

In the early 19th Century, scientific discoveries in **optics** and **chemistry** converged to create a new art form:

PHOTOGRAPHY

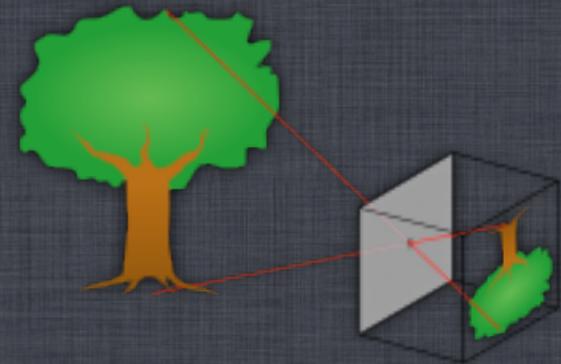
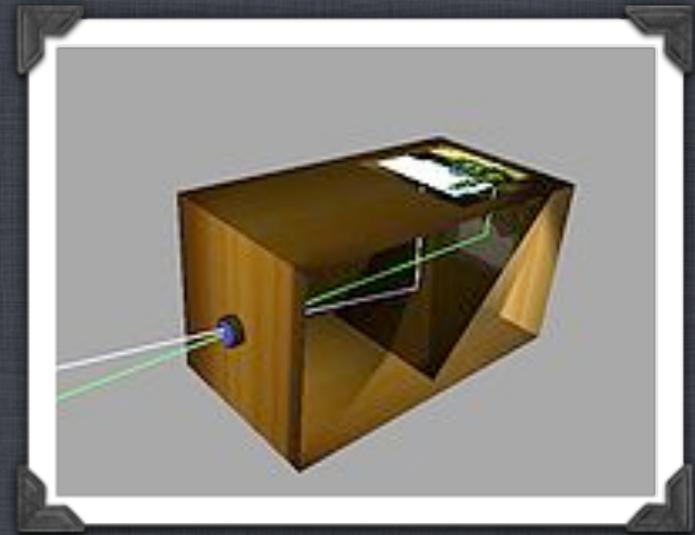
A PHOTOGRAPHIC TIMELINE

The history of the camera starts with the **Camera Obscura**

An ancient optical device used as an aid in drawing where the image comes through a box and is projected on to a piece of paper.

- The invention later leads to early experiments with more permanent images and eventually leads to the invention of photography
- An early form of “camera” that uses the concept behind the Camera Obscura is a **A Pinhole Camera:**

A **light-proof** box with a small hole in one side. Light is let in through the hole and transfers an image onto the photo-sensitive paper inside.



Calotype

- **1727:** Professor J. Schulze mixes chalk, nitric acid, and silver in a flask; notices darkening on side of flask exposed to sunlight. This is the accidental creation of the first photo-sensitive compound
- **1816:** Nicéphore Niépce combines the camera obscura with **photosensitive paper**
- **1826:** Niépce creates a **permanent image**
- **1834:** Henry Fox Talbot creates permanent (negative) images using paper soaked in silver chloride and fixed with a salt solution. Talbot created positive images by contact printing onto another sheet of paper



Talbot, Footman (Callotype) 1840

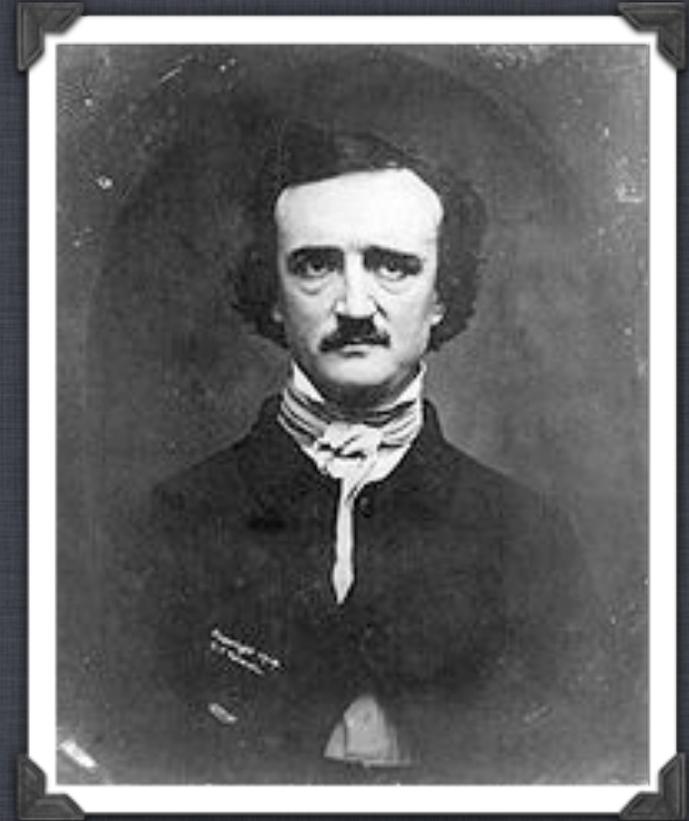
- **1841:** Talbot patents his process under the name "**calotype**"

CALOTYPE is an early photographic process introduced in 1841 by William Henry Fox Talbot, using paper coated with silver iodide.

Daguerrotype

- **1837:** Louis Daguerre creates images on silver-plated copper, coated with silver iodide and "developed" with warmed mercury
- Daguerre is awarded a state pension by the French government in exchange for publication of methods and the rights by other French citizens to use the **Daguerreotype** process

Daguerreotype: is a unique photographic image allowing no reproduction of the picture.



Daguerreotype of Edgar Allan Poe, 1848

- Ultimately the Daguerrotype wins as the photographic process that is used by the **public**. It produces a clearer image than the Calotype, although the Calotype is **less temperature sensitive**

Kodak

Kodak, an American company, was introduced in the late 19th century.

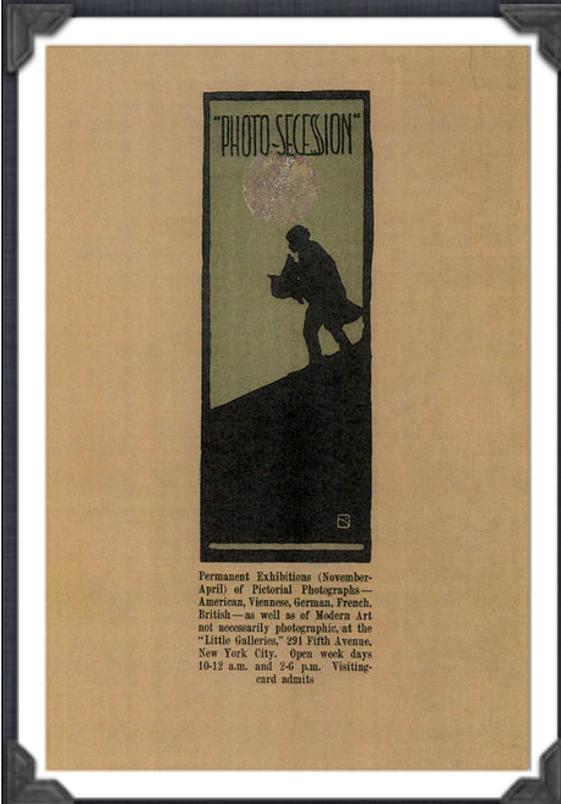


Woman in a rowing boat
Gelatin silver print (Kodak circular snapshot)
c.1890

- **1888:** First Kodak camera, containing a 20-foot roll of paper, enough for 100 2.5-inch diameter **circular** pictures
- **1889:** Improved Kodak camera with roll of film instead of paper
- **1900:** Kodak Brownie box roll-film camera was introduced



Early 20th Century Photography as ART



Early photography was not considered art as it is today

- Photography did not begin to be widely recognized as fine art until the 20th century
- **1902:** Alfred Stieglitz (photographer) organizes "Photo Secessionist" show in New York City that celebrates photos (and photo manipulations) as art



Man Ray, Rayograph 1923

- 1921: Artist, Man Ray begins making photograms ("**rayographs**") by placing objects on photo-graphic paper and exposing the shadow cast by a light bulb
- No camera is ever used!

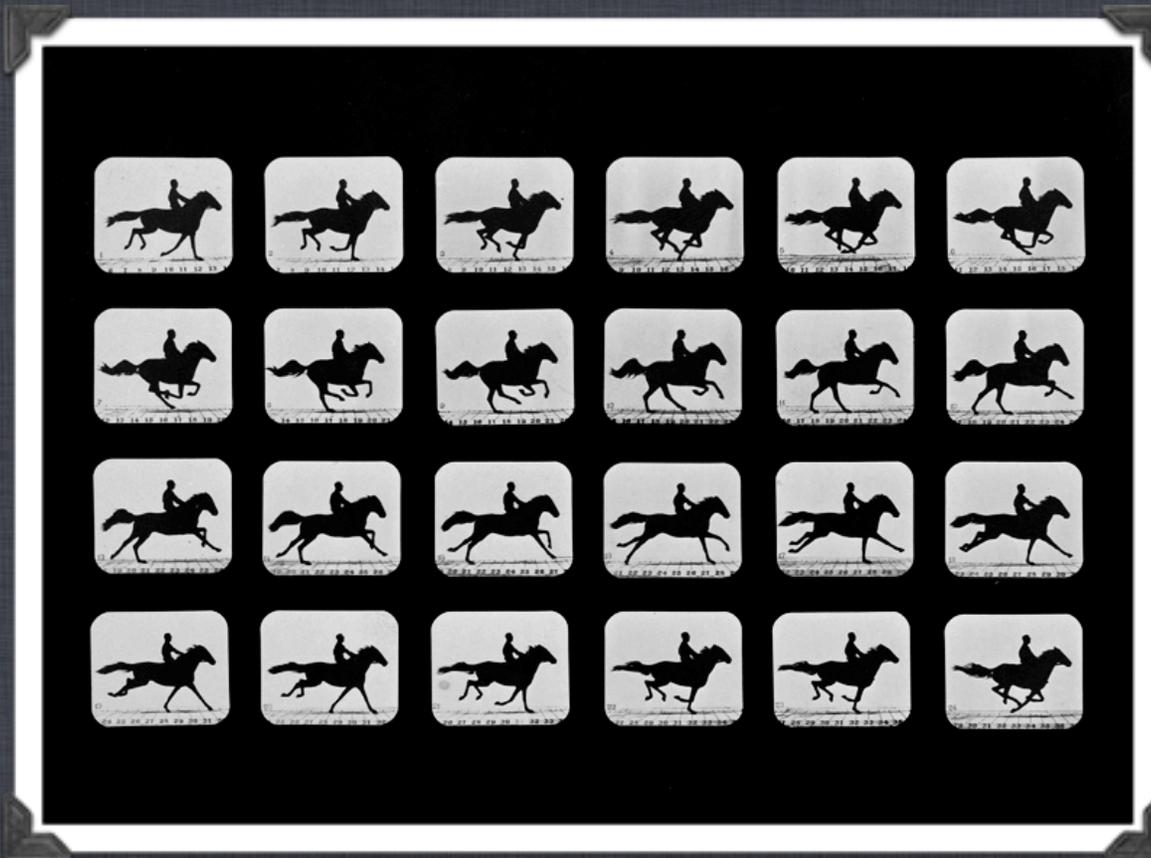
Camera WARS

- **1917:** Nippon Kogaku K.K., which will eventually become **Nikon**, was established in Tokyo
- **1924:** Leitz markets a camera commercially known as the "Leica", the first high quality **35mm camera**
- **1963:** **First colour instant film** is developed by Polaroid
- **1963:** Instamatic (by Kodak) is sold as the **inexpensive**, easy to load camera for the public
- **1963:** First **underwater camera** is introduced by Nikon called "the Nikonos"



- **2001:** Polaroid goes bankrupt!

Early Experiments in Photography



Eadweard Muybridge, *Attitudes of Animals in Motion*, 1878.

- Many Realist and Romantic painters became interested in photography as an aid in the study of **action, form and light**
- In the late 1870s, Eadweard Muybridge invented a device called a “zoopraxiscope”, which produced a series of images of a moving subject
- Artists could now see how muscles moved when humans and animals were in motion
- When mounted together, he created the first **moving picture**

Types of Popular Photography

Travel Photography

War Photography

Document Photography

Portrait Photography

Fine Art Photography

Documentary photography is
A type of photography that
captures a phase of **social**
or cultural life
Subjects are typically
presented in a very honest
manner without
sentimentality

DOCUMENTARY

VS

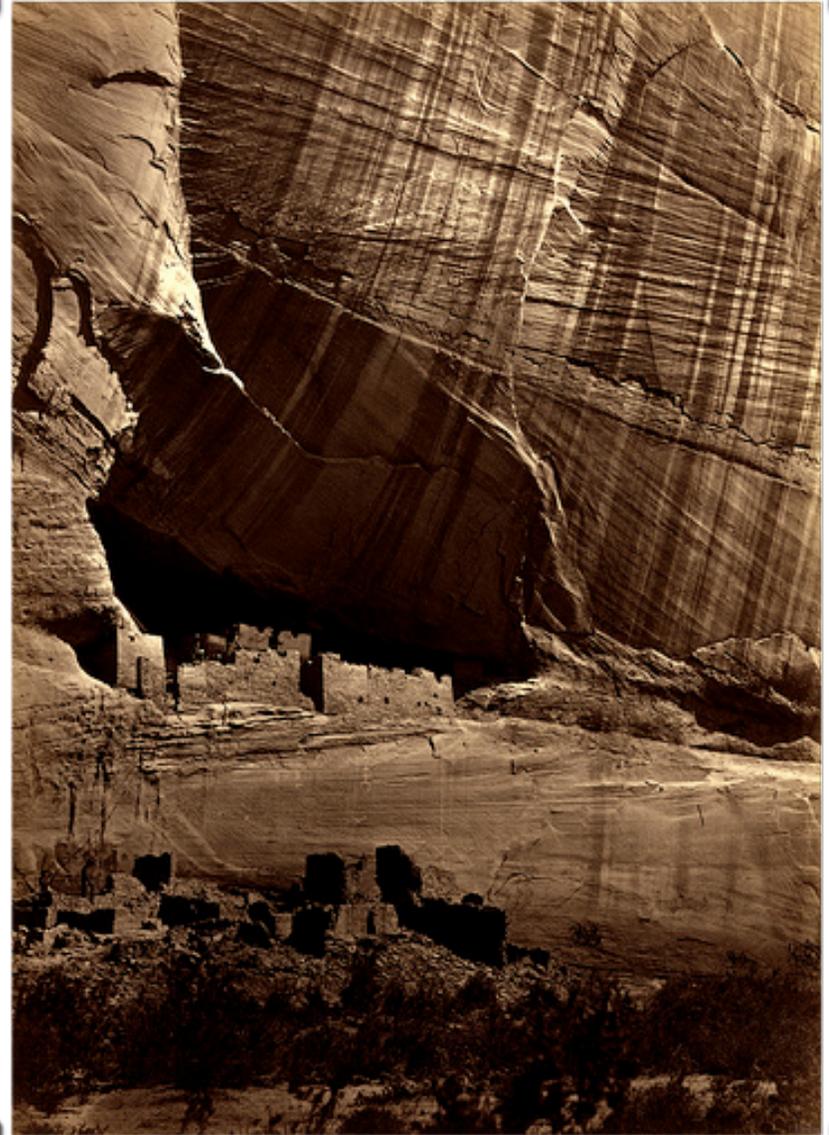
FINE ART

PHOTOGRAPHY

Fine art photography
refers to photographs
that are created to fulfill
the **conceptual** ideas
of the artist

Travel Photography

- Photography allowed people to document, for the first time, the most spectacular **far off wonders**
- Professional photographers traveled to far away places to feed the public's appetite for **exotic photos**
- The first mobile photographers struggled with lugging heavy equipment and **fragile plates** up the steep cliffs in the boiling sun
- **Portable darkrooms** allowed for photographs to be developed on site
- Timothy O'Sullivan was an American photographer known for his Western landscapes



Timothy O'Sullivan, Canyon De Chelly, Arizona 1867

War Photography

- In more than 7,000 negatives, Matthew Brady brought home the **horrors of Civil War** to the American people
- When he went out to take photos, he needed a wagonload of equipment
- He was often in the **midst of battle** himself, inside his wagon on the battlefield
- It took **3 minutes** to make an impression on a plate – Brady was confined to pictures of soldiers posing in camp, battlefields, and **corpses in trenches**
- He had his darkroom set up in his wagon and called it his “**Whatsit Wagon**”



Matthew Brady, Federal Army Ambulance Corps in Action After Battle, 1863

Documentary Photography

- Jacob Riis was a New York Police Reporter who had direct experience with the **violence** of sordid city slums
- Riis documented appalling conditions on Manhattan's Lower East Side
- Riis published the shocking photos in a book, *How The Other Half Lives* (1890)
- His graphic images lead to the **first legislation** to reform housing codes and labour laws



Riis, Street Arabs in the Area of Mulberry Street, 1889

Portrait Photography

- Nadar was a French caricaturist who began to photograph the leading artistic figures of Paris in 1853
- His portraits were not as stiff as those before him
- He conceived, posed, and lighted the figures to highlight their character traits
- He was among the first to use **electric light** for photographs and invented aerial photography, hovering above Paris in a hot air balloon



Nadar, Sarah Bernhardt, 1859

Aerial Photography



Photography's **Impact** on Painting

When the French Romantic painter, Delaroche, known for his detailed scenes, heard of the first photograph, he proclaimed:

“FROM THIS DAY, PAINTING IS DEAD!!!”

- Other artists viewed photographs as helpful sources: Delacroix (realism) used them as **studies for hard poses**
- Gradually photographers began to insist their craft was more than just snap shots – but a **fine art** in itself!!
- Art photographers began to shoot images slightly out of focus, **retouch negatives**, add paint to prints, and superimpose negatives

Fine Art Photography

- Julia Margaret Cameron wanted to capture “**nothing less than ideal beauty**”
- When given a camera at age 48, she began making portraits of famous Victorians (who were her friends)
- Cameron excelled at defining **personality** in intense portraits
- She was the first to have lens specially built for **soft focus** (or out of focus) to create a sense of atmosphere



Cameron, Call I Follow; I Follow; Let Me Die, 1859

Photography Today

- TV, Movies, Video Games
- Magazine Ads
- Propaganda
- Media and Celebrities
- Point-and-Shoot
- The Age of Digital
- You are a photographer!

