

# Peep Show PHANTOSCOPE

Ca 1904-1909

Made by

C, Francis Jenkins

In the collection of Soterios Gardiakos

November 24, 2008, May 5, 2010, June 6, 2010, July 1, 2010 On November 22, 2010



Aurora - Kalamata 2008

**Copyright 2008  
Soterios Gardiakos**

<http://www.bioscope.biz/>

<http://gardiakos.com/>

UNIGRAPHICS INC

Aurora, Illinois. U.S.A.

**Kalamata, Messinias, Greece**

# PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

Phantoscope made by C. Francis Jenkins of Washington DC

This is one of two Jenkins peep show Phantoscope known to me.

## New forward June 12, 2008

As I have often said that when one owns a “thing” it is so difficult to be objective when all the facts surrounding it are not there. We think it is more important, older and rarer than it may actually be. And what seems apparent is not necessarily so, the “continuous strip of paper folded” as stated in my June 10, 2008 forward, is not so. Jenkins “pasted” the scenes to be shown perpendicular to a strip of paper with a space between each sheet to accomplish his illusion of motion.

I went back through my archives and there it was a simple paragraph written by C, Francis Jenkins himself in the October 1920 in the Transactions of the SMPE journal:

**“My own contribution to this line was a Phantoscope toy (U.S. Patent No. 779,364, 1905) in which a flexible band was employed, the card being attached thereto by their lower ends and having a spaced relation of about five thousandths inch. This close spacing of the cards assured a firm adhesion to the band and to each other.”**

There, we now have a date of 1904 for the patent application and a date of 1905 for the granting of the patent. Mystery solved. A Lippincott’s magazine ad of 1909 lists the additional patent number 765,580 filed May 7, 1904 and issued July 19, 1904.

## Forward of June 10, 2008

Jenkins Phantoscope apparently used a continuous strip of paper folded, and as the crank was turned it acted as flip cards as in a Mutoscope. Any one having more information and literature such as advertisements or better photos of this Phantoscope please write the author. I believe this Phantoscope to have been made in the mid 1890’s.

There are only two references, known to me, on this peep show viewer.

- 1) The Ray Bryan Files, Astoria NY
- 2) Jack E. Geick article in the International Projectionist, January 1955 (left in as a point of reference only, it is obviously incorrect in view of the new findings).

There are two other sources referring to a Phantoscope peep show but I cannot tell what specific apparatus they are referring to, possibly to patent number 536,569, issued on March 26, 1895,

- 3) Internet site <http://www.earlycinema.com/atoz/index.html>
- 4) Charles Musser *The emergence Cinema-the American screen to 1907*, page 100



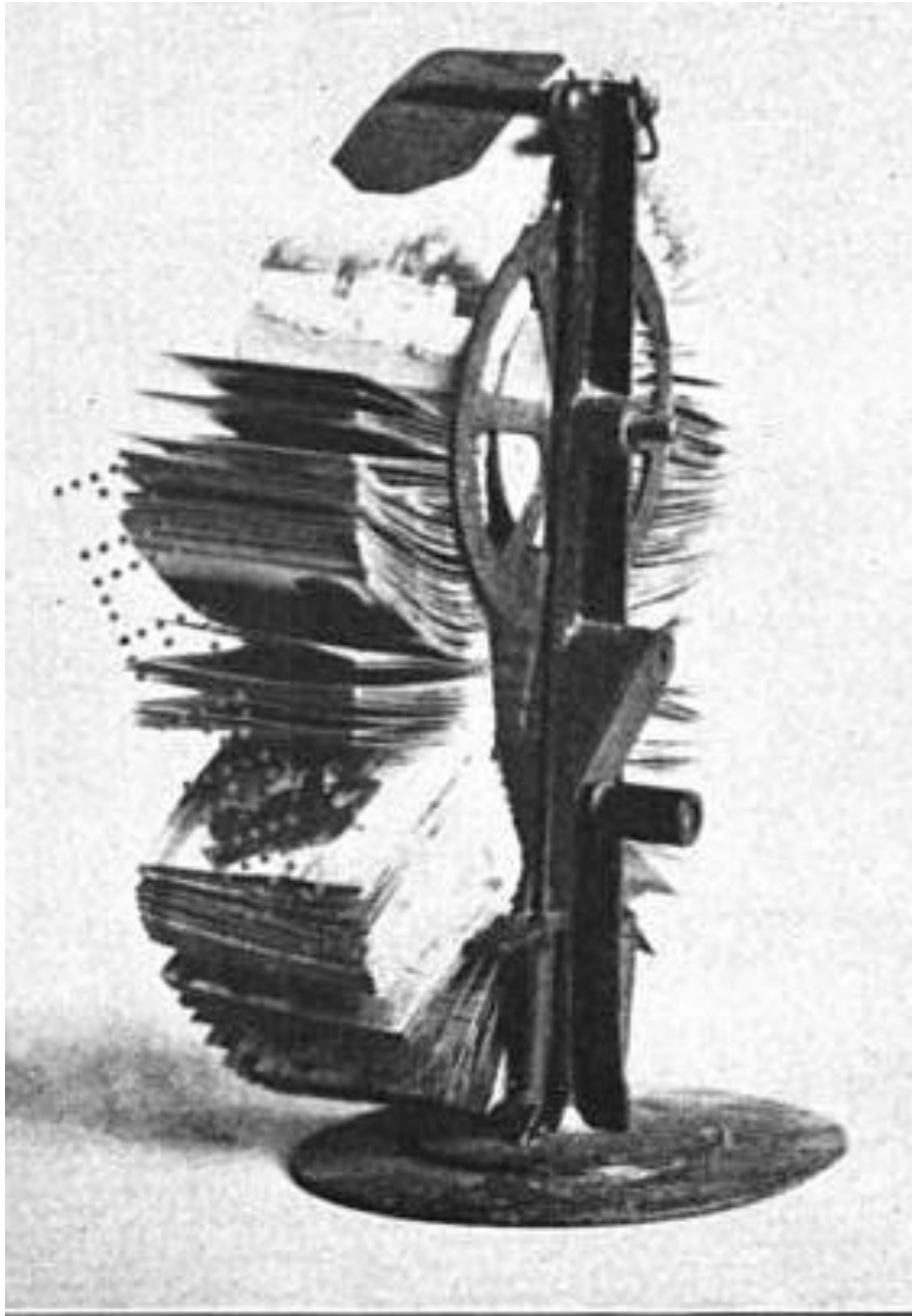
JENKINS  
TABLE-TOP  
PHANTOSCOPE

## PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



**women control** more than 51% of the personal **wealth** in the United States,  
October, 1920, Transactions of the SMPE journal

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



PHANTOSCOPE MOVING PICTURE MACHINE (JENKINS).

Mina Fisher Hammer, *History of Kodak and its continuation*, New York 1940

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

SYSTEM for DECEMBER—ADVERTISING SECTION

“WORTH  
LOOKING  
INTO”

the best\_\_\_\_\_



“YOUNG  
FOLKS”  
X'MAS  
GIFT

To DISCRIMINATING GIFT GIVERS we offer

**The Phantoscope**

an animated picture machine, new and absolutely different from anything heretofore known. By motion pictures vivid as in real life, it portrays great events, moving trains and automobiles, races, animals, fire engines and hundreds of other “action scenes” from all corners of our globe. In a cavalry scene the troop is actually marching, the horses are tossing their heads, friends are waving handkerchiefs—the thing is actually happening before one’s eyes. “Young folks” are amazed and delighted with the Phantoscope exhibitions and they are entertaining to adults as well.

For the first time, the Phantoscope brings life motion pictures into the home. Two United States Patents, granted, unquestionably attest the mechanical perfection and novelty of The Phantoscope.

**NOW NOTE THIS**—The Phantoscope does not need the constant attention of an adult. It can be operated by any two year old child alone and unassisted. In this it is radically different from most mechanical toys.

The Phantoscope is carefully constructed, standing about 14 inches high, and the metallic enclosing case is finely finished in black enamel, gold striped.

The picture records are practically indestructible and additional ones may be had for fifty cents per pair. In similar manner to phonograph records they are instantly interchangeable on the Phantoscope. Each picture record comprises about four hundred separate views.

If you are making a present to any boy or girl between the ages of two and sixteen, let it be “the one best gift, The Phantoscope.”

U. S. Patents—765,580  
779,364



**PHANTOSCOPE**  
and  
**TWO RECORDS** **\$3.50**

*“The One Best Christmas Gift”*

Remit in most convenient form, U. S. or Express Money Order, Bank Draft or **Your Personal Check**.—Better order now.

**Hawke Manufacturing Co.**

823 9th Street, Washington, D. C.

Ship at once, Phantoscope and Records as per ad.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_



## PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

**"Moving Pictures  
at  
Home"**



**BEST  
"YOUNG  
FOLKS"  
XMAS  
GIFT**

U. S. Patents 765580  
779364

**The  
PHANTOSCOPE**

Now, FOR THE FIRST TIME, The Phantoscope brings life motion pictures INTO THE HOME. This animated picture machine is NEW and ABSOLUTELY DIFFERENT from anything heretofore known. By MOTION pictures, vivid as in real life, it both entertains and instructs. Great events, moving trains and automobiles, races, animals, fire-engines, and hundreds of other "action scenes" are accurately portrayed to the amazement and delight of the "young folks."

In a cavalry scene the troop is actually marching, the horses are tossing their heads, friends of the soldier boys are waving flags and handkerchiefs—the thing is actually happening before one's eyes. In like manner each picture record fascinatingly shows an actual "life scene."

TWO UNITED STATES PATENTS, granted, unquestionably attest the mechanical perfection and novelty of the Phantoscope. This machine stands about fourteen inches high, and is most substantially built with the metallic enclosing case finely finished in brilliant enamel, gold striped.

**NOTE THIS ALSO**—The Phantoscope does NOT need the constant attention of an adult. A few moments' instruction and any three-year-old child can operate it ALONE and UNASSISTED.

The Picture Records are practically indestructible, and additional ones may be had at fifty cents per pair. In manner similar to phonograph records, they are instantly interchangeable on the Phantoscope. Each Picture Record contains about four hundred separate pictures.

Whether for girl or boy between the ages of three and sixteen let yours be

**"The One Best Gift, The PHANTOSCOPE"**

Remit in most Convenient Form—your personal check, bank draft, U. S. or Express Money Order.  
SHIPPING WEIGHT 7 lbs.

**Phantoscope \$3<sup>50</sup>  
and  
Two Records**

**Hawke Mfg. Co., Washington, D. C.  
537 Ninth Street, N. W.**

If you "want to know more about it," send postal for booklet.

Lippincott's Monthly magazine, Philadelphia, Vol. 84, 1909, p. v

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

**New X-mas Present**  
== THE PHANTOSCOPE ==  
**LIFE MOTION PICTURES**



Brings to your fireside scenes from all over the world with the vividness of actual life. Notable happenings, swift trains, fire engines, elephants, camels, soldiers, sailors, Japanese Geisha girls, etc., etc. :: :: ::

The Phantoscope is simple and strong. A child can operate it. More than a toy—it's a real entertainer. Grown-ups enjoy it as well as children. :: :: :: :: ::

*Send Money Order for one Today*

**The JENKINS PHANTOSCOPE CO.**

Washington, D. C., U.S. A.

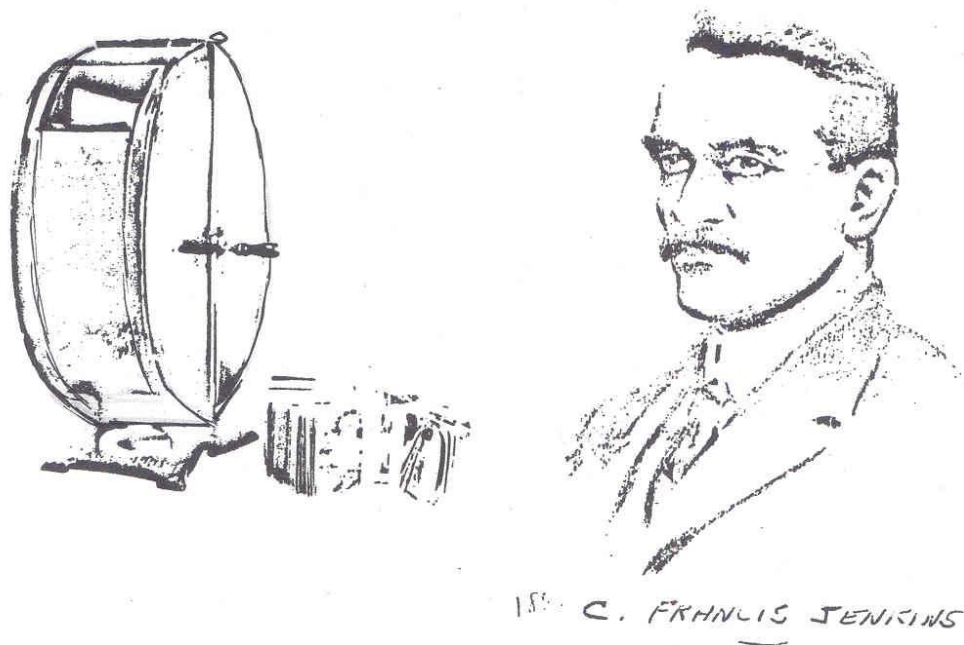
**\$3.50**

With Two Picture Records.

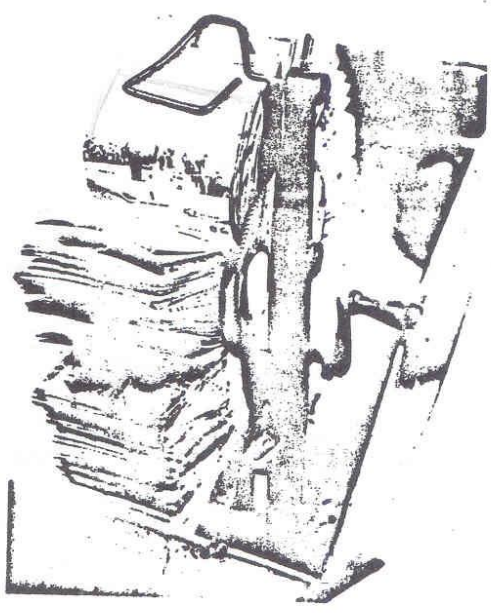
Extra Picture Records  
50 Cts. per Pair.  
About 40 Separate Pictures in Each Picture Record.

McLures Magazine, 1905

# PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



1906  
"PHANTOSCOPE"  
FOR  
HOME ENTERTAINMENT



307

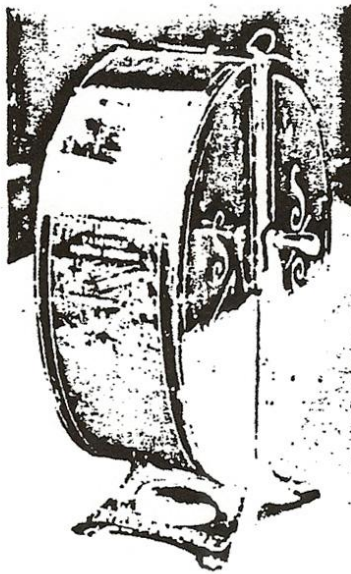
Phantoscope sheet in the Ray Bryan Files, Astoria NY  
(Left in as a point of reference only, it's dating is obviously incorrect in view of the new findings)

## PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

# From Toy to a Great Industry

**III. THE LIVING PICTURE.** The concluding article of three in which are detailed the development of the motion picture from its Inception down to the present. Originally appearing in "Movie Makers" Magazine, these articles attracted widespread industry interest and acclaim as a vital contribution to the literature.

**By Jack E. Geick**



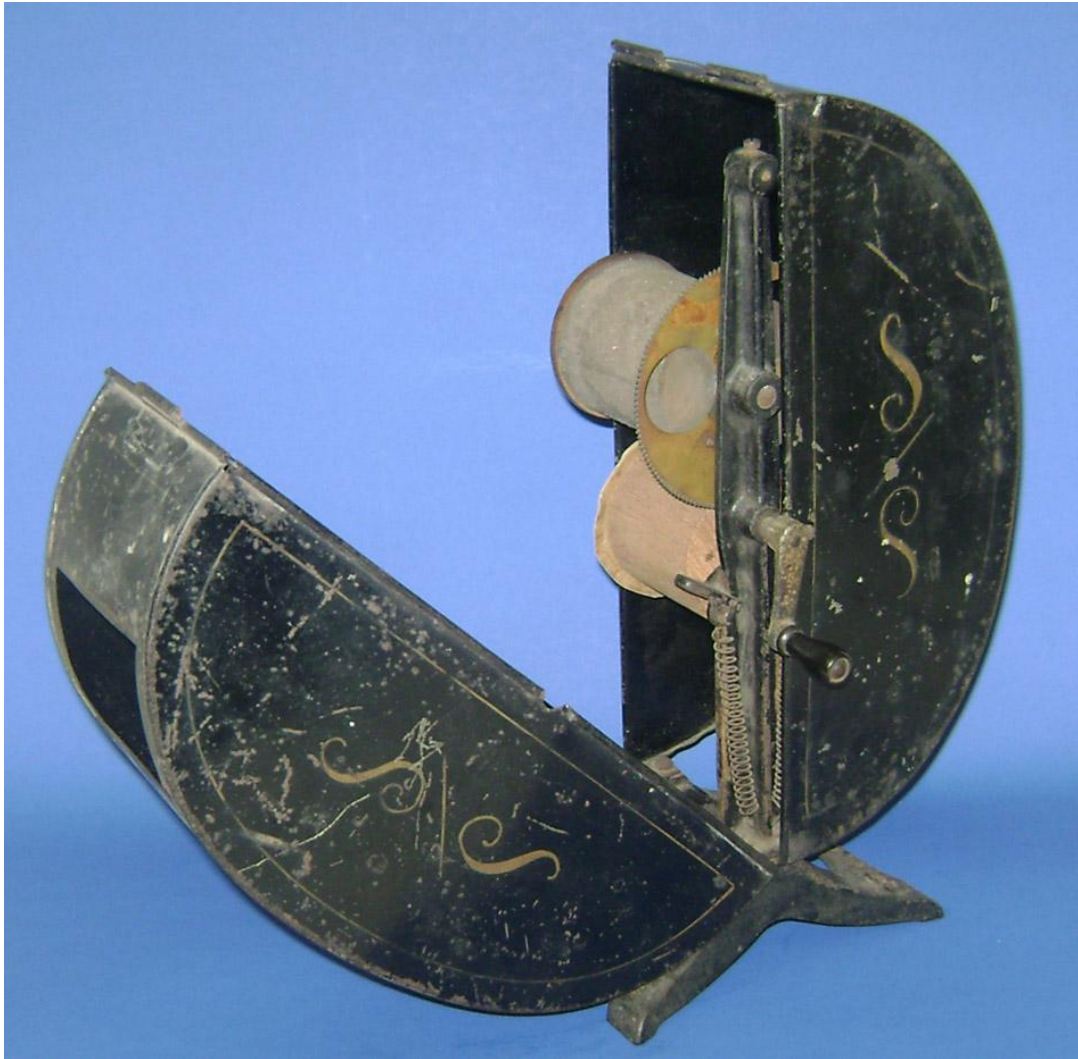
**FIG. 12.** Jenkins's Phantoscope viewer moved hundreds of small cards as in a flip-book.

**Fig. 12 Jenkins's Phantoscope viewer moved  
Hundreds of small cards as in a flip-book**

“A Home viewer marketed by Jenkins between 1894 and 1896 is shown in Fig 12. Also called a Phantoscope, this viewer contained several hundred individual frames printed on small card, which were mechanically flipped when the crank was turned. The sequence in this machine includes a performance by a troupe of circus elephants.”

*International Projectionist*, January 1955.

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



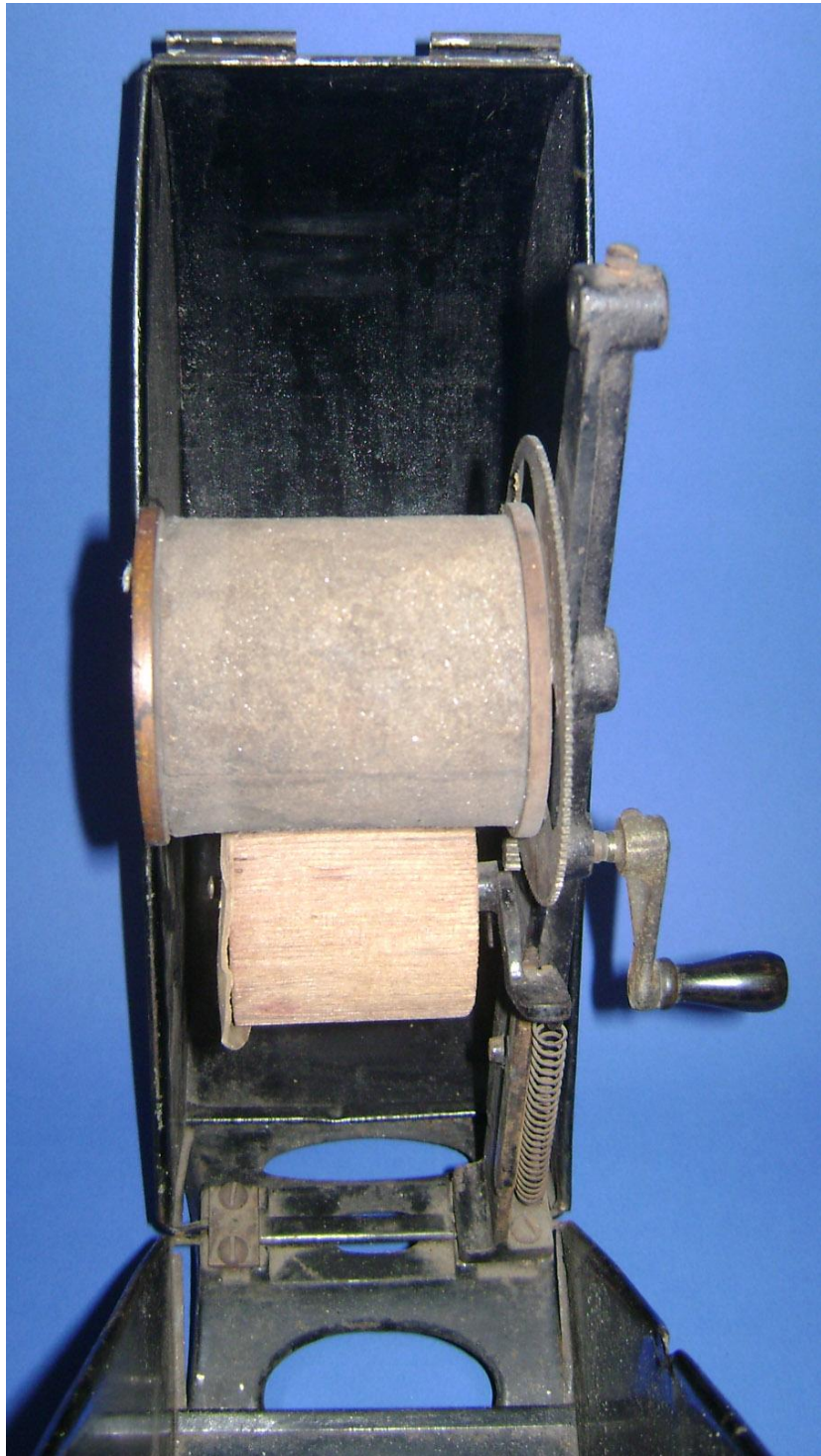
Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

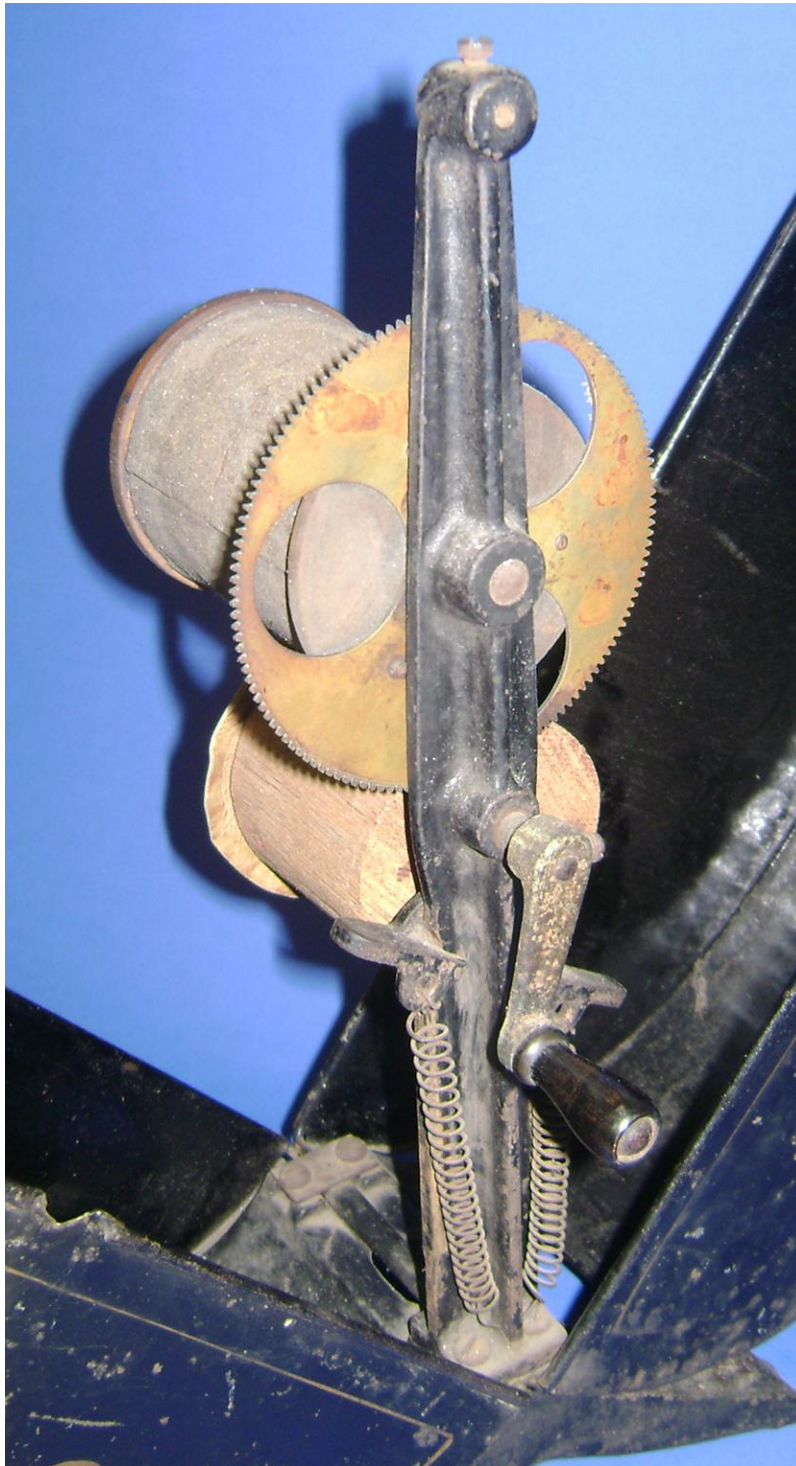
PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

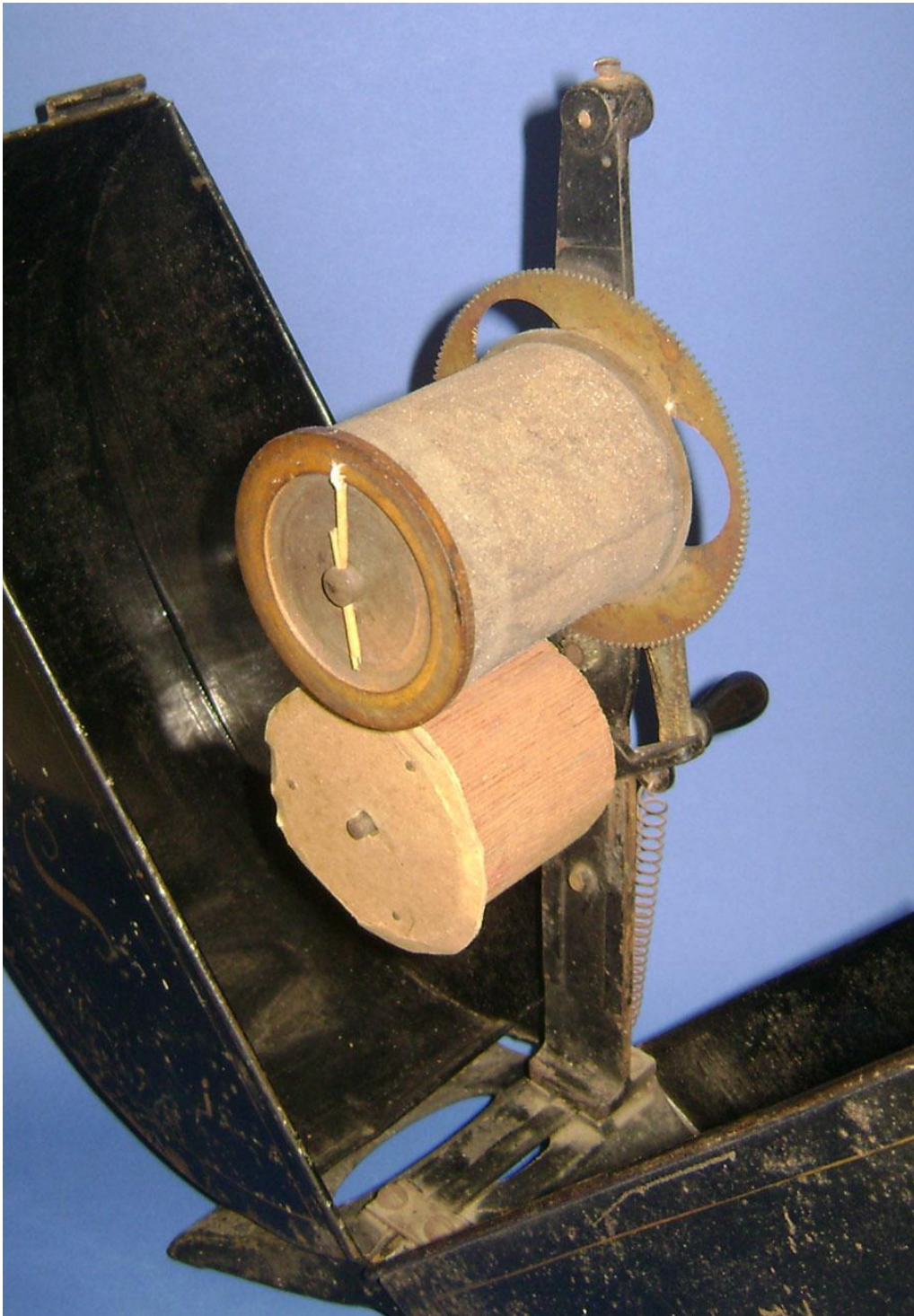


## PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope  
Collection Soterios Gardiakos

## PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



Illustrating the how the strip of photos was set up to give the illusion of motion.

S. F. Spira and Eaton S. Lothrop, Jr., *THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY AS SEEN THROUGH THE SPIRA COLLECTION*, no place or date, page 186. I want to thank Professor Erkki Huhtamo for bringing this to my attention.

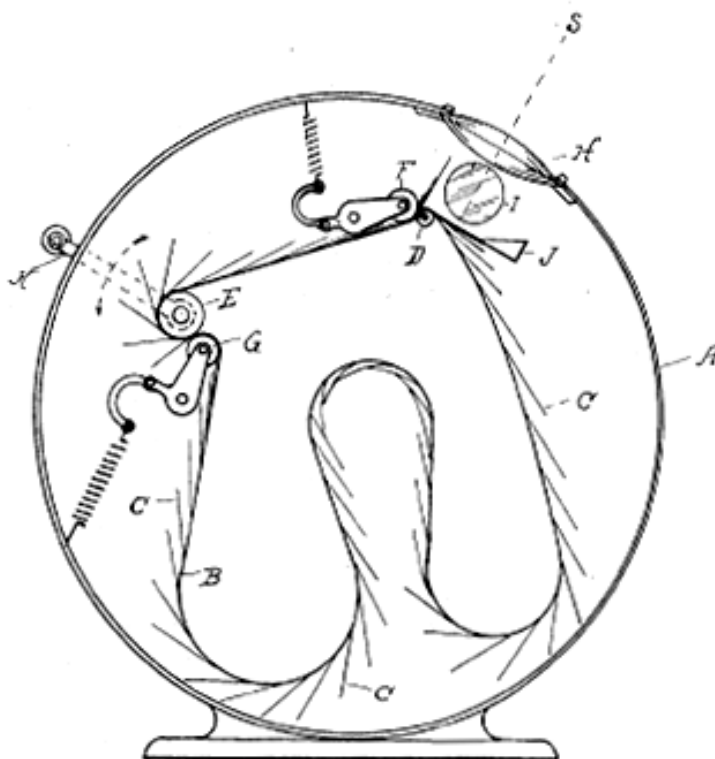
# PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

No. 765,580.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1904.

G. L. JENKINS.  
MOVING PICTURE APPARATUS.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 7, 1904.

NO MODEL.



*Grace L. Jenkins*

INVENTOR

WITNESSES:

*Herbert S. Emery*  
*C. J. Jenkins*

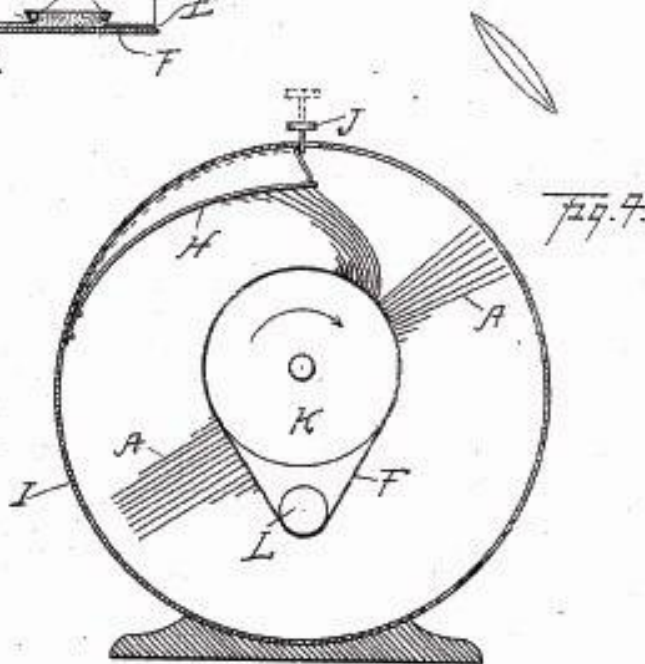
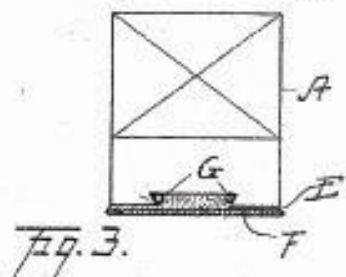
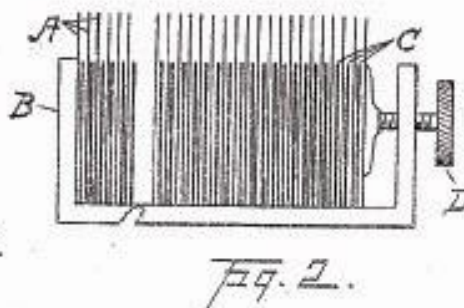
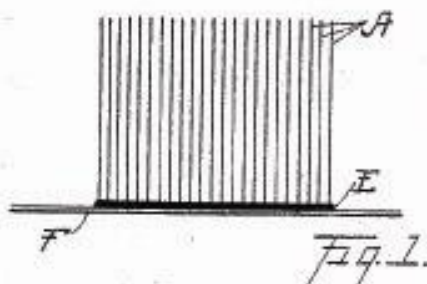
Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope patent 765,580

# PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

No. 779,364.

PATENTED JAN. 3, 1905.

C. F. JENKINS.  
MOVING PICTURE APPARATUS.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 30, 1904.



WITNESSES:  
A. B. Drew  
Hallacil Kane,

INVENTOR  
C. Francis Jenkins

Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope patent 779,364

# PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

No. 779,364.

Patented January 3, 1905.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,  
ASSIGNOR TO JENKINS PHANTOSCOPE COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

### MOVING-PICTURE APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,364, dated January 3, 1905.

Application filed June 30, 1904. Serial No. 214,704.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, of Washington, District of Columbia, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Moving-Picture Apparatus, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that general class of apparatus known as "moving-picture" machines and the special class in which the several pictures of the series are printed on cards attached at one end to a belt or other common carrier.

The principal object of the invention is to provide means whereby the picture-cards may be closely grouped on bands which are readily interchangeable in the exhibiting-machine. These features are secured in the manner disclosed in the following specification, and accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the picture-cards mounted on the band or carrier; Fig. 2, the method of grouping the pictures before attaching them to the picture-band; Fig. 3, the picture-cards notched at the bottom, and Fig. 4 the machine in which the pictures are exhibited.

In all the views the same letters refer to corresponding parts.

To be so satisfactory as to come into general use, moving-picture apparatus must be compact and inexpensive, the picture series must be readily interchangeable, and the pictures must be clear, well illuminated, and steady. These desirable features are secured in the apparatus which forms the subject of this application. Thus by grouping the picture-cards closely many pictures may be arranged in small compass and by attaching them at right angles to the carrier pictures may be printed on both sides of the cards, doubling the number without increasing the space occupied; also, with pictures at right angles to the carrier the pictures slip from under the detent in the exhibiting-machine with the least possible vertical movement, all three extremely desirable ends.

The picture-cards A are arranged in an assembling form B, with the narrower separators C between adjacent cards, the separa-

tors in most cases being little, if any, thicker than the picture-cards. When the full complement is thus arranged, the screw D is turned up, clamping the whole firmly. The pack is now inverted, and the free margins of the cards, which project beyond the separators, are dipped into a shallow pan containing elastic glue or other elastic compound rendered liquid by heat or otherwise. When the glue has risen to a proper height on the picture-cards, as shown by the black line E, Fig. 1, by reason of the capillary spaces between the cards, the pack is lifted out and put down on the belt F, of canvas, leather, or other suitable material, and allowed to set, after which the form B and the separators C are removed.

It has been found advantageous to have the cards notched or perforated, as shown in Fig. 3. This gives a larger body of elastic material between the cards and the band. It has also been found that with the proper composition of this binding material no band is required. Especially is this the case when reinforced by the cords G, inserted in the notches, although a belt may be used therewith where desirable. The cords are also found useful in drawing the ends of the picture-band together to make a continuous belt of it, the shape in which it is used in the exhibiting-machine shown in Fig. 4.

The operation of the machine itself is so obvious, it is believed, in view of the present state of the art as to need no extended explanation, except possibly the new detent H. This detent of spring-brass, for example, is attached to the case I and held down by the right-angle bend in the stem of the finger-piece J. This position gives the picture-cards the proper bend to display them as they slip from under the detent. Now when a new set of pictures are to be put in the finger-button is pulled forward, releasing the detent, which springs into the position shown by the dotted lines. This allows the picture-band to readily be slipped off and just as readily allows another to be slipped on the drum K, after which the detent is again depressed until it catches. To get the picture-band on with the detent

Jenkins table top peepshow Phantoscope patent 779,364

# PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE

2

779,364

down requires that a number of the picture-cards shall be bent down to go under the detent, and this is very difficult. Another advantage in the movable detent is that with the detent up it allows the cards to remain standing, so that they do not acquire a "set," losing some of their springiness between exhibitions.

The drum L is simply a rolling weight hung in the loop of the picture-band to aid in holding the band in tractional contact with the drum K.

It should be noted that very great advantage accrues from the use of an elastic medium for holding the cards together, not the least of which is the possibility of using stiff cards or glass or metal should occasion require, the required elasticity being stored in the material attaching the picture to the belt.

I claim—

1. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a set of series picture-cards normally parallel and in registry, of elastic material connecting the marginal portion of one lateral face of each card to the corresponding portion of the next card and holding all the cards out of contact with each other.

2. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a set of normally parallel, slightly-separated series picture-cards bearing registering series pictures, of elastic material interposed between the successive cards along one side of the same and holding them out of contact with each other while uniting them, by adhesion to each.

3. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a set of normally parallel, slightly-separated series picture-cards, of a suitable carrier, elastic material covering one face of the carrier and engaging one edge face

of each card of the set and also extending to a material distance from the carrier, between the cards, and by adhesion connecting the lateral faces of the adjacent cards.

4. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a flexible band or carrier, of elastic material borne by one face of the band, and a set of series picture-cards having corresponding margins embedded in said material at some distance from each other, whereby the material between the cards keeps them out of contact while uniting their opposing faces along the embedded margins.

5. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a set of series picture-cards each having one margin notched, of elastic material covering the notched margins and by adhesion uniting adjacent lateral faces while holding the successive cards out of contact with each other.

6. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a set of cards bearing registering series pictures, of cords extending along the whole set near one side of the cards, and elastic material between all adjacent cards at said side and by adhesion uniting the lateral faces of the cards and holding the cords in position.

7. In moving-picture apparatus, the combination with a flexible band, of elastic material adherent to one face of said band, and a set of series picture-cards approximately perpendicular to the band and all having their corresponding margins embedded in said material at some distance from each other.

C. FRANCIS JENKINS.

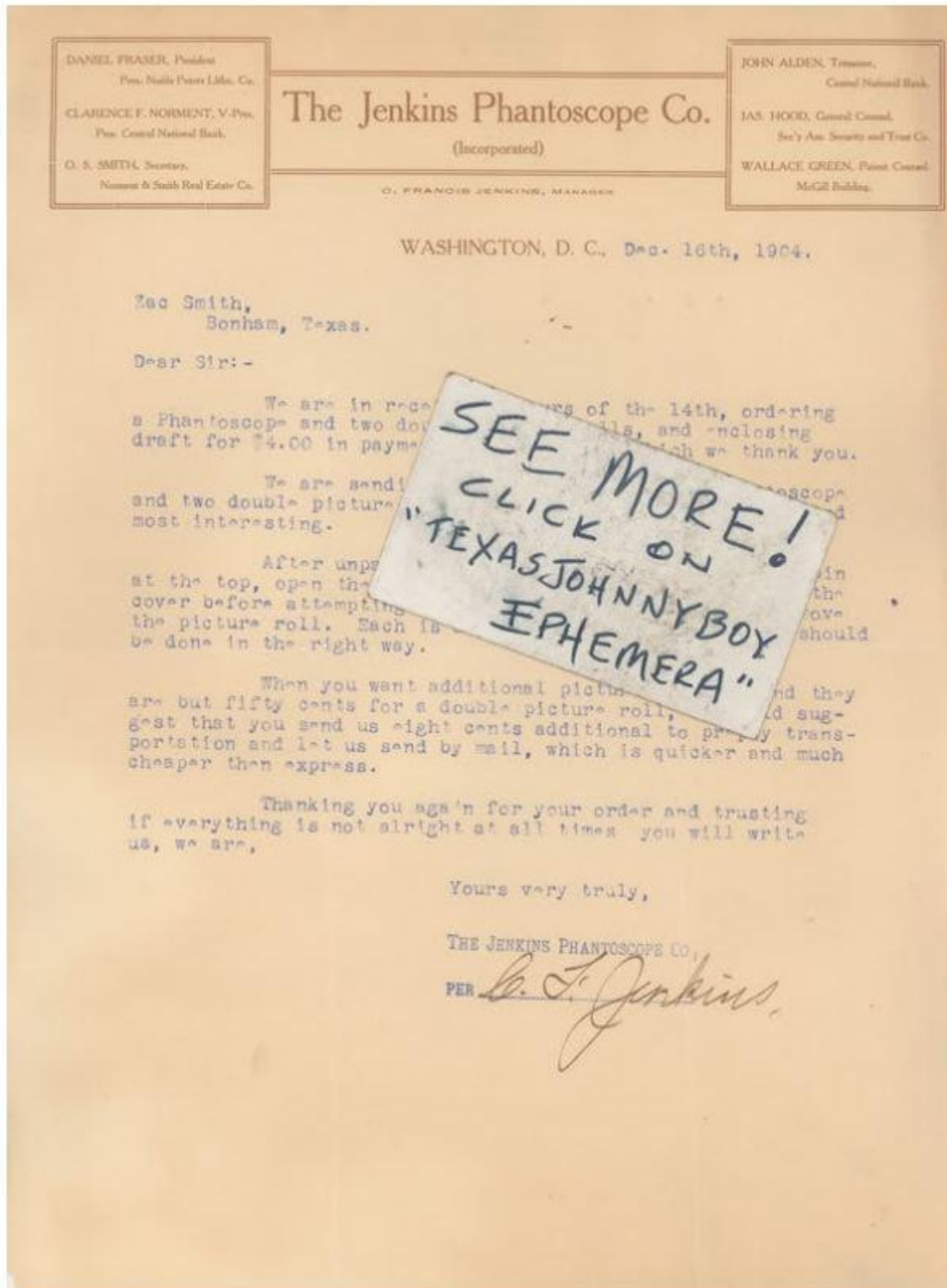
Witnesses:

A. B. DREW,

W. CLARENCE DUYALL.



PEEP SHOW PHANTOSCOPE



An order for a Phantoscope with a \$4.00 draft dated Dec. 16, 1904  
Source: ebay item 360277571830 July 1, 2010

# OTHER MACHINES

## LUBIN'S HOME CINEOGRAPH



Lubin's Home Cineograph

Note the similarity between Lubin's Home Cineograph and Jenkins Peep Show Phantoscope, only the base appears to be different. Jenkins and Lubin had a long relationship of working together since 1896. This appeared in the *Dramatic Mirror* in the spring of 1909. Eckhardt, *the king of the Movies*, page 77.

## CABINET PHANTOSCOPE

Jenkins had made an earlier peepshow viewer called a "Cabinet Phantoscope" which was exhibited as stated below:

"Jenkins then turned to devising a peephole machine similar to the Kinetoscope but operating on sufficiently different principles to avoid Edison's patents. This "cabinet Phantoscope" premiered at the Pure Food Exposition in Washington, D.C., in mid November 1894. Whether or not the machine was actually operational is unknown, but it enjoyed little subsequent commercial success"

Charles Musser, *The emergence Cinema-the American screen to 1907*, page 100

It would seem that this machine was actually made and functioned according to an article written by Thomas Armat, *My Part in the Development of the Motion Picture Projector*, appearing in the March 1935 Journal of the SMPE Volume 24.

"It developed that Jenkins, with the cooperation and assistance of Professor Bliss and E. F. Murphy, the later having charge of the Edison Kinetoscope in the Columbia Phonograph parlors in Washington, had assembled a modification of the Edison Kinetoscope, in which all Edison parts, films, sprockets, etc., were used. Jenkins called this peep-hole machine a "Phantoscope" and applied for a patent on it November 24, 1894. The patent was issued as No. 536,539 (actually 536,569) on March 26, 1895. As the patent shows, the Jenkins modification differed from the Kinetoscope only in respect to the shutter. Instead of using a rotating shutter with a slit in it for exposing the continuously running film over a stationary electric light bulb, Jenkins rotated the bulb itself."

## CABINET PHANTOSCOPE



*Jenkins' phantoscope on display at the Pure Food Exposition.*



Charles Musser, *The emergence Cinema-the American screen to 1907*, page 100



# DAVIS KINETOSCOPE PATENT

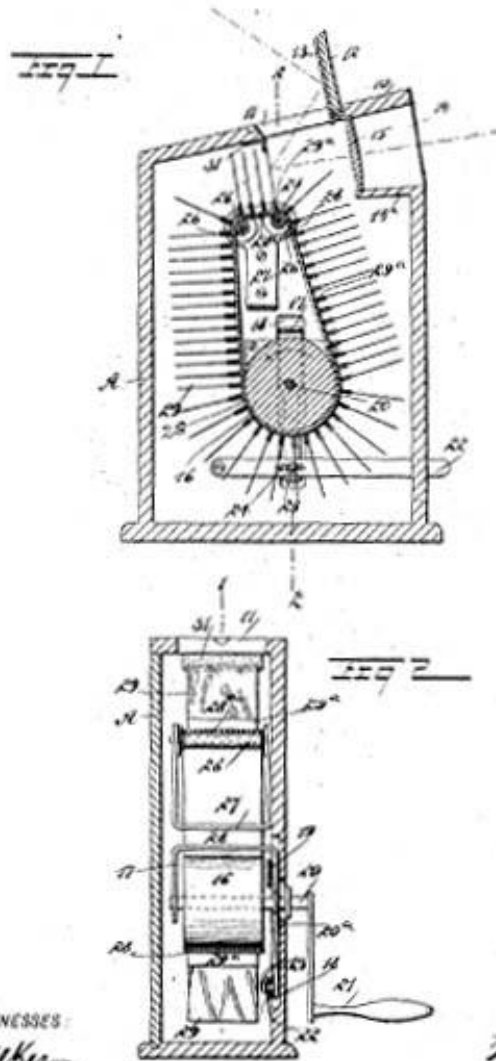
No. 617,643.

W. B. DAVIS.  
KINETOSCOPE.

Patented Jan. 10, 1899.

(Application filed Dec. 1, 1897.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:  
*N. Walker*  
*W. B. Davis*

INVENTOR  
*W. B. Davis*  
BY *Mumford*  
ATTORNEYS.

Walter B. Davis patent 617,643 applied December 1, 1897, granted Jan 10, 1899  
Was this the patent used to make the Jenkins Phantoscope?

[Bachelor's theses - Page 35](#)

University of Wisconsin--Madison. College of Engineering - [Science](#) - 1914  
**617,643 WB Davis. A sort of book-kinetoscope, using a band carrying plates**

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Eckhardt, Joseph P., *THE KING OF THE MOVIE* – Film Pioneer Siegmund Lubin, Teaneck, New Jersey, 1997, page 77

Jenkins, Francis, *HISTORY OF THE MOTION PICTURE*, Transaction of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, October 1920

Gieck, Jack E., *FROM TOY TO A GREAT INDUSTRY*, International Projectionist, January 1955

Hammer, Mina Fisher, *HISTORY OF KODAK AND ITS CONTINUATION*. New York, 1940

Musser, Charles, *THE EMERGENCE OF CINEMA – The American screen to 1907*, Berkeley, California, 1990

Spira S. F., *THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY AS SEEN THROUGH THE SPIRA COLLECTION*, published by Aperture, no date, page 186



# BOOKS AND MONOGRAPHS WRITTEN BY SOTERIOS GARDIAKOS

October 1, 2011

## Relating to Movie Machinery

**Cinematic Machinery Collection of Soterios Gardiakos**, 2002, ISBN 0-9777537-3-5, August 25, 2011, 227 pages

**A Warwick (Baucus & Maguire Ltd.) spoolbank Projector ca 1897 In the Collection of Soterios Gardiakos**, Photographs by Katerina Nike Gardiakos. 2001, ISBN 0-9777537-0-0, June 1, 2008 49 pages

**Pre 1900 American Made Movie Projectors**. 2002. ISBN 0-9777537-4-3, June 30, 2010, 143 pages

**A Compilation of Greek made Movie Projectors and other Cinematic Equipment**. From information provided to Soterios Gardiakos by Nikos Theodosiou. 2002. ISBN 0-9777537-2-7, June 20, 2009, 60 pages

**Kinematic Peephole Machines Using a Continuous Strip of Film or Paper**, 2002 ISBN 0-9777537-5-1, June 22, 2010, 73 pages

**LeRoy Projectors, An enigmatic pioneer in the quest to project motion pictures on the big screen**. ISBN 0-9777537-7-8, July 17, 2008, 48 pages

**Optigraph 35 mm projectors**, August 23, 2008 , 49 pages

**The Peerless Kinetograph made by Geo. A. Knaak Co., of Oshkosh Wis. U.S.A. and the Veriscope Projector, *An Inquiry into an enigma***, September 30, 2011, 33 pages.

**A Prototype 35 mm Movie Projector in the Collection of Soterios Gardiakos Made by Carl J. Lang** (Lang Manufacturing works) of Olean, New York, March 15, 2010, 56 pages

**Peep Show Phantoscope ca 1904-1905 made by C. Francis Jenkins in the Collection of Soterios Gardiakos**, November 22, 2010, 34 pages

**Spoolbank Projectors**, 2001. ISBN 0-9777537-1-9, June 31, 2010, 82 pages

**Selig Polyscope Movie Projectors made by William N. Selig – a compilation**, September 25 2011, 62 pages.

**Cineograph movie projectors and some cameras Made by Siegmund Lubin 1896-1916 *A checklist***, October 25, 2011 62 pages

**From the JENKINS PHANTOSCOPE to the ARMAT VITASCOPE Chronologically arranged**, June 25, 2011, 132 pages

## **Works in progress relating to movie machinery**

**A Possible Classification of Thomas Edison's Kinetoscopes**, 2002, (Incomplete, work in progress)

**35mm Movie Projectors**, A work in progress with over 1,300 pages so far. (Dec. 2006)

## **Relating to Numismatics**

**The Coinage of Modern Greece, Crete, the Ionian Islands and Cyprus**, Chicago, 1969, ISBN 0-916710-02-5, 96 pp, + 16 plates, hardbound

**The Coins of Cyprus 1489-1571**, Chicago, 1975, ISBN 0-916710-19-X, 32 pp, fully Illustrated, paper cover

**A Catalogue of the Coins of Dalmatia et Albania 1410-1797**. Chicago, 1970  
ISBN 0-916710-67-x, 32 pp, illustrated, maps, tables, paper cover

**The Coinages of Alexander the Great**, S. Gardiakos Editor. ISBN 0-916710-82-3, 1,007 pp, +157 plates, hardbound in three volumes

## **Books on Soterios Gardiakos**

**The Sculptures of Soterios Gardiakos, (From the Bronze age to the Modern Age)**  
By Chryssafenia Gardiakos, Photographs by Brad Baskin and Katerina Nike Gardiakos.  
September 1, 2011, ISBN 0-9777537-6-X. featuring 140 sculptures, 167 pages

**Selections from the collection of Soterios and Irlanda Gardiakos**, September 20, 2011, 218 pages

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