3M

* Possible Resources
  + A century of Innovation: The 3M Story by 3M (isbn: 0972230211)
    - Found online:
    - https://multimedia.3m.com/mws/media/171240O/3m-century-of-innovation-book.pdf
  + Balancing breadth and depth of expertise for innovation: A 3M story
    - <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048733313001881?via%3Dihub>
  + Complexity Arrangements for Sustained Innovation: Lessons from 3M
    - https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0170840611410810
  + 3M Worlds to Conquer
    - <https://search.lib.virginia.edu/sources/articles/items/edb_89215135>
    - Asked Yale ILL to scan and deliver: 1932611
* A Century of Innovation
  + Founded as Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing in 1902
    - 5 northern mn entrepreneurs extracted a mineral from the shores of lake superior, they believed it was corundum, almost as tough as diamonds and an ideal substitute for garnet, the mineral abrasive found in grinding wheels used by furniture makers
    - Started their venture in Two Harbors, MN
    - Hermon Cable, one of the owners, got it tested and that the results were fairly satisfactory
    - Made their first sale in March 1904
    - IT WAS ACTUALLY ANORTHOSITE, which really messed up the company, on top of them struggling to sell its stock to make money
    - Two investors stepped forward- Edgar Ober and John Dwan
    - The founders believed that if the grinding wheel people weren’t buying, they decided to become a manufacturer of furnished goods, rather than raw materials
    - Ordway invested into 3M but although they grew, they needed so much more, he became involved
    - Patient money
    - Reflective technology even won 3M and Palmquist an Oscar when Scotchlite sheeting was used in a new reflex projection system for composite photography that greatly enhanced film quality
    - Page 219 🡪
      * They made the move into photography in 1963 to face off with Eastman Kodak
      * Bert Cross, then 3M’s president believed that 3M’s strong expertise in coating technology was a natural entrance into the photography industry
      * To kick off this venture, in 63 they purchased Dynacolor, an American film processor and manufacturer, a small French film manufacturer, the quality wasn’t like insanely good
      * Wanted to build plant in India
      * Josef Kuhn, a multilingual 3M mechanical engineer, was put in charge
      * In 1964 3M acquired Ferrania S.p.A, an Italian manufacturer of photographic products for professional, industrial, and consumer markets
        + They had a multilayer coating that 3M lacked
        + Acquired in 1964, values at $55 million, it was 3Ms largest acquisition in its 62 year history
      * 3M photographic business became the largest supplier of private label film
      * But the consumer business stayed with kodak
      * Eventually they left
      * In the 1950s, 3M was marketing a ThermoFax Copier that reproduced colored images on white paper
        + It was a two step process and the intermediate step involved a transparency with no other use
        + Found a better process, that created a better image that led to 3Ms first marketable transparency film

ANSCO

(JUST)

<https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp98589/ansco>

* Founded in 1841/1842 as a daguerreotype gallery by Edward Anthony in Binghamton, Broome County, NY.
* Became a photography supplier in 1847
* Edward Anthony’s brother Henry T joined the company, and renamed it E & HT Anthony Co, began making cameras in 1870
* Merged with Scoville & Adams in 1902, becoming Anthony & Scoville co.
* Merged with Agfa in 1928

***Images and Enterprise***

* Anthony Edward 20-50/ Anthony & Company, E & HT
  + Was a competitor to Scovill Company in Waterbury, CT, around 1851-1852
  + The Anthony Company began as a daguerreotype gallery, added the sale of supplies, then dropped the gallery, operated as a supply depot, and then made their own supplied
  + The gallery opened in 1842
  + Began selling as a depot in 1847
  + Around the 1850s he initiated new strategies, they started their own production of daguerreotype cases, camera boxes and chemicals. He also started expanding out west
  + The Anthony company around 1840 began producing their own albumen paper
    - At first they imported raw paper from Germany and France and then sold the chemicals with it, so photographers can do it on their own
    - Then in the late 1850s and early 1860s, they started bringing their own albumized paper
    - Seeing the popularity they decided to move into their own production in 1863
      * the paper was still from Europe
  + In the 1860s, the copany starts to move into the European market with the aid of H. Badeau
  + In the late 1860s, companies started to dissolve, and they acquired the supply house and albumen paper manufacturing capacity of Chapman and Wilcox and the camera business of William Lewis
  + By the end of the 1880s, they had suffered financial issues
  + In 1889, the Anthony Company was bought by the Blair Firm
  + There was some animosity between the Anthony and Blair companies
  + In July 1901 they came together to acquire Goodwin Film & Camera Company
  + Merged with Scoville and Adams in 1902
  + From 1906 to 1909 the Anthony and Scovill Company underwent reorganization
  + In 1907 🡪 reorganized as the Ansco company
  + Opened a office in London in 1911, this served as their Europe office, also Chicago office
  + Bought by Agfa in 1928, a german firm connected with I.G. Farbin
* Ansco
  + Dependence on Goodwin Patent 331-34
  + Financial status 255-57, 331,332,334-37
    - Formation of 255-57
  + Leadership and organization 255-57, 334, 336-37
  + Plant of 336-37
  + Products 204-08, 252-53, 331
  + Research laboratory 335-36
  + Sales of 256, 331-32, 338
  + Ansco limited: 331
  + Ansco Photoproduct Company 337
* GAF:
  + ***The Making of an American Company: General Aniline and Film Corporation 1842-1946***
    - GAF was a German company, after the start of world war II, it was seized by the U.S. Alien Property
    - Ansco was a division in this, Ansco color was released only to armed forces in 1943
  + ***Spanning Time: World War II brought big changed to German-owned company in Binghamton-published in Binghamton Press and Sun Bulletin (***[***https://www.pressconnects.com/story/news/connections/history/2019/04/27/world-war-ii-brought-big-changes-german-owned-company-binghamton/3576607002/***](https://www.pressconnects.com/story/news/connections/history/2019/04/27/world-war-ii-brought-big-changes-german-owned-company-binghamton/3576607002/)***)***
    - by 1941, around Pearl Harbor, IG Farbin had created a division called Aniline and Film (GAF), which had a supervisory role over the Agfa Ansco Plant
    - On December 12, five days after pearl harbor, the US government seized operations
    - The War ended in 1945, but the US government had control over the plant until 1965
  + ***AGFA ANSCO Corporation (***[***http://waywiser.fas.harvard.edu/people/918/agfa-ansco-corporation;jsessionid=0EE22FACC4EAF4160D1BACB8A74FD528***](http://waywiser.fas.harvard.edu/people/918/agfa-ansco-corporation;jsessionid=0EE22FACC4EAF4160D1BACB8A74FD528)***)***
    - It continued to sell under ansco once seized by the government
    - In 1967 Ansco-Agfa was renamed GAF in 1967
    - Last sold in early 1990s

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

Anthony the Man the company the camera: An American Photographic Pioneer

By William and Estelle Marder

* Important people: Edward Anthony, Henry T. Anthony, William Badeau, V.M. Wilcox
* In July 9, 1862 they made the official shift over to E. & H. T. Anthony & Company
* This was more so about the photographs they took, went into detail into their stereographs

***Ansco professional pointer : a handbook on the use of photographic paper***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/16030039>

Beinecke Reading Room

* From 1926
* Text, letter

  Description automatically generated

***Cyko : the positive of photography***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/16015701>

Beinecke Reading Room

***Ansco formulas for black-and-white photography***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13885489?block=Books>

Beinecke Reading Room

* This is interesting because this is from 1950
* It is a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation
* Text

  Description automatically generated

***Ansco Amateur Cameras : Catalogue; Price List and Order Form***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479389>

Online

***Ansco : the picture way of making enjoyment last forever***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/h100237119>

HathiTrust

* From 1913
* Focus on everyday life, and how easy it is
* The film may be developed in the darkroom or the tank in full daylight, and then sent to an ansco dealer to be developed and finished on paper
* CYKO Paper
* Time after time CYKO pictures have won grand prize
* CYKO is a paper of the development class which prints at any time, in any light and from all classes of negatives.
* Made in three grades: contrast, normal, soft
* Four surfaces: glossy, semi matte, studio plat
* Offices in
  + Main in NYC
  + Boston
  + Cincinnati
  + St. Louis
  + Minneapolis
  + San Francisco
  + Toronto
  + Ansco Limited – London

***Cyko Paper - Prints at Night : Manual or 'How to' Guide***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479384>

Online

* Between 1910 to 1920
* It is important to note that in their branch offices, there is nothing about the London Office
* A weak or thin negative that is lacking in contrast requires a contrsty paper
* For normal ones, just use normal paper
* For contrasry negatives, use soft
* Studio is mostly used for potraits

Text, letter

Description automatically generated

* Cyko prints may be made by using daylight for exposure
* Discusses how to use different types of light and how long to expose

***Table

Description automatically generated***

***Professional Gyko Pointer : Manual or 'How to' Guide***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479388>

Online

* Website says between 1910 – 1920, on the booklet
* Important to note that this is for professional cyko

***The Settled Fact In Cameras and Photo Supplies : Catalogue***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13481345>

Online

* This is from 1910
* Similar to other trade catalogs

***The Studio - What to do in it and its equipment : Manual or 'How to' Guide***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479386>

Online

* From between 1910-1920
* Again this one has no London offices written

***E. & H.T. Anthony & Co., manufacturers & importers of chromos, stereoscopes, views, photographic materials, albums, frames &c. ... 591 Broadway. New York***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/8251414?block=Books>

Online

* This seems like an ad

***Descriptive catalogue and price list of photographic apparatus manufactured by E. & H.T. Anthony & Co including all the desirable goods in the line of photographic materials***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/14703197?block=Books>

Online

* This is the earliest, from 1891
* Text

  Description automatically generated
* Page 137🡪 albumen papers
  + Manufactures are Rives
  + Uses the water mark NPA
  + Seems to out of Dresden
  + Other listed companies/creators
    - S. & M.
    - Three Crown
    - Eagle
    - Saxe
  + Anthony’s Papers (?)
  + Ferro-Prussiate Paper
  + Pizzighelli
  + The Bradfisch Aristotype Paper

AGFA

* From Agfa Website: <https://www.agfa.com/corporate/about-us/history/> and
* the making of an American company
  + 1867: a color dye factory was established at the Rummelsburger See near Berlin
  + 1873: Registered as the Aktien-Gesellschaft für Anilin-Fabrikation
  + 1928: Merged with Ansco, creating Agfa Ansco
  + Bought Ansco in 1928
  + In the 1936🡪 they started getting involved in color photography
* IG Farben
* ***Elimination of German Resources for War. Part 7, I.G. Farben Material Submitted by the War Department hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Subcommittee on War Mobilization, Seventy-Ninth Congress, first session (***[*https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/11440613*](https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/11440613)***)***
  + Bayer was also part of this
  + ***Some parts***
  + There’s an Afga China Co.
  + Agfa-Photo Co. Bombay and Calcutta
  + Agfa Gomei Kaisha, Tokyo and Asaka
  + Agfa Photo G. m. b. H., Vienna
  + Agfa Photo S.A. Brussels
  + Agfa Photo G. m. b. H., Pressburg
  + Afga Foto A.S., Copenhagen
  + Agfa Photo, Ltd., London
  + Agfa Photo S. R. L. , Paris
  + Agfa Photo, A.G., Athens
  + Agfa Photo Verkaufages A. G. f. Phot. Art., Budapest
  + Agfa Foto S. A. Produtti Fotografici, Milan
  + *Etc, in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Toronto, and more*

#### *Determinants in the Evolution of the European Chemical Industry, 1900–1939 New Technologies, Political Frameworks, Markets and Companies* (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/11381326>)

* + In 1916, leading German chemical companies, including BASF, Bayer, Hoechst, Kalle, Cassella, Agfa, Weiler-ter Meer, and Griesheim formed their own organizational collective
  + This eventually became I.G. Farben Group, some time in the 20s.
* <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1964/02/15/issue.html>
  + This is from Feb 15, 1964
  + Agfa is owned wholly by the Bayer Company which was part of the broken up IG Farben
  + Also affected by the merger was a number pf german photographic companies where Bayer is a majority shareholder: Leonar AG of Hamburg, Mimosa of Cologne, Mimosa of Kiel, the chemical works Vathingen at Vathingen, and Perutz Photo Works of Munich
  + Diagram

    Description automatically generated
* From the thesis
  + Agfa went into the photographic developer business in 1888
  + Introduced dry plates in 1894
  + World War II
    - Afga production capacity was strained by the demand for entertainment films to maintain the morale of troops and the civilian population
    - With the total supply cutoff after entry of the US into the war, Germany was desparate for a local supply source. Such films were used extensively in aerial reconnaissance by the German army
    - Saw an increase in research
    - Around the late 20s, Agfa was a fully fledged camera company creating many products

AGFA-ANSCO

***Ansco photographic papers : their properties and application***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13885501?block=Books>

Beinecke Reading Room

***How to make prints : an easy-to-read manual of instruction for making photographic prints***

<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/16030533>

Beinecke Reading Room

* States that they’re established in 1842🡪 when Gaf went under government power
* Based out of Binghamton, New York
* Branches: Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles
* Canada: Agfa Ansco Limited, Toronto

<https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp98589/ansco>

* IG Farben, refer to Agfa
* merged with German photographic firm Agfa in 1928 to form Agfa-Ansco under the leadership of IG Farben
* fell under 1939 General Aniline & Film (GAF)
* in 1943 the company was taken over by the US Government because of Agfa-Ansco's German links
* continued camera production as Ansco until 1967 when the company was once again renamed GAF
* in 1978 Haking of Hong Kong acquired the rights to the Ansco trademark, with 'Ansco' badged cameras continuing to be made by Haking until the 1990s
* GAF itself became Anitec, until taken over by Kodak.
* THE GENERAL ANILINE AND FILM CO. CASE (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/25657404#metadata_info_tab_contents>)
  + GAF is a Delaware corporation organized in 1929 under American IG Chemical Corporation
  + American IG was created by IG Farben
  + When war broke out, Farben used GAF in America as a German Government Espionage, and in 1942, after Pearl Harbor, the government for involved

Bergger

Beseler

* Beseler website (<https://www.beselerphoto.com/>)
  + Founded in 1869, as a manufacturer of a variety of products including inhalers, magic lanterns with oil lamps, and stereopticons
  + By 1943 the company had become an innovative audio-visual company serving the military and education markets
  + 953, Beseler entered the amateur and professional photography fields with the development of the 45 Series Enlarger and other darkroom products.
  + Proudly made in the USA, at a modern manufacturing facility in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
  + Based out of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

Cachet

* <http://www.onecachet.com/>
  + Started in 1996
  + The management team of Cachet Fine Art Papers had been agents for Oriental New Seagull products in the US
  + Produced in US and Europe
  + From images of their package it seems like they are based out of Santa Anna, CA

CANON

* <https://global.canon/en/corporate/history/01.html>
  + Stems from Precision Optical Instruments Laboratory founded in Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo in 1933
    - Goro Yoshida, Saburo Uchida, Takeo Maeda
  + In 1935 the company files for registration of the “Canon” trademark
  + In 1937 Precision Optical Industry, Co, Ltd, is founded
  + In 1947 the company becomes Canon Camera Co. Inc
  + 1951 Canon concentrates head office and manufacturing plants in Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo.
  + 1955 Canon’s New York Branch Office is opened
  + 1956 Supplier of precision components Chichibu Eikosha Co. Ltd becomes canon affiliate
  + 1957 Canon Europa, the sole European Distributor, is established in Geneva
  + 1961 company’s main factory in Toride
  + 1963 Canon Latin America created in Panama
  + In 1963 Canon SA Geneva is established, which canon moves to a new sales system with outlets under the direct control of the headquarters in Tokyo
  + 1965 Canon USA, Inc. is established, onward they worked in establings international incs.
  + 1933 🡪 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo
  + 1947 🡪 becomes Canon Camera co.
  + 1951 🡪 Canon concentrates head office and manufacturing plants in Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo.
  + 1956 🡪 Supplier of precision components Chichibu Eikosha Co., Ltd. (today, Canon Electronics Inc.) becomes a Canon affiliate.
  + 1969 🡪 Canon Inc.
  + 2002 🡪 Canon Inc.'s new headquarters building opens in Shimomaruko, Tokyo.

Cawo

Defender

* From the photochemist book:
  + Defender in 1909 bought the Carbutt Dry Plate & Film Corp.
  + Defender was reorganized in 1910 and moved to Rochester, NY in 1911
  + Defender Photo Supply Co. Inc. merged in May 1945 with E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Inc which was incorporated in 1914 tracing its origin back to 1895 when Frank Wilmot of Rochester
* Images and Enterprise
  + Defender Photo Supply Company of Rochester, founded in 1899
  + By 1908, the company had secured about 10% of the total photographic paper market
  + In 1911 Defender transferred the production facilities to Rochester
  + Eastman at some point in the early 1910s owned 60% of the shares and then in 1913, Eastman under the risk of the anti trust law disposed of his stocks
  + In the mid 1920s 🡪 Defender acquired the production facilities of Artura Paper, and then aquited Seed, Stanley, and Stanadard
  + It seems like many things were produced in Kodak, with the defender name slapped on it

DUPONT

* From the Images and Enterprise Book
  + Minimal information
* DuPont products (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/h100106326?block=Books>)
  + From 1917
  + Based out of Wilmington, Delaware
  + E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, had long been known as the leading manufacturer of explosives in America
  + Discussion about how much they expanded their work for their business
* From their website (<https://www.dupont.com/about/our-history.html>)
  + In 1802 they broke ground on the Brandywine river out in Delaware, but reorganized in the early 1900s
* History of the DuPont Company (<https://archivesfiles.delaware.gov/lesson-plans/06-industrial-development/resources/06-r01-history-of-the-dupont-company.pdf>)
* Pierre S. Du Pont and the Making of the modern corporation (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/15236332>)
  + In 1802 the original mills were built, started as E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company
  + They started with making gun powder

Friedr. Bayer & Co.

* History of Bayer (<https://www.bayer.com/en/history>)
  + Founded on August 1, 1863, Businessman Friedrich Bayer and dyer Friedrich Weskott found Friedr. Bayer et. Comp. in Wuppertal-Barmen
  + The objective of the company was the manufacturing and selling of synthetic dyestuff
  + In 1881, Bayer was transformed into a joint stock company called Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.
  + Moved headquarters to in 1878
  + Between 1881 and 1913, Bayer developed into a chemical company
  + In 1912, Leverkusen became the company’s headquarters in 1912
  + World War I was super rough on the company, they lost most of its foreign assets, the Russian subsiary was expropriated bc of the Russian revolution. In 1917, their American US assets were auctioned off to competitors.
  + A community of interests had already existed between Bayer, BASF and Agfa since 1905.
    - Joined together in a larger community 1915/16 on the initiative of Carl Duisberg
  + In 1925, the different interested merged together into I.G. Farbenindustrie AG and Bayer was deleted from the commercial register as a company
  + As World War II ended in 1945, the Bayer sites in Leverkusen was controlled by the British government
  + In November 1945, the Allied Forces confiscated the I.G. and placed all its sites under the control of Allied officers. The company was to be dissolved and its assets made available for war reparations.
  + While initially the plan was to completely breakdown the company, they allies realized that it would simply not create sustainable companies so they created 12 new thoroughly competitive companies 🡪 Farbenfabriken Bayer AG
  + By the 1950s, Bayer was able to grow and reestablish
* History from the Bayer Book (<https://www.bayer.com/sites/default/files/2020-04/Publication%20%E2%80%9CThe%20Bayer%20Story.%20Milestones%201863%E2%80%931988%E2%80%9D_3.pdf>)

Gavaert/Agfa

* ***From AGFA Website* (**[**https://www.agfa.com/corporate/about-us/history/**](https://www.agfa.com/corporate/about-us/history/)**)**
  + 1894: The Birth of ‘L. Gavaert & Cie’
    - In the 1890 Lieven Gavaert established his own workshop in Antwerp, mostly made calcium paper for photography
    - Four years later, the businessman Armand Seghers helped to establish the limited stock company L. Gavaert & Cie’
  + 1895: they took over the Parisian company ‘blue star papers’ and introduced gelatine paper
  + 1904: the factory was getting too small, so they moved from Antwerp to Mostsel
  + 1920: renamed Gavaert Photo Producten N.V.
  + Starting from 1947- Gavaert Started to get into medical and research film and material
  + 1964: big merger between Gavaert and Agfa, two operating partners were created
    - Gevaert-Agfa N.V. in Mortsel (Belgium)
    - Agfa-Gevaert AG in Leverkusen (Germany)
  + In the 1980-81, Bayer delivered additional funds for the struggling company, and obtained 🡪 this is for Agfa Gavert

Guilleminot

* Object:Photo (<https://www.moma.org/interactives/objectphoto/photo_industry_hubs/9.html>)
  + The suburb of Chantilly was the headquarters for Guilleminot
    - Also known as R. Guilleminot, Boespflug et Cie
    - Founded in 1858
  + Popular brands included Riviera, Etoile, and Dinox
* R. Guilleminot, Boespflug et Cie from Dumbarton Oaks (<https://www.doaks.org/research/library-archives/dumbarton-oaks-archives/collections/ephemera/names/r-guilleminot-boespflug-et-cie>)
  + Founded by Gustave Guilleminot in 1958
  + Guilleminot’s son-in-law, Émile Bœspflug (1869–1951), became the partner of Guilleminot’s brother, René Guilleminot (†1941), and took over the financial and commercial management of the company.
  + Closed in 1994
* History of Guilleminot House (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110604232720/http://www.a-chantilly.fr/histoire-guilleminot-chantilly/>)

Leonar

Mimosa

* https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp136400/mimosa
  + Founded in Cologne in 1893 as a photopaper manufacturer
  + Merged in 1902 with Dr Opitz & Co
  + Moved to Dresden in 1904
  + became Mimosa AG in 1913
  + Restablished in Dresden 🡪 VEB Mimosa Dresden in the late 1940s
  + Photographic paper production until 1990

ORWO

From Website

* 1909 🡪 the 1909, Berlin-based AGFA decided they need to expand their production capacities, on July 24, 1909, they were granted permission to erect a film factory in wolfen
* It seems like they were under the name Agfa Wolfen
* 1945 they are disassembled due to world war II
* On the last day of 1953 Agfa Wolfen was returned to the GDR by the USSE as one of the last reparations companies. At this time the company shared the trademark with Agfa Leverkusen
* EAST GERMANY In 1964, due to political reasons the GDR, the film factory sold its trademark rights to the sister company in the FRG and changed its global name to ORWO (Original Wolfen)
* The new label`s market launch was the largest advertising campaign that the GDR had ever done in business abroad. Due to economic and political requirements, ORWO focused more and more on customers in the Eastern bloc, especially the USSR.
* 1989 is the Golden Age of ORWO
* In 1990 the company was transformed into ORWO AG (stock corporation)
* In 1995, Berlin-based photo merchant Heinrich Mandermann joined ORWO
* 1997 🡪 As a result of the investor's illness, company financing was no longer available, and in 1997 declared insolvency.
* 1999 🡪 In 1999 Lintec Computer AG, listed on the New Market, takes over the corporate assets. PixelNet AG and ORWO Media GmbH
* June 2002, PixelNet AG and its subsidiary ORWO Media filed for bankruptcy
* 2002 🡪 ORWO Net GmbH is in play again
* 2009 🡪 ORWO Net acquired thebec assets of the then insolvent FotoQuelle GmbH, which had been a client since 2005.
* 2018 🡪 ORWO Net acquired the ORWOA Net acquired the online shop of the traditional brand Photo Dose.

Peerless Photo Products, Inc

* Hazardous Waste Cleanup: AGFA Corporation – Peerless Photo Products in Shoreham, New York (<https://www.epa.gov/hwcorrectiveactioncleanups/hazardous-waste-cleanup-agfa-corporation-peerless-photo-products>)
  + Peerless Photo Products Inc began their operations at the site in 1939
  + In 1969, Agfa-Gaevert, Inc. purchased Peerless Photo Products
* Division of Environmental Remediation (<https://www.dec.ny.gov/data/DecDocs/152031/ROD.HW.152031.2004-06-01.peerless_photo_products.pdf>)

Ferrania

* From the website (<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5dfe609b059d3c3bfc902f3f/t/5ed024c4d97d7907c68f3e89/1590699217611/A_Brief_History_of_Ferrania.pdf>)
  + The story of ferrania began in 1882 when the Società Italiana Prodotti Esplodenti (Italian Society of Explosive Products) factory was build on the banks of the Bormida River in the village of Cairo Montenotte in the Liguria region of Italy
  + They gained prominence in WW1 when Tsar Nicholas II used SIPE to produce explosive powder, after the Red October Soviet revolution, SIPE was left with huge stockpiles of the material that forms the base of photographic film
    - So SIPE renamed themselves FILM (Fabbrica Italiana Lamine Milano) and teamed up with the legendary French Pathé Brothers, who were Europe’s largest producer of photosensitive materials
  + In the 1920s there was some issues producing cinema films, so the Pathé Brothers surrendered their share of the company to Credito Italiano, a Italian bank
  + After the brothers left, in 1923, engineer Franco Marmont was named president and CEO of the newly restructured FILM Ferrania and sales got much much better ,
  + In 1932 FILM acquired the Cappelli company, and products were briefly marketed and sold as FILM Cappelli-Ferrania
  + By 1938 ownership had changed a few more times, and the company was renamed Ferrania and the Cappelli connection was dissolved
  + In 1964 they were acquired by 3M
    - Under 3M though, their brand name disappeared, and rather was replaced by scotch, for instance Ferraniacolor was replaced by ScotchChrome
  + By the 1990s, the only trace that remained of the Ferrania connection was the tiny “Made in Italy” printed on millions of rolls of film and disposable cameras, sold under hundred
  + In 1995 there was restructuring of the company, and 3M and decided to spin off its data storage and imaging business into a new company, Imation. Film packaging changed once again, putting even more distance between Ferrania and the customer
  + The Imation company’s relationship with Ferrania was short-lived, lasting only until 1999 when the Italian operations were sold to an investment company. While this allowed for the Ferrania brand to be resurrected.
  + By 2006, Ferrania was again restructuring, emerging as Ferrania Technologies, which is focused on pharmaceutical products, and spinning off it’s new solar panel manufacturing division into Ferrania Solis. These two remain healthy businesses to this day - and our neighbors.
  + The film factory limped along, finally ending operations in 2010 when the last building was powered down and the doors locked.
  + In 2012 Nicola Baldini and Marco Pagni bought the old factory

Foma

* From the foma website (<https://www.foma.cz/en/about-us#:~:text=Initially%20FOMA%20started%20with%20production,by%20other%20photo%20sensitive%20products>.)
  + Established in 1921, located in Czech Republic
  + It’s full name is FOMA Bohemia spol S.r.o (Ltd.)
* From the Czech version of the website (<https://www.foma.cz/>)
  + FOMA BOHEMIA spol. S. ro was created in March 1995 by the privatization of the state owned enterprise of FOMA which was Fotocheme until 1990
  + Founded under the name FOTOCHEMA s.r.o in Hardec Králové, produced under the trademark FOMA

Neobrom

* Czech Interwar Photography between Art, Society and Politics (<https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=777030>)
  + Neobrom is the first Czechoslovak factory for the manufacture of photographic paper
  + Founded by industrialist Josef Lakomy, in 1908 Lakomy and his associate started the Beneš and Lakomy company
  + In 1913 he got independent, and headed Neobrom on his own and operated through world war I with some restriction

Foton

Forte Photochemical Company

* From their package 🡪 they are from Hungary, not very surprising
  + Their proper name is Forte Photochemical Company Vác
* <https://www.companyregister.hu/companysearch/for_VATnumber?Search%5Bfilename%5D=75e2u2f9051&Search%5BStype%5D=CgnevKeres&Search%5Bcegnev%5D=Forte+Photochemical&Search%5Bcaptcha%5D=jatofiv&Search%5Bfilename%5D=75e2u2f9051&Search%5BStype%5D=CgnevKeres&Search%5Bcegnev%5D=Forte&Search%5Bcaptcha%5D=jupetu>
  + It seems like from the Hungary company search they are not longer a business
  + Their proper name is FORETE Fotokemiai Ipar
* <https://www.kfki.hu/~cheminfo/mkl/mkl12/forte.html>
  + Not sure exactly what this source is, got this from the Wikipedia
  + In 1912, negotiations took place in 1912 between Kodak Ltd. (which is the International wing) and the Hungarian government, and construction started in 1913, then world war II happened, construction resumed in 1921
  + Production started in 1922, and made 7 types of photo paper
  + In the spring of 1946, the factory was liquidated with the consent of the Ministry of Industry. The managers of KODAK Ltd. negotiated with several large companies about the sale of the factor
  + KODAK sold its factory in Vác for HUF 12,000, and all its equipment and machinery (except for the automatic narrow film developing machine) to Magyar Általnosa Hitelbank for an additional HUF 616,000.
  + The ceremonial opening of FORTE Photochemical Industry Co., Ltd. took place on July 16, 1947
  + At the beginning of 1948, along with the nationalization of the banks, FORTE Rt. was also transformed into a national company, and on April 28, 1948, it was named Forte Fotochemikai Ipar Vállalat.
    - Under the control of Kelimpex and Chemolimpex
  + Privatized from 1994 to 1997
  + About the source--) KFKI seems like the website for science/academic campus, I would trust this
* <https://index.hu/gazdasag/magyar/frt070115/>
  + Forte closed in 2007
  + Bought in 2005, by investors from Csurgo: a forest ownership association and capital investment company and then renamed Forteinvest Tokebefeketeto Kft
  + It seems like even with this investment they were unable to stay open and that business production came to a standstill in the mid 2006

Fuji

* History from website (<https://www.fujifilm.com/us/en/about/hq/corporate/history>)
  + Jan. 1934 🡪 Fiji Photo Film Co., Ltd. Established on a government plan to establish a domestic photographic film manufacturing industry
    - The new company inherited the split off photographic film operations of Dainippon Celluloid Company Limited
    - Ashigara Factory (currently the Kanagawa Factory Ashigara Site) began operating 🡪 made photographic print paper
  + 1938 June 🡪 Odawara Factory (currently the Kanagawa Factory Odawara Site) established
  + 1944 🡪 Business Operations obtained from Enomoto Kogaku Seiki Manufacturing Co., Ltd. And Fuji Photo Optical Co., Ltd established
  + 1946 🡪 Natural Color Photography Co., Ltd. (name changed to Fuji Color Photo Co., Ltd., in June 1953 and subsequently transformed into Fujicolor Service Co., Ltd.), established

LUMINOS and AIR

* From package 🡪
  + Since 1947
  + Luminos Photo Corp, Yonkers, NY
* From the new York Business search
  + It seems like their inactive date is 2004
  + Incorporated as Luminos in 09/1991, and was B & W Photo Specialties for a month
  + Under ssumed name they had Air Photo Supply
* For Air Photo Supply
  + They were founded in 1948, which goes hand in hand with what is in the package

Kentmere

* <https://www.ilfordphoto.com/kentmere-400-35mm>
  + Possible connection to Ilford, bought by?
* Kentmere (<https://ag-photographic.co.uk/kentmere-33-c.asp>)
  + **Originally made in the lake district, northen England,** the company was taken over by Harman Technology in 2007, makers of Ilford black and white products, with production moved 90 miles south to Cheshire.
* Wayback machine ([https://web.archive.org/web/20220901000000\*/www.kentmereusa.com](https://web.archive.org/web/20220901000000*/www.kentmereusa.com))
* Kentmere Ad from the British Journal of Photography (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/1769677472?pq-origsite=summon&accountid=15172>)
  + From 1987
  + Location:
    - Kentmere Ltd, Staveley, Kendal, Cumbria
* Darkroom: Uncool Kentmere (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/1651765872/fulltextPDF/5DD3AC886BAE4313PQ/1?accountid=15172>)
  + From 2000
  + Located in Lake District location, a century ago
* Kentmere Progress (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/1701382991?pq-origsite=summon&accountid=15172>)
  + From 1983
  + As of 1893, it seems like kentmere was it’s own
  + Manufacturing plant a Staveley, s small village in the Lake District National Park between Kendal and Windermere, in Cumbria
  + Began in 1906, when three men from Windermere bought an old cotton mill in Staveley to make photographic printing paper
  + The manufacture of photographic paper was suspended during the second world war but began again in 1945

Positiv

* <https://www.focusnordic.com/products/films-darkroom/paper/black-white-paper/ilford-direct-positiv-paper-fb-1k-11x14-10-sheets/>
  + Seems like something that is connected to ilford paper

Essex

Ilford

* From website (<https://www.ilfordphoto.com/about-us/history/>)
  + Founded in 1879 by Alfred Harman making dry plates
  + In 1891 it became Britannia Works Company
  + In 1898 it became known as the Britannia works (1898) limited
  + In 1902, they changed name to Ilford Limited
  + In 1920, Selo Limited formed incorporating ilford, imperial, gem and amalgamated photogeaphic manufactures
  + In 1959 ICI took control
  + In 1963 share acquisitions by Ciba Ag
  + By 1967 ICI and Ciba aquire all share
  + In 1969 Ciba becomes sole owners
  + In 1976, Ilford site closed and the HQ moved so Basildon
  + In 1983 the headquarters moved again to Mobberley, Cheshire
  + In 1998, acquisition of company by Doughty Hanson
  + **2005** management buy out - HARMAN technology Limited trading as ILFORD PHOTO based at Mobberley, Cheshire, England.
  + 2015 🡪 HARMAN technology/ILFORD PHOTO purchased by Pemberstone Ventures Ltd.
* From the ilford book
  + Important to note that the name of his original plate was Britannia which he changed to ilford
  + Named company the Britannia works company
  + In 1891 the company becomes The Britannia Works Company Limited, meaning that the people could have a share
  + 1928 🡪 created British Photographic Plates and Papers Limited with Imperial Dry Plate Company
  + In 1920 🡪 they created Developers Limited to hold the Illingworth shares
  + In 1920 🡪 a company to manufacture film, jointly owned by Ilford, Imperial, Gem, and Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers, and from these APM was the only that wasn’t controlled by Ilford, this company was called Selo
  + Selo, Developers, Germ, and Fluorescent materials went into voluntary liquidation in 1932, Illingworth in 1933, and BPPP in 1934
  + In the 1930s, there was a frantic search by all photographic manufacturers for a viable color process, finlay and whitfield of Paget had collaborated in the production of the Finlay process and Ilford for a time had a financial interest in the English finlay company which was liquated in 1933
  + Ilford was also interested in the Dufay color process, and in 1932 Ilford entered into negotiations with Colortone to assist in the development of the Spicer-Dufay color process, and it was now called Spicer-Duffay (british) limited
    - By 1935 Ilford had full control over the company
  + In 1936 Dufaycolor and Chromex merged to form Dufay-Chromex Limited, and in 1937, Ilford exchanged its shared in Spicer Duffay to Dufay-Chromex
  + When war was declared in September 1939, the photographic industry was scheduled as ‘Munitions Work – Scientific Instrument Making” and they played a role in Air photographic research
  + During world war II, the sales companies, most of which were in Europe, experienced difficulties
    - For instace the Danish company, Ilford Foto Akts, was taken over by the Germans and was never really shut down
    - The Dutch company, Ilford-Selo NV was run by H. C. N. Becker and his son, the German invasion really reduced their business , they worked with Rolleiflex and despite the requests from the German authorities to cancel the agreements with the makers, Franke and Heidecke, and give the agency to Agfa
    - Eventually a 50-50 split had to be agreed but this was rescinded after the war, when Agfa had re-established their own range of cameras and ilford selo NV resumed full agency
    - The manager of Ilford-Selo SA in Belgium, set up to compete with Gavaert, escaped to England and then was sent to south Africa to help with export sales
      * Eventually he returned through Lisbon he was taken by the Germans, and then he claimed that he was forced to share secrets but after the war he was imprisoned
    - The French company, Wellington and Ward SA, had been running unsuccessfully for many years, after the war, it was revitalized under Raymond Bernas, since they were Jewish they fled to the united states and the Germans ran it very efficiently.
      * When Ilford got back to the company, they changed it to Ilford SA, which ran until Lumière SA took over the business in 1969, both companies by then being owned by CIBA AG
    - The UK the company changed its structure to meed the new needs, they streamlined the product process, and on the marketing side, they focused on the government
    - It is important to note that they weren’t able to make Color photos by the government which has an impact on the business and they were unable to add to their research and by 1940 Dufaycplor was discontinued
* After the world war, a new team was brought together and they worked to modernize the company.
* Around 1945, the time has come to start dropping the old brand names, Imperial, Gem, Illingworth, Selo, and so forth; Ilford was the brand name
* Ilford finally attacked the American market with the creation of Ilford Incorporated in New York
* Throughout the 1950s Ilford continued to grow and their profit was up, and in 1958 they were approached by Imperial Chemical Industries.
  + They had made a previous tentative approach to Ilford in 1947-48, ICI had been interested in by color photography, because it could be good venture for dyestuffs
  + They offered Ilford 6.4 million pounds for additional shared in the company and they became a holder of 32 percent of the issues share capital and gave Ilford access to ICI research results
  + From the beginning of 1959, Ilford was for the first time associated with a large industrial organization
* Hopes of a spectacular success in color were dashed when in April 1961, Kodachrome II was introduced
* Around the early 1960s, Ilford’s profits had pretty much stabilized
* In 1963 two big events happened
  + Approached by CIBA AG of Basle, Switzerland. Like ICI they were interested in the opportunities in color photography. They had already acquired two small companies: Telco and Lumiere SA. They sought from Ilford an exchange of research information and technical aid in building a new factory for Lumiere in France and for their subsidiary CIBA Photochemie, in Switzerland
    - So Ilford reentered the silver dye bleach print market, which they had recently left, with the product “Cibachrome”
  + There was also something about Board of Trade decision to refer the supply and the processing of color film to the Monopolies Commission following a complaint. The report was out in 66, nonetheless Ilford kept growing
* In 1966, ICI and CIBA made an offer for all outstanding Ilford shares and the offer was accepted in 1967
* The next few years were not as profitable as expected, even with the new stores in the US, Sweden, and Ireland
* In June 1967, Sir Paul Chambers, chairman of the ICI wrote a litter stating that both ICI and CIBA were disturbed by the low profitability of the company, and wanted an outside company to look into it
  + This decision was prompted by the Ilford Board to rely on unorthodox marketing tactics for their color film but ultimately it was not proceeded with because the board did not like it
* As part of their investigations to determine ways in which savings could be made-
  + The Ilford interests in Bexford was sold to ICI, the Azoflex business was sold to to NIG Halden, who was almost immediately bought by Ozalid
  + The hypo works at Low Moor was sold to William Blythe & Co.
  + Ilford holding in PolyChrome GmbH was sold to a company in the united states
* In November 1969, ICI decided to sell their share of Ilford to CIBA, and the latter company thus became the sole owner of Ilford Limited
  + - Once consequence of the ICI withdrawal was new ‘arms-length’ position occupied by Bexford who Ilford’s the only supplier of fim base were then. When Bexford had been formed, the intention had been to incorporate it within Ilford in due course.
    - Now Ilford was the only major photographic company that did not have their own captive source of film base
    - Although this was mitigated by CIBA’s new plants, they already had the plant in Switzerland and a new coating machine designed by Ilford at Limiere SA. An agreement had been reached to build a new film coating machine at Brentwood. Coupled with this new project, there was a new automatic film emulsion-making plant and a new warehouse at Basildon to house the increasing volume of production. Overseas sales were back up again.
    - It is important to note that, at first when ICI took over, people were generally fine, but when CIBA bought them out completely there was some concern, but there was an uptick of concern among the UK workers that they would instead favor their Swiss and French operations
* CIBA also expanded into Poland, and profits improved continuously from 1969 to 1972, as a result of the steps taken to revitalize the business.
* Ilford gained its first Queen’s Award to Industry in 1970 for its export achievements and long term agreement was reached with film corporation of America for sale of a large part of the negative color film which Ilford had the capacity to make
* In 1970, CIBA merged with J.R. Geigy Ltd., and they had previously worked with Ilford, so the merger was well received
* In the early 70s there were some big movements made
  + Decision to sell the Ilford site, which was occupied for 93 years, and there was an agreement with the buyer that they could use the site for 3 years while the new headquarters was being built Basildon
  + The Zonal magnetic film company was sold to Racal as Ilford no longer felt like they wanted to be involved in the motion picture business
  + The Britannia Works business of developing and printing amateur snapshots was sold, the name Britannia Works, was, of Couse, retained
* Ciba-Geigy tried to work to fix the morale of the workers
  + Ilford Limited was declared not merely to be part of the photographic division of Ciba-Geigy but rather of a newly formed Ilford Group, which would be responsible for the worldwide operation of the parent company’s interest through its own factories and independent selling companies
    - This was an unique move for the parent company which didn’t have any other division management outside of Switzerland
* In 1976 Ilford left the Ilford site after 97 years, while there were many regrets, everyone new that they had to leave the site because it would’ve been too expensive to rebuild
* In 1977, the Ilford House, Group head office, opened in 1977 at Basildon

From the ILFORD Book 🡪 Members of the Family

* Thomas Illingworth & Co. Ltd
  + In the decades following Harman’s start in business, many others entered the field, including Thomas Illingworth & Co. Ltd.
  + They founded the company in 1986, and they started selling photographic equipment by the late 1890s, but 1903 this line was dropped as the company increased is manufacturing processes.
  + Starting with the manufacture of tissues for the carbon process in 1902, two years later Illingworth was marketing Zigo, self-toning paper and bromide papers
  + By 1908 the range was further increased, and advertisement depicting all their papers was releasd, it seems like they were the one’s that founded pop

GAF

* Refer to previous information as well regarding ansco and agfa
* The Making of an American Company: General Aniline and Film Corporation (<https://digital.sciencehistory.org/works/xw42n9112>)
  + According to this GAF came into US hands by 1942
  + Operates two plants, Renesselaer, NY and Grasselli, NJ
  + GAF company breakdown as of
    - GAF division 🡪 mostly dyestuff and textile stuff for the house
    - Ansco Division 🡪 camera, photographic paper type stuff
    - Ozalid 🡪 papers
    - Research Division
  + Printed in 1946
* I.G. Farben in America: The Technologies of General Aniline and Film (<https://search.lib.virginia.edu/sources/articles/items/ahl_20790473>)
  + In July 1977, Gaf corporation, formally known as General Aniline & Film announced plans to exit the consumer photography market
  + The origins of the dye business lay with the Grasselli Chemical Company
    - Grasselli was founded by Eugene R. Grasselli in 1839 in Cincinnati, Ohio, to produce heavy chemicals such as the mineral acids oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid), nitric acid and muriatic (hydrochloric) acid. The firm later moved to a new plant in Cleveland to be closer to sources of raw material and the main consumers, the oil refiners
  + In 1889, Grasselli Chemical purchased the Standard Chemical Works, situated near Linden, New Jersey
  + Expanded due to the high demand for dye for service members in World War I
  + The Bayer Plant in Rensselaer
    - There seemed to be some conversation between GAF and Bayer but when World War I broke out, it was seized as an Alien Property, and the federal judge wanted to thoroughly Americanize the company
    - In December 1918, the Alien Property Custodian held an auction of Bayer assets at Rensselaer, the winning bid came from Sterling Products Company, but they were only interested in the pharmaceuticals, so Grasselli Chemical was able to buy the dye section
    - Important to note that after the war, the deman came down, and the company had to halt any thoughts on expanding
  + In the 20s
    - Before the war, Bayer and Grasselli talked about merging but plans fell through
    - Around the early 20s, there was much research spanning from inhouse research to Switzerland.
    - The recession considerably worse the financial position of Grasselli
    - The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, the tariff barrier put Grasselli in a stronger position to seek marketing and technical assistance through Bayer through a joint venture
      * Bayer was receptive because they wanted to reestablish dyes manufacturing capacity in the USA to make up for the burdens set by the tariffs
    - Grasselli came to a collaborative agreement with Bayer in June 1924 to form the Grasselli Dyestuff Corporation, as operator of the Linden and Rensselaer dye plants and sole distributor of Bayer dyes in the USA.
      * The main office of this was in New York City
    - Officially as of 1925 GDC had the US selling rights for the largest German dye producers, Bayer, BASF and Hoechst, that merged to form the behemoth I. G. Farben in 1925 (later absorbing Agfa, Griesheim-Elektron and Weiler-ter-Meer).
    - During 1927 🡪 I.G. farben sent a team of technical specialists to the USA to expand and reorganize the US facilities.
    - In 1928 🡪 I. G. Farben consolidated the General Aniline Works, Agfa-Ansco, Winthrop Chemical Company and its shareholdings in two other foreign subsidiaries, Norsk Hydro of Oslo and dyemaker Durand & Huguenin of Basel, into the Swiss holding company I. G. Chemie (Internationale Gesellschaft für Chemische Unternehmungen A.G.)
      * The following year the American firms merged to become the American I. G. Chemical Corporation of New York. F
  + In late 1939 I. G. Farben prudently dropped the I. G. initials in the name of its American holdings, forming the General Aniline & Film Corporation. This move merged the General Aniline Works with Agfa-Ansco, which marketed Agfacolor film in 1936—one year after Kodak introduced Kodachrome— and Ozalid, maker of blueprint copying machines.
  + World War II and Government Ownership
    - After US Entry into world war II in December 1941, the treasury department installed 17 secret service agents in the main office and plants to make sure of US control and that they weren’t sharing information with Germany.
    - Then in January 1942, the Treasury Department ousted five German-born executives, all naturalized American citizens, for personifying the Nazi domination of the company.
    - On 16 February 1942, the Secretary of Treasury issued an order for transfer of stock to the government, that is, formal seizure of the assets of General Aniline & Film as enemy property.
      * They put four Americans in charge
  + Government ownership made it easier for private firms to poach sraff with the promises of more lucrative financial packages
  + After a two-decade legal battle over the ownership of General Aniline, the Justice Department reached an agreement with Interhandel in March 1963. The government therefore gave some credence to the claim that the ties to I. G. Farben were severed in 1940. The stock was sold to the public in 1965 for US$328 million with Interhandel receiving US$122 million
  + CONTINUe

WARDS

WELLINGTON & WARD

* <https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp115813/wellington-and-ward>
  + Based out of Elstree, Hertfordshire, England, UK
  + It was founded by the English photographers and scientist John Wellington (1860-1939), who in the 1880s worked with Geroge Eastman
  + Leto Photo Materials Company merged with Ward to Form Wellington and Ward LTD in 1922
* The Ilford Book
  + Bought by Ilford in 1930
* The Wellington Photographic Handbook (16th ed) (https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015003328765&view=1up&seq=10&skin=2021)
  + The first one was from 25 years ago,

KILBORN

* From their website (<https://kilborninc.com/Page_2.html>)
  + Since 1895, Kilborn Photo Products has manufactured quality coated substrates for uses ranging from photographs and aircraft templates to fine art reproductions and moon maps
  + In 1998, Kilborn was acquired by MacDermid ColorSpan and became the preferred source of their inkjet media.
  + To keep the business going forward, in 2007, Kilborn was acquired by Private Investors and renamed Kilborn, Inc.
  + Seems like they’re based out of Cedar Rapids, IA

KODAK

* Around 1877, Eastman’s interest in photography turned from picture buying to picture making, which was considerable given that photography was such a task back then
* He started to mess around with wash pan and drainboard experiments, but there is some speculation about when he truly started his company
* Around the mid 1879, Eastman was manufacturing his own plates and had invented a mechanical coating machine to replace the old honey-stick method of smearing emulsion on the glass
  + Eastman Dry Plate Co. based out of Rochester, NY
* Lots of movement very quickly, he sold the patent rights to Monroe in England, and Edward of the Edward Anthony Company was interested
* In the late 1880 his business savvy friend Strong was the first large investment onto the company
* There were some issue with the plate around 1882, which was chalked up to the age of the plates, specifically the gelatin
* In the 1880s, photographic materials were usually sold through large jobbing houses, such as Anthony Company, which were essentially department stores for photographic material and they made some thing’s in house
* It is important to note that at this time, photography wasn’t necessarily a widespread business, it relied on the people who really knew what they were doing
  + So around the 1880s, it was clear to Eastman that they needed to push towards the amateur market
* In 1885, the term Film was added to the company’s name “The Eastman Dry Plate and Film Company”
  + He replaced the glass with flexible paper, which also needed a home, which they designed a small wooden camera for
* In September 1888, he registered Kodak, which is what he named this new camera
* In late July 1888, the camera were available for sale and it was practically an instant success
  + This was very big for amateur photographers and also photojournalists
* 1889, introduction of transparent film
* In May 1892, the company officially changed their name to Eastman Kodak Company
* In 1899 🡪 they acquired the American Aristo Company, the Nepera Company (this how they got Velox)
* By the late 1890s, Eastman opened a European factory in Harraw, a suburb of London, which then sold the stuff internationally
  + This changed with in the 1890s when subsidiary corporations were formed, each that were owned by Kodak but they worked independently
  + Kodak S.A.F. in Paris, Eastman Kodak GMBH in Berlin
* In 1898 they bought the American Camera Company and the Blair Company in 1899
* It seems like the international leg of the Kodak was called Eastman Photographic Materials Ltd.
* In 1898 British Eastman Photographic Company and the American one came together to create an international Kodak Limited
  + This then looked over the subsidiaries
* In Jan 1913 Kodak opened their official research lab
* 1914 🡪 Kodachrome, color photography
* In August 1915, the US district court found that Kodak had a monopoly in the trade of photographic goods by signing exclusive contracts with the leading European photographic paper manufacturers, by purchasing competing businesses and by imposition of fixed prices on its goods
* It was appealed by world war I had started and kodak offered to product coating for plane wings and help in taking aerial images
  + First time that photography had been used in war time and it was a new and novel idea
* In the 20s, there was the introduction of the Kodak girls, which had a huge following
* In 1921, after the war had cooled down, the consequences of monopoly was
  + Kodak must sell its interest in six of the photographic companies it had acquired: the Premo and Graflex camera firms, the Artura paper company, the three dry plate manufacturers, Seed, Stanley, and Standard. With these disposed, the company was directed to refrain from buying anymore photographic concerns
  + Ordered to eliminate the exclusive sale of Kodak products at fixed prices by dealer
* Kodak obviously had a role in making the film industry massive in the united states
* In 1923 Kodak produces the first technicolor stock, called Kalmus positive
* In 1927, the demand for film in Europe was on rise and Kodak aquired Glanzfilm AG and built a modern film factory
* Around page 240s, there is discussion about how Kodak helped the government
  + On specific projects as well as
* In 1943, Kodak started working with the government with the atomic bomb project
* During world war II, the kodak companies did help out both sides given that they were under the occupying forces
* The 1950s were the golden age of photogprahy
* In the 50s, Kodak organized a company called Texas eastman to manufacture gas and oil derived chemicals and the Tennessee company started making yarn
* In 1955, after much research into the nature of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) support, Kodak signed a licensing and manufacturing agreement with Du Pont, and by 1960 many commercial film products were coated in Estar Base.
* In 1955 the government filed the second major suit against the company, and kodak signed what is now known as the “consent decree”, they claimed that Kodak’s practice of including the cost of processing in the price of the Kodachrome film restrained trade in the photofinishing industry, in any case he agreed to sell the film as is and to release the formulas necessary to process the film
* After signing the decree in 1955, Kodak stepped up to work on an inexpensive and uncomplicated color printer able to be used by independent photofinishers
* Before the war, Kodak, working with US Newspapers, had organized a competition for amateur photographers called the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards. Wartime shortages stopped this, but it came back in 1947, with the number of publications and those interested growing
  + This was really part of the conversation regarding amateur vs. professional, and imitation
* Kodak also made a lot of steps in the field of xray, by the 1960s, the xray film was so fast that the dosages of dangerous radiations were reduced to a fraction
* By the early 1960s, Kodak was involved in other areas of government-related workm some of which was classified and secret
  + Including stuff such as areal photography and stuff related to xrays
* The most significant postwar uses of ariel film occurred in the late 1950s after president Dwight Eisenhower proposed an ‘open skies’ policy, whereby both Russian and American reconnaissance pilots would be given the right to photograph freely each other’s military sites, it was ultimately rejected
* U-2 Planes used very thin specially made kodak films, that could be easily loaded into the planes
* Kodak also played a role in imaging the space and the sky, creating film that could image things very far away
* For example, 62 cameras loaded with Kodak films to help scientists keep track of the rocket that thrust Mariner IV into its trip into space towards mars
* Note: Kenneth Mees, he was vice president of Research and Development, played a large role in how Kodak worked in government projects and different large scale research projects, lots of discussion about the role that photography can play in scientific discovery
* In the late 1950s, there was a push for a new camera to go with the changing times, Kodak engineers initiated a secret design plan knows as project 13
  + When work on it was wrapped up in 1961, the new camera crafted by this group was called with Instamatic
  + The integrated design of the Instamatic cameras was a marvel of industrial engineering, the plastic bodies could be mass produced, as could the high quality acrylic lenses. The cameras had a short focal length and a small aperture
  + Since the frame was square, it could he held in many different ways, and with one sprocket hole per frame, a fresh unexposed negative could be brought into the film plane with a single press of the advance lazer
* In 1974, when Kodak Tele-Instamatic 608 camera was introduced, a pop-up “flipflash” bulb was first marketed
* These were all point and shoot cameras, where an amateur could use it very easily
* By the 1960s, however some professional “artistic” photographers were discovering that these apparently “bad” pictures were capable of yielding unusual and meaningful insights, and through the readily availed Kodak cameras there was a change in what we considered professional vs amateur, and good vs. bad photography
  + The snapshot aesthetic
* Dozens of competitors had challenged Kodak’s dominance of the film market, particularly during the postwar period, with many different companies using different color boxes, and so Kodak was known as the great yellow feather for their well known yellow color
* In the late 1950s/early 60s, there was a discussion about color vs. black and white, color was really popular among the amateurs, but professional photographers found color to be too gaudy
  + Although they began to relax more arounf the late 1960s
* By 1980, Kodak’s base of operations had grown in breadth, volume, and variety. It had become a widely diversified twentieth-century manufacturer. They sold about 10 billion dollars a year, only about 8.2 billion of this amount was from the sale of photographic goods
* On page 339, they go into the work of Kodak’s chemical groups, such as petroleum and vitamin E
* In 1984 there was some company reorganization
  + By the mid 1980s, about 20% of the sales where from chemical sales
  + On page 343
* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/31235/000120677407000543/exhibit21.htm>
  + List of Kodak subsidiaries
* <https://www.kodak.com/en/company/page/milestones>
  + 1881 🡪 Eastman and Henry A. Strong formed Eastman Dry Plate Company
  + 1884 🡪 business changed from a partnership to a corporation
  + 1885 🡪 EASTMAN American Film was introduced, the first transparent film, opened a wholesale office in London, England
  + 1888 🡪 the name “Kodak” was born as a camera
  + 1892 🡪 the company became Eastman Kodak Company of New York
  + 1897 🡪 Kodak established a wholly-owned in France, expanding a branch office which had been opened in 1891
  + 1899 🡪 Kodak Canada Limited was organized as a distribution center in Toronto
  + 1900 🡪 brownie cameras!!
  + 1901 🡪 Eastman Kodak Company of New Jersey, the present parent company was forms, and Eastman became president of the New Jersey holding company
  + 1914 🡪 building of the company’s present worldwide headquarters completed in Rochester
  + 1920 🡪 Tennessee Eastman Company was organized to manufacture wood alcohol for film base
  + 1921 🡪 the Eastman savings and Loan Association was established, became a self standing credit union in 1994
  + 1923 🡪 made amateur motion pictures practical with the first 16 mm CINE-KODAK motion picture camera
  + 1928 🡪 motion pictures in color became a reality for amateur cinematographers with the introduction of 16 mm KODACOLOR Film
  + 1928 🡪 The first microfilm system, designed to simplify the management of bank records, was introduced by Recordak Corporation, a newly-formed subsidiary of Kodak.
  + 1930 🡪 purchased a gelatin manufacturing plant in Peabody, Massachusetts and formed Eastman Gelatin Corporation
  + 1931 🡪 Kodak bought the Nagel Camera Company in Stuttgart, Germany. This became Kodak A.G., which for decades served as an equipment manufacturing site for Kodak
  + 1933 🡪 Kodak and Western Electric jointly commercialized high-speed industrial photography with a high-speed camera, synchronized with an electric timer.
  + 1951 🡪 The Texas Eastman Company began operations in Longview, Texas, for the production of alcohols and aldehydes for the chemical trade.
  + 1954 🡪 Kodak Brasileira began operating a sensitizing plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil.
  + 1968 🡪 Carolina Eastman Company dedicated in Columbia, South Carolina for the manufacturing of KODEL Polyester fibers and yarn
  + 1969 🡪 Kodak Colorado Division, a manufacturing unit for film and paper located in Windsor, Colorado
  + 1970 🡪 A new film manufacturing plant in Guadalajara, Mexico
  + 1975 🡪 Kodak invented the world's first digital camera. The prototype was the size of a toaster and captured black-and-white images at a resolution of 10,000 pixels (.01 megapixels)
  + 1977 🡪 Arkansas Eastman Company, became commercial production of organic chemicals
  + 1986 🡪 Kodak entered a new health-care business with the establishment of its Eastman Pharmaceuticals Division.
  + 1988 🡪 Kodak acquired Sterling Drug Inc., providing the infrastructure and marketing ability Kodak needed to participate in markets for ethical/prescription and over-the-counter drugs. Kodak eventually sold its non-imaging health-related businesses in 1994
  + 1988 🡪 Qualex, Inc. was established as a joint venture between Kodak and Fuqua Industries, Inc., merging the operations of about 90 photographic processing labs owned by the two parties.
  + 1992 🡪 The company announced a joint R&D project with Canon, Fuji, Minolta and Nikon to develop an Advanced Photographic System.
  + 1993 🡪 Eastman Chemical Company, founded in 1920, was spun off to shareholders and became an independent company
  + 2001 🡪  In June, the company acquired Ofoto, Inc., a leading online photography service.
* History Specifically about Kodak Photo Paper

<https://www.worldcat.org/title/kodak-fiber-based-black-and-white-papers-a-guide-to-the-surface-characteristics/oclc/771052245>

<https://gawainweaver.com/images/uploads/Guide_to_Surface_Characteristics_FINAL.pdf>

* + The history of Kodak fiber base black and white papers spanned over 100 years from the 1880s to 2005.
  + Eastman Kodak started applying photographic coatings to paper in the early 1880s, using raw base manufactured in Germany and France
    - It is important to note that there was no raw base paper made in the US was pure enough for photo paper
  + As the paper business at Kodak grew in volume, it became more difficult to obtain enough raw base and they had to order as much as a year ahead
  + The supply process became so complicated that in 1906 George Eastman authorized a study to investigate finding a domestic source of raw base.
    - The main focus was to identify paper pulps that did not have adverse affects on sensitized silver salts.
  + Soon after this, arrangements were made for small commercial experiments to be made at a paper mill in Ohio. Changes were made in the equipment at this mill to improve the removal of metal, dirt, and other impurities and a testing laboratory was installed for control of the chemicals and pulps
    - None of these papers were good enough
    - And it was eventually concluded that the mill equipment was not suitable for photopaper and production was abandoned
  + They did a trip up to Europe to see if they can glean some information, and in this period a paper mill in Massachusetts started making photographic raw paper base
    - Kodak encouraged this work and, although the surface of the paper was very coarse and rough, the raw base was purchased for use in product that did not require a smooth surface.
  + Since there had been little success in securing a domestic source of supply, the decision was made that Kodak should build its own paper mill. Authorization was given in April, 1913 to begin design work for a paper machine to be installed in an existing building at Kodak Park in Rochester, NY
  + By January 1914 the paper machine had been delivered to Kodak Park. The cost was said to have been $750,000. Another account claims that the cost was $137,949.04 but it is likely that was the cost of installation, not the total cost.
  + Learning to make Photo Raw Base Paper
    - The manufacture of paper was started in the new mill on June 9, 1914 and, at first, ordinary commercial bond paper was made for general use within Kodak. As soon as the equipment was considered to be properly adjusted, experiments were started to make photographic raw base paper.
    - Throughout the rest of 1914, 225 experimental runs were made, and there were a plethora of issues
    - They realized that the small trials were not cutting it, and that there needed to be a large, continuous trial was needed so in January 25, 1915, the first continuous run of three days were made which produced 49 rolls of raw base. The paper was still inferior for surface properties, but they did show improvement over previous experiments
    - The start of WW I in Europe had by this time shut down the supply of photographic raw base and Kodak was solely dependent on what was in stock plus the small amounts of inferior quality paper available from domestic sources. Therefore, it was decided that despite considerable losses and high costs, the experimental paper machine would have to be put on continuous production with the best paper samples to be selected for photographic use regardless of inferior quality and defects.
    - The first roll of usable paper was produced on March 30, 1915. There were still many problems but by June 17 a run of 18 rolls was made that was considered usable in an emergency. By September, more improvements were made and for the first time there was considerable optimism that acceptable raw base could be made. Therefore, it was decided to install additional equipment to increase the capacity and to operate 24 hours per day and seven days per week.
    - In the early 1900s, European photographic raw base was made almost entirely from white rags (a description of white rags is given later in this chapter). This could not be duplicated since the Kodak paper made from 100% white rags caused excessive curl and absorption of developing and fixing chemicals in the print making process. The best formula to avoid these problems was found to be 30% white rags, 20% sulfite wood pulp, and 50% soda wood pulp.
    - Since the raw base intended for glossy photographic paper was always baryta-coated, it was decided to use most of the paper made at Kodak Park for the production of glossy paper. This was desirable, not only to make Kodak paper usable, but also because the supply of European raw base used for glossy paper had been completely exhausted.
  + Expansion and Crisis
    - The demand for photographic paper had increased so much that on August 1, 1916 it was decided to 20 build another paper mill with six paper machines and to attempt to make all the brands of raw paper base. Construction was started on a new building to house the paper machines in late 1916.
    - It was soon realized that the formula which was acceptable for glossy paper could not be used for the other grades since the degraded color of the wood pulp could only be masked by a heavy baryta coating which destroyed all signs of the texture of the paper
      * The texture was important by portrait photographers
    - The only fiber white enough to match the European papers was that prepared from white rags, preferably those from the cuttings made in the manufacture of white shirts, bed sheets, and other uncolored cotton materials. Therefore Kodak had to increase the use of rags
    - After WWI, raw base paper was again available from Europe and was being supplied to Kodak competitors. This paper was superior to that being made by Kodak and customers were complaining about the poor quality of the Kodak papers. A recommendation was made to abandon raw base manufacture at Kodak and to resume purchasing from European suppliers.
      * There was one last ditch effort and there were some imporvements, enough to keep the Kodak paper mills open
  + From White Rags to High Alpha Wood Pulp
    - In 1923, the Brown Company developed a new wood pulp with a 93% alpha cellulose content compared to 88% for the regular sulfite pulp. Manufacture of this pulp was being considered as a regular item for high grade paper mills to replace rags
    - At that time, Kodak photographic paper was made using 75% rag fiber and 25% sulfite pulp manufactured by the Brown Company. The use of pulp made by the sulfite process helped to overcome many of the troubles caused by the use of rags. However, due to the dull color of the pulp and to the dirt it contained, its use was limited to no more than 25%. Kodak was very interested in this new pulp not only because it might help to improve paper quality, but also because white shirt cuttings were becoming very scarce.
    - While this new fiber had many defects, it was considerably superior to the regular sulfite. The Brown Company introduced this new pulp to the paper trade in 1924 and Kodak soon replaced the 25% regular sulfite with the new high alpha pulp.
    - Other makers of high grade paper resisted the use of this pulp, and there were concerns/proof that these wood pulps showed discoloration and signs of disintegration after only a few years.
      * These problems were the same for Kodak especially from insurance companies and companies that needed paper for a long period of time and they needed a guarantee
      * Kodak tried to purify and whiten sulphatic by means of a strong, hot acid, bleach, and this paper still got yellow
      * Due to the publicity given to wood pulp by the Rag Paper Association and because of this disastrous experience, Kodak delayed the program of substituting the new wood pulp for rags.
    - The Brown Company was having problems with this as well, and since pulp paper is much less expensive than rag paper, they asked the National Bureau of Standards to devise an accelerated aging test, given that they had skin the game because they would cut costs if it worked
    - After several months work, the Bureau approved a rapid aging test and issued a bulletin giving the results of all the tests that they had made. They determined that paper made from the new pulp was as permanent as paper made from rags and more permanent than paper made from used rags. The Bureau recommended that paper should no longer be judged by its rag content but by its performance in a rapid aging test. This publication by the Bureau of Standards enabled Kodak to continue its program of substituting the new high alpha pulp for rags.
    - In 1925, trials were run to increase the high alpha pulp content in the paper from 25% to 50%. However, this was not successful due to increased cockle in the paper caused by high wet expansion of the fiber. In addition, the pulp contained high levels of copper and iron contamination which caused an increase in the number of black spots in the final photographic product.
    - The Brown Company made experiments to produce a softer, more pure fiber and by the fall of 1926 it was possible to go into production on a paper containing 50% of this improved high alpha pulp. A great improvement was immediately found in the mottle that had always been characteristic of the Kodak Park paper. However, the high alpha pulp still contained contamination that caused black spots.
    - Sizing (the process) or size (the material) refers to the addition of chemicals that provide the paper with resistance to penetration by fluids. The materials can be added either to the dilute fiber/water slurry before the sheet is formed (referred to as wet-end sizing) or by surface application (surface sizing) during the manufacturing process
      * during the manufacturing process. The traditional wet end sizing material was rosin, a natural resin derived from the sap of southern pine trees, or later from tall oil, a by-product of the manufacture of pine wood pulp.
    - It had been recognized for some time that Kodak papers (whether made from rags or from wood pulp) had an interaction with the photographic emulsions that caused poor keeping characteristics.
      * An intensive study of the cause of deterioration found that it was caused by the slow oxidation of the rosin used for sizing, efforts were then directed at how to use rosin size more efficiently so as to use only the minimum amount required
      * These were the 1927 and 1928 papers
    - Studies to find a replacement for rosin lead to the discovery that stearic acid, reacted with sodium hydroxide, could be attached to the fibers with aluminum sulfate, just as with rosin, to develop sizing in the paper.
    - But the sizing effect when using the 50% white rag fiber/50% high alpha wood pulp was not sufficient to hold out the baryta coating nor was it enough to keep the paper from picking up excessive water.
      * However, when the rag fiber was replaced with the high alpha (100% high alpha pulp content paper), the stearic acid size provided a well-sized paper, free from excessive water absorption, and non-fogging to the emulsion.
    - It was also found that paper sized in this manner did not turn yellow with age as papers sized with rosin did. However, this discovery could not be used, since the high alpha pulp was not satisfactory for use at 100% due to the presence of the metallic contaminates which caused black spots and the excessive wet expansion of the fibers.
    - The Brown Company, therefore, agreed to install a large chrome plating plant and to plate all the exposed metallic parts of their equipment used in the manufacture of high alpha pulp.
    - In 1929 Kodak introduced the first paper made from 100% high alpha wood pulp along with stearic acid sizing
    - Though the 100% high alpha wood pulp paper was highly successful, the paper still had cockle. To address this problem, Brown Company made a series of experiments to manufacture a pulp from poplar which had been chosen after an evaluation of 15 different wood species. Paper made from this pulp had very low expansion due, at least partly, to the short fiber length of poplar. However, use of this pulp was restricted to no more than 25% due to loss of strength caused by the shorter fiber length. This pulp was introduced at Kodak in 1930 and was very successful in reducing cockle.
    - By 1931, all raw paper bases, with one exception, had been converted to 100% high alpha wood pulp and stearic acid sizing. The exception was Photostat papers as some local governments continued to mandate that rag fiber be used for photocopying papers.
    - In 1932, a new method for handling of high alpha pulp was developed making it possible to eliminate cockle and excessive warp in Kodak papers. In this process, the high alpha pulp was furnished to a beater, lightly beaten, formed into a web, and then rapidly dried. The objective was to destroy some of the bonding sites on the cellulose molecule and thus reduce its later reaction with water. After drying, the reprocessed pulp was cut into sheets and supplied back to the beaters along with regular pulp for paper production. The process was referred to within Kodak as dehydration or reverse imbibition (RI).
  + Process and Improvement
    - From the earliest days of Kodak paper making, the raw base was tub-sized with gelatin and then with formaldehyde to harden the gelatin. This process had been used to reduce black spots by creating a water resistant layer isolating the emulsion from contaminants in the raw paper base. The process also imparted some wet strength to the sheet so that it would withstand handling during print processing.
    - Tub sizing was a surface treatment in which the sheet of paper was immersed in a bath containing, in this case, a solution of gelatin and then passed through the nip of two rollers to force gelatin into the sheet and to remove the excess. This was followed by a formaldehyde treatment until the mid-1930s when formaldehyde was replaced by chromium chloride.
    - Paper made from rags was generally more absorbent and the gelatin in this tub sizering operation penetrated the rag stock paper to some extent. With wood pulp paper, the gelatin did not penetrate the paper to help bond the fibers together This led to separation of the fibers causing a void area in the raw base of the paper when the photographic print was processed by the customer in the developing, fixing, and washing operations.
    - This trouble persisted to some extent until 1935 when Kodak developed a method of penetrating the paper with gelatin by steaming the paper before immersing it in the gelatin solution (the process was referred to as steam sizing). The fiber separation problem was cured by this method but at a very high cost for gelatin
    - Melamine formaldehyde resin was introduced to the paper industry in the early 1940s as a wet strength agent. In 1943, following trials, a system was installed at Kodak to supply melamine formaldehyde resin to all the paper machines. This was the first successful continuous addition of a chemical to the papermaking system. Up to that time, all of the chemicals had been added to the beaters in a batch process.
    - The introduction of melamine formaldehyde was so successful in developing wet strength in the raw base that for the first time the photographic paper was strong enough to withstand continuous roll processing in photographic processing machines. One of the first continuous photographic processing machines was the V-Mail process used during WWII.
    - In the 1930s, a recovery system for both fiber and silver was installed in the paper mill, so all sensitized, undeveloped waste from the paper manufacturing organization was collected, and sorted
    - In the late 1930s, screening equipment was installed in order to remove heavy dirt particles from the dilute fiber/water mixture before the web was formed.
    - The Kodak photo paper business continued to grow through the 1930s requiring more capacity from the paper machines. By 1940 additional driers had been added to most of the machines and the average paper machine speed had been increased from well below 100 feet per minute (fpm) to 105 fpm. This was not enough to keep up with demand during WW II and further increases were necessary.
      * In 1944 and 1945, more than 2 – ½ times as much paper was made as in 1940. This required further drying capacity to increase the average speed to 170 fpm as well as going to seven days of operation
    - The batch process was replaced by a continuous process
      * This is where the diluted pulp was continuously pumped through a refiner consisting of a cone shaped rotator rotating within a conical shape. For this process it was necessary to first mix the pulp into small fiber clumps, and this was the role of the pulper
      * The first pulper (trade name Hydrapulper) was installed in the paper mill in 1944.
    - By the late 1940s, paper machine speeds had continued to increase and many capital expenditures had been made to break bottlenecks.
    - Left at page 26

KODAK Australia

* Kodak in Australia (<https://museumsvictoria.com.au/kodak/history/kodak-in-australasia/#:~:text=In%201908%2C%2024%20years%20after,to%20become%20Australian%20Kodak%20Limited>.)
  + In 1908, 24 years after Thomas Baker made his first dry plates, the company he co-owned with JJ Rouse, known as Baker & Rouse Pty Ltd, merged with George Eastman’s American based company, Eastman Kodak Company, to become Australian Kodak Limited
  + Australian Kodak Limited [1908-1911]
    - In 1907, the photographic manufacturer Thomas Baker, along with his wife Alice and sister-in-law Eleanor Shaw, left Australia in hurry because earlier that year the Australian government had announced that it was going to introduce a new duty on sensitized photography goods and camera (this new duty advantage to British goods), which would potentially devastate Thomas Baker’s business
    - At that time, Baker & Rouse Pty Ltd was the sole agents of Eastman Kodak in America which would be a blow to the company
    - This potential tariff also gave Baker & Rouse a unique opportunity to create a monopoly in the Australian photographic industry by becoming a local manufacturer for Kodak which would avoid paying duty
    - Kodak already had an option to buy out Baker & Rouse, but Thomas Baker wanted to propose a merger instead.
    - In December 1907 a contract was settled on for the creation of a new business known as ‘Australian Kodak Limited’.
      * George Eastman had wanted a Kodak ‘house’ in Asia for some time, and Baker & Rouse wanted to continue their success in Australia, so the new arrangement suited both parties.
    - On 7 August 1908 the transfer of business officially took place.
    - he manufacturing component of the Baker & Rouse Pty Ltd business was acquired by Eastman Kodak. The Baker & Rouse retail operations became a subsidiary of Australian Kodak Limited, but under the terms of the contract it could still trade under the name Baker & Rouse.
  + Kodak (Australasia Limited) [1911-1920]
    - in 1911 the Australian Kodak Limited company structure was changed to be fully Kodak operated, with the retail branches now branded as Kodak. To legally manage these changes, a new company was formed.
    - The new company was known as Kodak (Australasia) Limited.
  + Kodak (Australasia) Pty Ltd [1920 –
    - In 1920, Kodak became a proprietary limited company, this was the final change of name for the Australian subsidiary of Kodak
    - in 1931 when Kodak (New Zealand) Limited was formed. The managing director of Kodak Australasia Pty Ltd was responsible for the New Zealand operations.
    - Although manufacturing no longer happens in Australia, Kodak Australasia Pty Ltd continues to trade in the 21st century. It distributes imported photographic equipment and supplies throughout Australia, as the company always has - including now digital cameras.
* A History of Australia’s Kodak manufacturing plant (<https://aiccm.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/AICCM_BP2006_Leggio_p147-158.pdf>)
* <https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/1466009>
  + States that their head office was in Coburg, where the factory was

KODAK Canada

* <https://phsc.ca/camera/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Kodak_Canada_The_Early_Years.pdf>
  + In 1899 Kodak formally opened its first Canadian location in Toronto
  + This is from an exhibition publication, and digital project, created and organized by the 2019 cohort of Ryerson University’s Film + Photography Preservation and Collections Management Program
* <https://library.torontomu.ca/asc/2015/01/kodak-in-toronto-1899-2005-a-century-of-traces/>
  + On November 8, 1899, Canadian Kodak, Co. , Limited was incorporated under the Ontario Company’s act
  + They established their headquarters in Downtown Toronto
  + Through this it seems like they stayed in Toronto
* <https://www.ic.gc.ca/app/scr/cc/CorporationsCanada/fdrlCrpDtls.html?corpId=484571&V_TOKEN=null&crpNm=Kodak&crpNmbr=&bsNmbr=>
  + Became inactive in 1987

KODAK London

* <https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/00059535>
  + Kodak Limited, incorporated on 1898 and that they are still active
* <https://www.onlondon.co.uk/vic-keegan-clerkenwell-home-of-the-kodak-empire/>

Velox

* Leo Hendrik Baekeland (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/theymadeamerica/whomade/baekeland_hi.html>)
  + He developed Velox, a photographic printing papers, that did not require natural light, and then 1899 it was bought by Geroge Eastman
* From the Memoirs of a Photo chemist (<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiug.30112008938141&view=1up&seq=131&skin=2021&q1=velox>)
  + He was working in Nepera Park, N.Y.
  + Note form the Kodak book, it seems like Velox was owned by Nepera, and Kodak got Velox when they bought Nepera
* Velox- Nepera Chemical Company: Leaflet (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479540>)
  + This is from the Nepera Chemical Co. in Nepera Park, N.Y.
* The Velox book (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13474736>)
  + This was published by the Eastman Kodak Co. in 1912
  + Velox was under the Nepera Division, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N.Y.
* <http://www.earlyphotography.co.uk/site/entry_F53.html>
  + According to this website, velox was created in 1897
* Leo Hendrik Baekeland (<https://www.invent.org/inductees/leo-hendrik-baekeland>)
  + In 1893 he founded Nepera Chemical Company, which he operated until 1899 which was then sold to Eastman Kodak
* Chapter about Leo Baekeland from the National Academy of Sciences (<http://www.nasonline.org/publications/biographical-memoirs/memoir-pdfs/baekeland-leo-h.pdf>)

Nepera Chemical Company

* Leo Hendrik Baekeland (<https://www.invent.org/inductees/leo-hendrik-baekeland>)
  + In 1893 he founded Nepera Chemical Company, which he operated until 1899 which was then sold to Eastman Kodak
* Chapter about Leo Baekeland from the National Academy of Sciences (<http://www.nasonline.org/publications/biographical-memoirs/memoir-pdfs/baekeland-leo-h.pdf>)
* EPA (<https://cumulis.epa.gov/supercpad/SiteProfiles/index.cfm?fuseaction=second.cleanup&id=0201188#:~:text=Nepera%20Chemical%20made%20a%20variety,and%20groundwater%20with%20hazardous%20chemicals>.)
  + They have a chemical company site located in Hamptonburgh, NY and this plant received wastewater from the other Nepera chemical plant Harriman, New York
  + This company produced bulk pharmaceutical chemicals, hydrogels, and pyridine-based industrial chemical intermediate compounds at its facility, located in Harriman, NY
  + Warner-Lambert Corporation purchased the company in 1956 and reincorporated as Nepera Inc.
* Velox- Nepera Chemical Company: Leaflet (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479540?block=Books>)
  + Date ??
  + Headquarters as Nepera Park, NY, USA
  + It seems like they produced their own stuff but also sold from other companies as well?
* Gale Nepera Inc – random information regarding business could helo with some timing information

(<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=ITOF&u=29002&id=GALE%7CA64751879&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)

* + From 2000, they increased some prices, just shows that they were open then
* Nepera names European distributer (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=ITOF&u=29002&v=2.1&it=r&id=GALE%7CA87869179&inPS=true&linkSource=interlink&sid=bookmark-ITOF>)
  + From 2002
  + A subsidiary of Cambrex
* <https://go.gale.com/ps/paginate.do?tabID=T003&searchResultsType=SingleTab&qt=OQE%7ENepera%7E%7ERB%7E366+5&searchId=R1&searchType=BasicSearchForm&currentPosition=21&userGroupName=29002&inPS=true&sort=Relevance&prodId=ITOF>
  + Random information for nepera
* Nepera Bromide Paper: Iron Oxalate Developer Hopo-Acid Fixing Bath (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/128059679?accountid=15172&pq-origsite=summon&parentSessionId=f0xAujpfouOADgfkpwSBeKfiT4QKI%2Bo07PajqnHaTYg%3D>)
* Nepera Chemical Company (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/128170272?pq-origsite=summon&accountid=15172>)
  + From 1895
  + Discussing the performance of Nerpera paper

Konica

* From the website (<https://kmbs.konicaminolta.us/about/history/>)
  + In 1873, Konica starts business as Rokusaburo Sugiura begins selling photographic and lithographic materials at konishiya rokubeiten in Kojimachi, Tokyo
  + The precursor of Minolta, , Nichi-Doku Shashinki Shoten (Japan-Germany Photo Company), is established by Kazuo Tajima and begins production of cameras in Japan.
  + In 2003, Konica and Minolta are merged
  + In 2011, Konica Minolta acquires All Covered, a national IT company, to expand the company’s services into the IT Services space.
  + In 2017, On October 19, 2017, Konica Minolta acquires the Ambry Genetics Corporation, accelerating the precision medicine business.
* Forbes - <https://www.forbes.com/2006/01/20/konica_photography_closes_cx_dal_0120konica.html?sh=77a4fda57631>
  + In 2006, Konica exited the photography business

Lumiere

* Auguste Lumiere and Louis Lumiere (<https://iphf.org/inductees/auguste-louis-lumiere/>)
  + Considered the earliest filmmakers in history as they created the cinematographe with which the brothers made the first motion picture
  + They were the son’s of a photographic equipment, manufacturer, and supplier
  + Their dad was Claude Antoine Lumière
  + By 1907, they produced the first practical color photography process, known as the “Autochrome Lumiere”.
  + The Lumiére Company continued to be a major supplier of photographic products throughout Europe during the 20th century.

Mitsubishi Black & White

* <https://www.ebay.com/itm/174194613203>
  + Text

    Description automatically generated
* History of Mitsubishi Paper Mills Limited (<https://www.mpm.co.jp/eng/company/history.html>)
  + April 1898 🡪 Hisaya Iwasaki purchased a paper mill operated by Walsh Brothers in Sannomiya, Kobe and formed Kobe Paper Mill Company
  + June 1904 🡪 Changed company name to Mitsubishi Paper Mills Company
  + November 1917 🡪 Incorporated and changed name to Mitsubishi Paper Mills, Ltd.
  + Their original head office was in Takasago, Hyogo and in 1925 they moved to Yurakucho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
  + June 1935 🡪 Began Production of Baryta paper (photographic base paper)
  + February 1944 🡪 Merged with the Kyoto Photographic Industry Company, Ltd. And began trial production of photographic paper in the Kyoto Trial Mill. (present Kyoto Mill)
  + August 1944 🡪 Merged with Naniwa Paper Mill Ltd. Renamed Naniwa Mill with the beginning of paperboard production.
  + July 1950🡪 Released Gekko V (blue-tint black) photographic paper utilizing fluorescent materials. Welcomed by much acclaim.
  + April 1965🡪 Released Mitsubishi Color Photographic Paper
  + August 2007 🡪 Formed business alliance with FUJIFILM in the photography business.
  + November 2007🡪 Formed operating alliance with Oji Paper in relation to the communication paper business.
  + October 2011 🡪 Acquired all stocks of KJ Specialty Paper Co.,Ltd. （Subsidiary of Kohjin Co.,Ltd.）
  + March 2016🡪 Established joint venture with Oji Green Resources Co., Ltd. called MPM OJI Eco Energy Co., Ltd.
  + April 2017 🡪 Established joint venture with Oji Nepia Co., Ltd. called MPM OJI Home Products Co., Ltd.

Negra Industrial, S.A.

* From the sample book collection 1960-1969
  + Based on Spanish speaking countries, but it seems like their central office is out of Barcelona, Spain

Oriental

* <https://www.orientalphotousa.com/about.htm>
  + 1919 🡪 Oriental Photo Industrial was founded in 1919 offering the first line photographic photosensitive materials in Japan.
  + Lots of information about the specific papers
  + They seem to be still open
  + 1965 🡪 Domestic general agent "Oriental Photo Supply Corporation" inauguration of an oriental product.

Photo-Schaja

* Packages 🡪 something about Munich and someone named Adolf Jacobs
* After searching on the Germany company data search and there isn’t really anything offered

Unicolor

* <https://www.ultrafineonline.com/ulunclifidek.html>
  + Photo Systems, Inc.
  + Just taking a look at the package and it seems like Unicolor is based out of Dexter, MI
* Looking at Michigan business entities (<https://cofs.lara.state.mi.us/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSummary.aspx?token=nBxILn58HwVtv4JMRDwTm1cWblopjmzIgq3FCQzRMH7Z0mRAdeXC1JoqWTX+QmlD2eaANV6dg7YMGZp3nVMgZcqNw1SPjUeR6a90cLOOVFaRLaGRf4L8OYUgOKCvQssUzZqThGBwJvceP72E1jbt1Fr7fZpUgIfZBl+4vyoWBxfCwBF68Tp+Y69Wm86f3L4QIlKeCmCXUgsUOc1ttou203+o8q0ln/h5M3givjQ1vs8vN9ZTPB5Xr+vhA9D16Jf1UwtFyMWShw2oWNr01Fq4hjPmtuj7YAh7/v9U/aDnjBv7Y86JzpuU0dRiZE5fWuZ1nVYf3RTV/azET/HFUgVQOPf5qSJN3neP>)
  + It seems like unicolor is a part of the greater Photo Systems, Inc.
  + Their date of incorporation in Michigan was in 1973 and they are still open and operating.
  + From looking at their filings:
    - In 1973 🡪 they also did business under, Lyndon Color Labs, Lyndon School Photos, Regal Color Labs (assumed names)
    - In 1978 🡪 they renewed the Regal Color Labs as assumed name
    - In 1983 🡪 another assumed name of R.W. Pembroke Company, this is also where we see the first mention of Unicolor but it is just the address where the document will be returned to?
    - In 2002 🡪 they merged (consolidated) Silver Pixel Corporation
    - In 2003 🡪 they merged (consolidated) Synergy Graphics, Inc. and also used it as an assumed name
  + <https://cofs.lara.state.mi.us/CorpWeb/UAA/UAAAssumedNames.aspx?CID=3T5TU4&PageType=VIEW>
    - From this unicolor is not an assumed name
* Checking out Unicolor Graphics, Inc. to see if there is a connection to Photo Systems, Inc. (<https://cofs.lara.state.mi.us/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSummary.aspx?token=nBxILn58HwVtv4JMRDwTm1cWblopjmzIgq3FCQzRMH7Z0mRAdeXC1I+LDkqW6kzkwes1f+vW2poT4qQK05nT5lhsgGxdMXRGNkReA8btg2LJNve3bRMQOlTKI33HJG/UVimB9NoQZWQ8m6aEXuxWLCPypoXHDevspkyOOgq1/5i5WGlB6n3RVAJw+m2kVMKbXBntJfJsml9ZrZyxgePtTXPN0ZA+IzwrdGiVr0HG99gAGDbNEU5R2CaG6DNLFJJeNxl4r6OBRFtxQPOGcdwlY01BapH8O9qOxhqaIodR5AjcJCdesl3vqNG4qssMFuHlko6GPoiUq3iUHyyVOp4WIOYUILJSTQwP>)
  + No dice
* Trademark Electronic Search System (<https://tmsearch.uspto.gov/bin/showfield?f=doc&state=4801:942weh.2.6>)
  + It is currently expired and a dead trademark
  + Registered in 1978 (filed in 1977) by Photo Systems, INC

Fotospeed

* From their website (<https://fotospeed.com/about/>)
  + Fotospeed began life over 35 years ago as a family-run darkroom chemistry and specialised fine art printmaking manufacturer.
  + Fotospeed today has a comprehensive range of exceptional digital inkjet papers, inks and accessories shipped globally.
  + They seem like they mostly distribute papers
* <https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/05841910>
  + Chippenham, Wiltshire, United Kingdom
  + Previous company names 🡪 Luckington Limited 09 June 2006 – 23 June 2006
  + I know this is the company because of the names of owner and such
* Their incorporation (from the government documents)
  + Incorporated as Luckington Limited at Birmingham in 2006

Printex

* <https://printexusa.com/>
  + Seems like a printing company, and they sell products to facilitate printing, official name being Printex USA
  + They’ve been around for the “past 37 years”
  + Based out of San Diego
  + They do have printing services, but can’t find much about specifically photographic printing

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

* The sears that we know and love
* <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/rise-and-fall-sears-180964181/>
  + The company was founded as a modest mail-order retailer of watches in the 1880s by Richard W. Sears and Alvah C. Roebuck
  + Mail order companies were able to penetrate underserved rural areas
  + By the 1890s they had expanded into many different types of goods
  + Opened first department store in Chicago in 1925
* Going to try to figure out when they started selling photographic materials
  + From 1910 (<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=njp.32101066804954&view=1up&seq=779&q1=photo%20supplies>)
    - Page 772
    - Sold: Darko, DuVoll’s Paper, Roebuck Hammer

Slavich Photographic Paper

* About Slavich (<https://www.slavich.com/about>)
  + Originally formed in 1931 to cater to the russian market
  + It seems like they are based out of Vilnius, Lithuania
* <https://archive.org/details/catalogueno11200sear>
  + From the early 1900s

Tura

* <http://photostar-germany.de/products/>
  + It seems like they were bought by photo star in Germany
  + “since many years Tura is an important and reliable brand for high quality photo papers, the brand name Tura stands for an over 100 years tradition and quality
  + For now it seems like they are based out of Bergheim, Germany

<https://www.lumenprints.com/photographic-papers/>

* + From this website it says that they renamed themselves Turaphot after World War II, will try to cross reference this
* <https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/351717/000035171703000021/r10q0603.htm>
  + In 2002 CPAC based out of Leicester, NY purchased 19% ownership of TURA AG of Duren, West Germany and then in 2003, they purchsed an additional 21% of the company

Air Photo

* From new York company search <https://apps.dos.ny.gov/publicInquiry/EntityDisplay>
  + Initial DOS filing was in 1948, which goes hand in had with the Luminos packaging which states that they were from 1947
  + Set up certificate of dissolution in 1993
  + It seems like in the early 1990s, they turned into Luminos?
  + Refer back to Luminos

American Aristotype Co.

* From the Kodak Book
  + In 1899 🡪 they acquired the American Aristo Company
* American Aristotype Company (<http://waywiser.fas.harvard.edu/people/2290/american-aristotype-company;jsessionid=CECD7F434371C9290CE1EB02C246E164>)
  + Founded in 1889 by Porter Sheldon and Charles S. Abbott in Jameston, NY
  + In 1899, American Aristotype Co. was folded into General Aristo Co. who bought out all of their stock. General Aristo Co. was in turn bought by Eastman Kodak Co. in 1901.
* From the historical marker database (<https://www.hmdb.org/m.asp?m=105581>)
  + American Aristotype  
    Company  
    An ornate red brick building here was the  
    office of American Aristotype Company. Founded  
    in 1889, its factories manufactured a fine early  
    collodian paper which helped revolutionize  
    the photographic industry. The operation was  
    later acquired by Eastman Kodak Company.

American Self-Toning Co.

* From

Anken

* It’s not easy being green (<https://phsc.ca/camera/its-not-easy-being-green/>)
  + This is some sort of blog
  + Anken Chemical & Film Company of Newton, New Jersey
  + In the 1960s, the company made photographic paper
  + Referred to this advertisement <https://books.google.ca/books?id=Fl4zAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA25&lpg=PA25&dq=anken+green+orthochromatic+camera+film&source=bl&ots=b4x1KGFvvy&sig=ACfU3U2sEXhN4TPE_Ff38uqzAv487_-X0Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjN7bWZpNrxAhW_F1kFHSGjDu8Q6AEwHHoECCEQAw#v=onepage&q=anken%20green%20orthochromatic%20camera%20film&f=false>
* The (Hi)Story of Photo Paper by Lina Bessanova (<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5acf8fda2714e5901ad908be/t/5fd654f1ab777271768d03bb/1607881973835/History+Of+Photo+Papers+-+Bessonova+-+PK6.pdf>)
  + Anken took over 1960,le some point in the 40s
* Top Executive Named for Anken Chemical (<https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1964/08/11/97272817.html?pageNumber=47>)
  + This is from 1964
* SEC News Digest from April 8, 1960 (<https://www.sec.gov/news/digest/1960/dig040860.pdf>)
  + Anken Chemical has contracted to purchase from Sperry Rand Corporation all of the assets excepi cash and accounts receivable pertaining to or used in the operation of the Photo Copy Section of Remington Rands Photo Records Division other than those used in its microfilm operations
* SEC News Digest from March 4, 1969 (<https://www.sec.gov/news/digest/1969/dig030469.pdf>)
  + Anken has their delisting granted, which means that the stock is removed from a stock exchange, which generally just shows that the company isn’t doing well
* <https://www.njportal.com/dor/businessrecords/EntityDocs/BusinessStatCopies.aspx>
  + Anken Industries (formerly Anken Chemical & Film Corporation)
  + Original filing date 01/1941
* Market Place: An Uphill Story: Anken Chemical (<https://www.nytimes.com/1968/06/06/archives/market-place-an-uphill-story-anken-chemical.html?searchResultPosition=3>)
* Anken Industries Buying A Bell &Howell Division (<https://www.nytimes.com/1973/01/02/archives/anken-industries-buying-a-bell-howell-division.html?searchResultPosition=9>)
  + On January 2, 1973 they purchased of the Rochester film division of the Bell & Howell company

Apeco

* Advertisement (<https://www.ebay.com/itm/113228006370>) from 1963
  + sould out of Evanston, Illinois
* From the Illinois business search (<https://apps.ilsos.gov/corporatellc/CorporateLlcController>)
  + Qualitfication date 1969 and then closed on 1997
  + Apeco Corporation
  + It seems like it’s also from Delaware?
* NOTE: it seems like maybe the company just opened in the state of Illinois in 1969 and that it might be based out of Delaware
* <https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/appellate-courts/F2/384/813/392821/>
  + Unsure about the start date of 1969, because there is this court case from 1967
* <https://icis.corp.delaware.gov/eCorp/EntitySearch/NameSearch.aspx>
  + Under the Delaware search there seems to be Apeco International, Inc.
  + Incorporation date in 1972
* Chapter by Peter Schott on “Developments in Rapid-Copying Machines for the book The American Archivist

(https://watermark.silverchair.com/aarc\_20\_3\_22x471587p350276.pdf?token=AQECAHi208BE49Ooan9kkhW\_Ercy7Dm3ZL\_9Cf3qfKAc485ysgAAAw8wggMLBgkqhkiG9w0BBwagggL8MIIC-AIBADCCAvEGCSqGSIb3DQEHATAeBglghkgBZQMEAS4wEQQME-Kv6Ag3GwgSYI53AgEQgIICws\_j\_Kx309PwGqX0gVv6H4iK1cBf5PQV7RJXHpktU7FGDMa13jZtfICy5qIZCfzufryL3v76dZpPNbl4-f\_yInbNQfF1L-OywMYSsEMSj7AycarDe-7XjvhhveIdz3HCewwlc1\_maoPGLYg2BbiPOnzV9xHIwIfeLRWg1AnekUGn4b\_ntYGX2PH0flUNLJXDhBZ-HHSkRhY8bbKH5OAq5aDfLdFgiBzlrBxlt3mE1xr-lzCyBMPONylVFGb-93Wm8uGNaURTNeieUdPJN7xqPswn8121o2OByueZHKoe3SvlOjGP5YVsuAZtdShl9AHrbce9dTnsieNv5TxU6FtLmfY5bt8\_oqS4x-ps0AsLxvfruHyd1JKxUJX6II5feg\_dXDqGtVyzYcMpKV9m7GqsWXQcPaeblQ1HVq9foVHpHAprkEdL5Frw3olYfNDSG-M1cl4ujEQckC\_dYMrzzzXG0P1NDsC6gXMQA1VjOz2QM14imh7ZPlbEwsTTz8R6vxkqKghYcER34Rvu9VLPzhUw2jZMq\_2Osz-wxqU7D4ekVZ76Z4Sf\_YUwxuR74bA7TGT8ER9zowRVVjDnMJ4V6mQW08ZUIcad21m-0y3n92ZOgAQpwNVcMJUHBkh5TohicxEzbWTeEAqAiPT1nTH3QvK-kzQK3pCtaI\_ykO7ssUAy8jBOTEznW6Al4fM2S8xeA8VTytD8aPZCCKZRRx916cTYmfsAhoKdvc-HhldqpVAJSwXjlzJQyni3SqqyONZ8DPwRDXMnIqLCPmshDMMUY5DE0NafbQIXAwivtiESiYgbzrT1G\_NNC5ESZAAJBaYkFTU4u270kHyagi1qW-X1Ebf45TmWS\_3xUEFAVtn2vCcPEGskwetrJ49dh1na5\_PFSv4RIIFp5XjyTHIG8Nc7Wg-rsKwUqMgLZgJayID6Z4-Km99JcpQ)

* + This just double downs on Apeco being a photocopier type company
* Andres v. Apeco Corporation from 1980 (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/h102335197?block=Books>) (Brief for Appellant)
  + Apeco Corporation was a corporation incorporated uner the laws of the State of Delaware and has its principal place of Business in Evanston, Illinois
  + Important to note that as of 1980 Apeco owned 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Cascade
  + In November, 1973 Apeco decided to liquidate Cascade

Argenta

* From

Autotype Company Ltd.

* Autotype Company (<https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/term/BIOG17914>)
  + Created in 1868
  + Based out of London and founded by J. R. M. Sawyer and W. S. Bird
  + the firm was set up in 1868 as the Autotype Printing and Publishing Company
  + n 1870 it moved to 36 Rathbone Place and its name was changed into the Autotype Fine Art Company Limited
  + absorbing rivals, such as J. A. Spencer's printing business (1871)
  + In 1873 Spencer, Sawyer and Bird founded a new firm (Spencer, Sawyer, Bird & Co); in 1875 they merged with the Autotype Fine Art Company Limited to form the Autotype Company.
  + In the 1950s they abandonned carbon printing and focused on the business of providing material to others. Later became the Autotype International Limited
* MacDermid Today Announces the Acquisition of Autotype International Ltd. (<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/61138/000006113805000030/pressreleaseautotype0605.txt>)
  + In June 14, 2005, MacDermid announced that they squired Autotype International Ltd.
* <http://autotype.macdermid.com/>
  + It seems like they are create under MacDermid Autotype

Barnet Gaslight Paper

* <https://www.nationaltrustcollections.org.uk/object/102378>
  + Elliot and Sons Ltd., Barnet, England
* Barnet Gaslight Papers (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE%7CEPZMOW838764272&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
* Barnet “Oyster Shell” Gaslight Paper (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|JYLXDT197009917&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)

Bromostr. Papir zvetsovaci

* Information

Criterion

* Company website (<https://criterion-inc.com/industries-served/paper/>)
  + It seems like they are based out of Charlotte, North Carolina
  + The earliest paper mill in their territory was located in Orange County and built in 1777, does not seem like the company is actually that old
  + Paper seems to be one of the many industrial type products in their suite of products
  + They are a professional manufacturer’s representative agency
* From the north Carolina business search (<https://www.sosnc.gov/online_services/Search/Business_Registration_profile?Id=4984953>)
  + This seems like the correct company because they spell out Incorporated rather than Inc.
  + Formed in 1999 as BAESEL-PTS & ASSOCIATES, INC
  + In 2002 they changed their name to Criterion Industrial Solutions, Inc
  + In 2015 they changed their name to Criterion Incorporated
* The company above is most likely incorrect
* From the packages 🡪 seems like the company Criterion Plates, Papers, Films, Ltd. Based out of Stechford, Birmingham, England so I think that some of my research up there isn’t right

Crumière

* From the package 🡪 the company is from France, which is not surprising

Cyko

* Cyko Manual: Manual or ‘How to’ Guide (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/13479387?block=Books>)
  + It seems like it was developed by Ansco
* From a newspaper (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/555216453?accountid=15172&pq-origsite=summon&parentSessionId=tvz1%2BBumyiQd601BWi0NV2mah%2F%2BVV1hjLtjPoQMrtOc%3D>)
  + Just to date Cyko, this is from 1904
* Cyko (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|WRBEMK804622725&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
  + This is from 1917
* From looking at the different advertisements, the earliest part Cyko that I was from Jan 1, 1903 (<https://www.proquest.com/docview/128104958?pq-origsite=summon&accountid=15172>) , <https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|CXSXME281100671&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>
* Trying to figure out when they stopped producing Cyko
  + While looking through the advertisements
    - Cyko, the positive of photography (<https://search.library.yale.edu/catalog/16028104>) from 1918

D and P

* Information

Darko

* Information

Dassonville

* William Edward Dassonville (<https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/person/103KHT>)
  + He ran a commercial portrait studio in San Francisco
  + In the 1920s, Dassonville created a velvety surfaces photographic printing paper
  + He sold his studio in 1924 in order to manufacture the paper full time
* William Edward Dassonville (<https://www.icp.org/browse/archive/constituents/william-edward-dassonville?all/all/all/all/0>)
* <https://art.famsf.org/william-edward-dassonville>
  + His very popular paper was Charcoal Black Paper and was a commercial success
  + He sold his paper company in 1941, to Anken

Delaware Photographic Company

* From their package

FSC

* From their package 🡪
  + On the side there is something about AGFA enlarging

George Murphy Inc.

* Trade Catalogs from George Murphy, Inc. (<https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/SILNMAHTL_32733>)
  + Established in 1878 in New York City
  + They seem to be one of those Photographic department companies

Grant Photo Products, Inc.

* <https://www.kycompanydir.com/companies/grant-photo-products-incorporated/>
  + Seems like they’re Kentucky based, cross reference this information
* From the Kentucky state website (<https://web.sos.ky.gov/ftshow/(S(wbspccch5rzj5jlq0kqxdlsa))/default.aspx?path=ftsearch&id=0743557&ct=09&cs=99999&ce=occopfjFjFZTRrIPM%2fvVA0dH8B3YNCbFYozs48g3tg7TsBEwRb3jv9ijW11Kw3mL>)
  + File date 🡪 2009 (in the state of Kentucky)
  + It seems like originally it was called Grant Positive Corporation (<https://web.sos.ky.gov/ftshow/(S(joxgzj5xkmzwsfr30is5on3r))/default.aspx?id=0971216&ct=09&cs=99999&ce=D%2fTVwlwnppKTfIz6lK7goBg9rIFFJo3VGX1SUh%2bqCV1itxl%2fDmss3KjuCcR5Z7XS>)
    - From the 47 page document 🡪 it seems like in 1942 there was a “certificate of agreement of merger between “The Positype Corporation of America” (Delaware Corporation) and “Grant Photo Corporation” (New York Corporation) under the name of Grant Positype Corporation” a corporation of the State of Delaware, with home office at Wilmington Delaware
  + The it seems like in 1944, they changed to Grant Photo Products, Incorporated
  + Historic document 9/17/2009 🡪 it was incorporated in Wilmington, Delaware in 1942 and then was expired-dissolved/withdrawn in 1959
  + From looking at documents from 1959, they seem like they withdrew from the state of Kentucky
    - “Grant Photo Products, Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio, a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware has resolved to withdraw any and all of its business from the state of Kentucky”
* Could not find anything under Delaware business search
* Could not find anything under Ohio business search

Granville

* Information

Griffin’s

* From the package 🡪 has the packaging from the early 1900s/late 1800s, similar to Darko and the smaller Kodak ones
  + John J. Griffin & Sons, Ltd, Kingsway London
* <https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp17009/j-j-griffin-and-sons-limited>
  + Traded at 1862-1893
  + It was then succeeded by Griffin & Tatlock Ltd. By a merger with Baird & Tatlock Ltd.
  + Look into John Griffin
* <https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp887/griffin-and-tatlock-limited>
  + 1889-1999
* <http://waywiser.fas.harvard.edu/people/2675/griffin--tatlock-ltd>
  + Started trading under the name Griffin & Tatlock Ltd in 1929
  + It seems like in 1954, Griffin & Tatlock merged with W. & J. Geroge & Becker Ltd and Standley Belcher & Mason Ltd. To form Griffin & Geroge Ltd.
* <https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/people/cp3539/griffin-george-limited>
  + Seems like they closed in 1973

Howe & Hall

* From the package 🡪 another smaller package, it seems like they’re based out of Chicago

Illingworth's

* Illingworth’s Photo Papers (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|AZCWAM510250780&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
  + This was published in 1914, and this states that “it is now nearly 20 years since Thomas Illingworth laid the foundation…” so the company was found around 1894
* Illingworth’s Bromide Paper (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|KMJCBJ120302648&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
* Illingworth’s Bromide Paper (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|UNXXWR000012801&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
* Illingworth’s Gaslight Paper Slogas (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|DYJHZZ831030678&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
  + This is from 1916
  + Thomas Illingworth & Co. Ltd, from Willesden Junction London N.W.
* From the Ilford Book
  + In 1923, there seemed to be a merge with Ilford, they produced plates for them, and formed Selo Ltd
    - Ilford, Imperial, Gem, and Amalgamated Photographic Manufacturers came together to create Selo Limited
  + In 1919 there was amalgamation with Illingsworth and Austin Edwards, and it seems like Ilford bought Illingsworth shares and Developers Limited was formed

Kosmos Gaslight Paper

* Kosmos Bromide Paper and Card (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE%7CPMTHTX789765157&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
  + Kosmos Photographics, Ltd. Manufacturers of Vitegas, Bromide and Gaslight, and P.O.P. papers
* Kosmos Photogrpahics Ltd. (<https://go.gale.com/ps/i.do?p=NCCO&u=29002&id=GALE|ZARIFP456669377&v=2.1&it=r&sid=summon>)
  + They seem to be based out of Letchworth, England

Labaphot

* <https://www.lomography.com/magazine/245738-labaphot-100-ancient-black-pearl>
  + This was an interesting article, it seems like this company was from West Germany and founded in 1949, trying to find ways to cross reference this information
* Looking at German branding database, the only place where there has been a hit on this company (<https://register.dpma.de/DPMAregister/marke/trefferliste>)
  + <https://register.dpma.de/DPMAregister/marke/registerIR?AKZ=157795&CURSOR=0>
    - This was a photographic paper company 🡪 on the right path
    - Under the information from the DPMA on the german property right portion of the IR trademark
      * Trademarked/date of entry in the international register was in 1951
      * Full name? Labaphot Vertriebs-GMBG for Audiovisual Media Technology

Marvel Universal Paper

* From one of the packages it seems like it was sold in the united states by Sears

McGraw

* <https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/SILNMAHTL_30409>
  + McGraw Colorgraph Co. based out of Burbank, California, United States
  + This is seconded by the packages

Opta

* <https://www.etsy.com/listing/930295166/opta-omega-fine-grained-orthochromatic>
  + OPTA Fabrik Fotochemischer Erzeugnisse, Bromberg
    - This is German, OPTA Facotry of Photochemical Products, Bydgoszcz
* Bydgoszcz is currently in Poland but it seems like it switched hands between Prussia and Germany for a bit

Paget

* <https://www.mediastorehouse.com/mary-evans-prints-online/envelope-paget-photographic-paper-14226864.html?v=new>
  + Watford, England
* From silver by the ton (<https://www.photomemorabilia.co.uk/Ilford/Chronology/Paget_Prize_Plate_CoLtd.pdf>)
  + It’s premises were used for miscellaneous manufacturing processes until 1961
  + The start of Paget Prize Plate started in 1879 after WJ Wilson of Hammersmith won a competition named after Captain (later sir) Paget, from 1882 onwards Paget Prize Plates were listed in the Catalogs
  + Castle Bar, Ealing, West London and then after a fire in 1889, St Albans Road, Watford on the Callowland Estate close to the London North West railway
  + While at first they were mostly making dry plate, around 1894 they started making paper
  + They again had another fire in 1902
  + In 1921, there was the formation of APM Ltd ffollowed by Apen Ltd in 1928 when Paget works at Watford became the headquarters of the new company.
  + Finally the dull merger of Apen with Ilford took place.
  + Paget products continued to appear under their old names until rationalization of

Pal Paper

* Package 🡪 the second language seems to be in German

Pala Photowork

* Package 🡪 the second language seems to be in German

Pereslavsky Chemical Factory

* Package 🡪 is in Russian and there is a CCCP seal, possibly owned the government

Photo Grieshaber

Photo Paper Factory 4

* Don’t know exactly where I saw this, but I think this was one of the photo paper companies that was created by the CCCP but I’m really not sure

Photographic Specialties

* 
* A picture containing text, orange, yellow, bright

  Description automatically generated
* From the package it seems like they are based out of Farmington Hills, Michigan
* <https://cofs.lara.state.mi.us/CorpWeb/CorpSearch/CorpSummary.aspx?token=nBxILn58HwVtv4JMRDwTm1cWblopjmzIgq3FCQzRMH7Z0mRAdeXC1PiBWoyIgLRfB0lyBkJJY0IAJdZKIsv4nNqBhcGsTcxfeygKOvlaEixVM1kBUd4WyHxjjDdO0xfRtp0sXZ/n7fHPhejDjXIeliHEUYc08uE0k/JN7XGGc7X3+bM2p6xJarMQg+SOxPiqI9g36XikC9sEX5OVcapNeTvuQwdX/8mESVeMpiUM9gnxlzllWlRXdWaTaZVw/ayQ74SC/8ds9Vq8V8XWcSV0BBXpHJAVBtMs5YLHtn2SQIoGImSym9oCL/OtEP27JDwOAmUecf6cohfWdqYgtZvli6S7voKpSLqQ>
  + Incorporated in Michigan in 1982 and then dissolved in 1988

Powers

* From the package image 🡪
  + The proper company name is Powers X-Ray Products, Inc. based out of Glen Cove, Inc.
* From the new York company search <https://apps.dos.ny.gov/publicInquiry/EntityDisplay>
  + Date of initial DOS filing, 1933 and then dissolved in 1993
  + No merger history
  + No assumed name history

Prinz

* From the package 🡪 made in holland, and expires in 1972
* <https://e-justice.europa.eu/brisCompanyDetails.do?correlationId=5f9f19d2-95de-47fc-a88d-e6c0d001fc29>
  + Unsure if this is the right company

Rolla

* From the package 🡪 there’s a sticker for Mason’s Buffalo Photo Material Co., which is most likely a reseller for this company
  + French company
  + Ets Bauchet & Cie Rueil-Malmaison (S. &. O.)
* Search in the EU business search and there was no hit

Rusi

Schutz-marke

Seal

* From package images🡪
  + Seal Incorporated from Naugatuck, Connecticut
  + From another one, there is something about Hunt Corporation based out of Statesville, NC (possible distributor?)
* <https://service.ct.gov/business/s/onlinebusinesssearch?businessNameEn=UGls%2F4nBT3db50ByBQm3mYHJi2cIgnDVyJhfUcSsuik%3D>
  + Page 2 last entry
  + Formed in 1981, and its business status is revoked
  + From Delaware
  + Under name history it seems like it was also filed as NAC incorporated in 1982
  + Latest date was 2017

Spiratone

* Fred Spira, 83, Who Made Photo Gadgets Accessible, Dies (<https://www.nytimes.com/2007/09/14/arts/14spira.html?_r=3&ref=obituaries&oref=slogin&oref=slogin&oref=slogin>)
  + Fred Spira started Spiratone in 1941 as a film development lab in the bathroom of his parents apartment in Manhatten, by the late 1950s the company had grown into a multimillion dollar business
* From the nyc entity search (<https://apps.dos.ny.gov/publicInquiry/EntityDisplay>)
  + Initially filed in 1965
  + Became inactive in 1993
  + Based out of new York city

Sterling

* From a photographic blog, and they brought up sterling photo paper and their address

(<https://www.iconpublications.com/photon/july95/sterling.html>)

* + Sterling Imaging Ltd.

Fiveways House

Westwells Road

Rudloe, Corsham

Wiltshite SN12 9RG

UK

* From UK government business search (<https://find-and-update.company-information.service.gov.uk/company/02895770>)
  + It seems like it was Sterling Imaging Ltd. From Feb 1994 to March 1999
  + Incorporated on Feb 1994
  + Dissolved in 2019
  + Based out of wiltshire, England

Supreme Photo Products

* Package image 🡪 made in West Germany

Supre-Print

* Package image 🡪 made in France

Talbot

* From the package 🡪 written in Spanish, made in Uruguay

Voigtlander

* <https://www.voigtlaender.de/history/?lang=en>
  + 1756 🡪 company founded by Johann Cristoph Voightlander in Vienna
  + It seems like throughout the early 1800s they made lens and different things of optical production
  + In 1862 🡪 foundation of the branch office in Braunschweig
  + 1929 🡪 the Schering AG, chemical factory and producer of photographic processing material (films) acquired the majority of shares. The photochemical products of Schering AG are now being sold with the Voigtlander brand
  + 1925 🡪 transformation of the family business into a stock corporation
  + 1958 🡪 200th company anniversary, Schering AG sells its shares in Voigtlander AG to the Carl Zeiss Foundation
  + 1972 🡪 founding of the Zeiss-Ikon/Voigtlander- distribution company
  + 1973 🡪 for economic reasons, the Carl Zeiss Group ceases to manufacture the cameras in the consumer price terms due to Japanese competition
  + 1982 🡪 Rollei takes over the company, and with its own sales organization a complete range of photo rquipment is sold the Voightlander GmbH
  + 1997 🡪 bought by Plusfoto GmbH & Co.
  + It seems like now they are headqurtered in Braunschweig, Germany

Haloid

* From the online archive of California (<https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8wm1f4b/>)
  + There seems to be a collection from the 1920s, and the Haloid Company, Rochester, New York, was founded in 1906 to manufacture and sell photographic paper and in 1958 the name of the company was changed from the Haloid Company to Haloid Xerox Inc.
* <https://www.xerox.com/en-us/about/history-timeline>
  + The M.H. Kuhn Company, founded in 1903, becomes the Haloid Company on April 19, 1906 in Rochester, New York, to pursue the business of manufacturing and selling photographic paper
  + 1935 🡪 Haloid acquired the Rectigraph Company, a photocopying machine manufacturer that uses Haloid Paper
  + 1956 🡪 the Haloid Company and the Rank Organisation plc (UK) from Rank Xerox as a joint venture to manufacture and market Haloid (later) xerox equipment initially in Europe and eventually in Africa and Asia

Haloid Xerox

* From the online archive of California (<https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8wm1f4b/>)
  + in 1958 the name of the company was changed from the Haloid Company to Haloid Xerox Inc., and then in 1961 it became xerox

Zone VI

* <https://www.alternativephotography.com/zone-vi-studios-inc-%E2%80%A8/>
  + Based out of Newfane, VT 🡪 cross reference
  + This might not be true
* It seems like their camera’s were produces around the late 80s
* Delaware business search (<https://icis.corp.delaware.gov/ecorp/entitysearch/NameSearch.aspx>)
  + Incorporation date 1990
  + Wilmington, Delaware
  + Zone VI Studios, Inc.
* <https://bizfilings.vermont.gov/online/BusinessInquire/BusinessInformation?businessID=61510>
  + From Vermont search
  + It is foreign profit corporation, principal office business was based out of Bensenville, IL but the citizenship/domestic jurisdiction was in Delaware
  + Inactive as of 1999 and the date of incorporation/registration date: 1990