

## THE CURIOUS, ELUSIVE AND PERPLEXING PASTIME WASHING MACHINE-----FIRST ADDENDUM

By Lee Maxwell

June 25, 2024

Having been over ten years since publishing the author's paper, "The Curious, Elusive and Perplexing Pastime Washing Machine," additional data, observations and puzzlements are offered in this first addendum to the saga of the washing machine purported to be the first model produced by the Maytag Company.

It is necessary the reader have the previous article, written April 30, 2014, at hand in order to appreciate the comments offered within this addendum. Both this present article as well as the previous one are kept posted on the web site, [oldewash.com](http://oldewash.com).

During the past decade there has been nothing published, nor otherwise transmitted to this author, which contradicts any of the statements within the original paper of 2014. In the recent 10 years, no one has reported seeing a single legitimate Maytag Pastime, nor has a photograph of one been discovered.

Four different "Pastimes" are discussed in varying detail in the author's article of 2014. In brief review, those four machines are:

1) The most famous, or perhaps infamous, called the JCM Pastime, is located at the Jasper County Museum in Newton, Iowa.

2) One "uniquely configured," or otherwise contorted, by Maytag personnel, used plexiglass, in lieu of wood, for the tub's lid, and has a fake decal painted on the side of the tub. This machine has been termed MCC.

3) A Parsons Hawkeye Pastime, which has a different mechanism from other known Pastimes; herewith called, BT.

4) The only model of Parsons Hawkeye Pastime washer pictured in newspaper advertisements prior to 1917, hereafter called, SB.

In the April 30, 2014 paper the decals of the BT and SB Pastimes are pictured on the left and right respectively, of Fig. 3, and a bogus decal like that of the JCM and MCC Pastimes is pictured in Fig. 13.

All of the known surviving legitimate Pastimes have decals indicating Parsons Hawkeye to be the manufacturer. Both fraudulent "Pastimes", JCM and MCC, which were concocted, ca., 1958, by the Maytag Company, for the "Tale of a Tub" exhibit in the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, have mechanisms, for the most part, like those shown in the Schoonover patent, Fig. 1A1. The bogus decals, which were painted on both the JCM and MCC machines, indicate the Maytag Company to have been the maker.

During the recent decade, there have been a number of additional interesting and pertinent issues concerning Pastimes which have come to light including a patent, US961740, filed for on July 26, 1909 and issued to Virgil White (deceased) and assigned to his widow Sarah on June 14, 1910. Recall that Schoonover's application, for his patent, was filed on December 16, 1909 and the patent granted June 27, 1911. The diagrams of the White and Schoonover patents, Fig. 1A1, show the machines designed have some features which are quite similar, and there may have been significant cooperation, or sharing of thoughts, between White and Schoonover on the designs of their individual machines. It is not clear

how, or if, either the White or Schoonover patent rights became the property of the Parsons Hawkeye Company, manufacturer of the Pastime.

Neither Schoonover nor White completely depict, or describe, on their patent diagrams all of the parts and placement of parts that are on any of the machines, JCM, MCC, BT or SB. None of the known Pastime washers has the large gear, numbered 15, located on the top of the machine, of the White patent diagram, Fig. 1A1. All of the known Pastimes have the same rack and pinion gearing, including the pinion cover and rack guide, shown on the White diagram. The Schoonover diagram shows a different pinion supporting plate, number 14 on the Schoonover diagrams, and spider frame, number 16, from those on any of the known Pastimes. The mechanical parts underneath the tub of BT Pastime are like those shown on the White diagram. The parts on the bottom of the JCM, MCC, and SB machines are like those of the Schoonover patent. The Schoonover patent shows no guard for the large gear on the outside bottom of the tub, however the White patent appears to show a guard. The mechanisms of the BT Pastime, shown below in Fig. 2A1, are not totally described by any single patent, at least any patent that has been discovered.

That both the BT and the SB machines sport original Parsons Hawkeye decals with the word "Pastime" qualifies both for being valid Pastime washing machines. A plausible explanation for the reason that there are, at least, two different Parson Hawkeye Pastime designs is yet to be suggested. The BT Pastime is clearly different from the JCM, MCC, and SB machines and the Parsons Hawkeye Company perhaps should have assigned a unique name, or at least a differing model number, to each of the two different washers. The moving-part mechanisms of the JCM, MCC, and SB machines are the same and like those shown on the Schoonover patent diagrams. Top and bottom views of the SB machine are shown in Fig. 3A1.

Both the White and Schoonover patent diagrams show some of the parts arrangements of each of the two different models of known Pastimes. There has been no evidence presented indicating which model, SB or BT, came first. Perhaps they were in production simultaneously. A puzzlement to be sure.

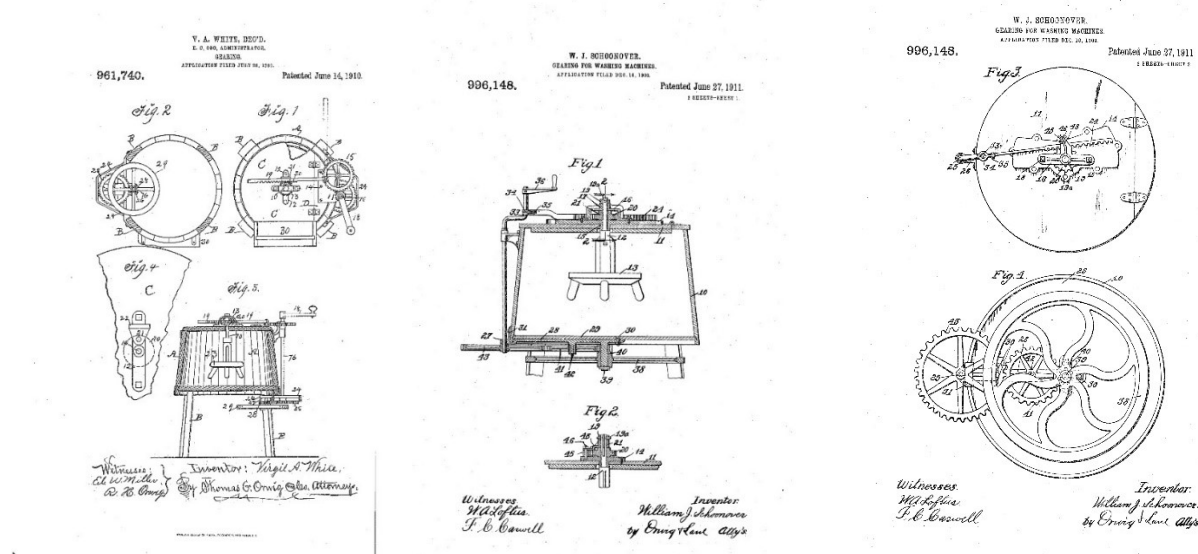


Fig. 1A1 White and Schoonover patent diagrams

There were seemingly quite a few principal entrepreneurs and “inventors” associated with the various companies that each had something to do with the introduction of the Pastimes. It is difficult to fathom, what actually transpired with regards to design, manufacturing, patent rights, marketing, advertising, decals, production numbers, etc. Also, unknown are the actual production time spans, and production numbers of the different pastime models.

It seems possible that the details, involved with the history of the Pastime, may never be clear. The fuzzy understanding results, perhaps, because Parsons Hawkeye and/or Maytag purposefully made it so.

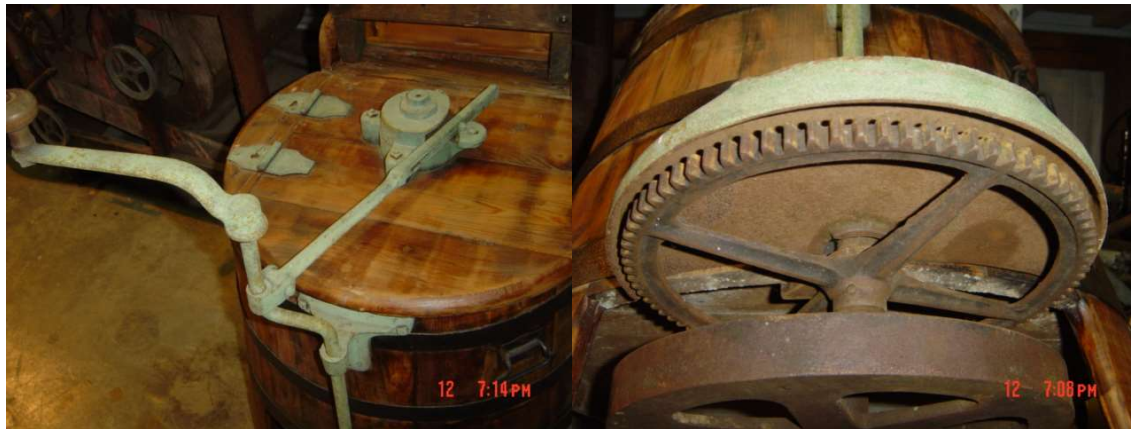


Fig. 2A1 BT Pastime, top and bottom views



Fig. 3A1 SB Pastime, top and bottom views

We move on to look at the evolution of the mechanical design leading to that of the Schoonover patent diagram, and the merits thereof. Although the White and Schoonover patents differ, similar comments could be made which apply, in like manner, to the White patent.

Mounted on the lid, of all the Pastime washers known to exist, is a crank, which is rotated in the horizontal plane, a crank shaft, in addition to, a rack and pinion gearing mechanism. The pinion gear is connected to a vertical shaft, which in turn protrudes downward inside the tub to become attached to a wooden dolly-type-agitator. The vertical crank shaft extends downward on the outside of the tub and is connected to a large gear at the bottom outside of the tub. The large gear, within a housing, at the

outside bottom of the tub, meshes with a smaller gear that is attached to a large fly-wheel, pivoted underneath the center of the tub. In a dolly-type machine the agitator, in this case a dolly which resembles a milk stool, or a cow's udder, is made to oscillate in the horizontal plane. The items being washed are dragged, by the pegs of the dolly, back-and-forth through the water.

The dolly-type machine, having gears and/or other moving parts, began appearing in the middle 1700s and became a very popular type of washer and was made by numerous manufacturers through the 1940s. We need to look at the prior art, mostly in the form of diagrams of previously granted patents, to see washer designs that had basically the same features found in Schoonover's patent, Fig. 1A1. For instance, the Madison patent diagram, Fig. 4A1, shows a mechanism with the basic attributes of Schoonover's machine, except for the plane in which the crank is rotated. Likewise, the Lee patent, Fig. 4A1, comprises a crank, crank shaft, dolly agitator, rack and pinion gearing, and a flywheel similar to those of the Schoonover washer.

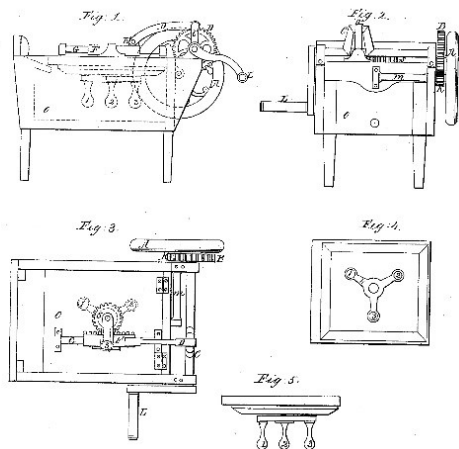
Notice the issue dates of the Madison and Lee patents each precede the filing date of the Schoonover patent by over 40 years. Observing the evolution of the dolly-type washer by examination of many patented designs from the 1860s to the early 1900s one can certainly conclude neither White nor Schoonover hardly invented nor innovated. Instead, both simply rearranged already well know and developed mechanisms which had been in existence, and part of some washing machines for decades.

Schoonover's design for the Pastime was not very viable, and the marketing of his machine was not at all a success for Parsons Hawkeye. Of the approximately 8,000 US patents issued for washing machines between the late 1700s and 1910, relatively very few led to products, let alone productive products. Patents issued today do not fare much better. Schoonover's patent for a washing machine is a prime example of one that went into production but was a dud, or perhaps it may more appropriately be called, a washout. The history of washing machines is rife with washouts and the Maytag Company produced, over its lifetime, a fair number.

On 10 occasions, from 1908 through 1916, newspaper advertisements for the Pastime washers, pictured a 5-year-old kid, who looks to have weighed all of 40 pounds, operating the machine. In reality it would have taken a mature lady, weighing on the order of 140 pounds, to keep the relatively short crank in continuous rotary-horizontal-plane motion, for the 20 minutes or more required to do the washing. Operating the Pastime, loaded with water and the garments to be cleansed, would have been a very arduous task for the stoutest of ladies, even those with Schwarzenegger's biceps. Cranking, for any length of time, in a horizontal plane, is awkward and quite exhausting, especially if the turning radius is short and if the washer is fully loaded. In the case of the Schoonover Pastime, the operator cannot effectively utilize her body weight for running the machine.

Quite a few common successful designs for hand-operated dolly-type machines of the era utilized a long vertical handle, like that of the One Minute washer patented by Stocking and Mendenhall, Fig. 5A1. Even the 1910 Model 40, the first washer produced by the Maytag company, sported a long vertical handle like the One Minute machine, Fig. 5A1. The relatively long vertical handle of the One Minute washer allows the operator to exert more leverage and allows better, and more convenient, utilization of body weight to assist propelling the machine's agitator. The popular One Minute Washer was marketed starting three years prior to the introduction of the Parsons Hawkeye Pastime.

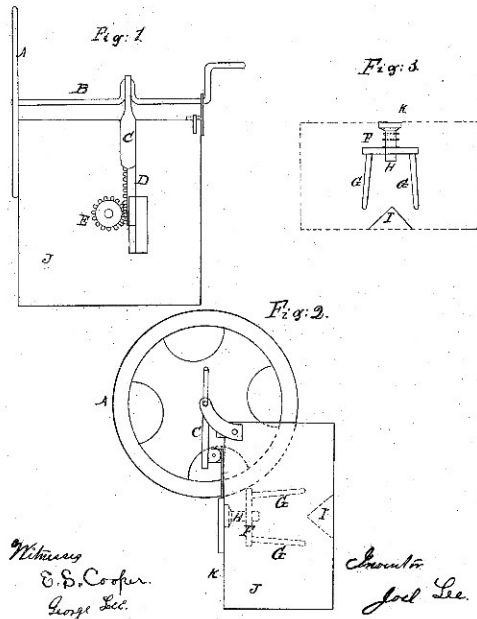
*J. R. Madison*  
*Washing Machine*  
*Nº 57,318. Patented Aug. 21, 1866.*



*Witnesses:*  
*A. B. Richmond*  
*C. R. Smith*

*Inventor:*  
*James R. Madison*

*J. Lee.*  
*Washing-Machine.*  
*Nº 73,103. Patented Jan. 7, 1868.*



*Witnesses:*  
*E. D. Cooper*  
*George Lee*

*Inventor:*  
*Joel Lee*

Fig. 4A1 Madison and Lee patent diagrams

Unlike the Pastime, machines produced by the One Minute Company, are fairly common antique washers and the company must have enjoyed significant success starting in 1905.

We turn our attention to the matters of marketing and distribution of the Pastime by looking primarily at the newspaper ads, and other written material, from the 1908-1916 era. In this paper we use the numbers of newspaper advertisements and locations of the newspapers as our primary metric of success for the marketing of the Pastime. Unlike cooperate accounting books, historic newspaper pages are unlikely to have been “cooked.”

The first mention of a Pastime washer in any newspaper, discovered so far, is a sentence in May 1, 1908 issue of the Ashland Gazette, of Ashland, Nebraska, stating, “The One Minute and Pastime washers are the only washers that will do the work, for sale by Anderson & Frank.”

Shown in Table 1A1 is a list of all 98 Pastime newspaper advertisements, which have been found by searching for “Pastime washer” or “Pastime washing machine.” All of the ads found were published from 1908 through 1916. The table does not include personal, nor classified, ads for Pastimes.

The total of 98 ads for Pastimes is very few compared with the numbers of ads, which can be found, for

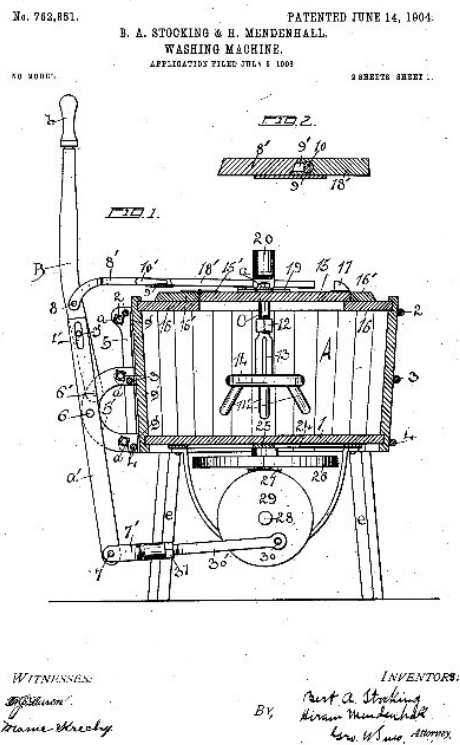


Fig. 5A1 Stocking and Mendenhall patent diagram and the One Minute washer

machines made by numerous other competitors. For example, over 1400 ads were found by searching for "One Minute washer" or "One Minute washing machine" in 1910 alone, as compared with finding only 7 by searching for "Pastime washer" or "Pastime washing machine" for the same year. There is probably more than one model of One Minute washer represented in the 1400 count but, regardless, the difference in numbers of ads between those for the One Minute and those for the Pastime, is stark.

Table1A1 shows the date, type of ad, and the location of the newspaper in which the ad was published. An example for each of the types of ads, PWM, SCH, PIC, BOY, and LGA is shown in Fig. 6A1. PWM refers to a type of ad where only the phrase, "Pastime Washer" or "Pastime Washing Machine" appears in the ad to identify the machine for sale. SCH is an ad where the drawing of the mechanical detail of the underside of the machine is shown and is like that of the Schoonover patent diagram. The PIC ad includes a photo showing a side view of a Pastime. The BOY ads show a young lad operating a Pastime. The LGA ad includes a drawing of a Pastime with printing on the tub reading, "Pastime Mfd. for Lee Glass Andreesen Hdw. Co. Omaha by Parsons Hawkeye Mfg. Co. Newton, Iowa."

Lee Glass Andreesen was a wholesale hardware company in Omaha and probably had a contract with Parsons Hawkeye to be a distributor for the Pastime. The verbiage written on the drawing of the LGA tub was probably put there just for the ad shown and the wording likely did not appear on the actual machines.

Some of the curious, and/or, notable things about the 98 Pastime ads include: Fifty-Six, of the Ninety-Eight, or 57%, of the total ads were published in 1908 and 1909 while Parsons Hawkeye was still in

Date	Ad type	Place	Date	Ad type	Place	Date	Ad type	Place
05-01-1908	PWM	Ashland, NE	04-01-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	06-28-1911	BOY	Winnipeg, MB
05-08-1908	PWM	Elgin, NE	04-15-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	07-06-1911	PWM	Victoria, BC
05-29-1908	PWM	North Platte, NE	04-21-1909	PWM	Victoria, BC	09-26-1911	PWM	Bismark, ND
06-11-1908	PWM	Papillion, NE	04-22-1909	PWM	Victoria, BC	10-02-1911	PWM	Bismark, ND
06-11-1908	PWM	Ogallala, NE	04-28-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	01-13-1912	PWM	Regina, SK
06-20-1908	PWM	Albion, NE	04-29-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	09-14-1912	PWM	Grand Forks, ND
09-05-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	05-04-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	09-28-1912	PWM*	Smithers, BC
09-07-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	05-06-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	01-16-1913	PWM*	Kamloops, BC
09-08-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	06-11-1909	BOY	Hope, ND	03-19-1913	PWM	Madison, WI
09-09-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	06-17-1909	BOY	Hope, ND	04-10-1913	PWM	Regina, SK
09-10-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	06-18-1909	PWM	Ashland, NE	05-18-1913	PWM	Madison, WI
09-12-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	06-24-1909	BOY	Hope, ND	08-02-1913	PWM	Vancouver, BC
09-14-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	07-01-1909	BOY	Hope, ND	08-22-1913	PWM	Hamilton, ON
09-15-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	07-15-1909	BOY	Hope, ND	11-24-1913	BOY	Moscow, ID
09-16-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	08-26-1909	PWM	Dorchester, NE	11-25-1913	BOY	Moscow, ID
09-17-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	09-03-1909	PWM	Jewell, KS	01-09-1914	PWM	Edmonton, AB
09-18-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	09-03-1909	PWM	Hanover, KS	04-02-1914	PWM	Kamloops, BC
09-21-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	09-17-1909	PWM	Hanover, KS	06-17-1914	PWM	Regina, SK
09-23-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	10-01-1909	PWM	Hanover, KS	01-28-1915	PWM	Regina, SK
09-24-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	10-19-1909	PWM	Victoria, BC	02-18-1915	PWM	Nanaimo, BC
09-25-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	10-20-1909	PWM	Victoria, BC	05-17-1915	BOY**	Moscow, ID
09-26-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	10-28-1909	SCH	Saskatoon, SK	06-29-1915	PWM	Vancouver, BC
09-28-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	01-29-1910	PWM	Winnipeg, MB	01-15-1916	BOY**	Moscow, ID
09-29-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	02-28-1910	PWM	Regina, SK	05-12-1916	PWM*	Vancouver, BC
09-30-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	03-02-1910	SCH	Winnipeg, MB	05-14-1916	PWM*	Vancouver, BC
10-01-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	07-11-1910	PWM	Regina, SK	05-15-1916	PWM*	Vancouver, BC
10-02-1908	PWM	Salt Lake City, UT	08-04-1910	PWM	Bismark, ND	06-09-1916	PWM*	Vancouver, BC
10-30-1908	PWM	Cozad, NE	08-21-1910	PWM	Des Moines, IA	06-09-1916	PWM*	Vancouver, BC
11-25-1908	LGA	Salt Lake City, UT	08-24-1910	PWM	Des Moines, IA	08-16-1916	PWM*	Nanaimo, BC
01-16-1909	SCH	Winnipeg, MB	01-13-1911	PWM	Florence, NE	08-17-1916	PWM*	Nanaimo, BC
01-23-1909	SCH	Winnipeg, MB	02-16-1911	PWM	Regina, SK	The ad types PWM, LGA, SCH, PIC, and BOY are shown in Fig. 6A1		
03-15-1909	PIC	Regina, SK	02-18-1911	PMW	Victoria, BC			
03-29-1909	PWM	Beloit, KS	03-04-1911	PWM	Regina, SK			
03-30-1909	PWM	Saskatoon, SK	03-28-1911	PWM	Regina, SK	Table 1A1 Pastime Newspaper Ads		



existence. Eighty-four percent of the ads were of the PWM type, with no image of a washer printed within the ads. Almost one-quarter of the total ads were published by a single newspaper in Salt Lake City and after November 1908 there were no longer any ads for Pastimes in any Utah newspaper. Thirty nine percent of the total ads were published in Canada. The young boy operating the machine first appeared as a newspaper ad on June 11, 1909 in a weekly publication in Hope, a very small and remote rural town in North Dakota. Within the months of June and July of 1909, the BOY ad ran for five times in Hope. The ad with the BOY reappeared one time, in 1911, in a Winnipeg, Manitoba newspaper. Then the BOY ad was published for the final four times in a Moscow, Idaho newspaper; twice in 1913, and once each in 1915 and 1916. The LGA and the PIC ads were published only a single time each. The SCH ad appeared only four times and only in Canada.

**The Pastime Washing Machine**

**IS THE GREAT LABOR SAVER**  
It Almost Runs Itself.

---

Chi-Namel, the Ideal Floor Finish

---

**KING HARDWARE & STOVE CO.**

Phones 748. 163 Main.

Friday Bargain \$13.95

**The Pastime Washing Machine**  
**is Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction**


There is a reason why this washing machine is so satisfactory runs so easy, and it is no secret. The reason is shown by the accompanying illustration. Notice the heavy fly wheel under the tub—just about as big in diameter as the bottom of the tub. It is mounted on ball bearings, scientifically adjusted, highly geared. When it is started it practically runs itself. With the tub full of clothes it will make from 20 to 30 complete revolutions after you let go of the handle—time enough to go across the room attend to the baby and come back.

Will wash equally well the fines, fabrics, bed clothes, carpets, in fact, anything that was ever washed in the old-fashioned, back-breaking wash tub.

The tub proper is made of the best quality of Southern Cypress, and all parts connected with it are made of the strongest materials, consequently the Pastime Washing Machine is as near perfect as it could be made. We would be glad to show you this machine.

**Cairns' Price \$14.00**

and a guarantee with each one that it will give the very best of satisfaction.



PWM

SCH



THE  
**PASTIME  
WASHING  
MACHINE**

*The*  
**Pastime Washer**

Quick Work  
Clean Washing

Guaranteed to wash clothes quicker, cleaner, and to operate easier than any hand power washer on the market today.

**\$11 \$12**

By **KING & SMITH**



A PASTIME WASHING MACHINE WITH A FIVE YEAR OLD KID ATTACHED WILL DO YOUR WASHING IN TWENTY MINUTES WITH NO MORE WEAR ON THE KID THAN WOULD RESULT IN TWENTY MINUTES PLAYING MARBLES



**The "Pastime" Washer**

Almost runs itself with Louisiana Cypress tub, and underneath balance wheel it solves the washing problem without the drudgery.

**SCOTT HARDWARE CO.**

Successors to  
**KING HARDWARE & STOVE CO.**  
Phones 748. 163 Main St.  
WHERE QUALITY AND PRICE ARE RIGHT.

PIC

BOY

LGA

Fig. 6A1 The five different types of ads for the Pastime



The Pastime was, on a few occasions, advertised for sale at \$15 in 1909 but the price seemed to drop consistently over the years to \$6. Final advertising for the Pastime appeared in Canada in August 1916.

On March 2, 1910 the advertisement, on the left, of Fig. 7A1 appeared in the Grain Growers' Guide in Winnipeg, Canada. Notice the Pastime was still listed to having been made by Parsons Hawkeye even though the Maytag company had become incorporated in December of 1909. Subsequent to January 1910 there were 7 advertisements that referred to the Pastime as the Maytag Pastime. In 1910 a Maytag catalog pictured the BOY picture but the decal had the Parsons Hawkeye as the manufacturer. The BOY ads in Moscow, Idaho had the decal altered to read "The Maytag Company." The BOY ad on the right side of Fig. 7A1 was published in Winnipeg on June 28, 1911.

From the very small number of advertisements, it is fairly obvious that the Pastime did not succeed as a viable, nor profitable, washing machine. It was a washout for the Parson Hawkeye Company. Since Maytag has claimed that the Pastime was the company's first washer, does it follow that Maytag's first machine was a counterfeit washout?

It is amazing that, in the 1950s, Maytag, a robust and respected company, would resurrect the poorly designed, and unsuccessful, Pastime made by Parsons Hawkeye, and fraudulently rebrand it as a Maytag product just to convince folks that the company was in the washing machine manufacturing business for 50 years. Images of the fallacious "Maytag Pastime," JCM, appeared in many different publications originated by the company after 1958. The JCM Pastime is, more than likely, the single most photographed washing machine in history. One might wonder if the company spawned other magnificent instances of indiscretion.

### The PASTIME Washing Machine

**Simplicity!      Durability!  
Clean Washing!**



**Runs as Easy Full of Clothes as Others do that are Empty**

There is a reason why this Washer runs so easy, and it is no secret, no ghost stories about it. The reason is shown in the illustration. Notice the heavy fly wheel under the tub—just about as big in diameter as the bottom of the tub. It is mounted on ball bearings, scientifically adjusted, highly geared. When it is started it practically runs itself. With the tub full of clothes it will make from 80 to 90 complete revolutions after you let loose of the handle—time enough to go across the room, tend to the baby and come back. Will wash equally as well the finest fabrics, bed clothes, carpets, in fact anything that was ever washed in the old-fashioned, back-breaking wash tub.

This Washing Machine is Manufactured by THE PARSONS HAWKEYE MANFG. CO., and the Warranty is put on every washer sold. It says:

**"We Guarantee the Pastime Washing Machine to wash the clothing quicker, cleaner, and to operate easier than any other hand power washer made."**

If the store you trade at does not keep the PASTIME WASHING MACHINE for sale, ask him to write for full particulars. If he will not do it, write us yourself.

**Parsons Hawkeye Manufacturing Co.**  
753 Henry Avenue, WINNIPEG Phone Main 6774

DEALERS—Write for trial machine. It's the biggest seller in the field of Washers. Not only that, it stays sold, because it satisfies.

### FIVE MINUTES or less---will wash a tubful, and have them clean if you will use a **PASTIME** Washing Machine

**READ THIS WARRANTY**

"We Guarantee the Pastime Washing Machine to wash clothing Quicker, Cleaner, and to operate easier than any other hand power Washer on the Market."—The Maytag Co. Ltd.

We are not going to make a proposition full of "catch-phrases," no freight, and a dollar-down 48c-a-week consumer, but will make a suggestion as follows:

Go to your home dealer, the man whom you know and who knows you. Tell him to order you a Pastime Washing Machine. He will do it, and after it comes he will say to you (remember, this is not a stranger a thousand miles away who is talking to you, but your home dealer): "Here is your 'Pastime.' Take it Home, use it for four or five Washings, and if for any reason you do not want to keep it, bring it back." You are not confined to any special number of days to try it. Satisfy yourself, and when you are perfectly satisfied, settle with your dealer at home.

**Read This Warranty Once More**

The Pastime not only washes quicker and cleaner than any other Washing Machine in the World, but practically runs itself. Any child that can reach the handle can run it.

**THE MAYTAG CO., LTD.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



Fig. 7A1 Pastime ads of 1910 and 1911

No Pastime advertisement has been found to show the mechanisms on the bottom of the tub like that of the White patent or like the BT Pastime. If the BT Pastime were sold, it may have been advertised with

the PWM type ad. Perhaps the BT-type Pastime was far more common than the SB type. If so, the two frauds, JCM and MCC, are even greater misrepresentations of the truth. It is possible that there were more than just two different models of the Pastime made. Puzzlements are never ending when it comes to the Parson Hawkeye Pastime and the charades concocted by Maytag.

As an additional note: The search for "Pastime" washers becomes more confusing when trying to find ads published after about 1912 as there were two additional machines, which were each called Pastime, manufactured by Canadian companies. One was the water powered Kaitting Pastime, manufactured by the Ontario Washer Company, and the other, shown on the right side of Fig. 8A1, produced by the David Maxwell & Sons Company of St. Mary's, Ontario. If an ad does not contain an image or a company name then you cannot be sure what kind of Pastime is for sale.

In conclusion: The saga of the "Mythical Maytag Pastime" continues. However, with passing time, the chances of finding a legitimate Maytag Pastime are becoming minute. Stated in the final remarks of the 2014 paper about the perplexing Pastime, "Should a valid Maytag Pastime be discovered, it would certainly seem appropriate to toast the occasion with a Pastime." The final word "Pastime" in the previous statement refers to a Pastime Beer. Pastime beer, like its namesake, had a short lifespan and is no longer being brewed. But even if a bottle of it were available, it will not likely be raised in salute.



Fig. 8A1 Ontario Washer Company Kaitting Pastime and Maxwell Pastime ca. 1912

Yet, another note: During the years that the Pastime washer was being sold, 1908-1916, Fred Maytag, and perhaps his family members and other associates, were focused solely on producing farm equipment, manufacturing the Maytag automobile and, making a Railroad. Likely the insignificant Pastime was of little concern at the time. Fred Maytag was also significantly involved with state and local

politics, serving, for example, as Mayor of Newton and as an Iowa State Senator. Some 4 years after the Pastime ceased being marketed, and with the advent of the cast aluminum tubs, Fred reportedly focused his attention more on the matters of The Maytag Company and the washing machine business.

The company proceeded to make a lot of high quality and very dependable washing machine models for the next 75 years. The Neptune not among them.

Dependability used to be the hallmark of Maytag. Today there are still lots of folks, who visit the washing machine museum, and remark that they wished they had kept the old Maytag purchased in the early 1990s. Washing machine repairmen on Social Security will tell you that, "Ol Lonely's" mien doesn't mean what it used to.

Reader comment is certainly welcome. Please send remarks to, [lee@oldewash.com](mailto:lee@oldewash.com).