



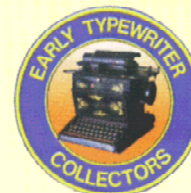
*May gentle Christmas thy young heart attune
To joys as sweet as those of sunny June!*

CONTENTS

Letters/Ads	2
Typewriter@125 II	4
Rapid Revisionism	10
Gallery Notes	11
Color Gallery	12
Restoration site	14
Strange, But True!	16
The Good Ol' Days	18
Cleaning It Up!	20
Enigmagraphs	22
McLoughlin Trade Card	24

ETCetera

No.
46



Mar.
1999

Journal of the Early
Typewriter Collectors Association

The Typewriter at 125 II

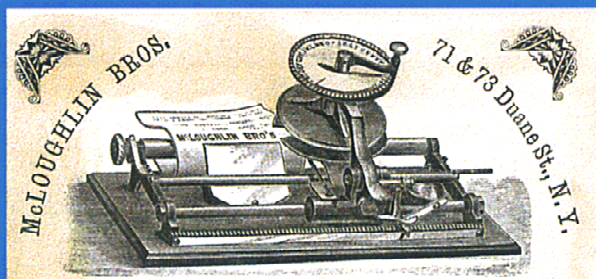
1874



1999

McLoughlin Trade Card

Since the construction of the 1884 McLoughlin Type-Writer has the heavyweight feel of index machines clearly intended for adults, it has been thought that this machine, made by a toy-maker, might not have been intended strictly for children. This X-mas ad card, provided by Herman Price of West Virginia, sheds light on the matter. McLoughlin's emphasis was clearly on children, but the adults were not ignored. "...every man, woman and child needs one," says the ad. Unfortunately, not many consumers heeded the pitch. The machine is very rare today.



McLOUGHLIN BROS' TEN DOLLAR TYPE-WRITER.

The Type-Writer has become a necessity in every office and household, and every man, woman and child needs one either for business or pleasure, as much as the almost universal jack-knife. Our Type-Writer can be used everywhere and for everything, and for girls and boys.

No Toy Equals it

in general usefulness and the lasting pleasure it gives. There is a charm in its operation, not unlike that of a favorite game. When a girl or boy can do well that which is only expected of older or experienced persons, the doing, as a rule, never fails to prove a source of pleasure. From the cradle up, childhood shows a constant reaching after the pleasures and occupations of grown people. This is why tool chests, work boxes, printing presses, little cook stoves, and miniature household utensils of all kinds, are favorites of children, and why the Type-Writer which

Bewitches Everybody,

is especially amusing to children. With our Type-Writer any girl or boy can print just as well as their mothers or fathers can with the highest-priced one in the market. They can copy and put into small space, in a handsome readable form, any receipt, directions, piece of poetry, favorite quotation, lesson, report, examination, example, etc., etc. as well as write letters, compositions, and any other matter that their fancies may suggest. The doing of this tends to fix firmly in their minds the work done, and in the end will make them

Experts in Spelling and Composition.

The Type-Writer is truly a marvel of pleasure and usefulness, and every girl and boy, office and family should secure one at once. It will prove a home magnet with young people.

How They Sold It

ETCetera

Journal of the Early Typewriter
Collectors Association

March 1999 - No. 46

Editor, Darryl Rehr
2591 Military Ave., L.A., CA 90064
(310)477-5229, (310)268-8420 fax
E-mail dcrehr@earthlink.net

Copy Editor

Paul Block, 9 Heather Ln.,
Delmar, NY 12054

ETC Home Page
[http://home.earthlink.net/~dcrehr/
etc.html](http://home.earthlink.net/~dcrehr/etc.html)

ISSN 1062-9645

©1999 by The Early Typewriter
Collectors Association
Published four times per year in
March, June, Sept. & Dec.
\$20/yr. North America
\$25/yr. overseas

LETTERS

I just sent you a check to renew my subscription to ETCetera. The latest issue was another delight. As Dietz Curator, I vaguely recall bumping into the Eckels machine over the years but never had time to research it. Nice article! Thanks again for your dedication to typewriters and typewriter history. You've done a great job.

Don Hoke
Dallas, TX

[Item] #7 in the Color Gallery [ETCetera No. 45] is a "key" intended to

be attached to a watch chain or key chain, or, as you suggest, to a necklace. It was used for awards in a wide variety of activities in the 20s and 30s.

Bill Danner
Kennerdell, PA

Because I'm extremely lazy, I've put off writing a simple note several times this year to compliment your ability to come up with great, original material about the earliest machines and create fascinating stories. I enjoy reading them as much as I did when I was collecting.

Mike Brooks
Oakland, CA

I like the look of the newsletter. Once again, you have made a major improvement to what was already a great newsletter.

Ed Reis
Pittsburgh, PA

As one professional journalist to another, just wanted to let you know that even though you publish a "booklet" and even though your articles are "esoteric," you still faithfully and unflinchingly put out *the best damn collectors' publication I've ever seen!!* Not that you need any validation from me, but I just wanted to express my personal appreciation for all your typewriter efforts over the years. ETCetera always has and always will be a first-class operation!

Ken Gladstone
Tampa, FL

You have been doing a great job. I look forward to each issue and haven't

been disappointed yet. Congratulations!

Art North
Tamarac, FL

Here's my twenty bucks for another year of ETCetera. It's looking better all the time. I was dubious of the new format at first, but since I've grown accustomed to it, I like it. Color pages are certainly better than ever.

My modest collection... continues to expand. I seem to be expanding into portables in color... I do enjoy the much more esoteric machinery featured in the quarterly.

Jim Freiburger
Cedar Glen, CA

I have thoroughly enjoyed my 1998 membership to ETC and the accompanying newsletter. As a personal suggestion, I would love to see an expansion of the classified/tips section, if that is a possibility. However, the ETC newsletter has been a wonderful and quite unique source of information as-is.

Brian Decker
Athens, GA

I'm looking for help in researching the American Index. If you have the American 1 or 2 (see ETCetera No. 2, pg 12 or Rehr's *Antique Typewriters and Office Collectibles* p. 21-22), please send me the serial number if it has one. Also, seeking information about the American Globe, Champignon, Sterling variants, with dated ads, booklets, etc. ETCetera No. 6 showed a "New American" in a Sears catalog. Lippman also refers so such a machine offered by Sears as late as 1912. If someone has this later catalog and can provide me with a

copy, I'd be appreciative. Are there any machines that actually have the name "New American" on them?

Jos Legrand
Redemptielaan 35 B
6213 JC Maastricht
NETHERLANDS

ADVERTISEMENTS

OLIVER 3 - good cond. No rust. Kim Stucker. (800)360-6539
ATLANTIQUE CITY - the biggest antique show in the East, is scheduled for March 27-28 at the Atlantic City, NJ, convention center. For info on tickets, call (800)526-3724.

TIPS:

Fox 3 w/cover (rough) - Hazel Hamilton, 548 High Bridge Rd., Lancaster, KY 40444, (606)548-3681

Fox Visible - D. Kauffman, 10107 N. Silverbell Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743 . Tel (520)579-2277

Smith Premier 10 - Shirley Sears, 75 Hibberd Dr., Centerville, OH 45458-4138

Oliver 5 - with Polish keyboard - used by editor of *Kuryer Poslki* newspaper in Milwaukee. John Grunwald, 1767 W. Santa Ana, Fresno, CA 93705. tel. (559)222-0881.

Burroughs glass-sided adder, good cond. Ser. #214275. Last patent date July 4, 1908. David Touchstone, 13 Crane Park, Hattiesburg, MS 39402
Monroe High Speed Calculator (electric). Ward Price, 1004 W. Rountree St., Quitman, BA 31643

MARKETING THE TYPE-WRITER

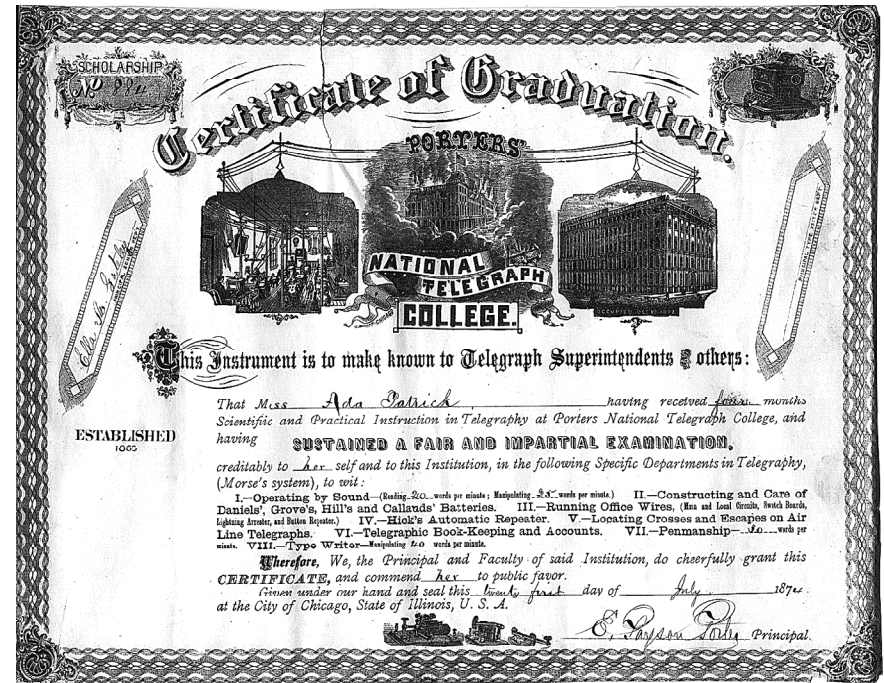


THE FIRST COMMERCIAL TYPEWRITER
Mount. 1 Remington, Strip No. 1.

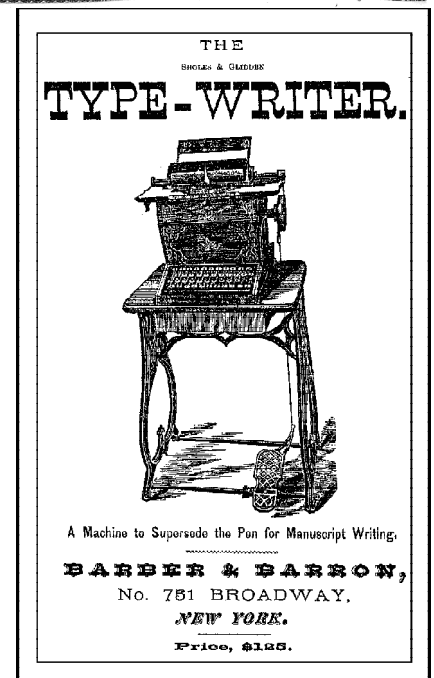
On April 30, 1874, the factory of E. Remington and Sons in Ilion, NY, shipped the first Sholes & Glidden Type-Writer, a key event in the history of the writing machine. Now, 125 years later, we have only a sketchy picture of the Type-Writer's earliest days on the market.

According to *The History of the Typewriter* published in 1923 by the Herkimer County Historical Society, the first machine was sent to Western Electric, the original western selling agents for the Type-Writer. That seems hard to believe, however, since James Densmore and George Washington Newton Yost surely must have been eager for the first delivery. They had full charge of the entire marketing system, and one would think *they* took the first machine so they could begin demonstrating it at their New York store.

A very early Type-Writer brochure (provided by Peter Weil) shows Barber & Barron as the selling agent in New York. How that pair came into the picture is not known. Barron is most likely Walter Barron, the stepson of James Densmore. The identity of Barber, however, has yet to be revealed to ETCetera.



PAGE 4 LEFT: Lillian Sholes (C.L.'s daughter) poses with a Milwaukee-made "Type-Writer" marketed prior to the Sholes & Glidden. PAGE 4 RIGHT: According to the Remington Typewriter Co., the very first Type-Writer to come out of the factory. ABOVE: Diploma dated July 21, 1874, awarded to Ada Patrick by Porter's National Telegraphic College (provided by Joseph Knight). Patrick learned use of the Type-Writer and achieved a working speed of 40 words per minute. RIGHT: Early sales brochure for the Sholes & Glidden Type-Writer (provided by Peter Weil) PAGES 6 & 7: January 1876 ad and letter from the "Liberal Christian" magazine (provided by James Rauen).



H. H. JONES, STEAM PRESS & JOB PRINTING, 22 Broad and 35 New Streets, N. Y.

The Barber & Barron brochure is very similar to one issued by Densmore, Yost & Co. General Agents, the name for a selling group headed by Yost but actually excluding Densmore. The pair had a falling out early on, and Densmore bowed out of a direct role in selling the machine.

Two interesting details appear in these booklets. First, the words “Type-Writer” are hyphenated consistently throughout, indicating the true intentions of the promoters. The hyphen is one of those little things that either appears or is left off in many places. Also of interest is that the Barber & Barron booklet calls the machine the “Sholes & Glidden Type-Writer” (“Sholes & Glidden” in very small print), while the slightly later Densmore-Yost pamphlet calls it the “Type-Writer” alone. According to Dr. Richard Current in *The Typewriter and the Men who Made it*, Densmore was not happy with the “Sholes & Glidden” name.

A glance in the back of both booklets shows a sheaf of testimonial letters, all dated 1874, with most lavishing praise on machine they had used for *a year or more*. The Type-Writer, you see, was a market product for a good year or two *before* the first Sholes & Glidden came out of Ilion. James Densmore began to manufacture the final version of Sholes’ invention in a low-rent riverfront factory in Milwaukee before the Remingtons were ever approached to make it.

About fifty of the machines were made and placed with a very interesting cast of characters around the country. These Type-Writers had the same basic profile as the Sholes & Glidden but were encased in wood and each differed considerably from the others in the details. One of these machines is shown in the famous photo of Sholes’ daughter Lillian at the keyboard. This is apparently the basis for the 1872 *Scientific American* cover story featuring the machine, which was yet to be placed into mass production.

Among the first users of the early Type-Writer was the famous Pinkerton Detective agency in Chicago. On June 8, 1874, Pinkerton wrote:

About one year ago I bought one of your old Type-Writers, and have used it almost daily ever since....Those in my employ who have used it have succeeded in writing from 40-50 words per minute, and are still improving; therefore I have much pleasure in recommending your Type-Writer...

Even better was the letter from Dun, Barlow & Co. of New York, a firm known today as Dun and Bradstreet:

The Type-writers we purchased of you last June, for our New York, Albany and Buffalo offices, have given such satisfaction that we desire you to ship machines immediately to other of our offices at Baltimore, Cincinnati, Detroit, Hartford, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and one more to our New York office....

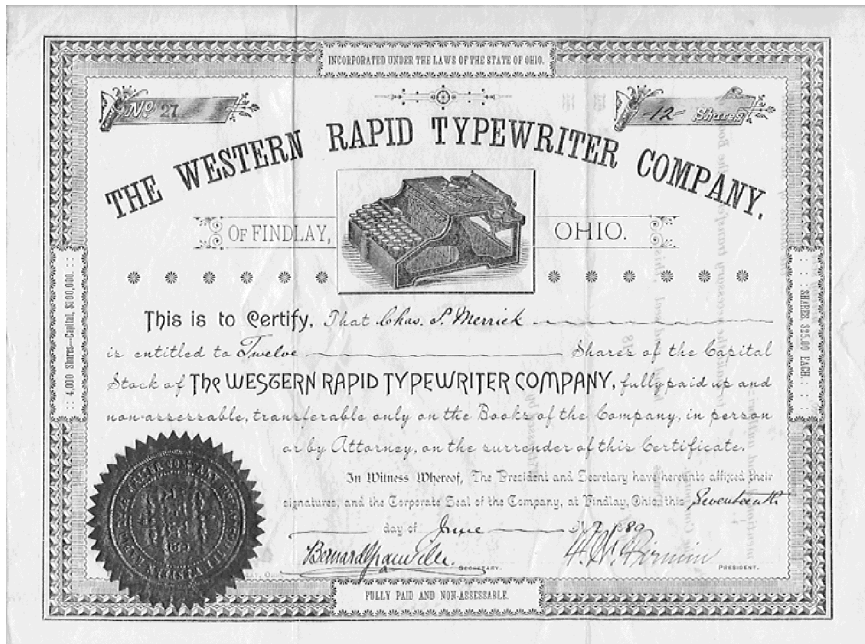
Praise was also offered by the Chicago office of Western Union, an employee in the United States Post Office, the Illinois Central Railroad and a number of others. One user, James Clephane, was a stenographer in Washington, D.C., who went on to become instrumental in encouraging Otto Mergenthaler to extend the typewriter concept to typesetting.

A fascinating certificate from Porter’s National Telegraph College gives us another peek into the Type-Writer’s earliest days. E. Payson Porter had been close to the enterprise for years. He accepted the Chicago-made versions of Sholes’ “kickup” machine (see ETCetera No. 45) for use in his school. He got the improved machine, as well, and his June 6, 1874, testimonial states he had used it “for several years.” The certificate from Payson’s school is dated July 21, 1874, and states that student Ada Patrick had completed her four months of training and, among other things, had achieved a speed of 40 words per minute on the Type-Writer. The machine *as manufactured by Remington* is seen in the upper right corner of the diploma. Surely Porter must have been among the very first to provide training in the Type-Writer’s use.

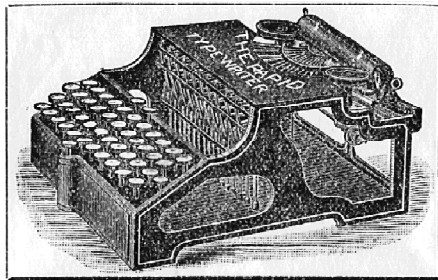
By late 1875, published advertisements for the Type-Writer began to appear. Many readers will be familiar with the Dec. 16, 1875, ad from *The Nation*, which has been reproduced a number of places. Here in ETCetera, we present a similar ad from *The Liberal Christian*, a New York publication put out by J. N. Hallock. The ad, provided to ETCetera by Jim Rauen, is accompanied by a wonderful letter written by Hallock to a Mrs. Tuthill. The letter, dated January 29, 1876, closes with comments about the Type-Writer. Hallock’s favorite feature: the ability to make 10-20 carbon copies at a time.

Despite all the praise from users, the Type-Writer had a difficult childhood. It passed through half a dozen different selling agents before Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict took over in 1882. As *The History of the Typewriter* states, the difficulty of the early sales agents was not in selling the machine. Instead, they were faced with selling an *idea*. The few dozen enthusiastic users in 1874 were hardly enough to convince a nation of millions that several thousand years of writing by *hand* should suddenly be replaced by writing with *machines*.

We sometimes like to compare modern enthusiasm and brand loyalty for computers to what was going on at the birth of the Type-Writer. Something similar might have happened in the writing machine’s adolescence, but hardly at the beginning. The first personal computers could not be produced fast enough for the enthusiasts eager to buy them, even if they had no idea what they would *do* with them. The first Type-Writers from the Remington factory landed on the marketplace with a giant thud. The new machine caused graying hair among its promoters for ten years before it showed some marketplace promise. After all, at the dismal beginning, there was no where to go but *up*.



RAPID REVISIONISM!



It's time to update our files on the Rapid Typewriter, as a single document sets its date *back* at least eight years. There is but sparse literature on this machine. Both of Michael Adler's books mention no earlier date than an 1888 patent. The stock certificate (furnished by Wm. Knadler of Norwalk, Ohio) shown above, however, is dated 1880. It is signed by inventor Bernard Granville and indicates an intention to manufacture the Rapid at least this early. Compare the cut on the certificate to a photo of the actual machine. Ads for this machine did not appear until about 1890, so it's entirely possible the Western Rapid Typewriter Co. never got off the ground. Neither did the Rapid when it finally did make it to market.

Gallery Notes

1) **Athos** ribbon tin – from Pierre Dickburt of Belgium. Athos was one of the Three Musketeers. Were there also Pothos and Aramis tins, as well? The tin is from the French town of Liege.

2) **L. Janin** ribbon tin – also from Pierre Dickburt, this French tin from Lille depicts a typist working at a machine with an interesting-looking copy holder.

3) **Viking** ribbon tin – Very different from the Viking Line tin from Eriksen Ribbon & Carbon of Toledo. Instead it's the *Viking* tin from Viking Products Co. of Delanco, NJ. Editor's collection.

4) **Perfect** ribbon tin – Truly one of the great 1950s designs. Possibly generic. The reverse shows this was issued by Otto Ulbrich Co. of Buffalo, NY. A Decorated Metal tin. Editor's coll.

5) **Barnard's Universal** ribbon tin – Who can reveal the meaning of the strange symbol seen here? It appears to be the sun held prisoner within a corral of some sort. Could it have something to do with *Barnard's Star*, one of the stars closest to our own Solar System? No tin maker is indicated. Editor's coll.

6) **Evan's Karbotype** ribbon tin – A really old-looking design issued by Evans Karbotype Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, MO. Editor's coll.

7) **"P" Brand** ribbon tin – Certainly an eye-grabbing design from a British company unidentified beyond its registered trademark. Editor's coll.

8) **Hammond** ribbon spool – This Hammond logo is the same as the one seen on machines and ribbon tins. These spools were to be placed directly on the machine, replacing the hard rubber originals. Editor's coll.

9) **Sholes & Glidden** (detail) – view of the side decoration of the Sholes & Glidden shown on the cover. This machine is in the Milwaukee Public Museum collection, and the Lily of the Valley motif is spectacular.

10) **Madame Butterfly/Carnation** ribbon ads – In ETCetera No. 40, we revealed dates of 1935 for Miller-Bryant-Pierce's Madame Butterfly tin, and 1939 for the pictured version of Carnation. Now, we have an idea how *long* those two tins remained "current." The ads shown in the Color Gallery are from M-B-P's *Typing Tips* of summer 1960.

11) **Remington Medallion** – When is a Remington Typewriter a *Royal*? When Britain's Royal Family gives it a nod. This medallion issued in 1896 and provided by Richard Polt.

12) **Ideal Devil** postcard – While visiting France, Lisa Jones of the University of Texas sent this postcard to ETCetera. The Devil is making his pitch to the good Dr. Faustus. But is this a selling point? The caption translated reads:

FAUST: Alright. What should I write with?

MEPHISTO: With the Ideal here! Satan follows human progress and knows better than anyone mankind's most perfect creations!

13) **Smith Premier** poster – with thanks and apologies to the contributor whose identity has been misplaced, we display this wonderful Art Deco poster for the Smith Premier. Could it *really* have typed underwater? The machine shown is a 4-row frontstrike, and the poster most likely dates from the 1930s.

ET Cetera Color Gallery



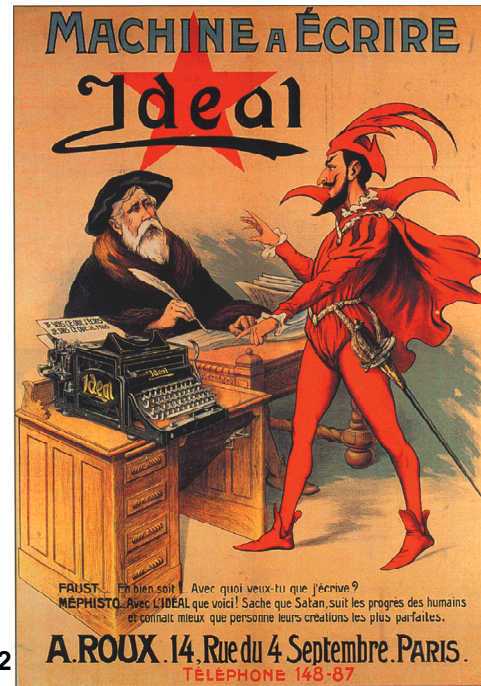
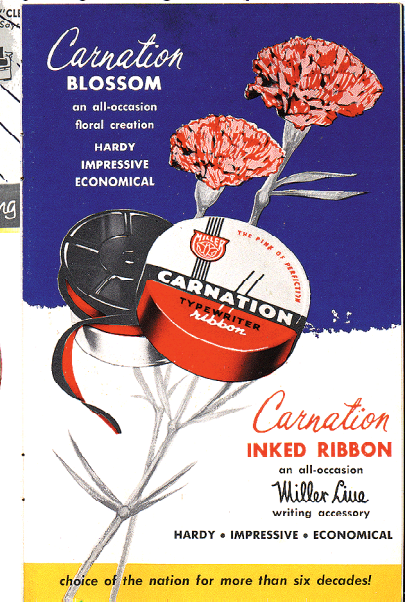
9



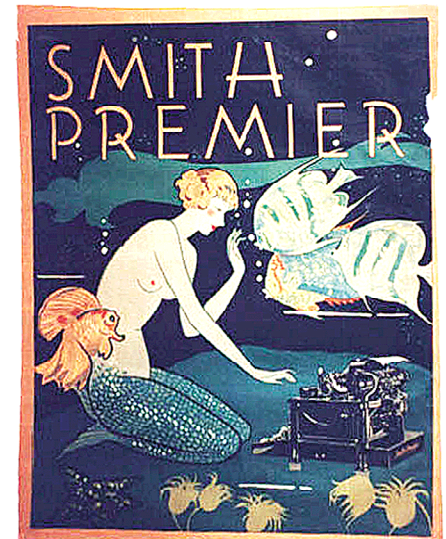
10



11



12



13

The Typewriter Restoration Site

Projects Techniques



The "before" photo of the Empire on the Typewriter Restoration Site

Late last year, Dutch collector Paul Robert began a project that has already shown great promise and seems destined to be an excellent collector's resource for a long time to come. It is the *Typewriter Restoration Site*, available on the Internet at:

<http://www.mmworks.nl/tr/trhome.html>

Robert's effort was inspired by an absolute wreck of a Smith Premier No. 1 that he purchased on eBay (the Internet auction service). Since he knew he would be going through a learning process in restoring the machine, he decided to share the experience with his colleagues. And so, digital camera in hand and computer turned on, he plunged in.

As it happened, his first restoration project was an Empire typewriter, since it took some time for the Smith Premier to be shipped from the U.S. to the Netherlands. On his site, Paul takes us step by step through the disassembly of the machine, the grinding, cleaning, huffing, puffing, and finally, the re-assembly. Now he has a nice, shiny Empire instead of an old, crusty one!

Included on Robert's site is a *Typewriter Parts Exchange*, which includes listings of collectors with parts machines who are willing to part with the parts. Also, there's a separate section for Techniques, discussing just how you go about rubbing and buffing, what tools to use, and so forth.

Robert displays the ETC logo on his site, something any member might do to lend a certain cachet to his efforts, whether it be a Website like this or a publicity campaign of any kind.

The Smith Premier project should be well under way by the time you read this. Additional projects will be posted as they come up. Unfortunately, this resource is not available to collectors who are not connected to the Internet, but perhaps this will be one more reason for them to get online.

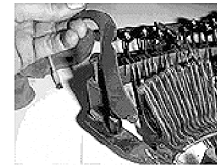


Step 4: the last steps in dismantling

Remove the split pin from the base of the left hand ribbon spool axis. The one on the right can be unscrewed.



Unscrew the screw and bolt on the center front of the top frame, to loosen the pin the blocks the ribbon (if you know what I mean). Unscrew the top frame and take it off.



Carefully take out all the key levers and put them aside to be cleaned.



The main frame is now almost empty. Only the comb with the counter-levers for the keys is still there.

We now have:

- the main frame
- the top frame
- the carriage

And a big pile of loose parts: type, key levers, spools and spool axis.

Now is the time to get out the Dremel, the brushes (brass, steel and nylon), polish and loads of cloth to clean the parts, remove rust, fix up paint and start reassembly. So finally....

Step 5:



Sample from the pages displayed on the Typewriter Restoration Site.



Martha the Armless Wonder types with her toes on the folding Corona. The late 19th and early 20th century saw many "Armless Wonders" exhibiting their bipedal prowess. Charles Tripp toured with Barnum, and Lon Chaney played Alonzo, an Armless Wonder with criminal tendencies.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE!



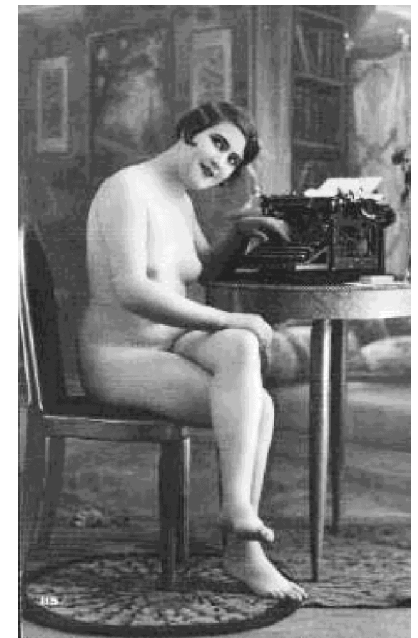
A photo of unknown origin, but the typewriter looks European. Typewriter? Is there a typewriter in this photo?



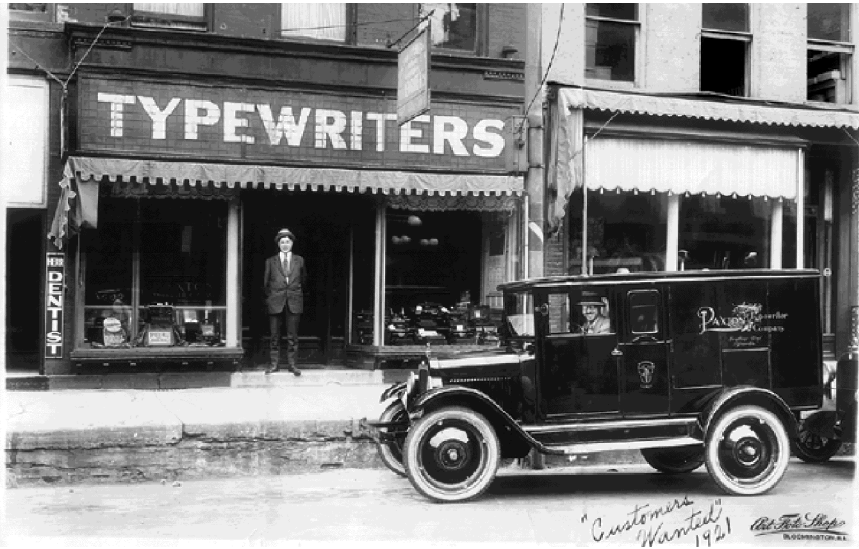
Have you heard of the Columbia Twins? Well, here are the Oliver twins, we think. This must have been an advertisement of some kind by Oliver, but what was the message? Very odd, indeed.

RIGHT: A classic French postcard. The lovely nude is as provocative as they come. Once, these were considered "dirty," and probably were intended to be so. Today, they're "art."

BELOW: Unidentified young woman who "takes the cake" when it comes to typewriter oddities.



THE GOOD OL' DAYS



The Paxton Typewriter Co. in 1921. Though the handwritten caption says "Customers Wanted," the firm seems prosperous compared to its modest start in 1914. In the doorway is founder G. Noble Paxton. In the driver's seat, his brother J. Warren Paxton.

The collection of photos seen on these pages was provided by John W. Paxton II of Bloomington, IL. Paxton is a third-generation office-machine dealer who now provides custom-made computers to clients, the largest of which is State Farm Insurance, located in that city. Paxton's, Inc., used to sell State Farm all their typewriters, but the business goes back to 1914.

Mr. Paxton adds the following:

Paxton's, Inc., originally known as the Paxton Typewriter Co., was founded by the late G. Noble Paxton on May 20th, 1914. Our humble beginning consisted of a lot of vision and hope, backed with a cigar-box full of typewriter screws and parts, a few tools, some borrowed money and a used bicycle. Before too long we had two boxes of parts, the Royal typewriter dealership, the A.B. Dick agency, and a used Ford roadster.

Paxton's has always been a family owned and operated business. J.W. Paxton was its first president from 1917 to 1967. His son, T. Gene Paxton, was its second president and CEO from 1967 until his retirement in early 1986. John W. Paxton II is the current president.

The photos provided to ETCetera give us a unique glimpse into some of the "old days" in the business of selling typewriters.



TOP: J.W. Paxton demonstrates machines to prospective customers on the road. Cabinet doors on the truck kept the typewriter free of the ubiquitous road dust. ABOVE: Paxton's was on hand more than 50 years ago when Royal's famous Ford Tri-Motor Air Truck flew portable typewriters from the factory to the dealer and dropped them by parachute (in the cardboard boxes shown) to demonstrate the ruggedness of the well-built machines. The stunt came to Bloomington, IL, as part of a nationwide tour that saw more than 11,000 typewriters come plunging to Earth safe and sound.

Cleaning it UP!

You can be sure the fellows at Paxton's had more than their share of typewriters that had to be cleaned up. While collectors are always searching for the best and easiest way to clean machines, the old-timers had their technique down pat. The following comes from an old Smith-Corona parts catalog. Here's how it used to be done:

Foreword

There are two good methods of cleaning, which may be described as the "Oakite" method and the "Compressed Air" method. It is our belief that the "Oakite" method is the most efficient for general use in the field. Both of these methods require the removal of all rubber parts, the ribbon and casing.

Preparing the Machine

Remove the platen, paper feed rolls, rubber feet, the universal bar rubber bumper, the shift stop bumpers and escapement dogs bumpers if a late style machine, also the ribbon and casing, refer to Index under "Removal and Replacement" and the Casing Section to find how to make these removals. Inasmuch as the paper table is removed with the platen and the rear paper feed roll shaft, it is well to clean the paper table separately with a cloth soaked with gasoline. Brush out the machine thoroughly.

Equipment Required

"Oakite" Method

Hot and cold running water; a good sized sink; one solution container large enough to submerge the typewriter (a galvanized washtub of the smaller size is ideal); a short length (5 or 6 feet) of hose, with a nozzle, that can be attached to the hot water supply; one drier, preferably an electric drier, that will accommodate one machine. Gas ovens are sometimes used for this purpose but require more attention than the electric driers. Electric fans have also been used advantageously for this work but are a little slow. The electric driers can be made at a small expense by the service foreman. A drygoods box, of good size, banded with steel shipping bands on three sides and the fourth side hinged, can be made into a very good electric drier. This box should be lined with half-inch asbestos and wired with two or possibly three cone-heating elements, depending upon the size of the box. The elements are placed in the bottom and a grid shelf installed thru the center of the box to hold the typewriters. A Brunner air compressor of 200 pounds capacity, with a pressure nozzle, adds to the efficiency of the "Oakite" cleaning, but is not essential. An oil hand sprayer should be included in the necessary equipment for this method of cleaning.

[NOTE: "Oakite" was a mixture of borax and trisodium phosphate. In fact, the company that made it is still in business, still making industrial cleaners.]

Equipment Required

"Compressed Air" Method

One 200-pound Brunner air compressor. One high pressure nozzle to be used on the air compressor hose. A galvanized canopy having three sides and a six inch direct, outside, vent for carrying the superfluous oil and gasoline vapor out doors.

Method

"Oakite"

Mix two to four ounces of oakite in ten gallons or cold water. After properly preparing the machine, submerge all but the keyboard in the solution. The water will swell the key cards and therefore the keyboard should be left out by setting the machine into the solution on the back of the frame. A typewriter may be left in such a mixture from one-half hour to two hours. Remove the machine from the cleaner and place it in the sink and thoroughly flush it out with hot water under pressure. After flushing, place the machine in the electric or gas drier and leave it until it is thoroughly dry. It is advisable to watch the machine in the drier that it may be removed as soon as dry. If an electric fan is used for drying, tip the machine or fan on an angle so that the force of the fanned air will strike the center of the machine. You will find that it is necessary to continually change the position of the fan or machine in order to dry the machine throughout. After the machine is dry spray it with a mixture of two parts of good typewriter oil (Typebar Brand) to six parts of gasoline or kerosene. Make sure that this solution penetrates to all the working parts. Allow the gasoline to evaporate and reassemble the machine. The superfluous spraying mixture should be wiped from the machine. In case the machine is a Corona Silent go over all parts listed in our "Lubricating Chart" herein, with our No. 3 Oil.

Method

"Compressed Air"

Mix two parts of good typewriter oil with six parts of gasoline and place the mixture in a spouted oil can, from which the mixture will flow freely. After properly preparing the machine, place it in a galvanized, ventilated canopy. Hold the oil can bottom side up so that the end of the spout is directly over the end of the air compressor hose nozzle in such a way that the oil solution is forcibly sprayed into the machine. Go all over the machine, striking all the working parts. After the machine is clean, blow out the superfluous cleaner and spray the machine again with just pressure enough to penetrate to all working parts. Allow the gasoline to evaporate and wipe off undesired oil. Reassemble the machine. In case machine is a Corona Silent go over all parts listed in our "Lubricating Chart" with our No. 3 Oil.

After a typewriter is cleaned it is very necessary that all adjustments are carefully checked and brought up to standard.

ENIGMAGRAPHS

This piece of typewriter obscuria emanates from an esoteric monthly titled *The Business Journal*. Enter the term: *enigmagraph*, coined by one Jacob Backes in *The Business Journal* (née *The Penman's Art Journal*) of March 1910.

Mr. Backes, in a florid style calculated to raise smiles among the literate (and grimaces among the Philistines), reveals a phenomenon possible only in the world of typewriters:

Twentieth Century Hieroglyphics being too diffuse a designation, and typographers never making errors of that kind, the term enigmagraph may fit and cling. Every editor, teacher, printer, and postman has again and again encountered enigmagraphical malformations; strange to say, however, the precisely defining word has hitherto been lacking with which to designate, and around which to rally, the feelings of annoyance which struggle for utterance whenever an enigmagraph is seen.

Translation: There's this here mistake that lots of people make and lots of people come across, but we ain't hardly got a word fer it...yet.

At some time or other every reader of typewritten matter has been "stumped" by the appearance of an undecipherable smudge the technical arrangement of which may puzzle the uninitiated, being due to the typing of two different, unmatched characters, one over the other... intended to correct, but often serving only to mystify. This duplication and nonseparation produces an... enigmagraph.

Translation: When ya read something somebody wrote on a typewriter, there's always a coupla letters laid on top of t'other, like when somebody hit the wrong key first but then hit the right one to do it justice. Sure it's ugly, but, hell, does the job, don't it? Kinda looks like rabbit poop on the page, and ya cain't hardly read what was supposed to be wrote. They call this bugger an "Enigma-graph."

Why do the adversaries of our composure affront us with indulgence and persistence in this kind of typewritten folly? ...Full justice to the subject could be done perhaps only by a specialist in mental perversions.

Perforce we confine ourselves to the illustration of a limited number of the subterfugious devices, resorted to by the erring to ease conscience or to serve an indisposition to exert:

Translation: Hey, why's everybody kickin' our butts about this here thing? A mistake's a mistake, after all. Mebbe the preacher knows. Heck everybody's lookin' fer an excuse. Lemme show ya:

Puzzled whether chief takes an ei or an ie, and being too "labor-saving" to look in the dictionary, the professional enigmagraphologist types ei, then turns the carriage leftward and types an ie over the ei, producing ei. The receiver of the letter takes this choice of the two spellings, and, if sufficiently unsophisticated, gives the enigmagraphologist credit for making a correction!

Translation: There was this Injun who didn't know how to spell his own name, so he got hisself a typewriter and practiced and practiced till he got it right. Then he sent it to this feller who thunk the Injun was trying to fool him.

Oràgàn, precedd, procdde, oasasion, 2234567899, etc: a melancholy array illustrative of the fine Italian hand of the enigmagraphically perverted.

Translation: I heered tell there was some Eye-talian perverts doin' some dirty stuff with a bunch a typewriters, of all things.

The writer once knew an operator who, intending to write Manchester, N.H., wrote, by mistake, Manchester, N.Y., It was a "blind" machine. Perceiving the error, he slung the carriage down hard, and typed an H over the Y, producing NH (exico). The error was corrected after the letter had made a to-and-fro journey of about 3,000 miles.

Translation: You ever been to Manchester? 'Bout as fer south o' Atlanta as Macon, but over t' the west. Funny thing. There's a lady there named Georgia Manchester. Get it? Georgia Manchester, from Manchester, Georgia. Bet those folks up in New Hampshire, New Mexico or New York cain't come up with one better'n that! Signin' off now; gonna go see if there's anybody sellin' any good whisky on eBay.



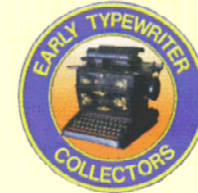
*May gentle Christmas thy young heart attune
To joys as sweet as those of sunny June!*

CONTENTS

Letters/Ads	2
Typewriter@125 II	4
Rapid Revisionism	10
Gallery Notes	11
Color Gallery	12
Restoration site	14
Strange, But True!	16
The Good Ol' Days	18
Cleaning It Up!	20
Enigmagraphs	22
McLoughlin Trade Card	24

ETCetera

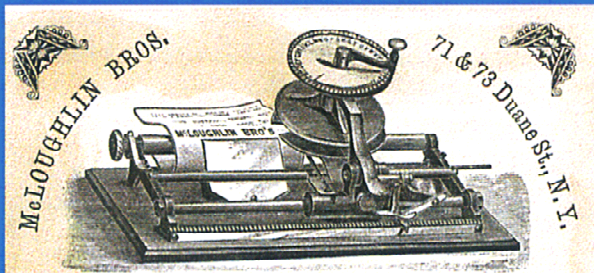
No. 46



Mar. 1999

Journal of the Early
Typewriter Collectors Association

The Typewriter at 125 II



McLoughlin Trade Card

Since the construction of the 1884 McLoughlin Type-Writer has the heavyweight feel of index machines clearly intended for adults, it has been thought that this machine, made by a toy-maker, might not have been intended strictly for children. This X-mas ad card, provided by Herman Price of West Virginia, sheds light on the matter. McLoughlin's emphasis was clearly on children, but the adults were not ignored. "...every man, woman and child needs one," says the ad. Unfortunately, not many consumers heeded the pitch. The machine is very rare today.

McLOUGHLIN BROS' TEN DOLLAR TYPE-WRITER.

The Type-Writer has become a necessity in every office and household, and every man, woman and child needs one either for business or pleasure, as much as the almost universal jack-knife. Our Type-Writer can be used everywhere and for everything, and for girls and boys.

No Toy Equals it

In general usefulness and the lasting pleasure it gives. There is a charm in its operation, not unlike that of a favorite game. When a girl or boy can do well that which is only expected of older or experienced persons, the doing, as a rule, never fails to prove a source of pleasure. From the cradle up, childhood shows a constant reaching after the pleasures and occupations of grown people. This is why tool chests, work boxes, printing presses, little cook stoves, and miniature household utensils of all kinds, are favorites of children, and why the Type-Writer which

Bewitches Everybody,

is especially amusing to children. With our Type-Writer any girl or boy can print just as well as their mothers or fathers can with the highest priced one in the market. They can copy and put into small space, in a handsome readable form, any receipt, directions, pieces of poetry, favorite quotation, lesson, report, examination, example, etc., etc., as well as write letters, compositions, and any other matter that their fancies may suggest. The doing of this tends to fix firmly in their minds the work done, and in the end will make them

Experts in Spelling and Composition.

The Type-Writer is truly a marvel of pleasure and usefulness, and every girl and boy, office and family should secure one at once. It will prove a home magnet with young people.

1874



1999

How They Sold It