

Fairy Lamp Club

ISSUE LIII

NEWSLETTER

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CLUB NEWS

CLARKE DESCENDENT DISCOVERED!

"Discovered" is probably not the right word for the title of this article; however, it best describes my excitement.

For nearly sixty years much has been written about Samuel Clarke and his fairy lamps. Nothing, however, has been documented about his family or even Samuel himself except in relation to his company. With this "discovery" all that is about to change.

I have long promoted the Fairy Lamp Forum for the exchange of information among fairy lamp collectors. It has been mildly successful with over eighty registered members. Only a handful, however, regularly participate in the discussions. I wish there were more participants.

Recently, a new member, Gina, joined the Forum. New members join regularly but few take the time to introduce themselves as Gina did. In her introduction, she claimed that her friend, Adrian, was a direct descendant of Samuel Clarke. I was skeptical. But, as you will see in the following article, "Samuel Clarke – A Family Affair," my skepticism was unwarranted.

This article, hopefully, will be the beginning and not the end of "new discoveries" about the Clarke family and Samuel Clarke in particular.

FAIRY LAMPS FOR SALE

One of our members is selling part of their fairy lamp collection. Space does not permit me to list them all individually in this issue of the newsletter, but I have them listed on our website for your consideration. They are best described as "choice fairy lamps" including a decorated Burmese chandelier and epergne.



While some lamps are priced, others are listed as "Make Offer." This approach to pricing was adopted in consideration of the current market conditions and high value of these particular lamps. I am sure that knowledgeable collectors will know the value of the high-end examples and, if interested, will make a fair and reasonable offer. Please visit our Club's webpage for details on this collection and other fairy lamps being offered for sale.

CALL FOR UNDOCUMENTED FAIRY LAMPS

As you may know, our Club has been fortunate to have published over 400 undocumented fairy lamps. The collection of images and descriptions is available on our website and in hardcopy with 3-ring binders. Each issue includes at least eight new images to add to your library of undocumented fairy lamps. This collection would be impossible without the support of our members.

I still have a reserve of undocumented images to publish, but I am publishing them at a much faster rate than they are coming in. It is only a matter of time before my supply of undocumented images is exhausted. Now is the time for you to help.

Please survey your collections and send me your images and a brief description of your undocumented fairy lamps. Thanks in advance for your support.

FROM OUR MEMBERS**VICTRYLITE CANDLE COMPANY** by Jim

The Victrylite Candle Company is a little known candle company that is better known for its candles than for its candle holders or candle lamps.

Our first encounter with "Victrylite" was illustrated in U-62.

**U-62**

Cranberry flashed candle lamp comprised of Fostoria dome (as in R-744), pegged lamp cup em-

bossed "VICTRYLITE CANDLE CO. OSHKOSH, WIS." and unmarked thumb grip base. 8" h x 5" d.

Very little was known about this lamp and it was considered by some to be a marriage of a well documented Fostoria shade, an unknown pegged, spiral ribbed candle cup embossed Victrylite Candle Co., and an unknown handled candle holder. However, a lamp very similar to this showed up again in 2003.



This lamp, however, had a flashed red shade in the Fostoria design, matching spiral ribbed candle cup embossed Victrylite Candle Co., and a clear candle holder (minus the handle) similar to the one shown in U-62. Perhaps this is not a marriage as some suspected. But, the confusion remains regarding the seemingly apparent Fostoria shade on the Victrylite lamp cup.

A recent eBay auction consisted of the same flashed red shade, spiral ribbed lamp cup, and an unknown candle holder.



Since I had seen this lamp before, I was not too interested until I read the description. It read in part:

"...2-piece cranberry stained molded glass candle base and globe...the base with swirl is embossed "Victrylite Candle Co., Oshkosh, Wis." It comes in original box that says: Candle Peg Lamp, No. 253, Victrylite Candle Co., Oshkosh, Wis. The company founded in 1943 and sold to Lenox China in 1968."

The information that caught my attention was the identification of the candle lamp by model number, the year the company was founded, and the connection to Lenox China. With that bit of information, I wanted to know more.

In December 1968, Paragon Products Corp., a wax manufacturer, was acquired by Lenox. A Paragon subsidy, Victrylite Candle Company becoming Lenox Candles, Incorporated.¹ This information was also confirmed by the *Inventory of the Lenox, Incorporated Records, 1889-2005* compiled by David A. D'Onofrio, June 2008, shown below.

Lenox Candles Incorporated was a candle manufacturing plant located at 1402 Mount Vernon Street in Oshkosh, WI. It was in business from 1968 until 1984, when the parent company, Lenox Incorporated of New Jersey decided to relocate production to South Carolina. By 1986, the company was sold to Candle Corporation of America, which has since discontinued the Lenox product name.

Lenox Candles can date itself even before the Lenox takeover in 1968. The company was originally called Victrylite Candle Company, which dated from the early 1940's, and was a local privately held business until the Lenox takeover. The production facility was on Bay Shore Drive in Osh-

kosh, WI, and it was not until 1968 when Lenox purchased the company, that it moved to its location on Mount Vernon Street which was the old Waite Carpet plant. The new company, named Lenox Candles, Incorporated would remain at this location until the closing in 1984.

Throughout the 1970's, Lenox Candles were world known for quality and beauty, and occupied top sales spots for candles. The shapes, scents and colors, were among the most varied of any candle manufacturer. It was during this time that a second plant opened in Oshkosh, although owned by Lenox, this plant produced soap and candles under the Carolina name. This factory also moved south in late 1983, and the Carolina name was also purchased by the Candle Corporation of America in the late 1980's. Unlike the Lenox name however, Carolina brand candles continue to be marketed.

By the early 1980's, sales began to fall, and Lenox had a hard time competing with candle companies from the Orient, as paraffin prices were so much cheaper in China and Japan, although most will say that Asian paraffin is an inferior product. Lenox also realized that it was operating two virtually identical plants in one city, and made the decision to close one of them, that being Carolina Soap and Candle Makers. After that facility closed, Lenox made the decision to also close its main plant in Oshkosh, and relocate it to South Carolina. By the end of 1984, the company had moved production entirely out. However, the company decided to keep corporate offices in Oshkosh, and to this day Candle Corporation of America has offices in Oshkosh, at the old Bay Shore Drive location.²

This is an interesting history explaining how Victrylite was acquired by Lenox, but what about the period 1940's – 1968? For that we

¹ www.en.allexperts.com/e/1/le/lenox_candles.htm

² www2.scc.rutgers.edu/ead/manuscripts/lenox01f.html

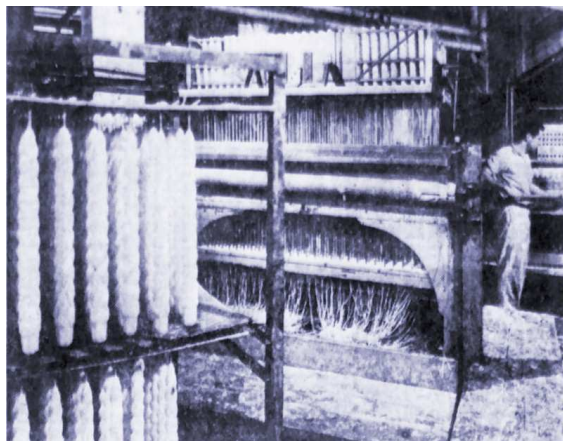
need to find out more about Victrylite's parent company, Paragon Products, Incorporated.

Paragon's initial business was the production of paraffin for the food packaging industry. During World War II, paraffin, the principal ingredient in candles, was in short supply. A priest suggested to Frank Turner, Paragon's founder and Chairman of the Board, that he do something about the war time shortage of vigil candles for religious use.

The company had plenty of raw petroleum products to produce paraffin for candles and a candle making operation was started in a small room at the Paragon plant.

A short time after the blitz of England (September 1940 through May 1941) the small candle making operation was forced into automation.

Because the British power generating operation was destroyed, the country needed large numbers of candles for home use at night. A substantial order for "Candles for Victory" was placed with Paragon.



It was a rush order which required the development of a machine to mass produce the candles. This war effort helped Paragon name its new candle making division "Victrylite Candle Company."³

³ *Milwaukee Sentinel*, November 9, 1970

Now you know how the Victrylite Candle Company came to be and how the name was derived.

Paragon continued making paraffin for the food packaging industry. They were pioneers in making a paper milk carton for the Dean Milk Company, Chicago – the first paper milk carton. Imagine that.

It is indeed amazing what can be learned from a few bits of information from an eBay auction. There remains, however, many unanswered questions about the glass (lamp cup and shade) shown in U-62.

Did Victrylite make the glass? Perhaps, since the lamp cup is embossed with their name. Or, did Fostoria make the glass for them, since the shade bears the striking resemblance to the well documented Fostoria design?⁴ The answer is out there. Can you find it?

DIAMOND CANDLE CO. REDUX by Jim

This article builds upon a previous article in the Club's Newsletter, FL- XXX1-2, May 2004 titled "Diamond Candle Company."

The previous article was an in-depth review of the variations of the basic design of their candle lamp and bits of information from the Thomas Register – a national directory of manufacturers and distributors. I would suggest you revisit the article if you need a refresher of these candle lamps. This article will only address newly discovered information related to the patented designs of these simple lamps.

The most common design consists of a spun brass cup and a simple shade of various designs and colors. The brass bases are typically embossed "DIAMOND CANDLE CO." in a circle around "BKLYN N.Y." The shades have been found with "DIAMOND

⁴ Patented by Fostoria Glass Company, January 25, 1910, Patent No. 40,462

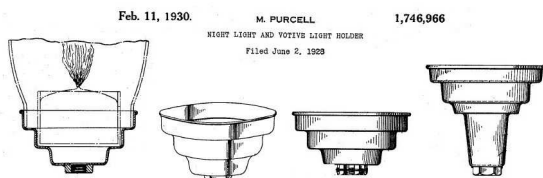
CANDLE COMPANY INCORPORATED. PAT. APPL'D. FOR" embossed around the lower edge of the shade. It was the words "PAT. APPL'D. FOR" that peaked my curiosity.



With only minimal effort, I was able to locate two patents held by the Diamond Candle Company. They are US Patent No. 1,741,337 issued December 31, 1929 for a Night Light and Votive Light Holder to Mark Purcell, assignor to the Diamond Candle Company. The second patent, US Patent No. 1,746,966 was issued less than six weeks later on February 11, 1930 with the same title, patentee, and assignor. You might expect me to address patents chronological order, however, the first patent is a little more interesting so I will save it to last.

US Patent No. 1,746,966

This patent was related to the spun brass lamp cup and other related metal fixtures and applications.



The stair-stepped design of the lamp cup is readily apparent with one section being used to support the shade, one section for the candle cup, and the lowest section being used for various attachment fittings. It is apparent

that the original patented design for the lamp cup was not as a "stand-alone" but was intended to be attached to a separate pedestal or bracket. However, to cover all options, the patent description includes the following caveat:

"While I have shown and described the preferred embodiment of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein disclosed as changes and modifications may be made within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims."

One of the designs accommodates the use of a taper candle instead a squatty candle.

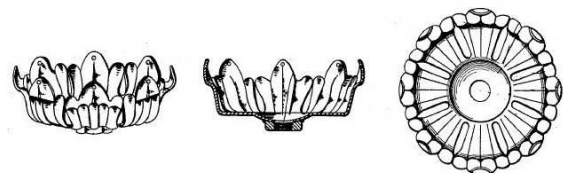
While not apparent in the patent drawings, the provisions for air are described as:

"A plurality of apertures are formed in the shelf for providing air into the chimney which may rest upon the support shelf."



In other words, it has holes in the bottom to allow for air.

Also included in the patent drawing is another more ornate fitting.



This device is described as:

"A modified form of bracket is illustrated which is highly ornamental. It consists of a

base having integral fancy prongs for presenting a light support shelf and a glass chimney support shelf."

I do not recall ever seeing one of these shade holders. However, we have seen the ornamental design of the prongs.



In the previous article, several unusual metal bases were illustrated with the following question:

"Were they all made for the Diamond Candle Company or are they just cheap rip-offs?"

I would contend that the design of the prongs shown in the patent is the same, or very similar to, the design on the foot of two of these metal bases. They even have the same number of prongs (8) as illustrated in the patent drawing. Does this provide conclusive evidence that they were indeed made by the Diamond Candle Company? Perhaps not; but, in my opinion it provides pretty convincing circumstantial evidence that at least two of the bases were produced (or commissioned) by the Diamond Candle Co.

US Patent No. 1,741,337

If you recall, this patent was issued about six weeks prior to the brass lamp cup. This patent took me completely by surprise.

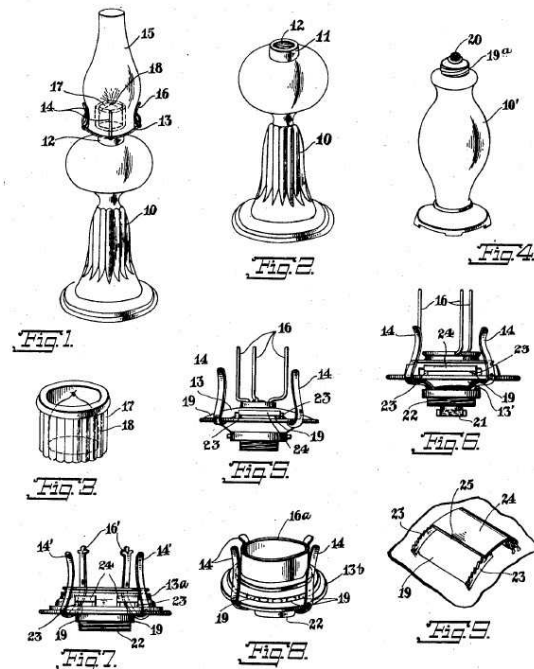
Dec. 31, 1929.

M. PURCELL

1,741,337

NIGHT LIGHT AND VOTIVE LIGHT HOLDERS

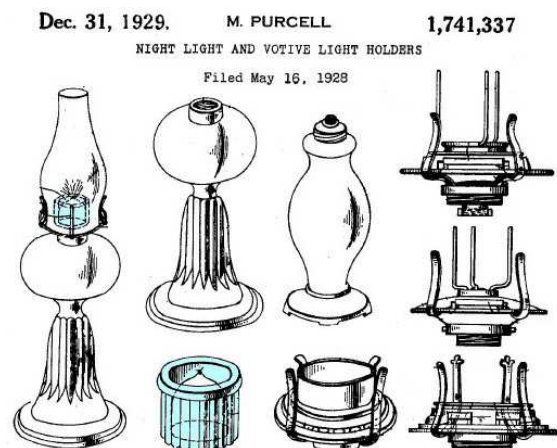
Filed May 16, 1928



At first glance, I did not think this patent had anything to do with the Diamond Candle Co. candle lamp. It appeared to deal with oil lamps and burners. I was, however, mistaken. It had a great deal to do with the Diamond Candle Co. candle lamp.



The patent deals strictly with this Diamond candle cup and how it is used in an oil lamp. Most of us have seen these simple candle cups and probably paid little attention to their purpose. Of course, they held a candle and were used in the candle lamp, but I doubt that anyone suspected they were originally intended to be used in an oil lamp.



In this simplified and colorized version of the patent drawing, you can see how the candle cup was to be used. The details of the burners simply illustrate the "adapters" that are to be used to support the candle cup.

The flange shown of the top edge of the candle cup had a distinct purpose – it was to provide a support to the different devices used with the oil lamp burner. This is a clever idea but probably not very profitable.

The detailed description of the patent dealt with the different types of fittings for the burner and not so much the glass candle cup. In summary, the patent is described as:

"A device comprising a base stand, a bracket attached to the top thereof, outer prongs mounted on the bracket, inner prongs also mounted on the bracket, a container (candle cup) with light means, supported by the inner prongs, and an air passage tube supported by the outer prongs, and the said bracket being formed with an air passage apertures for entering air into the tube and a means for varying the size of the said air passage apertures."

Now, that should be perfectly clear to everyone!

Once again, we are reminded that even the simplest of devices often have a complex and sometimes interesting purpose. Such is

the case for one of the original purposes of the Diamond candle cup.

Sometimes I wonder if little bits of information gleaned from patents are of interest to anyone but me. If I am the only one interested in this seemingly mundane trivia, my apologies for boring you. However, a lack of interest from others will not stop me from "exploring" for new found information. Perhaps my persistence will encourage others to do the same.

SAMUEL CLARKE – A FAMILY AFFAIR

by Jim

As a preface to the following article, it is important to remember that the information being presented is based upon ancestral family research provided to me by a second party. For those who have done genealogy, you will undoubtedly understand that family lineage can often be confusing and historical data can sometimes be conflicting even if well documented. That said, the following is what I understand to be the Clarke family genealogy from the information provided to me. It may be refined and/or corrected over time.

For many years I have been interested in Samuel Clarke – the man. We know a great deal about his legacy but very little about who he was. That is about to change dramatically!

On October 15, 2009 a new Fairy Lamp Forum⁵ member, Gina, posted the following comment in the "Introduce Yourself" section of the forum:

"My partner and I have just started collecting Clarke's fairy lamps after discovering through family history that he is a direct descendant of Samuel Clarke."

Could it be that we have finally made contact with Samuel's family? I sure hope so

⁵ www.fairylampforum.com

but I was skeptical. It could just be a case of mistaken identity. With that in mind, a test was in order. I sent the following inquiry:

"Would you happen to know what relation George Clarke was to Samuel?"

That should be a simple question easily answered by anyone who did ancestral research on the family. The reply was pretty convincing:

"John Clarke a farmer from Tong in Shropshire⁶. He had several sons in a town called Aldridge in Staffordshire. The two relevant ones are George Miller Clarke born 1813 and Samuel Clarke born 1821. George married Susannah Nicholls from Wolverhampton. According to the English 1841 census, he was living at 55 Albany Street, London and was trading as a tallow chandler. Samuel was living with him at the time. In John's will of 1838 the business was left to the family. George bought the others out for £1200. I do not know how Samuel obtained the business but they had designed the safer slower burning candle."

This is really good information, but I was still not convinced. I replied with the following question that only a family member would know. Or, someone who reads our newsletter.⁷

"Would you have any documentation that indicates Samuel's middle name?"

With that simple question, a flood of information came forth. I was convinced that we have finally made contact with a descendant of Samuel Clarke! The descendent was Gina's friend, Adrian Clarke, great-great-great grandson of John Clarke, father of the first Samuel Clarke.

⁶ Tong is a village in Shropshire in England. It is near Junction 3 of the M54 motorway (A41) near Albrighton.

⁷ FL-XLII-5 *Samuel Clarke – What is in a Name?*

Adrian provided the following connection to the Clarke family:

Samuel's daughter, Patti Birdsey Clarke, was unmarried and had my grandfather Frederick Clarke in St. Pancras Hospital (the workhouse) in 1898 at the age of 46. He was adopted in the 1901 census to a family called Henwood.

My father was born to Frederick Clarke and Florence Hudson in Willesden London in 1919. I was born in 1944 in Derby.

My father knew nothing of the family history until Gina and I discovered it. Unfortunately he died earlier this year.

There is, however, much more to this story.

Gina provided three generations of the Clarke ancestry, beginning with John and Susannah Clarke.

John Clarke was born around 1781 in Tong Shropshire. On March 27, 1806 John married Susannah Miller in Bushbury Staffs. Susannah was born 1785 in Bushbury Staffordshire, England. John's profession was listed in the census as a Grocer and Tallow Chandler.⁸ Apparently, John was the genesis of what was to become Clarke's Pyramid and Fairy Light Company. The exact date for the founding of the company, however, remains a mystery. Upon his death John willed his business to his family.

During the period 1809-1821 John and Susannah had eight children – five sons and three daughters. Among them were George Miller Clarke and Samuel Clarke. George was the fifth child, born 1813, and Samuel was the youngest of the eight, born in 1821. All eight children were born in Aldridge, Staffordshire, approximately 125 miles NW of London.

⁸ A person who makes or sells Tallow candles. Tallow is rendered from beef or mutton fat.

George and Samuel Clarke were Brothers

George and Samuel are well known among fairy lamp collectors since they are responsible for two important British patents.

In 1844, George Miller Clarke applied to the British Patent Office in London for a patent on a certain "improvement in night lights." This patent, however, had nothing to do with fairy lamps as we know them, but with improvements to the candle itself. George was 31 at the time that the patent was registered.

On September 29, 1857, Samuel Clarke received British Patent No. 2505. This patent was the first Clarke patent which made reference to a dome-shaped glass chimney on a handled tray. This hand lamp was later to be used on the Clarke food warmer. Samuel was 36 at the time. The patent reads:

A.D. 1857, September 29. – No 2505

CLARKE, Samuel. – Improvements in apparatus for burning "night lights and mortars." A tray with raised sides and a handle is made of such size as to conveniently admit into the middle of it a small dish containing water. A night light encased in paper or other material is placed in the dish. The sides serve as a gallery for a glass chimney which is cylindrical and "made with a comparatively small hole at the domed top." In the sides "and within the glass" are numerous small air holes.

If the night light is made without a cover, the dish is dispensed with, and a glass for the reception of the night light is placed in the middle of the tray.



This patent describes what I consider to be the beginning of Clarke's fairy lamps – nearly three decades into the future.

Samuel Clarke's family

Samuel Clarke married Martha Birdsey on September 26, 1848 in St. Pancreas. Martha was born February 20, 1828 also in St. Pancreas, London and died in 1900 in Hampstead at the age of 72. Martha was the daughter of William Birdsey and Martha Pistell. Samuel died in 1905, also in Hampstead, at the age of 84.

During the period 1851-1869 Samuel and Martha had eight children – five sons and three daughters. Among them were Samuel Birdsey Clarke and Henry Clarke. Samuel Birdsey was the fourth child, born February 23, 1857. Henry was the sixth child born a year later in 1858. All eight children were born in St. Pancreas, London.

Do the names Samuel Birdsey Clarke and Henry Clarke sound familiar? They should as both brothers received US Patent Number U.S. Patent 896275 on August 18, 1908. This is the last US Patent issued to Clarke that was related to his line of fairy lamps.

Samuel Birdsey Clarke was NOT Samuel Clarke

In a previous article⁹ I made a logical but incorrect assumption. I assumed that "Birdsey" was Samuel Clarke's middle name. That assumption was only partially correct. Little did I know that Samuel Clarke and Samuel Birdsey Clarke were father and son.

Samuel Birdsey Clarke and Henry Clarke were brothers. They jointly registered US Patent Number 896275 which was a rather unique candle lamp. Their father, Samuel Clarke, died three years earlier in 1905 at the age of 84.

⁹ FL-XLII-5 Samuel B. Clarke – What is in a name?

It would seem logical that Samuel Birdsey Clarke and Henry Clarke would continue their father's work after his passing. However, the family's interest in the Pyramid and Fairy Light Company would be sold to the Price's Candle Co. in 1910.

Samuel Birdsey Clarke's Cousin – Something to consider.

Samuel Birdsey Clarke had a cousin nearly the same age. He was the son of John Clarke's first son Thomas Miller Clarke, brother to Samuel Clarke.

Thomas Miller Clarke was born about 1809 in Aldridge. He married Hannah (unknown last name). She was born in 1816 also in Aldridge.

During the period 1844–1858 Thomas and Hannah had five children, four sons and one daughter, all born in Aldridge. Their last child, a son, was born in 1858. His name was Samuel Clarke.

Samuel Clarke, son of Thomas Miller Clarke, is not the same Samuel Clarke who received British Patent No. 2505 in 1857. He was not born until 1858. He is also not Samuel Birdsey Clarke. Samuel Birdsey Clarke was the son of Samuel and Martha and was born in 1857. So now, we just have to figure out which Samuel Clarke, the son of John Clarke, or the son of Thomas Miller Clarke were responsible for the decorative fairy lamps produced during the period 1885-1910.

By now, I am sure that many are as confused as I am. Unfortunately, things are going to get even more confusing. To help keep some order, I will refer to John's son as the "elder Samuel" (born 1821) and Thomas' son and the "younger Samuel" (born 1858). They were separated 31 years in age.

There were eight US Patents issued during the period 1884-1908. Seven were issued to Samuel Clarke and one was issued to Samuel

Birdsey Clarke. Since we know that Samuel Birdsey Clarke and Samuel Clarke were different people,¹⁰ that will reduce the US patent period for Samuel Clarke to 1884-1889, approximately five years. Samuel would have been 63-68 years old during that period.

Looking at the period of Samuel Clarke's most prolific advertisements for decorative fairy lamps we find that most occurred during the period 1887-1898, approximately eleven years. This period could be extended slightly if you include the Cricklite advertisements of 1898-1899.

Combining these two periods, 1884-1889 and 1887-1899, the time span is approximately 15 years. The elder Samuel would have been 63-78 years old during that period. The younger Samuel would have been 24-39 years old.

While the possibility exists that the younger Samuel¹¹ was involved in the development of the decorative fairy lamps, I believe it is very unlikely. Instead, I believe that the son of the elder Samuel, Samuel Birdsey Clarke, was instrumental in the development of the decorative fairy lamps and worked along side his father, Samuel. After all, it was Samuel Birdsey Clarke and Henry Clarke (brothers) who received the 1908 US patent for a new design of fairy lamp after their father's passing in 1905.

So, the next time someone asks you for information about Samuel Clarke, you need to ask, "Which one?"

I and many other fairy lamp collectors shall be forever grateful to Gina and Adrian for providing so much valuable information of their ancestry. I can not wait to see what information they uncover next. Could family photos, company records or gravestones be waiting to be discovered?

¹⁰ Samuel Birdsey Clarke (b. 1857) was son to Samuel Clarke (b. 1821)

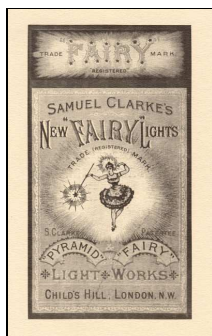
¹¹ Son of Thomas Miller and Hannah Clarke

CLASSIFIED ADS

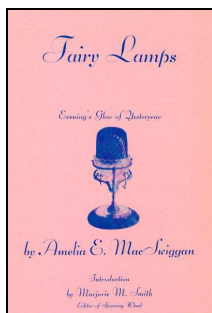
REFERENCE MATERIALS OR SALE



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).

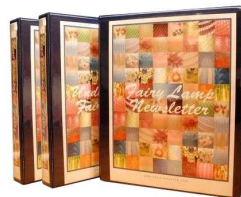


Samuel Clarke's New Fairy Lights, catalog reprint by T. Robert Anthony. This is a rare reprint of Clarke's original fairy lamp and Cricklite 1887/88 and 1898 catalogs. The condition is new and unused. \$40 (shipping to US included).



Fairy Lamps - Evenings Glow of Yester-

year by Amelia E. MacSwiggan. This early reference, while not as well illustrated as others, is filled with detailed information about fairy lamps and the companies that produced them. The condition is good but used. \$35 \$25 (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 three three-ring binders with a colorful cover insert. Each Newsletter volume includes a complete index of articles and numbered tabs. \$120

Pricing, including shipping to US, for individual volumes are:

Volume I	Issues 1 – 25	\$40
Volume II	Issues 26 – 50	\$50
Volume III	Issues 51 - Current	\$30



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).



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 12-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

REFERENCE GUIDELINES

This newsletter makes extensive use of *FAIRY LAMPS - Elegance in Candle Lighting*, by Bob and 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 and 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.

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.

Thanks

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