JAMES K. McGILL & CO.
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.

CINCINNATI OFFICE,
No. 49 WEST FOURTH ST.

—— THE ——

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER,

133

NOTED FOR

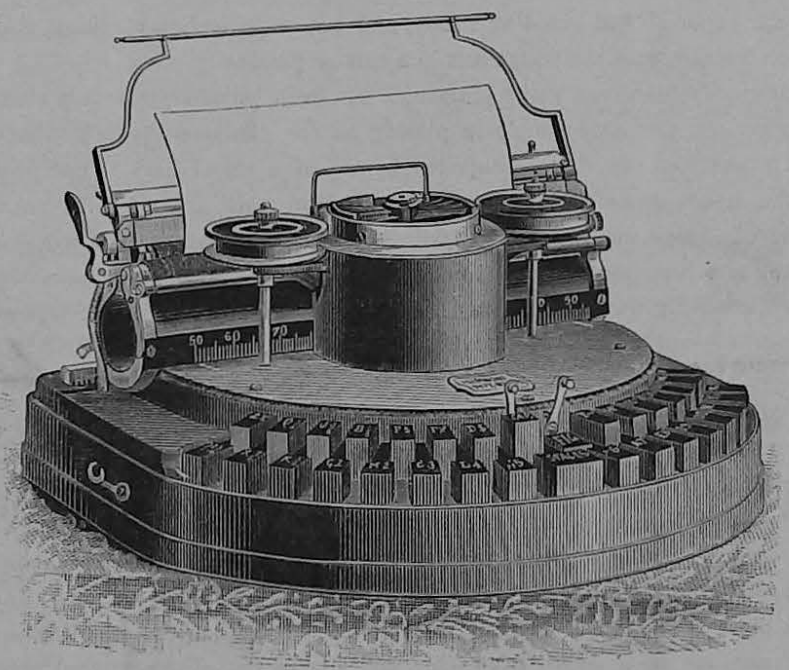
SPEED, PERFECT ALIGNMENT, BEAUTY, STRENGTH,

INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE, UNIFORM IMPRESSION,

DURABILITY, PORTABILITY.

TYPEWRITER CABINETS AND TABLES.

TYPEWRITER SUPPLIES.



LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST GRADES OF LINEN PAPERS.

RIBBONS.

CARBON-PAPER.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.,

292-298 AVENUE B,

City Sales Office, 77 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK.

300 Washington St., BOSTON.	206 La Salle St., - CHICAGO.	209 North Eighth St., ST. LOUIS.
15 North Charles St., BALTIMORE.	57 West Fourth St., CINCINNATI.	510 West Main St., LOUISVILLE.
112 South Fourth St., PHILADELPHIA.	168 Public Square, CLEVELAND.	90 Griswold St., DETROIT.
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21 Alabama Street, ATLANTA.	62 Camp Street, - NEW ORLEANS.	82 Wisconsin St., MILWAUKEE.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER was begun before the inventor was aware that a similar invention had ever occupied the thoughts of others. It was realized from the start that a machine aiming to reach a universal or general use ought:

1st. To be constructed on a principle admitting of the utmost celerity while producing a perfect impression and alignment.

2d. It must be a key-board machine having the freedom of action and lightness of touch of the piano for all the fingers of both hands. The fingers must not be cramped, as with the pen, stylus, single key, or even an ill-arranged or crowded key-board.

3d. That the paper should stand vertically, and not as in ordinary writing, that the examination of the work may proceed easily, with the body erect in a natural position.

The plan originally conceived many years ago has been pursued, with only changes of detail, to the end. The plan in general consisted simply in placing all the characters to be printed on a type-wheel, any letter upon which should be immediately impelled by any of a set of keys to one point and printed. The plan, as well as the means, proved to be entirely novel, for, while during forty years the best inventive skill had been devoted to movements of telegraphic type-wheels (a kind of typewriter), no one had adopted the simple, but at the same time more difficult, method of impelling the type-wheel directly from the key-board.

JOHN PRATT, probably the most original and meritorious inventor in the typewriter field, had, it is true, previously described and made, in England, a similar device, but, after repeated failures, abandoned the plan as impracticable, for reasons which he set forth in a paper read before the Society of Arts in London. The "momentum" of the type-wheel was the insuperable difficulty.

The type-wheel has at last been reduced to entire submission. It performs its oscillations with incredible velocity and precision in response to the touch of the operator. From thirty keys (with two supplementary keys for capitals and numerals, and one for spacing) can be produced upon a vertical sheet, of any required size and form, any one of ninety characters, in any desired sequence, at the incredible rate of 500 or 600 characters per minute.

After years of experiment, the opinions of many expert mechanics and business men warranted the production of the machine on a commercial scale, and it was accordingly placed upon the market. The result proved that it was only necessary to make its merits generally known to secure speedy recognition, and such a large and rapidly increasing demand ensued, that the Company's facilities have long been seriously taxed to keep pace with it.

The perfection of its work, and the ease and rapidity of its operation, offer the best proof of the superiority of the principle upon which the machine is constructed, and of the exact care exercised in the manufacture of its every part. Its capacity for continuous service under the most severe conditions has now been fully tested by several years of practical experience.

The justice of these claims is amply supported by the uniform success which THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER has achieved in the great public exhibitions held since it entered the field.

The highest awards of the American Institute in 1884, '85, '86 and '87, one a special medal—a distinction never before bestowed upon any typewriter; the only Gold Medal at the New Orleans Exposition in 1885, granted for greatest speed and facility of operation, together with simplicity and durability of mechanism; the highest award in London in 1887, where it was demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the judges that it was beyond question "the best typewriter for office use where speed is required;" and in the same year the highest award (again the only Gold Medal) of the Mechanics' Fair in Boston—all afford the best evidence of its superior qualities when brought into direct competition with other typewriters.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY.

1st. The Hammond Typewriter will write a line as straight as ordinary print.
2d. It will not and cannot get out of alignment by use.
3d. Having an automatic hammer stroke, the impression is always uniform, whether the touch of the key be light or heavy, fast or slow.
4th. The automatic and adjustable hammer stroke renders the machine especially valuable for manifolding; and the touch of the keys is not effected by increase of hammer tension, so that the operator's speed is not diminished in manifolding either a few or many copies.
5th. Two keys struck in rapid playing give but one impression.
6th. Two rows of keys, like the piano forte, are more easily learned, and operated with greater facility and speed.
7th. The keys are so arranged that the letters that are used most frequently are nearest at hand.
8th. The keys are arranged so as to favor the greater dexterity of the right hand.
9th. The sequence of letters in the formation of words from left to right has been studied in the arrangement of keys.
10th. The touch of the keys is light, elastic and firm.
11th. The keys are of ebony and the key levers of steel.
12th. The curvature of the key-board brings the fingers and wrists in a natural position.
13th. The keys may be depressed and held. The *staccato* recoil of the fingers is unnecessary.
14th. One key may be depressed while another key is being released.
15th. The keys have greater space, so that there is less likelihood of two being struck at once.
16th. The striking of two keys at once does no harm to the machine.
17th. The paper may be inserted with greater facility.
18th. The paper may be put in with assurance that it will be straight.
19th. Envelopes can be more readily inserted.
20th. Cards and narrow paper can be inserted as easily as large sheets.
21st. The machine is specially adapted for library catalogue cards which must not be rolled.
22d. A continuous roll of paper twenty yards in length may be used.
23d. The open carriage ends admit paper of any width.
24th. The thinnest tissue may be printed as well as postal cards.
25th. Fifty per cent. more letters can be printed to the line.
26th. Wheels of ninety to one hundred and twenty characters can be used on the machine.
27th. Different styles of letters or different languages can be used on the same machine by simply changing the type-wheels (*See next page for fac-similes of the type-wheels which can be used interchangeably.*)
28th. Both larger and smaller type can be used on this machine than on any others.
29th. Not being upon separate pieces, the type can be cleaned in a moment with a stiff brush.
30th. Corrections can be made at sight.
31st. The ribbon spools hold nearly double the length of inked ribbon.
32d. The ribbon spools are not fixtures, and can be taken off without removing any other part of the machine, so that any kind of ribbons (copying, record, etc.,) can be easily substituted.
33d. The key-board can be more easily learned and fingered with less care and attention, giving the operator a chance to examine his copy while writing.
34th. The machine has less than 350 parts.
35th. The machine is constructed with such accuracy that any part can be replaced if worn or broken.
36th. The wearing surface of the type-wheel bearings is fifty times greater than that of the type-bar.
37th. The machine cannot collide with itself.
38th. The paper carriage moves more rapidly than any operator can manipulate the keys.
39th. Any single key can be operated at the rate of ten characters per second.
40th. The keys can be touched promiscuously at the rate of ten distinct impressions per second, and with perfect alignment.
41st. The elastic impression strip can be replaced at trifling cost, and the machine has no impression roll liable to indentation.
42d. The machine is light, strong and portable, and not liable to be injured or thrown out of adjustment by transportation.
43d. It is especially adapted for tabular work, large statements, etc., such as are required in Railroad, Insurance and Real Estate offices.

SEND FOR "WHAT FOLKS SAY OF THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER," CONTAINING NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS SUSTAINING THE ABOVE CLAIMS.

Interchangeable Type-Wheels for the Hammond Typewriter.

MEDIUM ROMAN, No. 1.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅝½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

SMALL ROMAN, No. 2.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅞½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

LARGE ROMAN, No. 3.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅞½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

LARGE ROMAN, No. 3A.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅞½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

GOTHIC, No. 4.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅝½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

CAPS AND SMALL CAPS, No. 5.

?ZXQKJGBMPCFLD, .TAHERISOUNWYV:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾⅞⅝½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

ITALIC, No. 6.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
*¾⅞⅝½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔*

GREEK, No. 7.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾(⅞½⅜1⅛2)3Ψ4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔
=ξΞΨκχηβμπ+φλδϑ θταηερισουν<>ως

GREEK, No. 8.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
θZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYVΩ
î(êūäō1ī2)3ē4ā5 6"7"8'9[ü]a*eœu
=ζξΨκχηβμπ+φλδŏ θταηερισουν<éως

ATTIC, No. 9.

-ZXQKJGBMPCFLD, .TAHERISOUNWYV+
-ZXQKJGBMPCFLD, .TAHERISOUNWYV+
¾⅞⅞½⅜1⅛2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9[0]¼*⅓†⅔

GERMAN, No. 11.

özxqkjgbmpcfld, ütaherisounwyvä
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; .TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾%@?½:1-2§3£4$5 6„7"8'9(0)¼*_ſ/

GERMAN, No. 12.

özxqkjgbmpcfld, ütaherisounwyvä
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; .TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾%@?½:1-2§3£4$5 6„7"8'9(0)¼*_ſ/

GERMAN, No. 13.

özxqkjgbmpcfld, ütaherisounwyvä
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; .TAHERISOUNWYV&
¾%@?½:1-2§3£4$5 6„7"8'9(0)¼*_ſ/

FRENCH, No. 14.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, étaherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¨%/èçù1à2.3£4$5 6"7"8'9(0)ûôîêâ

FRENCH, No. 15.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, étaherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
¨%/èçù1à2.3£4$5 6"7"8'9(0)ûôîêâ

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE, No. 16.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, átaherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYVã
¨%/_çí162.3£4$5 6"7"8'9(0)ñíéúż

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE, No. 17.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, átaherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYVã
¨%/_çí162.3£4$5 6"7"8'9(0)ñíéúż

MEDICAL, No. 18.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, .taherisounwyv:
!ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV&
=%∆m⅜51⅝2¢3£4$5 6"7"8'9(0)B*_ā/

DIACRITICAL, No. 19.

?zxqkjgbmpcfld, átaherisounwyv:
„ZXQKJGBMPCFLD; -TAHERISOUNWYV
ˆ¨˙´1+2ˇ3^4`5 6'7'8'9°0˜¯˘˚

No. 7 and 8 are used with a special machine (price $180,) adapted for both 90 and 120 character Type-Wheels