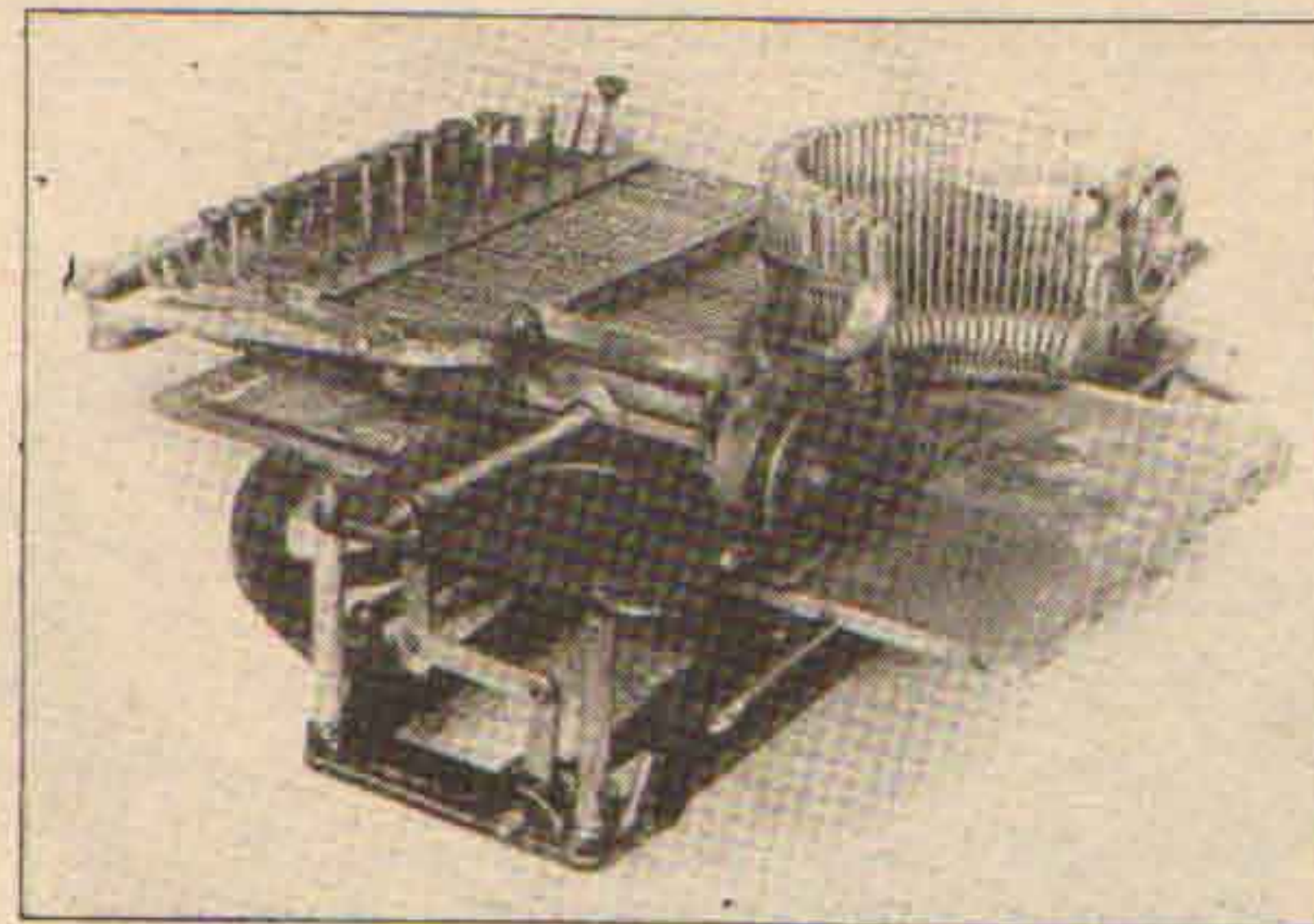
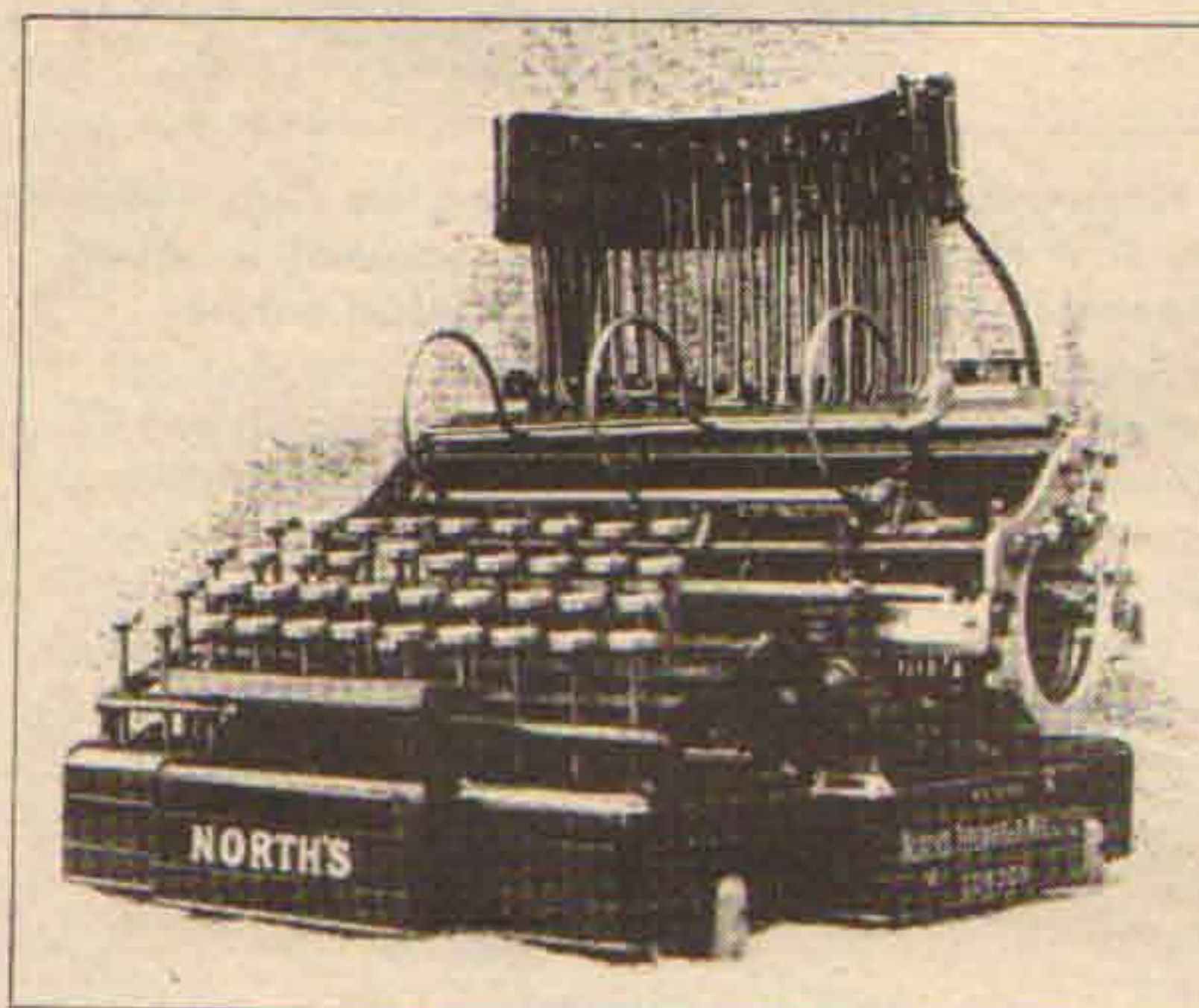


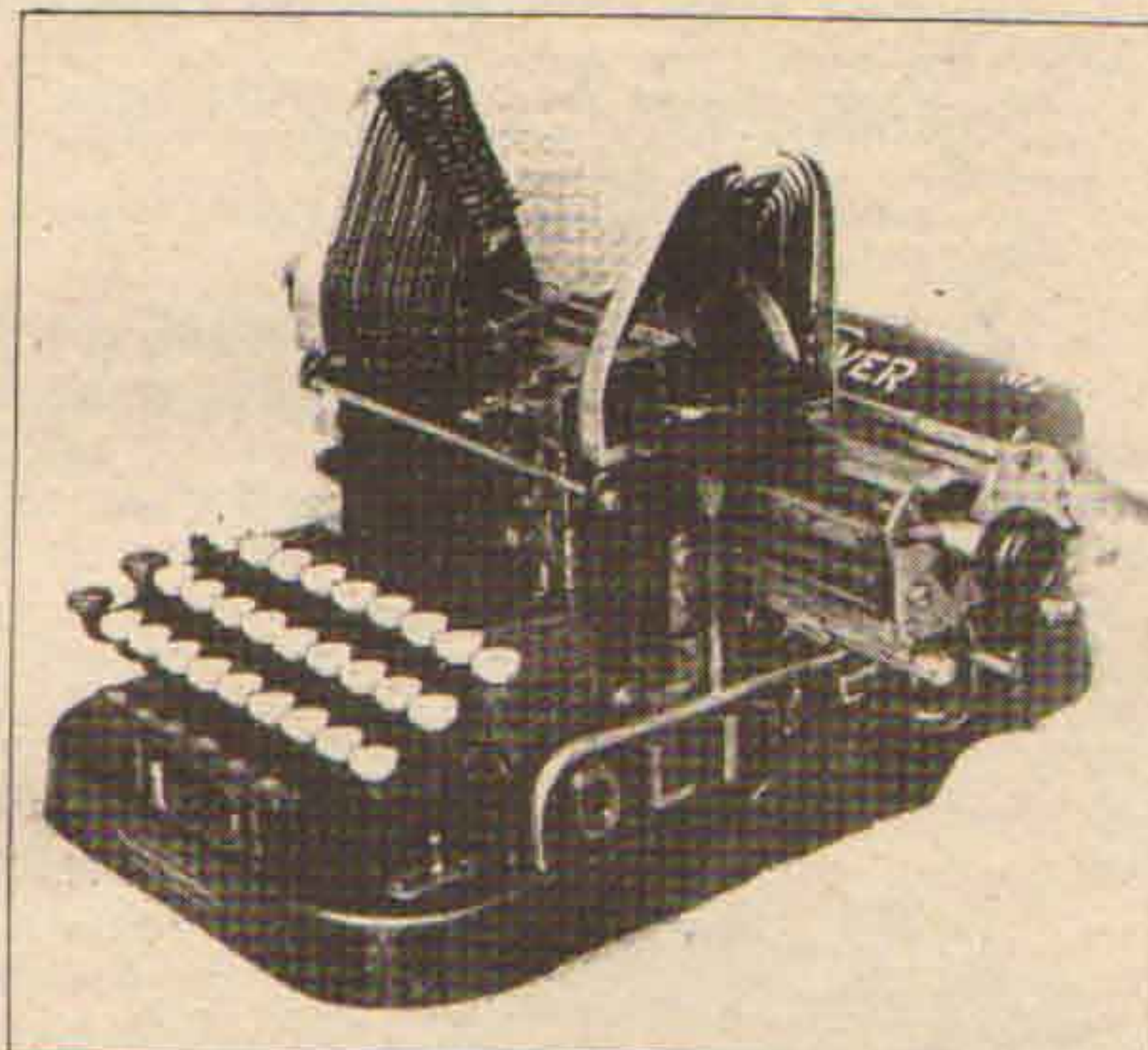
Imperial and Burnett: Oblique Frontstrike Typebasket. Though practical theoretically, the inclined typebasket was rarely a commercial success. Shown: Imperial, 1907; and Burnett, 1908.



Cash Typograph: Flat Platen. The Anterior-top-strike Cash Typograph had a flat paper carrier traveling through machine's center, instead of customary cylinder.



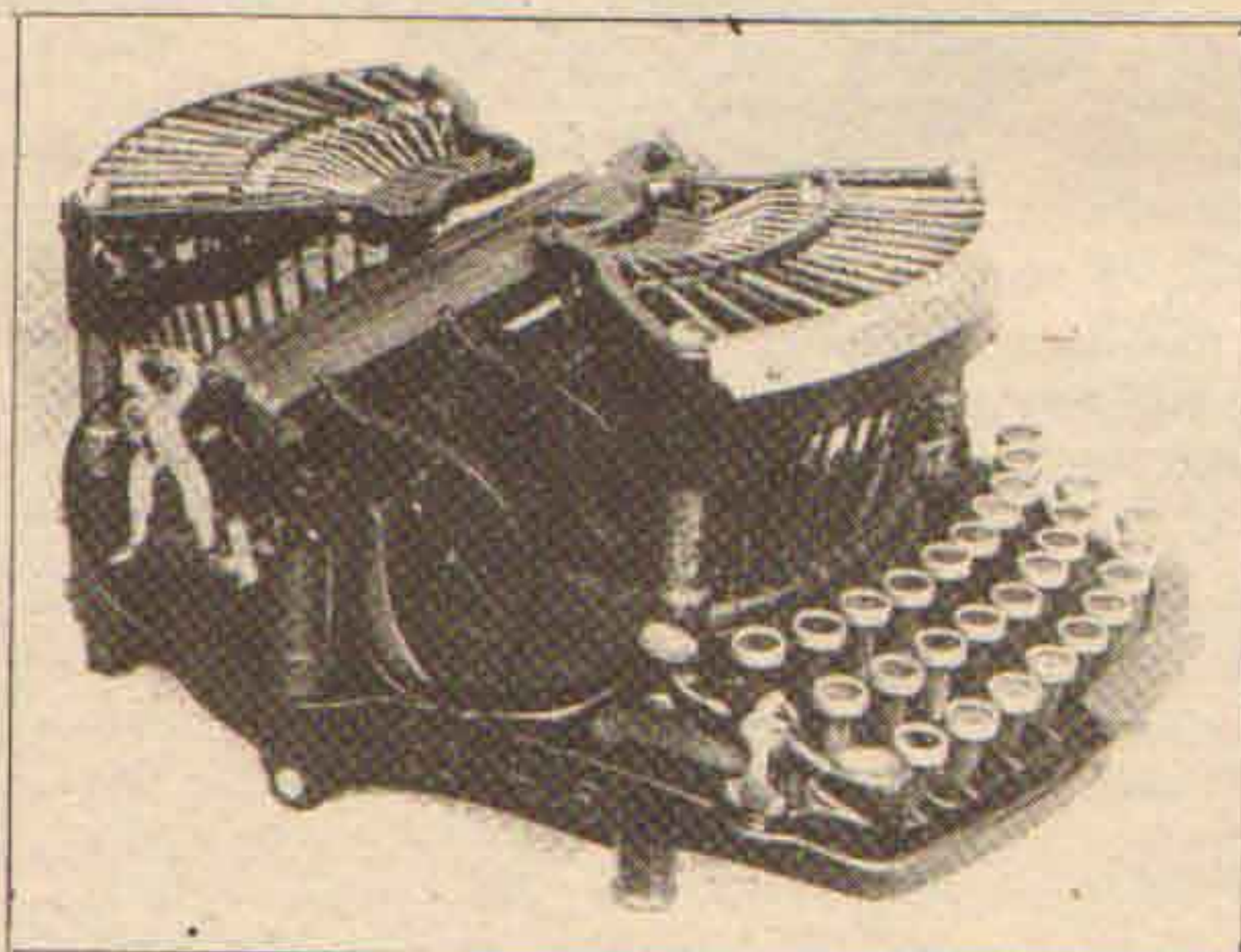
North's: Posterior Topstrike. Page was fed from holder [3 hoops] over top of platen, then down into hollow carriage in machine financed by Lord North in 1892.



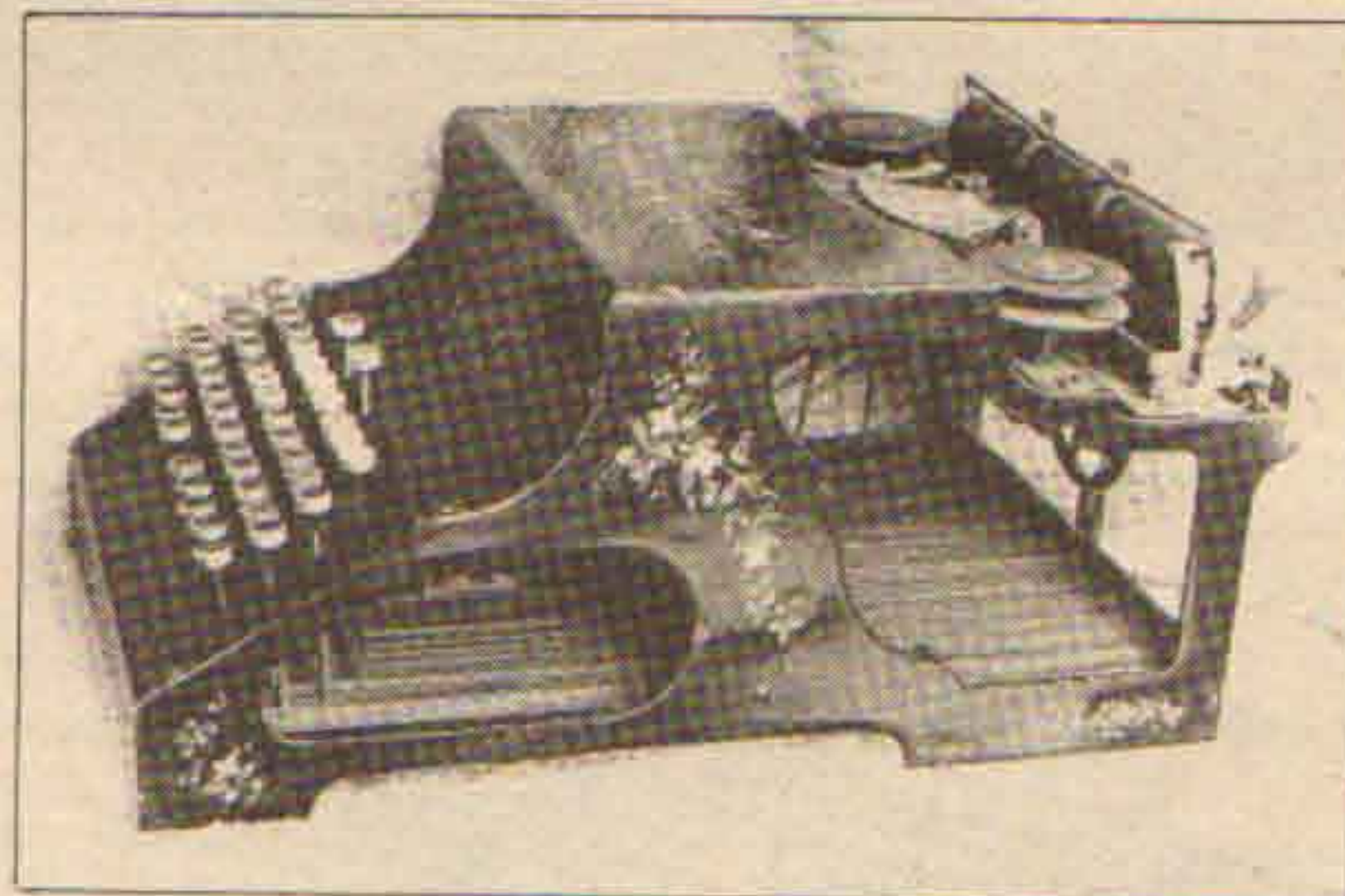
Oliver: Topstrike. Banks of typebars on either side of printing point, swinging down sideways, made Oliver the most successful non-standard visible. Shown: No. 2, c. 1898.



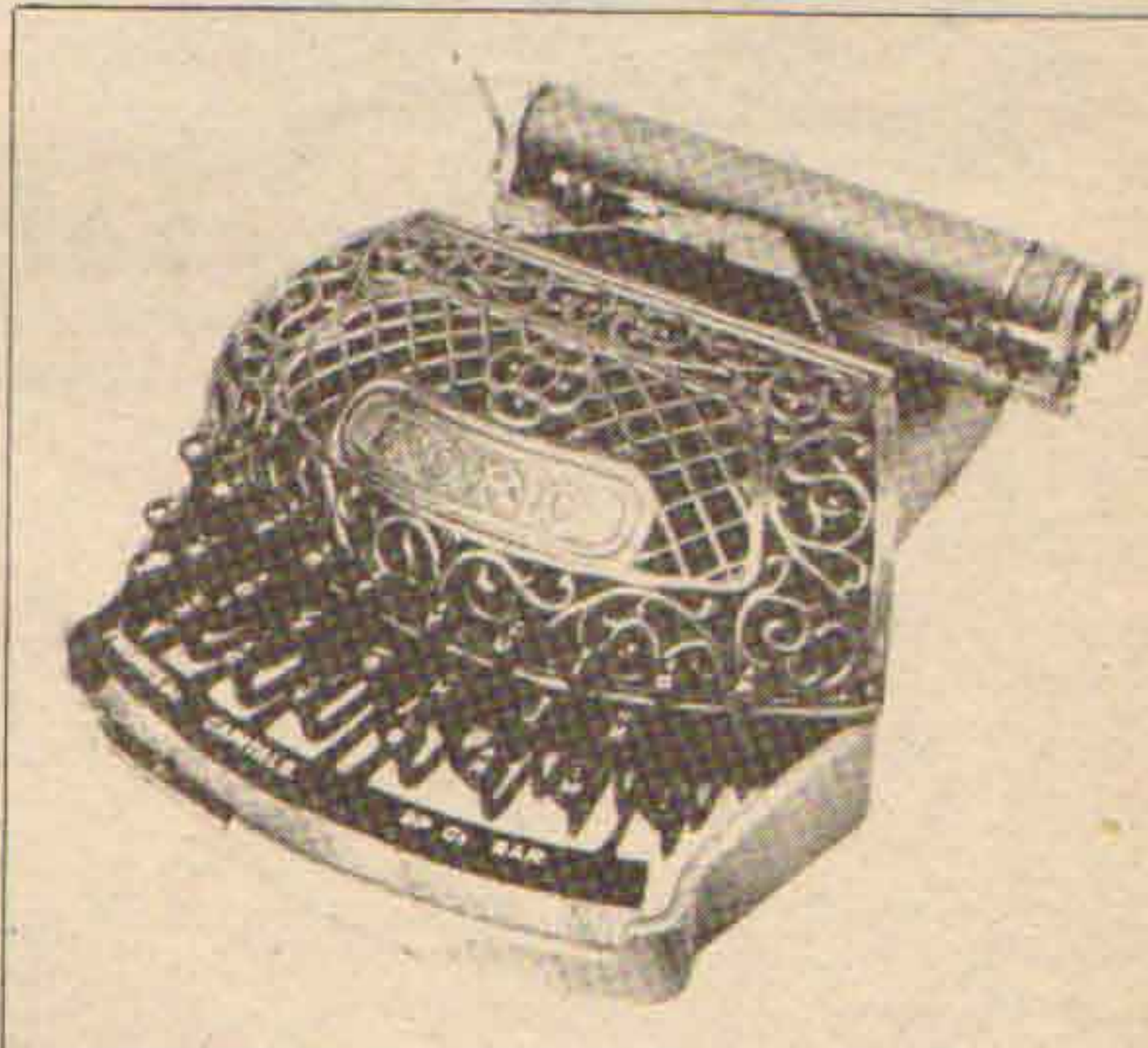
Emerson: Frontstrike. Like a rearranged Oliver, the Emerson's typebars swung from either side, this time to front. Sold by Sears, 1907-14.



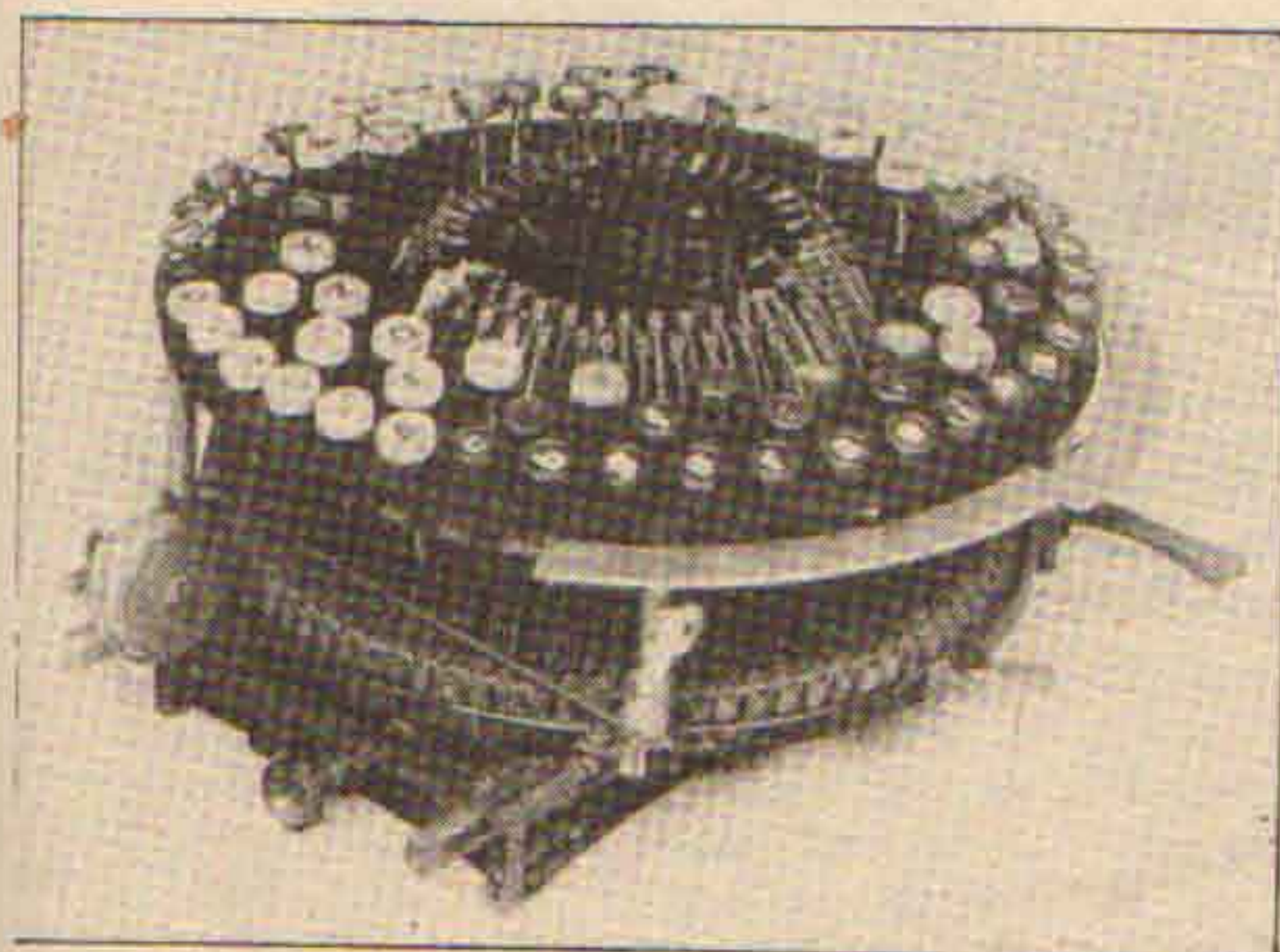
Williams: Grasshopper. Typebars hop in an arc pattern to reach platen between the two banks. Williams machines were made until 1909. Shown: No. 1, 1891.



Rapid: Thrust Action Typebasket. The typebars, at the ends of long rods fanning horizontally from in front of platen, slide forward to print. Shown: Rapid, 1888.



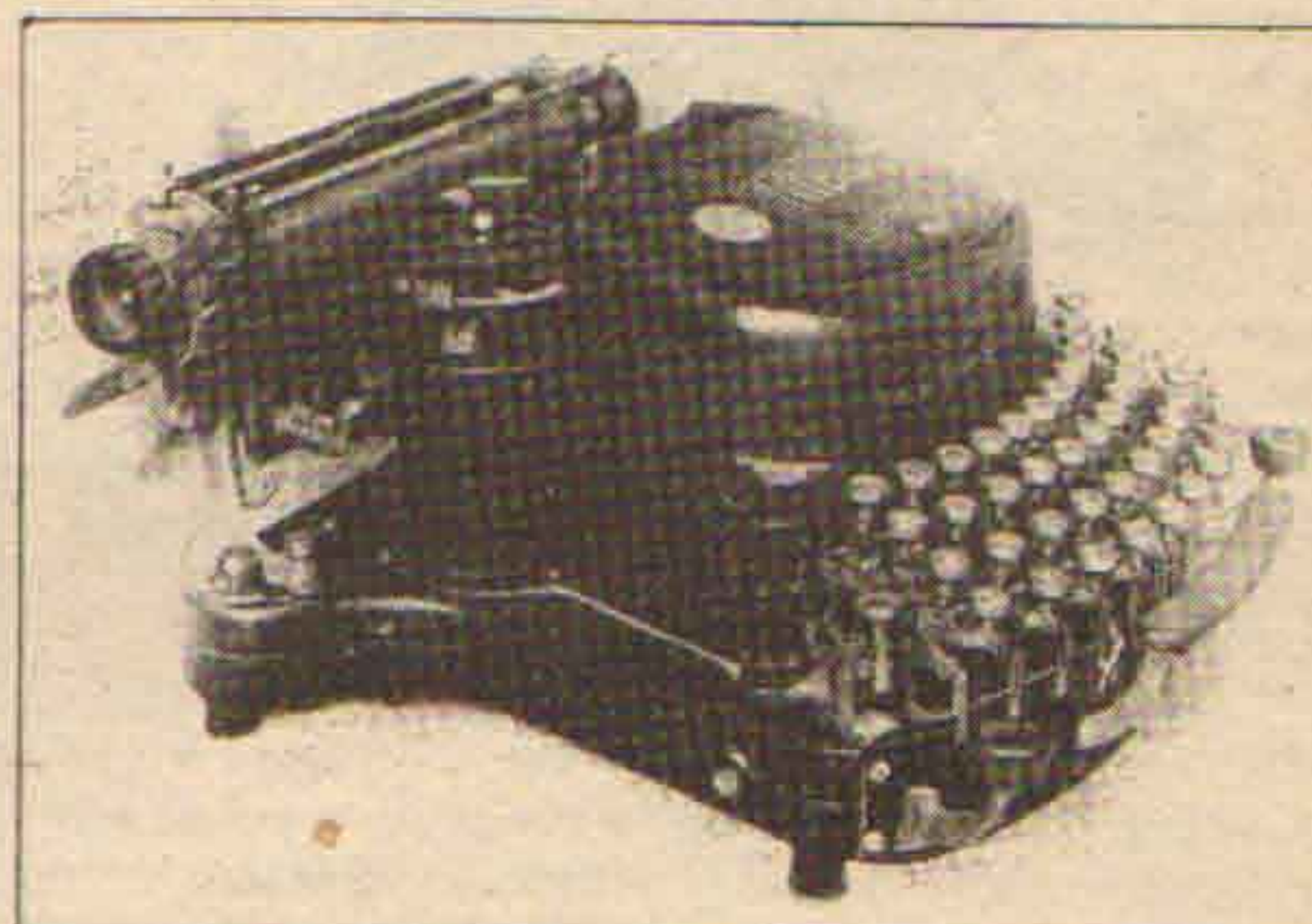
Ford: First Aluminum Typewriter. The Ford [no relation to Henry] was available with iron or aluminum frame in 1895 or 96. Shown: aluminum model, serial no. 109.



Crary: Bottom Strike. Circular Crary typewriter of 1892 has keyboard around periphery of machine, typebars striking down through hole in center.



Crandall New Model. Specimen shown has combination keyboard, with Russian and English characters on each key accommodated by interchangeable type cylinders.



Kanzler: Multi-level Thrust. Massive Kanzler typewriter has flattened top typical of thrust machines. 11 typebars printed 88 characters by raising, lowering.