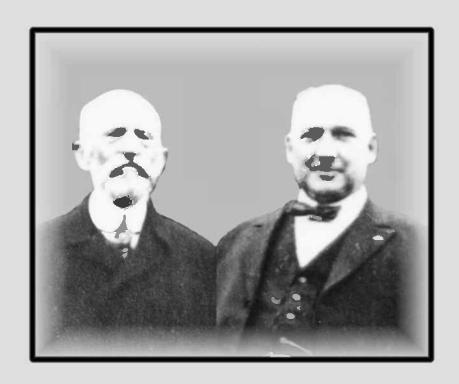
Curtis Scaglione's

The E. H. HOTCHKISS

Company
(and the family behind it)



Antique and Vintage FASTENERS

Curtis Scaglione's

E. H. HOTCHKISS Company

(And the family that made it)

Written and published
By
Curtis Scaglione

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The monarch of the family, *George Hotchkiss* was a self-made man and to tell this story would be incomplete without including him.

George was raised on a small farm in Connecticut, where he and his father raised beef.

They would slaughter cows at the house and sell the meat in town. A few years after George completed high school, he took over the butcher business.

George was married and had four children: Eliphalet Hubbell, Frank, Willie, and Esther.

In 1879 George, with Eli by his side, started the wholesale meat business of Geo. Hotchkiss & Son.



In 1881 Frank turned 21 and was also brought into the

company and the name was changed to Geo. Hotchkiss & Sons.



George built meatpacking houses in Philadelphia Pennsylvania, Shamokin Pennsylvania, Sunbury Pennsylvania, Pittsfield Massachusetts, Ansonia Connecticut, Scranton Pennsylvania, Newark New Jersey, and New York City. The Manhattan Market packinghouse was later

sold to Hammond Company in 1901. He later built another packing plant in Port Chester, New York named The Hotchkiss Beef Company. This company was sold to Swift & Company in 1917.

Other than beef, George was involved in other business ventures as well. From 1890 to 1900, while building his own empire, George was a Director of the G.H. Hammond Company of Hammond, Indiana and Omaha. In 1905 he provided the money to George Bowes of famed Pitney-Bowes, for his fledgling postage business. It has also been said that George was involved in banking. In the early

1890's George and others organized the Gansevoort Bank, later the Chatam & Phoenix National Bank, New York City where he was elected Director.

His involvement with the fastener business was strictly financial. After all, this was to be Eli's opportunity.

Eliphalet or Eli as he was known was born on February 19, 1858 to George and Ester Hotchkiss. Like many loyal sons, Eli, stayed by his father's side and helped to run the family business.

He was married to Julia S. Jessup and had a daughter.

On March 16, 1917, while vacationing on his boat at his winter home in Miami, Florida, Eli Hotchkiss had settled back for a dinner when he began choking. He was unable to clear his airway and ultimately died. He was 58 years old at the time.



He was buried in his mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery in New York. Many famous people are buried at Woodlawn, so many that it is a tourist attraction. From the arts: Duke Ellington, Lionel Hampton, Irving Berlin, George M Cohan, Oscar Hammerstein, & Otto Preminger are some of the better known. From business: FW Woolworth, JC Penny, RH Macy, Jay Gould, and Joseph Bulova. Joseph Pulitzer's remains are there, as well as Bat Masterson's. There are numerous long-forgotten politicians and at least one former First Lady, including quite a few former NYC Mayors, the most beloved, Fiorello LaGuardia.



Frank George was born on January 12, 1860.

He worked with his father in various capacities throughout his life. He played an active role in the meat packing company and he often vacationed with his father in Florida. In 1886 Frank married Alcine Virginia Webster and they

Peath of F. G. Haichkiss.
Ansonia, Dec. 10.—Frank G. Hotch-kiss, secretary and treasurer of the George Hotchkiss Sons company, large wholesale ment declars in this city, died at his home Sanday afternoon aged 42 years. For the past four years he has been a patient sofferer from recements m which finally curved his death. Ho is survived by a wide and two children and is the brother of E. Hobbel Hotchkiss, a millicular of South Norwalk.

had a daughter born on January 4, 1889. Alcine passed away in November of that year and their daughter went to live with her maternal grandparents. Frank later married Anita Day and had a daughter, Anita Day Hotchkiss. Frank suffered painfully from Rheumatism. He died in 1901 at the age of 41.

Willie Grant Hotchkiss was born on January 31, 1864. Unfortunately, he passed away in September of the same year. He was originally buried in Ansonia but was moved in 1910 to the Woodlawn Cemetery in New York.



Esther, born on April 27, 1874 showed the same love and devotion as Eli did for her parents. She was named for her mother who passed away months after her birth. From the time of her birth in Ansonia, Connecticut in 1885 to her fathers moved to New York City, she was by his side.

Their New York resident at 13 West 87th Street was just yards from Central Park. It would be easy to picture her enjoying the company of friends and neighbors while strolling through the park. She would

have had enjoyed the attractions such as the Carousel, tennis on the lawns and bicycling on the drives. The Central Park Zoo was also a favorite attraction for many New Yorkers looking for entertainment.

As the daughter of Eli, it is only fitting that *Gertrude Hotchkiss* appeared in one of the earliest, if not the first advertisement to use a live model to be photographed for an ad in the early 1900's. Gertrude was a young lady of 10 years of age at the time her image was to become part of Hotchkiss Fastener history.

Gerttie was rarely mentioned and with the exception of photographs and a possible post card we know only that she was close to her family



and accompanied them regularly on vacation to Florida. It is believed that she was

born in 1893 in Connecticut. Her photos show her to be an attractive young lady with brown hair.

It would be easy to judge her on her obvious qualities and pay no attention to any faults she may have had. Gerttie is rightly known to this day as a philanthropist.

We know that she was a caring and generous woman by the millions of dollars she gave to many charities and causes. She made a \$4.9 million bequest to the American Foundation for the Blind (New York) by way of an endowment.

Gerttie also contributed greatly to the Norwalk Hospital Foundation. Among other contributions, she also provided Bethune Cookman College Daytona, Florida with a chapel that carries her name, The Gertrude Hotchkiss Heyn Memorial Chapel.

Her total contributions exceed \$10 million dollars.

Gertrude married at age 20. Her husband, *Roman Heyn*, was once the manager of the Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo, Egypt. The Shepheard was the vacation spot of the time and catered the rich and famous. He came to American in 1910, accompanied by his parents. It is not know for certain how Roman came to be employed by Hotchkiss and how he was introduced to Gerttie, but it is believed it was through her Grandfather. Probably through association and networking, Roman became the Assistant Manager of the E. H. Hotchkiss Company up until an excellent opportunity presented itself. He was offered the position of Director of Pitney-Bowes, Inc., the postage meter manufacturers of Stamford, Connecticut, from 1920 when the company was founded. He remained in that position until his death in 1942.

It is said that George Hotchkiss, Gerttie's Grandfather, gave Pitney-Bowes the front money to start the company. This information is not intended to take away from Roman's qualifications, but only serves to show the networking process of the day. Roman Heyn was a proven manager as shown by his tenure of over 20 years with Pitney Bowes.

Roman Henry Heyn was born on February 18, 1882 in Urspringen Bavaria. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States sometime after his arrival in July 1910. He was described as tall and medium build with gray eyes and light brown

hair. He was also right handed. Roman wore wire rim glasses and sported a neatly trimmed moustache.

Gerttie and Roman made annual trips to Europe aboard nearly every great ocean liner that sailed the sea. Records indicate that they were nearly always together. This could explain her decision to be cremated and her ashes scattered at sea upon her death. She surely must have loved the peace she experienced on the open sea and had fond memories of earlier days with Roman.

Together they were involved in other business ventures to include oil/gas wells of which, one bore her name. After Roman's death, Gerttie sold her interest in the Summit Motel. The would-be buyers sued Gerttie over her decision to sell to another party for a higher amount.

Nowhere is there mention of Gerttie and Roman having any children. A diligent census records search, reviewing ships logs and communications with distant relatives would indicate that the couple never had any.

Sometime in the late 1940's or early 50's the name of the company was changed to Gertrude H. Heyn, Incorporated. By this time the Hotchkiss Empire had already run its course and was nearing its end. Gertrude Hotchkiss Heyn died in Munich, Germany on August 19, 1962. She was 69 years old at the time of death. The cause of death was characterized as a "Brief Illness."



Building an Empire

The Jones Manufacturing Company, established in 1875, was in the business of providing office supplies, which included typewriter ribbons for the new Remington Typewriter. By 1895 the Jones' company was having financial difficulties. Jones was not the only company having financial problems after the Remington Typewriter Company decided to manufacture and sale their own typewriter ribbons. Another company providing ribbons, carbon paper and fine line paper owned by John T. Underwood also suffered the same fate. Underwood survived by buying the rights to a typewriter invented by Franz A. Wagner and went into competition with Remington.

Eli was given the opportunity to buy into the company for the sum of \$5,000.00. His commitment to his father would dictate that he would consult with George and he probably discussed his vision for this new product. Because of the loyalty he had shown his father though the years; George fronted the money to Eli. Between them, they owned 200 shares or half of the company. Eli owned 190 shares and George had 10 shares.

By November 12, 1897 the name of the company was changed to E.H. Hotchkiss Company. What transpired over that two-year period, one can only image. Was Eli merely a stockholder or was he making plans to market the fastener. Did Eli have a vision of the growth this product would experience?

It would only make since that it would take time to develop the resources to market the fastener on a large scale. The basic design of the stapler was altered and within a few years, Eli bought the remaining stocks from the Jones'. Eli was 35 years old when he bought into the Jones Manufacturing Company and by the time he was 37 he owned the company.

(No Model.) J. A. KEYES. STAPLING MACHINE. No. 572,346. Patented Dec. 1, 1896. Fig. 2.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. KEYES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO THE GREENFIELD AUTOMATIC FASTENER COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

STAPLING-MACHINE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 572,346, dated December 1, 1896.

Application filed September 7, 1885. Serial No. 561,778. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, James A. Keyes, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have made a new and useful Improvement in Stapling-Machines, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is directed to improvements in stapling-machines which sever and drive a staple from a strip of completed united staples through the agency of a single plunger which severs one staple at a time, forces it forward into the material it is designed to hold, and ultimately elenches it on the under side as ure and efficient means of automatically feeding the staple-strip forward each time after a staple has been elenched and driven; second, to provide means whereby the strip of staples may be removed from the machine

whenever it is desired so to do.

In order that my invention may be fully understood by those skilled in the art to which it appertains, reference is had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure I represents a part longitudinal sectional and part side elevational view taken through the body of the machine on the dotted line shown in Fig. 2 and as seen looking at that figure in the direction of the arrows from the bottom toward the top of the drawing. Fig. 2 is a part horizontal sectional part plan view of the machine; and Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view thereof, taken through the body of the machine at right angles to the plane upon which Fig. 1 is taken. Fig. 4 is a detail elevational view of the retaining-pawl which holds the staple-strip while it is being fed forward. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of a part of a strip of completed staples and also illustrating the operation of the feeding mechanism thereon. Referring now to the drawings in detail, B

represents the base of the machine, and A the frame or support of the operative parts thereof, said frame or support being hinged to the base by a screw-rod R, extending through lugs or ears, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

D represents a steel or equivalent cutting 50 and driving plunger, having vertical movement in a guideway J, said guideway being held in position in the mold when the part A is cast, and L represents an anvil, also of steel, held in position in a mold when the 55 base B is cast around it. The upper end of the plunger D is screw-threaded into a plunger-rod C, which in turn is provided with an operating-handle H, of similar material to that of which the parts A and B are composed, said head being cast thereon in a manner well understood by those skilled in the art of casting.

S² represents a spiral returning-spring for the rod C.

S represents a spiral support for sustaining the strip of staples, the inner end of said support being east into the frame or support A in alinement with a slot therein, which slot gives direction to and supports the strip of 70 staples as the latter is fed forward.

E represents a feeding-bar provided with a feeding-pawl h, and a releasing lock or extension G for releasing the pawl h when designd.

s represents a spiral spring, one end of which rests against a bearing at the lower side of the frame or support A and the other, when the spring is under compression, against a lug or extension on the under side of the 80 feeding-bar E. This feeding-bar E, when in position, is located in a vertical slot which extends throughout the entire length of the frame or support A, and is provided with an inclined face K, which inclined face normally lies in the path of one edge of the cutting-plunger D.

If is a retaining-pawl having a hooked end

If is a retaining-pawl having a hooked end h'. It is pivotally supported at i in a vertically-disposed slot in the frame or support A go at a point to one side of the feeding-bar E, so that its hooked part h' will assume the position shown in Fig. 5 with relation to the strip of staples I, as the latter is being fed forward.

s' is an actuating-spring for the pawl F.
The operation of my improved stapling apparatus is as follows: A strip of staples I of the desired leugth is first placed upon the

579,340

2

spiral support S, with the legs of the staples | extending on opposite sides of said support. It is then forced forward into the position shown in Fig. 1 until the inner end staple 5 rests against the walls of the guideway J, as will be understood upon examination of Fig. 2. In this position the feeding-bar E and its operating detent or hook h, together with the retaining-pawl F and its operating detent or to hook h', assume the position shown in Figs. 1 and 5, under the influence of the springs s and s'. The hinged support or frame A is now turned about its pivot-rod R and the material to be acted upon placed upon the anvil L, after 15 which the frame or support is returned to the position shown in Fig. 1. The operator now strikes the handle H a severe blow with the palm of the hand, thereby causing the cut-ting-plunger D to be forced forward, at the same time severing and driving the inner staple through the material until its points come into contact with the anvil L and are ultimately elenched on the under surface of said material. When the plunger D de-25 scends, as already described, it comes into contact with the inclined face K of the feeding-bar E, thereby forcing it backward a sufficient distance against the stress of the spring s to permit the detent or hook h to 30 grasp the next succeeding staple in the rear after the manner shown in Fig. 5. At the same time the retaining-pawl F and its detent or hook h' assume the position shown in that figure, thereby firmly holding the strip against withdrawal. As the plunger D is returned to its upper position under the influence of the spiral spring S2 around the rod C the spring S causes the feeding-bar E to advance, thereby feeding the staple-strip forward one 40 staple. It is now in position to sever and drive an additional staple.

If it is desired at any time to remove the strip of staples, it is only necessary for the operator to bear down upon the lug or thumb-

45 piece G and simultaneously upon the inner end of the retaining-pawl F, so as to release the detents or hooks h and h', when the strip may be removed at pleasure.

I am aware that a stapling-machine has 50 heretofore been devised which severs and

drives one staple at a time from a completed strip of staples.

I am also aware that a staple-strip-retaining device of spiral form has heretofore been devised and that it is old to feed such a strip of staples forward by mechanism actuated by tilting a pivoted supporting-frame about its pivot or support, and I make no claim broad enough to include such a structure. The most generic claim made by me in this particular to is directed to a stapling-machine provided with feeding mechanism which is controlled in its operation by the plunger which severs and drives the staples.

Having thus described my invention, what 65 I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent

of the United States, is-

1. A stapling-machine provided with a single plunger adapted to sever and drive a single staple from a completed strip of staples 70 at each operation, in combination with a guideway for guiding said staples to the plunger; feeding mechanism consisting of a sliding bar having an inclined face located in the downward path of the plunger; a pawl adapted to fall successively behind the individual staples of the strip when the sliding bar is forced backward by the downward movement of the plunger and a spring which normally holds said bar in its forward position, substantially as described.

2. A stapling-machine provided with a completed strip of staples, spring-actuated feeding mechanism for feeding said staples forward as desired, in combination with a plunger adapted to sever and drive one staple at a time, said feeding mechanism consisting of a sliding bar having an inclined face located in the path of the plunger, and a detent or hook adapted to fall between the backs of 90 the staples as it is forced backward on the downward movement of the plunger, sub-

stantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name this 5th day of September, 95 1895.

JAMES A. KEYES.

Witnesses:

C. J. KINTNER, J. H. LAMPHEAR.

THE JONES MANUFACTURING COMPANY Certificate of Organization

To All Whom It May Concern

The subscribers being all Directors of and a majority of all the Directors of The Jones Manufacturing Company, a joint stock corporation of that issue, organized and existing, under and by virtue of the statute laws of the State of Connecticut authorizing and regulating the formation of joint stock corporations, and located in the City and Town of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield in said State, do hereby certify pursuant to said laws:

 That the following is a true copy of the Articles of Assosiation of the said The Jones Manufacturing Company; viz,

Articles of Association of The Jones Manufacturing Company

We, the subscribers, do hereby agree to associate ourselves together as, and to constitute a joint stock corporation under the statute laws of the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of stationers and typewriters supplies, and such materials and supplies as are usually provided or sold therewith, and for the further purpose of manufacturing and dealing in special machinery, appliances and novelties, of all kinds, and to prosecute such other lawful business within and without this State as may be incidental to either of such purposes, which corporation is to be known by the name of The Jones Manufacturing Company, and is to be located in the town of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield, and the State of Connecticut.

The amount of the capital stock of the corporation is to be Ten thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of the par value of Twenty-five dollars each, and the number of shares set opposite the names of the subscribers respectively is the number of such shares to be taken by each of them:

And we, the subscribers, do hereby further severally agree to subscribe for and take the capital stock of said corporation to the amount set opposite our respective names, and to pay for the same, to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors of the corporation, as and when called for by them.

Dated at Norwalk, Connecticut, the 21st day of December, A.D. 1895.

Frank L. Jones, E. Hubbell Hotchkiss One Hundred and Ninety Shares One Hundred and Ninety Shares Oscar L. Jones George Hotchkiss

Ten Shares

- That said articles of Association were published by the Directors of the company at full length in The Evening Hour, a newspaper published in said Town of Norwalk, in its issue of December 24th, 1895.
- 3. That the names and residences of the several subscribers thereto, being all, and all of the stockholders of said company, and the amount of its capital stock, to wit, the number of shares thereof of the par value of Twenty-five dollars each, taken by them respectively are as follows:

Frank L. Jones of said Norwalk E. Hubbell Hotchkiss of said Norwalk Oscar L. Jones of said Norwalk

One Hundred and Ninety Shares One Hundred and Ninety Shares Ten Shares

George Hotchkiss of the City & State of New York

Ten Shares

4. That the amount of said capital stock paid for in property is of the par value of Eight thousand dollars, which property consists of goods, manufactured products, tools, materials, and supplies, such as are to be used or dealt in by said company in the prosecution of business, the same being more particularly described as follows:

1500 dozen typewriter ribbons

250,000 sheets of typewriter carbon papers

10 reams of manifold carbon papers

5 reams of full manifold carbon papers

70 reams of tissue carbon stock

40 reams of manilla tissue carbon paper stock

100 reams of manifold carbon paper stock

100 pounds of typewriter ribbon inks

500 pounds of logwood

130 gallons of oils

75 pounds of fauiline

600 stove and furniture rests

1400 automatic star fastening machines

3000 boxes of staples for the same

4 tons of sheet brass

A large supply of paper boxes for packing and shipping the above products, of the valueof One thousand dollars:

Which articles above ennunciated are of the actual value in the aggregate of Eight thousand dollars

In addition to the above ennunciated articles said subscribers have also conveyed to said company as a mutual contribution to it by way of a surplus fund, 42 special dies, and certain castings, tools and patterns used in making the above mentioned products, of the aggregate value of Two thousand dollars, and also 15 special formulae used in the making of typewriter ribbons and carbon papers of a very considerable value to the company in its business but not here determined

And further, this certificate is to be deposited in the office of the Secretary of said State of Connecticut to be recorded by him, and a duplicate thereof is to be recorded in the Town Clerks office of said Town of Norwalk, in which town said company is located; all pursuant to said statute laws:

Dated at Norwalk, Connecticut, this the 24th day of December, A.D. 1895.

Frank L. Jones E. Hubbell Hotchkiss Oscar L. Jones

State of Connecticut County of Fairfield

Norwalk, December 24th A.D. 1895.

Then and there personally appeared Frank L. Jones, E. Hubbell Hotchkiss, and Oscar L. Jones the subscribers of the above and foregoing certificate and severally made oath to the truth of said certificate, and all of the statements therein contained before

me.

Received & filed Dec. 26-1895

Winthrop H. Perry Justice of the Peace

THE JONES MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Certificate Change of Name

Application of The Jones Manufacturing Company a corporation of that name located in the Town of Norwalk for change of corporate name.

Superior Court Fairfield County Nov. 12, 1897.

JUDGEMENT

This application by the said, The Jones Manufacturing Company, by its petition and complaint dated November 10th, 1897 asking for the change of the corporate name of its corporate name to "The E.H. Hotchkiss Company", came to this court upon this the 12th day of November 1897 when the petitioner, but no remonstrant appeared, wither was there any answer or remonstrance filed. The court having heard the petition, finds that all the allegations of the said petition and complaint are true; that said company is a corporation having a common capital stock, organized and existing under the general joint stock corporation laws of this State and located in said town of Norwalk; that it previously voted to so change its corporate name and that notice of its said application therefor was given in its said petition and complaint and as required by law.

Whereupon the prayer of said petition is granted and it is adjudged and ordered that the corporate name of the said "The Jones Manufacturing Company" be and it is changed to "The E.H.Hotchkiss Company".

Received & filed Nov. 15 1897 Bridgeport, Ct.

Alexander Hamilton Irvin was the fourth son of William Irvin, Jr. and Jane Patton Irvin who were married on March 2, 1830. The fruit of this marriage was fifteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Alexander was born in Curwensville, Pa. On May 17th 1849.

Alex was married to Jennie Livingston also from Curwensville. They had three children, John P., Daniel L. and Alice M. Irvin. Jennie died on February 28, 1915.

Mr. Irvin attended school in Curwensville and at the Lawrenceville Academy, Lawrenceville, N.J. He also attended high schools in Pottstown, Pa and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy Chester, Pa.

Alexander's grandfather, William, came to the area known as Anderson's Creek, later, around 1820, the area was renamed Curwensville. He had done well for himself and was instrumental in securing the future for his family. The family was well known for their contributions both professionally and privately.

Alexander Irvin grew up around experts in the timber trade. Therefore, it was easy for him to go into a business he knew. He began his business career locating pine timberlands in Michigan and later crossing the Rockies into Montana where in connection with English and Japanese capitalists, he engaged in mining operations. He also had interest in timberlands in Texas and Arkansas.

Returning to Curwensville, Irvin looking for a new business opportunity, recognized potential with the Hotchkiss Paper Fastener Company, which up to that point had not met with success.

As a footnote, Alexander's family owned among other businesses, a large general store in Curwensville. It would not be surprising to find that it was through that connection he discovered the new paper fastener.

No doubt, through hard work and expert salesmanship, Irvin secured the exclusive rights from Eli H. Hotchkiss to sale the paper fastener that was manufactured in Norwalk, Conn. In order to do this, Mr. Irvin had to give a bond to guaranteeing the disposal each month of the entire output of the Hotchkiss factory.

It was at this point that the Alex H. Irvin Company was born. He certainly had a lot of work to do. The desktop fastener was basically an unknown product. Its potential was questionable. At the time that he sold himself as the man that could

move this product, Irvin was not financially ready nor did he have the organization to introduce the fastener.

The documents that have been uncovered relating to Alexander Irvin and his connection with the paper fastener would have one believe that he was on a hopeless mission and that he had no experience. That by pure faith and his belief in the publics need for the fastener — made it happened.

Actually, Alex had plenty of experience and he could easily get business advice if needed, as the Irvin family also had a strong history in mercantile sales, and communications. You name it, if it has to do with business and business management; the Irvin's had a finger in it. Alex also had other connections as well. What the Irvin family didn't own, the Patton family did. That's right; Alexander's mother's family could also lend a hand with the networking.



History tells us that he brought Fred J. Dyer into his circle for the purpose of sales and distribution. Mr. Dyer, also from Curwensville, owned stores and had vast knowledge in the area of sales. Like the Irvin's, and Patton's, the Dyer's were early pioneers of Pennsylvania and business orientated.

Through personal solicitation and a heavy advertising campaign, the Hotchkiss Fastener became well known and carried in nearly every office supply store in the country. So great was the success, that Hotchkiss gave Alexander Irvin sole control of sales throughout the world.

With this new market, Mr. Irvin (not Eli Hotchkiss as some believed) sailed to Europe and visited every major city in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, and Austria where he personally introduced and secured the adoption of the fastener in many government departments and large industrial plants.

Some may believe that Irvin was responsible for the large shipment to Japan, but it is more likely that the order initialed from Japan to Irvin's Company headquarters.

One of Irvin's employees was Mrs. Mae E. Shively. She was the Secretary-Treasurer for the company. According to her, she handled, "single-handedly" a big shipment to Japan. As it was her responsibility to handle sales correspondence, it would also make since that she would have received the order from Japan and acted on it personally.

Mrs. Shively was employed with the Irvin Company for approximately 13 years. It was reported that Alexander Irvin was in poor health during the last few years of his life. But it was his last illness, which was for a period of about two weeks that he finally succumbed and died in Curwensville on January 21, 1920. He was 78 years old. He had in fact died on the same land that he was born on which had been in the family for over a century.

The Alex H. Irvin Co. continued for several years after the death of its namesake. According to Mae Shively, the company moved to Philadelphia and continued to market the Hotchkiss until the patent rights expired. This would coincide with the Irvin companies marketing of their own line of office supplies. No longer under the umbrella of the Hotchkiss Company, the Alex H. Irvin Co. leadership continued to capitalize on the sales network already established.

Advertisements







Hotchkiss Automatic Paper Fastener

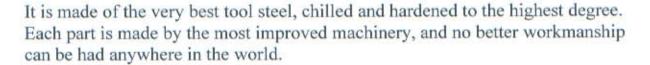




(From an early 1900's brochure)

The Hotchkiss Automatic Paper Fastener .. No. 1.. Price \$1.50

The Hotchkiss No. 1 Automatic Paper Fastener uses a single strip, on which there are 25 staples. These staples when inserted into the machine are automatically cut off and fed forward, accurately and without failure. The staple is always ready to be driven and a single blow will suffice to drive it through 1 to 25 sheets of paper, and with the same movement, feed forward the next staple. After the strip is used up, it is very easy to place another strip in the machine. These fasteners are not only useful for fastening papers, but for fastening samples of goods, such as silks, laces, lines, dress goods, etc., presenting a neat appearance — in fact neater than any other method of stapling.



Place the machine on a solid foundation, letting upper part rest on material to be stapled and strike plunger a quick blow where you wish to make staple.

The Hotchkiss Automatic Paper Fastener ...No. 2..

Price \$4.00 For fastening the equivalent of 50 sheets of ordinary paper.

In the result of years of experimental work to produce a machine capable of successfully handling larger work than is possible with the Hotchkiss No.



1. The No. 2 is handsome and elegant in design, is made of the very finest tool steel obtainable, every part is accurately made by skilled workmen and so carefully assembled that it is strong and durable. The reader's attention is especially called to a few features of this machine and some of the things that make it a valuable accessory of every counting house and factory.

Direction for Operating:

To operate machine raise the lever, which also raises the top. This allows another staple to be fed forward. When pressing the lever down on the material to be fastened, it separates, drives, and clinches the staple at one stoke. Always allow the lever to fall back to its natural position. When inserting a strip of staples, it is very important that all staples or parts of staples be removed from the race-way. When putting in a new strip of staples be sure the strip extends to the front of the machine underneath the plunger.

The Hotchkiss Automatic Paper Fastener ..No. 3.. Price \$3.00

The Hotchkiss No. 3 has been built to take the place of the Giant Star Machine, which was built with a large tail spring attachment. This is entirely done away with in the machine and a special staple made for it which are packed 1000 in a box and are the same sizes as the



old Giant staples. However, the long strip of staples formerly used in the Giant can be used in this new machine.

The new No. 3 has more than double the capacity of the Hotchkiss No. 1 and is absolutely guaranteed.

These machines are all made of the best tool chilled steel and are of the finest workmanship. There has been a great demand for the Hotchkiss Machine for export and they are now used in all civilized countries of the world.

The Hotchkiss Automatic Paper Fastener .. No. 4.. Price \$2.00

The No. 4 Automatic Paper Fastener is a new machine, using a strip of staples containing fifty staples to the strip, and will put together from two to thirty sheets of average paper. The advantage of the machine is that it does not require recharging so often as the Hotchkiss No. 1



Staples for this machine come packed 1,000 to a box, and are of nickel steel, that will not rust or tarnish.

The retail prices of these machines and staples are only given in this booklet. Special prices are made to city and county officials, railroad and large corporations, where many are used. These machines are the best new specialties in this county, and agents can find no more desirable articles – both for profit – as well as their being pleasant articles to handle. Therefore, special rates and inducements will be given to agents.

The Hotchkiss Automatic Paper Fastener ..Automatic Tag Machine.. Price \$1.50

This machine is not for fastening papers together, but is a machine for putting tags or shipping cards on boxes, barrels, crates, cars, etc., and easily drives a staple or double tack into the hardest wood, or through tin. It is largely used for putting paper on walls, or any



purpose where tacks are used, being neat, rapid, accurate and economical. This machine is absolutely new, is absolutely perfect, and will not get out of order.

Design and Development

These are a few of the people who worked on the design and development of the Hotchkiss fasteners. Hopefully, at some point in the future we will discover more about them.

Fridolin Polzer was the dominant force behind the fasteners with dozens of patents in his name over a twenty-year period for design and improvements. His involvement is documented from at least the period of 1925 through 1939.

John Muth designed or assisted in the design of fasteners during the early 1920's.

Roy E. Peterson is the designer of the Zephyr

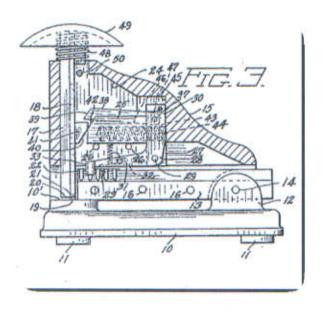
Charles Kuch patented and assisted with improvements

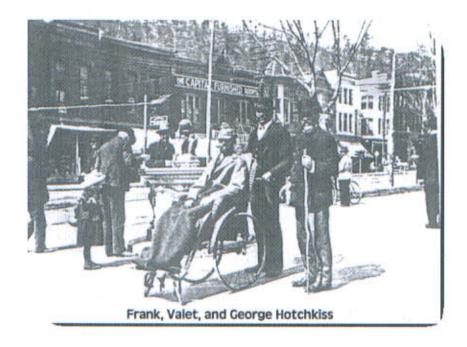
Lester L. Wheeler patented at least one fastener

John A. Paul patented one fastener

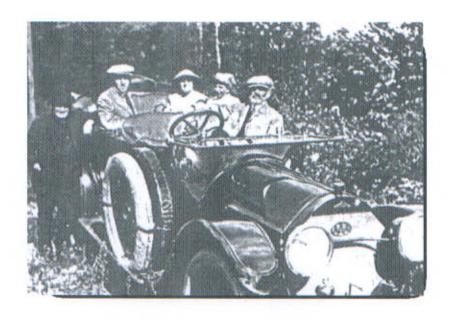
Sidney Hart patented a fastener

Nooster Davis was the patent attorney for E. H. Hotchkiss Co. for many years.





(Frank, Valet, and George Hotchkiss)



(Hotchkiss family in Florida)



(Hotchkiss family in Florida)



(George Hotchkiss)



(Gertrude Hotchkiss-Heyn)





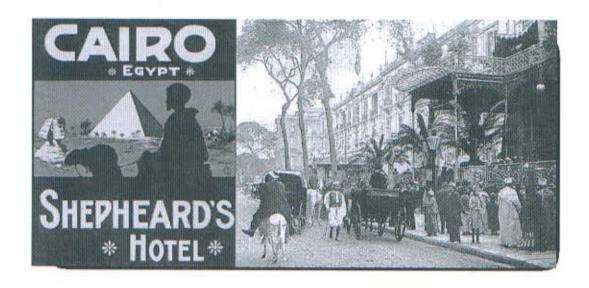
(Family Mausoleum at Woodlawn Cemetery)



(The Hotchkiss factory)



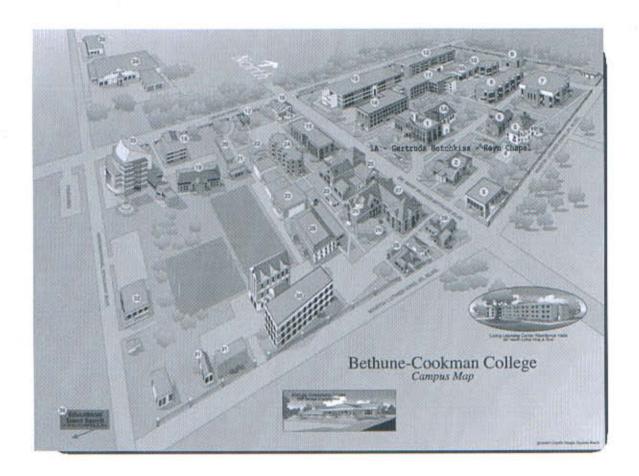
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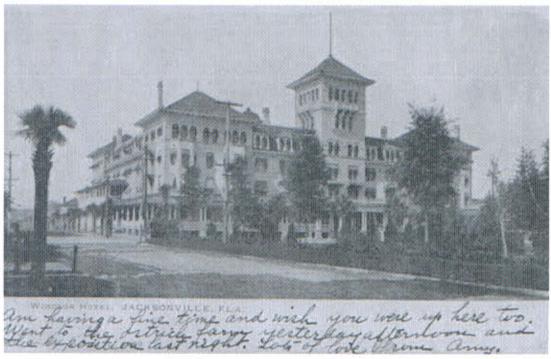
(The Shepheard's Hotel once managed by Roman H. Heyn)



(Post Card from the Shepheard's Motel)



(The Gertrude Hotchkiss - Heyn Chapel)





(Post Card addressed to Miss Gertrude Hotchkiss)

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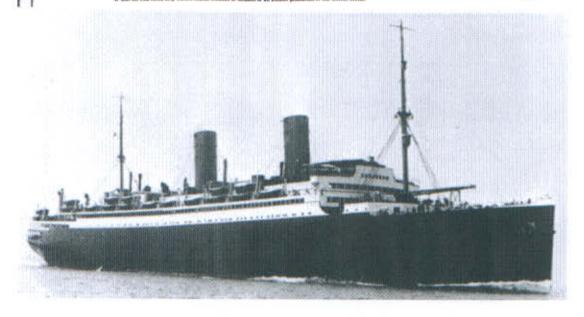
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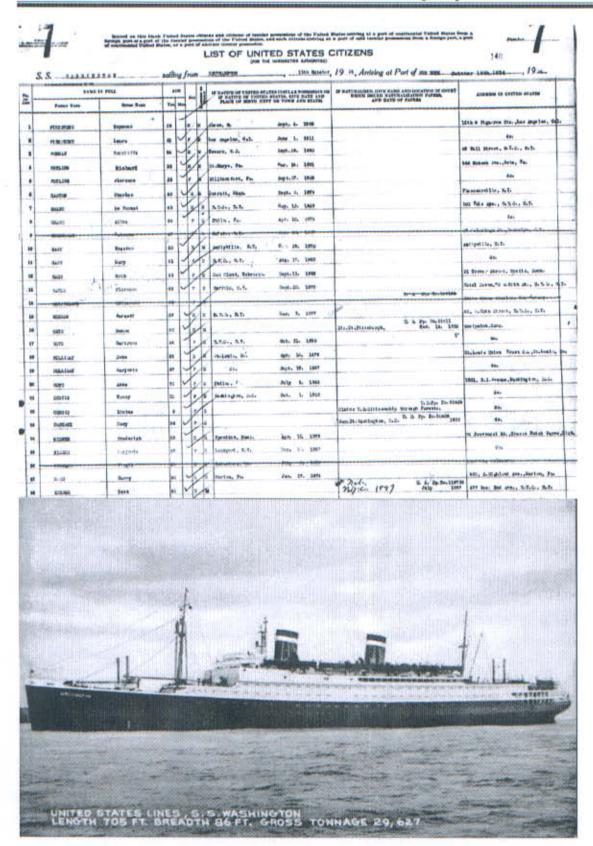
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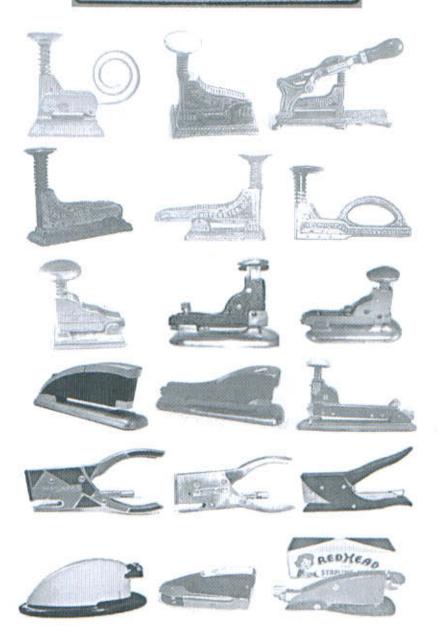


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Hotchkiss Company Time Line:

- December 21, 1895 Incorporated in Norwalk, Connecticut as The Jones Manufacturing Company. George and Eli Hubbell Hotchkiss were among the incorporators.
- 2. November 12, 1897 Name changed by court order to the E. H. Hotchkiss Company.
- 3. 1910 First shipment of the Hotchkiss Fastener to Japan (with no word to identify a paper fastener, the Japanese adopt the name "Hotchkiss". Shortly after, Japan occupies Korea and again, "Hotchkiss" becomes the word to describe the fastener in that country)
- 3. March 16, 1917 Eli Hubbell Hotchkiss died.
- 1918 Norwalk Directory lists E. H. Hotchkiss Company with Julia S. Hotchkiss as Vice President and William C. Jessup (Eli's widow and her father).
- 5. August 19, 1919 George Hotchkiss died.
- 6. Sometime in the 1940's or early 50's the name of the company was changed to Gertrude H. Heyn, Incorporated (Gertrude Hotchkiss Heyn was the daughter of Eli Hubbell Hotchkiss.)
- 7. 1953 Norwalk directory list E. H. Hotchkiss Company, address as 10 Hoyt Street, David Mcgilvray, President.
- 8. 1954 Register of American Manufacturers shows the E. H. Hotchkiss Co. in Illinois and controlled by Vail Manufacturing Company.
- March 18, 1955 E. H. Hotchkiss Co. sold plant at 10 Hoyt Street in Connecticut to Vanderbilt Chemical Corporation.
- 10. June 25, 1957 The Company was legislated out of business by the State of Connecticut.
- 11. 1962 Gertrude Hotchkiss Heyn died.

THE HOTCHKISS SALES CO.



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