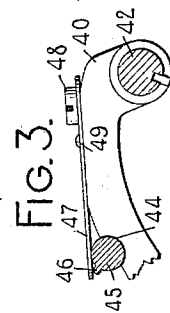
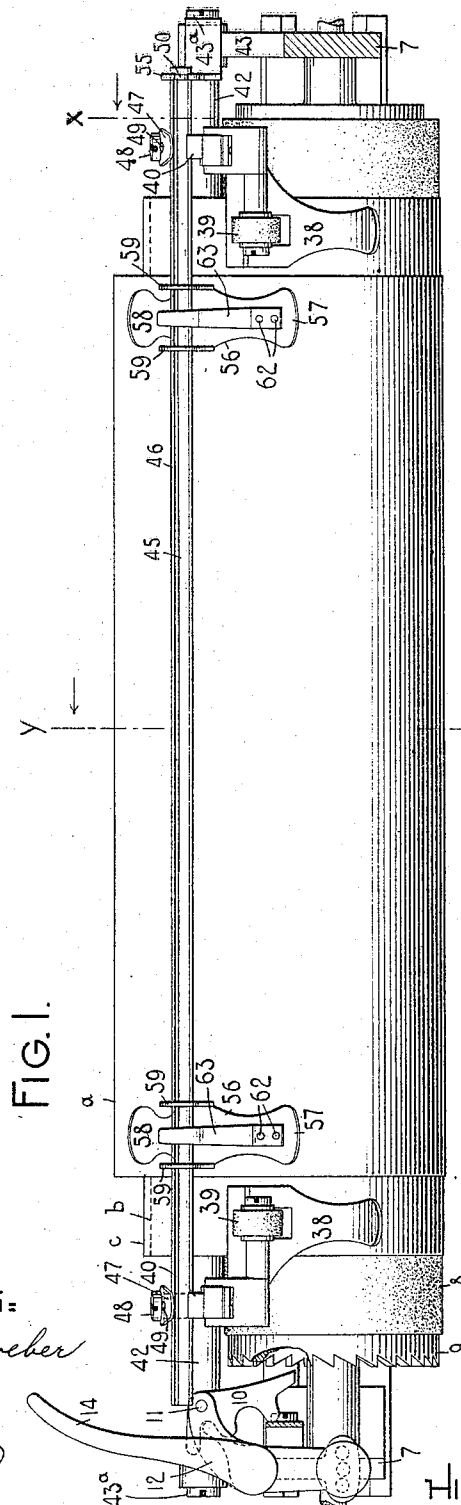
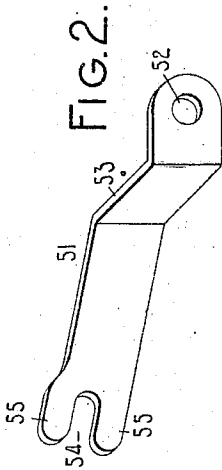


949,008.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



WITNESSES:

M. J. Hausweber
m. w. Pool

INVENTOR:

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G. A. SEIB.
TYPE WRITING MACHINE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1906.

949,008.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

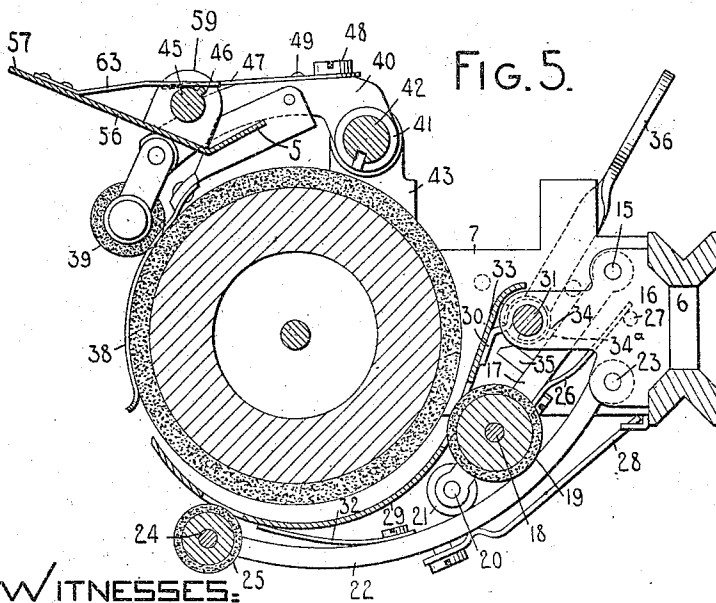
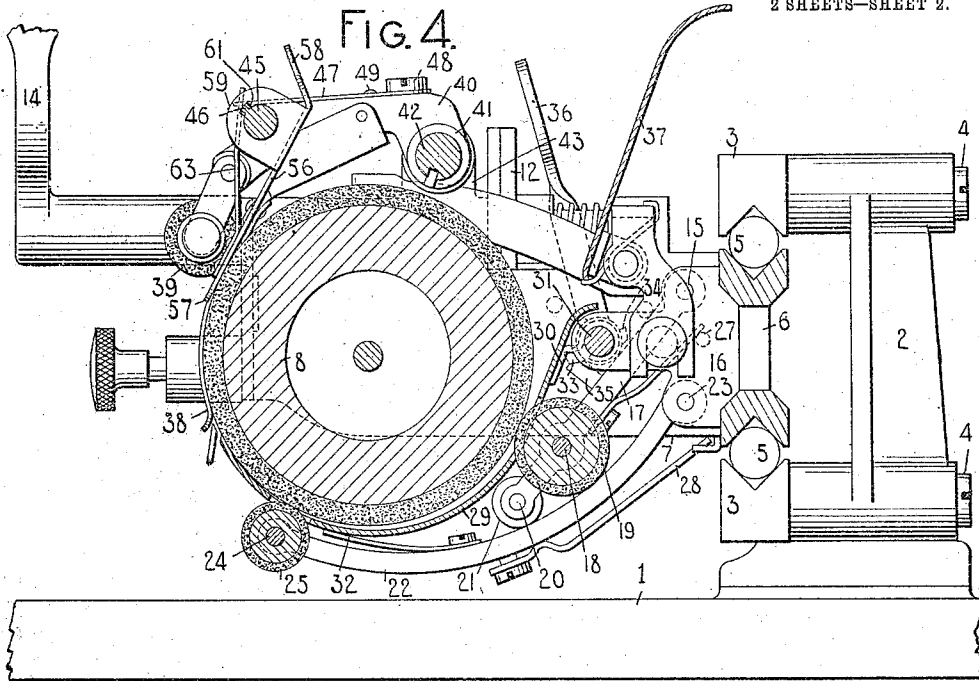
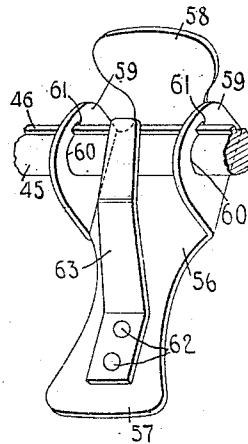


FIG. 6.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. SEIB, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINE.

949,008.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Application filed July 13, 1906. Serial No. 325,989.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE A. SEIB, citizen of the United States, and resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Type-Writing Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to means for doing what is known as condensed record work and has for its object to provide improved devices for facilitating such work in typewriting machines.

To this end the invention consists in the features of construction, combinations of devices and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and particularly pointed out in the claims.

I have illustrated my improvements as applied to the Monarch front-strike typewriter but it is to be understood that the invention may be adapted to other forms of writing machines.

In carrying out my invention in the present instance I provide a detachable supporting member or shaft which is journaled on the supporting arm portions of the usual and ordinary paper fingers mounted on the carriage of the Monarch typewriter, said shaft being held from endwise motion but not interfering in any way with the regular operation of said paper fingers. The shaft is rotatable on its axis and is provided with a spline which coöperates with springs on the regular paper fingers, whereby the shaft may be maintained in either of the positions to which it may be turned. Supported on the shaft and adjustable lengthwise thereof are one or more auxiliary or supplementary paper fingers, preferably two, one arranged at each side of the printing point and between it and the regular or terminal paper fingers. By turning the supporting shaft, the auxiliary paper fingers may be swung into or out of operative position without affecting the regular paper fingers.

My invention is preferably employed to facilitate the execution of that style of commercial work commonly known as "condensed record" billing wherein as the bill is written a duplicate is written on a record or sales sheet through an interposed carbon sheet. Preferably the regular or terminal paper fingers are arranged to coöperate only with the record sheet and the carbon sheet,

while the bill sheet, which is narrower than the other two, coöperates with the auxiliary paper fingers but not with the regular paper fingers. By employing suitable means for releasing the paper feed rollers at the rear and under side of the platen, I am enabled, on swinging the auxiliary paper fingers to inoperative position, to readily withdraw the bill sheet from the machine after it has been written, without disturbing the record and carbon sheets which are held by and remain under the control of the regular paper fingers.

A fresh bill sheet may be inserted at the rear of the machine and pushed around until it is in position for writing the first line, whereupon the feed rollers may be again brought to operative position and the auxiliary paper fingers swung down to coöperate with the fresh bill sheet. Thereafter during the usual line spacing movements the bill sheet and the carbon and record sheets will be fed together through the machine and the items of the new bill will be reproduced on the carbon sheet close to the last item of the reproduction of the immediately preceding bill.

While I have thus briefly outlined the preferred method of using my improvements it will, of course, be understood that the invention may be used in other ways.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a full sized front view, partly in section and with parts broken away of the carriage of a typewriting machine embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an enlarged perspective view of a part hereinafter termed a locking or retaining arm or bracket. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing one of the supporting arms and the shaft on which it is mounted, the section being taken on the plane represented by the line x in Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrow at said line. Fig. 4 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken on the plane represented by the line $y-y$ in Fig. 1 and looking in the direction of the arrows at said line, parts of the machine not appearing in said Fig. 1 also being shown. Fig. 5 is a view corresponding with Fig. 4 but showing some of the parts in the different relations from those in which they appear in said Fig. 4 and omitting some of the parts appearing in the latter figure. Fig. 6 is an enlarged perspective view of a part hereinafter termed

an auxiliary or supplementary paper finger and its supporting member or shaft.

In the drawings, 1 indicates the top plate of the machine, and 2, brackets (only one of which is shown), fixed on the top plate, said brackets having oppositely grooved track-ways 3 secured to them by screws 4. Antifriction balls 5 coöperate with the grooved track-ways and with oppositely grooved ways in a rear or slide bar 6. Projecting forwardly from the ends of said slide bar are horizontal end or side bars 7, said side bars being rigid with the slide bar and comprising with the latter a platen frame, carrier or carriage. A cylindrical platen 8 is journaled in the side bars 7 and is operatively connected at its left-hand end with a line space ratchet wheel 9 coöperative with which is a pawl 10 pivoted at 11 on a crank arm 12 and operative by a crank arm or line space handle 14. The line space handle 14 when properly actuated causes the pawl 10 and ratchet wheel 9 to coöperate in a known manner to turn the platen on its axis through one or more units of line space distance. In addition to the line spacing mechanism thus briefly described it is to be understood that the usual detent mechanism (not shown) is provided, said detent mechanism coöperating with the line space ratchet wheel 9 to prevent overthrow of the platen in the turning movements thereof and to prevent accidental displacement of the platen from the line space positions to which it may be successively turned and that the usual finger wheels are provided at the end of the platen shaft.

Pivoted at 15 in lugs 16 projecting forwardly from the rear bar 6 are downwardly and forwardly extending arms 17 in which are journaled a shaft 18 carrying the main feed roller 19, said roller in the present instance comprising a number of sections. Pivoted at 20 in the lower end portions of the arms 17 are small wheels 21 which are adapted to coöperate with arms 22 pivoted at 23 in the lugs 16, said arms at their forward end portions carrying a feed roll shaft 24 on which is mounted one or more auxiliary feed rollers 25. Springs 26 secured to the hanger arms 17 coöperate with fixed abutments 27 to maintain the feed roller 19 normally in coöperative relation or contact with the platen, while springs 28 secured to the hanger arms 22 tend to maintain the feed rollers 25 in coöperative relation or contact with the platen. The feed rollers protrude through openings in a paper apron 29 which extends from side to side of the machine beneath and at the rear of the platen and is provided with end portions 30 which are coiled or hooked around a shaft 31 journaled on the brackets 16 and in the side bars 7 of the carriage, said paper apron being thereby pivotally connected with the shaft and being

maintained normally close to the platen as shown in Fig. 4 by flat springs 32 secured on the hanger arms 22.

The paper feeding and guiding devices and the line spacing mechanism thus far described are substantially the same as the corresponding parts of the Monarch machine and it is not thought necessary to describe them in greater detail. Said paper feeding and controlling devices may be moved away from the platen and thereby rendered inoperative, by any suitable means, that shown in the drawings and which I prefer to use being the invention of H. H. Steele and described and claimed by him in a pending application to which reference may be had for a fuller description than that given below. Projecting oppositely from the shaft 31 above each hanger arm 17 are lugs 33 and 34 and projecting upwardly and forwardly from each of said hanger arms 17 is a lug 35 which is coöperative with the forward lug 33 of each of the pairs of lugs on the shaft 31. At the left-hand end of said shaft a finger lever 36 is fixedly secured, said finger lever operating when pulled forwardly to turn the shaft and cause the lugs 33 thereon to coöperate with the lugs 35 on the hanger arms 17 to temporarily release or render inoperative the main and auxiliary paper feed rollers and to swing the paper apron away from the platen, the parts remaining in released position as long as pressure is exerted to hold the lever 36 forward. In order to release the paper feeding devices and maintain them locked in the inoperative position the release lever 36 is pushed back from its normal position shown in Fig. 4 to the position shown in Fig. 5. The backward movement of the lever 36 rocks the shaft 31 rearwardly and causes the lugs 34 thereon to engage the hanger arms 17 and swing them downwardly about their pivots 15, thereby swinging the main feed roller away from the platen to inoperative position as shown in Fig. 5. The downward swinging movement of the arms 17 causes the rollers 21 at the lower ends thereof to coöperate with the hanger arms 22 to swing the latter downwardly about their pivots 23, thereby releasing the auxiliary feed rollers 25.

The downward movement of the arms 22 carries with them the springs 32 with the result that the paper apron is relieved of the pressure of said springs and swings downwardly about the shaft 31 as a center and away from the platen to the position shown in Fig. 5. As will be understood from a consideration of Fig. 5 the parts are so proportioned that when the release lever is swung to the rearward position the flat face 34 of each lug 34 will have been turned so that it is in engagement with the upper face of the associate hanger arm 17, the lugs 34 serving to lock the parts in the position

shown so that said parts will remain inoperative after the hand of the operator is removed from the release lever 36, thereby leaving both hands of the operator free to adjust the paper or work sheet, to remove it, or to enter a new work sheet in the machine, said work sheet as is well understood passing down over a paper table 37 (Fig. 4) at the rear of the platen, thence over the paper apron 29 and between the platen and the feed rollers and thence upwardly at the front of the platen where it may be guided by suitable paper controlling devices or paper fingers, each of said fingers comprising an off-set guiding portion 38, a feed roller 39 and a supporting arm 40 on which said guiding portion and said feed roller are pivotally supported. These paper fingers are not claimed by me herein but form the subject-matter of another application wherein they are described at length. As will be more clearly understood from what follows, I prefer in the present instance to employ these paper fingers as terminal paper fingers to cooperate with a comparatively wide work sheet such as a record or sales sheet and to permit a narrower sheet such as a bill sheet to pass between them without being touched or controlled by them. The rear end portion of the supporting arm 40 of each paper finger is provided with a laterally extending hub 41 through which passes a supporting rod or bar 42, said bar being secured in lugs 43 extending upwardly from the side bars 7 of the platen carriage, headed screws 43^a cooperating with the supporting rod 42 at its ends and serving to retain said rod in position.

Referring now to my novel paper feeding devices, as best shown in Fig. 3, the top of the supporting arm 40 of each of the paper fingers heretofore described is cut away or depressed forwardly of the rod 42 as indicated by the numeral 44. A supporting rotary member or shaft 45 is seated in the depressions 44, said depressions serving as bearings for the shaft which lies forwardly of and parallel with the rod or bar 42. Said shaft is formed or provided with a spline, feather or lateral projection or rib 46 extending throughout its length and is retained in its bearings 44 by flat spring members 47, each of which is secured to the top of its associate arm 40 by means of a headed screw 48 and a pin 49, said pin serving to prevent rotary movement of said spring member 47 about the screw 48 as a center. The springs 47 extend forwardly and horizontally and their free ends are adapted to bear against the shaft 45 and against the spline 46 thereon. As shown in Fig. 1 the right hand end portion of the shaft 45 is formed with a circumferential groove or depression 50 which cooperates with the forward end portion of a locking or retaining

arm or bracket designated as a whole by the numeral 51 and best shown in Fig. 2. The rear end portion of the arm is formed with a hole or opening 52 through which passes the right hand headed securing screw 43^a, said locking arm being clamped or held at its rear between the head of said screw and the outer face of the right hand lug 43 (Fig. 1). A short distance forward of the opening 52 the arm 51 is off-set inwardly at right angles as shown at 53 and at the inner end of the off-set portion 53, said arm is again bent forwardly at right angles, the forward end portion of the arm being provided with a slot 54 which serves to bifurcate said arm, forming fingers 55 which engage with the groove 50 in the shaft 45. The construction is such that said shaft may turn or rotate freely but is held from longitudinal movement. The shaft 45 serves as a supporting member for one or more auxiliary or supplementary paper controlling devices or paper fingers, two of such paper fingers being shown in the drawings, they being alike in construction and best illustrated in Fig. 6.

Preferably each of the auxiliary or supplementary paper fingers is formed of a single piece of sheet metal and comprises a body portion 56 terminating at its lower end in a controlling part or finger proper 57 and at its upper end in an angularly disposed finger piece 58. Ears or tabs 59 are bent up at right angles to the body portion of the finger, said ears being perforated as indicated at 60 to permit the passage thereof through of the shaft 45. The spline 46 on the shaft passes through a notch 61 in each ear 59, said notch joining the main perforation 60. The notches are wider than the spline 46 so that the paper finger may have a slight rotary movement on and relative to the shaft 45. Secured to each of the auxiliary paper fingers in any suitable manner, as by rivets 62, is a spring arm or tongue 63, the free end of said spring arm cooperating with the shaft 45 and the spline 46 thereon and serving to press the associate auxiliary paper finger against the platen when said fingers are in operative position. The springs 63 also serve as frictional means for retaining the associate auxiliary paper fingers in any desired position longitudinally of said shaft 45. The construction is such that the auxiliary paper fingers may be readily slid along the shaft 45 from side to side of the machine and toward or from each other and may be retained in any desired position frictionally by the retaining spring arms 63, while said spring arms also tend constantly to press their associate fingers in a rotary direction on the shaft 45 toward the platen. By means of pressure exerted by the operator on the finger portion 58 of one or both of the auxiliary paper fingers, said paper fingers may be swung into

position to cooperate with the platen as shown in Fig. 4 or may be swung upwardly to inoperative position, as shown in Fig. 5, the pressure exerted by the operator causing the shaft 45 to turn on its bearings on the arms 40 of the main paper fingers and the pressure being communicated to said shaft through the spline 46, said spline causing the shaft and the auxiliary paper fingers thereon to turn or rotate together.

The shaft is maintained in either of the positions shown in Figs. 4 and 5 by the springs 47, said spring in one case operating against one side of the spline 46 to turn or rotate the shaft 45 in one direction forwardly, for example, as shown in Fig. 4 and in the other case on the other side of said spline to turn the shaft 45 in the opposite direction, the pressure exerted by the operator causing the spline as it turns to lift the springs 47 against their inherent tension. It will be understood from a consideration of Figs. 4 and 5 that the spring members 47 are double acting and that according as the point of contact of said spring members with the spline 46 is at one side or the other of a vertical plane passing through the center of rotation of the shaft 45, said springs will tend to turn or rotate said shaft one way or another until the springs contact with the surface of the shaft proper. When this contact occurs each of the springs will be in contact with the shaft and its spline at two points or in two lines and the shaft 45 will be arrested.

The parts are so arranged that when the shaft 45 is turned forwardly to bring the auxiliary paper fingers to operative position, said fingers contact operatively with the platen before the shaft 45 comes to a state of rest. During the final stage of movement of the shaft 45 the springs 63 are slightly flexed and the spline 46 is arrested in a position intermediate the side walls of the notches 61 (Fig. 4). Consequently the auxiliary paper fingers are pressed into operative contact with the platen, each by its spring 63, thus receiving individual spring pressure, and are capable of slight individual rotary movements to compensate for inequalities in the work sheet, etc. During the rearward turning movement of the shaft 45, the contact or engagement of the springs 47 with the surface of the shaft proper at the other side of the spline takes place when the auxiliary paper fingers have been swung upwardly to the position shown in Fig. 5 where they will be in a natural position of rest. At this time, it will be understood, the rear walls of the notches 61 are maintained against the rear face of the spline 46 by the springs 63. If desired, of course, the auxiliary or supplementary paper fingers may be turned backwardly still farther than the positions shown in Fig. 5 but the pres-

sure exerted by the operator will have to be considerably increased in order to force the spline 46 to enter the bearings 44, and for most purposes the auxiliary paper fingers will have been turned far enough when they have reached the positions represented in Fig. 5.

It will be seen that the double acting springs 47 serve not only to maintain the auxiliary paper fingers in raised or lowered position but also serve to maintain the shaft 45 seated in its bearings. Said shaft and the paper fingers thereon may be readily removed by pulling it forwardly and slightly upwardly against the pressure of the springs 47 and may be as readily reinserted in place on the main or terminal paper fingers, care being taken in the latter instance to effect a reengagement between the fingers 55 and the circumferential groove 50 in the right-hand end portion of said shaft.

Referring now to the operation of my improvements, as I have stated I prefer to employ them in condensed record billing, in which, for example, it may be desired to write each bill on a bill sheet *a* (Fig. 1) and at the same time to write a carbon copy of such bill on a record or sales sheet *b* through a sheet of carbon paper *c* interposed between the bill and record sheets. From an inspection of Fig. 1 it will be noted that the bill sheet *a* is narrower than the record and carbon sheets *b* and *c*. The main or terminal paper fingers are adjusted on the rod or bar 42 so far apart that they will cooperate only with the side portions of the record and carbon sheets, the bill sheet *a* passing between the main paper fingers and not being affected by them. Said main or terminal paper fingers, it will be understood, may be readily slid lengthwise of the rod 42 but are so constructed that they cannot turn on said rod, and the rod itself is held from turning on its supports. The auxiliary paper fingers are arranged to cooperate with the side portions of the bill sheet *a* as shown.

All three sheets are introduced into the machine in the proper order and fed around in the usual manner to the position for writing the first line on the bill which usually is the date, the written matter being reproduced upon the record sheet through the interposed carbon sheet. When in writing position the upper or top portion of the bill sheet *a* will be between the auxiliary or supplementary paper fingers and the platen and as the bill and record are written and the platen line spaced, the three sheets will be fed out of the machine between the rod 42 and the shaft 45. After writing the last line on the bill the operator may operate the line spacing mechanism to bring a fresh line of the record sheet to the printing position. Thereafter the release lever 36 is pressed

rearwardly to move the paper feeding and guiding devices at the rear and lower side of the platen from the operative positions shown in Fig. 4 to the inoperative positions shown in Fig. 5. By pressure exerted on the finger portion 58 of one of the auxiliary paper fingers, the latter, together with their supporting shaft, may be turned up to inoperative position as shown in Fig. 5. The bill sheet *a* will now be free from all the paper guiding and controlling devices and may readily be pulled out or withdrawn from the machine. The record and carbon sheets *b* and *c* being under the control of the main paper fingers will remain in proper position for the writing on the next line. The first bill sheet *a* having been removed a second bill sheet may be inserted at the rear of the machine and passed freely around the platen until it has been brought to the position for writing the first line. Thereafter the auxiliary or supplementary paper fingers may be turned down to cooperate with said bill sheet and the release lever 36 may be pulled forward to render the paper feeding devices controlled thereby again operative. The second bill sheet may now be written and the matter thereon reproduced through the interposed carbon sheet on the record sheet, after which the second bill sheet may be withdrawn and a third and succeeding bill sheet written in the manner hereinbefore described.

It will be seen that by my invention there is no necessity of alternately turning the platen forward and back in operating the devices and that there are no indices or calculations necessary to operate the devices so that the mind of the operator is freed from the taxation ordinarily incurred in operating condensed billing mechanism.

Various changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier, paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a member supported on said paper fingers, and a supplementary paper finger mounted on said member.

2. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier, paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a member supported on said paper fingers, and a supplementary paper finger mounted on said member and adjustable longitudinally thereof.

3. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier, paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a shaft journaled on said paper fingers, and a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, the latter being rotatable to swing

said supplementary paper finger into or out of cooperative relation with the platen.

4. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier, a pair of paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a shaft journaled on said paper fingers, a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, the latter being rotatable to swing said supplementary finger into or out of cooperative relation with the platen, and means on the platen frame for preventing endwise motion of said shaft.

5. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier, a pair of paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a shaft journaled on said paper fingers, and a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, the latter being rotatable to swing said supplementary paper finger into or out of cooperative relation with the platen, said supplementary finger being adjustable longitudinally of said shaft.

6. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen carrier, paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a shaft journaled on said paper fingers, a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, said supplementary paper finger being adjustable longitudinally of said shaft, and an arm secured to the platen frame and having a bifurcated end cooperative with a groove in the end portion of said shaft to prevent endwise movement of the latter.

7. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen frame comprising side bars, a rod or bar connecting said side bars, a pair of paper fingers supported on said side bars and adjustable longitudinally thereof, a shaft journaled on said paper fingers, and a supplementary paper finger carried by said shaft, said shaft being rotatable to move said supplementary paper finger into or out of cooperative relation with the platen.

8. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen frame comprising side bars, a rod or bar extending longitudinally of the platen and having its end portions secured in the side bars of the platen frame, a pair of paper fingers mounted on said rod or bar and adjustable longitudinally thereof, said paper fingers comprising arms or supporting portions, a shaft journaled on the supporting portions of said paper finger forwardly of said rod or bar, and a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, the latter being rotatable to swing said supplementary paper finger into or out of cooperative relation with the platen.

9. In a front-strike typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a platen frame comprising side bars, a rod or bar arranged above said platen and extending longitudinally thereof, said rod or bar being supported

on the platen frame, a pair of terminal paper fingers mounted on said rod or bar and adjustable longitudinally thereof, each of said paper fingers comprising a supporting arm, 5 and an off-set paper guiding portion extending downwardly at the front side of the platen, a shaft journaled on the supporting arms of said paper fingers and extending parallel with said rod or bar forwardly of 10 the latter, and a supplementary paper finger on said shaft, said shaft being rotatable to swing said supplementary paper finger into or out of operative position, the arrangement being such that the work sheets controlled by said paper fingers and said supplementary paper finger will pass out of the 15 machine over said rod or bar and between it and said shaft.

10. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier, a splined shaft journaled on said paper fingers, a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, the latter being rotatable to swing said 25 supplementary paper finger into or out of position, and spring members on said paper fingers cooperative with said shaft to maintain it in either of the positions in which it may be adjusted.

30 11. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen carrier, paper fingers mounted on said platen carrier and each comprising a supporting arm, a splined shaft journaled on said paper finger, a supplementary paper finger mounted on said shaft, 35 the latter being rotatable to afford a swinging of said supplementary finger into or out of operative position, and flat springs secured to the supporting arms of said paper fingers and cooperative with the splined 40 shaft to maintain it in either of the positions in which it may be adjusted.

12. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a pair of terminal paper 45 fingers cooperative therewith, a fixed supporting rod for said terminal paper fingers, a supporting shaft rotatable on its own axis, and a pair of auxiliary paper fingers mounted to rotate on said shaft as an axis while said shaft is stationary and capable of independent rotary movement on said shaft, the rotation of said shaft causing said auxiliary paper fingers to swing out of operative relation with the platen and into operative relation with the platen.

13. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a pair of terminal paper fingers cooperative therewith, a fixed supporting rod for said terminal paper fingers, a supporting shaft rotatable on its own axis, and a pair of auxiliary paper fingers mounted to rotate on said shaft as an axis while said shaft is stationary and capable of independent rotary movement on said shaft, the rotation of said shaft causing said auxiliary paper fingers to swing out of operative relation with the platen and into operative relation with the platen. 50 55

14. In a typewriting machine, the combination of a platen, a pair of terminal 70 paper fingers cooperative therewith, a fixed supporting rod for said terminal paper fingers, a supporting shaft rotatable on its own axis, and a pair of auxiliary paper fingers mounted to rotate on said shaft 75 and capable of independent rotary movement on said shaft as an axis while said shaft is stationary and of movement longitudinally thereof, the rotation of said shaft causing said auxiliary paper fingers to swing 80 out of operative relation with the platen and into operative relation with the platen.

Signed at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, and State of New York, this 9th day of July A. D. 1906.

GEORGE A. SEIB.

Witnesses:

H. A. CLEMENT,
WILMETTA PORTER.