

165.

DESIGNS

Printing

1876

Ornaments and Borders

DESIGN

R. SMITH.
PRINTING BORDER.

No. 9,615.

Patented Nov. 7, 1876.

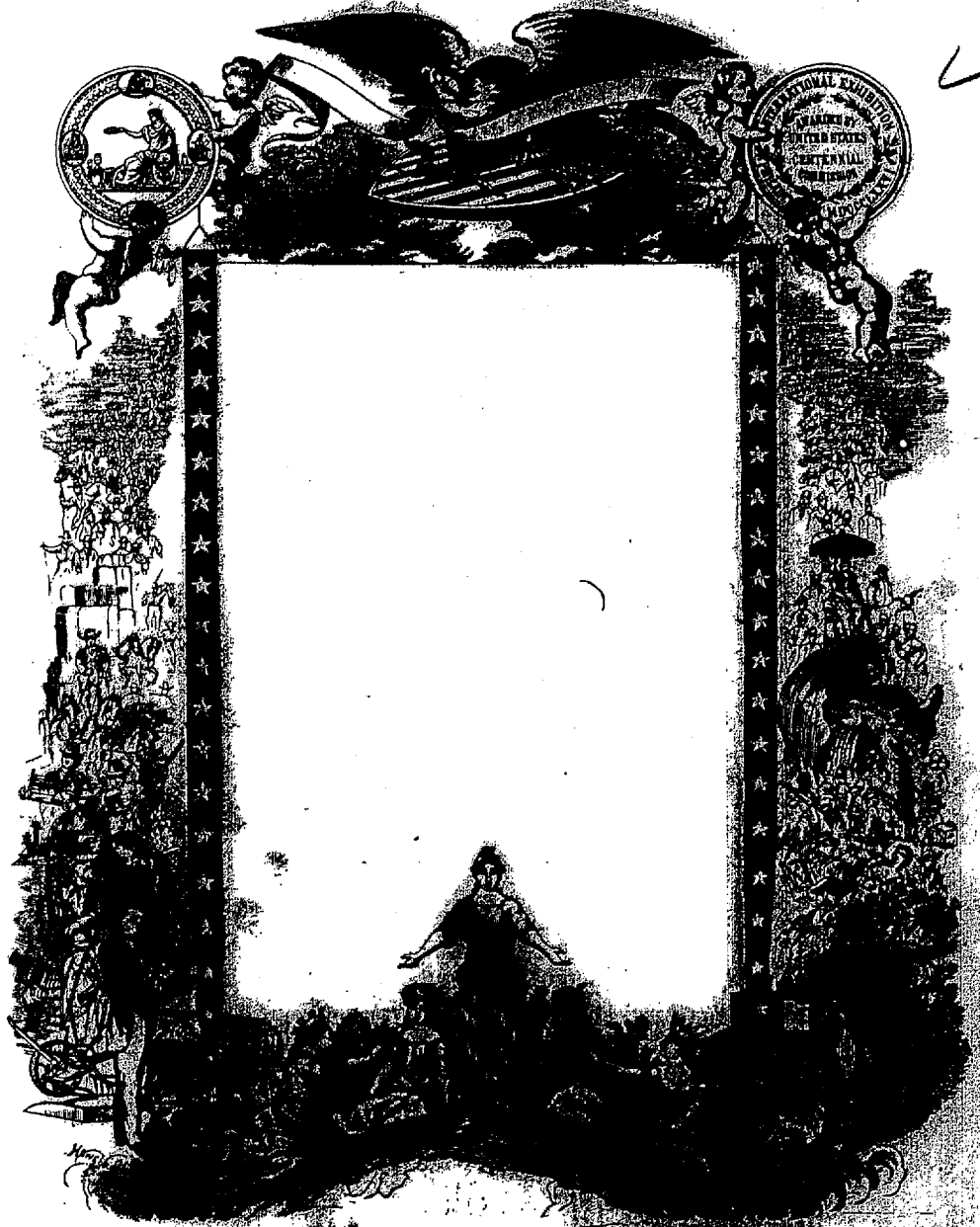
RICHARD SMITH'S

DESIGN FOR BORDER FOR CALENDARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, &c.

9,615

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*Richard Smith's
Design for Printing Border*



MacKellar, Smith & Jordan, 506-512, Sanson Street, Philadelphia

Geo. M. [unclear]
Geo. Morley

WITNESSES

Richard Smith

Public Domain

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD SMITH, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO
MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN, OF SAME PLACE.

DESIGN FOR PRINTING-BORDER.

Specification forming part of Design No. **9,615**, dated November 7, 1876; application filed October 27, 1876.
[Term of Patent $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.]

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD SMITH, (assignor to MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN,) of the city and county of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented and originated a new and original Design for a Border adapted for calendars, advertisements, and general typographic uses, of which the following is a specification:

The nature of my design is clearly shown in the accompanying typographic impression, to which reference is made; and, as the design is intended to commemorate the Centennial Exhibition, it consists of a groundwork of clouds placed at the top of the border, in the center of which is a shield supporting an eagle, one of whose feet rests upon a collection of arrows, while beneath its other foot is a branch of the cotton plant. The eagle bears in its mouth a ribbon partially folded near its ends. Upon the right of the eagle are represented two cupids supporting the medal of the Centennial Exhibition, and upon the left of the eagle are represented two cupids supporting the medal of the Centennial Exhibition. The face of the medal is shown upon the left, and its reverse or inscription side upon the right. Suspended from the medals upon the right and left are cords holding bars, from which are hung United States pennants or streamers. These pennants or streamers form the sides of the border, and terminate in a groundwork of clouds forming the base of the border. Through this groundwork rises the upper portion of a globe, upon which is represented the Goddess of Liberty standing, while upon the right are seated representatives of the In-

dian and African races, and upon the left are seated representatives of the Turkish and white races. To the right of the representative of the Indian race, and behind the lower end of the streamer or pennant, is placed a representation of a steam-boiler. Upon the right of the streamer or pennant, upon the right-hand side of the border, is represented a procession intended to illustrate the industries, arts, and productions of the old world. The construction of steamships, cannon, sculpture, and painting, pottery, the production of tea, and ivory are all shown, and the various nations of the old world are represented in national costume. Upon the left of the streamer or pennant, upon the left-hand side of the border, the various industries of the United States are represented—printing-presses, agricultural implements, the photographic art, the platform-scale, the monitor, the locomotive-engine, the clock, the sewing-machine, the breech-loading fire-arm, the steam fire-engine, followed by a procession intended to represent the other industries of our nation. To the left of the representative of the white race, and behind the lower end of the left-hand streamer or pennant, is placed a cylinder printing-press.

Having now described my design, what I claim as new is—

The design for a border, as shown and described.

RICHARD SMITH.

In presence of—
ROBERT R. SMITH,
S. P. ROUNDS.