A Brief History of Photography

part 1:

where did photography come from?

photography -

photography - light

photography - light +

photography - light + writing

photography - light + writing

"drawing with light"

photography - light + writing

"drawing with light"

camera -

photography - light + writing

"drawing with light"

camera - room, or chamber - an enclosed space

photography - light + writing

"drawing with light"

camera - room, or chamber - an enclosed space

camera obscura -

photography - light + writing

"drawing with light"

camera - room, or chamber - an enclosed space

camera obscura - an enclosed space that is dark

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"drawing with light"

camera - room, or chamber - an enclosed space

camera obscura - an enclosed space that is dark

aperture -

photography - light + writing

"drawing with light"

camera - room, or chamber - an enclosed space

camera obscura - an enclosed space that is dark

aperture - hole or opening

墨翟

(China, c. 470 - c. 391 BCE)

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> Mozi discovered that while in a darkened room, a tiny opening in one wall projected an upside-down image of the scene outside onto the opposite wall. He referred to this as “locked treasure room.”

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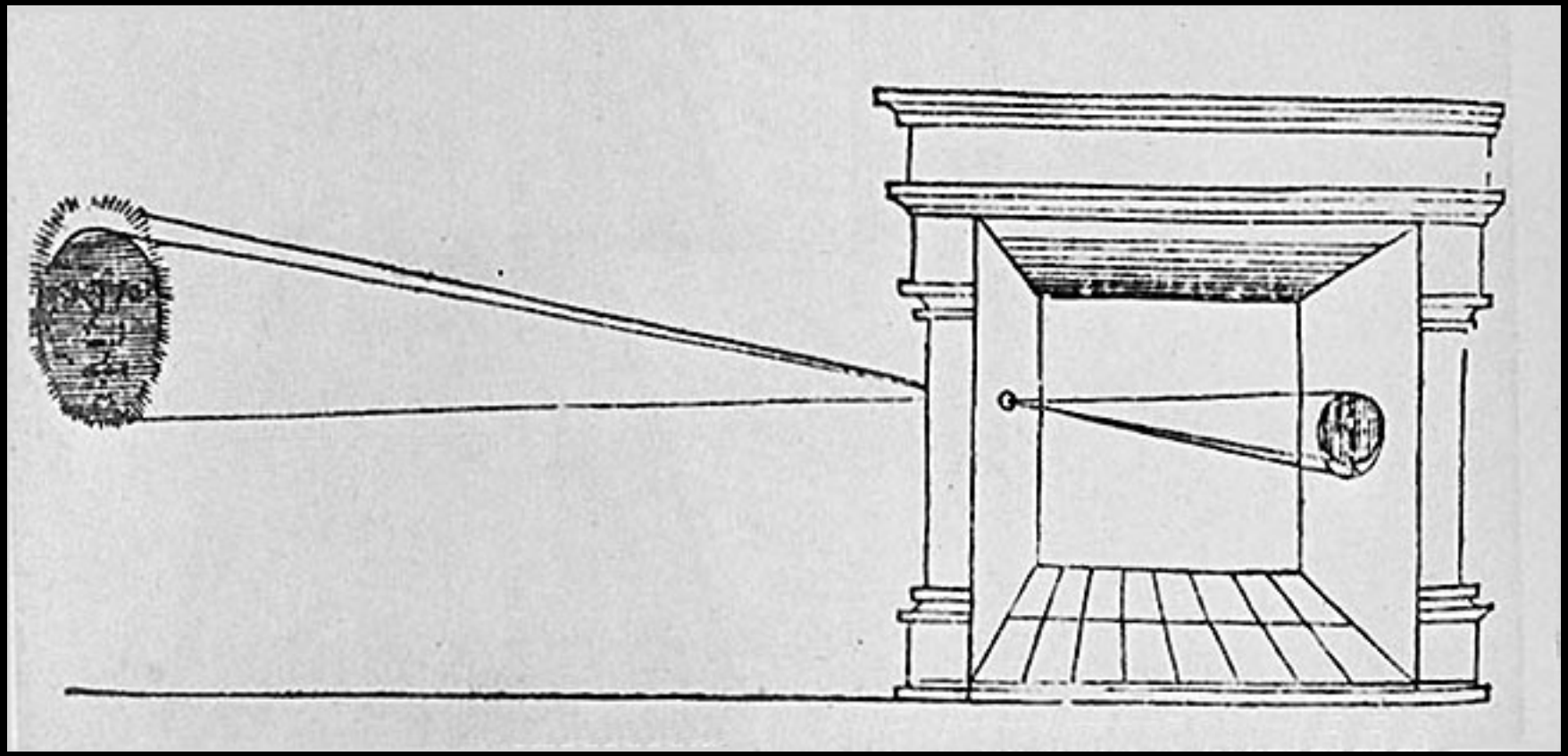

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a solar eclipse is when the moon passes between the Sun and the Earth - so that from the Earth, the moon looks like it’s “covering up” the sun

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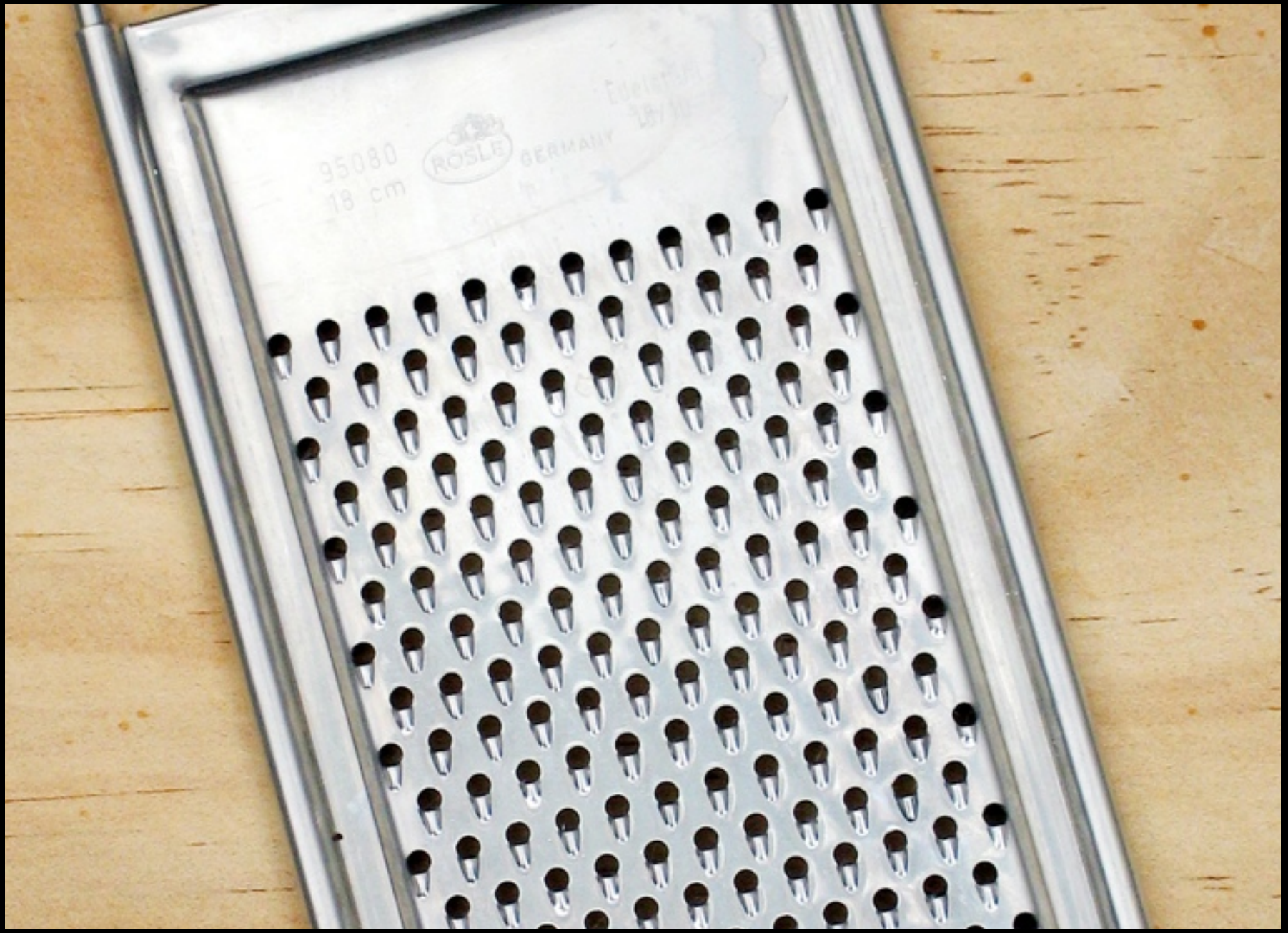
just like how during a solar eclipse, even circular holes will project eclipse-shaped light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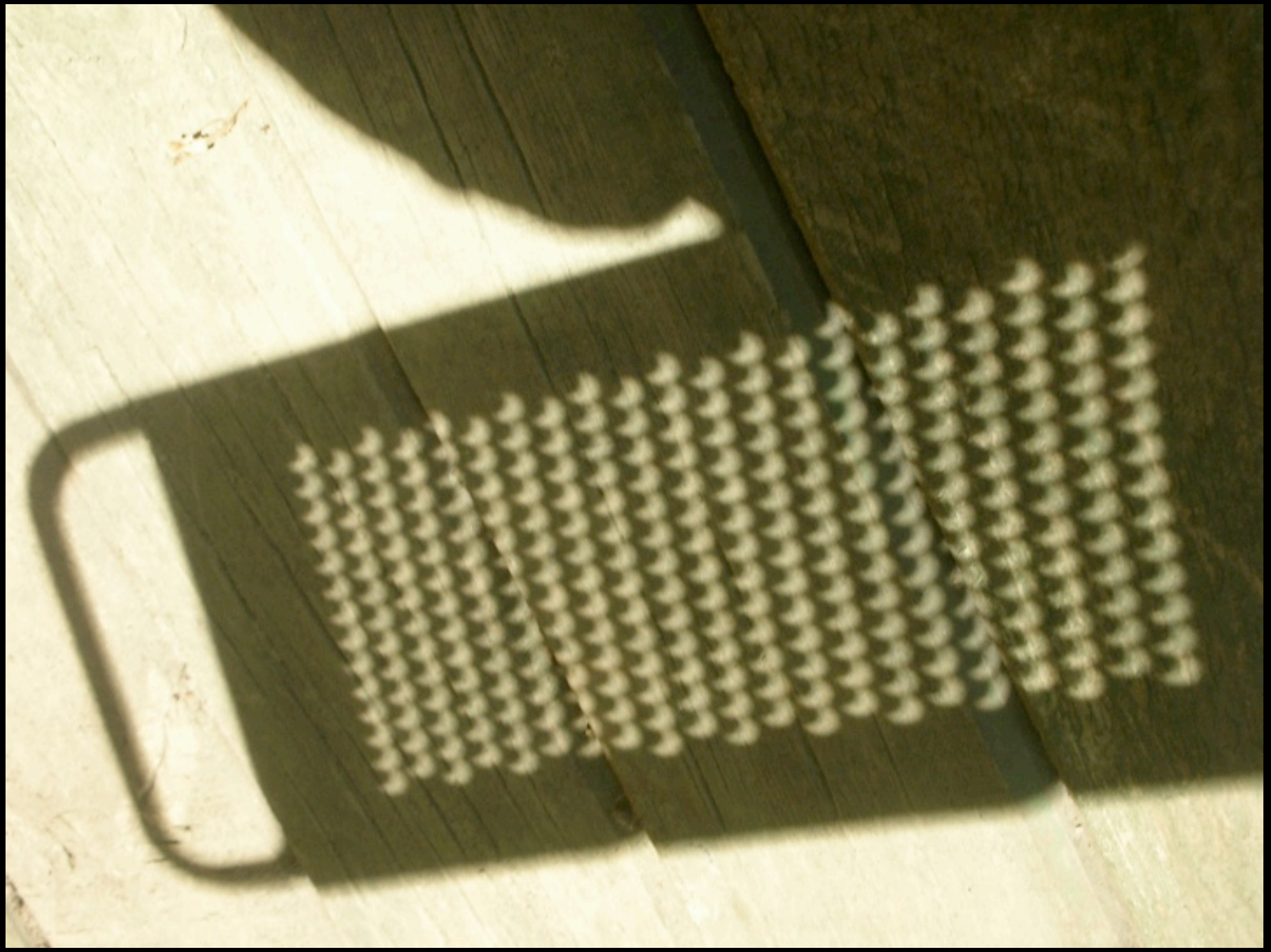

أبو علي، الحسن بن الحسن بن الهيثم

Abu Ali al-Hasan Ibn al-Haitham

“Alhazen” (Iraq, 965 - c. 1040 CE)

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which is why projected images are upside down

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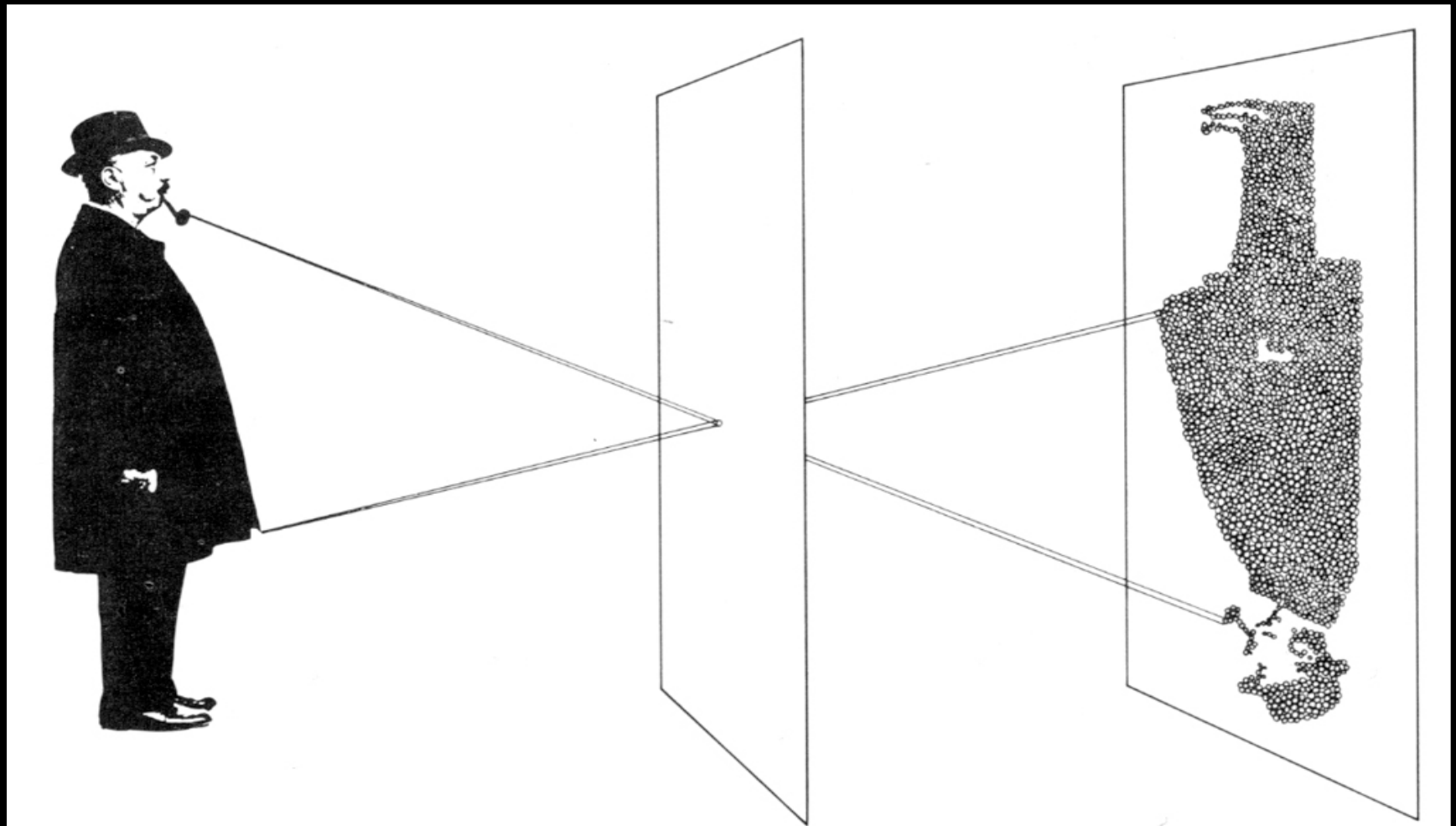

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light (for example, from the sun) reflects off of things, our eyes interpret that reflected light, and that's how we are able to see them

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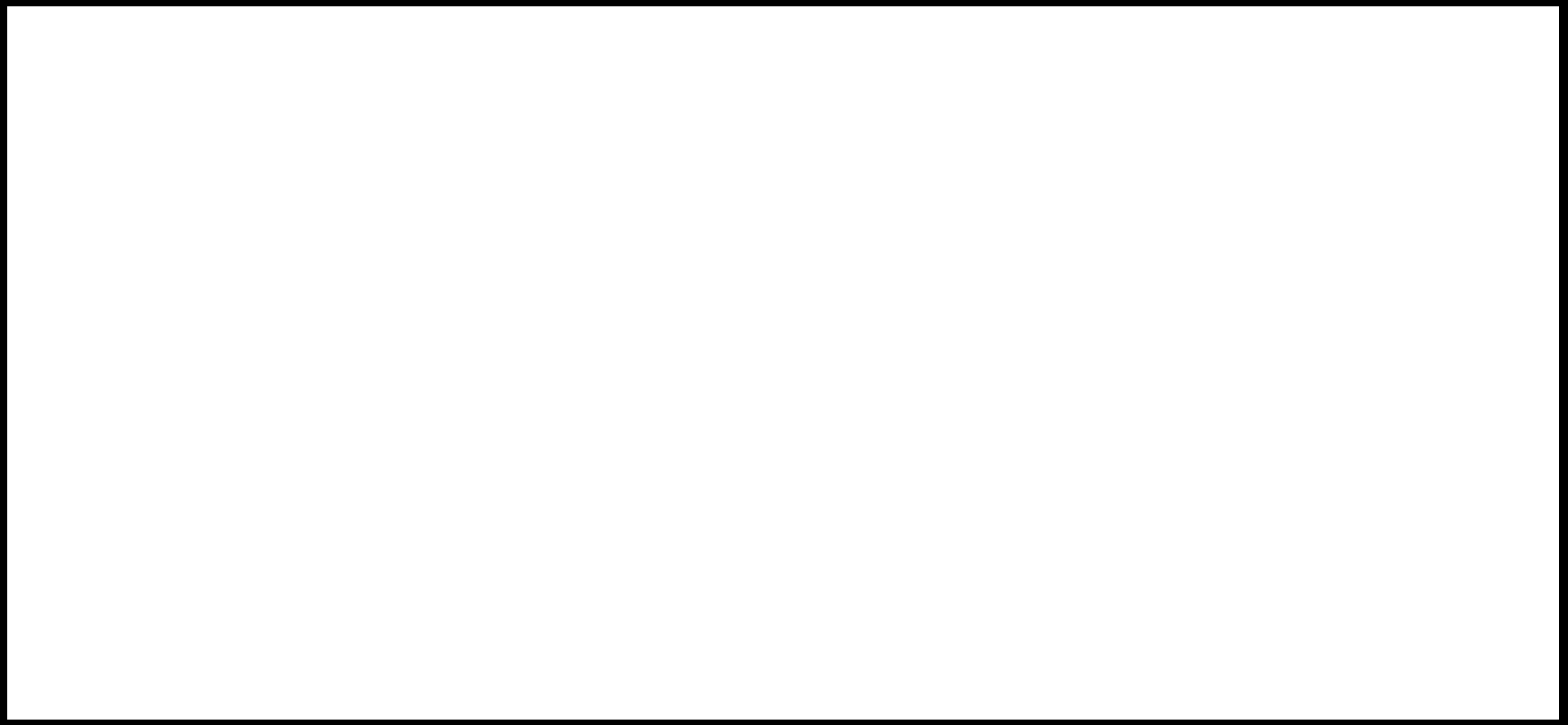

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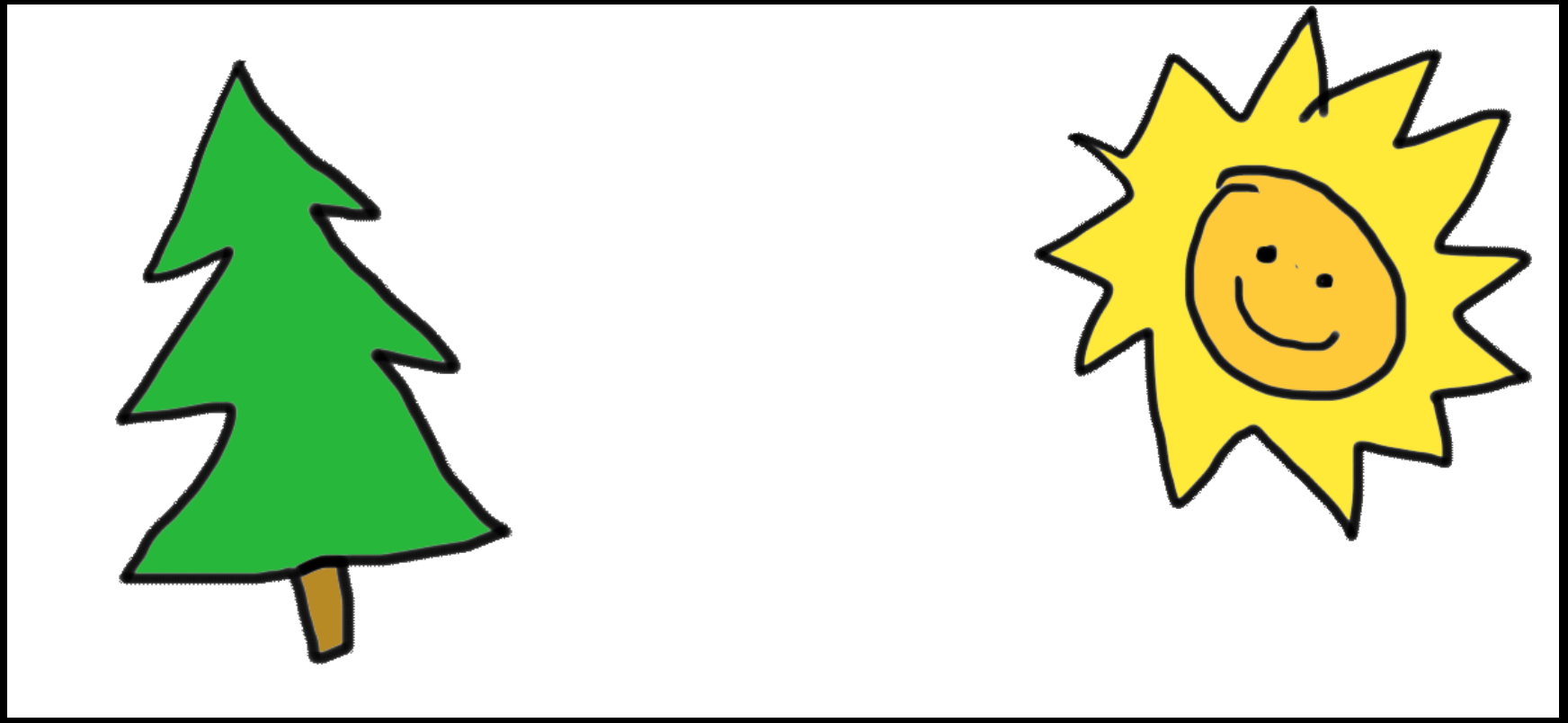

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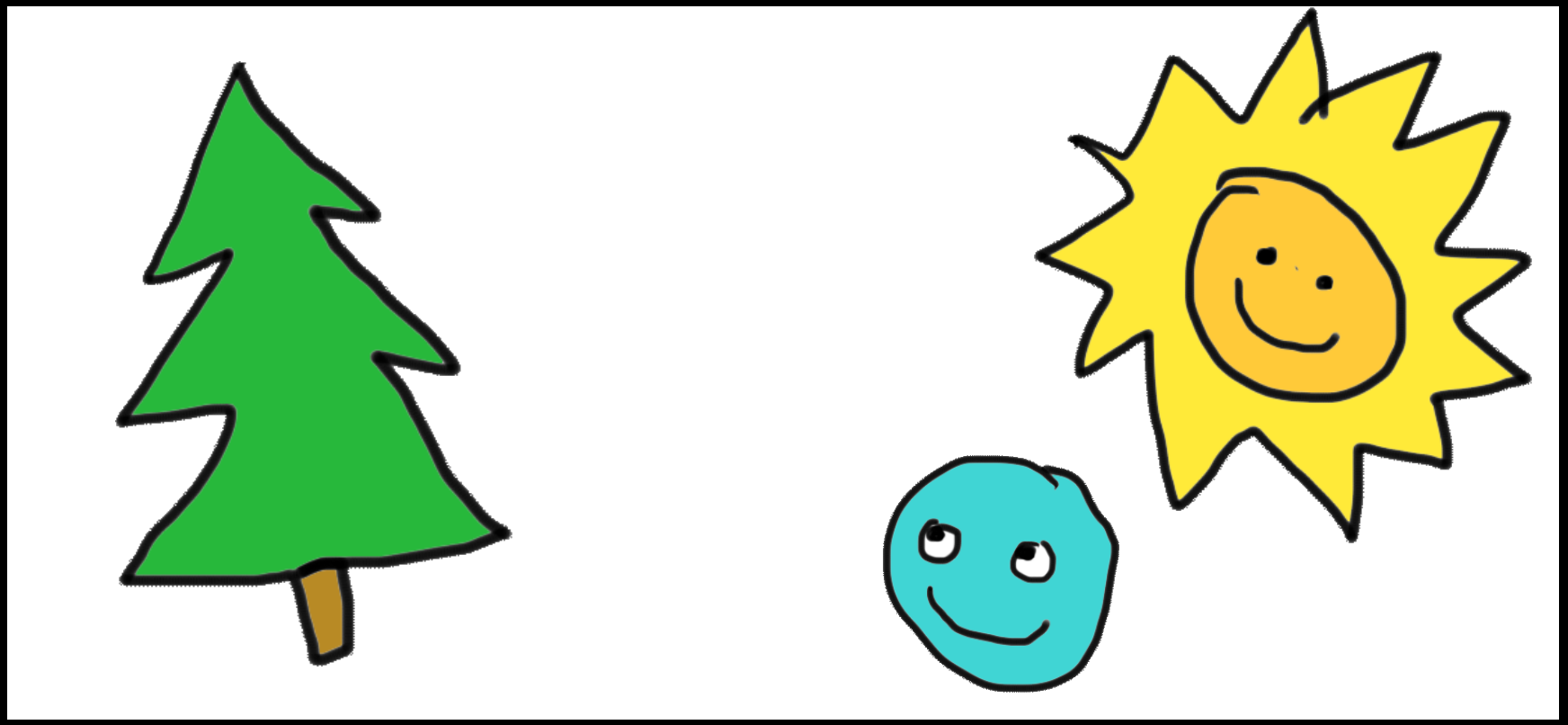

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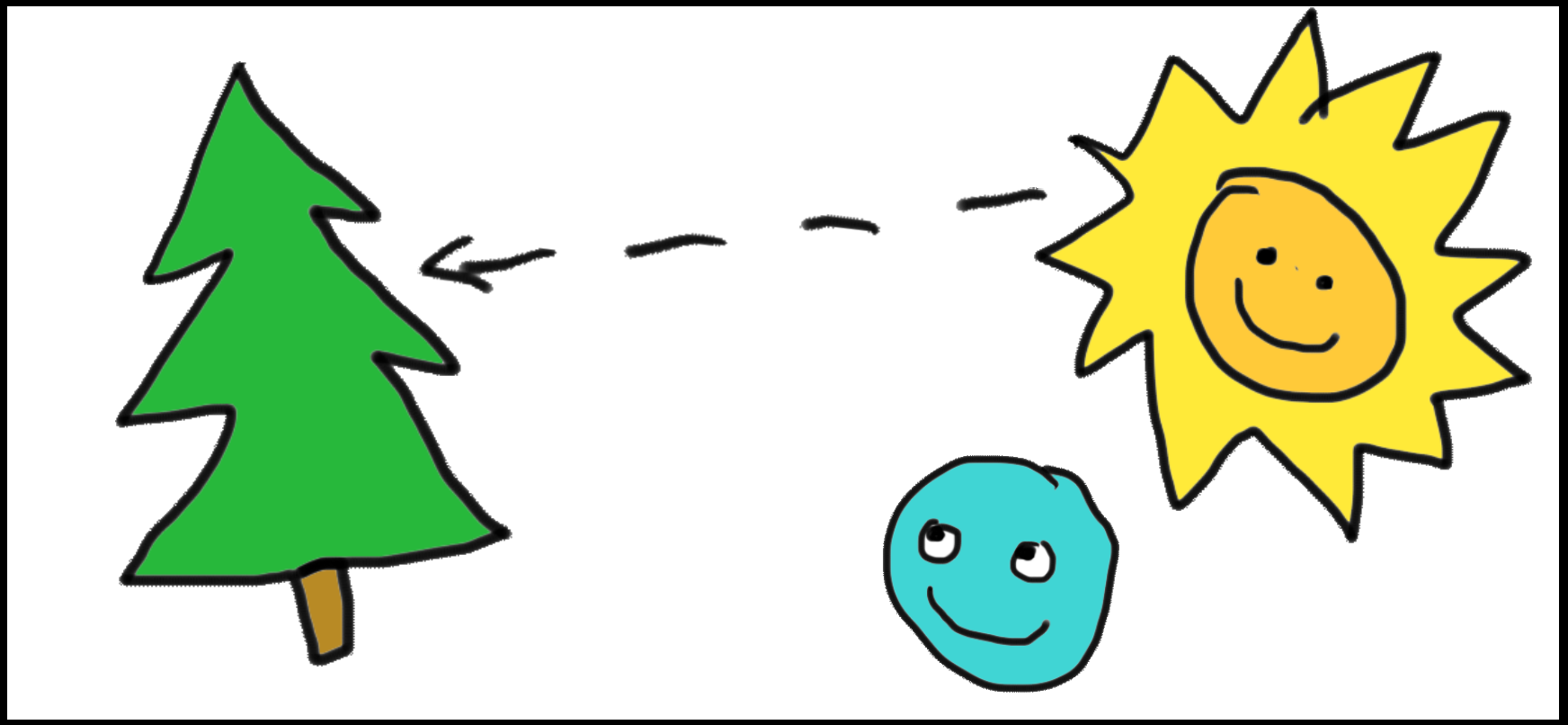

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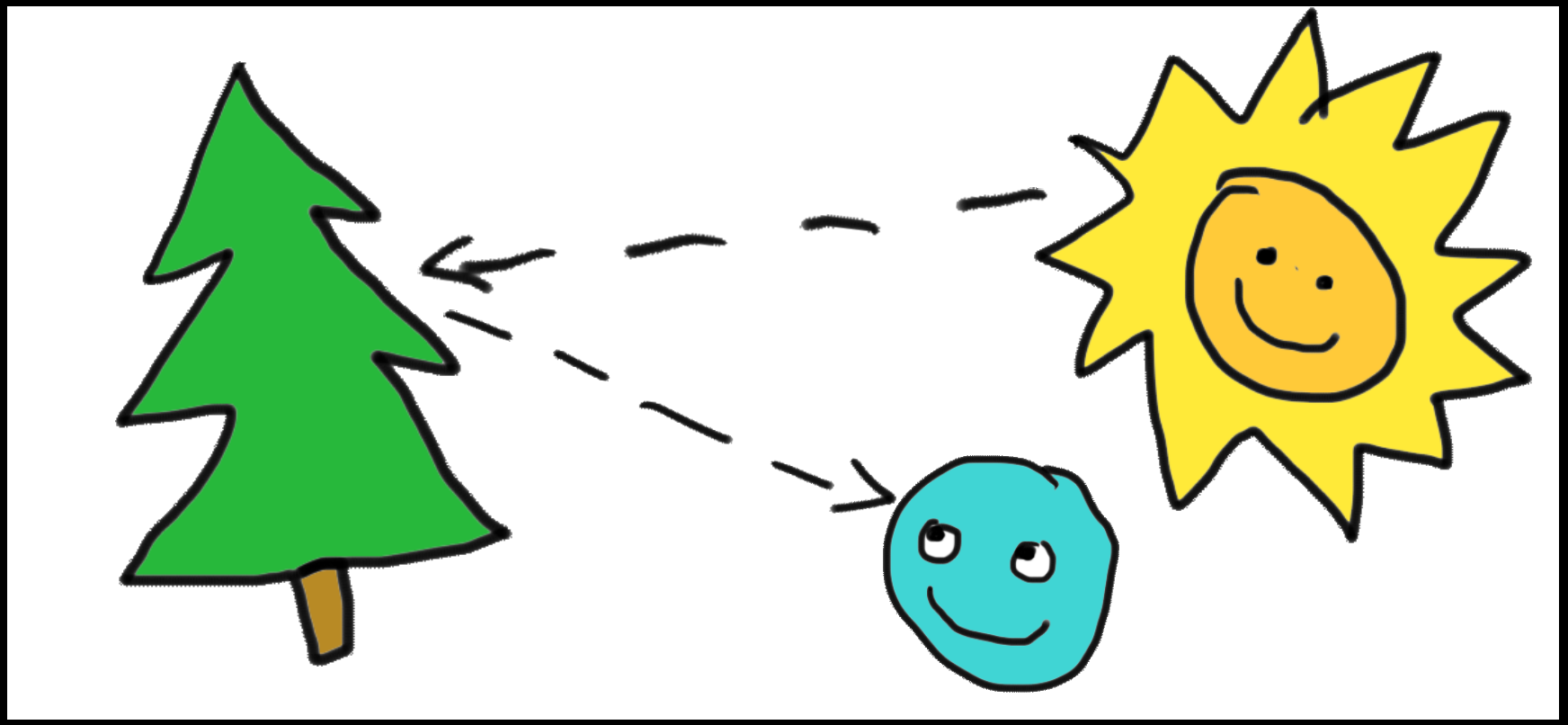

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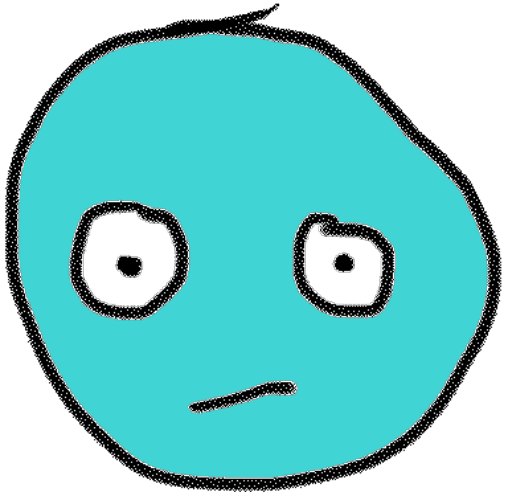

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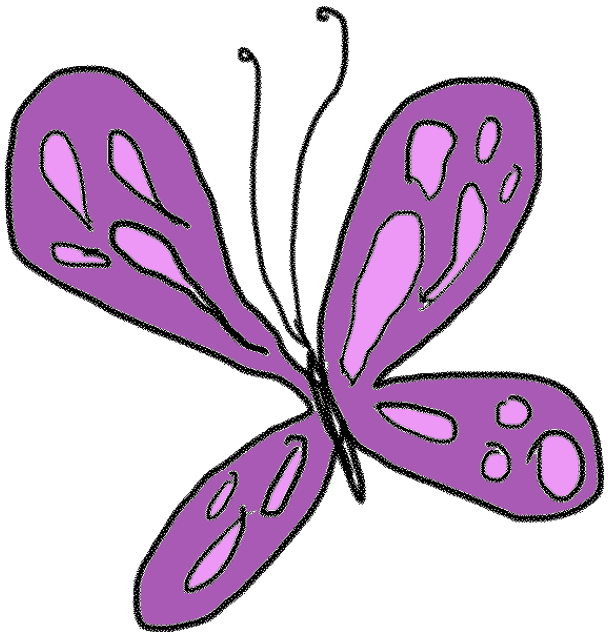

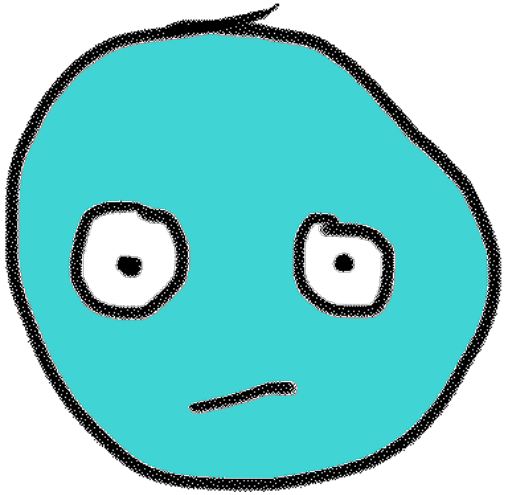

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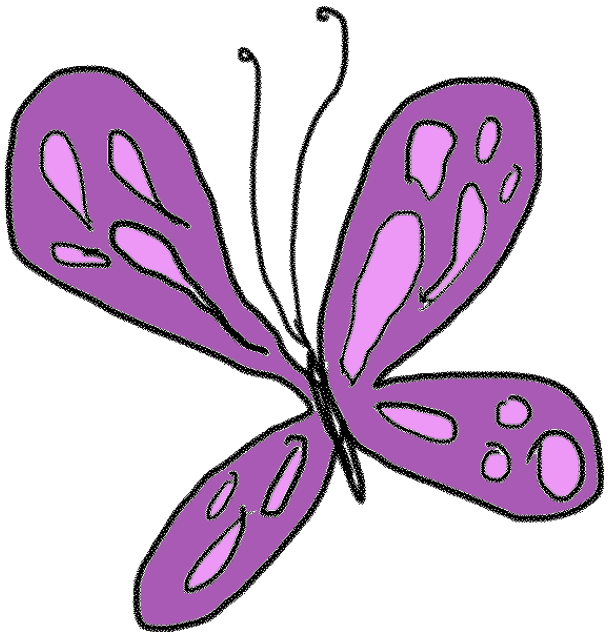

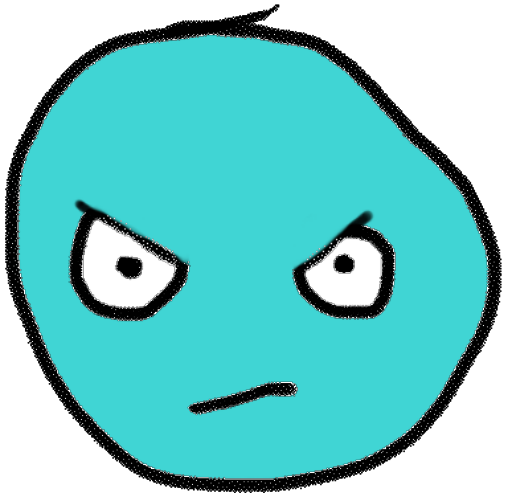

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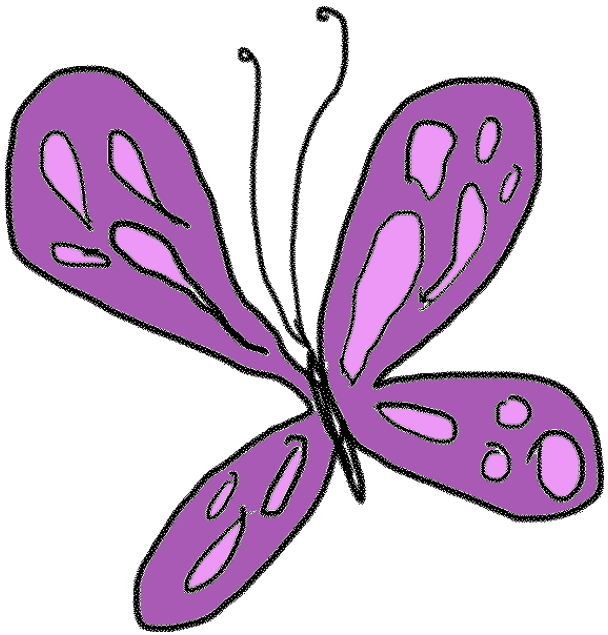

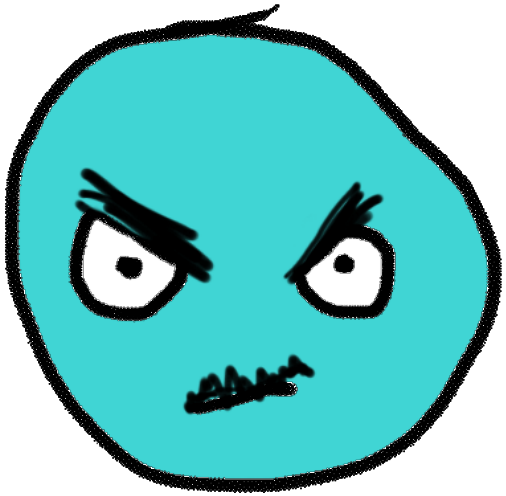

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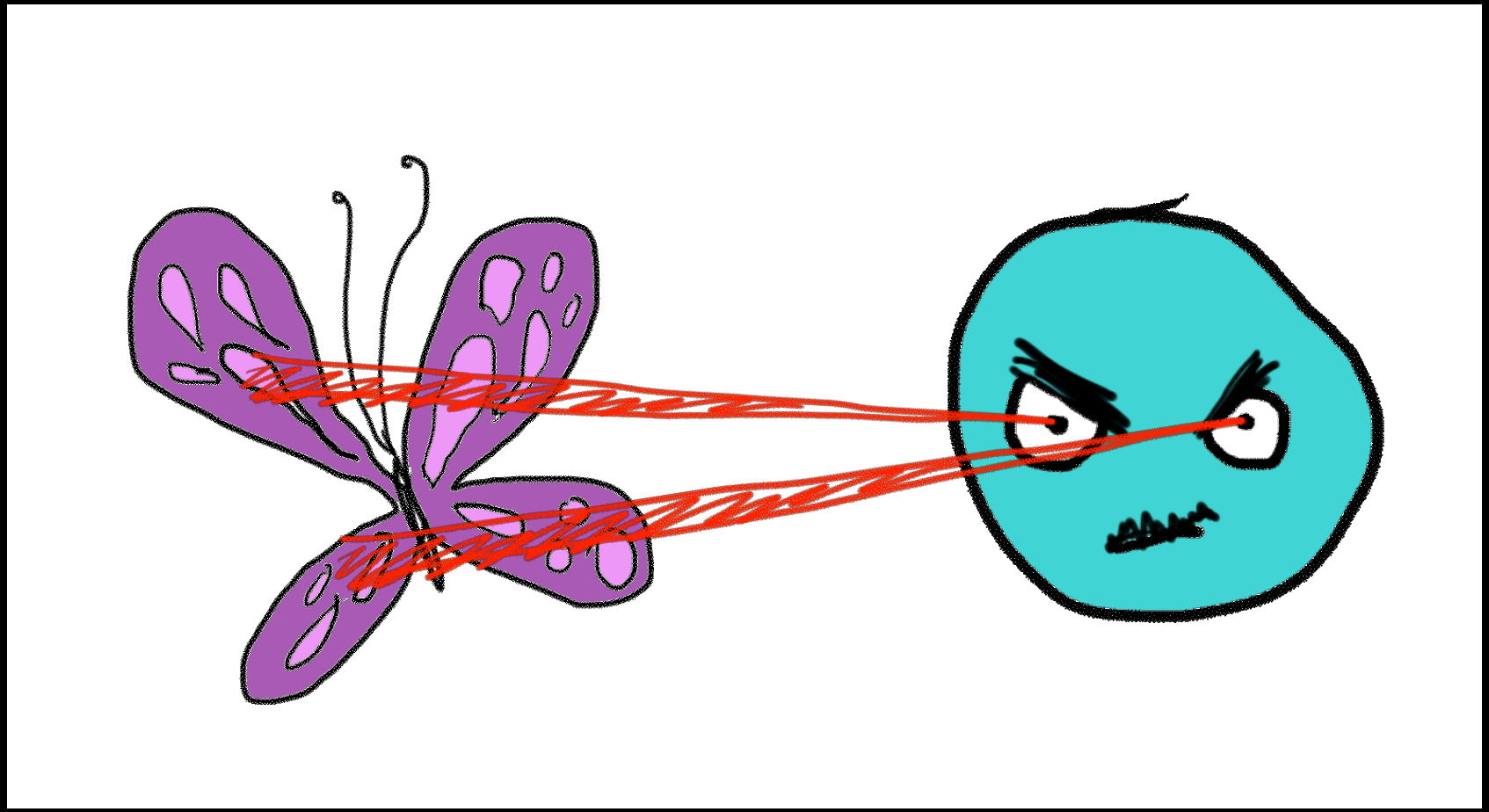

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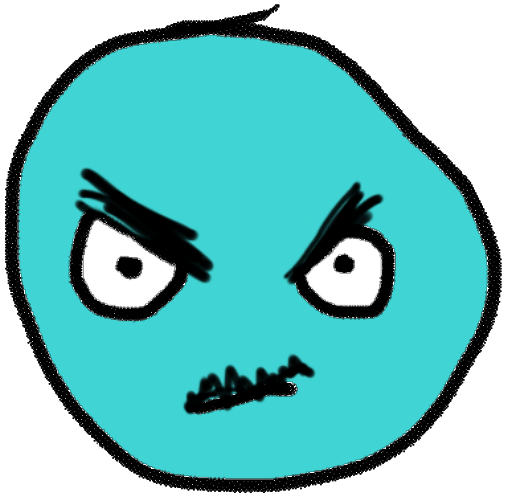

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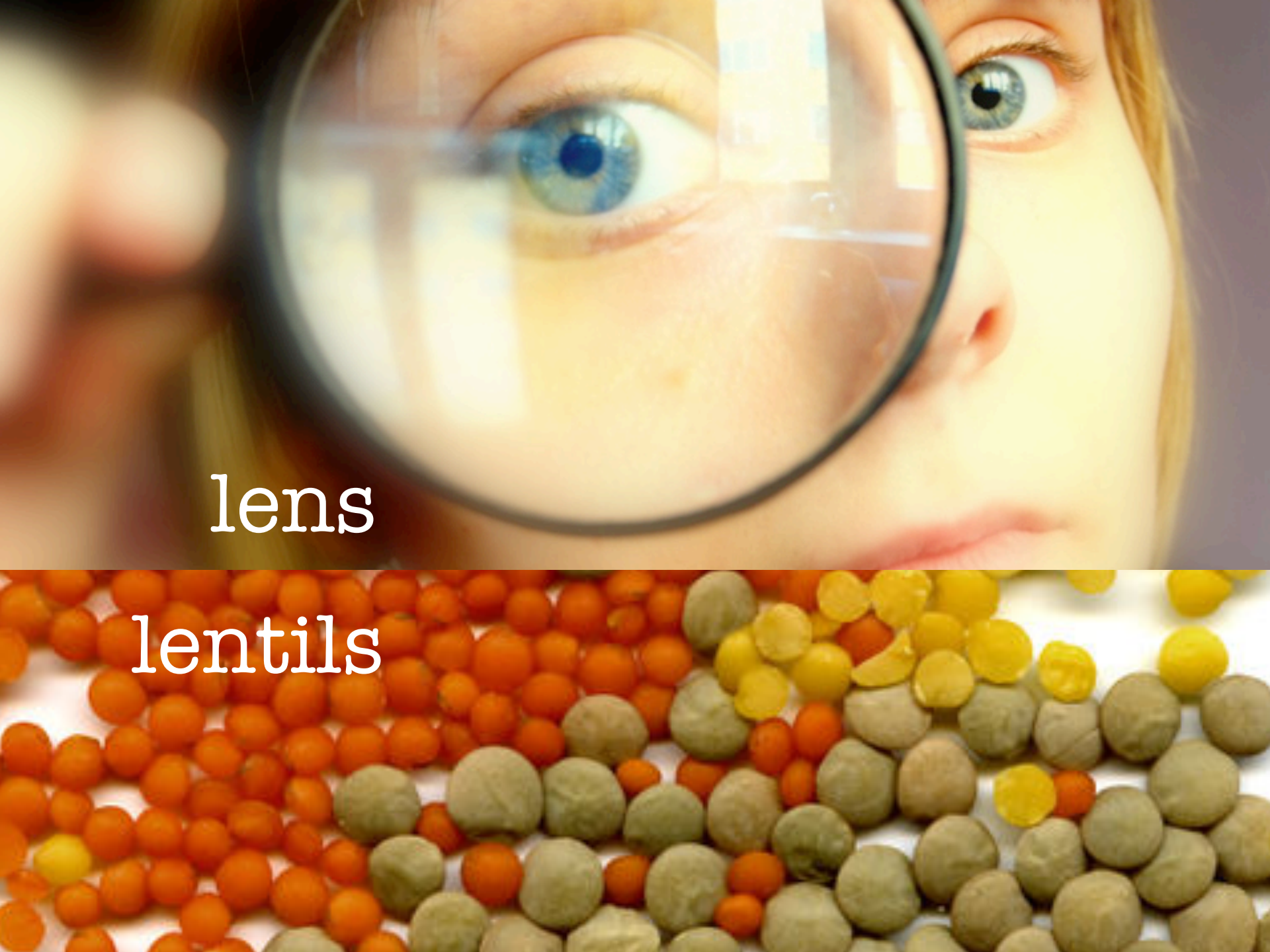
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lentils

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(also, he was the first to guess that it was the BRAIN that "flipped" our vision right-side up - rather than lenses/ mirrors that are used in a camera or camera obscura)


this is “Kepler” (a crater on the
moon) which was named after him

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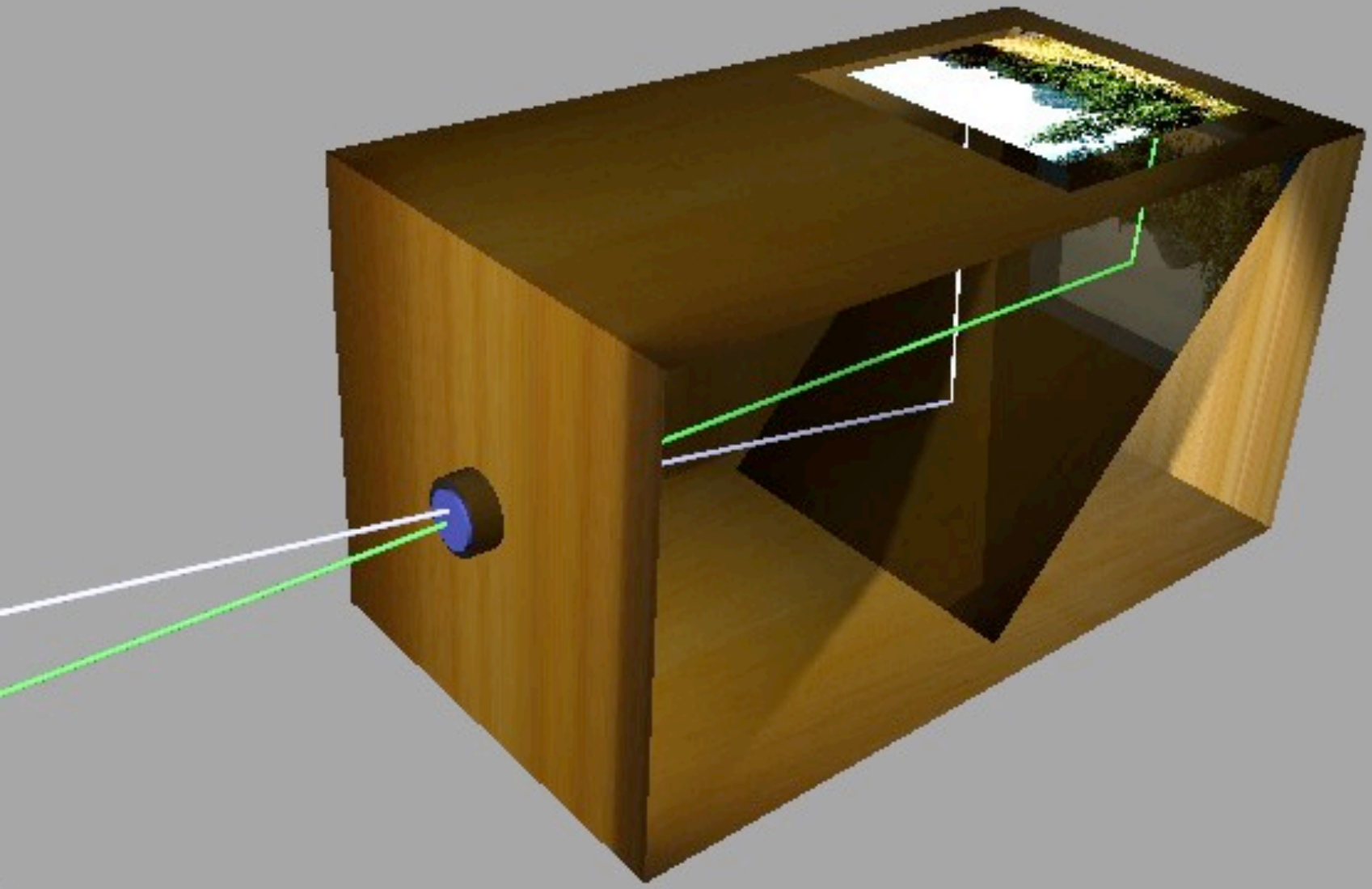

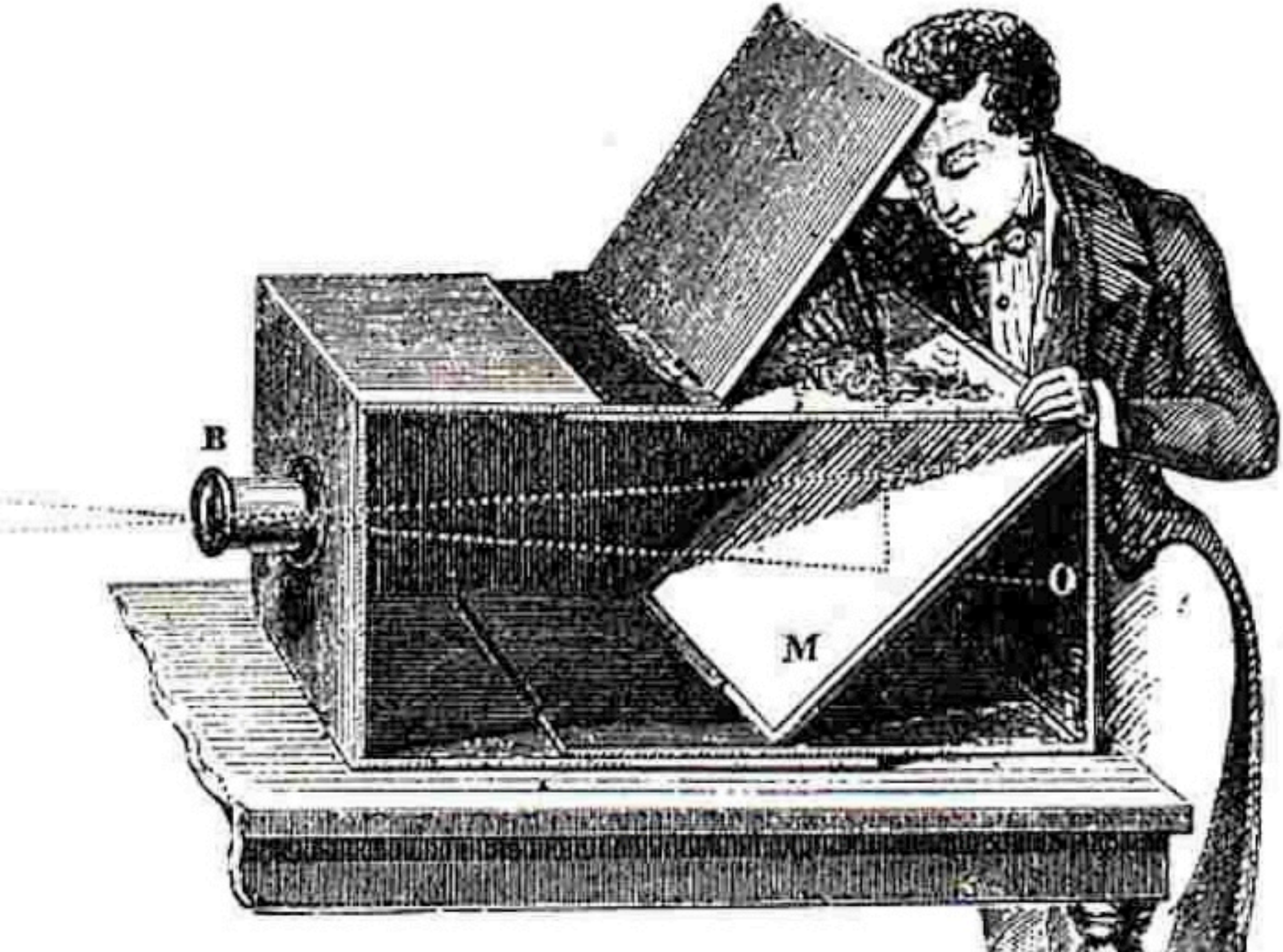
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> wrote that the camera obscura made it “possible for anyone ignorant in the art of painting to draw with a pencil or pen the image of any object whatsoever”.

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intermission

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part 2:

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to STAY?

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in 1802, Thomas Wedgwood & Humphry Davy were able to temporarily capture images - but they wouldn't stay

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- afterwards, “rinsed” the plate with oil of lavender & white petroleum

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EIGHT HOURS LATER...

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- this process shortened exposure time from over 8 hours down to 20 - 30 minutes

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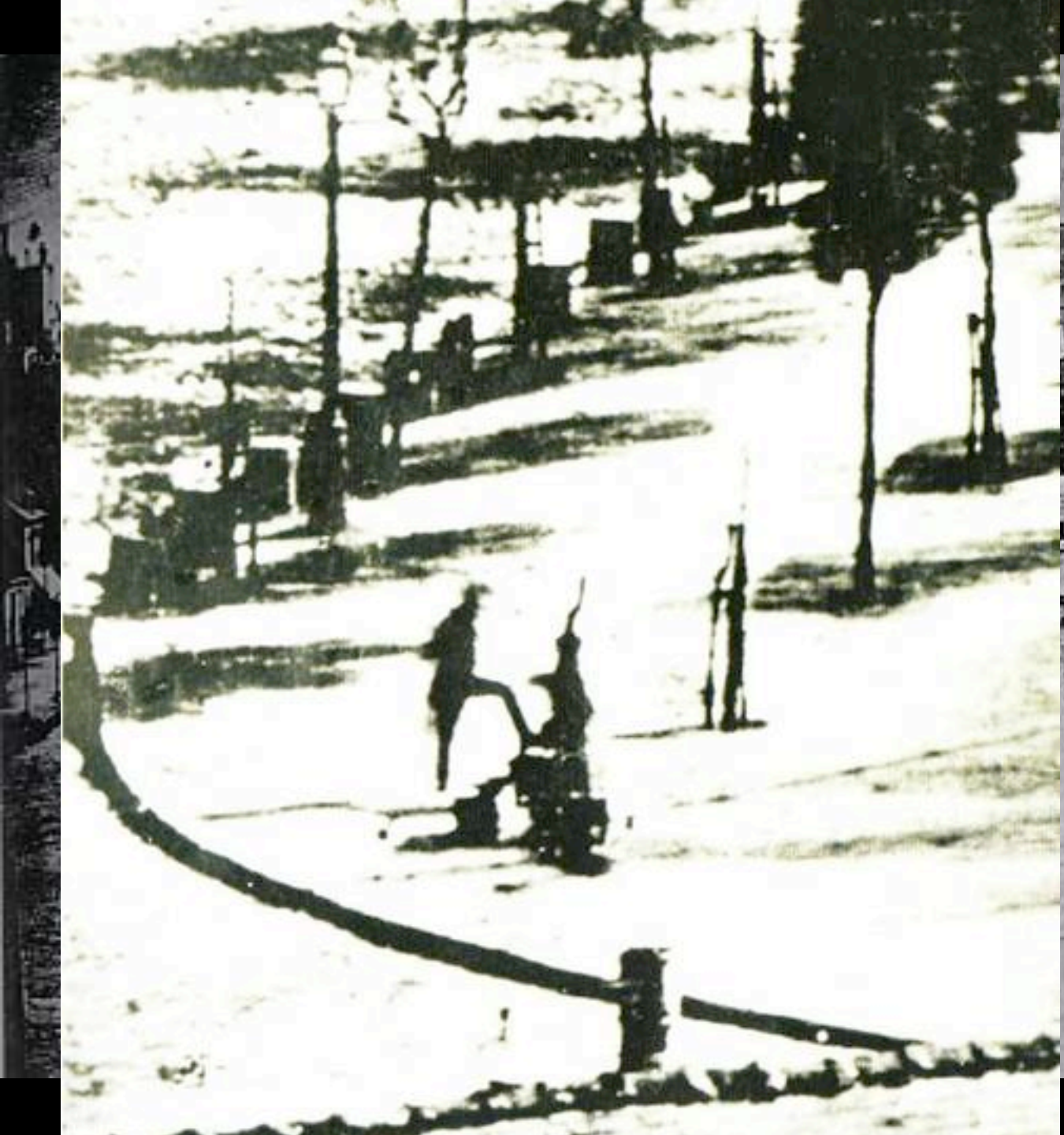
- fix the image in warm salt water
- rinse with hot distilled water

10 - 15 minutes of exposure



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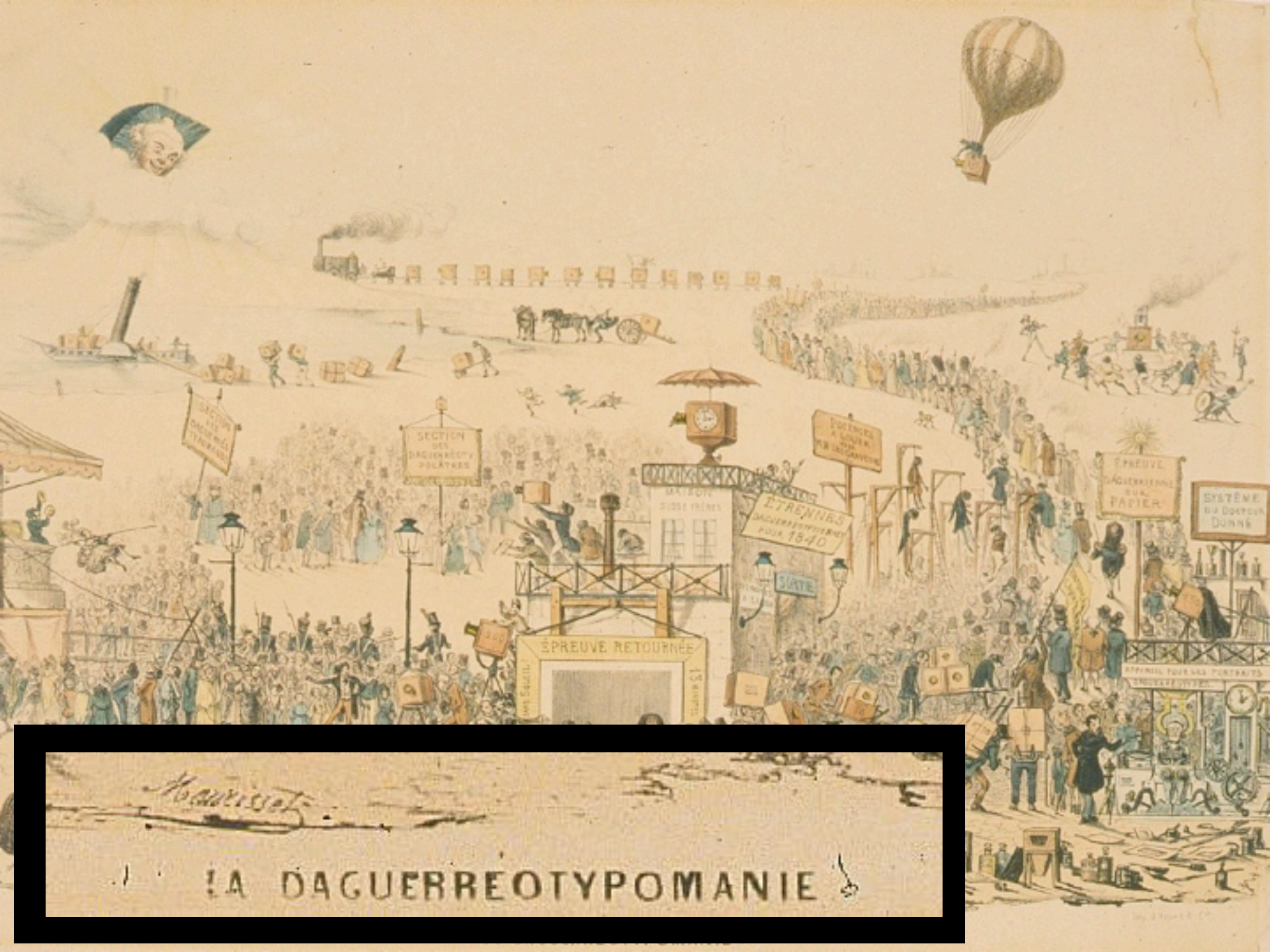
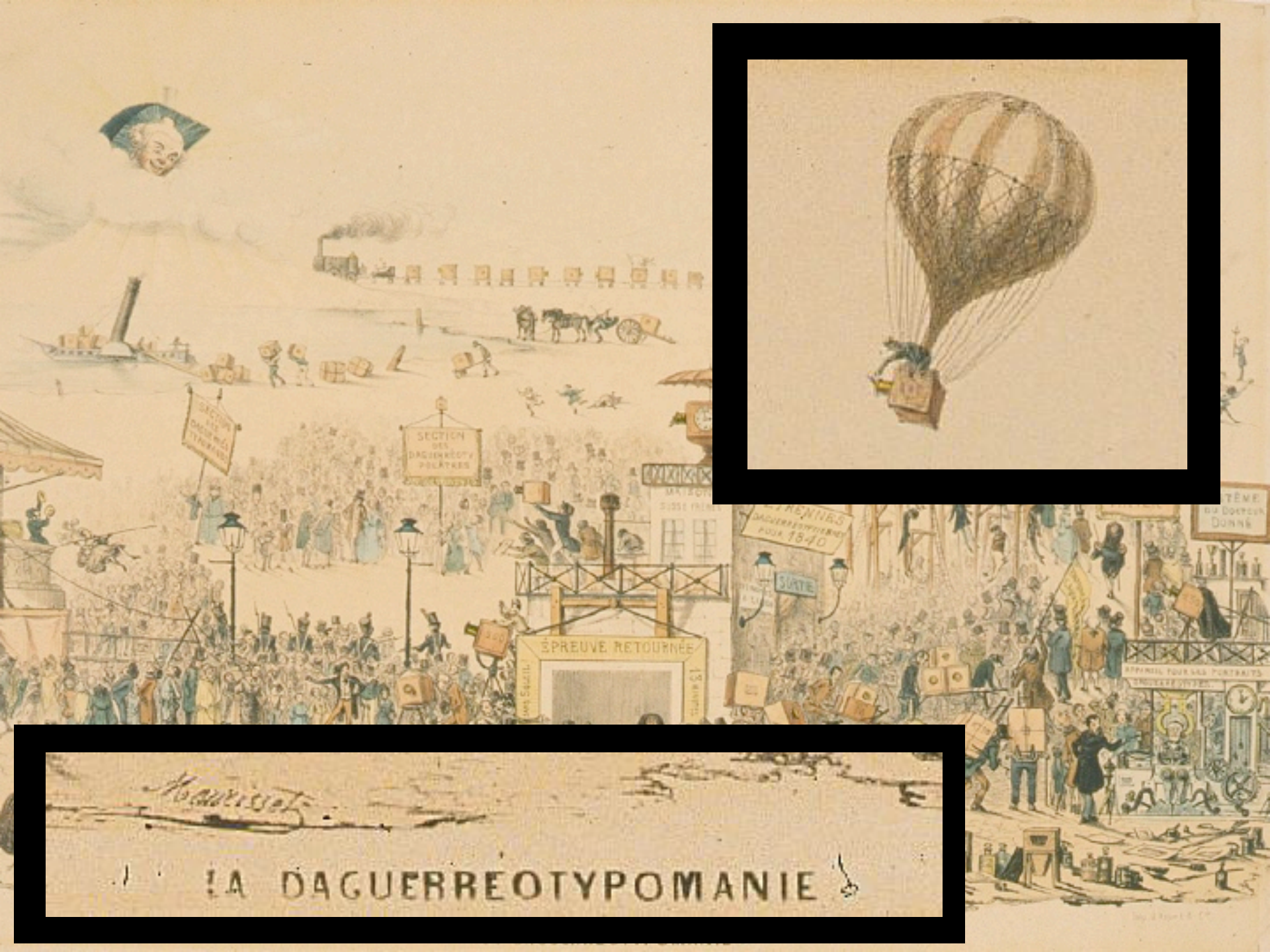
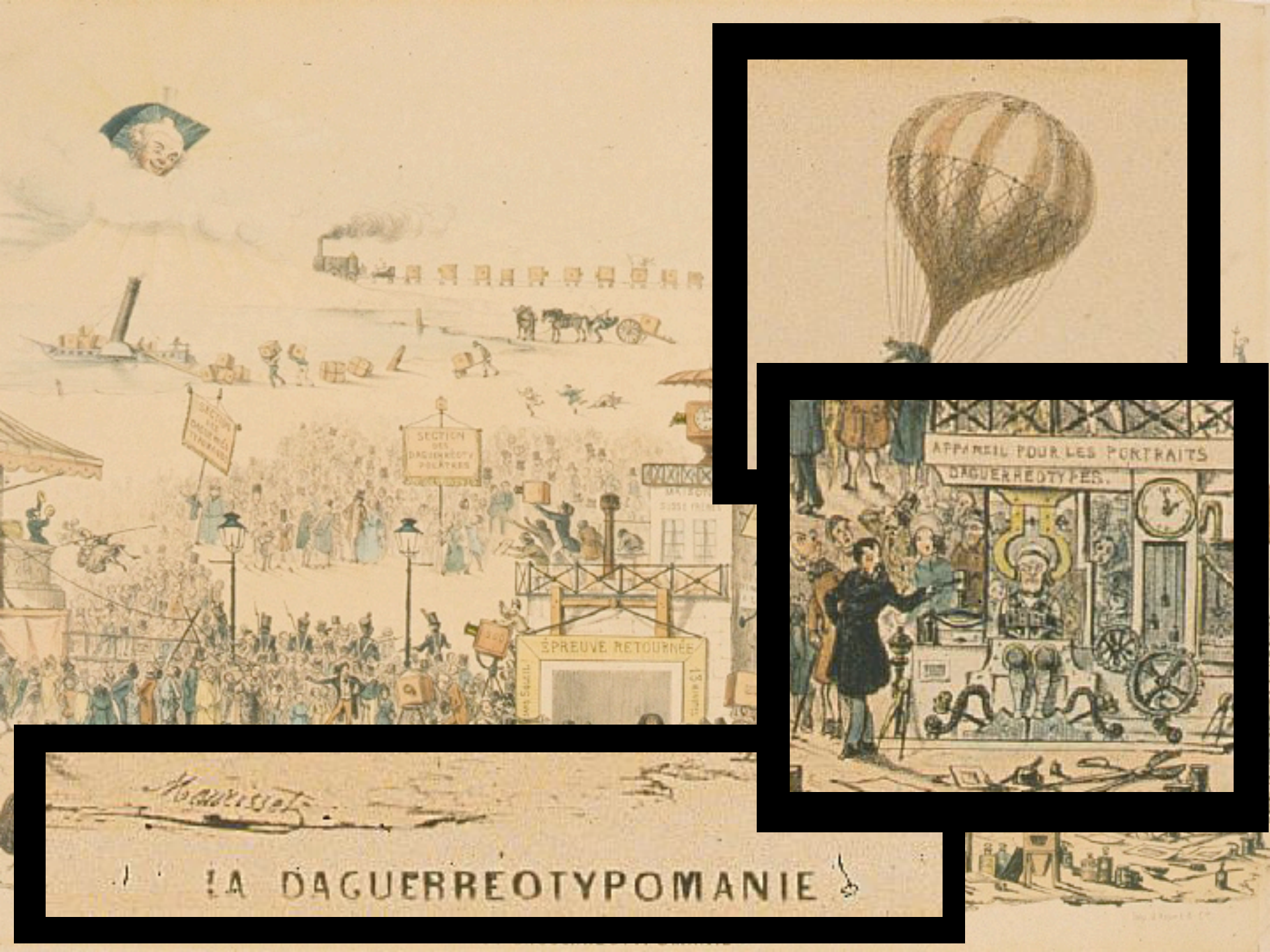
the fact that the process was free from copyright meant that it spread quickly, causing "Daguerreotypomania"

LA DAGUERRÉOTYPOMANIE



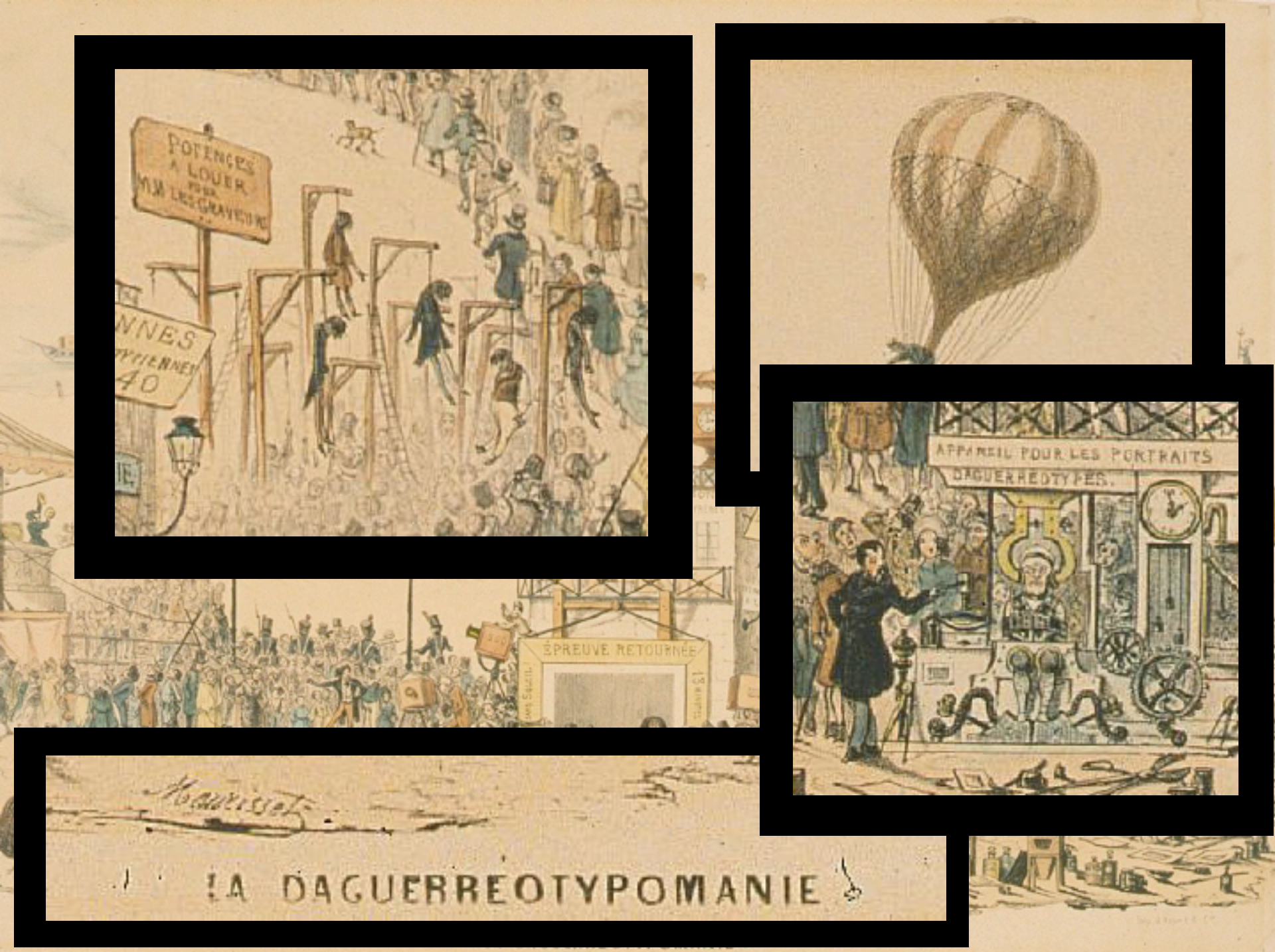
LA DAGUERREOTYPOMANIE


SECTION DES DAGUERRÉOTYPES POLAIRES
ÉPREUVE RETOURNÉE
SORTIE
LA DAGUERRÉOTYPOMANIE


ÉPREUVE RETOURNÉE
APPAREIL POUR LES PORTRAITS
DAGUERRÉOTYPES.
LA DAGUERRÉOTYPOMANIE

POTENCES
A LOUER
POUR
MM. LES GRAVEURS

APPAREIL POUR LES PORTRAITS
DAGUERREOTYPES.


ÉPREUVE RETOURNÉE
LA DAGUERREOTYPOMANIE

Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre

(France, 1787 - 1851)

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1850 { 25¢ 50¢ $2.00 } 2014

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1850 { 25¢ 50¢ $2.00 = $12.27 } 2014

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1850			2014
25¢	=	$12.27	
50¢	=	$24.55	
$2.00			

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1850			2014
25¢	=	$12.27	
50¢	=	$24.55	
$2.00	=	$98.21	

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maybe most importantly:

- no “negative” is produced - it’s is a direct positive - and therefore no way to make more than one

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invention of the calotype / talbottype

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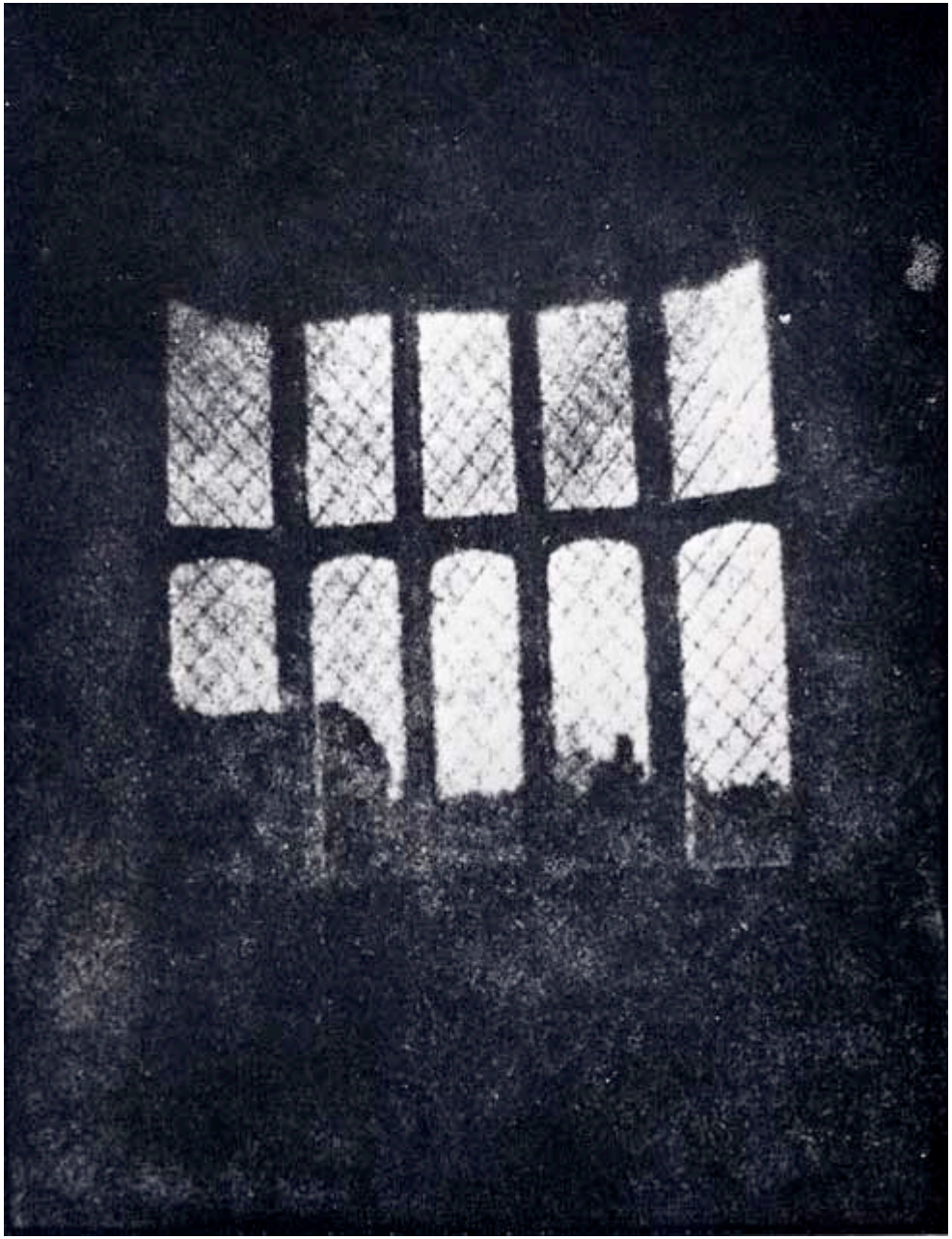

negative to positive

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