

# THE BELLOWS

25 GREAT YEAR

January 15, 2004

Puget Sound Photographic Collector's Society, Inc.

Vol. XXV, No. 5

WHAT	NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF PSPCS
WHERE	DES MOINES MASONIC TEMPLE 2208 S. 223rd St. (Take Midway exit #149 west off I-5...go to first stop light west of Pacific Hwy. South...Turn right.)
WHEN	Thursday, January 15th..7:00 p.m. till 10:00 p.m. (doors open about 6:15 p.m.)
WHY	A short business meeting..auction (one item lot per member please)..door prize..Show & Tell..Member's trade and sell tables (free to members, please cover during business meeting.) <u>Program:</u> An expanded Show & Tell with members showing the photographica treasures they received from Santa. (No ties unless they have cameras on them.)

## WELCOME TO 2004:

Here we go, ready or not, in to what promises to be a most interesting year. It is our 25th year as a Club dedicated to collecting..and informing the public about..the photographica of our past; from 1839 to the present.

Before the year is over there will be many interesting happenings including the Athens Summer Olympics and, in November, very important Presidential and State elections. One of the most eagerly awaited happenings will be our 24th Great Show Experience Weekend with a guest speaker and one of the largest one day Camera Shows in the United States on April 24th.

As you have just discovered you received your Show brochure with your Bellows newsletter. Now is the time to use it to fill out the table request form and return it to Darrel who is our registration chairman again this year. Tables are only \$35.00 each which is a real bargain. Why not join your friends and fellow collectors and sell some of your less notable treasures so you can buy more interesting treasures for your collection. For the price of just one table you will get to set-up Friday evening when the best treasures are often to be found, join us at the Friday evening hospitality gathering and get in early Saturday morning for more selling and treasurer hunting before even the Early-ins get in. All this for only \$35.00. How can you pass it up?

However, if you just can't bear to part with any of your collection you can at least set up a display of some of your best pieces for the public to marvel and drool over. This is an unbeatable deal. The Club gives you one six foot table FREE. Then they give you \$25.00 to help cover any costs you may have putting up your display. Plus you get to have one FREE assistant of your choice and you both get in as early as the sellers. Is this not a win-win situation and a great deal? You bet it is! Don't wait..sign up today! Don't be square..be there!!

## DUES ARE DO:

In order to get your FREE display table you must be a paid up P.S.P.C.S. member for 2004. After the February issue of The Bellows you will be dropped from the mailing list if you have not paid the huge sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) to Shirley. Pay her at our meeting or simply send a check to: Shirley Sparrow..P.S.P.C.S...300 Pease Road...Cle Elum, WA 98922. Our ten dollar dues fee has not changed in twenty-five years and we hope you will be able to join us for what promises to be another fun year of photographica collecting in 2004.

The December 18th meeting of the Puget Sound Photographic Collectors Society came to order at 7:00 p.m. There were 41 members and guests in attendance. The minutes of the November meeting were approved as read. Treasurer, Shirley, said She would give a complete treasurers report when 2004 dues have been received and She and John return from "snow birding" at our March meeting.

NEW BUSINESS:

This was our special Christmas meeting. Shirley and John, with the help of several members, brought forth tables loaded with delicious food stuffs and delectable nummies all to be washed down with Christmas sparkling cider. The members dug in with a happy hunger and were soon way too full of good food, good cider and good cheer to think of any formal new business.

OLD BUSINESS:

Mike Innel gave the report on the investigation Darrel and He had done into building a PSPCS web site. They will continue to work on getting this accomplished. A motion was made, seconded and passed that Mike should pay to get a .org for the club (\$60.00 for 5 years) and the Club would reimburse him.

PROGRAM:

The formal meeting was ajourned at this point due to the arrivial of a most jolly Santa who stated he was ready to assist in the Club's Christmas Gift exchange but he had "many cookies on his plate" this close to Christmas and felt the festivities should begin. And, with another round of sparkling cider, the members present agreed wholeheartedly. With the help of Bill the XXL elf Santa oversaw the exchange of some very interesting and nice photographica gifts. A good time was had by all and as Santa left to continue his busy schedule the members had another round of nummies and sparkling cider.

The meeting adjourned at 9:05 p.m. with a happy BURP!! by all.

THIS MONTH'S MYSTERY QUESTION:

Answer at end of Newsletter

With thanks to the Arizona Photographic Collectors:

What camera introduced in 1900 by Kodak, using 118 size film introduced for the camera, was made for 15 years in 35 different lens/shutter combinations?



THE BELLOWS Newsletter is published 10 times per year by Puget Sound Photographic Collector's Society, Inc. Information for The Bellows should be sent to Bill Kimber 1413 Weathervane Dr., Tacoma, WA 98466-5712 (253) 564-4046, billkimber@webtv.net

The P.S.P.C.S. internet address is: <http://www.geocities.com/pspcs/index.html>

Dues are \$10.00 per year and should be sent to Secretary/Treasurer Shirley Sparrow, 300 Pease Road, Cle Elum, WA 98922 (509) 674-1916, [ssparrow@eburg.com](mailto:ssparrow@eburg.com) P.S.P.C.S. members receive first notification of our last Saturday in April yearly show.

PRESIDENT: DARREL WOMACK (206) 244-6831 [darrelcam@jps.net](mailto:darrelcam@jps.net)

## CLUB WEB SITE:

If you would like to see an example of what our new web site might look like go to: [amajn.com](http://amajn.com)  
This is a work in progress under the direction of Mike Immel and Darrel Womack.

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The following is from the October 2003 Cascade Panorama and is used with thanks. Ed.

### **A Quick History of the Digital Camera**

by Milan Zahorcak

Well, you knew it would eventually come to this. A column about digital cameras in the *Cascade Panorama*. A sign of the times. Let me set the stage.

As in years past, the CPHS held its Summer Photo Shoot in June of this year. This is an event where we invite members to bring along something out of their collections, and actually put them (the cameras, not the collectors) to good use. However, in recent years, with more and more recent cameras acquiring collector status (the Nikon F, for example, is now a certified collectible, if not already an antique), more and more members were bringing newer and newer cameras that they simply had not stopped using, but which had slowly migrated onto the collectible stage.

This year, we even began to see some digital cameras that in our ever quickened lives could arguably be claimed as "digital collectibles." We may soon have to redefine the very terms "antique" and "collectible" as they apply to digital gear. With that in mind, I did a quick Google search (how apropos) for the history of digital cameras. Here's an interesting piece that I found online.

The first commercial electronic still camera was the original Sony Mavica, called the Pro Mavica, introduced in 1981, an analog electronic still camera that used a proprietary two-inch floppy disc to store images. Several other companies announced similar electronic still cameras, but these cameras were either too expensive or their images of insufficient resolution — often both — to crack the consumer market.

In the mid-1980s, several camera makers introduced multi-thousand dollar electronic still cameras for the professional market including Canon with its RC-701 and Nikon with its QC-1000C. In mid-1987, Sony unveiled a consumer version of its Mavica, the MVC-C1 Hi Band VF Mavica, an analog still camera, not digital, that stored images on two-inch square discs. In September 1988, Fuji unveiled the DS-1P, the first electronic still camera that recorded images digitally on a 16MB internal memory card developed with Toshiba. But the DS-1P was never sold in the U.S.

In 1991, Kodak packed a 1.3 megapixel CCD onto a Nikon film camera body. The resulting Kodak DCS (Digital Camera System) 100 is often cited as the first true commercially available digital camera, but it was sold only to well-heeled photojournalists for \$20,000.

Electronic camera makers assumed their eventual consumer cameras would be connected to TV sets to create slide shows, not connected to computers. That assumption changed in 1987 when Letraset introduced Image Studio, the first image

manipulation software. But Image Studio was designed only for the Apple Macintosh and handled only grayscale images. In 1990, Adobe released the first version of its now-standard photo manipulation software, PhotoShop, which handled color images. But in many ways, both Image Studio and PhotoShop were applications in search of hardware.

Kodak saw the consumer commercial possibilities of a filmless digital camera connected to a computer and began working with Apple on a consumer version. On February 17, 1994, the Kodak-designed Apple QuickTake 100 was introduced at the Tokyo MacWorld Expo. The QuickTake 100 looked more like a fancy pair of binoculars. It ran on three AA batteries and could store eight 640 x 480 images in its internal solid state memory or could be connected to a PC via a serial port connection. The Apple QuickTake 100 went on sale in the U.S. in May 1994 (for Macintosh only; the Windows version arrived a month later) for less than \$1000, making it the first true consumer digital camera. Kodak followed with its own version, the DC-40, that same spring.

Advances in digital still camera came fast and furious. In July 1995, Casio's QV-10 was the first digital camera equipped with an LCD screen along with a viewfinder. Kodak's DC-25 was the first digital camera to use removable Compact Flash in 1996. The first million (or mega) pixel models arrived in 1997, and each succeeding year has seen nearly a million pixel increases in resolution, along with USB connectivity and a variety of removable media options. In 2002, cell phones equipped with digital cameras began appearing.

The entire article can be found at

[http://www.ce.org/publications/books\\_references/digital\\_america/history/digital\\_camera.asp](http://www.ce.org/publications/books_references/digital_america/history/digital_camera.asp)

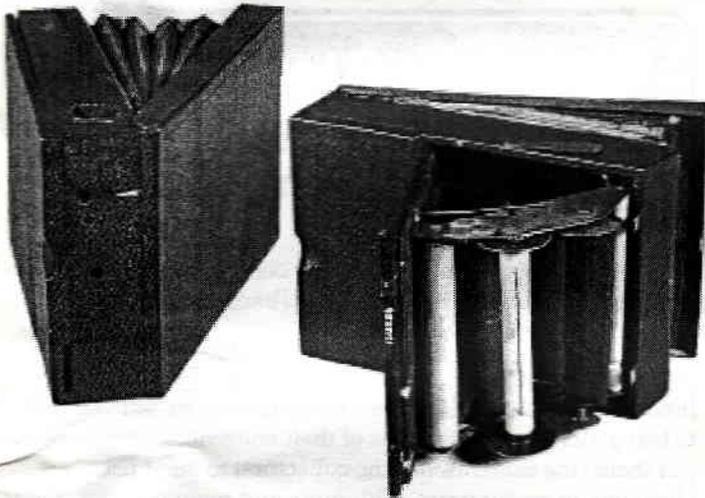
Now, I have to admit that I was one of the digi-cam users at this year's summer shoot, but I can honestly rationalize my choice with some simple math. Ready? Given that emulsion based cameras have been around since 1839 (that's 164 years), and consumer-oriented digital cameras have been around since 1994 (that's 9 years), that means that in comparison digi-cams "age" at about 1 digi-cam to 18 emulsion camera years. Thus, my Agfa 1280 (introduced in 1997) can reasonably be claimed to be approximately 108 camera-years old. And a bona fide antique! Except for Don Tempel's 1890s Blair Hawk-Eye, I had the oldest camera there — hmmm, and perhaps by any measure, at that.

## “Built Like A Book”: Discovery of a First Version Kozy Camera

by Rob Niederman

Finding a first version Kozy Camera was unexpected. It happened as several of us were touring the basement of the George Eastman House during the PhotoHistory Symposium in September. While pausing to admire a group of polished wood box cameras, a small leather covered box nestled between a couple of larger cameras caught my attention. The black leather covered body didn't seem to fit in with the rest of the cameras. Naturally, permission was asked to examine this seemingly out-of-place item.

The camera was unassuming: a surprisingly lightweight box with what looked like a lid hinged on one end. Its pebbled, black leatherette surface had a few features. A small, square ground-glass viewfinder was inset at an angle near the hinged lid on one end of the box. The corresponding lens for the viewfinder could be found on another side of the box with a small hole for a “taking” lens located below it. The camera could have passed for a basic box-form model, but the oddly angled viewfinder didn't match a traditional design.



Photos courtesy George Eastman House

Opening the lid revealed, much to our surprise, a bright red leather bellows that fanned out like pages of a book. Once opened, the design for a first version Kozy Camera became apparent. The oddly angled viewfinder was now correctly oriented at the end of the camera that resembled the spine. Closer examination showed us that the film plane ran along the inside of the end of the bellows pleats. The viewfinder and taking lens lined up perfectly with the film plane. On closing the camera, the bellows fold, and the film plane rotates to its resting position along one of the camera's sides.

Three versions of the Kozy Camera were produced from 1897 to 1901. The first model was patented on July 12, 1892 (no. 478,837) by Hiram A Benedict and advertised for sale in 1897. The bellows was placed at the rear of the camera and the lens and shutter located in the “spine” position. In

contrast, the second (square face) and third (round face) models incorporated bellows located on the side of the camera and lenses at the end of the book covers. All versions made 12 or 18 exposures, 3-1/2 x 3-1/2 in, on rollfilm. Interestingly, the third version Pocket Kozy was advertised from 1898 to 1901, suggesting that the first two versions were only made for a short time in 1897.

A few 1897 advertisements illustrating the original Kozy Camera with the tantalizing catch phrase, “Built Like A Book,” were the only clues to the camera's existence. The first version Kozy Camera was advertised for \$7 in 1897. According to an 1898 Kozy catalogue, the \$10 “improved” camera was designed to appeal to sportsman, cyclists, and ladies. An aggressive “try and buy” promotion campaign was also launched in a variety of publications. Some of the advertisements stated an objective to, “open the way for a sale of 100,000 in 1898.”

Given the rarity of any model Kozy Camera, it is safe to assume that 100,000 cameras were not sold. Few examples of second and third version cameras are found in collections, and until recently, no first version examples of the original Kozy Camera were known to exist. For years, collectors searched for the camera to no avail. The well-known *McKeown's Price Guide* includes pictures of the second and third models and the statement, “No surviving first models known.” Finally, here was a camera in front of us that matched the 1897 illustrations.

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**So**

What camera introduced in 1900 by Kodak using 118 film size introduced for the camera was made for 15 years in 35 different lens/shutter combinations?

**Answer:** The No. 3 Folding Hawkeye Camera made from 1904-1915. It produced a 3 1/4 X 4 1/4 size negative on 118 film.

These cameras are valued at \$40 - \$60.

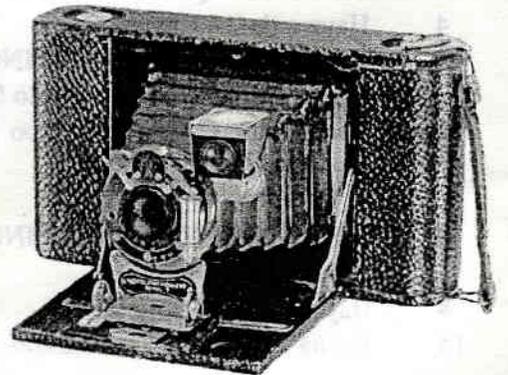


Photo from McKeown's