

Digital Photography

History

Photography

Photography

Photo

Light

graphy

to write

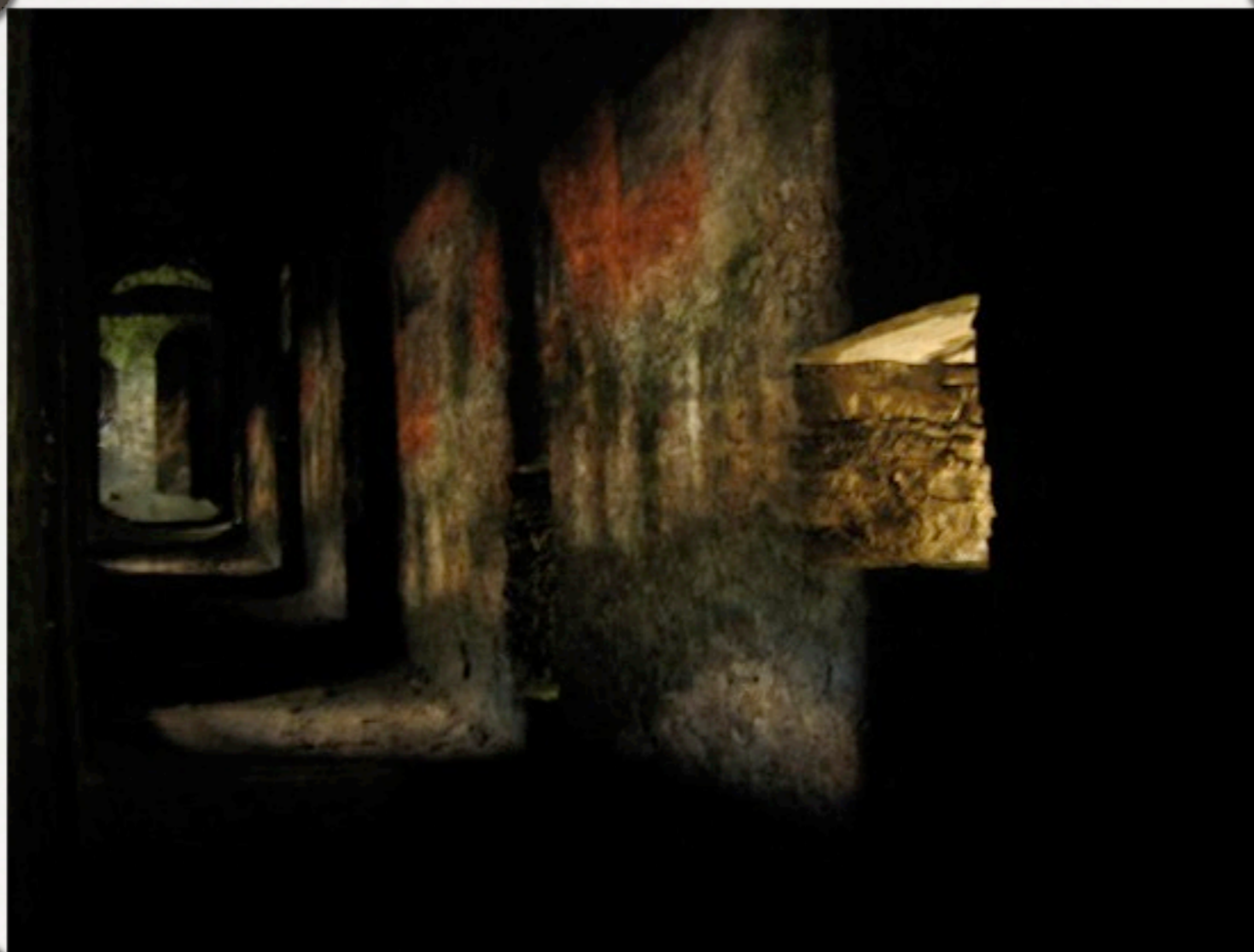
Photo graphy

to write with Light

A castle wall in Switzerland --- what is that colorful light on the right?

Light reflected from small openings on the left and projecting an image onto a wall. This is a REAL pinhole camera.

Remember it is inverted upside down --- The red is roof tops and the green trees.

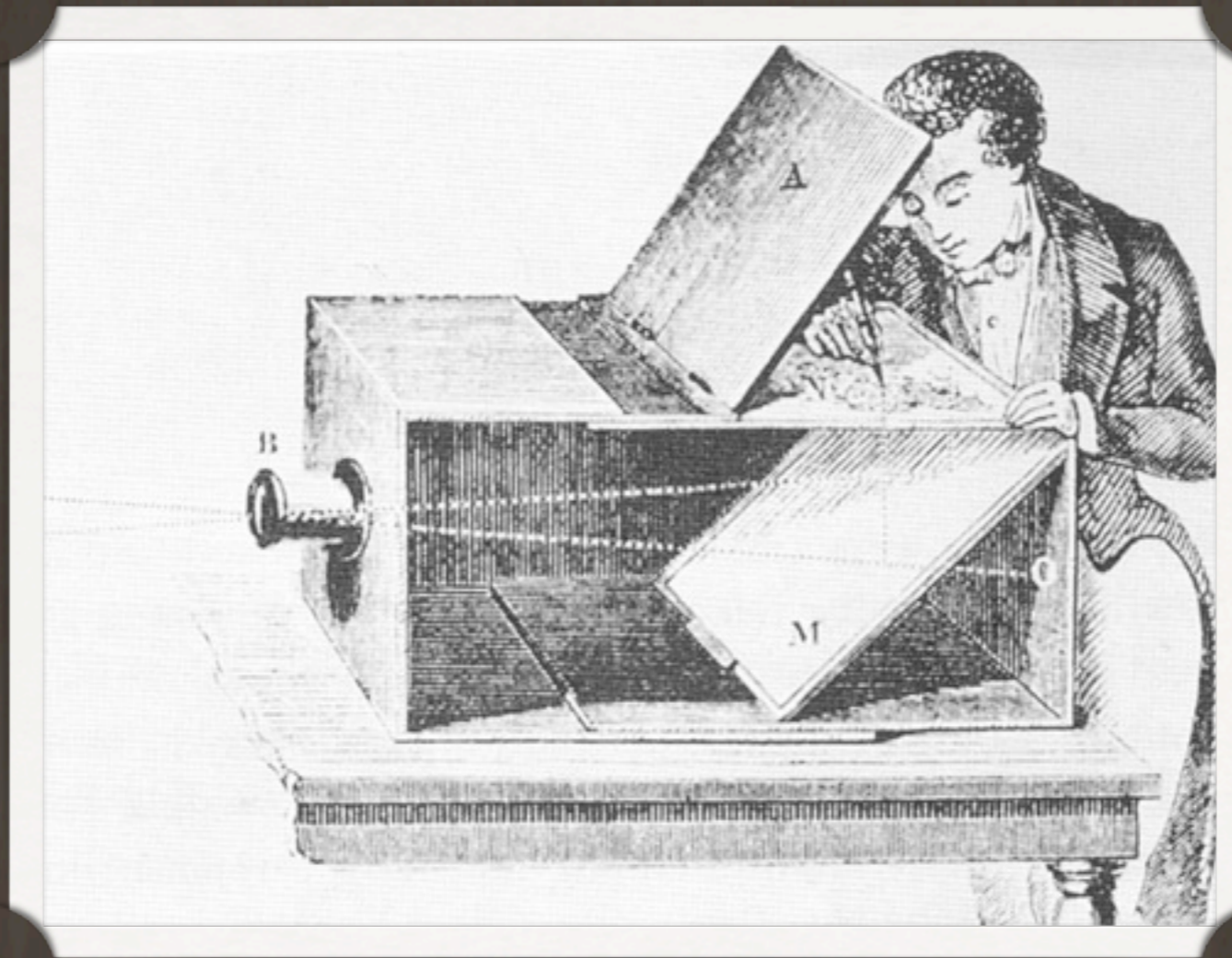


Thursday, August 30, 2012

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explain that exists
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What was the turning
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box a metal plate



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Camera Obscura

5th/4th B. C.

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It will be interesting to show the difficulties like: ok, we can generate the image, but how to record it? They used the camera obscura to draw on top of it but how to "burn" an image?

Why did it take so long?

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Chemical Processes



1822 Joseph Nicéphore Niépce produced on a polished pewter plate covered with a petroleum derivative called **bitumen of Judea**. Bitumen hardens with exposure to light. The unhardened material may then be washed away and the metal plate polished, rendering a negative image which then may be coated with ink and impressed upon paper, producing a print.

Niépce did not have a steady enough hand to trace the inverted images created by the [camera obscura](#), as was popular in his day, so he looked for a way to capture an image permanently. He experimented with [lithography](#),^[12] which led him in his attempt to take a photograph using a camera obscura.^[13] Niépce also experimented with [silver chloride](#), which darkens when exposed to [light](#), but eventually looked to [bitumen](#), which he used in his first successful attempt at capturing nature photographically. He dissolved bitumen in [lavender oil](#), a [solvent](#) often used in [varnishes](#), and coated the sheet of pewter with this light capturing mixture.^[14] He placed the sheet inside a camera obscura to capture the picture, and eight hours later removed it and washed it with lavender oil to remove the unexposed bitumen.

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8 hours of exposure. Here we can ask the students if they have the slightest idea when it was taken.

1833 Joseph dies and receives little credit for his significant contribution to the development of [photography](#). Later historians have reclaimed Niépce from relative obscurity, and it is now generally recognized that his "heliographic" process was the first successful example of what we now call [photography](#)^[14]: an image created on a light-sensitive surface, by the action of light.

First Photograph

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View from the Window at Le Gras

Joseph Nicephore Niépce

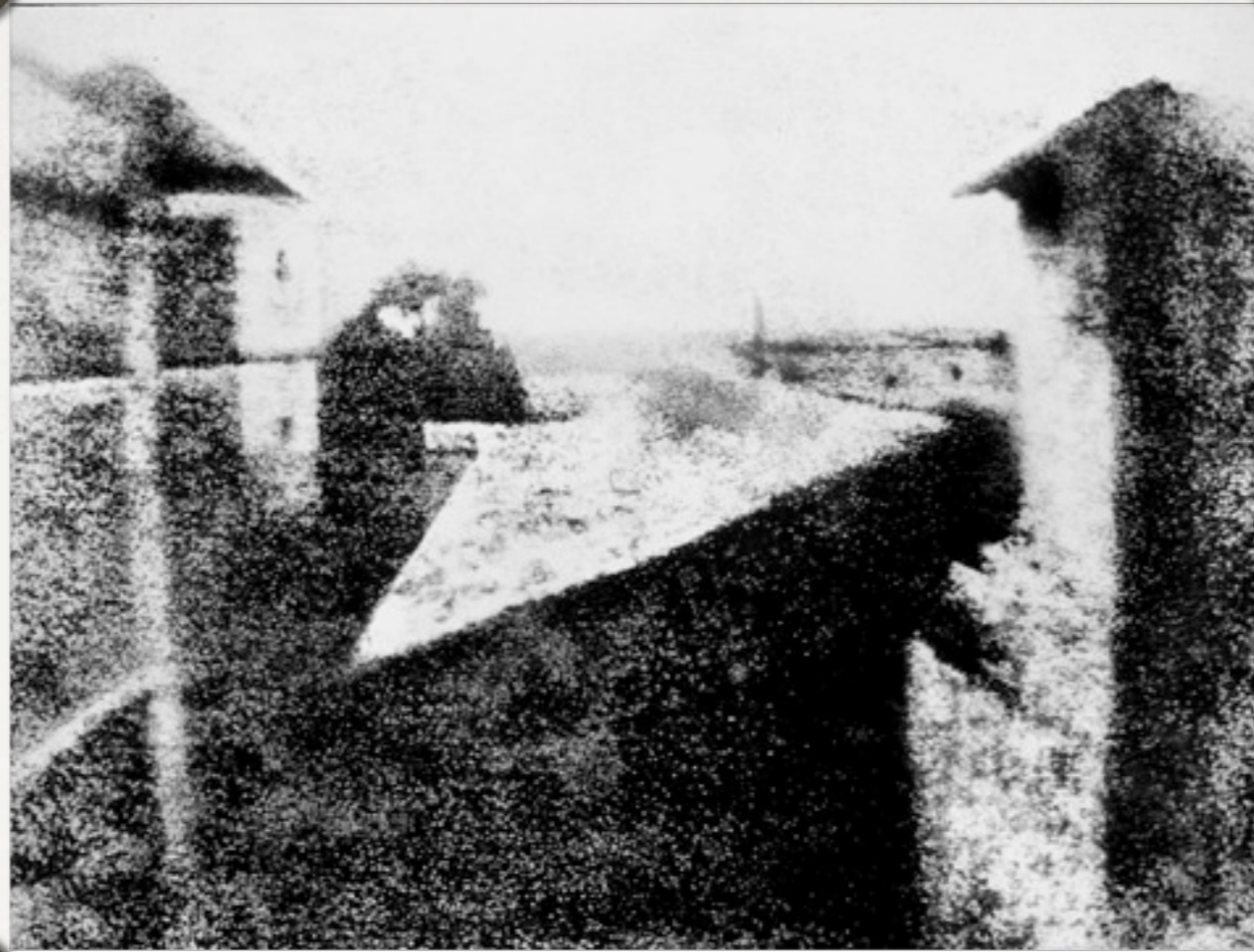
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View from the Window at Le Gras

Joseph Nicéphore Niépce 1827

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Louis Daguerre

1833- When Niepce died of a stroke, he left his notes to Daguerre and while he had no scientific background, he made two pivotal contributions to the process.

1. He discovered that exposing the silver first to iodine vapour before exposure to light enhances the contrast.
- 2., Then exposing to mercury fumes after the photograph and bathing the plate in a salt bath then “**fixes**” the image.

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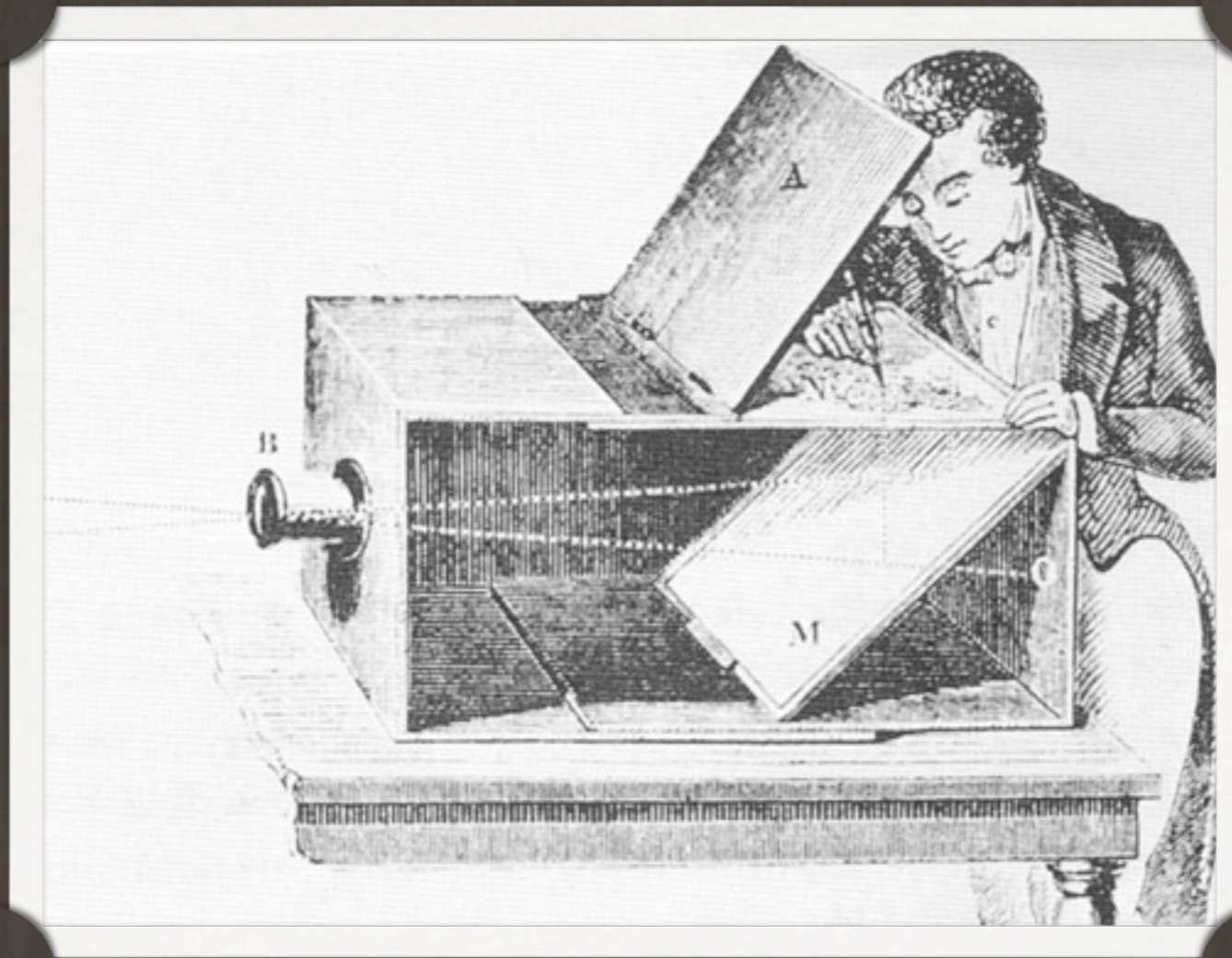
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Daguerre's Process

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Why Daguerreotype?

Here we can talk how Daguerre worked with Niepce but after he died Daguerre improved the process and patented it, afterwards selling to the French Government which made available to all.

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- No copyright
- Less time posing

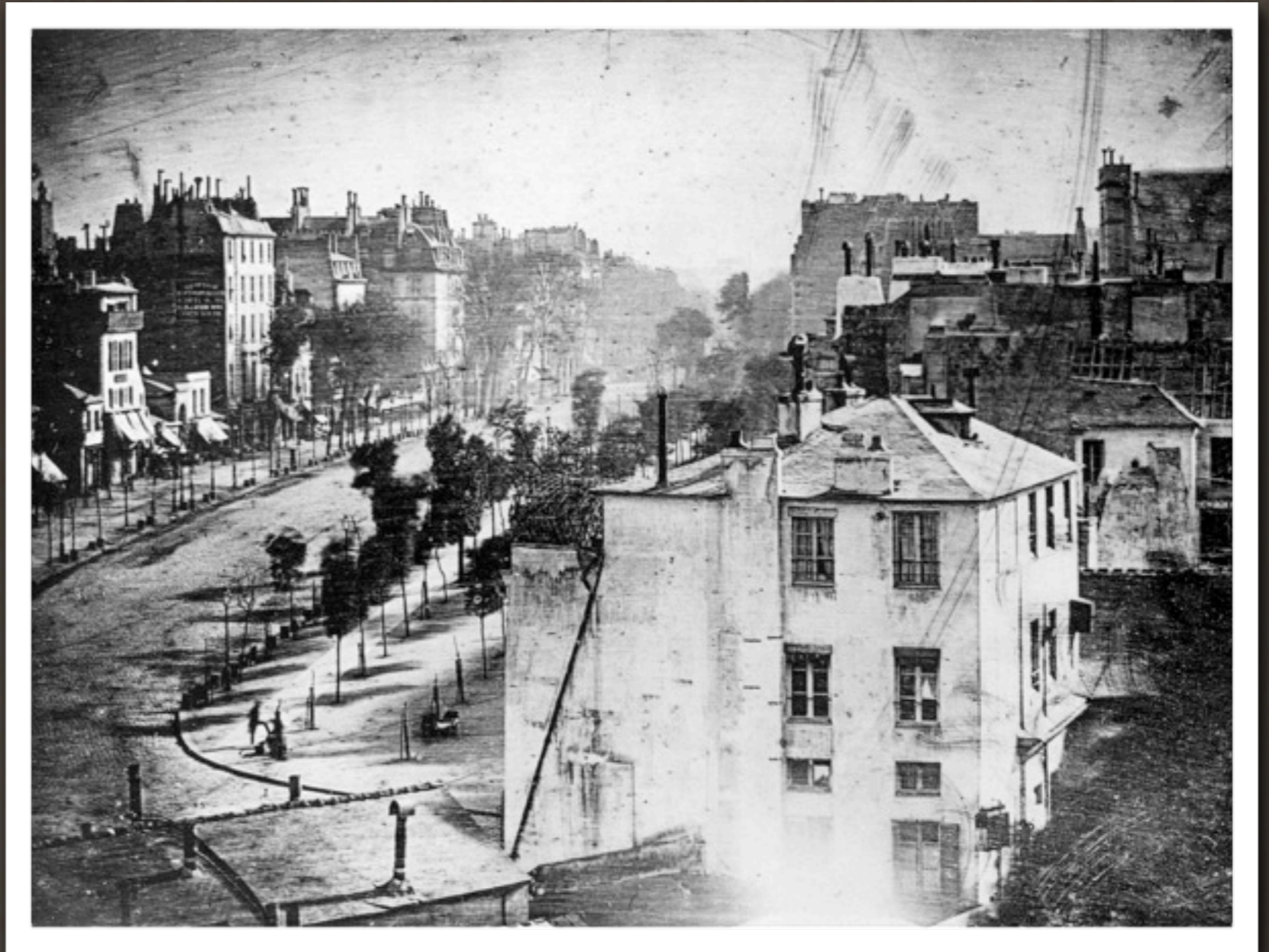
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Where is it? We can talk a bit about exposure, "exposing" them to the concept. ;)

Person photographed

“Boulevard do
Temple”
*Louis Daguerre -
late 1839*



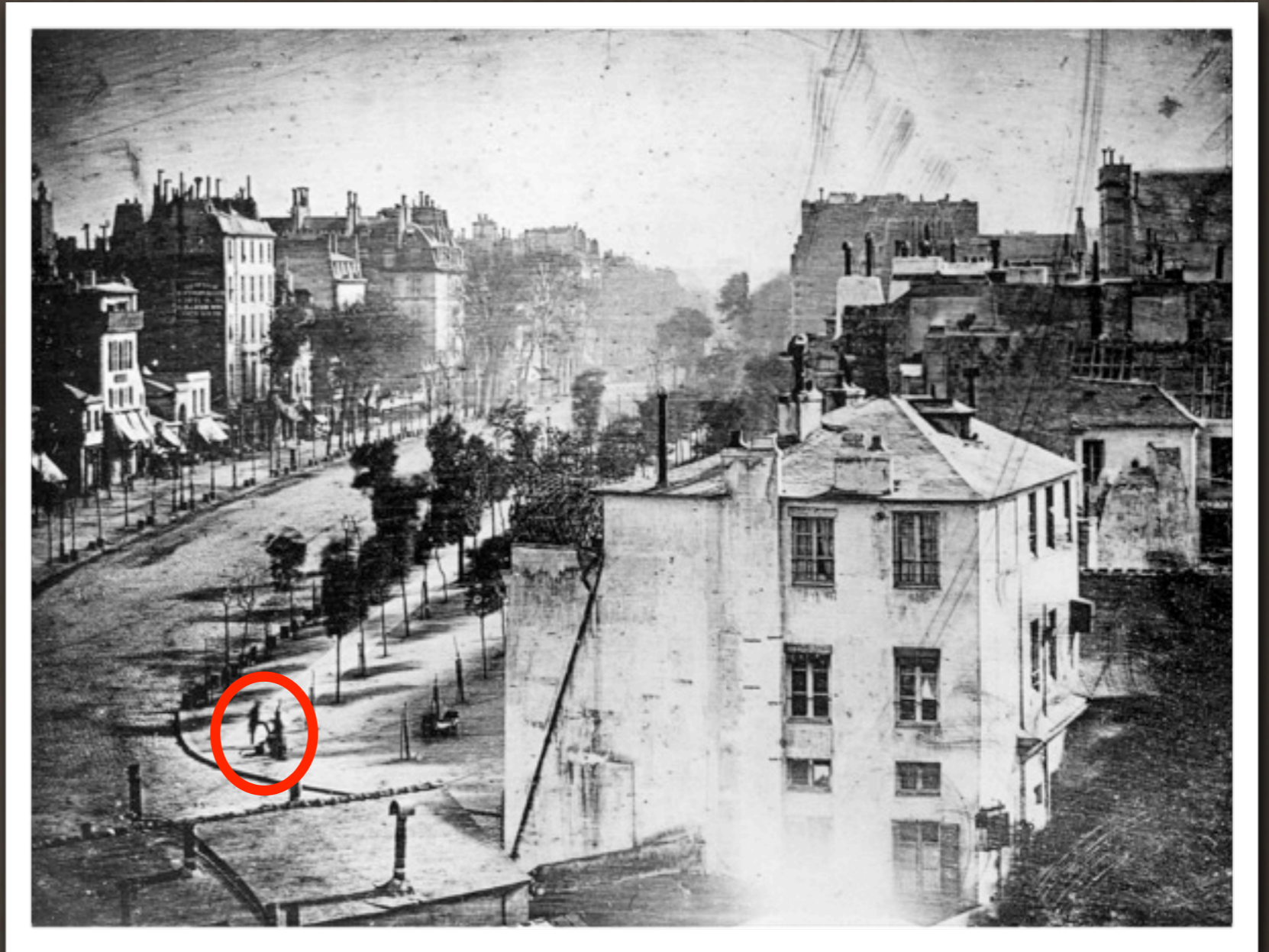
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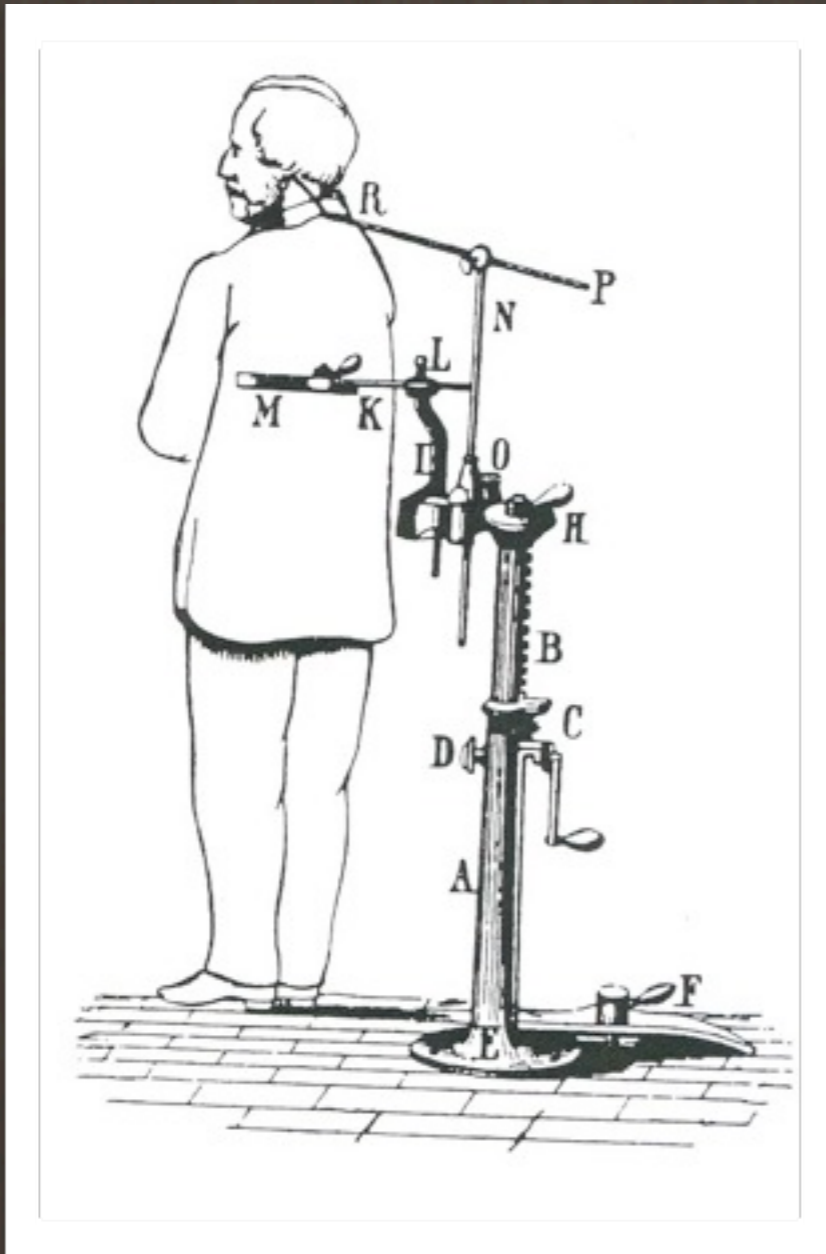


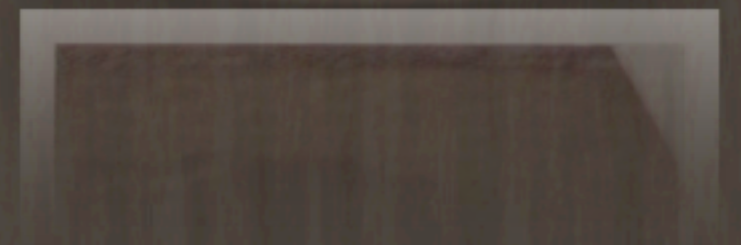
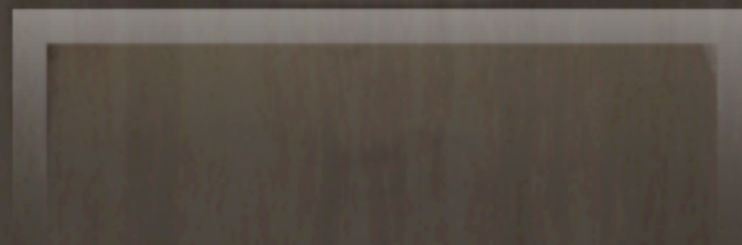
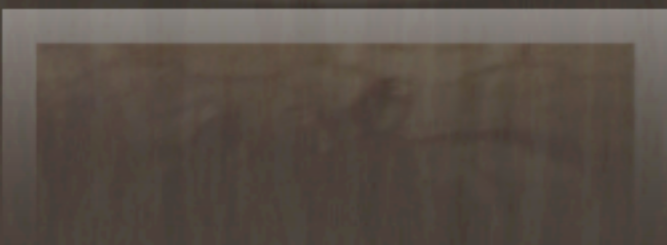
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“The Brady Stand”- Clamps and Supports

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William Henry Fox Talbot

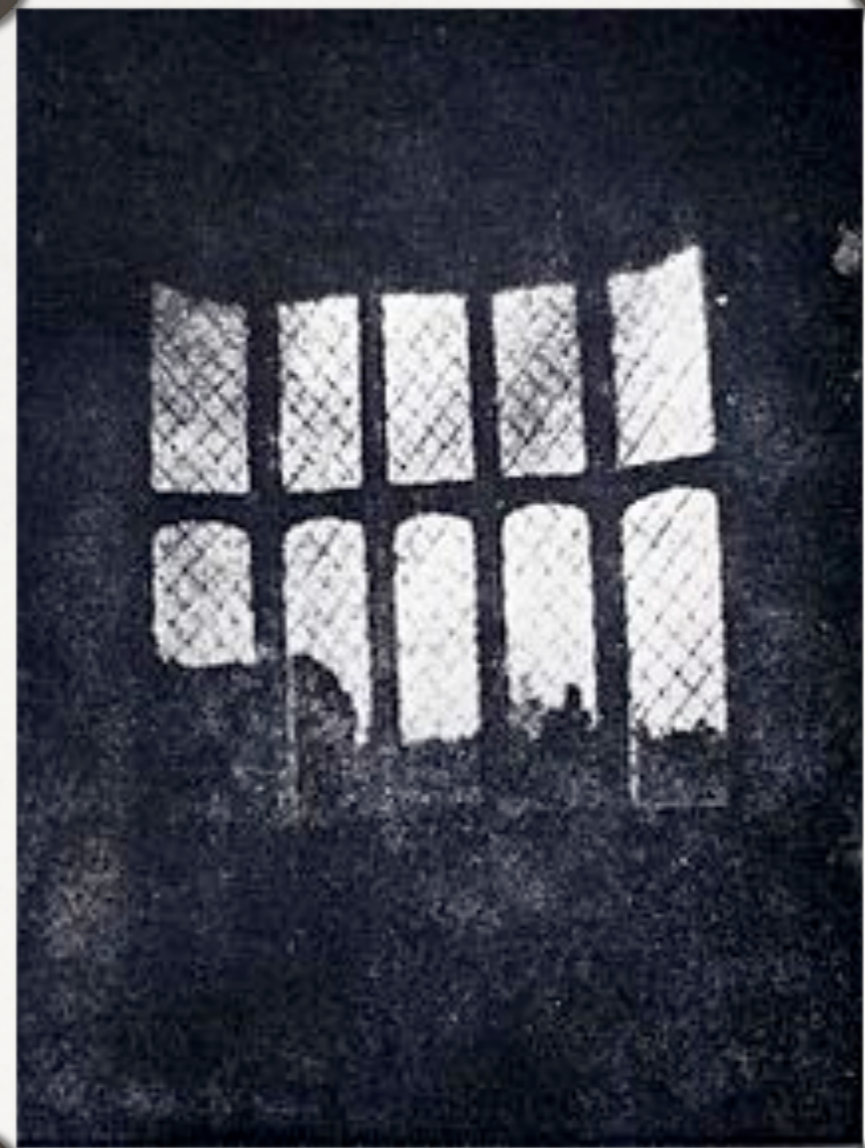
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Calotype/ Talbotype

- Produced a negative
- Salt Print
- Copyrighted

An image of a latticed window in [Lacock Abbey](#) in 1835 by Talbot is a print from the oldest photographic negative in existence.



Carte de Visite

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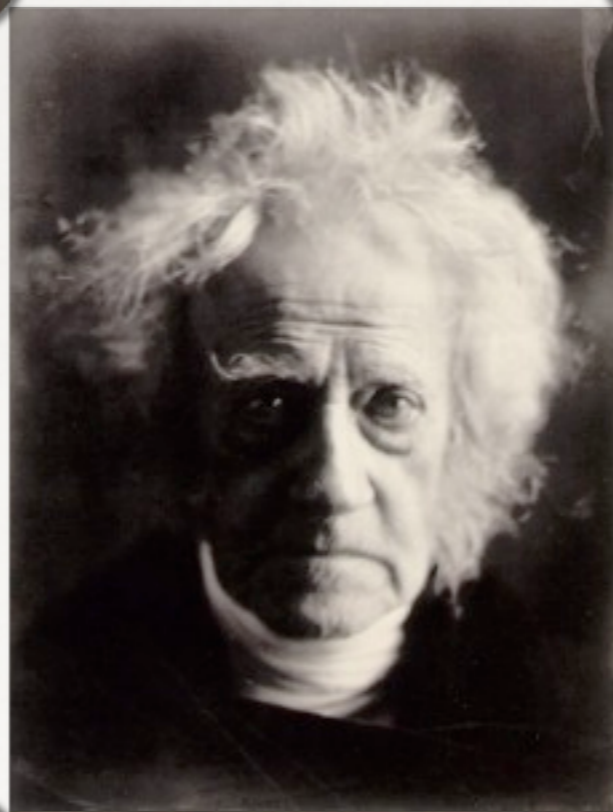
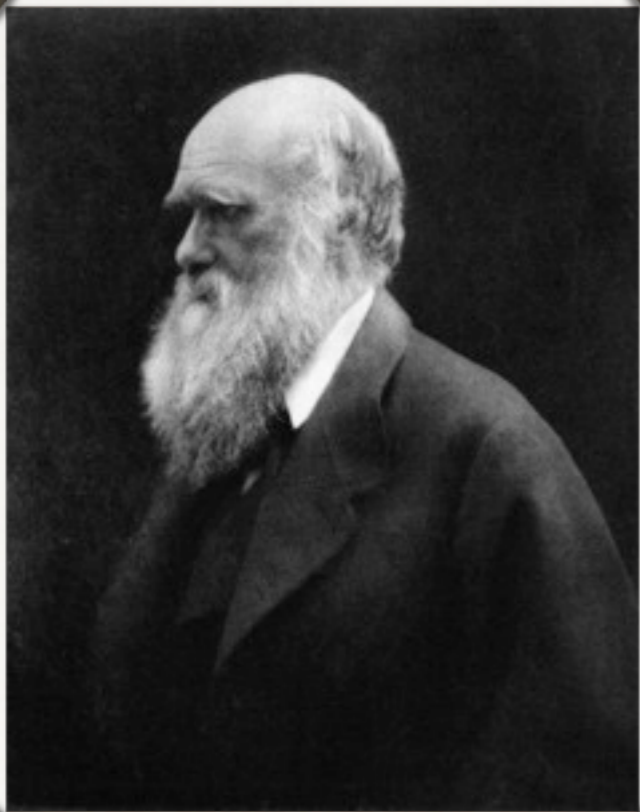
- Invented by Disdéri
- Extremely cheap
- Became extremely popular
- Mayall - Pictures of famous people
- Collector's items



Julia Margaret Cameron

Julia Margaret Cameron

- Started the “artistic” portraits (1863)



Muybridge

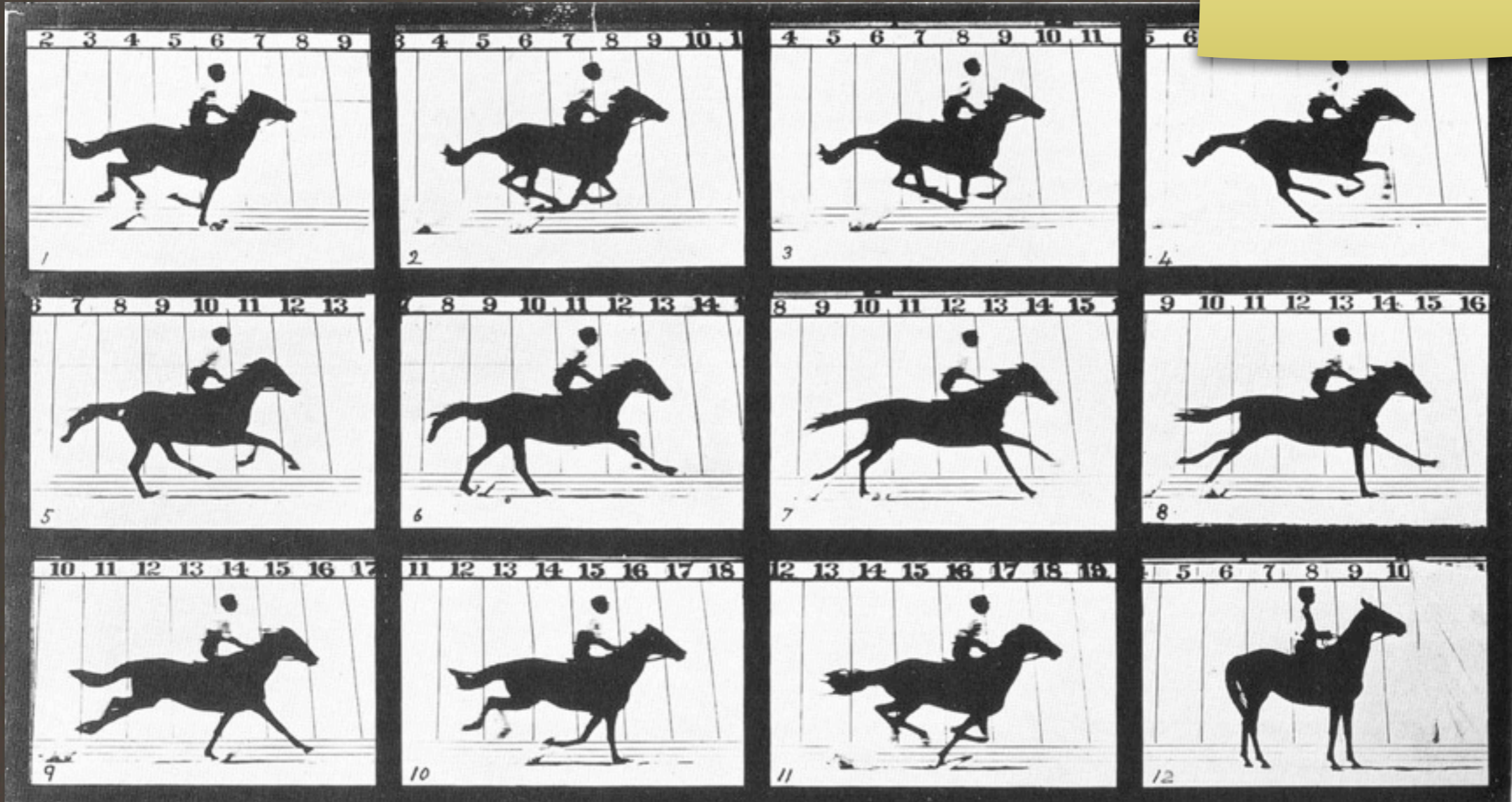
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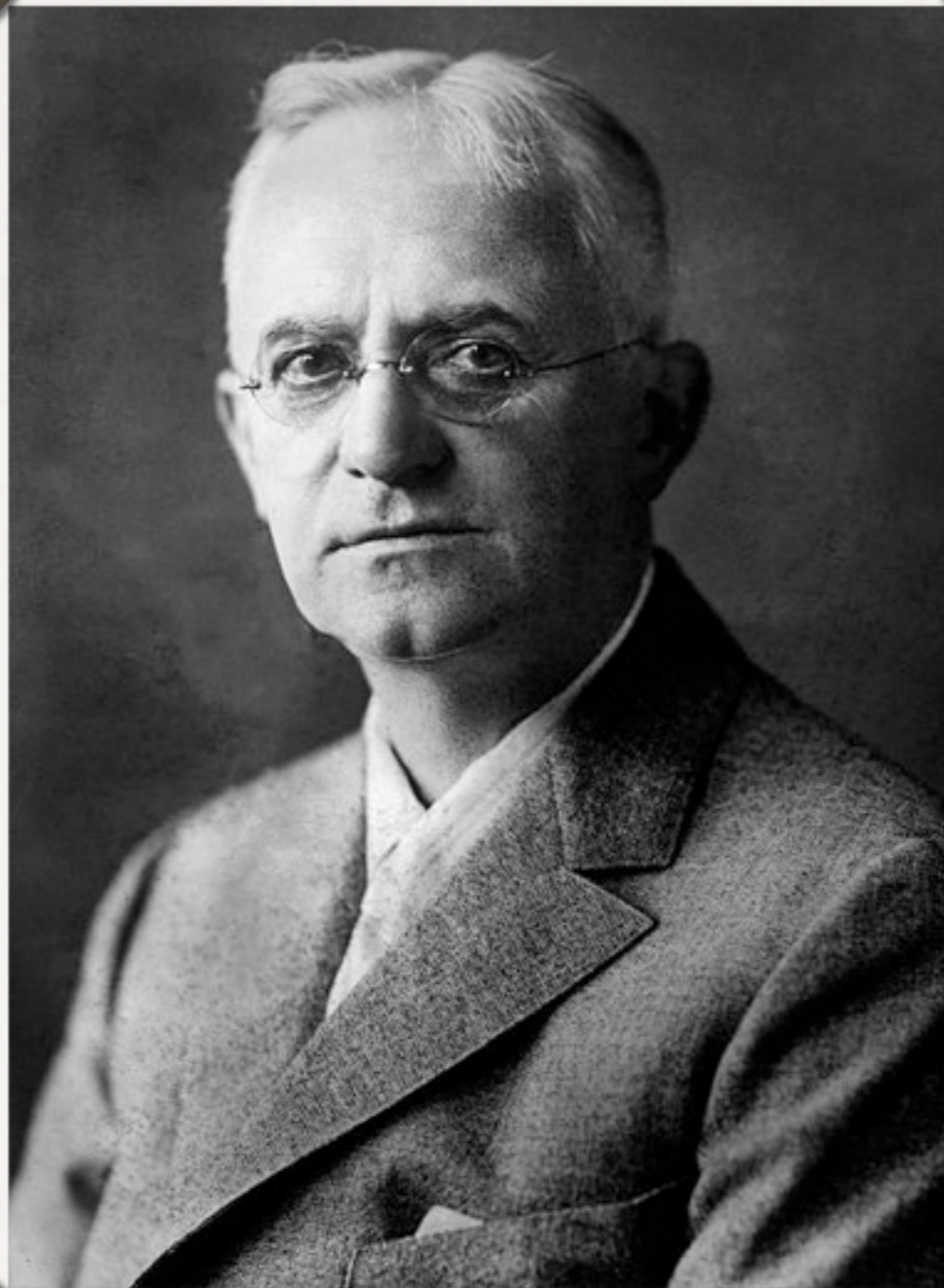
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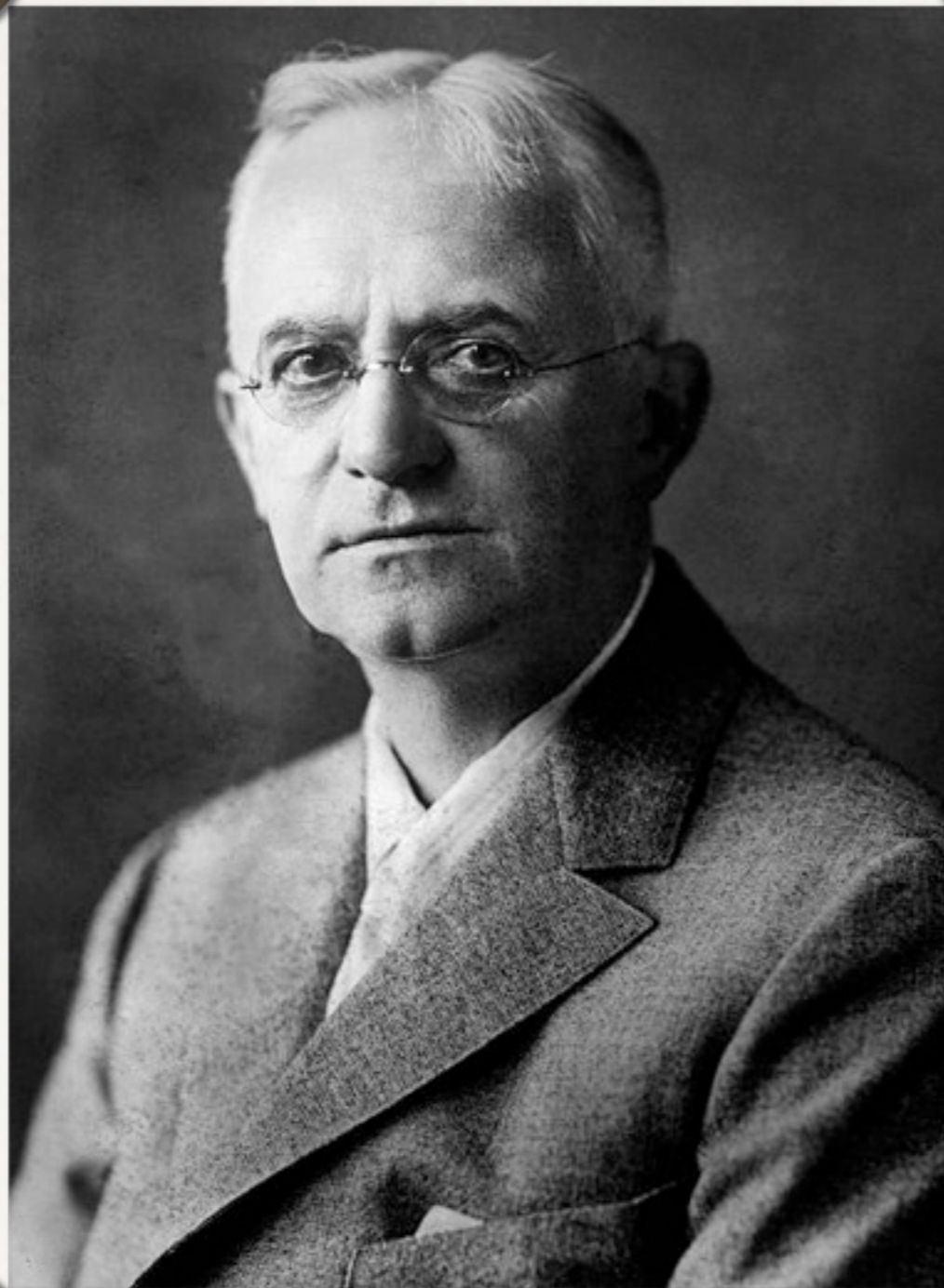
The “Game Changer”

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George Eastman





Kodak sold the camera for 25 dollars, with 100 pictures, you sent the camera back, with 10 dollars, receive the prints and a new camera.

Still, \$25 is too much. \$1000 was the yearly income of a shop clerk. Until the Brownie came. \$1-\$5



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- “You press the button, we do the rest”



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Homework

Create a timeline of the evolution of photo development process.