

Photographic Process Timeline

Key

- Information you might be asked on the final

Camera Obscura

Recorded at Early a 450 BC in China

- 1823
- **First Permanent Photo**
Frenchman, Nicephore Niepce used the photosensitivity of bitumen to produce the first permanent photo.



- 1829
- A Partnership**
Niepce joined forces with a Louis Dauguerre. Together, their goal was to perfect photography.

- 1833
- Niepce Dies**
- August 19, 1839 (wide use -1860)
- **Daguerrotype Announced**
Daguerrotype Process Publicly Disclosed by the French Academy of Science



- "Boulevard du Temple", a daguerrotype made by Louis Daguerre in 1838, is generally accepted as the earliest photograph to include people.

- 1841 (wide use-1860)
- Calotype**
A paper process An Englishman named William Talbot, developed a new process using paper instead of copper plates. He developed the images using gallic acid.



- 1850 (wide use-1895)
- Albumen Prints**
were published by Louis Désiré Blanquart-Evrard, and was the first commercially exploitable method of producing a photographic print on a paper base from a negative.



- 1851 (wide use-1865)
- Ambrotype**
The was the first use of the wet-plate collodion process as a positive image. Such collodion glass positives had been invented by Frederick Scott Archer in 1851 and the name Ambrotype was introduced in the United States by James Ambrose Cutting in 1854 when he patented a variation of Archer's original process.



- 1856 (wide use- 1930s)
- Tintype**
Essentially a variant of the ambrotype, replacing the latter's glass plate with a thin sheet of japanned iron (hence ferro). Ambrotypes often exhibit some flaking of their black back coating, cracking or detachment of the image-bearing emulsion layer, or other deterioration, but the image layer on a tintype has proven to be typically very durable.



- 1873
- Celluloid film
John Wesley Hyatt had been working on a new invention for several years. He finally patented it in 1873, and it was the celluloid film.

- 1877
- **Pictures in motion**
Eadweard Muybridge developed a shutter for his camera. This allowed him to photograph images in motion; up to that point the subject of a picture had to be still for long periods of time.



- 1880 (wide use- 1910s)
- Cyanotpes**



A photographic printing process that produces a cyan-blue print. Engineers used the process well into the 20th century as a simple and low-cost process to produce copies of drawings, referred to as blueprints. The cyanotype process, was first introduced by John Herschel in 1842. Sir John was an astronomer, trying to find a way of copying his notes.

- 1887
- Kodak is trademarked
George Eastman had been in the camera business for several years before he developed Kodak. He trademarked the brand, and it quickly caught on.



- 1890s (- present)
- **Gelatin Silver Prints**
The gelatin silver process is the photographic process used with currently available black-and-white films and printing papers.



- 1907
- The first color camera
Up until this point, photographs were in black and white. Auguste and Louis Lumiere introduced the Autochrome, the first color camera available to the public.

- 1992
- **Digital film (1992 and beyond)**
Kodak introduced a revolutionary development that would change the face of photography again. Storing pictures on a CD led to digital film including digital cameras, digital picture frames, and cameras on phones and tablets.



- 1992
- Cellphone cameras. In 2002, the first phones with built-in cameras became publicly available, including the Nokia 7650 and the Sanyo SPC-5300.



Notable Photographers

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1800s



Jacob Riis 1849 - 1914

American newspaper reporter, social reformer, and photographer who, with his book *How the Other Half Lives* (1890), shocked the conscience of his readers with factual descriptions of slum conditions in New York City.



Edward Weston 1886-1958

One of the most influential photographers of the 20th century; Weston is famous for his images of natural forms, nudes, close ups and landscape photography.



Edward Steichen 1879-1973

A painter by training, Edward Steichen changed fashion photography forever.



Paul Strand 1890-1976

An American photographer and filmmaker who, along with fellow modernist photographers like Alfred Stieglitz and Edward Weston, helped establish photography as an art form in the 20th century.

Brassai 1899-1984
Photographed the Streets of Paris



Alfred Steiglitz 1864 -1946
Knows as the father of photography – he played a large part in photography becoming thought of more as art at the turn of the century (1900s).



Lewis Hine 1874-1940
An American sociologist and photographer. Hine used his camera as a tool for social reform. His photographs were instrumental in changing child labor laws in the United States.



Dorothea Lange 1895 -1965
Documentary photographer and photojournalist known for her images of the Great Depression humanizing the plight of the workers and those most affected by the depression.



Ansel Adams 1902-1984
Probably one of the most well known nature and landscape photographers. His black and white photographs of Yosemite Valley, CA are well spread in galleries, on posters and in books.

1900s



George Hurrell 1904-1992

Master portrait photographer to the stars since 1929 when he was hired by MGM Studios. He photographed every major Hollywood star since the early 30's until his death in 1992.



W. Eugene Smith 1918-1978

World War II photographer for LIFE, and master of the photo essay, producing such notable series as: *Country Doctor*, *Spanish Village* and *Man of*.



Yousef Karsh 1908-2002

An Armenian-Canadian portrait photographer. He has been called one of the great portrait photographers of the 20th century by Time magazine and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, with the latter noting the "distinct style in his theatrical lighting."



Arnold Newman 1918-2006

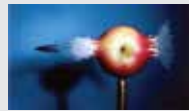
Possibly the first photographer to embrace and practice "environmental portraiture", Newman went to his subjects milieu to create not only a likeness of their face, but to capture a sense of the inner being of the person.



Eliot Porter 1901-1990
An American photographer best known for his color photographs of nature.



Henri Cartier 1908-2004
French photographer, considered by many historians to be the "father of photojournalism". He was a master of street photography or "candid" and coined the phrase "The Decisive Moment".



Harold Edgerton 1903-1990

Technically not a photographer, he is credited with developing the strobe light from a lab instrument to a photography tool capable of freezing fast moving objects such as a bullet piercing an apple, and a balloon exploding.



Gordon Parks 1912 -2006

A noted American photographer, musician, writer and film director, who became prominent in U.S. documentary photojournalism in the 1940s through 1970s—particularly in issues of civil rights, poverty and African-Americans—and in glamour photography.



Robert Frank 1924-

Swiss-born photographer and film maker, his 1958 book, *The Americans*, not only ruffled some feathers, but was influential for many other photographers looked through their viewfinders, and how Americans viewed themselves.



Elliott Erwitt 1928-

French born, New York City implanted photographer known for his sense of humor, and for photographs of ironic and bizarre situations in everyday life. He is a master of Henri Cartier-Bresson's "decisive moment".



Steve McCurry 1950-

American photojournalist famous for his image "Afghan Girl", cover of the June 1985 National Geographic. The image was named: "the most recognized photograph" in the history of the magazine. McCurry has been honored with many prestigious awards for his work photographing conflicts, disappearing cultures, and ancient rituals



Earnst Hass 1921-1986

A photojournalist and a pioneering color photographer. During his 40-year career, the Austrian-born artist bridged the gap between photojournalism and the use of photography as a medium for expression and creativity.



Garry Winogrand 1928-1984

Famous for his documentation of American life in the 1960's, especially in his home city of New York. He was extremely prolific and died at age 56.



Anna-Lou "Annie" Leibovitz 1949-

Considered one of America's best portrait photographers, developed her trademark use of bold colors and poses while at 'Rolling Stone.'