into the interior of such lamps (fairy lamps) I form the glass cup with a central hole through the bottom and with radial grooves or corrugations on the inside passing from this hole to the sides. The sides of the cup I also form with similar grooves or corrugations passing up them. In this way a very uniform distribution of air all around the candle is obtained, so that the candle burns steadily without flickering."

To the best of my knowledge, this lamp cup design has never been seen. Perhaps, it was never produced. If you happen to have one, please send me a photo to share with our members.

So, just why was Clarke so concerned about modifying his initial patented design by adding this hole? In two words...Hobbs Brockunier.

In 1887, one year prior to Clarke's patent for the hole in his lamp cup, Hobbs, Brockunier & Company introduced two new fairy lamps, the "Fire Fly" and the "Acorn."¹¹ The "Fire Fly" is illustrated in R-172. The "Acorn" is illustrated in R-634.

According to the *Crockery & Glass Journal*, April 28, 1887:

"They (Hobbs, Brockunier & Company) have also ready for the trade a handsome new line of Acorn lamps in six colors, to take the place of the Fairy lamps."

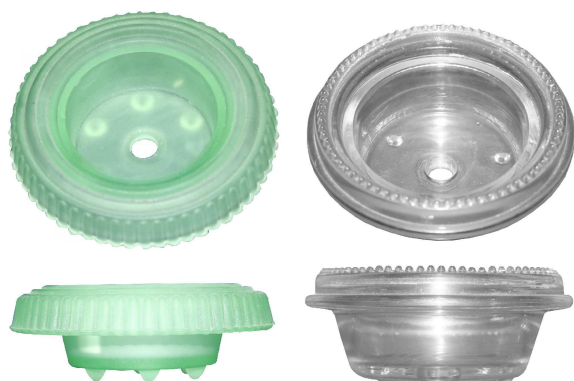
¹¹ *Hobbs, Brockunier & Co., Glass – Identification and Value Guide*, pg. 140

I think this is a clear reference to Clarke's fairy lamps and Hobbs, Brockunier & Company's efforts to cash in on his success.

Both of these fairy lamps introduced by Hobbs, Brockunier & Co. used holes in the bottom of the cup to let air in. I can not, however, locate a patent for this design. Perhaps Clarke was taking advantage of their oversight.



Shown above are the two Hobbs, Brockunier fairy lamps. The "Fire Fly" (R-172 on the left) and the "Acorn" (R-634). Both lamps used a hole in the lamp cup.



You can see that the design also used a smooth rim for the shade to rest and dimple feet to allow air under the cup.

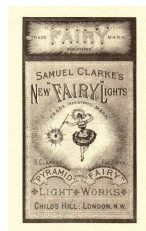
I am sure many of you have seen holes in Clarke lamp cups. Many of these holes are the result of broken off pegs in both pyramid and fairy-size cups or they are the "clever" attempts to electrify fairy lamps by drilling a hole in the cup for the electric wire to pass. Just this week I saw a pyramid lamp cup with a hole drilled into the side just for that purpose.

CLASSIFIED ADS

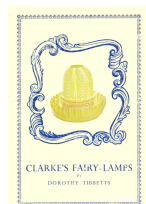
REFERENCE MATERIALS OR SALE



19th Century Fairy Lamps, by T. Robert Anthony. A spiral-bound reference with 18 color plates illustrating over 200 fairy lamps from Anthony's personal collection. This is a very nice reference that is increasingly difficult to find. The condition is new and unused. \$30 (shipping to US included).



Samuel Clarke's New Fairy Lights, catalog reprint by T. Robert Anthony. This is a rare reprint of Clarke's original fairy lamp and Cricklite 1887/88 and 1898 catalogs. The condition is new and unused. \$40 (shipping to US included).



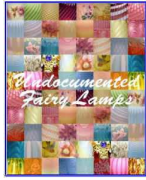
Clarke's Fairy Lamps by Dorothy Tibbets. This invaluable fairy lamp reference was first published in 1951. It is the first contemporary publication on fairy lamps. It contains a wealth of information including photos of Dorothy Tibbets's personal collection and fairy lamp examples from Clarke's original catalogs. This book is increasingly difficult to find. The condition is good. \$35 (shipping to US included).



Fairy Lamp Club Newsletters and Undocumented Photo Album on CD
This is a complete set of quarterly Fairy Lamp Club Newsletters beginning in November 1996. Each issue, except the first few, will contain approximately 12 pages of text and numerous photographs. In addition, the CD includes all the Undocumented Fairy Lamp pages. All documents are in Microsoft WORD format. \$35 (shipping to US included).



Fairy Lamp Club Newsletters in Binders A complete set of all the back issues (quarterly since November 1996) of the Fairy Lamp Club Newsletters in two three-ring binders with a colorful cover insert. The Newsletter volume includes a complete index of articles and numbered tabs. \$95 (plus shipping).



Undocumented Fairy Lamp Photo Album This photo album of previously undocumented fairy lamps was developed from contributions of the members of the Fairy Lamp Club over a 10-year period. It is a unique document not available anywhere except through the Fairy Lamp Club. Each page contains four color images with a description and unique identifier. The collection is bound in a three-ring binder with an attractive cover insert and spine label. \$43 (shipping to US included).

Place your order by sending payment to:

Jim Sapp
P.O. Box 438
Pine, CO 80470

Paypal accepted.

REFERENCE GUIDELINES

This newsletter makes extensive use of *FAIRY LAMPS - Elegance in Candle Lighting*, by Bob & Pat Ruf, Schiffer Publishing, Ltd., 1996, in identifying fairy lamps. While this is the most complete reference book, there are others that you may also use. For consistency, we will use the following key to reference illustrations of fairy lamps. The first letter will identify the reference book followed by a plate or figure number.

For example:

A-P3-4 Refers to T. Robert Anthony's book *19th Century Fairy Lamps*, plate 3, number 4.

C-227 Refers to a fairy lamp number in Clarke's 1888 catalog, reprint by T. Robert Anthony catalog number 227.

FL-XV-2 Refers to the Fairy Lamp Club Newsletter, Issue XV (15), page 2.

H-P117-2218 Refers to the Hosch catalog, Plate 117, item 2218. In the case where the Hosch catalog plate number is unknown, the plate number will simply be "Unknown."

R-167 Refers to Bob & Pat Ruf's book *FAIRY LAMPS-Elegance in Candle Lighting*, figure 167.

T-PV-8 Refers to Dorothy Tibbetts' book *Clarke's Fairy-Lamps*, plate V, number 8.

U-10 Refers to photographic examples of fairy lamps that are not shown in any of reference books. They have been assigned an undocumented reference number in the Undocumented Fairy Lamps section of the newsletter. In this example Undocumented fairy lamp number 10.

Let me know if other reference materials need to be added to the code list.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The Fairy Lamp Club is a not for profit club for collectors of Victorian and contemporary fairy lamps. The Club's quarterly newsletter is published in the months of February, May, August, and November. The purpose of the newsletter is to provide a forum for members to share information about fairy lamps with others and is greatly dependent upon the contributions of our members for its content.

To join the Fairy Lamp Club and receive the Fairy Lamp Newsletter for one year, please send \$20.00 (\$25.00 foreign) to:

JIM SAPP
P.O. BOX 438
PINE, CO 80470

E-mail:.....jimsapp7@msn.com

Telephone:.....(303) 816-0944

Checks must be made payable to Jim Sapp.

PayPal payments to jimsapp7@msn.com are also accepted at no additional charge.

Thanks

Thanks to everyone who contributed to this issue of the newsletter.