Further information to support the Admiral C1617A was the first color television offered for sale to the public, although we can’t prove the Admiral was the first color set sold to the public. (I had previously sent you an advertisement that the Admiral was offered for sale by a dealer on December 18, 1953, but no evidence the dealer had the Admiral in the store)

First evidence of the Admiral in a dealer store, January 6, 1954.
First evidence of an Admiral in a dealer store and offered for sale, January 14, 1954.

San Francisco Examiner, January 14 1954

Courtesy of Marshall Wozniak
First photographic evidence of an Admiral in a dealer store, January 17, 1954.

COLOR TV MODEL—Fred Ritter, Capital Paper Company sales manager (left), and Al Zickler, owner of Zickler Appliance Co., are shown admiring the brand new Admiral color television set at the dealer open house introducing 1954 Admiral refrigerator, freezer, range and air conditioner lines last week. Capital Paper is area distributor. A $6,000,000 sales incentive campaign, in which Packard Clipper Club Sedans and $1,500 mink stoles will be given to dealers purchasing specific amounts of Admiral electrical appliances, was announced by that firm.

Indianapolis Star, January 17, 1954
Courtesy of Marshall Wozniak
First documented evidence I’ve found so far, of an actual sale of the Admiral C1617A sometime prior to May 16, 1954. This appears to be a local repair shop trying to strum up interest in color television and repair work for itself. Note, “WE ARE NOT DEALERS”. See the next related advertisement below. This is offered, because it has been said there is no documented evidence of a sale of an Admiral C1617A.
A short time later, sometime prior to May 25, 1954, the owner of a cocktail lounge purchased an Admiral C1617A. The first documented sale "in the Midwest area". Within this article, it is implied by Admiral technicians, "Color sets (Admiral?) have been installed in a few private homes in the Chicago area". How much earlier then May 25, 1954 were the sets in private homes installed?

Crystal Lake (IL) Herald, May 27 1954

Courtesy of Marshall Wozniak

Is this the first documented evidence that an Admiral C1617A was offered for sale? In another article, Admiral announced the new 15 inch color set on December 18, 1953 and in a further article, the President of Admiral states that the Admiral color set was “introduced” on December 19, 1953. We believe Admiral offered their dealerships incentives to allow customers full purchase price trade-in’s on expensive Admiral color sets. We found several similar advertisements like this one, one of which is shown further down in our article. Admiral may have been taking advance orders on the C1617A and it’s possible they may have taken orders on this date. This advertisement appears to be an offer to sell (for future delivery) on December 18, 1953.

WAIT FOR COLOR TV?

There’s no need to wait!!! GEORGE BROS. will allow you Full Purchase Price on on Admiral Color TV Set purchased anytime between now and June 1, 1954. BUY YOUR BLACK AND WHITE SET NOW!

Brand-New 54 82-CHANNEL
Admiral
BIGGEST 21" PICTURE IN TV
Own it for just $349.95
In this November 19, 1961 Chicago Tribune article, the President of Admiral Corporation claims Admiral’s first color television was introduced on December 19, 1953.

**Admiral Chief Relates Blossoming of Color**

By Ross D. Siragusa
[President, Admiral Corp.]

COLOR television has taken great strides since the present compatibility standards established by the industry’s National Television Standards committee were approved by the Federal Communications commission in December, 1953.

Two days after the color TV standards were announced, Admiral introduced a 15 inch color set that was the culmination of five years’ research and development by engineers working in the company’s laboratories in Chicago and Palo Alto, Calif. This color receiver was offered in an unorthodox cabinet and carried a suggested list price of $1,175.

Today’s color television receivers are marketed in attractive cabinets featuring the same furniture styling found in black and white models. They provide a 21 inch picture and are priced from $500 up.

Like their black and white counterparts, the new color receivers have picture tubes with the safety glass bonded directly to the front of the tube. This feature reduces glare and reflection and increases picture contrast. It also permits the manufacturer to slim down the cabinet.

The improved dependability of color TV is evidenced by the current lower cost of service policies. Owners of color sets report that their service experience is no greater than with black and white receivers. Our own service records confirm this.

Families with color TV receivers are the best salesmen for this medium. Their favorable comments to friends are most effective.

The second major factor in selling color TV is station programming. There has been a steadily increasing amount of programming in color by the NBC television network in recent years. Several independent stations also have devoted considerable attention to color programming. WGN-TV has performed a commendable public and industry service by its own expansion of color programs.

With more than 50 million black and white sets and fewer than 500,000 color receivers in use throughout the country, you can realize what a great future lies ahead for the color TV. Other networks undoubtedly will get into color programming as public pressures mount.
Just one day after the FCC announcement approving the RCA compatible color system, the Milwaukee Sentinel reported that Admiral was already producing color sets in pilot production with plans to introduce them to its distributors on December 30, 1953 at a price more then $1,000, with production quantities increasing by the end of the second quarter 1954. A production goal of 30 thousand color sets were planned by the end of the year.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18—(AP)—Admiral Corp. has set a production goal of more than 30,000 color television sets during the next 12 months. John B. Huarisa, vice president, announced Friday.

Huarisa said action of the Federal Communications Commission Thursday, approving the compatible color television system, “will help to clear the air of the confusion that has been created during the past few months.”

Admiral has been building color receivers on a pilot basis, Huarisa said, and plans to introduce them to distributors Dec. 30. He added production will be increased sufficiently by the second 1954 quarter to provide a sample for every dealer in cities on the color cable.

Price of Admiral’s color console, which has a 15 inch tube providing a 12 inch picture, is expected to be more than $1,000 Huarisa said.
PATTON BROS.
DO IT AGAIN!
FIRST WITH BLACK AND WHITE (MONOCHROME)
NOW!
FIRST WITH
COLOR TV
AMERICA'S NEWEST TV THRILL!
COME TO PATTON BROS. BENTON HARBOR STORE, SEE . . .

Big 12½" Picture Tube Console

Admiral TV Color Set

Be one of the first to place your order for a 12½" color television set . . . Delivery guaranteed as we receive shipments . . . we will display the above set for the balance of this week in our Benton Harbor store which is open 'til 9 p.m. every weekday evening.

PURCHASE PRICE, $1,175.00 installed with your existing antenna. One year service policy is advised at $275.00.

BE SURE TO SEE THE BARGAINS WE HAVE IN 1953 SETS PLUS ADMIRAL'S NEW 1954 MODELS.

PATTON BROTHERS
200 EMPIRE
OPEN 'TIL 9:00 P. M.
Editor's Note: New Year's Day, thousands of people got their first look at color television when the Morse Bros. Parade was seen across the nation. The following story gives another look at TV color—a deep look into where the new development stands now.

By JACK MABLEY

(Copyright 1954, Chicago Daily News)

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—Color television is here. Color TV sets are on the market—but you can't buy one.

Color telecasts are being made several times a week—but unless you have a set, you can't see one.

It will be some time between 1956 and 1960 before you can buy a color TV set and have it serviced in a price range anywhere near present black and white prices.

That is the opinion of responsible engineers in the TV manufacturing industry.

Wave of Publicity

The government approved color television for general use last month. The decision set off a wave of enthusiastic publicity on the general theme: "Color TV is here! And awaaaaay we go!"

The tub thumping and breast beating have died down somewhat, and it's a good time to examine

Color telecasting is complicated and costly.

Two color TV cameras on order by a Chicago station will cost $19,000 each. It will cost another $118,293 for equipment to make them work.

But the biggest hazard in color installation at a TV station is this: Developments are coming so fast that brand new equipment may become obsolete between the time it is ordered and when it is installed a few months later.

Cost Is Tremendous

Installation of color equipment will bring tremendous expenses to stations.

More engineers will be needed, and older staff members will have to be trained in color.

New lighting installations and lighting and color technicians will be necessary.

It will even be necessary to overhaul or replace air conditioning systems to compensate for the heat of color lighting.

Color television films will be used. There is a technical problem in existing color films. A set available moves the picture from a standstill to a speed of 22

That brings up the core of the problem of color TV—the home receiver.

Regardless of what the broadcasters do, color TV isn't going to mean much until there is a mass audience—measured in the millions.

There isn't going to be a mass audience until sets can be bought and serviced at a practical price. "Practical" means somewhere between $300 and $600 for the set, and less than $100 a year for service.

From $800 to $1,300

Every major manufacturer has announced production of a line of color receivers. They have announced prices ranging from $800 to $1,300.

Try to buy one. They just aren't for sale.

One Chicago manufacturer said there is a chance they'll never be for sale. He feels that color sets now in limited production may be obsolete by summer.

Zenith has 100 sets on its production line. The cost in materials and actual labor is $2,000 a set. Admiral has announced a price of $1,995 on 1,000 sets it is producing.
million on the venture. Meanwhile, Walter Baker of the Radio Television Manufacturers Association recruited 29 organizations and dozens of engineers to the second NTSC’s thirteen study panels. For eighteen months they performed field tests and tested further improvements to color signal transmissions made primarily by RCA’s engineers. In May 1953, Goldmark seconded the motion to submit the electronic color standard proposal to the FCC. By then Coy and several other members had stepped down, and the new commission approved the standard on December 17.

RCA AND COLOR TELEVISION, 1954–1964

The new standard led to various firsts in color broadcasting, most of which are meaningless because virtually no one outside the broadcast engineers, laboratories, or executive suites could watch the programs in color. Admiral Television Corporation put the first receivers on the market for $1,175 on December 30, 1953, so that it could take a deductible tax loss on its color factory investment. On New Year’s Day, 1954, NBC broadcast the Rose Bowl Parade in Pasadena, California, across a 21-station network and RCA arranged with other manufacturers to install color and monochrome receivers in cities across the country. Ten-year-old Edward Reitan was awestruck by the “12-inch screens, so tiny and blurry that you had to look at the larger black and white screens to recognize detail. But it was color and it was gorgeous!” (Reitan) RCA’s first production receiver, the CT-100, went on sale at the end of March for $995, about the cost of a used car and five times the cost of a comparable black-and-white set.

The electronic innovation forced by CBS, and RCA’s insistence on monochrome compatibility meant that sales of the new color receivers were only slightly better than those for CBS. The color receivers were not nearly as good in mass production as in the field-tested prototypes, and the monochrome signal on them was inferior to that on a monochrome set because the dichroic lenses in the cameras reduced the brightness information available. Contrary to expectations, very few affluent early adopters bought the receivers made and sold by RCA and a host of its licensees. Instead the RCA Service Company staff ran ragged trying to keep the few receivers operating as advertised, leading General Electric Company’s president, Ralph Cordiner, to complain that “you’ve almost got to have an engineer living in the house” (Fisher and Fisher, 1996, 328).

Meanwhile, the public bought monochrome televisions in a boom that rivaled the Internet in the late 1990s, or radio in the 1920s. When the
Side note:

If Admiral color sets were not selling, they were giving them away in an Arthur Godfrey Lux Liquid contest. "Win an Admiral 15 inch color TV consoles", one of 10 in this 1955 advertisement. (A similar contest was held to win an RCA 21CT55, sponsored by Kraft Parkay margarine)

Courtesy of Marshall Wozniak, Visions4 Magazine https://visions4netjournal.com/
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