**TREASURY Verse**

The documentary set out to explore the world of science and art merged in film.

**Museum’s collection.**

**pictures as cultural context for the world of science and art merged in film.**

**Noon, Friday**

**McKean Pavilion**

**The Motion Picture**

**McKean Pavilion**

**The Invention of Photography**

**Donna Climenhage**

**4 p.m.–8 p.m.**

**Museum**

**November through April**

Then enjoy several movie shorts from one of the first artistic innovators of film.

Dickson contributed to moving pictures by launching the series, and it will be followed by the premieres of "Eye-Drripper" and "Forehead Filler." Hirsh is shown in a rubber cap or blue cap—"the mechanism for other self-filling pens is to pull down the crescent button on the barrel," became an industry standard for many years to come. The program will last about an hour. Guests are invited to bring a lunch; the Morse will provide refreshments.

Today, even though still used by a few, they are collected and cherished as little works of art. The Museum this winter opened The Art of Fountain Pens, an exhibit of American writing instruments manufactured between 1875 and 1975 and focused on almost a hundred fountain pens—more than 30 from the golden age of fountain pens, 1920 through 1940. The selection of pens on view illustrates many of the most technological and design innovations made through the years by the great names of the industry. We are grateful to Dr. J. Peter Kucad and Mrs. Poppy DeLayni Kucad for their generous gift of the pens shown in this exhibit, our first-ever devoted to writing instruments as art objects. Though the earliest record of a pen using ink from a reservoir dates to the 10th century, it was not until the mid-19th century that the technology in terms of nibs, hard rubber, and free-flowing ink had evolved to make the fountain pen viable for the consumer use. Mass production began in the 1880s. The new Morse exhibit, on view through January 26, 2014, comprises representative examples including pens from L.E. Waterman, Parker, Pen-X, Eversharp, W.A. Sheaffer, and others. The show includes dip pens, pens filled by eye droppers and lever-operated or piston-filled pens. There are fountain pens made of gold, hard rubber, Bakelite, celluloid, and plastic, as well as pens decorated with gold and silver filigree. The designs, influenced by Art Deco tastes in the golden age of fountain pens, include early flat-top barrels, the torpedo shapes that came into vogue in the 1930s, and a range of approaches to the pocket clip. The pens are complemented by period advertisements; a Zodiac pattern desk set c. 1929, from Tiffany Studios; a late 19th-century travel desk; and other writing accessories. Taken together, the Museum’s display of these beautiful and functional objects provides a much-deserved reflection on a time and a craft in our culture when the art of writing was central to everyone’s life.

Eye-drripper filled fountain pen, 1909. Hard rubber, O.M. Bowman Co., New York (1911-030). Though the era of the 20th century, most fountain pens were filled manually with an eye dropper.

Crescent fill fountain pen, 1909. Gold, Conklin Pen Company, Toledo, Ohio (2011-027,23). Roy Conklin’s 1897 invention became the first commercially successful "self-filling" pen. Ink was stored in a rubber cap or blue cap—"the mechanism for other self-filling pens is to pull down the crescent button on the barrel," became an industry standard for many years to come.

L.E. Waterman patented his dual-channel load for the fountain pen in 1884, which made the ink available and secured the fountain pen’s future success. Fountain pens work on the principle of capillary attraction—that is, when liquids are confined to narrow channels, they overcome gravitational pull until pen point touches paper.

**Pouch-bottle fill fountain pen, 1935.**

Plastic, chrome, gold-filled, W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company, Fort Madison, Iowa (2011-035). Sheaffer introduced the innovative "snorkel" pen, a version of the plunger-operated or piston-filler, in 1932. The cylindrical placeholder or snorkel is extended from the pen to pull up ink and to keep the nib clean.

**Snorkel fill fountain pen, 1935.**

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**The Art of Fountain Pens**

**at the Morse**

**DISCOVER THE ART OF**

**DISSCOVER THE ART OF**

**AT THE MORSE**

Before the electronic stylus and tablet, before the laser printer, before fiber- and ceramic-tipped pens and even before the ballpoint, fountain pens were everyone’s writing instrument. Developed in the late 19th century, fountain pens—the kind filled from a bottle of ink—were ingenious, often beautifully designed and handcrafted, and ubiquitous until the 1970s.

**at the Morse**

**plastic, and resin, as well as pens decorated with gold and silver filigree. The designs, influenced by Art Deco tastes in the golden age of fountain pens, include early flat-top barrels, the torpedo shapes that came into vogue in the 1930s, and a range of approaches to the pocket clip.**

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**Eye-roller filled fountain pen, 1909.**

Hard rubber, O.M. Bowman Co., New York (1911-030). Though the era of the 20th century, most fountain pens were filled manually with an eye dropper.

**Crescent fill fountain pen, 1909.**

Gold, Conklin Pen Company, Toledo, Ohio (2011-027,23). Roy Conklin’s 1897 invention became the first commercially successful “self-filling” pen. Ink was stored in a rubber cap or blue cap—“the mechanism for other self-filling pens is to pull down the crescent button on the barrel,” became an industry standard for many years to come.

**Lever fill fountain pen, 1914.**

Hard rubber, W.A. Sheaffer Pen Company, Fort Madison, Iowa (2011-035). Sheaffer patented his lever fill fountain pens in 1909. Not another method for filling the fountain pen by inserting an internal or external ink barrel, it became an industry standard for many years to come.

**Pouch-bottle fill fountain pen, 1935.**

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