

AMERICAN HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

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ANALYZE THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNOLOGY

THE DAGUERRETYPE.

For some time past, specimens of photogenic drawing, the extraordinary result of philosophical experiments by L. J. M. Daguerre of Paris, have been exhibited in this country; and many successful applications of the process have been made in New York city and elsewhere. To this wonderful discovery, the attention of scientific men is turned; and already, as will be observed by the remarks of the editor of the "Repertory of Arts," appended to the following article, American genius has made important improvements. And

"The Daguerreotype." *The Family Magazine or Monthly Abstract of General Knowledge*, 1 June 1839, p. 415+.

The **Daguerreotype** used plates coated in chemicals and made it possible to photograph a subject in minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOREIGN.

Calotype.—It has been known for some time, that Mr. Fox Talbot, in the progress of his experiments to render more perfect the art of photogenic drawing, had discovered a means by which papers could be made far more sensitive to light than heretofore. The impressions, however, so quickly obtained by this method, are in the first instance *invisible*, but by a process similar to the first, they are made to appear with even greater power than in ordinary photogenic drawing. On Thursday evening, June 10, Mr. Talbot read a paper at the Royal Society, in which he described the new process, called, for distinction's sake, *Calotype*; and as the subject is one of general interest, we shall here briefly describe it:—The paper is covered with iodide of silver, by washing it successively with nitrate of silver and iodide of potassium. Afterwards it is washed over with gallo-nitrate of silver, the greater part of which is removed by immersion in water, but enough adheres to render the paper exceedingly sensitive to light. The paper is then dried, and placed in the camera obscura, and the image of a building, or other object, is generally obtained in less than a minute. This image, however, is usually quite invisible; and the mode of rendering it visi-

"Calotype." *The American Repertory of Arts, Sciences and Manufactures*, 1 Aug. 1841, p. 47+.

The **calotype** created negatives, in a process similar to the technology in modern film cameras.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHY.

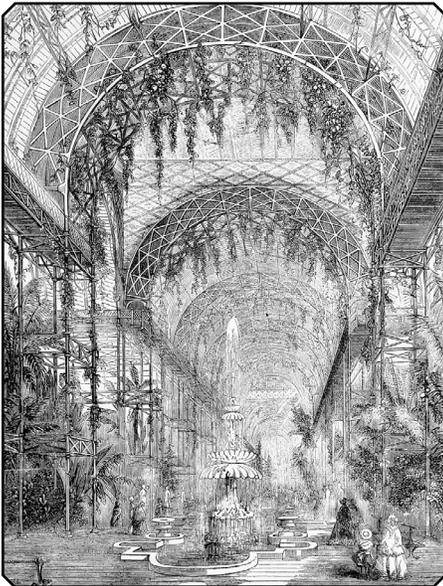
The perfection in the manufacture of gelatino-bromide sensitive compounds is now so complete that photographs are readily made instantaneously with far less trouble than was required in the days of the daguerreotype or of the more recent wet plate process, and this has led, as one would naturally expect, to the invention of special devices for more effectively utilizing the advantages obtained in the use of highly sensitive compounds.

One of the latest ideas based upon the dry process is the production of an extremely simple apparatus, so arranged that it cannot get out of order and adapted for use by the veriest "greenhorn," if we may so speak, or by one who knows nothing at all about photo-

"Instantaneous Photography." *Scientific American*, 15 Sept. 1888.

Continued advancements simplified **photography** so that even novices could take photos without mixing chemicals or understanding the underlying science.

TRACE THE PRACTICE OF PHOTOGRAPHY WITHIN PERIODICAL PUBLISHING



"The New Crystal Palace and Park." *The New York Journal: An Illustrated Literary Journal*, 2 Sept. 1854, p. 185+.

Early photos were sometimes used as sources for engravings. This example is "from a photograph" by Delamotte.



"The Tiger by Instantaneous Photography." *Scientific American*, 14 June 1884, p. 375.

Faster, more mobile photographic equipment allowed readers to view exotic subjects for the first time.



"Multiple Classified Advertisements." *Scientific American*, 29 Sept. 1888, p. 206.

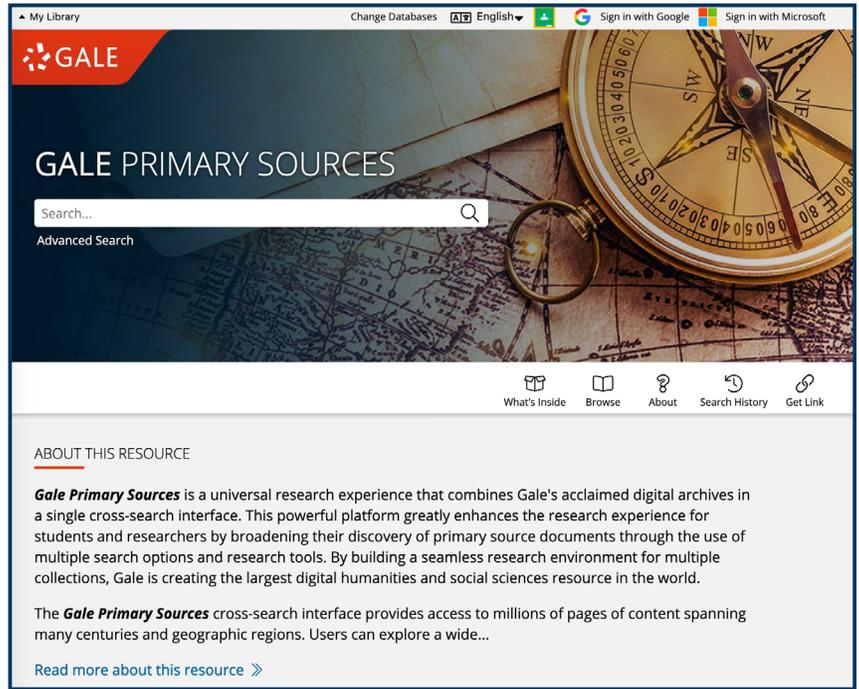
Demand for photography and simplification of photographic processes made it possible for camera and film companies to advertise to consumers. This early ad for the **Kodak** camera emphasized its ease of use. Later ads for the camera used the slogan "You press the button, we do the rest."

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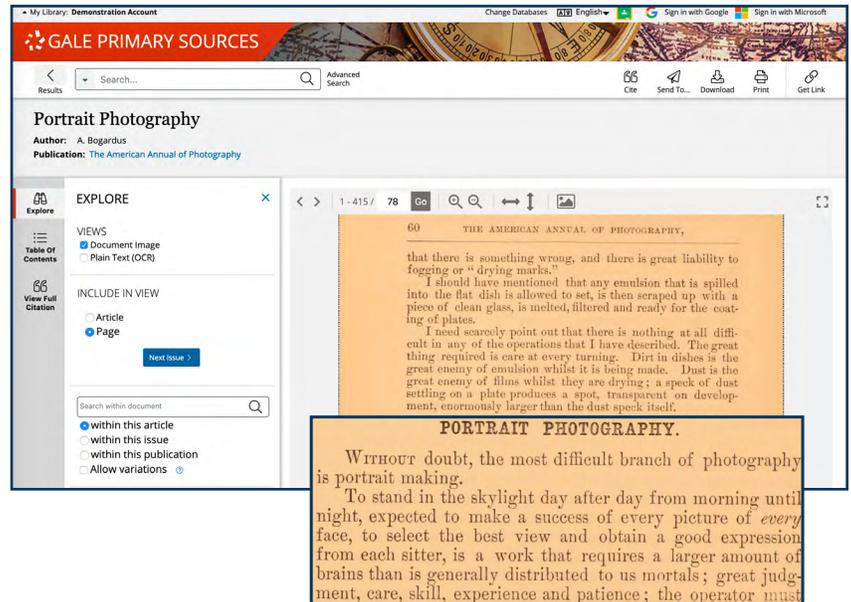
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