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Read this letter from his chief of equipment:

Extrade with its built-in Reversible Magnetic which to even when countried with respect to the countries of the countries of

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY, MILWAUKEE, WIN. For Your Vacation



DON'T GO ROWING

You There and Brings You Back

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Gentlemen:

AM TIRED OF

That's the most desirable feature of any row-motor—reliability. Pretty paint and pice eliability. Pretty paint and nice s may attract you, but they don't hat. WATERMAN

Int.

Iy a FERRO you get a perfect little signed and built by an organization ous for its motors. The FERRO is not the outcome of many years of experience search in the marine engine field. It od point of other rowboat motors with res, such as the Bosch Reversible Water-sech Shock-proof and Waterproof Spark loat-feed carburetor. Simple and sturdy onomical in operation, and most reliable et, the FERRO Rowboat Motor will y of every claim. of every claim.

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PORTO MOTOR You Can Row It Makes any boat a motorboat. Buy direct from factory—freight prepaid—and keep agent's profit.

THIS is the original embead motor. given's accessful use—more than 25,000 of them driving rowboats, skiffs, tenders and other small boats 2 miles an hour. Fits am slaged stem attached or removed in a lifty. Simple stem attached or removed in a lifty. Simple stem accommical in upkeep, GLARANTEED FOR LIFE. Gives most power for the weight.

find you thought of the fun you can get out of a boat-drive—
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the biggest improvement in marine ables—overcoming the defects in oters which prohibit their use in water or weedy channels.

boat motors have always required one to three feet of water under tat—the Strelinger needs only to keep the boat afloat. A friend says a Strelinger can run in a

THE secret is in the device to raise and lower the propeller at will, instantly, either to avoid obstructions or to give perfect control.

With a Strelinger you are absolutely master of the situation. Motor detachable in three parts—engine, propeller, shaft and fael-tank. Weight so distributed so as to be easily carried and yet instantly attached to any boat.

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linger is the only motor d bearing a 5-year Our heavy service engines.

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Direct Driven

The propeller shaft is direct driven from the





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> Part One: Origin of the Species by Charles D. Strang

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One Size-One Style-One Price

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ing to get out of order. Nothing to interrupt smooth, steady service. A postal brings our Marine Motor Blue Book by return mail. The

of S. R.F. Caille Perfection Unit Pawer Plant. Note P. Beverking Dear is Mounted on Same Red as Engine



Reliable Dealers Wanted

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A French outboard, the Motogodille, appeared in 1902. Built by the Paris-based Couche and Company, the motor used no gears but simply fastened the propeller to a long, slanted driveshaft, much like the Portable Electric of 1896. With a single cylinder engine of 1½ horsepower, the 35pound Motogodille was pivoted at the boat stern to permit tilting and steering. A second model produced 21/2 horsepower and weighed 90 pounds. Although it received little public acceptance, the Motogodille remained on the market for a decade or more.

Besides these accounts, many other efforts were made to evolve a substitute for the odious oars. The internal combustion engine was a new and exciting development in the late 19th century, the need for an outboard was strong, and we will never know whether some "backyard" experimenter first assembled a model for his own use without commercial ambition. Pinpointing a single inventor for the outboard motor is an improbable feat.

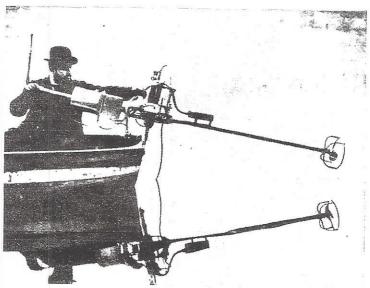
THE WATERMAN: FIRST BUSINESS SUCCESS

More important were those efforts which put practical, low-cost outboard motors into the hands of the public, or in other words, those efforts which achieved commercial suc-

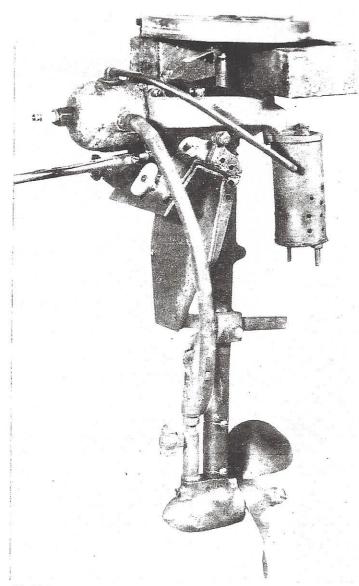
cess. Here the story is well documented.

In 1905 Yale law student Cameron B. Waterman applied for a patent on a device he called an "outboard motor"and so coined the name which has become universal. In that year he had assembled an outboard from available components, using an air-cooled Curtis motorcycle engine to turn a chain-driven propeller. The spray flew and, aided by George Thrall and Oliver Barthel, he followed with a shaft-driven, air-cooled model (of which 25 were sold in 1906). Continued improvement resulted in a water-cooled, two-cycle, single-cylinder outboard of 2 horsepower for 1907.

Unlike today's outboards, the Waterman used a horizontal crankshaft which required bevel gears to turn a vertical driveshaft. Another pair of exposed gears-below the waterline-drove the propeller shaft. The whole machine pivoted for steering and a fuel tank was mounted on



The spidery Motogodille appeared in France in 1902 to take this bearded boatman larking on the Seine. Several versions of the motor remained on the market ten years or more.



Ole Evinrude's first 1909 outboard represented 62 pounds of hand-machined parts which sold for \$62. This 11/2-hp engine set the standard for the form of all the outboards to come.

the long tiller handle, undoubtedly providing inertia to reduce vibration at the pilot's hand!

Crude as it was, 3000 Waterman Porto outboards were sold during 1907, establishing the engine as the first volume-produced outboard motor. The "detachable" was on its way.

Promoting his engine, Waterman wrote accounts of his cruising adventures with a Porto for Motor Boating and, as early as January 1908, placed advertising in this maga-

The Waterman Company prospered with sales of 6000 engines in 1909 and accumulated sales of 30,000 units by 1915. In 1917 Cameron Waterman sold his company to the Arrow Motor and Marine Company, a New York firm, for \$20,000. Arrow manufactured the Waterman engine until

So ended the first successful effort to provide outboard

motors for the boating public.

Spending World War I in the U.S. Signal Corps, Cameron Waterman re-entered civilian life to become a manufacturer of tools, dies and precision instruments. He enjoyed, in addition, a successful law career. In 1956, at 79, having seen the infant industry grow to greatness, Waterman died. (Continued on page 76)

it's **EASY** to make a 72 watt 8 channel radiotelephone to sell for less than \$300, but... not with these quality features:

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 - mounting.
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OUTBOARD MOTOR CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24

ENTER EVINRUDE

Working alone in his Milwaukee pattern shop, young Ole Evinrude independently developed and produced an outboard motor in 1909. Ten hand-built engines, weighing 62 pounds and priced at \$62, sold immediately. Developing 11/2 horsepower at 1000 rpm, this single cylinder engine was arranged in what was to become the standard form for outboard motors-vertical crankshaft, horizontal cylinder, two-cycle, water-cooled, underwater gears in a sealed case to drive a horizontal propeller shaft, and steering obtained by swiveling the propeller. A rectangular gas tank atop the engine and aft of the flywheel set the style for the next forty years.

The enthusiastic reception prompted formation of the Evinrude Detachable Rowboat Motor Company during 1909 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin-a state which would become the world center for outboard manufacturing. Ole Evinrude handled design and manufacturing; his wife, Bess, managed the office and sales; a friend, Chris Meyer, invested \$5000 in the venture. Evinrude prospered and the company soon moved into larger quarters. Boatmen had accepted the "detachable" as a welcome improvement over

His wife's ill health caused Evinrude to leave the business in 1913, selling out to Meyer (reported price: \$150,000) and agreeing not to manufacture outboards for five years. Meyer continued to produce engines under the Evinrude name.

If brief, Ole Evinrude's first venture in outboard manufacturing had been successful. He would return later to secure his position in history as the first of a handful of giants who would guide the industry to its present stature.

IN CAME THE COMPETITORS

Spurred by the reception given the Waterman and Evinrude motors, new aspirants rushed into the field and by 1915 there were 45 companies building "detachables" with varying success. Mostly single-cylinder, two-cycle engines of 8 to 10 cubic inches of piston displacement, the motors had advertised outputs of 1 to 3 horsepower. Cast iron and bronze construction meant that weights of 60 to 80 pounds were not uncommon.

Lost to yesteryear are their names-Wright, Sweet, Racine, Strelinger, Wilcox, Motorow, No-Ro, (rowing seems to have been on everyone's mind), Blakely, Hi-Speed, Miller, Nymph, Jewell, Emmons, Ferro, Joy, Spinaway. On and on.

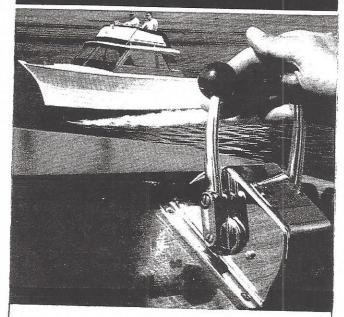
IDEAS GALORE

Understandably in a new field, the 1910-1920 decade saw a plenitude of new ideas appear on the many makes of outboard motors. Some concepts soon vanished, others disappeared for years to reappear at a later date, others stayed to become accepted practice and are still seen on modern outboards.

An early attempt at silencing appeared in 1914 when the Caille Perfection Motor Company of Detroit piped exhaust beneath the water surface to provide a crude underwater exhaust system, Nothing more than a tube which trailed in the water astern the motor, this feature was seen on the Machek Amphion and Koban outboards by 1916, as well as on the Spinaway and Racine.

Reversibility was common on early outboards, although none used transmissions akin to present types. The Lockwood-Ash and others simply ran the engine backwards for

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Henry Luhrs, President of Henry Luhrs Sea Skiffs, Inc. explains it this way...

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"Morse controls are often copied—never equalled," according to Mr. Luhrs. "Only Morse gives us the appearance and performance Sea Skiff buyers expect. We don't have to sell the merits of Morse controls because they are widely recognized as the finest controls on the market."

More quality-conscious engine and boat manufacturers install Morse controls than any other make. That's a good recommendation. When you buy a new boat or repower your present boat, install Morse engine controls, steering systems and accessories. Systems available for all popular inboards, outboards and inboard-outdrives. See your marine dealer, or write our Department MB-6.



reverse, having built their ignition systems to permit this. The 1914 Wright turned the underwater gearcase through 180 degrees to reverse the thrust of the propeller. The 1896 American, the 1915 Waterman and others reversed the pitch of the propeller blades to back up, as did a long line of Caille outboards.

Today, the controllable-pitch propeller is considered an improvement for the outboard of the future. Yet the 1915 Caille Five-Speed was famed for this gadget. Simply by moving the end of the steering handle up or down, the boatman could switch the propeller pitch to any of five positions, including reverse—while the engine was running!

Most early "detachables" were started by grasping a knob on the flywheel and swinging the flywheel vigorously—soon giving rise to the sobriquet "knuckle-buster." Caille, in 1916, introduced a rewind starter. One merely tugged on a handle and a tape spun the flywheel, with a spring rewinding the tape. After vanishing, the device reappeared in 1931 and derivatives appear on every motor built during the last decade.

Although they were not to be popular until the 1920s, two-cylinder outboards appeared circa 1914. The Koban, advertised as "the first rowboat motor with two cylinders," was a horizontally opposed twin made by the Koban Motor Company of Milwaukee. Excellent balance resulted from this configuration, which would dominate the next two decades. Arrow of New York and Federal of Washington, D.C., followed Koban with similar twins by 1916. Koban, incidentally, boasted 3 horsepower.

Unlike these makers, Machek-Amphion showed a parallel or alternate-firing, twin in 1916. Every modern twin is of the alternate-firing type. The Milwaukee-built Amphion did not resemble later engines, however, for the crankshaft was horizontal and bevel gears transmitted power to the vertical driveshaft. In keeping with good practice of 40 years later, the Amphion was a "square" engine with the bore and stroke each being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Then as now, outboard makers had a hard time deciding on the best type of ignition for their engines. The earliest motors used battery ignition. Seeking maximum portability, Evinrude introduced the flywheel magneto in 1911. The Lockwood-Ash Motor Company of Jackson, Michigan, offered an option of battery ignition or flywheel magneto in 1916. The Northwestern Motor Company of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, took no chances whatever and their customers could choose from battery ignition, flywheel magneto, or an integral Bosch magneto.

AVOIDING THE OBVIOUS

Find it hard to imagine an outboard motor that won't tilt up when beached or when it hits a sunken object? Early maufacturers completely overlooked this major advantage of the outboard motor, even while providing means to adjust engine tilt for boats of varying transom angles. Not until 1915 did this simple concept of tilting appear, introduced by the Federal Motor Manufacturing Company, Washington, D.C. Machek-Amphion offered a similar arrangement in 1916, the same year that Koban sold an accessory bracket to permit tilting of their twin.

Equally strange to those familiar with modern outboards would be a motor which is not steered simply by swiveling the whole affair around a vertical axis. Not so in 1916. The Lockwood-Ash, the Spinaway, the then-current Waterman and the Racine were typical of the school which

(Continued on page 84)



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OUTBOARD MOTOR CONTINUED FROM PAGE 78

clamped the engine rigidly to the boat and steered with a rudder attached abaft the propeller. In contrast, the Miller, the Michigan, the Northwestern and many others clamped the powerhead rigidly to the boat but swiveled the submerged gearbox and propeller for steering. This provided effective response but forced the operator to hold the tiller handle against the engine torque being transmitted through the vertical driveshaft, a most tiresome procedure.

The 1916 Koban and Federal twins, on the other hand, steered the entire engine in the modern manner, so avoiding muscle cramp in the pilot's steering arm.

BOATS BY MOTOR MAKERS

In 1915, as in 1965, some outboard motor makers had branched into the building of boats to carry their engines.

The Evinrude Motor Company, of Milwaukee, offered a round-bottomed 16-footer. Noteworthy was the claim that "the transom is 11/4 inches thick to withstand the vibratory effects of the motor." The day of the common rowboat was passing, with special boats for outboard use soon to cover the waters of the nation.

The Caille Perfection Motor Company went a bit wild on its offering, the Caille Telescope. This boat was in three watertight sections, each of which nested into the next. Intended to ease portaging, the maker made the most of the odd construction by claiming that "one of the compartments can be flooded for a live fish box!" Sixteen feet long when "untelescoped," the Telescope sold for \$45.

STATURE ACHIEVED

By 1920 the outboard motor was an accepted part of the American scene. Over 300,000 engines were in use, with an average output of 2 horsepower each. Outboards of up to 4 horsepower were sold in the U.S. and 12 horsepower French engines had seen service in World War I, propelling pontoon craft. Yet the decade to come would see progress beyond the wildest dream.

NEXT MONTH: IMPACT OF THE LIGHTWEIGHT MULTI-CYL-INDER OUTBOARD MOTOR.



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