

Smith Premier No. 1, c. 1889.

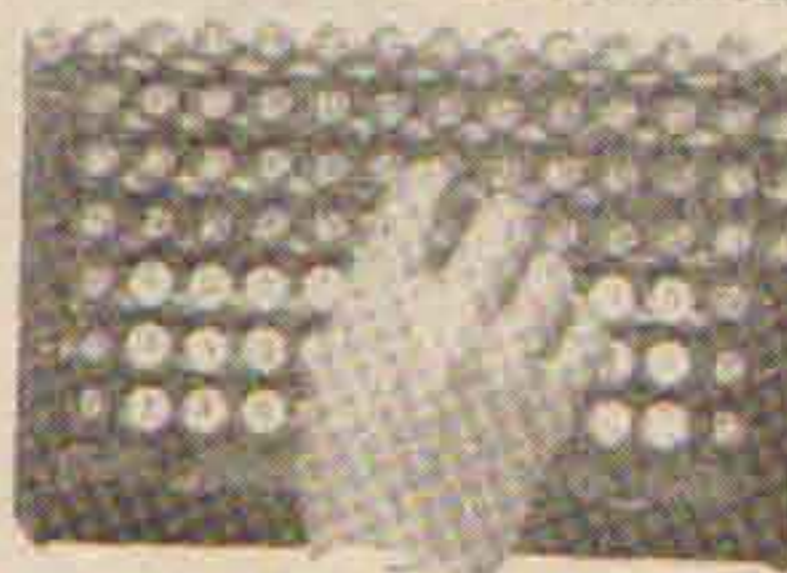
double-keyboard typewriter. Although the No. 10 was by then the last double-keyboard machine in manufacture, it remained in production for a dozen-odd years. So, though typists ultimately favored the shiftkey principle, an argument can be advanced that early typewriter designers did not. For if we interpret the definition of the "standard typewriter" of the 19th century to mean an upstrike design, and if we relegate the early visibles to "nonstandard" status (all of which upstrike manufacturers would have liked us to do) we would find a larger number of standard typewriter brands reaching the market with double-keyboards than with the shiftkey.

Thus the double-keyboard was a significant development in typewriter history, and when the Caligraph is described it is appropriate to point out that it was the first to appear with separate keys for capital and lower-case letters. (Or, at least, it may have been. The No. 2 Caligraph as thus equipped, but then, so was the oblique-frontstrike Horton. Both machines are attributed to 1883. If indeed both came out that year, the No. 2 Caligraph's precedence is not specified by so many months, weeks, days, or hours.)

Although it may therefore be correct to call the No. 2 Caligraph the first double-keyboard, it is semantically incorrect to call it the "first typewriter with a key for every character it printed." For the distinction of the first typewriter with a key for each character goes back at least as far as the Sholes & Glidden Type Writer, the 1873 machine that is generally assigned the title of "the first

Scientific Management

applies to the typewriter equally as well as to railroads. That which eliminates extra work and motions is scientific saving.



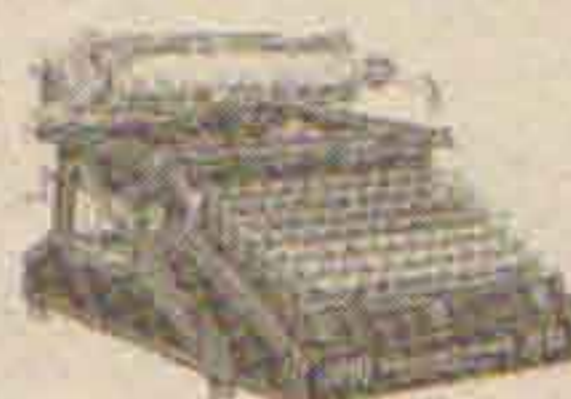
You Press One Key Once

to write any one of the characters on the complete straight-line keyboard of the

Smith Premier

Model 10

This is true of no other typewriter.



Write for folders describing this and list them when you order Smith Premier typewriters.
The Standard and distinct means of typing and bookkeeping machines in the class of all the better quality business systems.
The Smith Premier Typewriter Company, Inc.
Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.

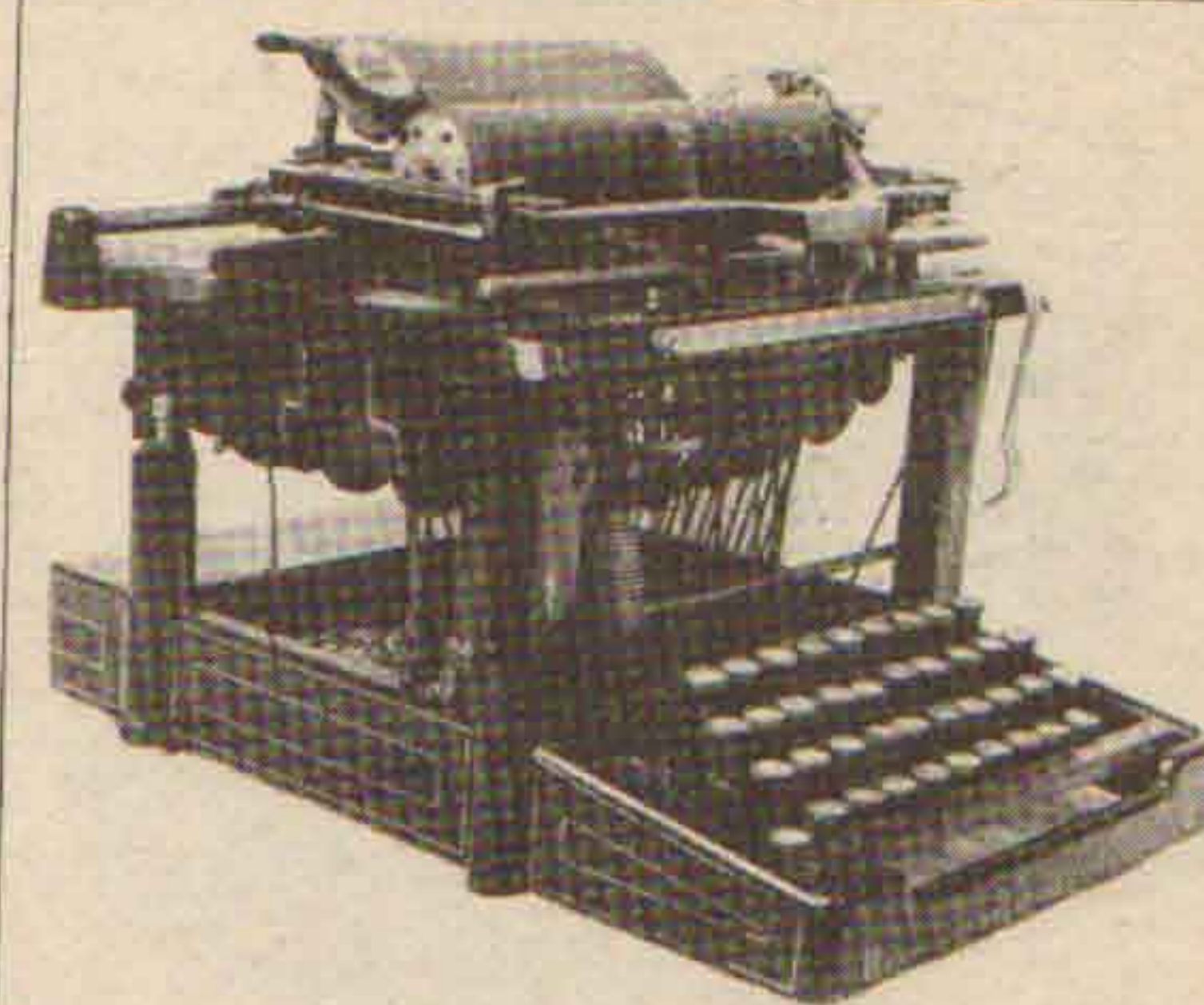
Ad for the Smith Premier machine with a double keyboard.

typewriter." The Sholes & Glidden printed capitals only (as did the No. 1 Caligraph, attributed to 1880) but it did so with a separate key for each. Since there were later writing machines that had no keys, or one or two keys for all characters, semantic clumsiness in the Caligraph's description could someday become confusing or misleading.

The Sholes & Glidden became known, around 1876, as the Perfected Type Writer. In 1878 a redesigned model, labeled Perfected Type Writer No. 2, appeared with both upper-case and lower-case characters, one of each on each typebar. This was the first shiftkey typewriter.

Although it is not suggested by other authorities, surviving materials imply that the Perfected Type Writer No. 2 was, in the 1880s, planned to be renamed Standard Typewriter No. 2 by its manufacturer. By then the double-keyboard Caligraph, as well as the Crandall and Hammond machines with their own distinctive keyboards (to be discussed shortly), had invaded the market opened by the Sholes & Glidden. The Sholes & Glidden's manufacturer, E. Remington & Sons, had taken a financial bath on the unsuccessful Type Writer and by the 1880s was being badly buffeted by an economic recession; one gathers they grew indignant that newcomers had the audacity to enter the field they had struggled to pioneer, and with non-standard designs (by their definition) at that. Thus, a catalog published by E. Remington & Sons in c. 1884 lists the manufacturer's name in small print on its own line, and Standard Type Writer in large type on another; while some of the contemporary machines are labeled "Manufactured by the Standard Typewriter Mfg. Co." Although the four-row shiftkey keyboard did become the standard, it was, in the early 80s, only the decree of E. Remington that attempted to make it so.

E. Remington & Sons tumbled into bankruptcy in the mid 80s. The Remington rifle, with which the firm had been founded at the start of the century, was acquired by the DuPonts. The writing machine was acquired by its sales agents, Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict, who proceeded to exploit both the product and its original manufacturer's famous name in the Remington Standard Typewriter. Though the No. 2 continued in manufacture until 1894, it appears to have been nearly alone with the four-row shiftkey keyboard for most of its 15-year lifetime. More than a dozen makes of typewriters had appeared by 1890, but only three extremely short-lived and inconsequential machines (Conde, Cash, and the International by Crandall) seem to



Remington Standard No. 2, c. 1878.

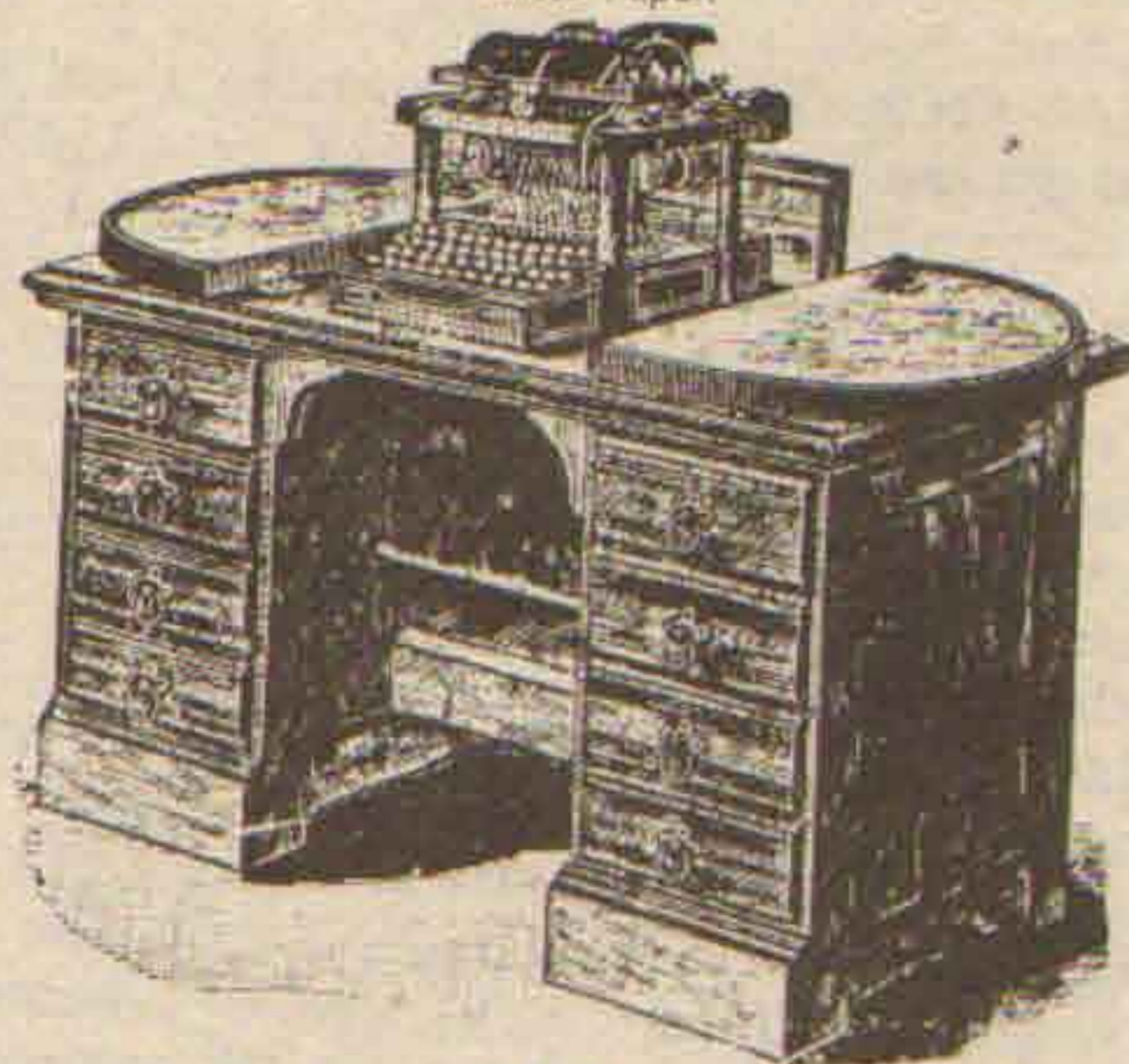
have had four-row keyboards; and of these, only the International was unquestionably available with a shiftkey, as the Cash (and possibly the Conde) printed capitals only (and an example in the Milwaukee Public Museum indicates that the International was made in a double-keyboard model, as well as shiftkey).

After the Remington No. 2, the first four-row shiftkey typewriter of any consequence was the Densmore of 1891. Its possession of a shiftkey is not without its incestuous connotations. For the Densmores who financed the machine were relatives of one James Densmore, who, more than anyone, was responsible for browbeating Sholes into getting the Sholes & Glidden invented. Though James Densmore died before the Densmore typewriter reached the market (an event of which not every authority informs us, since it is romantic to believe that foresighted James, and not his relatives, backed the typewriter bearing the then illustrious name) there is no question that the Densmore family generally was aware of the Remington interests early in the game. They were aware later in the game, too. For the Densmore company merged, in the mid 90s, with Remington in a Trust called the Union Typewriter Company. This was, however, hardly a consorteum of shiftkey manufacturers, for the double-keyboard Caligraph, Yost, and Smith Premier machines also became Union products. So did the posterior-topstrike Brooks typewriter. It offered yet another keyboard alternative: three rows of keys, and not one, but two shift keys. One shiftkey was for capitals, the

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REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.

Furnished with an Eight-Drawer, Rolling Top, Black Walnut Cabinet, provided with Handles and Locks, and a Receptacle for Waste Paper.



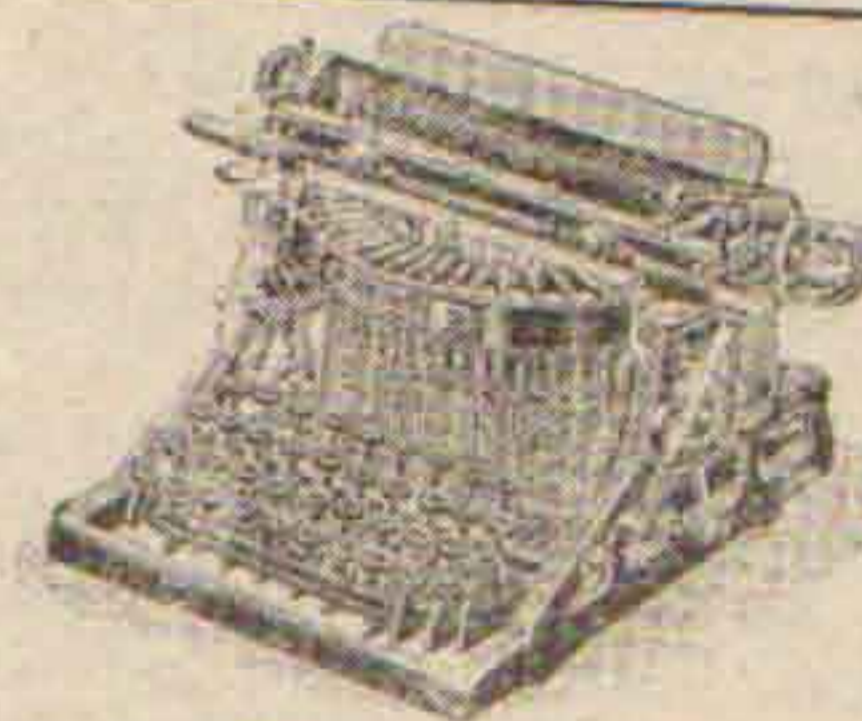
OPEN.

This is an elegant piece of furniture, suitable for library or counting-room, and most admirably adapted to the Type-Writer.

PRICES OF THE TYPE-WRITER WITH CABINETS OR DESK.

No. 2, with 8-drawer Cabinet, without table or portable case	\$125.00
No. 2, with 4-drawer Cabinet, without table or portable case	117.50
No. 4, with 8-drawer Cabinet, without table or portable case	105.00
No. 4, with 4-drawer Cabinet, without table or portable case	97.50
No. 2, with portable case and 4-drawer desk	107.50
No. 4, with portable case and 4-drawer desk	87.50

A page from an early Remington catalog.



The Densmore TYPEWRITER

Is the latest and greatest achievement of the Densmore Family, by whom its predecessor, the Remington Machine, was developed.

THE BEST IS THE ONE that does all kinds of work most neatly, easily, and quickly—requiring fewest repairs and lasting longest. The Densmore, fulfilling all these conditions, has gained the name of the "World's Greatest Typewriter."

AWARDED THE MEDAL OVER ALL at the Columbia S. C., State Exposition, November, 1892.

THE FAMOUS CARNEGIE STEEL CO., Pittsburgh, are replacing their typewriters with Densmores exclusively, having just purchased the fourteenth.

No. 1 has 76 characters. No. 2 has 74 characters. Keyboard and shift duplicate of the Remington. Fixed type-bar changes and non-sliding carriage assembly. For names of customers, list and testimonials from well-known concerns, send for our pamphlet.

DENSMORE TYPEWRITER CO.,
202 Broadway, New York.

An ad for the Densmore typewriter.