

# The Hammer inside the Rock – The “London Hammer”

*There are many mysteries in this world. Naturally, people yearn and search for nice tight and straight answers to these mysteries. No one wants to feel small, insignificant or living within a world run amok. We want a safe and orderly world. We want a world where everything has a nice answer, and has a place within our world that we well understand and accept.*

*Alas, not everything is so orderly and clear. Some things are. But not everything.*

*There are things that appear to defy our understanding of reality, but they are only illusions. For instance, the Dorchester Pot Artifact seems to be a misidentified smoking lamp holder. There are other OOPART objects that also just misidentified hardware. It is not just objects that have been discovered. Some discoveries actually revise our understanding of history. For instance, there have been many visitors to the Americas before Columbus “discovered” it.*

*However, some artifacts are not so easy to explain away. I would like to take a moment to look at one such artifact, an “OOPART” artifact that seemingly has no place in our tight and ordered world. I would like to take a look at the so-called “London Hammer” artifact...*

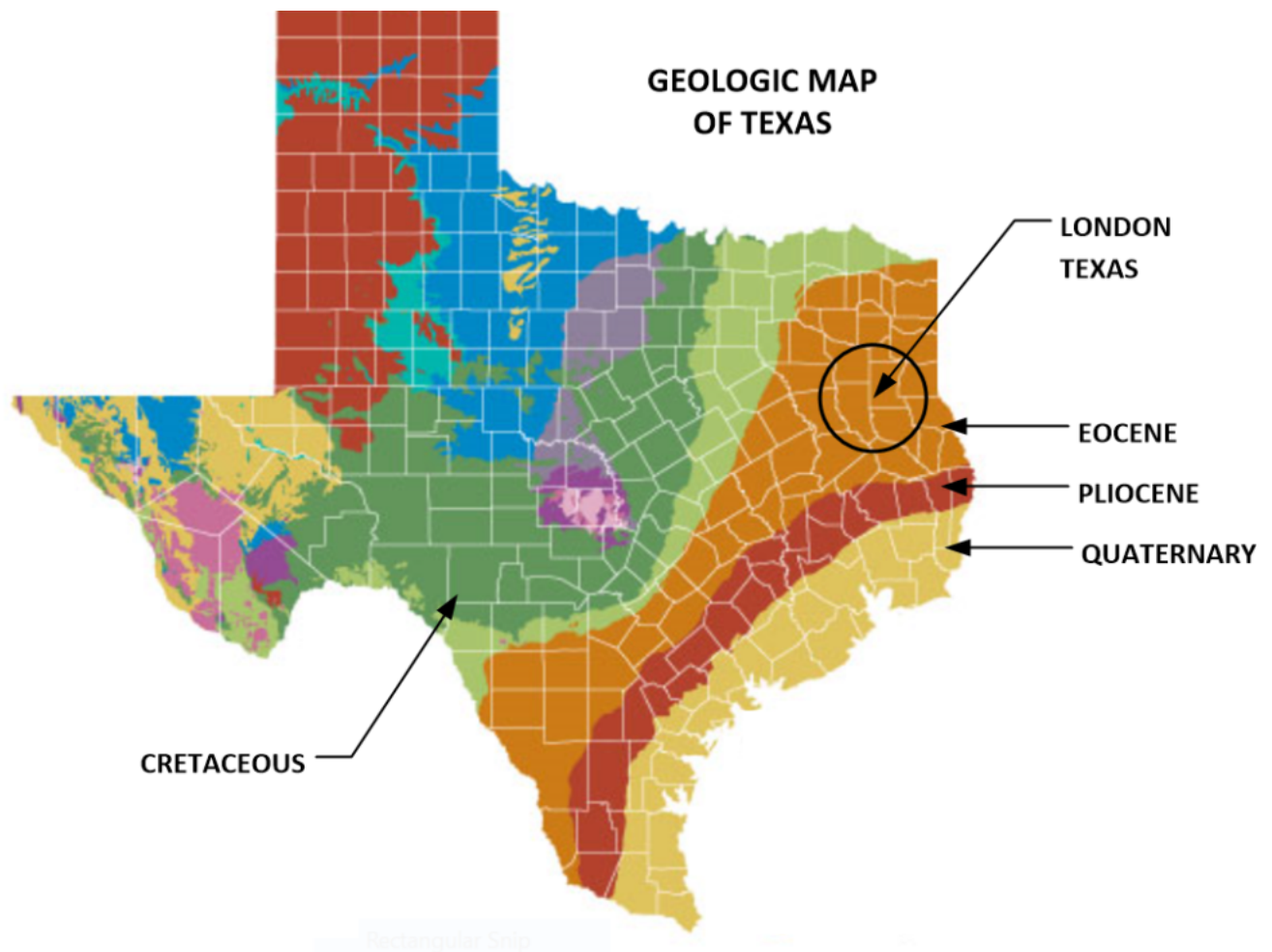
# A Hammer found inside a Stone

In June 1936 (or 1934 by some accounts), Max Hahn (1897-1989) and his wife Emma were hiking along Red Creek near London, Texas. They discovered a rock while they were walking. Rocks are not typically something that you would pick up. They are heavy. They are dirty. Moreover, if you like the rock, you would need to haul it back home, which would be a major exertion. Most people leave rocks alone. Especially big ones.

Except for geologists, and rock hounds, like my brother...

Anyways, the Hahns found this odd rock sitting loose on a rock ledge beside a waterfall. We can assume that any possible abutment in the area was compromised by the waterfall. The general area primarily consists of Eocene (33.9 to 56 million years old) rock. This differs from all other reports available. Other reports state much older dates for the rocks. (Which could possibly be true. There are areas of much older strata within the general area.)

According to the GIS database, London Texas sits in the middle of Eocene strata. You can see the geology of Texas using this viewer. Here is the location of London, Texas on a geologic map as provided by the Texas Almanac;



The geologic map of Texas showing the location of London, Texas relate to the prevalent geology in the region.

The Hahn's, noticing that this weathered rock had petrified wood protruding from it, went and collected the stone. Like anyone else, once they saw the wood protruding out of the rock, they proceeded to break the wood free of the rock. As such, they broke the stone open, exposing what was clearly a hammer head affixed to a wooden handle. Thus, the tale of the so-called "London Hammer" artifact was born.

## Battle Lines are Drawn

Well, we cannot have our nice ordered life thrown out of kilter, now can we? “Everyone knows” that a steel hammer cannot possibly be found within a rock. Most especially within a rock that is many tens of millions of years old. Thus, we have the OOPART presented; an object that is impossible to explain away using conventional explanations.



This is the (more or less) famous “London Hammer”. An OOPART that is claimed to resemble an ordinary mining hammer.

However, that doesn’t stop the Scientific Statists. They hurriedly hopped up upon their great white horses and began to beat the drums loudly. They shouted *“This is just an ordinary hammer. The age of the rock is incorrect. Everything else is nonsense.”* They went to great lengths to explain this object away. However, they tend to miss the obvious.

My definition of scientific statism;

*A concentration of a set scientific theory in the hands of a closed elite group of people. Often they have direct ties to a highly centralized government. To alter or change that theory to revise it to meet new discoveries or data often requires government derived politics and peer-group approvals.*

They failed to study the manufacturing process. In this particular case, to the statist investigators, a steel is “just” a steel. Wood is just a “typical ordinary” wood. A shape is just a shape. A hammer is “only” a hammer. There is nothing else that be derived through observation of composition, shape and shape.

They are wrong. There are many things that can be learned through study of this object. Most notably HOW the hammer HAD to be made tells us a great deal about the hammer itself.

Thus, this particular post...

There are metals, and there are steels and there are “high end” specialty grade materials. Utility steel is made using the most common and easiest processes. More durable and corrosion resistant steels require extensive processes. They take time, are expensive and difficult to manufacture. In fact, many of the specialty steels were just being invented at the time of the discovery of this artifact.

How it was made is important. Any hammer made out of metal would have been produced within a mold. The mold would have been used at a factory using the available technologies to make that particular composition of metal. Further, wood cannot be fossilized in less than one hundred years. (Maybe a few thousand years, yes. Not in a few decades.) Finally, radio carbon dating has limits that make dating this artifact impossible.

Ah, then we have the other extreme point of view.

In this opposing point of view, anything that does not fit the established

narrative must fit snugly inside THEIR narrative. So as a result you have people who believe in “The Great Flood”, “Biblical Historical Reality” and “Spacemen who came to Earth” using this artifact to justify their versions of reality.

I counter that the reality is somewhere between the never-changing very-organized world of the (government-sponsored) scientific statist and the out-of-the-mainstream alternative “fringe” theorists. I do not know what the truth is. Both could be correct, and both could be wrong. One could be correct while the other could be very wrong.

I counter that reality is not at all what we think it is. As such, this object can be used as a “sign post” to show us the way towards the true reality. (Whatever it may be.)

*"Always be suspicious of those who pretend to know it all, claim their way is the best way and are willing to force their way on the rest of us."*

*-Walter E. Williams*

## The Arguments

In almost every 00PART object, the process is always the same.

An object is discovered that does not fit the established narrative. Peo-

ple, often well-intentioned, but lacking in resources try to come up with answers and theories to try to explain the object. They announce their ideas to the public. The public responds with ridicule, and a handful of scientific statisticians work hard at denouncing the theories.

That is certainly the case with the London Hammer.

## What we know of the Surrounding Rock

The first place we need to look at is the rock strata where the artifact originated from. Unfortunately, there is confusion as to the age of the rock strata where the hammer was found. Here is a quote from a scientific statistic attacking the evolving theory related to the age of the rock found;

*"A report in Creation Ex Nihilo (Mackay, 1983) stated the hammer was "in limestone dated at 300 million years old" (which would make it Pennsylvanian).*

*A subsequent CEN article (Mackay, 1984) stated that the hammer was in "Ordovician rock, supposedly some 400 million years old" (although that age would make it Devonian, not Ordovician).*

*In yet another CEN report (Mackay, 1985) stated, "the rocks associated with the hammer are supposedly some 400-500 million years old" (which would include part of the lower Devonian, all of the Silurian, and most of the Ordovician Period).*

*Baugh and others (Wilson and Baugh, 1996) continued to claim the rock was in Ordovician or "Ordovecian [sic]" rock, even after researcher John Watson, according to Helfinstine and Roth (1994) pointed out that the rock outcrops at the Red Creek site were actually Lower Cretaceous (Hensell [sic] Sand Formation), to which they ascribed (incorrectly) an*

*orthodox age "near to 135 mybp."*

- Glen J. Kuban

Where is a good geologist around when you need him?

To me, this all looks more than just a little silly. It is like a man going to eat dinner at an expensive restaurant, and gets up screaming and throwing plates about and yelling at the waiter simply because his toothpick is broken. Ya, it is broken, and the point is what? In this case, yes, there are different dates. What does this prove, or show? Why, it only shows that the theories evolve over time.

That's a good thing, right?

Anyways, does it *really* matter? If you left the cake out in the rain, would it matter if it were out for one week or one year? Or, a decade? After a point of time, the relative value of the article no longer becomes an issue. A wet cake that is one year old as opposed to a wet cake that is ten years old has the same value. Which is... absolutely worthless.

Now, based on data from the GIS database, most of the strata around the London, Texas area are associated with the Eocene. This is a time period that is from 33 to 56 million years ago.

But, what does this mean?



Who's to say that the rock was formed just exactly where it was picked up, or that it travelled along the water and fell from the nearby water? Who's to say that some wandering native Indian didn't pick up the rock and carried all over Texas as a good luck charm, and dropped it when he encountered a rattlesnake? (Which would have been either a Caddo, Atakapan, or a Tonkawa Indian.) We just don't know.

Whenever you encounter an odd object, you need to study it just as it is found. That is not always possible. In the case of this artifact, it was removed from where it was found, broken open in place, and the parts of interest were returned home.

If we had studied the area of whence it was found we would be able to make a determination as to how this object became encased in stone. We could determine, for instance, how a fifty-year-old hammer (or so) could get encased inside of clay, and then come up with theories on how the clay turned into stone. We could see the geology of the strata that it was removed from. We could identify various aspects of the material that surrounds the object, instead of saying that it was found in a rock outside of London, Texas.



This photo shows the London Hammer with the part that was initially broken off when it was first discovered.

London Hammer Object. ([Image Source](#))

All we know is that the rock was nearly identical to the nearby strata. (If not absolutely identical.) As such, given its placement, it is *assumed* to have tumbled out of the strata at some point in time, and was picked up at a place not too far from whence it has been entombed. All of which is a pretty reasonable assumption. Don't you think?

## Age

For our purposes, let's simply keep with the standard narrative and state

that the regional rock was “old”. For Pete’s sake the hammerhead does look ancient, doesn’t it? It is not your typical rusty hammer sitting in the basement. (Hint; the way metal corrodes can tell us quite a bit. Just like how a dead body decays. Ever watch the television show “The Forensic Files”?)

The appearance hasn’t changed much since it was discovered. How a scientific statist can look at this object and say that is a normal contemporary hammer that is only a few decades old just boggles my mind.

Have they EVER been to a junk yard?



American junk yard showing components that have been exposed to the air for a few decades. The iron and the steel are obviously rusted. they are old,



but are NOT aged. (Image Source.)

While the London Hammer does appear “old”, it more accurately appears “ancient”. The photo of a junkyard above shows the rust and weathering effects of some fifty years exposed to the elements. In any and all events, the hammer appears much older than the fifty year old metal in the photo above.

Further, we can elaborate and say that the rock surrounding the hammerhead appears older than 500 years, and thus predates the production of any conventional mining hammer. Thus, unless someone can prove that native Indians used similar hammers, we can say that the object appears to be an OOPART were it to come from the surrounding strata.

It could be as old as 33 million years if we date to the youngest strata that are found in the area. Or, we could date to an age of 56 million years if we date to the oldest strata in the local area. We could, if we wanted to, point to older outcrops scattered all through Texas and lay claim to various other dates. (Which is what has often been done previously.)

The date from the start of the Eocene to the end consists of a pretty long time period. A lot can happen in 23 million years. Since it is impossible to provide an exact date for this object, I suggest that we date it to the local strata found nearby. (We can always revise later on.) I suggest a date of 44.5 +/- 11.5 million years before present if we measure to the local strata.

Ai Ya! That is a HUGE span of time.

In so doing, we can further state that it appears that the rock belonged to the strata nearby, but that it was not found in it. Therefore, there is the possibility that the object might be in some kind of rocky inclusion formed amongst older strata formations. That inclusion could be as young as 1936, the date the rock was discovered.

At this point in time we can say that the object can either be contemporaneous to 1936, or an OOPART ancient to  $44.5 \pm 11.5$  million years before present.

## What we can do is study the object

The object in question is a hammer.

As such, it has a metal head that is used to pound or hit an object using muscular force. It also has a handle that appears to be made out of some kind of wood. The handle is broken. We do not know its true length. The material in it is fossilized. The design and shape of the hammer can also tell us things about the purpose of the hammer and what it was used for. Within the little of what we do know about this object, we can study the knowns, and come to some conclusions about how the hammer was made, what its purpose was, and maybe why it was found where it was.

What we do know is that the formation that it is in is actually stone. It is not hard clay, cement or some kind of tough dirt. The stone has the shells of aquatic creatures on it. The area that the rock was found has similar strata that are dated to around 40 million years ago when the area was under the water.

We know that it was found in the 1930's in the Texas desert near a waterfall.

## Studies on the Metal Used

To verify that the hammerhead was actually made of metal, the investigators cut into one of the beveled sides with a file. The bright metal in the nick is still there, with no detectable corrosion. The unusual metallurgy of the hammerhead is 96% iron, 2.6% chlorine and .74% sulfur. This is not “typical” or “everyday” steel. This is a specialty metal alloy that requires a very comprehensive and exacting equipment to produce.

The hammerhead material is uncommon and unique.

This is an odd chemical composition. In fact, it is an extremely odd combination, as for one to create a hammerhead of this style; one would have to have an unusual understanding of metallurgy, and the advanced technologies to forge it.

Typically, iron is a very soft metal, and it is mixed with small quantities of carbon to make steel. Yet this alloy has no carbon in it at all! There are other alloys, of course. Yet none of these other alloys match the composition of this odd hammer.

Why it was alloyed with chlorine and sulfur remains a mystery. The most

common alloys with iron include the aforementioned carbon, silicon, manganese, chromium, nickel, copper, and magnesium. If one wanted to make a strong and durable hammerhead, one would certainly use one of the more common materials to alloy with it. The use of the chlorine as an alloy is a significant mystery as it is difficult to mix and work into a usable alloy because chlorine is a strong oxidizing agent.

People, this is not "rocket science".

If you are going to make a common utility object (such as a hammer), you would make it using utility grade materials. You would not make it out of rare alloys that require specialized and expensive facilities and materials. The material composition is very odd. As such it is either suggestive of a special purpose, or a society that considers this particular material composition to be used in common utility.

I find it hard to believe that a Texan or a Mexican would treat a chlorine infused iron as a utility grade material.

## Unusual Sulfur Content

Sulfur is always present in steel in small quantities. Typically a small percentage of sulfur in steel is inadvertently introduced through iron ore and fuel (coal and coke). This smelting process results in the creation of small quantities of sulfur. To remove the sulfur is a very tedious and difficult process. Therefore, it is typically left in just as is. Common alloy steels contain no more than 0.04 % Sulfur. Anything over 0.04% is considered excessive.

The percentage of sulfur in this hammer however is larger than an residual sulfur inclusion. Instead of 0.04% it is 0.74%. It is much, much higher.

When I make the statement that this sulfur percentage is rare, I mean that it is unheard of.

There are no commercially made steels, of any type, in any nation, that makes this composition with such a high concentration of sulfur. Here are some of the designations for high sulfur content in American steels; Free machining resulfurized carbon steels in the AISI/SAE 11xx series contain 0.08 % to 0.13 % Sulfur, but the AISI/SAE 12xx series carries up to 0.24 % to 0.33 % Sulfur (and 0.04 % 0.09 % P). Resulfurized stainless steels, such as types 303 and 416, contain up to 0.35 % Sulfur. And, that's about it folks.

Those stainless steels that are used all over the world have high sulfur content. However, this hammer has double that sulfur content. It is extraordinary.

## Intentional Metallurgy

This strongly suggests that the percentage of sulfur was increased intentionally. Many steels are intentionally resulfurized to allow for post casting machining. It allows for proper chip formation. Thus, the parts are easier to cut and shape on a lathe.



Resulphurization is normally performed in the steel teeming ladle. It is added under strict quality controls, and can be controlled relatively easily, though it tends to stink to high heaven. Typically, the sulfur is added as wires, blocks or sodium or in other forms.

The problem with steel with high sulfur content is that the sulphide inclusions lower weldability and corrosion resistance. The presence of sulfur may also lead to development of tear and cracks on reheating the steel. Once you add sulfur, your ability to weld decreases. So parts made out of high sulfur steels are intended to be standalone castings. They cannot be welded or have any other post casting process.

What the sulfur in the hammerhead tells us is that the head was cast and then machined. Because of the uniqueness of the material composition, it was used in a batch process. As such, the hammerheads were mass produced in a batch and machined to shape.

## The Presence of Chlorine

Another curious aspect of this hammerhead is the percentage of chlorine in it. The addition of chlorine is used to improve the “stainless” properties of corrosion less steel. Typically, one can expect around 12% of Chlorine to be present in a stainless steel. However, the chlorine levels in this metal object aren’t that at all. It is only 2.6%.

I have yet to find a standardized SAE or related standard that calls out such an odd percentage of chemicals in either an alloy of steel or an alloy of iron.

What the reader needs to understand is that in our reality everything is standardized. That plastic in your microwave is specified by standard and meets testing requirements by government approved testing labs (UL, ESL, NOM, and CSA for example.) Steels, aluminum, and all metals are made to exacting specifications and tested as such. Factories do not go “hog wild” and develop their own formulations “willy nilly”. They use handbooks and select the best alloy for the application in question. These handbooks, notes, and rules have been honed over the centuries since the Industrial Revolution. Every material formulation in use today has an identification number, a test specification, and manufacturing protocols.

While it is true that they might have been some early formulations developed before the standards were released and set in place, it is unlikely that they would do so using the materials in question. Chlorine is a very difficult material to work with. It requires very elaborate and specialized equipment. There would be very exacting specifications for this material were it to be commercially viable.

You ever look at the appliances in your home, the cellphone, and the electronics? Do you know what the ESL mark means, the FCC mark, and the UL mark means? They all mean that the design, systems, production, and material specifications are all safe and approved for use by the public. If this hammer-head was made during this last century, it would have been made to commonly available metal standards.

That means low carbon steel that was hot forged, possibly oil quenched, and heat treated. If it does not fit the known technology of the 1800's then it truly is an OOPART.

# Sanity Check

One way that we can prove that this hammer was contemporaneous to 1933 or earlier is to identify a local factory producing chlorine infused white iron. Then, from there, we could identify the mold shops that would turn the ingots into utility grade tools.

The closest is Texas Iron and Steel. But, they are a new factory, and they were established in 1990. At that, however, they do not work with any kinds of chlorine infused iron, as it is far too exotic a material to work with. To see what kinds of iron were produced or manufactured prior to 1933 that might be applicable to this hammer, we need to look deeper.

Now, during the American civil war there were many iron factories and steel mills in the South. They produced many types of carbon steels and decorative iron used in grillwork's, and such things as bathtubs. For instance, there was the Birmingham Iron and Steel Company. There was the Sloss Furnace Company, and The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company (TCI), from the Sequatchie Valley near Chattanooga, Tennessee. Others included The Woodward Iron Company, Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company, and The DeBardeleben Coal and Iron Company. They maintained the "cutting edge" iron and steel mill technology at that time.

To further investigate the potential of factories to make this type of specialized white iron, the reader is encouraged to go to the "Foundry Database" and point out which foundry had the ability to cast such a unique hammerhead prior to 1933 This is of course, as comprehensive list as you can get today. As such, however, it is not 100% complete.

Since the technologies used to make chlorine infused iron, are rather elabo-

rate, only the larger and more established mills would even have a "shot" at. With this in mind, the reader is encouraged to study the following mills. I have not been able to identify any one that had that ability. Maybe you could. Seriously, go for it.

A&N –

A&W Mfg. Co. – Chicago IL

Ahrens & Arnold – Wapakoneta OH

Abbott & Lawrence – Philadelphia PA

American Brass & Iron – Oakland CA

The Ace Co. – St. Louis MO

Adams –

The Adams Co. – Dubuque IA

Adams & Britt – Cincinnati OH

ADCASCO – Goshen IN

Advance –

Aga Stove Co. – Elizabeth NJ

A.G.P. – Columbus OH

A.H.W. & CO. – Pittsburgh PA

Alabama Pipe Company – Anniston AL

The Alb Co. – Bellville IL

Albert Mfg. Co. – Los Angeles CA

Albert & Zola Mfg. Co. – Los Angeles CA

AMICO –

A.M. Andersen & Co. – Chicago IL

Alfred Andresen & Co. – Minneapolis MN

Arcade Mfg. Co. – Freeport IL

Arcole Foundry – Buffalo

Arnold & Bacon – RI

A.S. & N.W. Co. – Philadelphia PA

Atlanta Stove Works – Atlanta GA

The Atlas-Ansonia Co. – New Haven CT

Attalla Fdy & Mch Co. – Attalla AL

Auger & Lord Chester – CT

Aunt Jemima Meal –

"Axford" – San Francisco CA

B&P –

Baccellieri Bros. Mfg. Co. – Philadelphia PA

L.S. Bacon –

A. Baldwin & Co. – New Orleans LA

C.W. Ball & Co. – Cincinnati. OH

Ball & Davis – Cincinnati. OH

Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc. – Louisville KY

E.T. Barnum Iron Works – Detroit MI

Barrows Savery & Co. –

Barstow Stove Co. – Providence RI

J.G. Baxter – Louisville KY

Baxter Kyle & Co. – Louisville KY

Baxter & Davis – Cincinnati OH

Baxter & Fisher – Louisville KY

B.E. & Co. –

E.L. Beale – Springfield OH

W.E. Beckmann B. & C. S. – St. Louis MO

Belknap Hardware And Mfg. Co. – Louisville KY

Joseph Bell & Co. – Wheeling WV

C.S. Bell Co. – Hillsboro OH

Joseph Bell & Co. – Wheeling WV

“Belmont” – Louisville KY

Albert Benchoff – Menard TX

“Best Made” – Chicago IL

Beveridge Mfg. Co. – Baltimore MD

Birdsboro Casting Co. – Birdsboro PA

Birmingham Stove & Range Co. – Birmingham AL

Blackhawk Product –

Blacklock Foundry – South Pittsburg TN

Blue Valley Fdry. Co. – Kansas City MO

Bluff City Stove Works – Memphis TN

S.H. Boardman – Boston MA

Bonnet, Duffy & Co. – Quincy IL

Boothmac –

Bowers & Snyder – Richmond VA

A. Bradley & Co. – Pittsburgh PA

Brendlinger & Co. – Boyertown PA

Bridge Beach & Co. – St. Louis MO

Bridgeford & Co. – Louisville KY

Brighton –

Brilliant –

Brinkmeyer & Co. – Evansville IN  
Britt & Folger – Cincinnati OH  
Brooklyn Broiler –  
Brown-Bowman – Troy NY  
Bennet, Sloan & Co. – New York NY  
Buck & Wright – St. Louis MO  
Francis Buckwalter & Co – Royersford PA  
Bussey Clexton & Co – Troy NY  
Bussey & McLeod – Troy NY  
Buxton Co. – Milwaukee WI

C. Mfg. Co. – Rocky Hill CT  
CA –  
Charles Cage – St. Louis MO  
Cahill Iron Works – Chattanooga TN  
Campbell Foundry Co. – Harrison NJ  
Cannonball Ware –  
Canton Cake Griddle Co. – Canton OH  
F.S. Carbon Co. – Buchanan MI  
Carlisle –  
Cast Iron Products Inc. – Richmond VA  
Central Oil & Gas Stove Co. – Gardner MA  
C.F. & M. Co. – Providence RI  
Job Chandler – New York NY  
Chattanooga Roofing And Foundry Co – Chattanooga TN  
Chemung Hollow Ware Works – Elmira NY  
Chicago Hardware Foundry Co. – North Chicago IL  
CLENO –  
Cleveland Stove Works – Cleveland TN  
Cline & Co. – Philadelphia PA  
Club –  
C. N. & CO. –  
Cochran, Hackett & Co. – Louisville KY  
Colbertson & Fisher Foundry – Wheeling WV  
The Columbus Hollow Ware Co. – Columbus OH  
Columbus Iron Works – Columbus GA  
Comstock & Co. – Quincy IL  
C.W. & C. – Conklin, Willis & Co. – Baltimore MD  
COOK N TOOLS – Tulsa OK

Corning & Goewey – Albany NY  
A.&J. Cox – Philadelphia PA  
Cox Foundry – Atlanta GA  
Cox, Whiteman & Cox – Philadelphia PA  
M.H. Crane & Co. – Urbana OH  
Wm. M. Crane Company – New York NY  
Crescent Foundry Co. – St. Louis MO  
W.P. Cresson – Philadelphia PA  
Cresson, Stuart & Peterson – Philadelphia PA  
S.J. Creswell – Philadelphia PA  
L.B. Crittendens –  
Cruso –  
Culbertson & Fisher Foundry – Wheeling WV

John P. Daleiden Co. – Chicago IL  
Dandy –  
Dangler –  
J. M. B. Davidson & Co. – Albany NY  
F.P. Davis & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
W.C. Davis & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
J.H. Day & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
Israel Derr – Hamburg PA  
Detroit Iron & Brass Mfg Co. – Detroit MI  
Detroit Stove Works – Detroit MI  
Dighton Furnace Co. – Taunton? MA  
Dixie Foundry Co. – Cleveland TN  
Dixie Mfg. & Sales Co. – Kansas City MO  
G. W. Dodsons –  
I. Droege & Co. – Covington KY  
Durawear –

Eagle – Hope AR  
Eagle Foundry – Greensboro NC  
Eagle Stove Works – Rome GA  
Early Fdy. Co. – Dickson PA  
Eclipse – St. Louis MO  
E.F. Co. –

Wm. Enders – St Louis MO

“ERIE” – Erie PA

The Estate Stove Co. –

Eureka Griddle –

Excelsior Mfg. Co. (G.F. Filley) – St. Louis MO

Excelsior Stove & Mfg. Co – Quincy IL

Excelsior Stove Works – Quincy IL

Fair, Day & DeKlyne – Knoxville TN

Falkirk –

Famous Stove Ware –

Fanner Mfg. Co. – Cleveland OH

Favorite Stove And Range Co. – Piqua OH

“THE FAVORITE” – Columbus OH

“FAVORITE COOK WARE” – Chicago IL

“FAVORITE PIQUA WARE” – Piqua OH

F B & Co –

“G. F. Filley” – St. Louis MO

R.R. Finch s Sons – New York NY

Fischer, Leaf & Co. – Louisville KY

B. Fisher. Star – Foundry – Wheeling WV

Fisher Bros. & Co. – Lewisville KY

Florence Machine Co. – Florence MA

Ford & Co. – Concord NH

Foster Stove Co. – Ironton OH

Foxell & Jones – Troy NY

Foxell, Jones & Millard – Troy NY

Foxell, Woodnorth & Jones – Troy NY

Francis, Buckwalter & Co. – Royersford PA

Freidag Mfg. Co. – Freeport IL

Frimaster The Kitchen King – Lansdale PA

F.S. Co. – Reading PA

Fuller, Warren & Co – Troy NY

A. J. Gallagher – Philadelphia PA

Garfield Cake Griddle Mfg Co. – Boston MA

Garland Ware – The Michigan Stove Co. – Detroit MI



Gasco –  
E.B. Gates –  
Gay Nineties Wafer Iron Company – Columbus GA  
Geddes & Marsh – Lewisburg PA  
General Housewares Corp. (GHC) – Sidney OH  
Gibson & Lee Mfg. Co. – Chattanooga TN  
Gibson Love Mfg. Co. – Chattanooga TN  
The Gladd Co. – Minneapolis MN  
G.T. Glascock & Son(s) – Greensboro NC  
J.A. Goewey (John A. Goewey) – Albany NY  
Gene Goff – Dallas TX  
Graff & Mugun – Pittsburgh PA  
M.N. Grasby – Lacrosse WI  
Gray & Dudley Co. –  
Greenwood Stove Co. – Cincinnati OH  
J. Greer & Co. –  
Greer & King – Dayton OH  
Griswold Mfg. Co. – Erie PA  
G & S Metal Products – Cleveland OH

H & Co. Limited – Pittsburgh PA  
William Hailes – Albany NY  
J. Hamilton & Co. – Wheeling VA  
Hamilton & Clark – Wheeling VA  
Hanks – Rome GA  
Harbster Bros. – Reading PA  
Harco –  
Hardwick Stove Co. – Cleveland TN  
Hare, Leaf & Co. – Louisville KY  
John B. Harker & Co. – Minneapolis MN  
The Harker Mfg. Co. – Columbus OH  
Chas. L. Hartmann –  
Hartue – Wiley Co. – Pittsburgh PA  
Harwi –  
Haslet, Flanagan & Co. – Philadelphia PA  
Haverty s –  
Frank W. Hay & Sons – Johnstown PA  
“Hearthstone” – Sidney OH  
Hemenway s –

HF Co. – Highland Foundry Co. – Boston MA  
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. – Chicago IL  
Higgins, Mccloud & Martin – Troy NY  
Highland Foundry Co. – Boston MA  
Hill Whitney Co. – Boston MA  
Hinckley & Rollins – Bangor ME  
Hollands Mfg. Co. – Erie PA  
Home Comfort – The Malleable Iron Range Co. – Beaver Dam WI  
The Home Griddle Mfg. Co. – Buffalo NY  
Hunger Mfg. Co. – Erie PA  
The Hunter Sifter Mfg. Co. – Cincinnati OH

I.A.S. & Co. – Philadelphia PA  
“Ideal” –  
Illinois Griddle Co. – Morris IL  
Indiana Stove Co. – IN  
Indianapolis Stove Co. – Indianapolis IN  
A. Ingraham & Co. – Troy NY  
“I.O.A.” –  
Iowa Griddle Co. – Sioux City IA  
Iron Age –  
Iron Craft – Freedom NH  
Ironwood Cookware – Otter Lake MI  
Irwin Mfg Co. – Louisville KY

Jagger, Treadwell & Perry – Albany NY  
E. A. Jeffrey – New York NY  
Jesup & Sterling – NY  
Sherman S. Jewett & Co. – Buffalo NY  
Jewett & Root –  
J J C & R –  
J.K. Jr. & Co. – Baltimore MD  
John C. Johnson Co. – Birmingham AL  
Jones –

The Keeley Stove Co. – Columbia PA  
Keen & Hagerty – Baltimore MD  
Kenton Brand – Kenton Harware Company – Kenton OH  
Kentucky Griddle Co. – Lexington KY  
Kentucky Stove Co. – Louisville KY  
J. Kern Jr. & Co. – Baltimore MD  
Keystone Food Chopper – Boyertown PA  
C. Kieffer – Lancaster PA  
King Stove & Range Co. – Sheffield AL  
Kingery Mfg. Co. – Cincinnati OH  
A. Klauer – Dubuque IA  
Klyne – Knoxville TN  
Knox Stove Works –  
Knoxville – B & I – Foundry – Knoxville TN  
S S Kresge Company –

Landers Frary and Clark – New Britain CT  
Langdon –  
Lanier & Driesbach – Cincinnati OH  
Lawler Machine & Foundry Co. – Birmingham AL  
Lee Hardware – Salina KS  
Lehigh Stove Co. – Lehighton PA  
Leibrandt & McDowell Stove Mfg. Co. –  
L H & F Co. – New York NY  
J.S. Lithgow – Louisville KY  
Lithgow Mfg Co – Louisville KY  
Littlestown Hdwe & Fdry Co Inc. – New York NY  
Lodge Mfg Co. – South Pittsburg TN  
The W.J. Loth Stove Co. – Waynesboro VA  
Lutton, Bradley & Co. – Cincinnati OH

MacDonald –  
Magee Furnace Co. – Boston MA  
Majestic Mfg. Co. – St. Louis MO  
Makomb –  
March, Sisler, & Co – Lawrenceville PA  
Marietta C. Co. – PA

Marion Stove Co.(or Works) – Marion IN  
Martin Stove & Range Co. – Florence AL  
The Master Bake Pot Co. – Bloomfield NJ  
Matthai, Ingram & Co. – Baltimore MD  
McClure Bean Soup –  
Medina –  
Menard Mfg. Co. – Menard IL  
M H & E Co. – Marietta PA  
A. G. Miller – Minneapolis MN  
M.J. Miller & Co. – Oneonta NY  
Mission Foundry & Stove Works – San Francisco CA  
Modern Fdy. & Mfg. Co. – Mascoutah IL  
W.W. Montague & Co. – San Francisco CA  
Montgomery Ward & Co. – Chicago IL  
Morgan M F G. Co. – Kalamazoo MI  
Mound City Foundry – St. Louis MO  
Mt. Penn Stove Works – Reading PA  
Mountain City Stove Co. – Chattanooga TN

NAC & Co. –  
Nashville Casting Co. Inc. – Nashville TN  
L.E. Nelson –  
N. Nelson – Lacrosse WI  
New England Butt Co. – Providence RI  
New Era –  
N & N Mfg Co – Bangor ME  
Cha s Noble & Co. – Philadelphia PA  
Nordic Ware – Minneapolis MN  
North, Chase & North – Philadelphia PA  
Norths, Harrison & Chase – Philadelphia PA  
Noyes & Hutton – Troy NY  
Noyes & Nutter Mfg. Co. – Bangor ME  
W.J. Noyes – Albany NY  
“NUYDEA” –  
N.Y. Holloware Co. – NY  
M.L. Nyberg & Co – Erie PA  
A.T. Nye & Son – Marietta OH

Oberman s Perfection –  
O Brien & O Brien – Chicago IL  
Ohio Stove Co. – Portsmouth OH  
Olde Ironsides –  
O.P.& Co. – Orr Painter & Co. – Reading PA  
J.F. Osborn & Bro. – Clarksburg WV  
Otter River Foundry – Otter River MA  
A. Overbagh – Hudson NY  
“Ozark” – St. Louis MO

Pagoma – Omaha NE  
Daniel E. Paris & Co. – Troy NY  
Parisian L & D M.F.G. & IN. O. –  
N. Patterson & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
Patterson & Co. – Gervais OR  
Patton Mfg. Co. – Columbus OH  
P&B Mfg Co. – Nashville TN  
H.S. Pease – Cincinnati OH  
J.S.&M. Peckham – Utica NY  
Peerless –  
Penn Mfg. Co. – Hulton PA  
Perfection Waffle Baker –  
Perin & Gaff Mfg. Co. – Cincinnati OH  
C.P. Peterson – Richmond IN  
G.H. Phillip s & Co. – Troy NY  
Phillips & Buttorff – Nashville TN  
Pitty Pat s Porch – Atlanta GA  
Plymouth Iron Foundry – Plymouth MA  
P&M Self Cooker – NY  
Pocasset Iron Works – NY  
Pomeroy, Peckover & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
Portland Stove Foundry Co. – Portland ME  
Portsmouth – Portsmouth OH  
PPP –  
PPS –  
Prairie Flower –  
Premium Hollow Ware – Richmond VA  
Preston – Lowell MA  
Primus –

Prizer-Painter Stove Works – Reading PA  
P.S.F. Co. – Portland ME  
P&W –  
Pyne Hacket & Co. – Louisville KY

Q.M. Broiler –

R & Co. – Marrietta PA  
Rainbow & Co. – Pittsburgh PA  
S.H. Ransom & Co. – Albany NY  
J.F. Rathbone & Co. – Albany NY  
Raymond & Campbell – Middletown PA  
R&E Mfg. Co. – New Britain CT  
J.M. Read – Boston MA  
W. Reed & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
Reid s –  
Renfrow Ware – Los Angeles CA  
W. Resor & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
“REV-O-NOC” – Chicago IL  
Rex Mfg. Co. –  
Richmond Stove Co. – Richmond VA  
Ripley Cake Griddle Co. – Ripley OH  
E. Ripley s – Troy NY  
Ritch & Pidge Mfg. Co. – Fultonville NY  
J. C. Roberts – Bedford PA  
W.F. Robertson & Co. – Beverly OH  
J.H. Roelker & Company – Evansville IN  
Roelker Blount & Co. – Evansville IN  
L.H. Rogan & Co. – Knoxville TN  
Rome Hollow Ware & Stove Mfg. Co. – Rome GA  
Rome Industries – Peoria IL  
Rome Stove Works –  
D. Root & Co. – Indianapolis IN  
Roper – Rockford IL  
Rosenbaum & Co. – Cincinnati OH  
Roys & Wilcox Co. – Astberlin CT  
RS Co –

S. Mfg. Co. – New York NY  
Sampson & Tisdale – New York NY  
J.A. Sandstrum – Portland OR  
D.E. Sanford Co. – Los Angeles CA  
Sanford & Clute – Schenectady NY  
San Francisco Stove Works – San Francisco CA  
Savery & Co. – Philadelphia PA  
B.M. Savery – New York NY  
Savery, Shaw & Co. – Albany NY  
J. Savery s Son & Co. – New York NY  
S.B. & Co. –  
Scandinavian Importing Co. – Boston MA  
SCF Co –  
Schofield s – Macon GA  
S.C.T. CO. –  
H. Seabury – Albany NY  
Selden & Griswold Mfg. Co. – Erie PA  
Shaeffer Griddle Co. – Canton OH  
Shantz & Keeley – Spring City PA  
Shapleigh Hardware Co. – St. Louis MO  
Shepard Hardware Co. – Buffalo NY  
Sheppard – Philadelphia PA  
Shinnick, Hatton & Co. – Zanesville OH  
Shinnick & Co. – Zanesville OH  
Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons – Zanesville OH  
Fred. L. Shoch – Philadelphia PA  
“Sidney” – Sidney OH  
Sidney Hollow Ware Co. – Sidney OH  
Sidney M f g. Co. – Sidney OH  
Silver & Co. –  
E.C. Simmons – Simmons Hardware Co. – St. Louis MO  
Jos Simpson – Columbus OH  
Skinner Safety Kettle Co. – Erie PA  
S M Co. – Pittsburgh PA  
Smith, Francis & Wells – Springville (Chester Co.) PA  
Smith & Seltzer – Philadelphia PA  
W.B. Smith s –  
So-Co-Op F dy Co. – Rome GA  
South Pittsburg Hollow Ware Works – South Pittsburg TN  
Southard, Robertson & Co. – New York NY  
Southard & Co. – New York NY

S.P. & Co. –  
S-P Co. –  
S & P Co. – Philadelphia PA  
D.R. Sperry & Co – Batavia IL  
E. Spoors – New York NY  
Springville Stove & Hollow Ware Works – Springville PA  
“S.R. & Co.” – Chicago IL  
S & T Co. –  
Standard –  
Standard Gas Equipment Corp. – New York NY  
Standard Mfg. Co. – Monongahelia PA  
Star Foundry – Wheeling VA  
E. C. Stearns & Co. – Syracuse NY  
Stewart –  
F. M. Still – NY  
Stove Co. – Scranton PA  
Stover Mfg. Co. – Freeport IL  
H. Strickland & Co –  
Butler N. Strong – Chatham CT  
Stuart Peterson & Co. – Philadelphia PA  
J.A. Studabaker Hardware – Bluffton IN  
Sullivan & Herdman – Zanesville OH  
Superior Cleveland – Cleveland OH  
Supreme Fdry-Mfg Co. – Belleville IL  
Susquehanna Iron Works – Middletown PA  
S.W. Co. – Philadelphia PA  
Sweeney’s –

J.A. Talbo – Cassopoli MI  
F L Tarbell Mfg Co – Chicago IL  
Taunton Iron Works – Taunton MA  
Tecumseh – Techmseh MI  
Tennessee Agricultural Works – Nashville TN  
Terstegge, Gohmann & Co. – New Albany IN  
Texaloy Foundry – Floresville TX  
Thomas, Roberts, Stevenson & Co. – Quakertown PA  
Thompson & Parkins – Philadelphia PA  
T.I.W. Co. –  
Tremen & Bros – Ithaca NY



Triumph –  
TRS & Co – Philadelphia PA  
Trumbore Hromsco –  
Tuthill & Avery – Easton MD

F.M. Van Etten – Chicago IL  
Victor –  
Vitantonio Mfg. Co. – Cleveland OH  
Vollrath Mfg. Co. – Sheboygan WI  
Vose & Co – Albany NY

Waffledog Corp. – Washington DC  
Wagner Mfg. Co. – Sidney OH  
Walker –  
Geo. W. Walker & Co. – Boston MA  
Wapak Hollow Ware Co. – Wapakoneta OH  
Montgomery Ward –  
Warnick & Leibrandt – Philadelphia PA  
N. Waterman – Boston MA  
W.B. Co. – Bangor ME  
House Of Webster – Rogers AR  
Weed & Cornwell – Savanna GA  
H. Wells & Bro. – Martinsferry OH  
Western Foundry – Leavenworth KS  
The Western Foundry Co. – Chicago IL  
Western Importing Co. – Minneapolis MN  
Western Stove Mfg. Co. – St. Louis MO  
Mrs. Wheelock s Wafer Irons – St. Paul MN  
Thomas White – Quincy IL  
Wilton –  
W.I.R.CO. – Wrought Iron Range Co. – St. Louis MO  
Witte Hardware Co. – St. Louis MO  
W.M.C. Co. – William M. Crane Company – New York NY  
Wolters & Bergerman – Pueblo CO  
Wood, Bishop & Co. – Bangor ME  
Wright & Bridgeford – Louisville KY  
Wrightsville Hardware Co. –

W. S. & Co. Arcole Iron Works –

#### Canadian Sources

Provinces: NB=New Brunswick, NS=Nova Scotia, ON=Ontario, QC=Quebec

Amherst Foundry Co. – Amherst NS

A. Belanger Limitee – Montmagny QC

“Bhouka Grill” – Granby QC

Clement & Co. – Toronto ON

Coral – Granby QC

Eaton’s Housewares –

Eatonia Housewares –

Enamel & Heating Products Limited – Sackville NB

Fawcett’s Stove Works – Sackville NB

Findlay – Carleton Place ON

General Steel Wares – Toronto ON

Javelin – Joliette QC

L’Islet – L’Islet QC

Lisser –

Mayfair Housewares –

McClary’s – London ON

Menard & Cie – Montreal QC

James Smart Mfg. Co. Limited – Brockville ON

Taylor Forbes – Guelph ON

If the London Hammer was contemporaneous as the statistis state, then one of the factories listed above would have a record of making it. They would have [1] a record and a [2] manufacturing procedure, as well [3] as the tooling to infuse chlorine into purified iron. This isn’t just paper records, boys and girls, this is hard equipment that you can walk up to and touch with your own hands. If the London Hammer is contemporaneous with 1933, then the equipment that made it would be available for all to see.

The reader must recognize that the hammers that you see in stores today, and the irons used during the American civil war are two completely different “animals”. They have decidedly different qualities. Not only in mate-

rial composition, but in grain form, shape and density.

*"All of the existing companies in Birmingham produced "pig iron," which was formed in molds laid out in a pattern resembling piglets nursing at the belly of a sow, hence the name. Pig iron has a very high carbon content and as a result is very brittle and difficult to work with and therefore has limited use in manufacturing. Steel is an alloy, or mixture, of iron and a small but crucial amount of carbon that (depending on the quality of the iron used) produces a highly workable metal that was more suitable for shaping into rails for the expanding railroad industry. Birmingham's local iron ore was high in phosphorus, which produced inferior steel."*

*-Encyclopedia of Alabama*

So, even if any of the mills were able to produce (by some miracle) chlorine infused white iron, the quality would be poor. There would be high percentages of carbon and phosphorous in the metals. Something that is not seen nor found in the London Hammer.

This tells us something significant. Any iron or steel produced prior to (say) 1900 would contain impurities. These impurities would be a "fingerprint" that could identify where the iron or material came from. The problem is that this London Hammer does NOT contain impurities, it has a fixed and homogenous composition.

It has no forensic "fingerprint"!

To really appreciate this discovery, one really needs to understand what iron and steel actually is, as well as to understand the difficulties in manufacturing the hammerhead that is found in the London Hammer. With that in mind, let's cover this subject briefly...

# Iron Alloys

Most utility tools in the world are made out of steel. Obviously there are variations in the types of steels. There are specialty materials that will prevent spark formation, and resist corrosion. Never the less, it is quite rare for a tool to be made out of a utility grade iron.

The alloy used in this hammer is known as “Alloyed Iron”. What is so darn confusing about the hammer is the material selection used. Why use such a hard alloy to manufacture, and one that has properties that don’t seem to fit the narrative of a simple “Mining hammer”? A mining tool made out of white iron instead of steel is unheard of. It really is!

*"Not only was iron cheaper and easier to get than bronze, it also made better tools. With an iron sword, you could slice as well as stabbing with the point. Iron armor was lighter and stronger than bronze. Iron knives and scissors were sharper than bronze ones and stayed sharp longer. Iron fish-hooks were stronger and lighter and sharper than bronze or bone hooks. Iron cooking pots weighed less, got hot faster, and held heat better than clay pots. Iron bars were stronger and could hold more weight. In India, by the 1000s AD architects were even making iron beams to hold up the roofs of big temples."*

-History of Iron

Let’s take a moment to investigate this alloy.

In general, the term “cast Iron “ is a generic term that is used to define any iron alloy that does not have the presence of carbon in it. The six types of “cast iron” are [1] gray iron, [2] ductile iron, [3] compacted graphite iron (CGI), [4] malleable iron, [5] white iron and [6] alloyed iron. The “London Hammer” has a hammerhead that is made out of “alloyed

iron”.

## Basics

The basic strength and hardness of all iron alloys is provided by the metallic structures containing a crystalline allotropic form of carbon. Which is what makes it really difficult to track from whence this material came from. Almost all irons have some graphite inside of it. The carbon graphite gives the iron the properties that we so know and love about steel.

By controlling the type of carbon, and how it is added, one can significantly improve and enhance the properties of the metal. It can range from those of soft, low-carbon steel (18 ksi/124 MPa) to those of hardened, high-carbon steel (230 ksi/1,586 MPa). Indeed, the modulus of elasticity varies with the class of iron, the shape of the cast part (sphericity) and volume fraction of carbon inside of it. All of which is a knowledge base that helped to greatly expand the steel industry in Pittsburgh and the Ohio valley.

Other minerals can be added to iron to add other properties as well...

*"Huge amounts of iron are used to make steel, an alloy of iron and carbon. Steel typically contains between 0.3% and 1.5% carbon, depending on the desired characteristics. The addition of other elements can give steel other useful properties. Small amounts of chromium improves durability and prevents rust (stainless steel); nickel increases durability and resistance to heat and acids; manganese increases strength and resistance to wear; molybdenum increases strength and resistance to heat; tungsten retains hardness at high temperatures; and vanadium increases strength and springiness. Steel is used to make paper*

*clips, skyscrapers and everything in between."*

-It's elemental (Iron)

Now all this excitement about the hammer not corroding is really "much a do about nothing". So what? It is precisely because of their relatively high silicon content, cast irons inherently resist oxidation and corrosion. Until you add carbon...then it starts to rust. So that is why Stainless Steels were such a big thing back in the day. It was a method by which carbon could be added to the steel, to make it hard, and a process put in place to reduce corrosion.

## Heat Treatment

Properties of the cast iron family can be adjusted over a wide range of various alloys and can be further enhanced by heat treatment. This heat treatment is done in different ways, though I am most familiar with oil quenching under pressure. You cart the iron in to a huge pressure cooker filled with oil. Clamp it down, and raise the temperature and pressure. Let it "cook" for a while and then control the cool-down process.

Here are the various types of commercially available irons. Note that they all utilize carbon in one way or the other. While we all like to call them "cast iron", the truth is that they are quite different from each other.

# Gray iron – Engine blocks

When you add graphite in the form of flakes to molten iron, you get “Grey Iron”. This iron has a microstructure with a very strong grey color to the microfractures. While you can’t see it using the naked eye, you can see it under a microscope. That is how it got its name.

The flake graphite (carbon) provides gray iron with some very desirable properties. For instance, there is the all important machinability, and significant hardness levels. It is the hardness that produces superior wear-resistant characteristics. This includes the ability to resist galling and excellent vibration damping.

This makes it ideally suited for machine bases and supports, engine cylinder blocks and brake components. This type of iron is often classified in accordance to its tensile strength. If you want to find out more, you can reference ASTM Standard A48 and Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Standard J431 .

# Ductile iron – Decorative, Castings & Pipes

Ductile iron is very useful for pipe fittings and decorative pieces. An unusual combination of properties is obtained in ductile iron because the carbon graphite occurs as spheroids rather than as flakes. The factory can produce different grades by controlling the matrix structure around the graphite. They can do this either as to how it is cast or by how it is heat

treated.

Five grades of ductile iron are classified by their tensile properties in ASTM Standard A536. SAE Standard J434c (for automotive castings and similar applications) identifies these five grades of ductile iron only by Brinell hardness.

Ductile iron has the ability to be used as-cast. That means that it is really easy to make simple cast parts and have them last for a long time. It might not be the toughest iron, but it is often good enough. It has a tensile strength comparable to many steel alloys and a modulus of elasticity between that of gray iron and steel. As its name implies, it has a high degree of ductility. It can be cast in a wide range of casting sizes and section thickness.

## Compacted Graphite Iron (CGI) – Modern Engines

In CGI, the carbon graphite locally occurs as interconnected blunt flakes. It is all about the shape and form of the carbon. The compacted graphite shape also is called quasi-flake, aggregated flake, semi-nodular and vermicular graphite. CGI is an alternative to both gray iron and light metals in heavily loaded applications. It combines much of the strength and stiffness of ductile iron with the thermal conductivity and castability of gray cast iron.

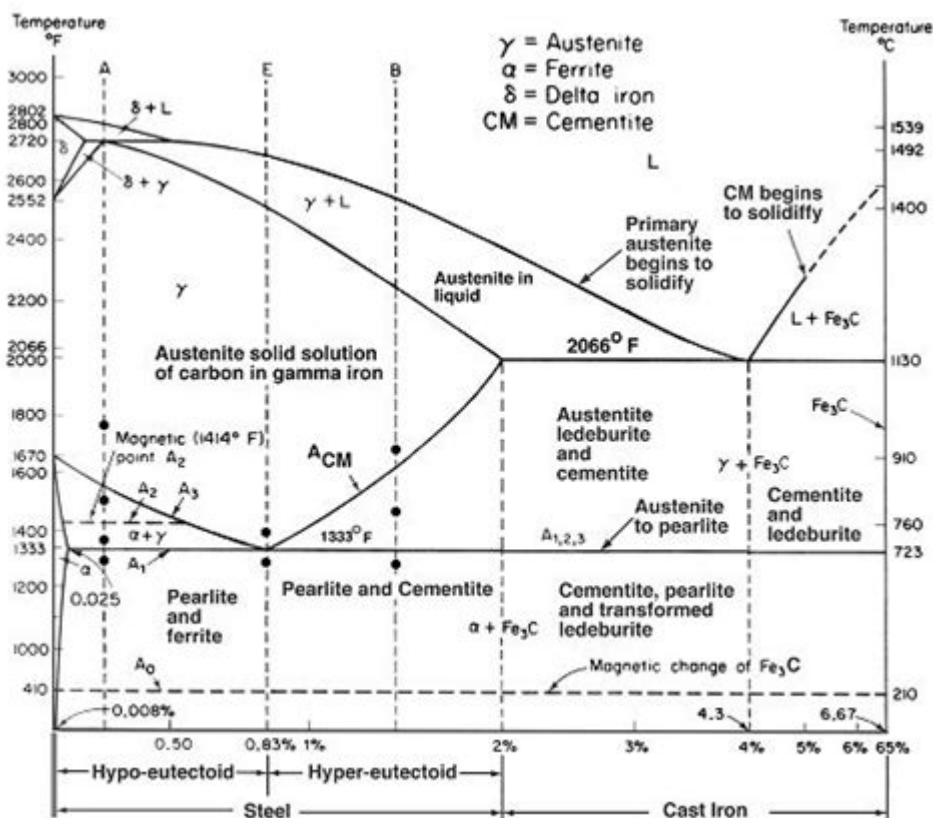
The microstructure definition of CGI is formally specified by ASTM Standard A842 as a cast iron containing a minimum of 80% of the graphite particles



in compacted form. The grades of CGI are 250, 300, 350, 400 and 450, based on their tensile strength. The lowest strength is ferritic, and the highest strength is pearlitic.

## White iron – Brakes, bearings

This is an iron without any carbon.



Phase diagram of iron and steel. This is a very great chart that shows (obviously) how the material changes when you add carbon to the molten iron. (Image Source.)

White iron is hard and essentially free of graphite. The metal solidifies with a compound called cementite, which is a phase that dominates the mi-

microstructure and properties of white iron. The carbides are in a matrix that may be pearlitic, ferritic, austenitic, martensitic or any combination thereof.

*"White cast irons are usually made by limiting the silicon content to a maximum of 1.3 percent, so that no graphite is present and all of the carbon exists as cementite ( $Fe_3C$ ). The name white refers to the bright appearance of the fracture..."*

- <https://www.britannica.com/technology/white-iron>

High-chromium white irons are used for elevated-temperature service. High-chromium white irons and nickel-chromium white irons (Ni-Hard) are used for abrasion-resistant service. Other alloyed irons are used for corrosion resistance or elevated-temperature service. This iron is unique in that it is the only member of the cast iron family in which carbon is present only as a carbide. The presence of different carbides, depending on the alloy content, makes white iron hard and abrasion-resistant but also very brittle.

## Malleable iron – Cast Iron Fittings, Brackets, Clamps

In malleable iron, the graphite occurs as irregularly shaped nodules called temper carbon because it is formed in the solid state during heat treatment. The iron is cast as a white iron of a suitable chemical composition to respond to the malleabilizing heat treatment. ASTM Specification A220 defines eight grades of pearlitic malleable iron with increasing strength and decreasing ductility. Specification A47 is for ferritic malleable iron, which has the lowest strength and highest ductility. Malleable

iron is ideal for thin-sectioned components that require ductility. Ferritic malleable iron is produced to a lower strength range than pearlitic malleable iron but with higher ductility. It is the most machinable of cast irons, and it can be die-strengthened or coined to bring key dimensions to close tolerance limits.

## Alloyed iron – The London Hammer

This classification includes gray irons, ductile irons and white irons that have more than 3% alloying elements (nickel, chromium, molybdenum, silicon or copper). Malleable irons are not heavily alloyed because many of the alloying elements *interfere* with the graphite-forming process that occurs during heat treatment.

These irons are classified as two types: corrosion-resistant and elevated-temperature service.

- Corrosion-resistant alloyed cast iron is used to produce parts for engineering applications that operate in an environment such as sea water, sour well oils, commercial organic and inorganic acids and alkalis.
- Elevated-temperature service alloyed iron resists formation and fracture under service loads, oxidation by the ambient atmosphere, growth and instability in structure up to 1,100F (600C). The ability to cast complex shapes and machine alloyed irons makes them an attractive material for the production of components in chemical processing plants, petroleum refining, food handling and marine service.

The only thing that would benefit a tool being corrosion-resistant is if it

were to be utilized in a marine or otherwise wet environment. Obvious, if the selection of the material was intentional, as it most certainly was, then the hammer was intended for use in areas where corrosion would be an issue. That implies that the hammer was designed for use in marine environments.

## Hammer Head Density

Density tests indicated that the casting was of exceptional quality. The density of the iron in a central, cross-sectional plane shows the interior metal to be very pure, with no bubbles. Obvious this object was cast from a mold and was done so in a facility of great metallurgical capacity. This must be the case as it is not easy adding chlorine gas to molten iron. Think about the problem. How would YOU add dangerous and corrosive chlorine gas to a cauldron of molten iron?

The people that made this hammerhead did so with many years of experience with this particular alloy. If this is a contemporaneous material in a contemporaneous hammerhead, then there would be other products, not necessarily hammerheads that would use this exact formulation of metal alloy. Are there?

I ask the reader to try to identify other examples of this particular alloy so that we can close out this matter.

# Processing & Fabrication Concerns

It is not just that the material composition is odd, well it is VERY odd, but that it needed very specialized equipment to fabricate the part. It's not that it was cast, but it had post machining processing as well. It is obvious that this part was not made in some crude backyard factory, or blacksmith shop. It was made in a well-equipped processing facility.



The London Hammer as found before the section was section was broken off. Handle showing the section of the rock that was broken off. ([Image Source](#))

The part needed to be cast. That was easy; sand casting has been around for a long, long time. The problem is that there is an unusual quantity of Chlorine involved.

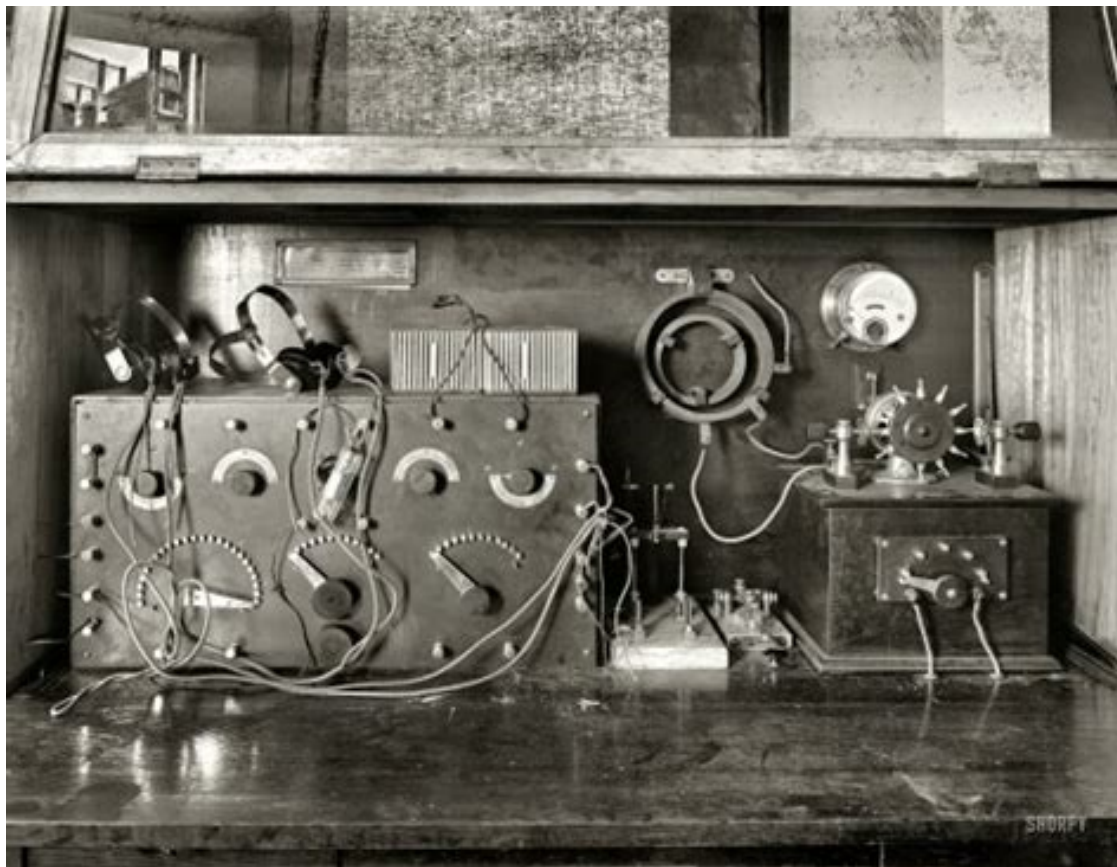
Chlorine is not an everyday material that you just add to the molten mate-

rial in the ladle. Chlorine is dangerous and very corrosive. Exposure to chlorine is irritating to the eyes, nose, throat, and mucous membranes. At high enough levels, exposure could cause serious injury or death. It is highly corrosive and reacts violently (think explosion) with petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, oil, solvents, and turpentine.

Chlorine can also react with carbon monoxide and other combustion products to make highly toxic and corrosive gases. You DO NOT smoke around chlorine, nor do you have any kind of smoke, soot or petroleum vapors near it.

Thus, any manufacturing process that adds chlorine to the steel must do so in a very safe and cautious manner. No leakages of the gas can be tolerated. There needs to be extensive quality controls, and the insertion of the deadly gas into the molten iron must be carefully conducted.

The reader is reminded that the "London Hammer" was found in the early 1930's.



When the London Hammer was discovered, the world was entering a period of great technology. Wireless was invented. People started to drive Model A automobiles, and ice-boxes were just starting to be replaced with huge refrigeration units. High Technology in the 1930's ([image Source](#))

Iron and steel factories in the 1930's were dark, dim and smoky places. Gas fumes were everywhere as you had large locomotives carting ore and ash. You had internal combustion engines motoring about, and dusty working conditions. Carbon monoxide was everywhere. (Not to mention smoking workers on their cigarette breaks.) These kinds of gasses react explosively with chlorine gas. This was in the 1930's remember. If this hammer was made before then, as the statist's presuppose, then the conditions were much, much worse. I guess that the statist's have never been to a steel factory, eh?



The environment inside a steel factory up to the last decade or so, has been far too dirty, and dangerous for injection of chlorine into the ladle of molten iron. When chlorine gets near most gasses and smoke, the chlorine undergoes a serious change and typically explodes violently. To control this, the insertion of chlorine must be in a sterile, clean and controlled environment. ([Image source.](#))

In short, in 1933 the production environment was too dangerous to even attempt to add chlorine gas to molten iron. It is highly unlikely that there was a safe, sterile, clean environment to infuse iron ingots with the deadly, toxic and dangerous chlorine gas during the American civil war.

## Stainless Steel

Steel that would not rust was unheard of until 1913.



If there was some factory producing any kind of iron objects that would not rust, they would have been well known. Obviously there weren't any, as the hunt to find non-corrosive steel continued in earnest until the invention of stainless steel.

It is reported that the first true stainless steel, a 0.24% Carbon, 12.8% Chromium ferrous alloy, was produced by Brearley in an electric furnace on 13 August 1913. He was subsequently awarded the Iron and Steel Institute's Bessemer Gold Medal in 1920. In 1924, Hatfield patented the 18-8 stainless steel, 18% chromium and 8% nickel. This austenitic stainless would soon rise to become the most popular and widely used type of stainless steel. Adding titanium to the 18-8, Hatfield is also credited with the invention of 321 stainless.

The material in the head of this hammer is a "stainless" steel, but it is NOT any known alloy of steel. The Chlorine and Sulfur in it prevents corrosion. However, that is not the way stainless steel is made anywhere in the world today. It is a "stainless" iron alloy.



The London hammer as viewed from the "top". Notice the size of the thumb of the person holding the hammer. The hammerhead is about the thickness of a

thumb and the length of the striking surface (the face) along the “neck” is quite short. Top view of the hammer. (Image Source.)

## Wood in the Handle Grip

The handle eye is partially fossilized and coalified with quartz and calcite crystalline inclusions, oval shaped, and roughly 1" x 1/2". The wood has not been identified. There hasn't been any kind of studies that I am aware of on composition or radiocarbon analysis. However, I caution the reader on this. The accuracy of radiocarbon analysis decreases with age and is only good for 50 thousand years or so.

*"Despite its usefulness, radiocarbon dating has a number of limitations. First, the older the object, the less carbon-14 there is to measure. Radiocarbon dating is therefore limited to objects that are younger than 50,000 to 60,000 years or so."*

-Carbon Dating

While I know that anything is possible in this world, I find it difficult to believe that a piece of wood can become fossilized and coalified within a few years. For after all, that is the statist argument. The argument is that this object of metal was [1] of recent manufacture (to the 1930's), and [2] local conditions somehow fossilized the wood and [3] turned the material surrounding it into rock.

Wood petrifies when it is buried in silt deposited by flooding rivers or seas and silicates, such as are found in volcanic ash, dissolve and impregnate it. These substances replace the hydrogen and oxygen portions in the

wood and begin the petrification process by silicification. This may produce very solid opal or quartz minerals. The final product is approximately 5 times as heavy as common pine wood.



Fossilized wood can be found all over the world. Obviously they are very difficult to radio carbon date, being stone and all. Not to mention, the fact that there is no carbon left in the mineralized structure left to date! ([Image source.](#))

It is difficult to determine which kind of wood was used. The wood is fossilized, and the photographs available do not permit the kind of study that is necessary for full investigation of the wood. However, we can make some general determinations. Based on the photographs, the “tree rings” shown at the eye of the hammer appear to be near to each other (less than 1mm from each other) and thus, resemble a hardwood.

Today, tree rings that are close together are typically suggestive of hard woods. While tree rings that are far apart are typically suggestive of soft woods. This is interesting, but it doesn't tell us much, except to say that the wood could have been similar to a modern softwood. Also, from what is observable, there are no knots in the wood.

Yet, even this tells us something...

## History of Wood 101

Let's take a look at the wood used in the handle. Well, back in 2011 discovery in the Canadian province of New Brunswick yielded the earliest known plants to have grown wood, approximately 395 to 400 million years ago. So we do know that there were wood trees long before the time of the formation of the local strata. This is refreshing in that it puts a "new face" on what the plant life was at that time.

At the beginning of the Permian, plant life consisted of various ferns, mosses and similar plants. Eventually the swamps and low areas full of huge ferns and similar plants were replaced by new types of plant life. In many Permian forests the tree canopy became dominated by cordaites, tree ferns like Psaronius and horsetails like Calamites. Back then, most of the plant life still looked much like ferns and mosses. However, they began to evolve.



Typical plant life during the early Permian. ([Image source.](#))

Seed ferns (Pteridosperms) like Medullosa also accounted for a good percentage of the plant life while the role of lycopsids decreased. The best-known seed plants alive today are the conifer trees such as pine, spruce and larch. Indeed, these seed plants, such as conifers became more diverse and more abundant towards the end of the Permian. In some locations Dadoxylon, are among the largest and most numerous of tree trunks found in this time period. I have read that Arizona's "petrified forest" was a forest of the first conifers, or gymnosperms. And, all those exposed fossilized logs are the crystallized remains of the tree species Araucarioxylon arizonicum.

In my mind, I like to think of the Permian (300 to 250 million years ago) to be when the first softwoods began to replace all the tall ferns and grasses. They quickly began to dominate the forests. Within a few million years, many softwoods populated the forests all over the world. This continued until the evolution of the hardwoods came about.

The advent of the hardwood (angiosperm) began about 150 million years ago in the early Cretaceous. That was a 100 million years after softwoods. They appeared at about the same time geologists believe that the earth started to break apart from the single continent called the Pangaea. Early into that Tertiary period, hardwoods exploded and diversified themselves on each new continent.

If the London Hammer was made and lost in the Eocene, then it is very possible that the handle could have been made out of some sort of hardwood. Those claiming earlier dates older than 150 million years cannot support the contention that the handle is made out of hardwood. Those claiming dates older than 300 million years cannot support the contention that the handle was made out of either hardwood or softwood, as before that time, all plant life consisted of ferns and fern like plants.

## Dating of the Wood

I, of course, would absolutely welcome the dating of the wood. Though, it would be pretty difficult noting that it is fossilized, and there are limits to radio-carbon dating. So, imagine my interest when I read this;

*"A recent radiocarbon-dating test was performed on a sample of wood removed from the interior of the handle. The results showed inconclusive dates ranging from the present to 700 years ago."*

*-Ancient-Wisdom.com*

I followed their [link for proof](#), and poof! It dead ends. Bummer!



Well, that wasn't helpful. So I went a looking elsewhere. The current owner of the hammer is Mr. Carl Baugh at the Creation Evidence Museum. He has NEVER authorized any testing of the wood in the handle. Nor has there EVER been any testing on the wood. Anyone who makes claims that the wood has gone through testing is lying. No one has ever tested the wood. So...

I guess that if the scientific statisticians can't convince anyone of their narrative, they must resort to lying.

## Sheath around the Hammer Head

The portion of stone surrounding the hammerhead also seems to present abnormalities. There seems to be a cavity of sorts that suggest that there might have been some sort of sheath covering the hammer. The sheath has since disappeared for one reason or the other. We are unable to determine anything about the sheath other than it might have been some sort of wrapping.

## Shellfish

Surrounding the rock containing the hammer are a number of shellfish. These are bivalves that clearly have the same appearance and shape as bivalves of the Eocene. For those readers that don't know the difference, bivalves evolved over time. Creatures all evolve over time, and general appearance

can be helpful to identify a specific point in time.

In any event, shellfish no longer thrive in the London, Texas region. They only thrive in open water, not in hot and dry desert regions. Unless someone carted this rock from the ocean in the Gulf of Mexico and placed it on the rock ledge, the shellfish that covered the rock of the London Hammer were from the Eocene.



Shellfish evolve over time. Those that study these creatures can easily determine the age of the shells that attached themselves to the hammerhead. Photo from a museum showing shellfish from different time periods. ([Image Source](#) & [Permissions](#).)



# Protective Coating

*"research continues into the unusually shiny transparent layer which surrounded the hammer when it was discovered and why it did not corrode for several months."*

*- Mackay, John (ed). "Ordovician Hammer Report". Creation Ex Nihilo Feb. 1984. Vol. 2, No. 3.*

I know nothing about this. What I do know is that surface treatments of the early 1930's did not include thin transparent or clear surfaces.

## The Eye of the Hammer

All hammers need a mechanism that holds the wooden handle in place near the hammerhead. This device or mechanism is called the "wedge". It is typically a metal sliver or wedge shaped piece of metal that is hammered into the top end of the wooden handle near the hammerhead. This particular area is known as the "eye".

Typically, it is a cast metal part, though it can actually be just about any kind of material as long as the material is harder than the wood handle. Typically, it is hammered or more often, pressed into place. The material conventionally is often steel or a cast iron part.

Looking at the eye of the hammer tells us that the wedge had a width around 10mm to 15mm. We do not know the depth of the wedge, nor the thickness. We can guess proportionally based on contemporaneous conventional wedges. That doesn't help us much.

A study of the eye of the London hammer also shows clearly that only one wedge was used. It was located in the center of the handle end within the "eye". However, it has since disappeared. We can only assume that the wedge disappeared after the time the London Hammer was lost. Otherwise, the hammerhead would have detached from the hammer, and the two parts would not have been found together in the state that it was discovered in.

Therefore, there is a high probability that the wedge was encapsulated along with the entire handle at the same time. As such, and because the wedge was not found when the rock was cracked open, it is highly reasonable to expect that the wedge corroded into dust while encapsulated within the rock.

This fact tells us some important things;

- The wedge was made of a different material than the hammerhead.
- The wedge had a different negative electropotential than the hammerhead, and thus possibly acted as a Sacrificial Anode comparatively. This is much like the way zinc is used on steel ocean vessels.
- The galvanic series table clearly shows that corrosion resistant metals have a cathodic (or more noble) role in the comparative chart. This tells us that when two metals are placed in close proximity to each other, the metal that is anodic (or less noble) will corrode first. From established tables we can see that there are many materials that are less noble than corrosion free materials.
- Thus, it is probable that the material that the wedge was made of was possibly made of plain carbon steel, aluminum, zinc, or magnesium. (Though other materials are also a possibility.)

If the London Hammer was contemporaneous, as the scientific statist's state, then we know...

- Production quantities of aluminum were available as early as April 2, 1889, when Charles Martin Hall patented an inexpensive method for the production of aluminum.
- It was extremely expensive, and not used in any kinds of mass produced products.
- It was considered a precious metal until 1914.
- Limited applications for aluminum filtered into specialized products beginning in the middle 1920's.
- Since the London Hammer was discovered in the middle of the 1930's, it is highly unlikely that production quantities of utility-grade aluminum wedges were used in a utility hammer, and that aluminum completely corroded into dust within a ten-year span of time.

Which leaves us with magnesium. Magnesium would need to be in some form of alloy and given it's cost and material properties it is highly unlikely that it would ever be considered as a wedge in a hammer. it is decidedly NOT a utility grade material.

Thus, it is reasonable to assume that the wedge was made either out of simple low carbon steel, or aluminum. If it was made out of aluminum, it is unlikely that it is a contemporaneous object. My bet is on a different alloy iron (either as a low carbon steel, or something else), or barring that as an aluminum. In any event the metal or material in the wedge was more anodic than the hammerhead.

The metal or material in the wedge of the London Hammer was more anodic than the hammerhead.

# Conventional Hammerhead Design

Today, and for the last one hundred years, hammerheads have been made of high carbon, heat-treated steel. This is for strength and durability. They are also heat treated. The heat treatment helps prevent chipping or cracking caused by repeated blows against other metal objects. Certain specialty hammers may have heads made of copper, brass, babbet metal, bronze and even rubber.

The steel hammerhead is conventionally made by a process called hot forging. A length of steel bar is heated to about 2,200-2,350° F (1,200-1,300° C) and then die cut in the shape of the hammerhead. Once cut, the hammerhead is heat treated to harden the steel.

The problem with this particular hammerhead is that the apparent manufacturing process was completely different. The hammerhead is not made of steel, it was apparently not hot forged, and it was not heat-treated. Instead, it was cast out of a mold using an unusual metal compound, allowed to cool and then machined to shape. After machining, it was apparently coated with some kind of clear coating. It is an unconventional manufacturing process for metal parts.

The hammerhead on the London Hammer was fabricated using a very unusual and unorthodox manufacturing process.

I would welcome a metallurgical study on this hammerhead to help us identify the process involved. As I am sure that it would tell us much more than I can presuppose.

# 18th Century Miner's Hammer

There are those (scientific statistis) who claim that this is just your ordinary hammer used by miners in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. If so, then it was an awfully tiny mining hammer. If I would have used this hammer when I worked the mines, I would have been relentlessly mocked. I am sorry to use coarse vernacular, but this isn't a fucking mining hammer. At best, it's a jeweler's hammer. It's way, way, WAY too tiny. Maybe it was designed for the seven dwarves to mine gold with.

*"The hammer in question was probably dropped or discarded by a local miner or craftsman within the last few hundred years, after which dissolved limy sediment hardened into a nodule around it."*

- Glen J. Kuban

And,

*"Cole also concluded that, judging by its style, the artifact is a 19th century miner's hammer."*

-John Cole as reported in rationalwiki

And,

*"The Hammer is identical to commonly used 19th century miners hammers, of American provenance."*

- <http://www.ancient-wisdom.com/ooparts.htm>

Apparently, the intellectuals have made their “official” pronouncements. I guess that they figured all this out while they were drinking a latte in Starbucks. I’m sure they might have gotten a second opinion from the pretty girl behind the counter with the nose piercing large enough to drive a truck through. Or maybe they simply yelled upstairs and asked their mother what her opinion was.

*"What I learned is that it's arrogant to be certain of anything. The world is a complex place and only idiots or assholes think they know it all."*

*-Lisa Gardner*

Yessur. That’s a “mining hammer” said the young’un who wouldn’t know the difference between a dragline, a break line, Gunite or a tippie maul. Probably never worked a good lick of work in their life. No dirt between the fingernails, I’d guess.

Hey, I’m just being “real”.

How about doing this; get a “Jewelers Hammer” (which is approximately the same dimensional size and hammerhead weight) and try to break a chunk of granite, basalt, or limestone with it. I am serious. Do it. Every single one of these statisticians who claim that this is a friggin’ mining hammer has NEVER picked up a hammer and even tried to break up a rock with it. Yet, here they are. Professing their knowledge to the world when they haven’t even doing the physical work that they so profess to know.

This reminds me of an instance when I lived in Mississippi.

One of the projects that I was working on was designing a new coffeemaker. It was intended to revolutionize the coffee industry. (it, like so many other design projects, eventually gets canned or canceled. In this case Sunbeam-Oster bought a large company up North called Mr. Coffee, and the project was shelved.) Anyways, I had hired an Industrial Design firm to help us brain-storm some ingenious solutions in packaging (external design) of the new coffee maker.

After paying them around \$50,000 they came back two months later with a great presentation. They had all kinds of ideas. They had a very nice presentation. They had nice slides, and a great brochures.

However, they had not even bothered to try any experimenting with coffee beans. They did not bother to cook the coffee, or roast their own coffee beans. Not one single person had ever had coffee made from raw coffee beans, or a "French Press", or anything other than "drip coffee". Only one had ever had "Percolated coffee".

They were "book smart" but had no physical "hands on" experience. They did not go out of their way and actually experiment. They just sat behind their computers and spewed out ideas. It was useless. It was worthless. We couldn't use any of their ideas. Have you, the reader, ever had a similar experience?

To understand something you need to be able to touch it, taste it, feel it, smell it. You need to see it with every one of your senses.

To understand the size of 1 mm, you need to look at the thickness of a dime. To understand what the length of one inch is you need to look at your thumb. To fully appreciate how heavy one hundred pounds is, you need to lift it and carry it across the room.

Typing meaningless words on a university campus is worthless and helps no one.

Hey guys! This is what a real and actual “mining hammer” looks like...



This is what a real mining hammer looks like. It is not called a hammer. It is called a maul. Most modern-day mauls have replaced the wood with a steel bar (the wood breaks, and cracks). This is the real-deal folks. The tiny hammer found inside the inclusions doesn't look anything like this. It just doesn't.



# Stylistically Similar Hammers

In almost all of the scientific statist articles, they lay claim that the London Hammer is “similar in style” to contemporaneous mining hammers. Yet, they don’t provide any examples to go by. You would think that it would be an easy thing to do, now wouldn’t you?

- For something to be “*identical*” to something else, ALL the major characteristics must be the same.
- For something to be “*similar*” to something else, MOST of the major characteristics must be the same.

The defining major characteristics of the London Hammer, as best as we can determine, are;

1. The hammerhead dimensional relationships. (The proportions of the length x width x height x cross sectional area of the face x thickness of the bell/poll x eye width within the hammerhead.)
2. The length of the hammerhead.
3. The width of the hammerhead.
4. The hammerhead weight.
5. The shape, dimensions and the unique features of the hammerhead cheeks.
6. The hammerhead material composition.
7. The face and poll construction.

As far as I can determine NONE of these characteristics match those on any contemporaneous mining hammers. Which, of course, is one of the reasons why I rant on so much about the scientific statist. Their claims are like saying that a cement-mixer is the same as a Porsche 911 simply because they both have wheels.



Here is another mining maul. This was taken at a work bench near the primary lift. The maul was sitting on the table with other tools. Again, the handle was replaced with a welded bar. Yet the maul head is similar.

## My Search

If these statements are true then there should be records of similar hammers in catalogs from that period. It goes without saying. Yes? If it is typical...

So, I went a looking. My first stop was Sears & Roebucks. Which was, and continued for nearly a hundred years, the first stop in outfitting mining expeditions. I found nothing. I then searched Montgomery Ward & Company. Also, no luck. Then Bloomingdales. I couldn't find anything. While I did find hammers, and I did find small mining hammers, none of the pictures illustrated shown a hammer in the same style and shape as the London Artifact. I also tried to locate vintage or antique hammers for sale on eBay.

Nothing at all resembled this hammer. Which is odd as there are Scientific Statists who note,

*"That the hammer is stylistically consistent with typical American tools manufactured in the region in the late 1800s."*

If so, then there should be some examples of "stylistically consistent tools" that the "experts" are referring to. I myself could not find any. I would most certainly welcome some examples.

(As an aside, what is an "expert" in this particular matter? Is it someone who has actually used a mining hammer? If so, then I actually am an expert. For I have actually used a mining hammer to mine with, and got paid for using it...not much, mind you, but yes, I am an expert in mining hammers.)

Remember boys and girls, termites look like ants to most people. However, they are not ants. They are completely different. We should never make snap judgments based on appearance alone. We should look at all aspects of a given mystery. We should not devote the bulk of our efforts to disprove the conclusions of another. Instead, we should study the mysterious object alone and not encumber ourselves with the opinions and thoughts of others.

*"The less people know, the more stubbornly they know it."*

*-Rajneesh*

In the interests of science, perhaps there is someone out there that can find this object advertised in a vintage catalog so that we can put this

matter to rest. It would be a welcome relief.

You have to give the statistis some credit. Maybe they have seen examples of this particular tool lying about. So, I just had to do some investigation. So, I fired up the old internet search engine and went a looking. Here is what I found;

## Photos of Vintage Hammers

I went on the internet and started to look for vintage or antique hammers used in mining. I tried numerous key words to this end, and I used different search engines. In almost all of the results that I have managed to compile, the hammers are substantially larger than the London Hammer is. Typically, the London Hammer is tiny, it is half the size of almost every single (single handheld) mining hammer or mining pick that I found.



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-eight-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-five-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-four-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-one-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-seven-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-six-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-three-oopart



stylistically-similiar-to-the-london-hammer-example-two-oopart

Stylistically similar hammers to the London Hammer that can be found throughout the world. In each and every case, the only stylistically similar feature is that the objects have a handle, and a head made out of metal. In all cases the metal hammerhead is a low carbon steel. None are made out of chlorine infused, high sulfur white iron. This includes, hammers, mawls and picks.

Why is this? If this is actually a hammer used in mining, then the people who used it were either dwarfs, children or tiny people of small stature.

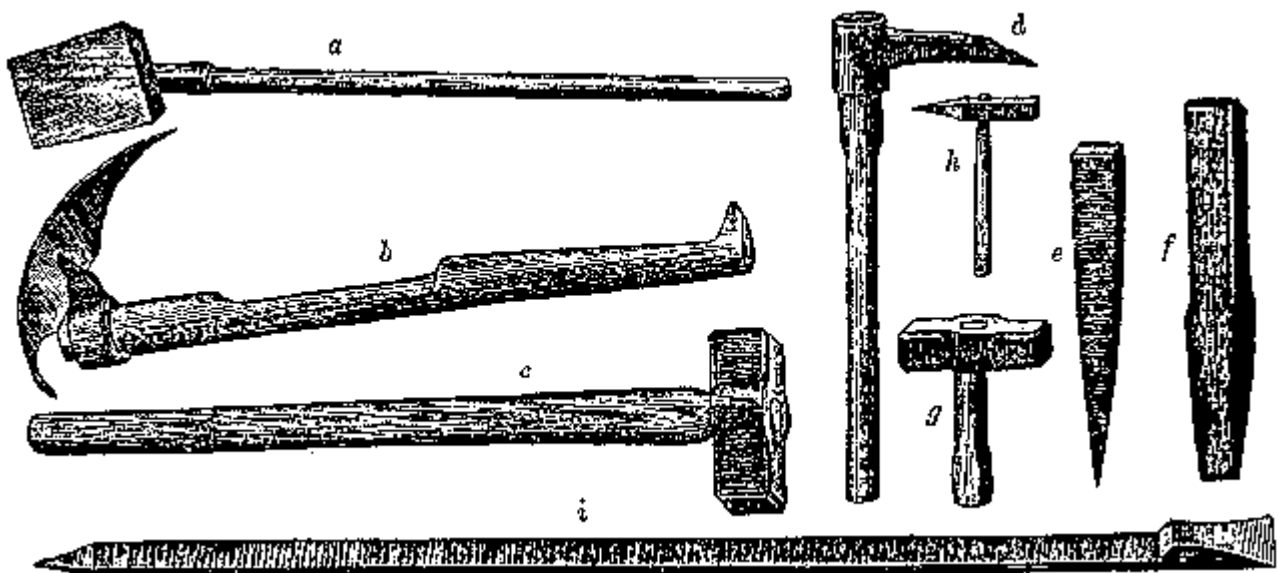


This is what miners look like to scientific statist and the liberal idiots that inhabit the "Ivory Towers" in our universities today. They are all way, way out of touch with reality. They live a life of sipping overpriced soy-latte coffee with their pinky up and checking the internet for the latest news out of Salon, and the Washington Post, all along eating their (100% all natural) avocado on gluten-free whole-wheat toast listening to some trendy jazz. Woo woo!



# Vintage Catalogs

As stated previously, I also looked into some vintage catalogs to see if there were any hammers that were similar to the London Hammer. I was a bit disappointed. As the catalogs were line drawings, with no comparative scales shown. They had some rough drawings that could possibly look something like the London Hammer, but they could also resemble any of the above hammers just as easily.



Vintage catalog illustration showing mining tools of the last century. Note that none of them resemble the London Hamer. At best, you have a hand mawl. However the hammerhead is significantly larger than the head on the London Hammer. Mining Tools (Image [Source](#)). Item #h appears to be similar to the London Hammer, except that the hammerhead design is all wrong. Item #g is a heavy hand-sledge, which indicates a mass six to four times the weight of the London Hammer's hammerhead.

Man, for something that “easily resembles local mining hammers”, I sure as heck couldn't find any examples anywhere.

I guess that my definition of “easy” differs from that of the arm-chair

statists.

*"Keep learning; don't be arrogant by assuming that you know it all, that you have a monopoly on the truth; always assume that you can learn something from someone else."*  
*-Jack Welch*

## Photos of Miners

I also went looking at vintage photos of miners. In every case, I was unable to find a miner holding a hammer that looked like the London Hammer. Most miners used large sledgehammers and picks to break the rock up. The smaller hammers were used in tight spaces and confined areas.



When you mine, you need strong, heavy and robust tools. That is because you need to break up the rock and stone into gravel sized bits that can be shoveled away into carts. The London Hammer is far too small for this work. It is designed for hitting objects that are already small in size. Perhaps the objects are about the size of a handful or smaller. Coal Miners (Image Source)

Of course, if you have never worked in the mines, or used a hammer to break rocks up you wouldn't have any idea of their utility. After all, unless you tried to smash two stones together, you just couldn't appreciate the importance of a hammer.

The only way that you could get an idea of what a hammer was or how it is used is from your friends or family who work in the mines. You might listen to their stories and try to imagine what a mining hammer might look like. Barring that, your only window to mining might be through the lens of Hollywood.



I pretty much believe that this is where they got the idea that this was a mining hammer...



Most people who have never worked with their hands have severely retarded ideas of what labor is like. This is true about everything, especially about mining. People who's idea about work is limited to pushing keys on a computer keyboard might get their impressions of what mining is like from Hollywood movies. Here is a typical Hollywood example of a miner. Note that he too has a hammer on his belt. Notice how tiny it is. Why it is almost the exact size and shape as the London Hammer. Imagine that! I just cannot help but think that this is where all the statist experts got their ideas of "stylistically similar" mining hammers from. Hollywood (and scientific statist) idea of a miner, from Hollywood.

The internet has made the opinions of everyone available to the world. As a result the internet is flooded with ideas and opinions, of which most are based on a fantasy. That is ok. There is nothing wrong with living a fantasy. that is, of course, up until your fantasy hits the "brick wall" of reality.

Dudes, if you want to believe in evil shape-changing reptilians, and enlightened spiritual beings from Sirius, just go ahead. If it helps you through your day, I say go for it. But if you really want to understand our reality, and YOUR role in it, then you had best broaden your horizons a tad bit.

The world is NOT at all what most people think it is.

## Mines

You would think that a scientific statist would do their “due diligence”, right? That they would do their homework. If you are going to say something is a particular item, you would present examples. You would discuss where it was made and how. You would show how it was used and where.

However, NOT ONE SINGLE scientific statist did that. They just pull out some passages out of context, and arrange it in jargon filled treatise.

Texas is full of mines. So, it should also be full of hammers. It should be full of photos of people using hammers. It should be full of old used hammers. It should be full of abandoned mines with “stylistically similar” hammers discarded and lying about for anyone to pick up.

That is not the case.

You would think that the difficulty in finding exact duplicates of an obviously mass produced object would be easy to do. Especially in Texas.

Well, let's not waste any time. Get your gloves, sturdy working trousers, a GPS and get started searching. Here is a link to a map of every mine in Texas. Go for it. Let's find duplicates of the mystery OOPART London Hammer; Let's go!

- [Map of Texas Mines](#)

## Hand Sledge

One of the most common things that occur in the mines is to use an ordinary sledgehammer, and cut the wood down to one-fourth the length. (You saw it down with a wood saw. One knee holding the handle down on the ground.) It becomes a "handsledge" or "hand mawl". In Pennsylvania and West Virginia, we simply referred to it as a "mawl" or the "handsledge". This makes it easier to knock out the rocks and debris in tight locations where a normal sledgehammer could not fit.

A handsledge has the exact same style and type of a hammerhead as a normal sledgehammer has. The only difference is the length of the handle is much shorter. Of course, the hammerhead for both types of hammers is quite heavy and robust.

I can see where a village idiot might think that the London Hammer was a

handsledge. Maybe for a dwarf or a midget, it is. However, seriously the proportional variances from the hammerhead length, to width and cross section are not stylistically compatible with anything.

The “face” of a handmawl is around four to six times (4x to 6x) that of the face of the London Hammer. The “head” of a handmawl is around two to three times (2x to 3x) as large as the face of the London Hammer. Dimensionally the London Hammer has no business inside a mine or part of any kind of mining operation. At best, it is suitable as a jewelers hammer inside of an office space in downtown Cairo.

## My Opinions

This artifact has collected the opinions of everyone who has encountered it. There are those who discount it as “just an old mining hammer”, yet they fail to provide even the simplest examples of what they are referring to. You would think that they would dredge up a picture of a vintage mining hammer to illustrate their point. (Like they did with the Dorchester Pot.) Now, wouldn't you?

I would. But, then again, I actually WORKED for a living.

Well, as you can see. I did all the “heavy lifting” in this regard.

There are others who state that this artifact exists as evidence to support their claims for their own narrative. This narrative can be prior civiliza-

tions of great technology, pre-flood Biblical environments, and extraterrestrial visitations in the deep past. As much as I truly enjoy these alternative speculations, I am afraid that there isn't much that the hammer can used to support these assertions. All that it can do is point to a time outside of the accepted norm where there was someone who designed, made, and used a hammer. I am sorry guys.

Here are my opinions.

The hammer does NOT look like a mining hammer (a "Prospector's Hammer " or "Brick hammer") at all. The closest hammer that it looks like is a "tack hammer". The size and configuration is not suitable for looking for rocks and chipping away at them. If the hammerhead were thinner, it might resemble a miniature "Railroad-spike maul Hammer". However, it is obvious that it is not any of these known hammer types.

The hammer is small. It is substantially smaller than most of the single-hand hammers that have ever been used for mining. This also goes for hand-held picks. It is too small. That in itself should mean one of two things. Either [1] it is not a mining hammer, and instead used for some time of specialized work, or [2] it is a hammer, but the people who used it was of small size.

The hammerhead has a small dome on one end, and what appears to be a kind of concave end at the other. The presence of these features clearly states that the object had a specialized purpose. This was not a general utility hammer. But what was the purpose?

The closest thing that I can think of is as a hammer to knock off shellfish (such as clams, mussels and oysters) off of rocks at low tide. Here, in China, we commonly see locals using small hammers such as these to collect and

gather shellfish. They go down into the water at low tide. Then with the water up to their knees, they stand by the rock. Using a hand to brace themselves, they use the other with a hammer to solidly tap the shellfish loose from the rock. Sometimes they also use a small screwdriver (with a bent end like a tiny claw) to pry the shellfish off. Which, if you think about it, looks a little similar to the concave end of the artifact hammerhead.

The problem with this possibility is the mystery of how a shellfish hammer ended up in the middle of a Texas desert in the 1930's. The last time this area was near shellfish was during the Tertiary period around 40 million years ago.

This is curious. It is curious because this happens to be not only the age of the rocks in that area, but also indicative of the shellfish found attached to the stone that the hammer was found in.

At this time, the area was covered in a low shallow sea. The tides would rise and fall, and the rocks in the area would support all kinds of shellfish.

Now, 40 Ma is a long, long time ago. It was when mammals just started to evolve. At that time they were mostly smaller and with longer legs. This was after the age of the dinosaurs, but before the time of the large mammals. Early humans did not exist though there were proto-primates at this time.

Proto-primates looked a little like a cross between a monkey and a squirrel.

What that means is that humans had yet to evolve from apes. This is because apes had yet to evolve from proto-primates. Yes, that was a really long time ago indeed.

So thus, we have our mystery. How can a specialized (by the head design) marine-grade (by the composition of the hammerhead) hammer designed for dislodging shellfish (size, shape, and design) be designed, fabricated, used and lost in a shallow sea long before the progenitors of proto-humans ever existed? This is the question that should be asked when we study the material composition, fabrication concerns and style of the hammer.

And, that is my opinion.



Woman harvesting shellfish in China. She uses a short hammer. In this case the hammer is the exact same size as the mystery hammer, except that the head is pointed like a pick-axe.

# Request for Help

I have a tendency for sarcasm, I know that. However, I would like to know what the story is on this hammer. I tend to get sarcastic when someone just dismisses something away without at least addressing that there are some issues or mysteries that need to be resolved.

- If you want to say it looks like something, then pull that object out so we all can compare.
- If you want to say that it is stylistically similar to a certain design, then show us the designs and styles that you are referring to. Let us all see the *stylistic elements* that you are referring to. *Enumerate* them.
- If you want to say that a ten or twenty year old piece of wood can be fossilized, then show us examples of a ten or twenty-year old section of fossilized wood. Don't reference a journal discussing a 45,000 year old example.
- If you say that the metal is common then, go ahead and [1] show everyone examples of the same metal being used elsewhere. Show us [2] the factories that used that process, and [3] what the process was. Then, of course, [4] show us the molds used, and [5] other examples of such an obviously mass-produced object.

Don't just make a statement, and run away like a coward or a five year old petulant child.

Man up.

Cowards spend all their time trying to disprove things. Only cowards do this. They are the people who sit in their "Ivory Towers" and figure out things for others to do. Meanwhile it is us workers that have to get our



hands dirty. We're the ones carrying the water. So don't piss on our legs and tell us it is raining.

I worked in the mines. This is not a fucking hand sledge. I'm not a God damned idiot. Neither is anyone else. If you don't know, then shut the fuck up. It is the leaders; the makers, and the shakers that open up doors, and show us the truth. Be a leader.

Let's see [1] how chlorine was added to molten iron around the days of the American Civil War. Let's see [2] photographs of the process used to add chlorine to the molten iron. These process are documented, you know. Pull them out. Do your homework goddammit.

Let's see [3] photographs of miners using this ridiculously small hammer at the mines. Or, barring that, [4] ANY type of tiny tool in a mine. And, please pictures of the seven dwarfs from Walt Disney does not count. Let's [5] identify the species of the shellfish that was found clinging to the metal hammerhead.

To this end, I would hope that others help all of us out here.

- Can someone find a photo, and advertisement showing the contemporaneous "mining hammer" that this is supposed to be kin to?
- Can someone provide examples that show that this hammer fits a regional style or shape common at one time in this area? Then can you point out and enumerate the stylistic similarities for us? (For instance, the [1] hammerhead dimensional relationships, the [2] hammerhead weight, the [3] unique features of the hammerhead cheeks, [4] the hammerhead material composition, and the [5] face and poll construction. All five characteristics must be identical in "stylistically similar" hammers.)
- Can someone assist in the determination of the wood composition and histo-

ry?

- Can someone please help in the heat treating and secondary operations of the metal?
- Can someone point out the local mining operations in the London, Texas region so that we can investigate the sites directly?

I am not a God. I cannot do this alone. I welcome any and all assistance in solving this mystery.

Maybe it is contemporaneous. Maybe it is from a time before the Biblical flood. Maybe it is from an extraterrestrial visitor. I don't know. However, there are people out there (in internet-land) who do know some of these answers. I humbly request your help.

## Conclusion

This object has a very unique material composition that is uncommon and difficult to manufacture. This object shows aging, and a presence within a rock that is suggestive of great age. While it has a general contemporaneous appearance, that alone should not be a reason to ignore the other curious aspects of this object. Those willing to discount this object as a modern object do so without proper study of the materials used in the object. The study would include not only the materials, but also how the materials and objects were manufactured and fabricated.

This object can tell us quite a bit about our reality and our world. All we need to do is listen to what it is trying to say to us with an open mind.

Thus...

A hammer designed to dislodge shellfish in marine environments was found encased in shellfish within rock that dated to when the area was a shoreline. It's millions of years older than mankind.

## Take Aways

- The metal in the hammer is uncommon.
- The material in the hammerhead is not the same as what has been used in American-made hammers ever.
- The process used to make the hammerhead intentionally added sulfur to ease in machining.
- The material in this hammer does not contain enough carbon to consider it steel.
- Chlorine was added to the hammerhead, and that required a very elaborate and advanced production facility. That level of complexity was unlikely prior to the 1940's.
- The combination of Sulfur and chlorine in iron suppresses the oxidation of the hammerhead. That is why it will not corrode like a low-carbon steel.
- The hammer was cast in a mold, and the metal alloy head was machined afterwards.
- The corrosive-less hammer was found approximately ten years after stainless steel was patented. It is not made of stainless steel but of a different composition that was not patented.
- The hammer was found in a hard mineral deposit resembling rock.
- The metal in the hammerhead is suggestive of an intended marine working environment.
- The rock contained bivalve fossils from the Eocene time period.
- The handle was partially fossilized and coalified.
- The handle appears to be made of a hardwood.

- The eye of the hammer possessed a wedge of a different material than the hammerhead.
- There are no similar hammers sold in any vintage catalogs that I have been able to research.
- This object is not easily explained away as a contemporaneous relic as its composition is suggestive of unique and comprehensive technologies not available in the 1930's.
- The object appears to be a specialized "Shellfish Hammer" and appears to be quite ancient.
- All of this is speculative.
- It would be interesting to see if someone skilled in Psychometry or Retrocognition would have to say when holding this object.

## RFH

How about a Request For Help? I tire of busybodies and statisticians who poke fun at the ideas and theories of others. They offer no constructive dialog. Rather they just make fun, ridicule, and then scurry under a rock.

I use this forum as a way to disseminate some of the things that I learned though my thirty years of involvement in MAJestic. However, I am forbidden to posit my knowledge directly. I cannot tell the interested, the "secrets of the universe". The best that I can do is share my opinions about things that interest me, and flavor it indirectly with my forbidden understandings.

To help put this in perspective, put yourself in my shoes...

*Imagine that you are working at a company with a brutal NDR. You cannot divulge anything about what you are involved in for any reason.*

*Now, let's suppose that for thirty years you were involved in training unicorns to dance with bigfoot. To help with your training, the Lock Ness Monster would gather "magical beans" that you would award the unicorns when they did a particularly impressive dance move; like the cha cha or a nice rendition of the samba.*

*Now, there is no way that you can talk about unicorns, bigfoot, or the Lock Ness Monster. But, the NDR doesn't cover "magic beans". So in the best interests of society, you might want to posit your thoughts about growing "magic beans" and how they might be of interest to imaginary creatures.*

*That is the situation that I find myself in. I cannot discuss what I know directly, but I can discuss things that relate to things, that I do know as truths.*

So, if you, the reader, were so interested, I would welcome your thoughts on this OOPART.

This is my callout, to you the reader, to assist all of us in solving these mysteries. After all, this is a far better use of the internet than for looking at Justin Bieber videos.

## FAQ

Q: What is the London Hammer?

A: It is an OOPART (Out Of Place ARTifact) that cannot be explained by conventional knowledge and understanding. It is a hammer that was found within a rock. The rock is much older than humanity is.

Q: Where is the London Hammer?

A: The object has been donated to Baugh's Creation Evidence Museum where it is now on display.

Q: Who made the London Hammer?

A: No one knows. Evidence is suggestive of a great age for the object. We (officially) have no knowledge of any civilizations older than humanity. Thus who made it is speculative. It comes from a time long before human history.

Q: How old is the London Hammer?

A: The hammer was located in strata that have been dated around 40 million years. Scientific statistis refuse to accept this, and argue that the object is contemporaneous. They have even gone as far as to make up stores that it has been tested and that the dates are contemporaneous.

Q: How big is the London Hammer?

A: The metal hammerhead is approximately 6 inches (15 centimeters) long and has a diameter of 1 in (25 mm). The wooden handle is broken so it is difficult to determine what its original length was.

Q: What is the London Hammer made out of?

A: The hammer has two components. The hammerhead is an iron alloy consisting of 96.6% iron, 2.6% chlorine, and 0.74% sulfur. The wooden handle material has not been identified, but appears to be a hardwood.

Q: How was the London Hammer dated?

A: It was never dated. There were no tests on the hammer that could be used to obtain a date. The rock from whence it was extracted from appears to be 40 million years old.

Q: Does the hammer prove that there was a Biblical flood?

A: No. It does not prove anything.

Q: What should we do if it is discovered that this hammer was contemporaneous and lost in the 1930's?

A: Well, we should find the owner. They would be old, but might still be alive. They could tell us how they lost the hammer and what they did to it to make it look so old. Maybe they pissed on it after eating saltpeter and that fossilized the handle.

## Do you want more?

I have more posts in my OOPART index [here](#)...

## Articles & Links

- You can start reading the articles by going [HERE](#).
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- You can find out more about the author [HERE](#).

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