

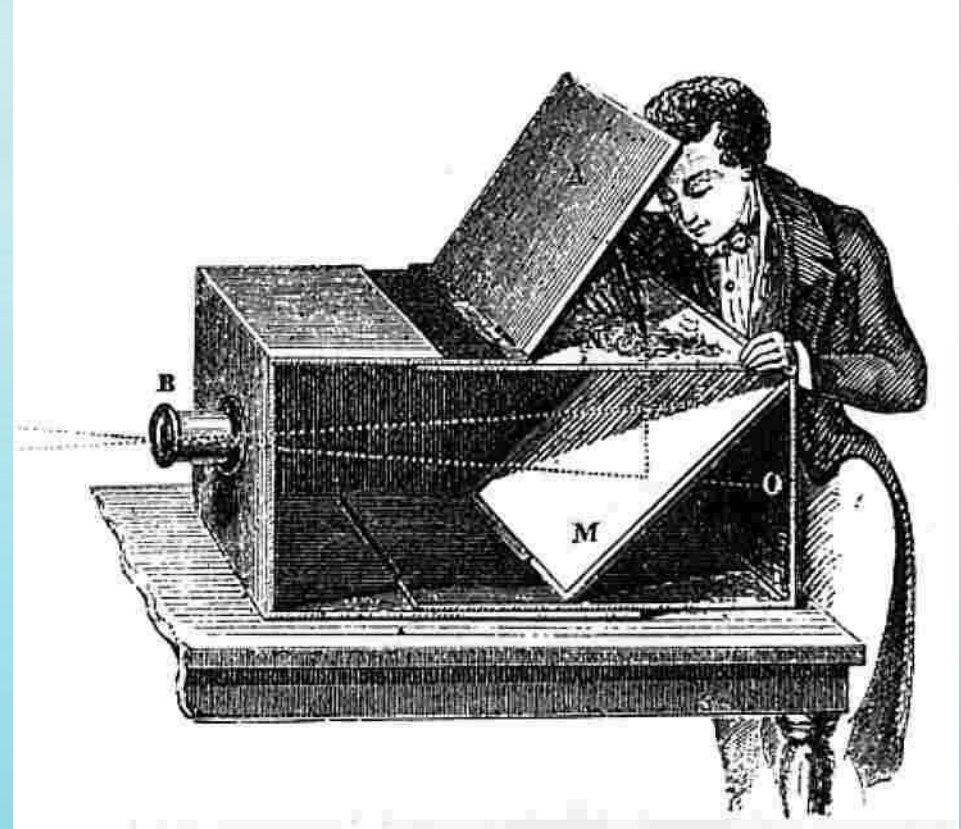
The background of the slide is a soft, teal-colored landscape. It features a calm body of water in the foreground, reflecting the surrounding environment. In the middle ground, there are dark, silhouetted mountains and hills. The sky is a light, hazy teal, suggesting a misty or foggy atmosphere. The overall aesthetic is serene and ethereal.

History of the camera (Part 1)

The introduction of photography

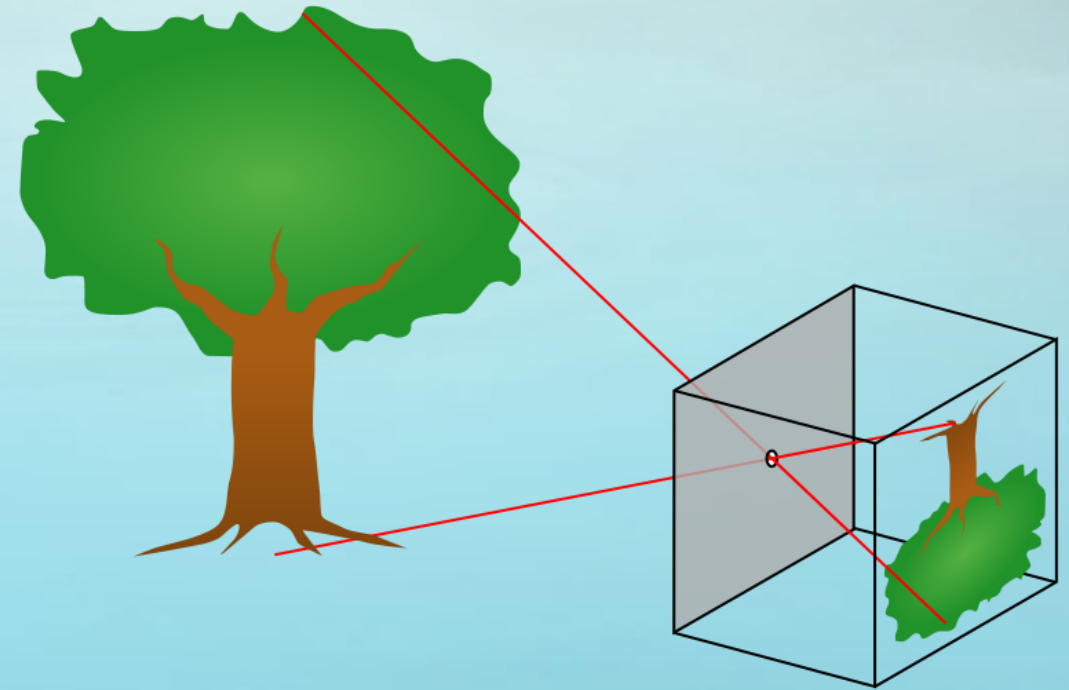
Camera obscura (Before 22nd century)

- Camera obscura (Latin for "dark room") is the natural optical phenomenon that occurs when an image of a scene at the other side of a screen (or for instance a wall) is projected through a small hole in that screen and forms an inverted image (left to right and upside down) on a surface opposite to the opening.



Camera obscura (Before 22nd century)

- Technically this wouldn't be considered a camera since it does not capture a picture, but it was the predecessor of the camera. The camera obscura acted more like a projector. The image that it would project would be mirrored. Although the earliest example of the camera obscura was traced back to 1550



Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- Before the development of the photography camera, it had been known for hundreds of years that some substances, such as silver salts, darkened when exposed to sunlight.
- The first permanent photograph of a camera image was made in 1825 by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce using a sliding wooden box camera. Niépce had been experimenting with ways to fix the images of a camera obscura since 1816. The photograph Niépce succeeded in creating shows the view from his window. It was made using an 8-hour exposure on pewter coated with bitumen. Niépce called his process "heliography".

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)



Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- Niépce corresponded with the inventor Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre, and the pair entered into a partnership to improve the heliographic process.
- Daguerre succeeded in developing a high-contrast and extremely sharp image by exposing on a plate coated with silver iodide, and exposing this plate again to mercury vapor.
- By 1837, he was able to fix the images with a common salt solution. He called this process Daguerreotype

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

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Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)



The Giroux daguerreotype camera made by Maison Susse Frères in 1839, with a lens by Charles Chevalier, the first to be commercially produced.

The early daguerreotype cameras required long exposure times, which in 1839 could be from 5 to 30 minutes.

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- Daguerreotype cameras formed images on silvered copper plates and images were only able to develop with mercury vapor.[16] The earliest daguerreotype cameras required several minutes to half an hour to expose images on the plates.
- By 1840, exposure times were reduced to just a few seconds owing to improvements in the chemical preparation and development processes, and to advances in lens design.
- American daguerreotypists introduced manufactured plates in mass production, and plate sizes became internationally standardized

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- In the 1830s, the English scientist William Henry Fox Talbot independently invented a process to capture camera images using silver salts. Although dismayed that Daguerre had beaten him to the announcement of photography, he submitted on 31 January 1839, a pamphlet to the Royal Institution entitled *Some Account of the Art of Photogenic Drawing*, which was the first published description of photography.

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- Within two years, Talbot developed a two-step process for creating photographs on paper, which he called calotypes. The calotype process was the first to utilize negative printing, which reverses all values in the reproduction process – black shows up as white and vice versa.
- Negative printing allows, in principle, an unlimited number of positive prints to be made from the original negative. The Calotype process also introduced the ability for a printmaker to alter the resulting image through retouching of the negative. Calotypes were never as popular or widespread as daguerreotypes

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- The collodion wet plate process that gradually replaced the daguerreotype during the 1850s required photographers to coat and sensitize thin glass or iron plates shortly before use and expose them in the camera while still wet.
- Early wet plate cameras were very simple and little different from Daguerreotype cameras, but more sophisticated designs eventually appeared.
- The Dubroni of 1864 allowed the sensitizing and developing of the plates to be carried out inside the camera itself rather than in a separate darkroom. Other cameras were fitted with multiple lenses for photographing several small portraits on a single larger plate, useful when making cartes de visite. adjusted nested box design obsolete.

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- It was during the wet plate era that the use of bellows for focusing became widespread, making the bulkier and less easily adjusted nested box design obsolete.



Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)



1867. Collodion wet plate process.
GERONA.- Puente de Isabel II.
Ministry of Education, Culture and
Sport (Spain).

Early photographic camera (18th–19th centuries)

- Photographic film was introduced by George Eastman, who also created a camera called the "Kodak" which was offered for sale in 1888. The Kodak camera was a simple box camera with a fixed-focus lens and single shutter speed. The camera was at a pretty low price, appealing to the average customer. In 1900, George Eastman created the Brownie, a simple and low-cost box camera that introduced the idea of the snapshot. The Brownie was very popular and was on sale until the 1960s.



Reference

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History of the camera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_camera)
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