

5/31/50

100 / 7-25-57 J. A. KENNEDY CO.

Up 1777 showed the files of the "Jeffersonville Daily
 Courier", it records to the start and building of the smelter
 plant of the Clark Smelting & Mining Company, a subsidiary of
 March 1, 1905 Contact and negotiation between Commercial
 July 13 & 14, 1905 Commercial Club and Clark Smelting & Mining Co
 August 16, 1905 Smelter is Assured, 1905 refer to contacts
 November 10, 1905 go to start on smelter from Joplin, Missouri.
 November 14, 1905 Work on smelter that the Commercial Club
 December 11, 1905 go to smelter and the smelter plant is assured
 December 15, 1905 " " " 4 1/2 months
 The record of December 10, 11 and December 11, 13, 1905
 January 19, 1906 Wall Blown Down on Bag Room
 February 13, 1906 Smelter in Operation by March 1st (Complete
 March 30, 1906 Smelter is to start next week April 27, 1906
 April 2, 1906 Oxide, General Reporters visited the plant
 March 24, 1906 Roasted Ore - On March 30, 1905, it is
 July 3, 1906 (WHO CAN Smelter men here (2 block) is next
 July 7, 1906 At the Smelter Running)
 November 10, 1906 Start Smelter Addition
 on the smelter may be opened as March 24, 1906.

On July 3, 7, 1905 it is ^{noted} mentioned that Messrs. W. L. Connelley, W. A. Bartle and W. L. Albright visited here on a northern trip of the new mailer. Plans to duplicate the first were abandoned and work was started November 10, 1905 on the second addition.

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OSARK SMELTING & MINING CO.

We have checked the files of the "Coffeyville Daily Journal", in regards to the start and building of the smelter plant of the Osark Smelting & Mining Company, a subsidiary of the Sherwin-Williams Company.

The issues of March 1, 13 and 14, 1905 refer to contacts and negotiations for bringing the plant from Joplin, Missouri, and on August 16, 1905, it is stated that the Commercial Club and the company had agreed and the smelter plant is assured for Coffeyville.

The issues of November 10, 14 and December 11, 15, 1905 refer to the start of building and that operations would probably start in 4-1/2 months. On January 19, 1906 it is mentioned that the brick walls of the bagroom had been blown down.

On February 13, 1906, Journal Reporters visited the plant and edited a story of observations. On March 30, 1906, it is mentioned that the oxide furnace is to start operations next Monday, which was April 2, 1906 and that roasted ore had been shipped out regularly for the past week, so that the starting date on the ore roaster may be assumed as March 24, 1906.

On April 27, 1906 it is mentioned that the smelter is to be doubled in size. On July 3, 7, 1906 it is mentioned that Messrs. W. E. Cottingham, G. A. Martin and W. E. Albright visited here on an inspection trip of the new smelter. Plans to duplicate the plant were endorsed and work was started November 10, 1906 on the smelter addition.

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PLANT 13, 1906

PLANT 13, 1906
PLANT 13, 1906

PLANT 13, 1906
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PLANT 13, 1906

NOVEMBER 10, 1905

PLANT 13, 1906
PLANT 13, 1906
PLANT 13, 1906

PLANT 13, 1906
PLANT 13, 1906

The dry weather this week has enabled the
smelter people to make a good start on the excavation
and foundation work. There are about 76 men
at work out there now with a pay roll of \$1000 per

week. The concrete foundations for the furnace blocks, city

are being laid and a hand car has been pressed into

service on a temporary switch built from the railroad track

to the furnace site to transport brick and other

material. Excavations are being made for the other

buildings. The plant, explaining about the machinery,

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FEBRUARY 13, 1906

**SMELTER IN OPERATION BY THE
FIRST OF MARCH**

**First Story of The Big Oxide
Work West of the City Buildings
and Machinery, Their Objects and
Purposes.**

**PROCESS OF THE ORE FROM MINE TO
PAINT BUCKET**

**The "Smelter," Popularly Called,
Is Not a Smelter, But the Largest
Oxide Works of the Great Sherwin-
Williams Paint Company.**

**EMPLOYS SIX HUNDRED MEN
WHEN FULLY COMPLETED**

**Ten Buildings About Completed and
Four Yet to Build - Run to August 1,
and then be Doubled in Size - Already
Million Dollar Plant -- Permanent
Institution and Will Push This City
to the Front.**

We were informed Sunday that the smelter plant west of the city was nearing completion and Monday afternoon two representatives of The Journal drove out to the site to try and gain some comprehensive idea of this great plant and its work. We were fortunate in finding A. Geddes, Superintendent of construction, at leisure, and he took us all over and through the various buildings of the plant, explaining about the machinery, equipment and process of making fine paint out of ore. Mr. Geddes has worked for the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company a number of years and has built some of their other smelters. He patiently answered a thousand questions and at the end of two very pleasant and profitable hours we left this city, this hive of industry and endeavor. This plant completed is a monument of triumph to the ingenuity and genius of man. It is a fascinating and absorbing quest to thus follow the raw ore fresh from the mines of Mexico through the shafts and the elevators over the miniature railway, through the first furnace, into the calcine sheds, through the big pipe line into the bag room, through the spiral conveyor into the packing room then into the barrels and out on the platform by the railroad switch for shipment to the company's paint mills.

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The expenditure of a million dollars is necessary before this ore can make the trip over the route that it took us two hours to cover yesterday afternoon. All the foundations for buildings and machinery are of concrete. Everything is of the heaviest and best material. This oxide plant is built to stay. It is to be a permanent institution of the city. The massive machinery, the shafts, the elevators, the great furnaces, with all the elaborate equipment and ingenious appliances, the pipe lines, big and little and spiral, the funnels and troughs and bins, all steel.

The smelter will be put in operation about the first of March. All the buildings and machinery and furnaces will be ready by that time except the packing room. That will be finished up last. The paint will likely be sent to Joplin for final process and packing for a few weeks.

There are now 250 men at work on the smelter plant. When in operation the plant will carry over 200 men on its pay roll. When enlarged it will carry 600 men next year. Besides the ten large buildings now finished or nearing completion, four smaller buildings will be erected at once to complete the works.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint Company has several smelters as follows:

- No. 1 - At Cleveland, Ohio
- No. 2 - Chicago
- No. 3 - Newark, New Jersey
- No. 4 - Montreal, Canada
- No. 5 - London, England
- No. 6 - Coffeyville, Kansas
- No. 7 - Joplin, Missouri

The Coffeyville Plant is the largest of the seven.

In addition to these plants the corporation has varnish and paint mills, wholesale houses, depots, warehouses and offices in many cities in this country and abroad. It also owns many zinc mines in Old and New Mexico.

The location of this great corporation's oxide works in Coffeyville was the master work of the Commercial Club. The plant is permanent, solid, growing. It alone will push the city forward for the next few years. It alone can make a small city. It gives us a prestige and a Sherwin-Williams plant will bring the city to the notice of other great manufacturers of other products.

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In the following story of the smelter we have endeavored to give our readers a brief outline of the work, omitting technicalities and intricate details of the science of paint making.

A treatise on this subject by a chemist or assayer would contain much more information, but we have tried to write for the interest of the general public and give an accurate and general idea of the smelter and what will be done at the plant.

STORY OF THE SMELTER

As you come on to the smelter tract of land from Eighth street, the first building on the site is the offices. This structure is a frame affair neatly finished up inside and out and contains four rooms; the larger main office room, Manager Gordon's private office, both well lighted by many large windows; and the toilet room and lavatory.

The building next to the offices and only a few feet away is the laboratory. This contains three rooms all of which are especially built and equipped for the work of the chemist and assayer. A miniature oven occupies one room, there is the chemist's large glass case set in the center of the second room and the weighing bench of the assayer, resting on concrete pillars which come up through the floor, in the third room. This bench is separate and distinct from the rest of the building, even though inside of it, for it has its own separate foundations.

- *****
- *Smelter Buildings and Time of Their Completion.*
- *Offices ready now.
- *Laboratory ready now.
- *Coal Crusher, ready next week.
- *Power house, ready this week.
- *Ore crusher and bins, ready this week.
- *McDougall furnace, ready this week.
- *Calaine sheds, ready now.
- *Furnace blocks, ready now.
- *Bag room, ready March 1.
- *Packing house, ready about March 15.
- *Four smaller buildings will be built next month.*
- *****

The office and laboratory buildings are completed and part of their equipment installed.

The next building to the north of the laboratory is the coal crusher. This is a tall building covered and sided with sheet iron. Coal is thrown from the cars on the track near by into a shaft which leads to the foot of the elevator on the ground floor. This coal is carried through the elevator

upstairs and into a powerful crusher where it is ground into dust and then carried by a narrow gauge railway straight west over to the furnaces, where it is used with the gas to make the hottest fire man, aided by nature, can devise.

We then walked northeast a few steps to the power house. This is a large and substantial brick building of three rooms. The boiler room is equipped with modern 250-horse power boilers set in a bed of concrete and cement. We noticed here that the Zimmerman gas burners were used under these new boilers. This burner is the patent of a Coffeyville man. The engine room which is large and well lighted is equipped with a 250 horse power Corliss engine. It was a significant fact in connection with expressed intention of the company to duplicate the plant, that a space is reserved beside this engine for another equal size and there is a double switch board only half of which is now in use. The third room is for the machine shop. In this room we found eleven electric motors ranging in size from 11 to 75 horse power. These are to be used to assist the main power house in furnishing power for the machinery in the various buildings. The power house will be ready for operation by Saturday of this week.

The building next to the power house is the ore crusher and back of it lie the great ore bins. Now begins the story of the transformation of the ore into paint. The ore crusher borders one of the railway switches that intersect the smelter city. This ore which is shipped here from the company's oxide mines in Old and New Mexico, is shoveled from the cars into the mouth of a shaft in front of the ore crusher and passes down this shaft into an elevator. It is carried up into a massive crusher where it is ground exceedingly fine and after being screened is deposited into the ore bins. The crusher and bins will be finished this week.

From these bins it is transported in cars by a little narrow gauge railroad for a hundred feet or so to the first furnace which is called the McDougall or beehive furnace. The ore is dumped into the mouth of a shaft and carried by elevator up to the top of the furnace building and into two large, circular steel ovens. These great cylinders contain four decks or stories

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and the ore revolves around and around and gradually descends from one story to the other until it is thoroughly roasted. This furnace building is a large structure, built entirely of brick and steel. On the east side of this building extends the beehive shaped furnace for a distance of 50 feet. This furnace connects the ovens with the big brick smokestack at the rear of the furnace building. This chimney is 110 feet high. The McDougall furnace will be finished this week.

The ore passes by means of a power tramway from the roasting bins to the calcine sheds adjoining the furnace building on the south. In these sheds the ore is sorted into brick compartments and assayed. The sheds are finished.

Thus classified the ore is transported by another narrow gauge railway over to the second furnace. This is the furnace proper of the plant and consists of sixteen furnace blocks set side by side. These blocks are built of cement and brick in the shape of an arch and lined with the best of fire brick. They rest on a concrete foundation. The ore upon entering these furnaces is subjected to so fierce a heat that all of it is burned, only the strong fumes remaining. These fumes are carried from the furnace blocks by a great pipe line to the bag room 100 feet west of the blocks. The pipe line, however, extends south from the furnace 150 feet and then turns back north to the bag room in the shape of a great horse shoe. This is for the purpose of allowing these fumes to cool a little before reaching the bag room. The furnace and pipe line will be completed this week.

The bag room is the most pretentious building on the grounds. It is built of brick and steel; is four stories high and 100x140 feet. Both the north and south walls of this building have blown down when near completion, there being no partitions or floors to support them, and the second wreck resulted in a tragedy as is well known. The brick work on the wrecked wall is again nearing completion and it is well braced by pilasters. The steel work which is to connect and brace these walls and arch the structure for a roof to be built over is well under way. A network of steel pillars and braces and arms and cross-braces spring up from the floor to the top of the

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building and spread out like the tentacles of an octopus in every direction, gripping at the brick walls. The brick work will be finished this week, the iron work next week, and the equipment and machinery installed the week after. This building would have been ready now but for the two accidents of the falling walls. The ore fumes are carried to this building by the pipe line and enter a network of pipes which gird the building many times. These pipes at intervals of a few feet depend down a large funnel and at the end of each of these funnels is fastened a muslin sack, larger than a 50-pound flour sack. The ore fumes pass into these sacks and instantly upon leaving the pipes crystallize into white flakes or powder.

THIS IS PAINT IN ITS BODY FORM.

This substance is then emptied into a spiral conveyor which by the same system that a bolt enters a tap, carries it by means of the large auger in this pipe over into the packing room a couple of hundred feet south of the bag room. This auger also crushes the flakes into powder.

The packing room is a frame building two stories high and covered and sided with sheet iron. It covers more ground even than the bag room. It is 140x240 feet. In the rear of the packing room upstairs is a large cooper shop where the barrels are made that this paint is shipped in. The paint is packed in these barrels by machinery and the barrels moved to the platform at the south end of the building and into the cars on tracks that border the platform and Coffeyville paint made by Shervin-Williams Co is shipped to the paint mills of this corporation where it is mixed with oil and shipped to the four corners of the earth.

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MARCH 30, 1906

WORK AT THE SMELTER

**Big Plant Will Be In Full
Blast Next Week**

**Machinery and Equipment Tested
and Worked Satisfactory - Our
Largest Industry.**

The smelter will be running in full blast within the next few days, according to a statement made by the general foreman for the smelter company. He stated that during the past week the power plant has been running and is tested thoroughly. Also that the ore crusher has been in steady operation for a week and that together with some of the other parts necessary for the preliminary work, have been tested and so far every part of the equipment and machinery that has been tested has worked very satisfactorily. The oxide furnace will be put to work Monday and given its test and it is thought that by the middle of next week everything will be running in full blast.

Roasted ore has been shipped out regularly for the past week. He did not state the number of men the plant would employ when running full time, but the pay roll will be a large weekly item and the benefit that Coffeyville will derive from its operation will be large.

This smelting plant has been built at a cost of several hundreds of thousands of dollars and is one of Coffeyville's largest industries.

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JULY 3, 1906

SMELTER MAY HERE

**DIRECTOR OF SHERWIN -
WILLIAMS PAINT CO**

**Endorse Plans to Build Duplicate
Oxide Smelter - Begin Work Sept 1
When Completed Plant to be Still
Further Enlarged.**

Messrs. W. E. Cottingham and George A. Martin of Cleveland, Ohio and W. B. Albright of New York City, directors in the mammoth concern known as the Sherwin-Williams Paint Co., spent Saturday and Sunday in Coffeyville. These gentlemen are on their way to inspect their mines in Mexico and stopped off here to inspect the company's new Oxide smelter.

At a meeting held Saturday afternoon with W. F. Gordon, manager of the smelter here and also a director in the company, the plans to build another smelter here in duplicate of the present plant were endorsed and it was decided that work should begin on the new plant not later than September 1 of this year.

As announced in The Journal some time ago it had been decided to build the smelter in duplicate and the plans were drawn up and material ordered. It was necessary however, to wait until the present smelter had been first tested and then inspected by these directors and the plans for the new smelter endorsed.

Messrs Cottingham, Albright and Martin were very much pleased with their Coffeyville smelter, which is the largest of the half dozen of their smelters in different parts of the country. They were also very much pleased with Coffeyville as a manufacturing point and have decided, after the new duplicate smelter is built to still further enlarge their plant here. They have also decided upon Coffeyville as the next point at which they will put in a big paint mill.

There seems to be no end to this smelter proposition and its benefits to Coffeyville. The Corporation behind it is one of the

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big concerns of the world and there is every indication that Coffeyville is to be made one of the important points in their chain of cities which form an industrial link half way around the world.

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NOVEMBER 10, 1906

A SMELTER ADDITION

Work was Begun Saturday

Breaking Ground.

New Manager is in Charge

**Material Ordered and Work Will
Be Pushed.
The Addition Will Be As Large
As Present Smelter**

Work was begun Saturday breaking ground for the addition to the oxide smelter west of this city. The new addition will be the same size of the original smelter plant excepting that the office building and power house of the present plant will continue to serve for the enlarged smelter.

The force of men employed at the smelter will be about doubled and it will require several hundred men on the construction work of the new smelter. Indeed, the proposition that now confronts the management is securing this labor.

H. J. Hain, the new manager of the smelter, will have charge of the construction of the new plant, and T. J. Love will be superintendent of construction. Mr. Hain came here a few weeks ago from Chicago, where he had charge of the large Sherwin-Williams plant at that place. He has been in the employ of the company for about fourteen years. He now has jurisdiction over the Coffeyville and Joplin plants and the mines of the company in Mexico.

For some months it has been expected that work would start on this new addition. October 1 was the first date set; then November 1, but the company was delayed by the failure to secure material. The machinery and steel have been ordered and promised on time. An order was placed Friday night with the Standard Brick Company for the brick. The work will be rushed to completion this winter.

The new addition to the plant will consist of a block of 16 furnaces, one crusher, seal crusher, McDougall furnace, ore sheds,

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on 11/11/67
The following are the items
which are being considered for
the 11/11/67. The items are
the 11/11/67. The items are

bins, bag room pipeline, etc.

Over 200 men will be employed in the enlarged plant.

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