

press, of cast iron, from a rather complicated pattern; and thus, if any part was to yield, or break, the repair would be expensive and troublesome for want of the patterns to cast from; in Cogger's press the inclined planes are separate pieces of steel, or case-hardened iron, let into the head and cup, which bear and carry them, by a groove, so that in case of wear or accident they are easily replaced, without any derangement of the surrounding parts.

Messrs. Beilby and Knotts, of Birmingham, are the agents, in England, for the sale of this press. I do not know whether their agency has ever been effective in London, so I have no means, at this moment, of giving an opinion upon its merits in a printing-office: from its appearance in regard to finish of workmanship, in comparison with any of those I have before mentioned, or seen, I should have but little expectation of superiority of press-work; and as to increase of power, we have quite power and ease enough in our other presses to answer every purpose of printing. For further description and engraving, see *Lond. Jour. of Arts & Sciences* [i.e., *The London Journal of Arts and Sciences* (1823, vol. 6, no. XXXI, pp. 72–74)]. . . . Mr. Hope also claims the invention of a small press similar to that described as Mr. Stafford's [see Reading 3.22 on p. 137]. Which has a right to the merit, I am unable to decide; but Mr. Stafford's was certainly the first which came to my knowledge.

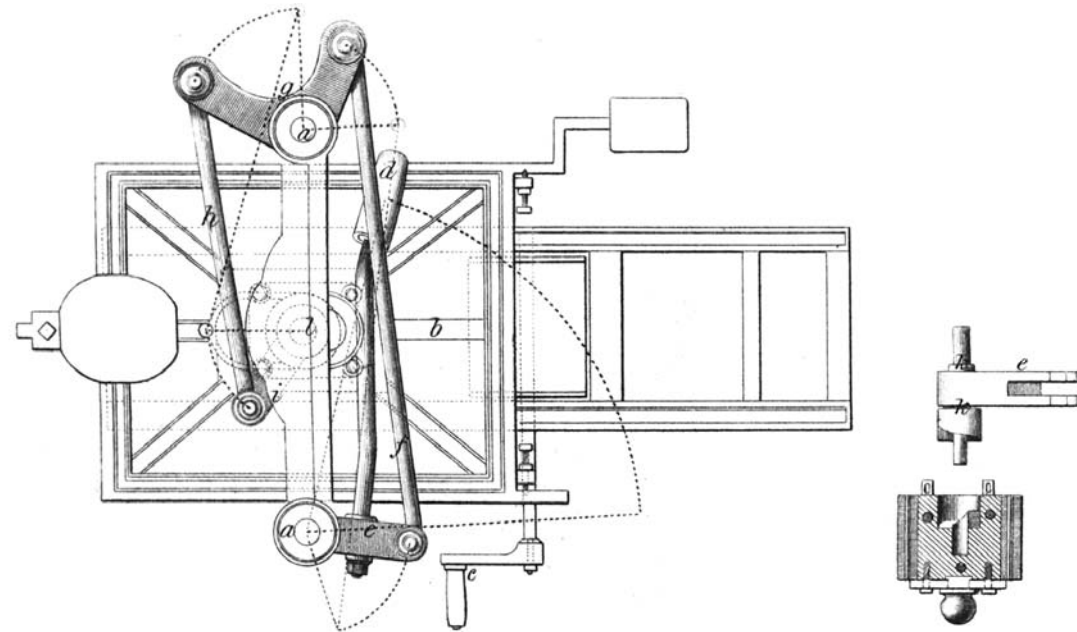


Fig. 3.53. LEFT, *Plan of the Jedburgh press*; RIGHT, *Pressure mechanism of the same* – from *The London Journal of Arts and Sciences* (1823, vol. 6, no. XXXI, plate IV, figs. 6, 7, and 8, respectively, facing p. 65) – courtesy of Smithsonian Institution Libraries

Reading 3.39

The Couillard Press

from *An Abridgment of Johnson's Typographia* by John Johnson, edited and with a new appendix by Thomas F. Adams (1828, p. 307).

The Couillard press, shown in Fig. 3.54, is another of the minor handpresses that were made in America in the 1820s. This is the only mention of it in a nineteenth-century printers' manual.

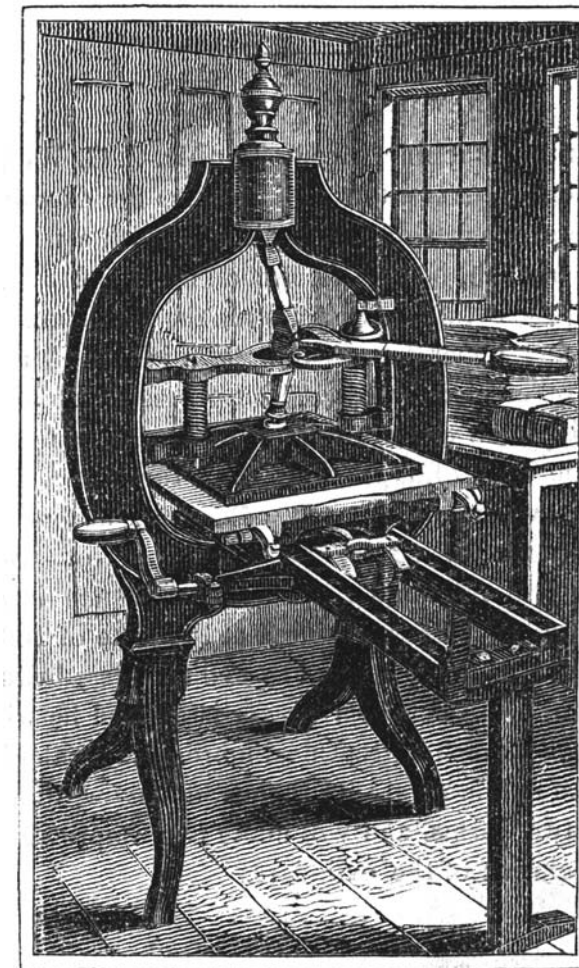


Fig. 3.54. *Couillard press* – from Johnson/Adams (1828, p. 308), courtesy of University of Iowa Libraries

[The Couillard press] was invented [and patented in 1827] by Samuel Couillard Jun., and Manufactured by the Proprietor, [Phineas] Dow [1780–1869?], Boston. Mr. John G. Rogers, Agent.

Reading 3.40

The Imperial Printing Press

from *The Printers' Manual* by Charles Henry Timperley (1838, p. 93).

Very little was written about the Imperial press until the end of the century. Even though Timperley was the first to mention it, and his large illustration of it, shown in Fig. 3.55, is impressive, he devoted only four lines of text to it. A few years later, Hansard Jr. (1841, p. 154) says that the Imperial "is another very excellent press, upon principles which do not greatly differ from the Albion." Savage (1841, p. 756) also has an engraving of it, as well as two views of the pressure mechanism, which are shown in Fig. 3.56. Savage's source for his entry on the Imperial press was taken from *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia* (1833).

Houghton's instructions for setting up the Imperial press will be found in Reading 4.11 on p. 189.