

CASCADE PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Portland, Oregon • Founded 1974

Ralph London - Editor • Charlie Kamerman - Desktop Publisher

April 2001

Next Meeting: Instrument Sales and Service, 33 NE 6th Avenue, Wednesday, April 25, 7:30 pm. Doors open at 7:00.

April 25th Program —

Ralph London, Identifiable Cameras on Stamps. Numerous stamps portray cameras, but few depict ones which can be recognized by maker and in some cases by model. See a variety of identified still and movie cameras appearing on stamps, including both the world's initial camera that needed many hours for an exposure and the camera used by astronauts on the moon. This is a preview of Ralph's PSPCS Puyallup Show display.

CPHS Calendar

May 30 Meeting — Mike Hanemann, Death Defying Flash Photography: Using Dangerous Pre-Flashbulb Equipment. Mike is planning a display on this topic at the PSPCS Puyallup Show. Come see the results. (Rescheduled from March)

Sunday, August 5 — Summer Shoot, Columbia River Highway and Waterfalls

As the Glue Sets

Postcards from the Garage

by Milan Zahorcak

For the past year or so, I've been involved in an ongoing project, cleaning out that portion of my habitat designated by my spousal unit to be "your side of the garage" with the ultimate objective of actually harboring my car in there overnight. Now for many years, I freely admit, my side of the garage has housed much of my accumulation of photographic "stuff." Stuff that had been lovingly acquired over a couple of decades by carefully culling and collecting other peoples stuff which probably occupied space in someone else's side of their garage for many years. But I turn 55 in April and as part of my estate

**Deadline for material for May issue —
May 2**

planning process, I've taken Claudia's advice which she has patiently and lovingly proffered so many times over the years to "Get rid of that crap!"

With the help of eBay and the unflagging dedication of the folks at United Disposal, I have made great progress. I have also uncovered some intriguing semi-lost treasures, some long forgotten, some that I don't ever recall acquiring in the first place. Amazing what you find out in the garage.

One of the items that I found was a box full of 122 roll film, acquired at one of the famous Brimfield (Massachusetts) extravaganzas many years ago while we still lived in Texas, then packed away and so carefully stored, that it had gone overlooked for 15 years. Hmmm, could have used a couple of rolls while I still had a #3-A Folding Pocket Kodak in my collection. Then again, maybe not, since it had expired 15 years before I got it 15 years ago. But even so, it is interesting stuff, and it reminded me of something that we now take for granted, so much so that it's hard to believe that there was a time before there was anything else.

You see, 122 roll film produces a negative that measures 3.25 x 5.5in, and that's the size of a standard postcard. Cameras that used 122 roll film, such as the 3-A Folding Pocket Kodak, were also known as "postcard cameras." This film, those cameras and the common photographic postcard all made history together. Now postcards are everywhere and are so cliché that many of us have stopped sending them altogether unless we are in some really enviable, jealousy-evoking location and want to show off a bit.

Cascade Photographic Historical Society members receive the *Cascade Panorama* about 8 times per year. Our calendar year dues are \$15. Visitors and prospective members are welcome at our informal meetings. Society information day or evening: 503-692-9108, 503-654-7424 or 503-292-9714.

Other photographica societies and collecting groups may reprint material provided credit is given to the *Cascade Panorama* and any author. We'd appreciate a copy of the reprint. Reprinting by others requires specific permission.

Still, the photographic postcard occupies a special place in our historical records and has often captured moments from "ordinary" life sometimes in the oddest and most interesting ways. These days there are scores of postcard collectors everywhere, and somewhere out in the garage, I've got a couple of dozen cards of my own, each with a photographic theme, often of some photographer with his or her camera.

However, neither standard postcards nor picture postcards go back all that far. The first postal cards in the United States were issued by the U.S. Postal Service in 1873. These were plain cards, known as "Private Mailing Cards," and were meant to be addressed on the front with the written message on the back. In 1898, several changes to the postal laws inspired dramatic changes in card usage. First, the Rural Free Delivery Act expanded mail service and essentially provided home delivery to all parts of the country. Second, the postal rate that applied to privately printed cards was reduced. Third and most importantly, "picture post cards" were authorized for use by Congress, but the old standard of the address on the front and the message on the back still applied. Although this meant that a message had to be written on the picture side of the card, picture post cards quickly became very popular.

Ever at the fore in promoting new ideas and uses, in 1899, Eastman Kodak introduced the #3-A Folding Pocket Kodak and Type 122 roll film. Together these produced the traditional 3.25 x 5.5in "post card" format negative and print. Almost immediately, this camera and the post card prints that it produced became hugely popular and successful especially among amateur photographers and travelers. Picture postcards became all the rage and were used to capture every imaginable scene.

This camera and this format proved so popular that the film was finally discontinued in the mid-1970s, about 75 years after its introduction. Incredibly, the last 3-A's were made in the 1930s. Think about how many 3-A cameras must have been sold and were still in use in the late 1960s and early 70s for Eastman to continue producing 122 roll film for 40 years after the last #3-A camera was made.

Post cards, and especially photographic postcards, had become so popular that the government made several additional changes to the postal code, and in 1901 the law was changed so that the words "Post Card" could be used in place of "Private Mailing Card."

In 1902, Eastman Kodak introduced "Velox," the first photographic paper designed to produce post cards directly from photographic negatives, even to the point where the stamp location and ruled lines were already printed on.

In a matter of years, the enormously popular cards quickly became part of the American scene. And finally, in 1907, the postal code was again amended so that both the address and the message could be written on the back of the card while the front of the card was devoted to the

picture itself. Postcard and post card production by both amateur photographers and professionals exploded.

And there, as Paul Harvey used to conclude, you have the rest of the story. Perhaps I'll start a series of darkly narrated columns, "Tales from the Garage," based on my experiences. Look! Over there! A tamboured plate holder! Did you know ...

3-D is Not a Triangle

Potpourri

by Ron Kriesel

Here are several items of interest.

1. *3-D Gallery*, a new book of color stereoscopic views, will soon be available for the collector. Published by the Cascade Stereoscopic Club of Portland, Oregon, it is a compilation of the Gallery Pages published by various members of CSC during the past year or so. Each Gallery Page, created by a particular photographer of the CSC, contains 2 or 3 stereoscopic views including a bit of information about each view and a small biography about the photographer. The Gallery Pages originally were published as inserts every third month in the CSC *Stereo Views* newsletter.

There are also more than ten pages of CSC club history and photos showing the various events in which club members have participated. This will be a wonderful contemporary collectible.

2. Those who will be in or around Buffalo, New York, on July 19-23, 2001, can participate in the NSA Stereoscopic International Photo Swap Meet on Saturday and Sunday. There usually is an "early bird" fee at 8:00 am on Saturday. This is one of the best events at which to collect vintage and modern stereoscopic cameras, projectors, and views. At least half of the dealers set up to buy and sell views. Also, beginning Thursday evening some dealers and non-dealers set up shop in their hotel rooms to get the buy, sell and trade deals going. A room list usually is posted in the hotel lobby.

3. Did you know Harold Lloyd, the famous comedian and movie star of Hollywood, was a 3-D photographer? Well after his Hollywood fame was established, he was introduced, sometime in 1949, to the Stereo Realist camera which was just becoming popular. The must-have stereo nut will want to find a mint copy of *Photography Magazine* for May 1954. It will likely set you back more than the original 35 cents! This issue has a color feature on Lloyd's stereoscopy exploits including a great 3-D cover shot of model Dorothy Adamson. By early 1954 he had

amassed over 30,000 stereo slide views of his own making. A typical sunlight exposure was 1/50th at f/7 on Daylight Kodachrome in those days. Lloyd was instrumental in starting the Hollywood Stereo Club and was its president for many years. In the 1990s Lloyd's daughter published a book of her father's stereo images including many stars of the day. The title is *3-D Hollywood* and is still available in the book trade as new.

Nikon Notes

The Incredible Nikon Electric S-36 Motor Drive (II)

by Mike H. Symons

In part 1, we examined the history of this incredible Nikon Rangefinder camera accessory. Suffice to say, this one major accessory placed Nikon on the top of the 35mm "pile" as early as 1957, as working professionals aligned themselves to this new innovation. With very little outlay, the professional could have his Nikon SP or S-3 factory adapted to accept the electric motorized back. I mentioned "factory adapted" because in those days each camera body had to be individually matched to a particular motor to assure operational compatibility. This practice actually continued into the early Nikon "F" era. Special internal motor baseplates were installed, replacing the regular factory installed internal baseplate. This special plate contained precisely drilled holes for the alignment of the shutter release pin from the motor into the bottom of the body. This was a sensitive alignment procedure and had to be carried out either by the factory (Nippon Kogaku in Japan) or by a certified Nikon repair depot. Once the motordrive was attached to the camera, new and exciting horizons opened for the photographer, allowing him freedom as never experienced before. The motorized Nikon SP/S-3 caught on like wildfire. Professional photographers and serious amateurs just had to have this new toy!

The motors were initially powered by six penlight batteries housed in a flat grey metal tin (soon to be named the "Sardine can" by collectors) attached with a 1 meter cord. The initial cost of the motor, battery pack and 1 meter cord was \$199.50. The original battery pack was quickly replaced with an oblong brown leather case with used 6 "C" cell batteries. Eventually this type was again replaced with grey vinyl version which also used 6 "C" cells.

At least 7 versions of the S-36 motordrive exist, and the variations are explained below.

1. The power plug is situated on the left rear and the motor is completely leatherette covered. This could be a prototype model, as this version has only been seen in early brochures. No known serial numbers.

2. This version is normally seen in literature released by Nikon during this period. It shows a motor with the power plug on the right front and is partially leather covered, with both a chrome baseplate and intermediate plate. No known serial numbers.
3. Identical to version #2, except that both plates (baseplate and intermediate) are now black. Serial numbers from 94000-94199 (approx.).
4. Identical to version #3 except that a "C" (continuous run) letter has replaced the letter "K." Serial numbers from 94200-94663 (approx.).
5. Exactly like type #2 except that the intermediate plate is chrome while the baseplate is black. Only a single sample of this version is known, number 94202.
6. Both plates are now chrome and the front decorator button (used to offset the power plug and provide balance to the design) has been deleted. New sequence switches are used. Serial numbers start from about 94700 and have been recorded as high as 95000.
7. This version looks identical to type #6, but was designed for the almost mythical Nikon S-3M half-frame camera, and is named the S-72. The frame counter goes up to 72 instead of 36. Serial numbers have been recorded as high as 95101. Obviously not many of these were produced.

These were evolutionary changes which occurred over a 7-year period. During this period, it is estimated that only about 1,100-1,200 of the S-36 motors were produced, making it a very rare, highly sought after Nikon rangefinder accessory on today's collectable market. As explained above, no serial numbers have been recorded for versions 1 and 2, so this number could increase to perhaps 1,300. How tough are these motors to find these days? In over 16 years of collecting Nikon RF, I have only seen about a dozen offered for sale, and only own two myself. Strangely enough, I only have one battery pack (grey vinyl version) as these are also tough to locate, and many dealers confuse them with the later battery pack made for the early Nikon F.

Prices for the S-36 motor drive have escalated dramatically over the years and have been seen as high as \$7,000! Not bad for an accessory that originally cost under \$200, including the battery pack and power cord! The original "Sardine can" version of the battery pack has been seen selling in the \$1,200-\$1,500 range, while the small voltage tester can sell for as high as \$250-\$400. Even the original 1 meter cord can sell for as much as \$100-150. The S-72 motor, the one used in conjunction with the S-3M half-frame Nikon camera, is almost impossible to find these days. When one does surface, it is usually mated with the actual S-3M camera. Sold separately (very rare indeed), I'd estimate it would sell for about \$12-\$15,000. Nikon S3-M cameras are selling for \$50-\$60,000.

Is your own Nikon SP/S-3 motored? Dig deeply into your closet or attic and pull out your old Nikon Rangefinder equipment. You could have enough attached to the bottom of your SP/S-3 to pay down the mortgage on the house! If in doubt, contact me. I'd love a new Lexus!

Reference: Robert Rotoloni, The Nikon S-36 Electric Motor Drive, *Journal Nikon Historical Society*, Issue #3, March, 1984

Southern Exposure

"Ya Gotta Have Patience"

by Mike Kessler

One thing all camera collectors eventually come to realize is that you can't be in a hurry. I just discovered an extremely rare and fascinating camera after a twenty-year search — and I didn't even have to leave the house to do it.

Recently Gladys and I were visited by a trio of enthusiastic collector friends of mine from the Bay Area: Graham Pilecki, Lester Silva and Scott Bilotta. We don't get great numbers of people dropping by to see the collection so this was a real treat. After touring the rest of the collection, which is spread throughout the house disguised as furniture and decorations, we finished in the camera room upstairs. Most of the cameras need no explanation, particularly to other camera collectors, but there is one that I love to demonstrate. It's an unmarked, polished wood reflex camera with a "killer" shutter. If you happen to have a Spring 1983 issue of *the Photographer*, you can see what I mean. When you cock the shutter by winding a large brass knob on the right side of the camera, the lens, which is surrounded by a barrel shutter (something like that on an original Kodak), rotates down, so the image is then seen by reflection in a mirror set underneath the lens. Trip the shutter and the lens swings back to the horizontal while the shutter continues to spin around the lens, making the exposure.

Upon seeing this bizarre mechanism demonstrated, Scott said that it sure reminded him of an unusual camera patent he had in his own collection. Two days later I had five jpegs in my email. Guess what? Scott did it! There it was — after all those years, the mystery camera finally had a name. Turns out it was patented on March 24, 1885, by Walter Clark of New York City.

Clark! That name rang a bell. I hurriedly dug out my three copies of an 1888 Scovill publication, *The Photographic Times and American Photographer*. Now I remembered the ads — I had even run them in an early issue of *the Photographer*. The camera wasn't illustrated but these ads used clever (and in one instance racially insensitive) cartoons to promote the "Clark Detective Camera" "For sale by Loeber Brothers, Nassau St., New York."

Wow! Not only did I discover a camera I had been searching for for years, but it had been sitting safely on my shelf the whole time. Then I remembered another item on the Clark Detective Camera that I had put in *the Photographer* years ago. When I pulled out that issue I lost some of my elation. It was a catalogue page from an E.&H.T. Anthony catalogue that showed an engraving of the Clark. They weren't the same ... exactly. The illustration showed a leather covered reflex camera with more or less the same viewing hood but without the distinctive wind knob on the side. So did I have a "Clark" or what? OK, now that I've had time to closely compare the two, it seems clear that yes, my wooden reflex was made by Walter Clark and so was the camera in the Anthony catalogue. In fact they are quite similar in overall design and particularly in the structure of the reflex hood with its internal ground glass. My guess is that the one I own was the first incarnation of Mr. Clark's design, probably built and sold by him in small quantities (mine is serial number 30). As it similarly happened with the Schmid Detective Camera, he must have licensed a large manufacturer to produce a commercial version where they greatly simplified the mechanism for economic reasons.

So thank you Scott, Graham and Lester for the fortuitous visit. You've got to come again! There's this weird combination plate and roll film camera with a droop snoot and no ID, and also there's this other strange box that...

Eastman Kodak Co., Successor to ...

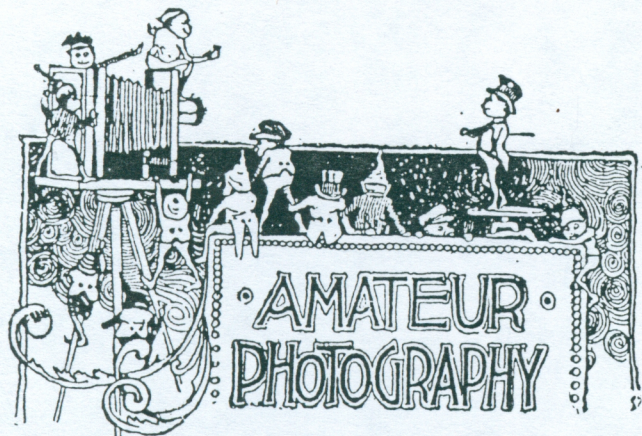
Our last issue featured Steve Redeker's article, "Eastman Kodak Co., Successor to..." In the next four pages, Steve adds to the story by supplying captions to some relevant ads. The ad for The Ray Camera Co. uses "bogie" as a term from golf. My dictionary includes bogey or bogie: "chiefly Brit., an average golfer's score used as standard for a particular hole or course" and "a numerical standard of performance set up as a mark to be aimed at in competition." — Ralph London

Future Northwest Shows

Sunday, April 22— Vancouver, B.C. Camera Show & Swap Meet, Seaforth Armoury, 1650 Burrard at W. 1st Ave. *Note the new location.* Contact Siggy Rohde 604-941-0300 (phone or fax) or Western Canada Photographic Historical Association, P.O. Box 78082, 2606 Commercial Drive, Vancouver, B. C. V5N 5W1 Canada.

Saturday, April 28 — Puget Sound Photographic Collectors Society 21st Annual Camera and Photographica Sale, Swap & Show, Western Washington Fairgrounds Pavilion, Puyallup, Wash. Contact Darrel Womack, 1014 S.W. 119th Street, Seattle, WA 98146-2727, 206-244-6831.

Saturday, June 16 — Columbia Gorge Camera Club Sixth Annual Gresham Camera Swap Meet, Gresham Grange, 875 NE Division St., Gresham, Ore. Contact Krystal White, 1640 SE Ellis St., Portland, OR 97202, 503-239-8912.



**EVEN THE BROWNIES MAKE PHOTOGRAPHS
WE MAKE ALL KINDS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FOR AMATEURS.**

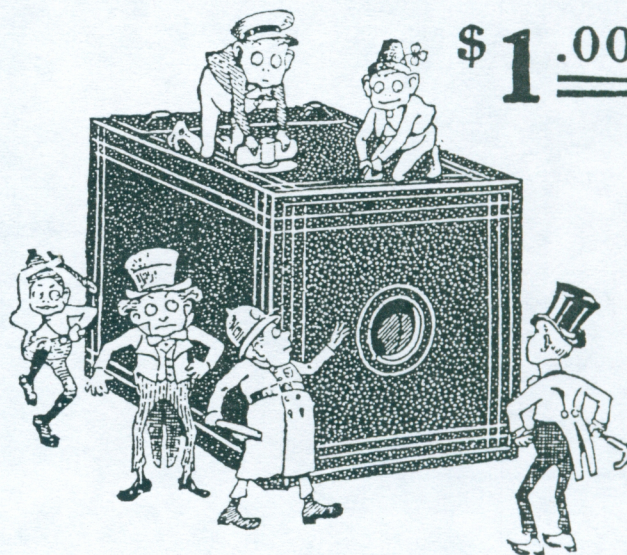
Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue and
copy of Modern Photography.

ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.,
18 AQUEDUCT ST., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

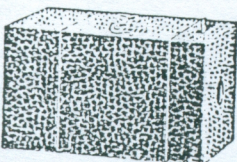
Brownies 10 years before Kodak's. Rochester Optical
is in the Kodak lineage. Scientific American June 7, 1890.

Eastman Kodak Co.'s BROWNIE CAMERAS

\$1.00



The Youth's Companion Aug. 2, 1900



\$1 ZAR CAMERA

.....Takes Photos 2x2 Inches
and Gives Perfect Satisfaction

A complete camera in every respect, with good lens and shutter for snap shot or time exposures.
Thousands in use. Camera, with full instructions, mailed for \$1.00. Catalogues free. Sample photos, 5c.
WESTERN CAMERA MFG. CO., 83 Adams Street, CHICAGO. New York Office,
41 Union Square.

The Brownie's "shoe box" back was like the Zar's. The Zar
is in Kodak's lineage. The Youth's Companion Sept. 9, 1897.



BULL'S-EYE

THE NEW KIND OF CAMERA.

Illustrated in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, March 31st, p. 197

LIGHT PROOF FILM CARTRIDGES.

NO DARK ROOM REQUIRED.

Best and Most Practical Camera in the World regard-
less of price. Prices, 85 to \$15.

Send for Description, with Sample of Work.

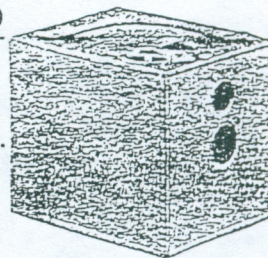
Boston Camera Mfg. Co., 382 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

The Bulls-Eye was introduced in 1893. Kodak bought the
Boston Co. in 1895. Scientific American, Sept 15, 1894.

Did Kodak ever "borrow"? You be the judge.

\$8.00

Size of
Pictures,
3 1/4 x 3 1/4 in.
Weight of
Camera,
21 oz.



THE BULLET.

A roll film camera that hits the mark every time.
It's a repeater too; shoots 10 times and can be

Reloaded in Daylight.

The Bullet is fitted with our new automatic
shutter. One button does it all—sets and releases
the shutter and changes from time to instantaneous.
Achromatic lens. Handsome finish.

An Illustrated Manual, free with every instru-
ment, explains its operation and tells how to finish
the pictures— but "we do the rest" when you prefer.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

Camera Catalogue Free. Rochester, N. Y.

Kodak's Bullet looked like the Bulls-Eye.
Even the price was the same. Boston sued.
Scientific American, April 6, 1895.

NOTICE.

The undersigned hereby gives notice to whom it may concern that it is the sole owner of the following United States Letters Patent covering the cartridge system of film photography:

No. 539,713, dated May 21st, 1895, and granted to Samuel N. Turner, for improvements in photographic film rolls.

Nos. 526,445 and 526,446, both dated September 25th, 1894, and granted to David H. Houston, for improvements in photographic cameras.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
Rochester, New York.

Wilson's October, 1898.

Two ads from Wilson's Photographic Magazine illustrating Kodak's patent protection strategy.
(Above and right)



By the use of *Walker's Pocket Camera* and *Complete Dry Plate Outfits*, with full instructions furnished, anyone absolutely without experience in photography may take as fine photographic views as a professional photographer. An entirely new, instructive and delightful pastime. Invaluable for tourists. Send 10 cents in silver for "Amateur Photographer" and sample photograph produced by this instrument in the hands of amateurs.

Circulars and Price Lists Free.
Wm. H. WALKER & Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.
Box C 200

Wm. H. Walker & Co. (1880) (above) was the predecessor of Rochester Optical Co., (1893) (right).

*The Kodak,
The Film,
The Roll Holder.* } PATENTS.

A WARNING.

A concern trading under the name of the Boston Camera Company, having advertised a camera called the "Hawkeye," fitted with a "coil attachment" for using our continuous films to make 100 4 x 5 exposures, and which they claim possesses "all the advantages" of the Kodak,

The public is hereby warned against buying said camera for the following good and sufficient reasons:

First.—The coil attachment supplied with the Hawkeye Camera has no method of marking the exposures so that they can be cut apart for development. It has a very defective tension device, which fails to keep the film always in focus, and it employs a glass plate in front of the film to help keep it in focus, which collects dust which causes spots in the film. It is, therefore, unsuitable for exposing any continuous film, and we decline to be held responsible for any failures caused by using our film in such apparatus.

Second.—We do not at present supply 4-inch spools of film wound with 100 exposures; hence, this concern buys lesser spools (perhaps of different emulsions) and patches them together, and re-winds them, to the inevitable injury or destruction of the film.

Third.—The said Hawkeye Camera is an infringement of the patents owned by this company, and the user and seller, as infringers, are equally responsible to us.

LIST OF PATENTS OWNED BY US RELATING TO THE KODAK, THE FILM, AND THE ROLL HOLDER.

248,179, Oct. 11, 1881.	358,344, March 8, 1887.
266,394, " 14, 1884.	370,216, Sept. 20, "
310,933, May 5, 1885.	370,110, " 20, "
317,049, " 5, "	370,111, " 20, "
317,050, " 5, "	388,450, " 4, 1888.

*Other patents pending.
Infringers will be prosecuted.*

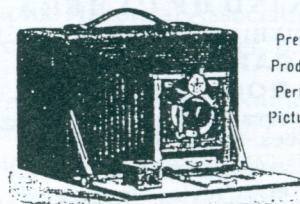
There is only one Camera sent out loaded with 100 exposures of Eastman's continuous films, and that is the *Kodak*—the most popular camera ever made, and now for sale everywhere.

Send for the KODAK Primer.

The Eastman Dry Plate and Film Co.,
BRANCH OFFICE, 115 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Kodak acquired the Hawkeye line with the purchase of Blair in 1899. Blair acquired Boston in 1889.
Wilson's June 1, 1889.

Premo Cameras



Premos
Produce
Perfect
Pictures

Are perfect in construction, workmanship and finish, and contain more modern improvements than any other Camera. We make several styles and guarantee them all.
ROCHESTER OPTICAL CO.
22 SOUTH STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Scientific American, May 18, 1895

"GRAPHIC" CAMERA
 MADE IN 15 DIFFERENT STYLES & SIZES.
 ABSOLUTELY THE HIGHEST GRADE CAMERA MADE.
 USED & RECOMMENDED BY O.C. WEISMAN
 ENGRAVER OF "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"
 WE BUY OR SELL OR EXCHANGE HIGH GRADE
 CAMERAS AND LENSES.
 SEND FOR CATALOGUE & BARGAIN LIST.
THE FOLMER & SCHWING MFG CO.
 271 CANAL STR.
 NEW YORK.

Kodak acquired Folmer & Schwing in 1905 to obtain the Graflex line and Folmer focal plane shutter.
Scientific American, October 8, 1898.

Important Removal Notice.

The growth of our business demanding larger quarters and better manufacturing facilities we have removed both offices and factory from Boston to Rochester, N. Y.

The removal has been so arranged that our business will be practically uninterrupted and orders sent to our new address will have prompt attention. We shall of course, continue the manufacture of Hawkeye Cameras, the perforated system, daylight loading film and our other specialties. To our old patrons we take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of favors received and of promising to merit their continuance. With increased facilities and our location in the great camera center we expect to serve our customers even better than in the past.

BLAIR CAMERA CO.

Formerly Boston, Mass.

Rochester, N. Y.

Blair's Cameras and Films.

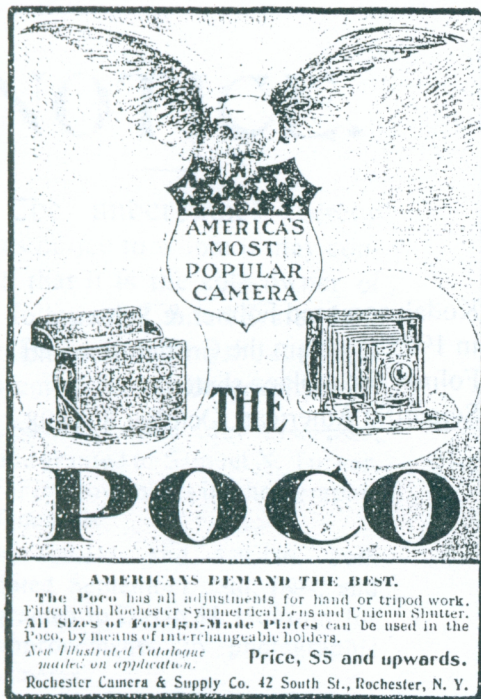


Cameras to rent for World's Fair Visitors. Cameras loaded. Negatives developed. Pictures printed, etc., etc. Blair's Cameras are positively MORE COMPACT than any Cameras in the world of equal capacity. Blair's Films have no joints or seams, never frill, are clean, quick and uniform.

THE BLAIR CAMERA CO., Manufacturers, 471 Tremont St., Boston; 451 Broadway, New York; 245 State St., Chicago. E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., New York, Trade Agents.

Send stamp for a copy of "IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF COLUMBUS," beautifully illustrated with Kamaret photographs taken in Italy and Spain.

An 1891 Blair and Anthony transaction merged some corporate controls and assets. Anthony became Blair's Trade Agent as seen here.
Harper's, August 1893.



THE POCO

AMERICANS DEMAND THE BEST.

The POCO has all adjustments for hand or tripod work. Fitted with Rochester Symmetrical Lens and Union Shutter. All Sizes of Foreign-Made Plates can be used in the POCO, by means of interchangeable holders. New Illustrated Catalogue mailed on application. Price, \$5 and upwards. Rochester Camera & Supply Co. 42 South St., Rochester, N. Y.

Above: Rochester Camera and Supply was part of the 1899 six firm merger to form Rochester Optical & Camera Co.

Right: Mutchler, Robertson & Co. introduced the Ray in 1894. The firm became Ray Camera and was part of the 1899 merger.



THE Ray Camera

The "Bogie" of Photography

"Bogie" represents in Golf the best score it is thought possible to make.

The Ray Camera represents in Photography the best Camera possible for the price.

It is reliable and produces the best average everyday results.

Price \$2.50 and up

Uses Plates and Film

Before buying do not fail to get our illustrated catalogue Sent free on application

RAY CAMERA CO.
40 Capron St.
Rochester, N. Y.



20600 SW Shoshone Drive • Tualatin, OR 97062

First Class Mail

Wed., April 25, 7:30 pm.
Ralph London, Identifiable Cameras
on Stamps.