

# PHOTOGRAPHY TIMETABLE

## Camera Obscura

The Camera Obscura was an imaging device that captured light and produced a focused image and was the forerunner of the modern photographic camera

### **Photographic Pre-History 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC to early 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

Mo-Ti	Canaletto
Aristotle	Vermeer
Da Vinci	Caravaggio
Battista Della Porta	Hockney

### Recording the Image

- 1825 - Niepce – first to successfully capture and fix an image.
- 1829 - Niepce and Daguerre – teamed up to improve process
- 1839 - Daguerre, Daguerreotype, and Dawn of Photography – Image on a silver-coated copper plate. First commercially successful photographic process. This process produced one and only one photo. Photo is a mirror or reversed image.
- 1845 – 55 Talbot and Calotype – paper negative used to make prints on salted paper. Patenting its process limits its use.
- \*1854 Ambrotype - glass plate negative appears as positive against dark background. Employed the collodion wet plate, an early photographic process. The glass had to be coated, sensitized, exposed and developed within a span of about 15 minutes. This necessitated a portable darkroom for use in the field. Again produced only one reversed image.
- 1855 - Tintype – similar process as Ambrotype but on a sheet of iron, with dark enamel. Popular with itinerant and amusement park photographs. Again produced only one reversed image.
- \*Carte de Visite (CDV) – printed from wet Collodion negatives on Albumen paper and mounted on thick paper card– 4 x 2-1/2 visiting card size – popular during American Civil War
- \*1870 - Cabinet Card printed from wet Collodion negatives on albumen paper  
Mounted on cardboard backs  
6-1/2 x 4-1/4 – popular size for studio portraits

\*All these used the glass plate negative with a coating of collodion to hold the silver nitrate on the surface of the glass. The plate had to be used immediately after the collodion was applied, before it dried, so this process was known as Wet Plate Photography.

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- 1878 - Gelatin Dry Plate Glass Negative - glass plates with a photographic emulsion of silver halides suspended in gelatin which was hardened. More convenient, more sensitive, greatly reducing exposure times. With this came pre-coated papers and printing became much easier. Gelatin silver prints replaced Albumen prints.
- 1880 - George Eastman opened Eastman Dry Plate & Film Company
- 1888 - Kodak – first preloaded camera with roll film for 100 exposures – defined the inexpensive personal cameras in a similar fashion to how the Model T defined automobiles
- 1891 - Negative – gelatin on nitrocellulose sheet film that led to roll film. Improvements in manufacturing techniques led to larger film sizes for use by professionals
- 1900 - Brownie
- 1922 - Elite Studios (now Gilbert Studios) opened by Nathan Gittelmacher (later Gilbert). Al Gilbert started working in the studio during the 1940's and the studio remains in operation at 170 Davenport Road, Toronto.
- 1936 - Kodachrome colour film and 1942 Kodacolor to make colour prints
- 1990 - First version of Photoshop released by Adobe in 1990. Photoshop forever changed the manipulation of photos.
- 1991 - The first professional digital camera system – the NIKON F-3 equipped by Kodak with a 1.3 megapixel sensor
- 2004-6 Kodak, Nikon and Canon stop making film cameras and new camera designs are all digital.

## PHOTOGRAPHY AS ART

<http://www.luminous-landscape.com/columns/Reflections-introduction.shtml>

<http://www.luminous-landscape.com/columns/briots.view.shtml>

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