

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Why are photos important?**

- Putting a face to your genealogical research
- Captures a moment in history
- May provide clues to your research
- Tool to interest family and a next generation of family historians

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Glossary of Terms**

- Photograph - An image produced by exposing a prepared light-sensitive surface to light (refers to both the positive and negative)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Photographs**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Brief History of  
Photography  
(pre-digital)**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Knowing Your History

- Dating of unidentified/unmarked photos
- Identifying the type of photograph informs preservation and storage
- Important when donating items to a repository

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Daguerreotype



- Popular 1839-1860's
- Cased photograph
- Each daguerreotype is a unique positive (no negative was produced)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Cyanotype



- Created in 1842
- Potassium ferricyanide and ferric ammonium citrate
- Essentially the same thing as a blue print
- Easy to identify!

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Ambrotype



- Popular 1854-1860's
- Collodion emulsion on glass
- Cased photograph (usually)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Tintype (aka Ferrotype)



- Patented in 1856
- Wet collodion emulsion on lacquered iron plate base
- Sometimes placed in a Union case; can be confused with Ambrotypes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



The screenshot shows the website for the Daguerreian Society. The main heading is "The Daguerreian Society Quarterly". Below it, there is a "Sign in" button and a "Latest News" section with a date of 4/28/2017. There is also a "Calendar" section with a date of 4/7/2018 - 4/8/2018. At the bottom, there is a "Research Queries" section and the website URL "www.daguerre.org".

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Carte-de-Visite (CDV)



- Patented in 1854
- Popular 1860's
- Multiple copies created for visits to friends and family; business associates; customers
- Usually albumen print on card 4 x 2.5 inches

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Stereograph

- Popular 1850's - 1920's
- Viewed through stereoscope for 3-D perspective
- *Easy to identify!*



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Lantern Slide



- Popular 1860's - 1940's
- Wet collodion emulsion on glass base
- Typically viewed via "magic lantern" (a primitive projector)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Cabinet Card



- Popular 1870's-1880's
- Albumen, gelatin, and collodion emulsions used
- Usually include photographer and studio address

---

---

---

---

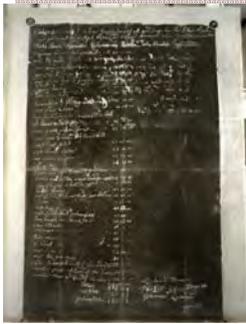
---

---

---

---

### Gelatin Dry Plate



- Popular 1880-1925
- Gelatin emulsion on glass base
- A negative

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Platinum Print



- Popular 1890's
- Platinum Print ... *or is it?* (made to look like it)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Silver Gelatin Print

- Created in 1874; not popular until 1900-1930's
- Gelatin emulsion on paper base
- Moving into amateur photography with release of Kodak's Brownie camera



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Nitrate Negative

- Released in 1930's
- HIGHLY combustible



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Acetate Negative

- Released in 1930's
- Chemically unstable
- Also known as Safety Film



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Polyester Negative



- Released in 1940's
- Most color photos will use a polyester base for the negative

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Slide (35mm)



- Released 1940's
- Positive image on a transparent base
- Slide images were projected onto a screen

---

---

---

---

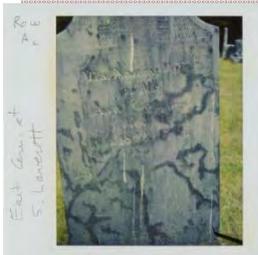
---

---

---

---

### Internal Dye Diffusion Transfer



- 1972-2008
- Also known as Polaroids or Integral Film
- Easy to identify!

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Kodachrome II



- Released in 1965; still popular today

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Dating Photographs

- What type of photograph is it?
- Stylistic elements
  - Border
  - Tinting
  - Tax stamp
  - Subject matter (fashion)
- Studio/photographer directories

---

---

---

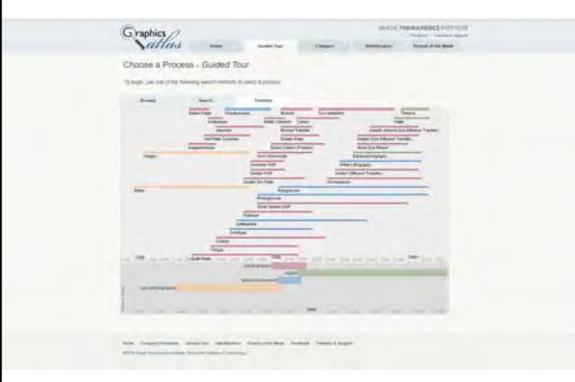
---

---

---

---

---



graphicsatlas.org

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Photo Survey

- One per box or photo album/scrapbook

**Photographic Collection Survey**

Album Box Description: \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Photos: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Survey: \_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS		Internal Threats	External Threats
Type	Quantity		
Amberprint			
Chromotype			
Handcolored			
Leotype			
Carte de Visite			
Photostatic			
Collodion print			
Embossed print			
Silver Gelatin Print			
Phototype			
Color Print II			
Other			

NEGATIVES		Internal Threats	External Threats
Type	Quantity		
Color 35mm film			
Black			
Slide			
Other			

TRANSPARENCIES		Internal Threats	External Threats
Type	Quantity		
Slide (135mm)			
Other			

Professional help: Will you need to consult an expert about any items?  
Additional Notes/Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Common Preservation Issues

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Internal Threats

- Internal flaws - poor processing
- Materials used (ex: nitrate)
- Natural chemical breakdown (ex: egg whites)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

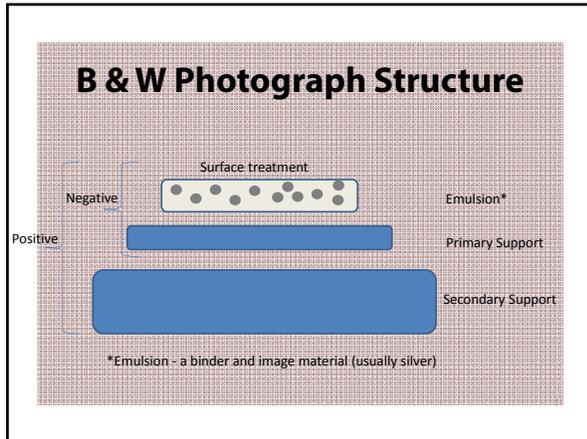
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

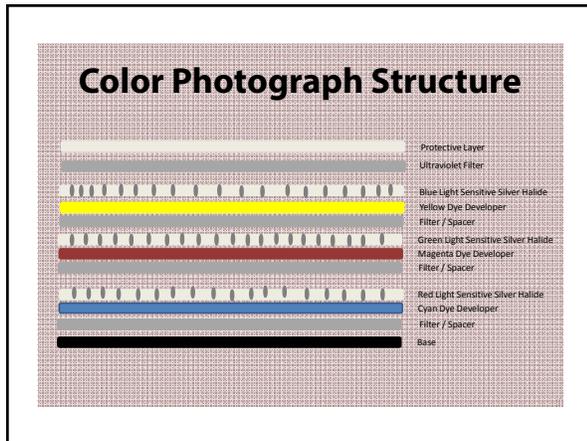
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Sulfiding

- Chemical reaction causing sulfide to be produced; increased acidity
- Caused by residual fixer
- Result of poor processing

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



### Mirroring

- Silver is ionized and free to move around the emulsion; reflects visible light
- Natural chemical reaction

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Unstable Color Dye

- Blue dye fades resulting in color shift
- Chemically unstable material used



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### External Threats

- Environment
  - Temperature
  - Relative humidity
  - Light
  - Insects and animals
  - Disasters
- Poor handling



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Mold

- Caused by temperature and high humidity
- Mold growing in the emulsion and will continue to get worse
- Separate from rest of your collection
- Consider conservator services



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Rust



- Caused by high humidity and poor handling
- Will continue to get worse (flake) if not treated
- Should be stored separately

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Tarnishing



- Exposed to oxygen from damaged case
- Can be treated by a conservator

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Animals and Insects

- Burrowing into material, eating, nesting, shredding
- Be vigilant about checking on collection!
- Exterminate!



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Poor Handling ...



- Failed attempts at preservation
- Taping
- Folding or rolling
- Finger prints
- Paper clips, staples, and rubber bands
- Lamination
- Cleaning

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Preservation and Storage

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Basic Preservation Principles

- Lay items flat
- Remove fasteners (paper clips, etc.)
- Remove sticky notes, etc.
- Separate items (cased and iron photos)
- Remove from old developing packets
- Remove from frame?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Basic Storage Principles

- Store photographs separate from papers
- Use archival paper or plastic enclosures
  - Use pH neutral envelopes (buffered materials can react negatively to certain photo types)
- Enclosures generally stored in folders
- Folders stored in boxes

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Storage Enclosure Options



---

---

---

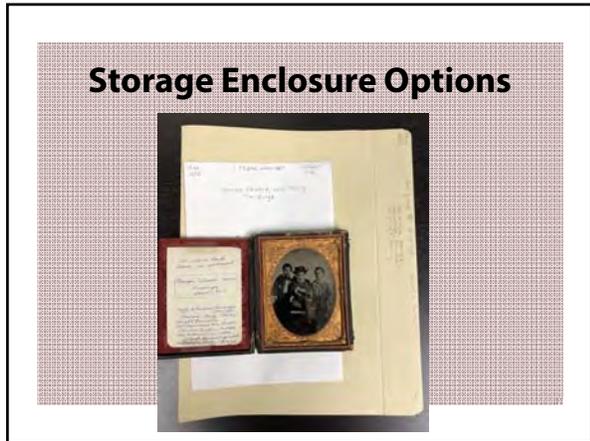
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

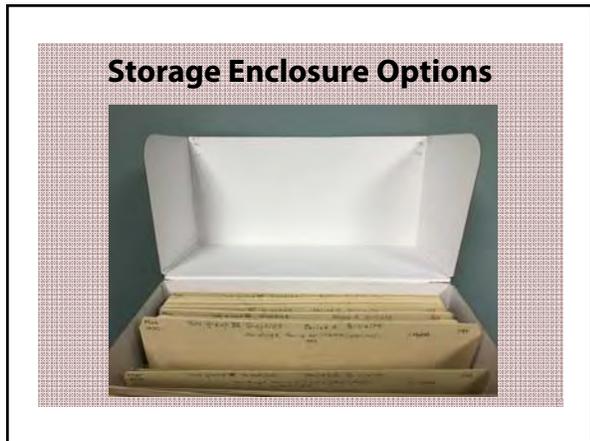
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

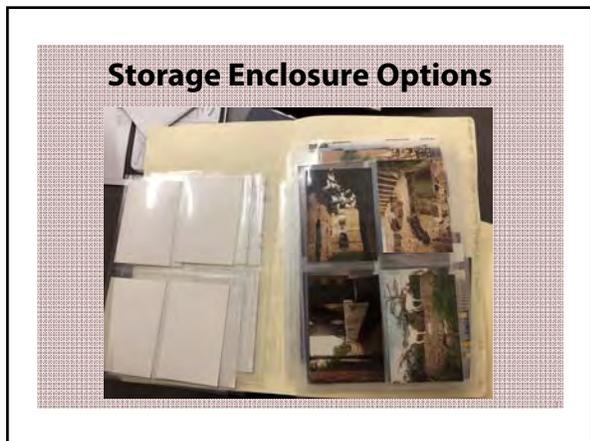
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

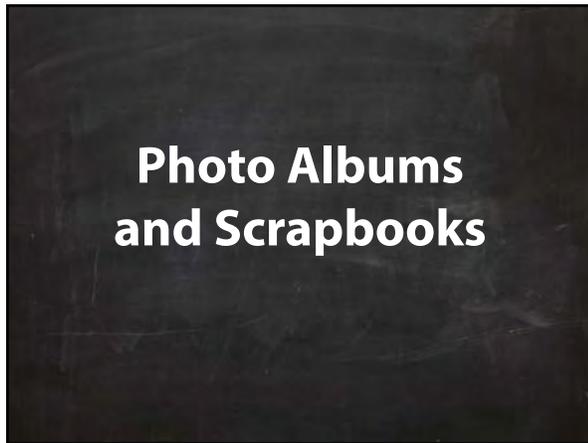
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

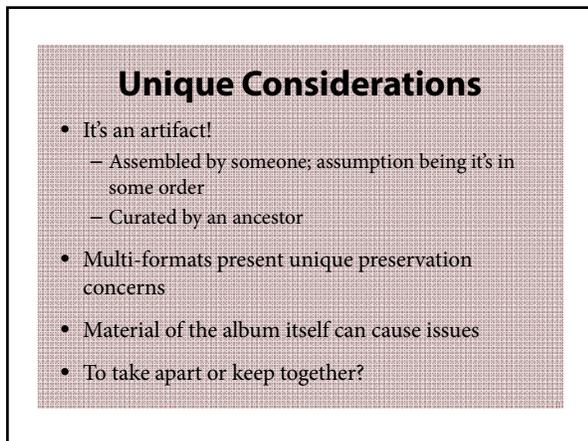
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### When to Keep it Together

- Inclination is always to keep an item together
- Condition: Is it falling apart? Are the photos well attached? Is the binding intact?
- Photographer: Is it a prominent studio/photographer?

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### What would you do?



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### Taking it Apart

- What are the items attached to?
  - Disintegrating paper
  - Material of album
  - Use of adhesives
- Are there threats present that will continue to damage the items within?

---

---

---

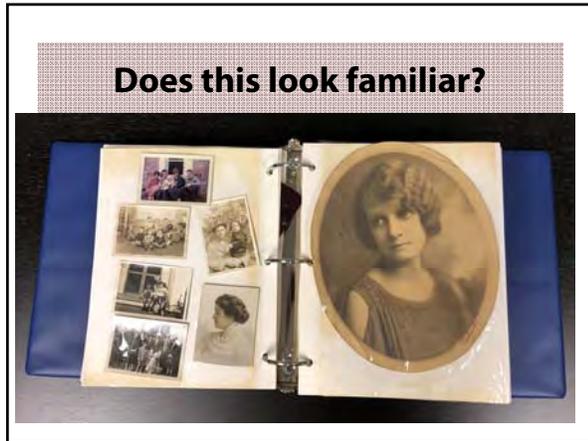
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

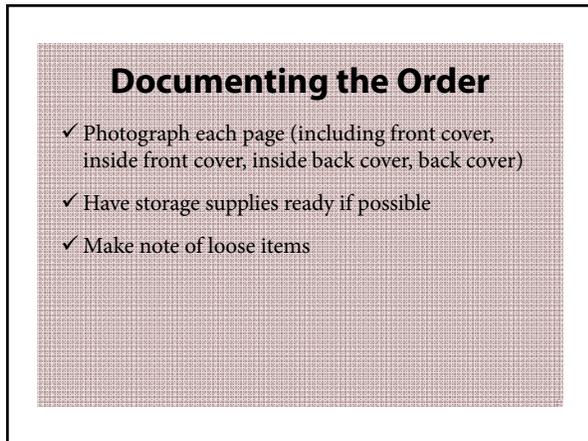
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

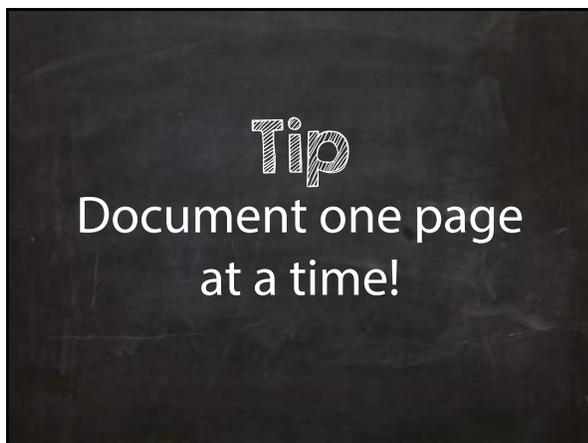
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

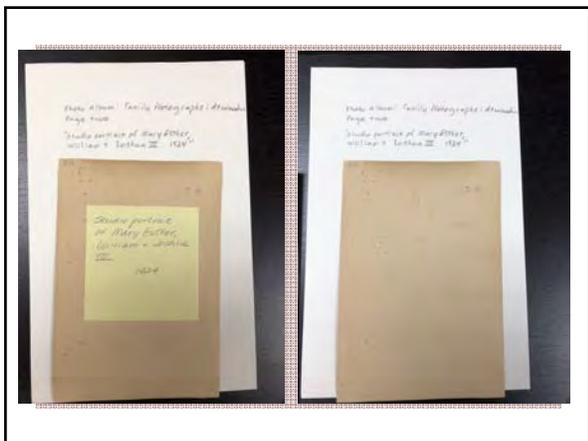
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

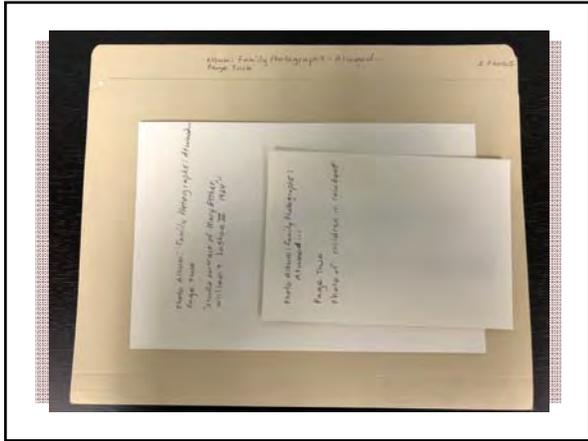
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

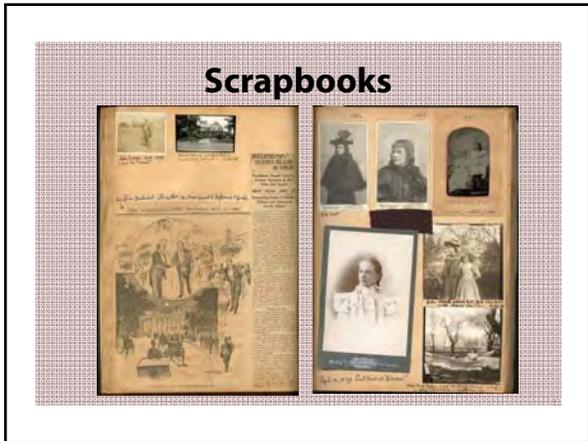
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

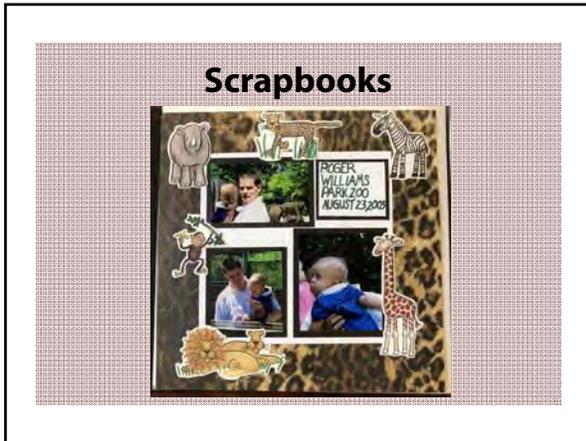
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

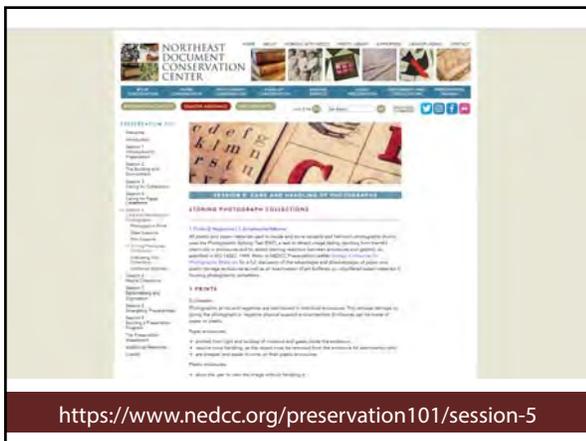
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

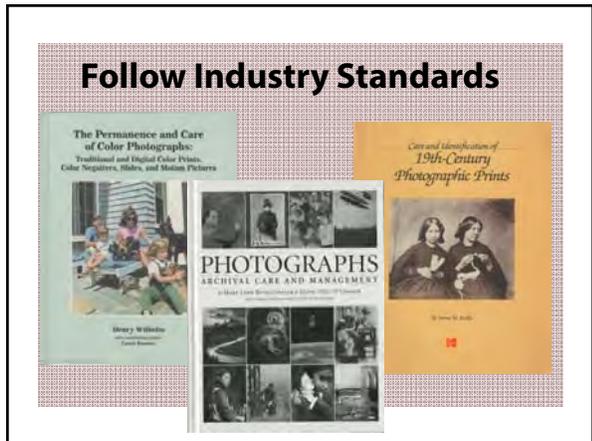
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

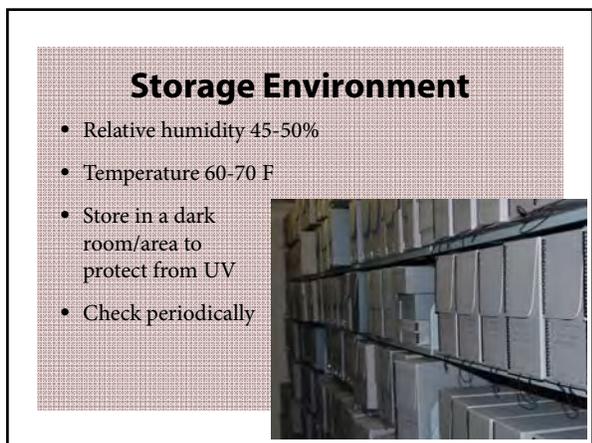
---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---