



Fairy Lamp Club

ISSUE LV

NEWSLETTER

MAY 2010

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CLUB NEWS

FAIRY LAMP FORUM NEWS

The Fairy Lamp Forum¹ has reached a significant milestone — over 100 registered members! That alone is a significant number; however, we are also quickly approaching 1000 postings! A few other interesting statistics include:

- Most users on-line at one time10
- Number of unique topics300
- Most views per topic545

¹ www.fairylampforum.com

- Most replies per topic35
- Highest posts per month45

Needless to say, I am pleased with the participation. I am also pleased that so many seem to find the Forum informative (as indicated by the number of views), but sadly, have chosen not to participate in the discussion (as indicated by the number of replies per topic).

If you have not joined or visited the Forum, you are missing a good opportunity to learn and to share your knowledge and experiences with others.

The Forum continues to be a good place to share information about fairy lamps. The discussions related to e-Bay auctions and what appears to be a rash of "cottage industry" decorations of Webb Burmese has been especially enlightening. If you are a collector or an investor of decorated Webb Burmese, you really need to review these new "discoveries."

I know that a few members have experienced some degree of frustration with their registrations. I think the frustration stems from requiring each member to "activate" their membership after they register. They can not log on until the activation process is complete and the opportunity to activate your account expires in a few days. Once the activation step has expired, you are stuck.² ☹

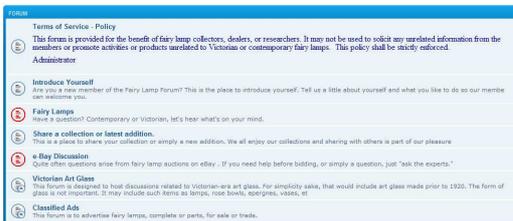
There are good reasons for this extra step, but they are not worth the frustrations of our

² Please don't hesitate to drop me a note if you happen to be "stuck." I can help you.

members. With that in mind, I have eliminated that step in the process. Now, member accounts are automatically activated when the new member registers. This improved process, however, does not come without some "issues."

In the past month, I have had to remove two members who were soliciting information or promoting products unrelated to fairy lamps. I suspect many of our members never saw these messages because I monitor the Forum very closely and remove these postings very quickly. In addition, I was forced to clearly expand on the "Terms of Service – Policy"³ on the home page. Hopefully, this amended policy will deter others from abusing their member privileges.

I want to encourage all our members to "Log On" when they visit the Forum. You can only see where the new postings are if you log in as a member. The unread postings are clearly marked in "red" for your convenience.



To make it easier on yourself, simply check the "Log me on automatically with each visit" box. That's what I do and I never miss a posting.



One of the most significant advantages of the Forum is that the postings are perma-

³ The "Terms of Service – Policy" is clearly stated on the Registration page, but does anyone actually "read" what they agree to? Probably not.

nently stored on the server, including all the images. This eliminates the need to store e-mail messages on your personal computer, not to mention the reduced volume of e-mail that is typical of many other on-line discussion groups. In addition, this is particularly useful if you want to contribute to an old thread or want to find specific information. There is a convenient search tool at the top of the home page just for that purpose.

And, another good reason to Log On to the Forum...no advertizing banners! I hate those things.

So, what are you waiting for? Now is the time to join your fellow collectors in some "fairy talk."

MEMBER DIRECTORY

In the previous issue of the newsletter I reported that I would no longer provide a Member Directory in alternating years. Instead, I would provide a copy to only those members who requested a copy. My primary concern was related to the labor and expense required to produce such a document. In addition, I was wondering if this directory had any real value to our members.

Considering that there have been no requests for the Member Directory, I will no longer produce the directory or make it available to our members.

Since I have decided to discontinue the Directory, I will no longer ask for permission to include member information in the directory on the membership application or the membership renewal form. Instead, I will use that space on the form for "Gift Memberships."

Many of our members were initially introduced to the Club through a gift membership from a current member. This is a great way to expand our membership and, perhaps most importantly, "give the gift that keeps on giving." The next time you renew your

membership, consider a gift membership to a family member, fellow collector, or even your favorite antique dealer. I have little doubt that they will thank you for your thoughtfulness.

FROM OUR MEMBERS

CLARKE'S FOOD WARMER AND PANNIKIN – PART III by Jim

Just when you thought you knew all there is to know about Clarke's Food Warmer, additional information shows up. For those of us who relish new information, this is good news. For others, prepare yourself for additional boring information related to this seemingly uninteresting and "ugly" device.

In Part II⁴ of this series I went to great lengths discussing aspects of the Clarke's Food Warmer. I thought it was interesting, but I doubt that many shared my enthusiasm. Well, here we go again.

A subsection of the previous article was titled "Variants to the Food Warmer." Included in the section were two variants that we had little information.



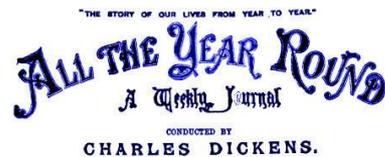
The variant shown on the left had never been seen before and, in addition to the un-

usual design, appeared to have a ring to support a pyramid-size fairy lamp.

The variant shown on the right was a documented "straight-legged" design, but the Pannikin has a metal band around the porcelain cup. What we did not know is: "Was the metal band original or added later?"

I am pleased to report that now we have additional information on both of these food warmer variants.

I am constantly on the hunt for information related to fairy lamps. Sometimes new information shows up when you least expect it. Such was the case recently when I was scanning through an 1889 issue of *All the Year Round – A Weekly Journal*, Volume 65.



This journal is a collection of short stories and other human interest articles. It is, for the most part, free of advertizing except for a few ads in the back of the publication. One of those ads certainly got my attention.

CLARKE'S IMPROVED PANNIKINS (Registered)
FOR USE WITH
CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMPS.

By this invention any liquid food can be poured out, or drunk, without acorn or grease passing through the spout, and prevents spilling when poured into a Feeding Bottle, so objectionable with all other Pannikins. These Pannikins will fit all the old "Pyramid" Nursery Lamps, and can be purchased separately. N.B.—Ask for CLARKE'S PANNIKIN, and see that his name and the registered number (Registered 91,341) is on the Pannikin, and trade mark "PYRAMID."
Clarke's Patent "PYRAMID" or "FAIRY-PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHTS are the only Lights suitable for these Lamps. No Paraffine or other dangerous material used in the manufacture of Clarke's Lights.



Complete with Registered Porcelain and Tin Pannikin, 2s. 6d. each.	Complete with Tin Pannikin only, 1s. 6d. each.
Extra Registered Porcelain Pannikins, No. 1 .. 9d. each.	Extra Porcelain Lids, No. 1 .. 3d. each.
" 2 .. 1s. "	" 2 .. 4d. "
" 3 .. 1s. 2d. "	" 3 .. 6d. "

THE 1888 "PYRAMID" NURSERY LAMP. 3s. 6d.

CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" & "FAIRY LIGHT" FOOD-WARMER COMPANY, LIMITED.
Works: Cricklewood, London, N.W. Show Room: 31, Ely Place, E.C.

⁴ FL-L-2, Clarke's Food Warmer & Pannikin – Part II, February 2009

There it was! The same unknown food warmer stand that was discussed in the previous article. This ad identifies the food warmer as

"THE 1888 'PYRAMID' NURSERY LAMP."

This ad also confirms that the ring is indeed designed to support a pyramid-size fairy lamp. While any standard pyramid-size lamp cup will likely fit, the illustration shows it with a lamp cup similar to R-45 and R-104.



It is similar because the swirled ribs on the lamp cup shown in the ad are to the left instead of the right. In addition, it is shown with a plain diamond-point shade instead of a shade that matches the lamp cup.

The second discovery came from the *Paris Universal Exposition of 1867 – Catalog of the British Section*. This is a very large document filled with over 300 illustrated pages of the latest in labor technologies. In fact, the theme of the exposition was "The History of Labour."

Before I get into the Clarke Food Warmer exhibit, let me give you some idea of the scale of this exposition.

- The exhibition area covered over 170 acres.
- The exhibition was open for 217 days.
- Forty-one countries participated in the exposition with over 52,000 exhibitors.

- There were between 11,000,000 and 15,000,000 visitors!

These are astounding statistics even by today's standards, let alone in 1867.

Among the hundreds of illustrations and articles in the catalog was one for the Clarke Pyramid Food Warmer. It is written in both English and French.

Group V. Class XLIV.] SAMUEL CLARKE. 133

SAMUEL CLARKE'S new Patent Pyramid Nursery Lamps and Food Warmers, with Porcelain Pannikins, having Spouts.

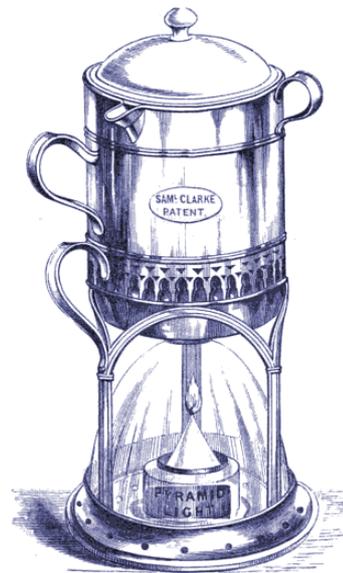
Nouvelles Lampes Pyramides pour Chambres d'Enfants et à Chauffer les Aliments, avec Vases de Porcelaine à bees, de SAMUEL CLARKE, brevettées.

No. 1 holds half-pint food, besides water; price 3s. 6d. each. No. 2 holds three-quarters pint food; price 5s. each. No. 3 holds one pint food; price 6s. Clarke's hot water lamps, price 2s. 6d. each. Clarke's pyramid light lamps, 9d. and 1s. each.

CAUTION.—The Patentee begs to state that he can warrant the Food Warmers to answer the purpose for which they are recommended ONLY when the Pyramid Night Lights (9 hours) are burned in them.

CLARKE'S pyramid night lights (9 hours) are increased in size, and give the most light, they are therefore best suited for nursery lamps: 8d. per box of 8 lights.

N.B.—All night lights not protected by a lamp are extremely dangerous, and should not be used. The pyramid night lights burn best when newly made, and should be kept in a cool dry place.



SAMUEL CLARKE, Pyramid Night Light Works, 110, Albany-street, London.

Le No. 1 contient une demi-pinte (29 centilitres) d'aliments en outre de l'eau; prix 3s. 6d. (4 fr. 35.) Le No. 2 contient trois quarts de pinte (42 centilitres) d'aliments; prix 5s. (6 fr. 25.) Le No. 3 contient une pinte (66 centilitres) d'aliments; prix 6s. (7 fr. 50.) Lampes à chauffer l'eau de Clarke, prix 2s. 6d. (3 fr. 10.) Lampes veilleuses pyramides de Clarke, 9d. et 1s. (90 les et 1 fr. 25.) chaque.

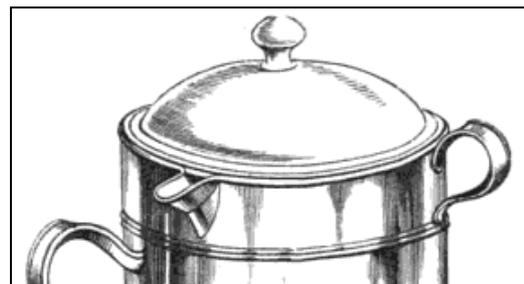
AVIS.—L'investeur, breveté, fait observer qu'il ne peut garantir l'usage satisfaisant de ses Lampes à chauffer les aliments qu'AUTANT qu'on y brûle ses Veilleuses Pyramides (durant 9 heures).

Les veilleuses pyramides de Clarke (durant 9 heures) ont leur dimension augmentée, et donnent le plus de lumière; ce sont donc celles qui conviennent le mieux pour lampes de chambres d'enfants; 8d. (80 cent.) la boîte de 8 veilleuses.

N.B.—Toutes veilleuses non-protégées par une lampe sont d'un usage extrêmement dangereux, et ne devraient point être employées.

Les veilleuses pyramides brûlent le mieux lorsqu'elles ont été récemment fabriquées, et doivent se conserver dans un endroit frais et sec.

At first glance the food warmer looks similar to the "straight-legged" designs we have seen before. It also confirms once again that the early designs did not use a handled brass lamp cup. It also shows something else – a metal band around the porcelain Pannikin.



How do we know it is a porcelain Pannikin? The article is titled "SAMUEL CLARKE'S NEW PATENT NURSERY LAMPS AND FOOD WARMERS, WITH PORCELAIN PANAKINS⁵, HAVING SPOUTS."

There are a couple of other interesting features in this article. First, the Pannikin lid has no advertizing. Perhaps this is simply artistic license or perhaps the labeling came later. Secondly, the address for the Clarke Pyramid Night Light Works is 110 Albany Street, London. This is an address you do not see very often. Since it is identified as "Night Light Works," could this be the location of the plant prior to moving to Cricklewood?

Perhaps this will be the end of what we know about Clarke's Food Warmer...but I wouldn't bet on it. ☺

THE STORY OF PRICE'S CANDLES – A BOOK REVIEW by Jim

In a previous article related to the Pyramid Light Works at Cricklewood,⁶ I made a couple references to the working conditions in a candle factory in the mid to late 1800's. At the time I could only speculate what it must have been like for the workers. To quote from the article:

"I know very little about the process of making tallow for candles. The rendering of animal fat, however, would seem to be an undesirable place to work or even to live near. To quote another author "...the tallow candle trade was perceived as a very low class activity, involving dead animals and unpleasant smells." It sounds like Child's Hill was the perfect setting to establish the Pyramid Light Works.

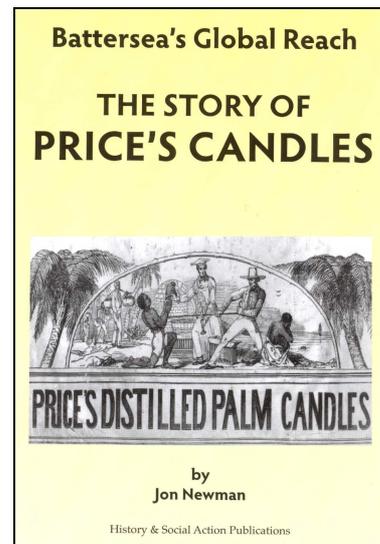
I had little doubt that the working conditions must have been difficult at best. That

⁵ The spelling "Panakin" is as it appeared in the catalog. It is incorrect.

⁶ FL-LIV-5, *A Visit to Child's Hill*

uncertainty, however, led me on a quest to learn more about the candle making process.

After a few futile attempts to find information on the making of tallow candles, I shifted my focus to learning more about the Price's Candle Company — the successor of Clarke's Pyramid Candle Works. That led me to the discovery of a relatively new publication — *The Story of Price's Candles* by Jon Newman.



After a few exchanges of e-mails, I had the book in my hands.

The book – better characterized as a "booklet" – contains 48 pages and has several early engravings of the factory and a few contemporary photos. The content includes chapters on:

- **The History of Artificial Light** – This chapter begins with a pre-historic appreciation of light through modern day production. While the pre-historic and modern periods have little interest to me, the chapter dealt with the process of making tallow candles and the rationale to advance to paraffin candles.
- **The Edward Price and Company** – This chapter focuses on the early days of candle making that led to the formation of the Price's Candle Company in 1847.

It is an interesting chronology of events for those who appreciate the history of the company.

- **Working Conditions** – Needless to say, this is the chapter I found most enlightening. While I was relatively confident that the working conditions in a candle making plant were less than desirable, I had not considered what is now obvious – child labor.

The lead paragraph of this chapter provides evidence of the importance of child labor to the company.

"For factory owners, child labor was logical and attractive: 'It was cheap, flexible, took up less room, and could carry out intricate tasks that adults could not do'. At Price's, candles and nightlights were turned out by the deft fingers of its child employees. Of the company's 1855 workforce of 2,300, 52% (1,200) of them were boys."



This mid-19th century advertisement that shows two children, each with a candle, seems to credit the contribution children made to the company.

The booklet goes on with chapters related to the discovery of oil, the development of paraffin, and the modern history of the company.

About the Author – Jon Newman

Jon Newman is an archivist, writer, and researcher. His interest in the history of candle making developed from working for Price's

helping the company to sort and catalogue its archives. He has a strong interest in London and particularly South London's history.

Jon works part-time at Lambeth Archives Department and has worked as an archive consultant for many other archives and museums.

In general, I found the book informative and would recommend it to those who have an interest in mid-19th century candle making. After all, without candles there would be no fairy lamps.⁷

How to order:

Email: seancreighton@btinternet.com

Website: www.seancreighton.com

Phone: 020 8640 2014

RAVE REVIEWS OF CLARKE'S FAIRY LAMPS by Jim

As some of you know, I collect advertisements of Clarke's fairy lamps, not as an investment, but as a source of invaluable information. I also maintain a file of vintage press reports that do not necessarily contain significant information, but reflect the uses of Clarke's fairy lamps and the reaction of the public to his products. I find that many of these articles make for interesting reading; perhaps you will also.

The following are a few recently discovered press reports of the time.⁸

Truth

February 25, 1886

So I must turn to another topic, and one that I know will please you. We were at a dinner party at the Veres' the other evening, and I do not think I have ever seen anything half so pretty as their table was. Up the centre ran

⁷ For additional information on the history of Price's Candle Company visit: www.prices-candles.co.uk/history/historydetail.asp

⁸ The following reports are reprinted exactly as they were published. No efforts were made to update the content to modern standards.

a long strip of pale terra-cotta velvet, edged with something that looked like yellow-green moss; but whether it was real or not I could not discover. Between the velvet and the covers were dotted at intervals the new "Fairy" lights, which are well named, for their effect is quite fairy-like. They are small lights, which are placed in the centre of a circular flower vase, and each is covered with a tinted glass shade, some opal, some pale rose, some the tenderest soft green. The flower circle was filled with moss and ferns, with just two or three pink and yellow tulip buds in each. The softness of the light gave an added beauty to the flowers and ferns, and, as the "Fairy" Lamps are quite low on the table, the effect was extremely becoming to the diners.

The next day I went to the agents for these lights and found that they are not at all expensive. They burn for ten hours, but can be extinguished, and at any time relighted without being trimmed. The absence of grease makes them preferable to candles, even if the effect were not so much more beautiful. When next you give a ball, you must commission me to send you down some for the supper tables, and a few of the pendants for the conservatories. Sentimental conversations will take on a deeper glow of feeling under such an illumination; and what otherwise might only be a simple, every-day flirtation, might result in a plain gold ring and St. George's. Madge.

Truth

March 4, 1886

I am anxious to tell you about the "Fairy" lights. I knew you would like the idea of them and would want to buy some at once. Well, dear, they are to be had at all the best West-end and City shops where glass and china are sold. The "Fairy" lights are now sold at the Stores at 25. 9d. I expect that if Lilla were to compare the prices of a great many more of her "store bargains" with the

changes made at the best shops, she would find out that she was paying heavily for the privilege of dealing at the Stores.

With flower-circles the "Fairy" lights cost rather more. Don't forget that they are Clarke's. Madge.

The Pottery Gazette

August 2, 1886

The Fêtes of the Botanical Society, Regent's Park. — Botany is not in the lines of glass and pottery, but this year's Fêtes at this popular Society's Gardens being especially remarkable for the illuminations; it becomes a duty and a pleasure on our part to notice it.

Perhaps, during this century, in Europe there has been nothing done in outdoor illuminations equal to these Fêtes, for in addition to the usual grand display of lamps, there were added 15,000 "Fairy" lamps by Mr. Samuel Clarke. The Royal party who attended this Fête signified their high appreciation of these pretty lamps.

These charming little lamps, and in such a variety, gave a character to the Fêtes as novel as it was new.

"The variegated colours, as well as the cut-glass varieties, were simply exquisite.

We especially noticed a cut-glass illuminated service for a dinner table in a well-arranged tent in the grounds, which attracted a crowd of visitors the whole evening. This, doubtless, will become the rage during the autumn and winter in the West-end.

We learn that Mr. Clarke has been awarded the gold medal of the society as well as a vote of thanks, for this novel introduction into the display of botany, which assists to display by artificial light what has hitherto been confined to daylight.

The "Fairy" lamp adds to the beautiful in flowers, and does not detract from the beautiful in the lamp. If this pretty invention does

not "paint the lily nor add a perfume to the violet," it certainly gives us an opportunity of observing nature in a form and at a time when she can be most appreciated.

Lovers of flowers are greatly indebted to Mr. Samuel Clarke for this useful invention, and we cordially congratulate him upon so successful a hit."

The World

April 21, 1886

There are new developments now in the modes of using the "Fairy" lights which will be sure to make them very popular this season. Chandeliers from five to eighty lights, in all kinds of pretty glass, are made now; and with these and wall-brackets it is possible to illuminate a large drawing room most successfully. The dome-shaped glasses look very well, some in mother-o'-pearl glass, some in satin glass, in cameo or in striped glass. One struck me as particularly pretty, made in a very soft pale-green colour. Of course, these coloured glasses, to a certain extent, obscure the light; and in a short time some shades of richly cut glass will be ready, which will quite double the light, instead of rendering it dimmer. For ball-rooms these lights are really perfection, as nothing can happen to them; no draught affects them in the least, no grease can fall, and the wind may come roughly through an open window without risk of any damage to dresses. They create no heat, the light is always steady, and has the curious advantage of increasing in brilliancy as it burns. Pretty little hanging lamps are made for conservatories or gardens suspended by a slender chain, so that they can be put right among the flowers; and also lamps with spikes, for illuminating flower-beds. — Flower o' the May."

London Figaro

April 13, 1886

I am not surprised that "Fairy" lamps and "Fairy" lights are the rage. If ever a man deserved well of hostesses who want to decorate the ball-rooms, their conservatories or their tables, in a fascinating manner, Mr. Samuel Clarke of Childs Hill is that individual. His invention of one of the happiest inventions of the century. No lady who has not adorned her house with "Fairy" lamps burning "Fairy" lights has any idea of the charming results of the most moderate expenditure at the Pyramid Works.

The Chemist and Druggist

March 12, 1887

Fairy Lamps — Since we noticed the introduction of the new system of lighting by Mr. Samuel Clarke, of Child's Hill, Fairy lamps have become so popular that a new industry may be said to have been created. So great has the demand been for the lamps that Mr. Clarke's orders to the glass manufacturers of Stourbridge have given considerable impetus to the glass-blowing industry there, which had reached rather a low ebb. Scarcely a week passes in which the inventor does not produce some new form of shade, stand, or pendant, so that he may keep pace with the growing demand, as well as the requirements of nesthetic taste. To judge of this we advise dealers to pay a visit to Mr. Clarke's new city showrooms, at 31 Ely Place, Holborn, E.C, and preferably the visit should be made on a Tuesday or Friday, between 10 and 4, when the large selection of lamps of varied colours are lighted up. Lately Mr. Clarke has given attention to combinations of wall mirrors with lamps. The newest style is the "Queen's Burmese" (another Jubilee offering), a combination of a trefoil mirror with one or more lamps of the graduated ruby tints which are the fashion in Burma. This combination is very effective in decoration, the graduated tint from flesh colour at the base to glowing

ruby at the apex — being exceedingly pretty. No touch which art can give seems to have been spared in order to give beauty to the more expensive lamps; so there is hand painting of English flowers, the beautiful gold work of the Japanese, and cameo cutting on glass having two differently coloured strata. Latterly cut crystal has received attention, and is now largely employed, colour being added to the arrangements by means of fresh or dried flowers, for which holders in harmony with any particular design are added. We observed some dining table centrepieces of various forms, combining mirrors, lamps, and flowers, which were remarkable examples of decorative art. A new adaptation of the lamp is intended to be suspended from picture-ropes, the lamps being arranged in various forms, such as a semicircle, a heart, pyramid, or any other form that may be desired. But, the forms, arrangements, and effects are so numerous that those who have the opportunity should not fail to pay a visit to the new showrooms.

Punch

July 17, 1886

Memorable in the Annals of The Royal Botanic Society. — Wednesday night, July 7th, on the occasion of the last Fête of this Season in the Botanical Gardens, was deliciously warm, and our enjoyment was not damped by a single drop, or by any number of drops, of rain. Fancy a Botanical Fête without a shower! Illuminations perfect. Great success. All sweetness and light.

Royal Botanic Society of London

June 30, 1886

Sir, — I have the pleasure to inform you that the Judges have awarded to you the Society's Special First-class Gold Medal for your "fairy" Garden Lamps.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, Mr. S. Clarke, Child's Hill, N.W.

(Signed) WM. SOWERBY, Secretary.

Royal Botanic Society of London

July 10, 1886

Sir, — By direction of the Council of the Royal Botanic Society of London, I have the pleasure to forward to you Copy of a Resolution passed at the Meeting held this day. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) WM. SOWERBY, Secretary.

"Resolved that the best thanks of the Society are due to and are hereby given to Mr. Samuel Clarke for his great and liberal assistance at the Evening Fêtes of July 7th, 1886, in placing many thousands of his "Fairy" Lamps at the disposal of the Society for the Illumination of the Grounds, Conservatories, etc."

FAIRY TALES

STRESSED OUT AND NO PLACE TO GO

by Jim

Several years ago one of our most experienced members informed me that she had broken one of her Taylor and Tunnicliff fairy lamp bases. The breakage did not occur as the result of an accident but by simply picking it up by the rim. The rim simply broke off in her hands. At the time, I was mystified how such a thing could possibly happen. Now, I think I understand.

Recently, I had the need to rearrange one of my cabinets. I was looking forward to the task as we all know the interior of your display cabinets require periodic cleaning. In my case, the last time I cleaned the cabinet was several years past.

I carefully removed each fairy lamp from the cabinet and placed it on the table in the order they were removed. I failed to notice anything unusual. Patsy, on the other hand, noticed what I had failed to see. She commented, "This base is cracked."

The Taylor and Tunnicliff base was Clarke Model Number 246 illustrated in *Fairy Lamps* by Ruf and Ruf as R-509.



Thinking it must be a common crack in the glazing, I picked it up. And, just like the member's previous experience, the rim of the base broke off in my hands. Needless to say, it was a heart-breaking experience.



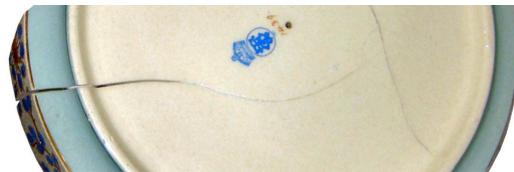
And, like before, I was mystified how such a thing could happen. Was the base always cracked? I didn't think so, but I checked my records to make sure.

As many of you do, I document all my fairy lamp purchases. The documentation records all the customary information, but also makes note of any damage. In this case none was noted. In fact, the documentation made note of a "perfect condition."

Recovering from my disappointment, I thought I will simply glue it back together and use it for display. Turning the base over I made another discovery. The base was in worse condition than I thought.



As you can see, the base has multiple cracks. They originate at the edge and spiral around center, presumably because the pottery is thicker at the center. But, I was still confident it could be glued back together.



Upon close inspection, however, I could see that one of the cracks was much wider at the edge than toward the center. This would suggest that even if I were to "break the base apart" in preparation to glue it back together, the pieces would not fit together properly. So, better to leave it alone than to waste my time making a poor repair. Perhaps the trash was the best place for this base. I could not, however, bring myself to throw it away. So, in storage it went.

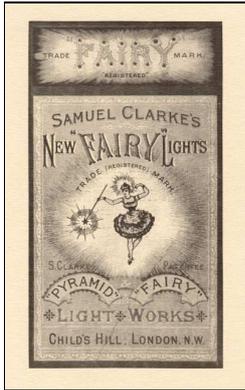
Some will certainly disagree, but I often look on the bright side of things. Could this be an "opportunity"?

I have often had the need to find a good source for repairs, especially pottery repairs. Perhaps this base will serve as a motivating

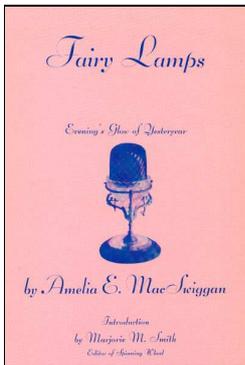
factor to find such a person. I have searched close to home but with no luck. Please let me know if you know of someone who might be able to repair this base.

CLASSIFIED ADS

REFERENCE MATERIALS OR SALE



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 Yesteryear 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



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).



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).

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.