LESSON 7

Preservation
&
Photo ID

PRESERVING THE PAST

Heirloom Pieces:

Clothing:

Books:

Documents &Genealogy:

THE FIRST ENEMY-----MOTHER NATURE

Water:

Fire:

Light:

Insects & rodents:

The undercover agent:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

THE SECOND ENEMY--------PEOPLE!

1.

2.

HOW TO PREVENT—

1. Paper:

2. Letters & Documents:

3. Writing Materials:

4. Scrapbooks & Adhesives:

5. Books & Bound Journals:

6. Photo's & Film:

7. Tape recordings:

OLD PHOTO PROCESSES AT A GLANCE

Unique Images:

Daguerreotype	1840-1860	Delicate image on highly polished silver-plated copper sheets. Looks like a mirror with a photograph on it. Appears as a negative if viewed wrong. Usually in small protective case.
Ambrotype	1855-1870	Image is on glass, which is usually either dark or backed with black material. Is a negative but looks positive. Some in cases.
Tintype	1855-1940	Image is positive on piece of japanned iron. Cases about 1865 Chocolate brown plates after abt 1870

Enter the Negative:

Paper Negatives:		
Calotype	1841-1855	Also called talbotype. First negatives made by Talbot's process. Paper waxed or oiled making it transparent.
Glass Negatives		
Collodion	1851-1880	Also called "wet plate." Glass was thick coated with emulsion. Often emulsion was thicker on the edge, than center.
Gelatin	1880-1920 And present	Sold presensitized; also called "dry plates". Glas was thin with sharp edges. Coating, smooth, even & black. Still used.
Flexible Film:		
Roll film	1889-1903	Clear plastic, extremely thin and flexible but curls greatly. Brittle today. Nitrocellulose based. Highly flammable.*
Roll film	1903-1939	Thicker than the above. Was coated with gelatin on both sides to minimize curling..*
Sheet film	1913-1939	Thick cellulose material, cut very precisely. *

* The three above listed flexible films are highly inflammable. To test for nitrate-based film, take a small cutting from film and touch with a lighted match, if film flares it is of the nitrate-based variety and caution must be observed with handling and storing.

Sheet and roll film	1939-date	Clear plastic based films, often marked "safety film."

Accentuating the Positive:

Paper prints		
Albumen	1850-1895	Paper was thin and smooth with a high gloss. Image was brown-sepia and print was usually mounted to protect it. Albumen prints were made by "printing out"' in contact with glass plate negatives. Photographers sensitized paper.
(most popular Sizes)		
Carte-de visite	1860-1890	Mount was 4¼ x 2½ in. (Several other sizes were made at
Cabinet photo	1866-1900's	Mount was 4½ x 6½ in. different times. Varying popularity)
Gelatin based papers:	1888-1910	Coated paper as thick as writing paper. Pre-sensitized. Developed chemically. Faster than albumen paper. Color varied from yellow to purple.
Cyanotype	1885-1910	Blue print paper, used for making prints with blue tone. Was popular because of ease of use.
Gum Bichromate	1884-1920	Paper was usually artists drawing paper. Photographer amde emulsion and could use colored pigments to attain variety of color. Used primarily for "art" photos and salon prints. Tend to resemble "wash drawings.

DATING BY INTERNAL EVIDENCE

DATE	STUDIO BACKDROP	NATURAL SETTING
1860's	Balustrade, column, curtain	Seated in a well-lighted area. Usually a tent corner or studio near a window.
1870'	Rustic bridge, stile, fence, glade, with drooping branches Or swan with steps or lake.	Out of doors in front of house or store.
1880's	Hammock, swing, horseback, Railroad car or carriage.	Captured moment in life, Working i.e. fields, mines, cows, bread.
1890's	Trees, bicycles, cockatoos	Inside home w/ artificial light.
1900's	Motorcycles, side-cars, etc.	Any of a variety of settings.

Study hair styles, clothing, furniture, machinery, or other identifiable objects such as telephone poles, fence posts, chimneys, the hay derrik, row of poplar trees as wind breaks.

WEB-SITES OF INTEREST

www.familychronicle.com/dating.html

Photograph Dating By Women's Dress

Identifying the time period in which a photograph was taken can often be achieved by studying women's dress. The following are guidelines which can be used to do this. Of course, these are only guidelines and will often be varied from.

Use the following code with the illustrations:

1 Hair Style
2 Collar
3 Shoulder-line
4 Sleeves
5 Waist-line
6 Skirt
7 Other information

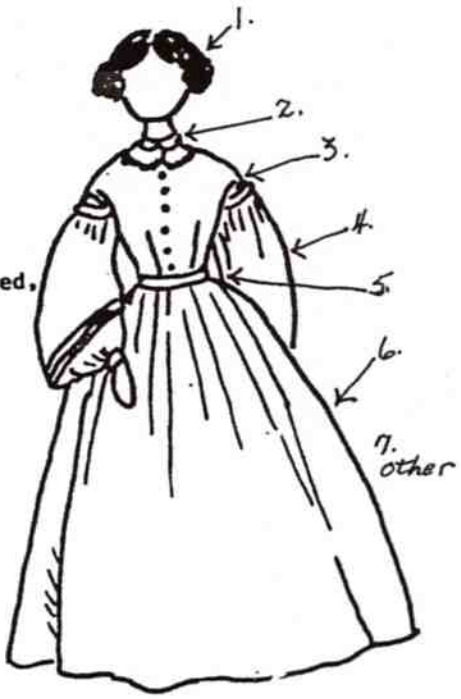


1848 - 1853

1 Center Part
2 No Collar
3 Very Low
4 Very Tight
5 Low, Pointed
6 Soft, Full
7 Bonnets Not Uncommon

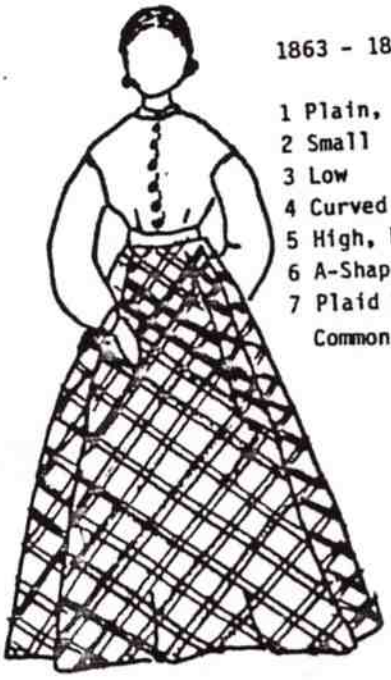
1854 - 1862

1 Center Part
2 Small
3 Very Low
4 Wide
5 Round
6 Very Full
7 Front Waist Gathered, Over Hoops



1871 - 1876

1 Fancy, High
2 Added Trim
3 Somewhat Low
4 Large Cuffs
5 High, Jacket
6 Bunched Bustle
7 Much Jewelry, Elaborate Dress



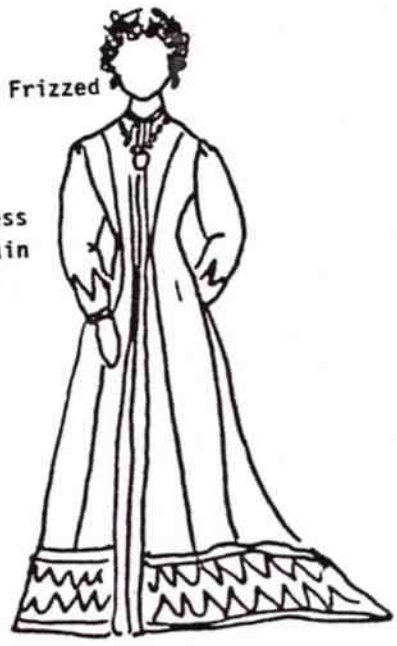
1863 - 1870

1 Plain, Center Part
2 Small
3 Low
4 Curved
5 High, Round
6 A-Shape, Flat
7 Plaid Fabric Very Common



1877 - 1881

1 Center Part, Frizzed
2 Low
3 Normal
4 Large Cuffs
5 Long; Princess
6 A-shape; Train
7 Fabric Trim Often Big





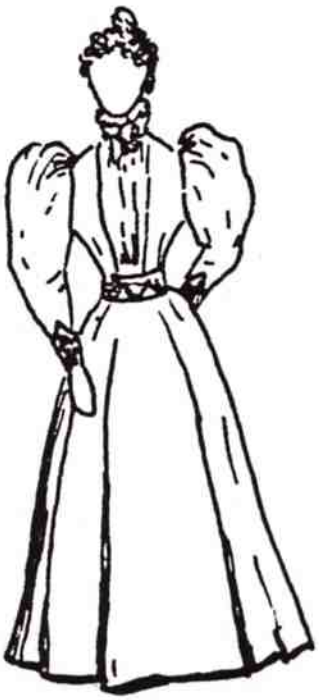
1882 - 1888

1 Plain With Bangs
2 Medium
3 Very High
4 Very Tight, Short
5 Pointed; Jacket
6 Draped, Bustle
7 Two Fabrics Often Used, Often Heavy; Skirt Pleated



1889 - 1893

1 Plain Or Frizzed
2 Medium High
3 Very High
4 "Kick-ups"
5 Jacket-style
6 Plain, Round
7 Generally Simple Overall



1894 - 1898

1 Simple, Frizzed
2 High
3 High, Wide
4 Very Full At Top
5 Round, Tight
6 Plain, A-shape
7 Tailored Style, Shirtwaists Come In



1899 - 1906

1 Pompadours
2 Very High
3 Normal
4 Loose At Cuff
5 Low, Swayed
6 Flared, Gored
7 Light Fabrics, White Common



1907 - 1913

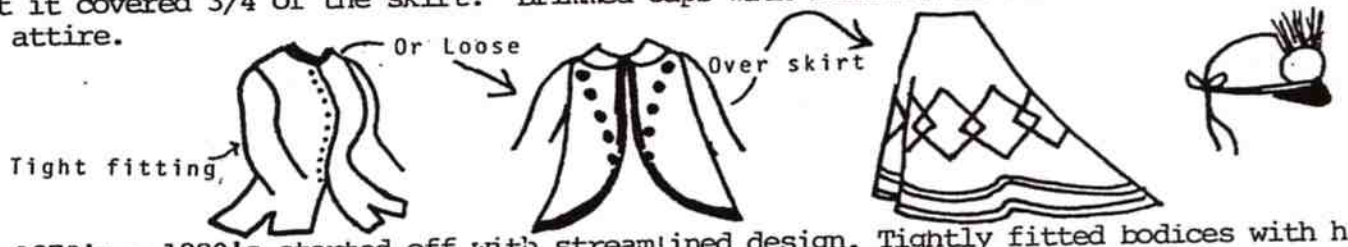
1 Wide, Soft
2 Medium To High
3 Normal
4 Straight
5 Normal To High
6 Slim, Plain
7 Short Or Long Sleves; White Very Popular

Women

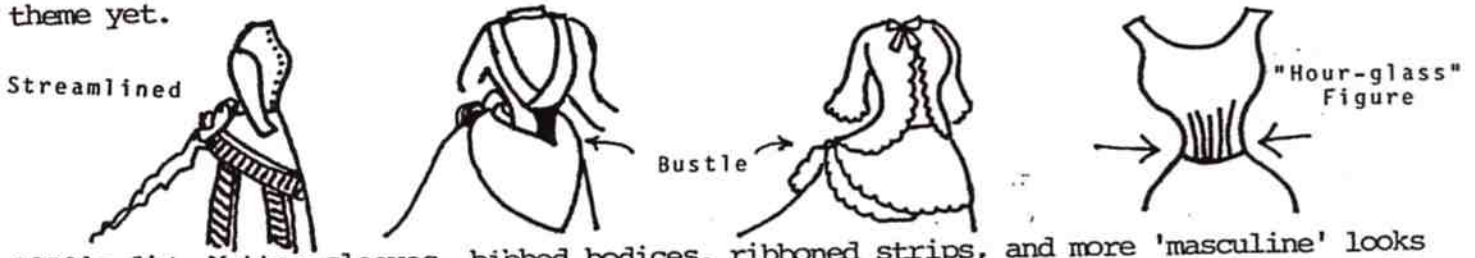
Tiny V-shaped bodices and necklines, made of striped fabrics, lacy trims, or tucking/smocking combinations down the center front of the bodice was the rule of the day. Sleeves could be short for parties, but usually were wrist length. Brooches, pins, and cameos were the favorites. This 1840's styles gradually faded into the early 1850's when bell-shaped sleeves with contrasting cuffs, full skirts trimmed with centered front braid or bows from neck or waist to the hem, and short capes became the rage. Bonnets with fancy ribbons stayed through these two decades.



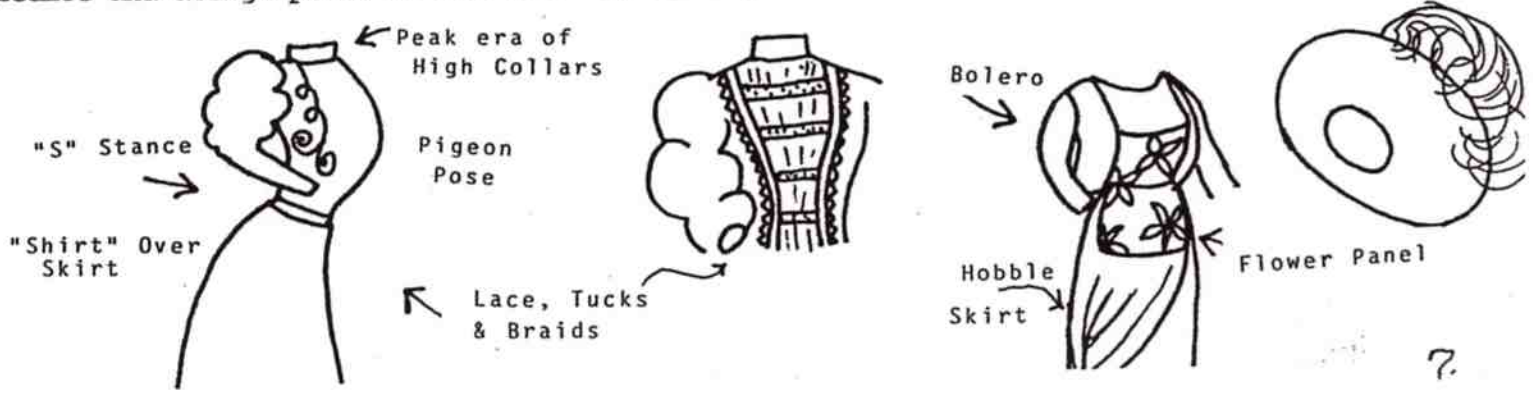
During the 1860's, hip-length jackets heavily decorated with braids, ribbons, buttons, over full skirts or boleros/jackets and full skirts distinguished by gigantic appliqued ribbons/ braids were the women's idea of what chic was all about. Sometimes the jacket was so big that it covered 3/4 of the skirt. Brimmed caps with feathers or stiff bristles completed the attire.



The 1870's - 1880's started off with streamlined design. Tightly fitted bodices with high necks and cuffed wrists, smooth V shaped skirt in front trimmed with yards of gathers or pleats at different angles and the beginnings of a bustle in the back appeared during the 1870's and by the 1880's, the bustle was not as extreme, draping of fabric over smooth abdomen and hips, scalloped trim on jacket or draped fabric, and the beginnings of the hour-glass were now the latest. The hourglass silhouette became truly extreme. Comfort was not the theme yet.



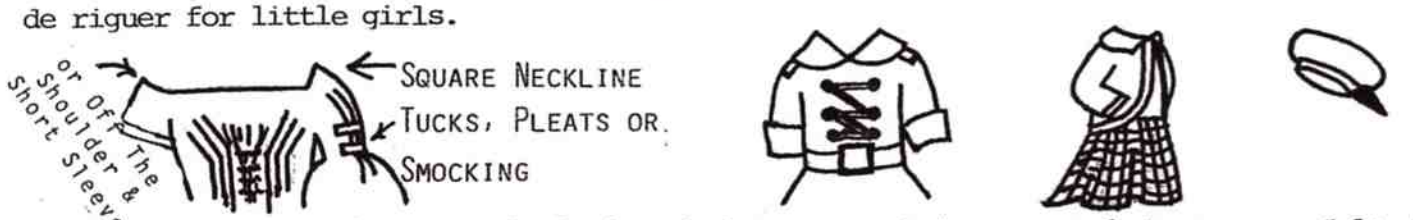
The 1890's did. Mutton-sleeves, bibbed bodices, ribboned strips, and more 'masculine' looks in the sportier clothes, such as the ubiquitious shirtwaist,were real new additions. Still, the hourglass look, less severe, hung on in tightly fitted and streamlined coats, and remember those white lacy blouses of the early 1900's? The pigeon stance was the thing, and your blouse had to have its share of laces, braids, tucks and faggoting. 1911 saw the approach of the truly modern design, such as the hobble skirt, bolero over the X-crossed bodice and design panel of flowers. Of course, those hats straight out of "My Fair Lady".



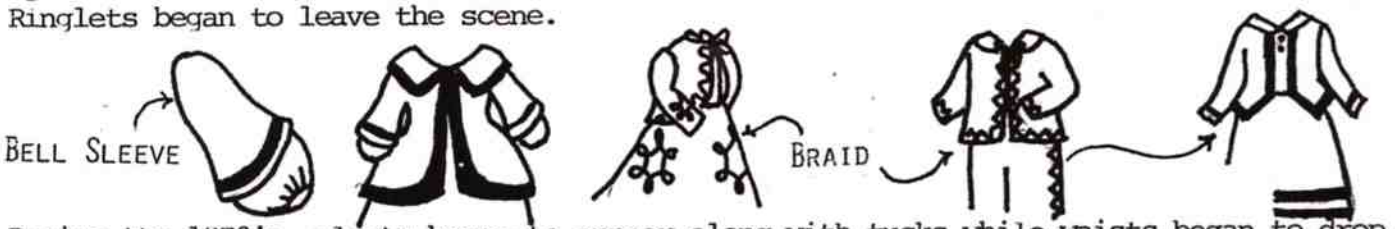
DATING COSTUMES:

Children

During the 1840-50's, little girls wore full skirted dresses with pantelettes, and V-shaped bodices and square or off-the-shoulder necklines. The bodices usually were done with a number of tucks and applied ribbons, to be let out as the child grew. Sleeves often had the same treatment. Boys wore either "military" style skirted tops, trimmed with braid, plaid fabrics, or brass buttons arranged in rows, or a tightly fitted skirted coat with a brimmed cap. Coral necklaces, use of stripes or plaids, and other trimmings were characteristic of this period. Ringlets or short hair parted in the middle was the de riguer for little girls.



During the 1860's, girls wore bell-shaped sleeves, coat-dresses or boleros over full skirted dresses, heavily trimmed with oversized braids or rickrack. The braids themselves made various geometric patterns on the skirt or jacket. Boys still wore, although briefer, braid trimmed jackets, white shirts, over either skirts or full squarish pants, depending on their age. It still had the "military" look, and the trimming decoration was the main feature here. Ringlets began to leave the scene.



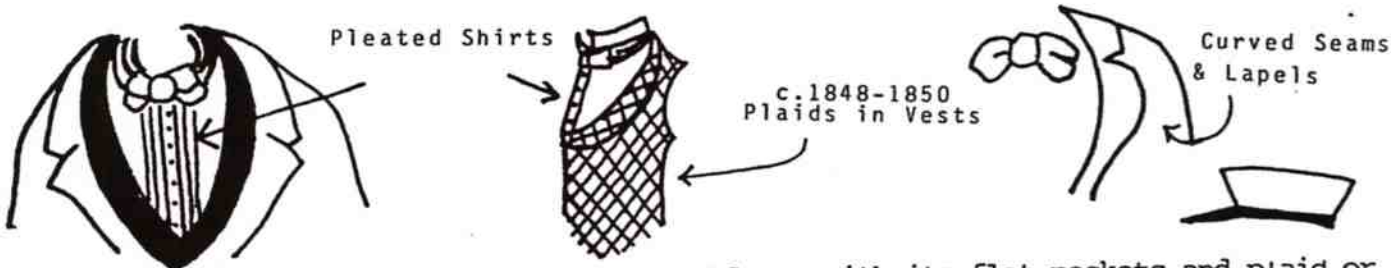
During the 1870's, pleats began to appear along with tucks while waists began to drop. There were rows and rows of such pleats and tucks- the richness was the reaction after the Civil War. Little hats were part of the scene. Boys began wearing plain long trousers and dark jackets. Shoes at this time finally were designed for the left and right feet, not as a uniformly shaped shoe. The 1880's showed the dropped waists, sashes, lace collars and bibs and tightly fitted silhouettes, below knee length, for girls while unfortunate little boys got caught with black velvet suits with linen or lace collars and ringlets or plain solid-colored suits with contrasting trim. Ringlets came back for girls too.



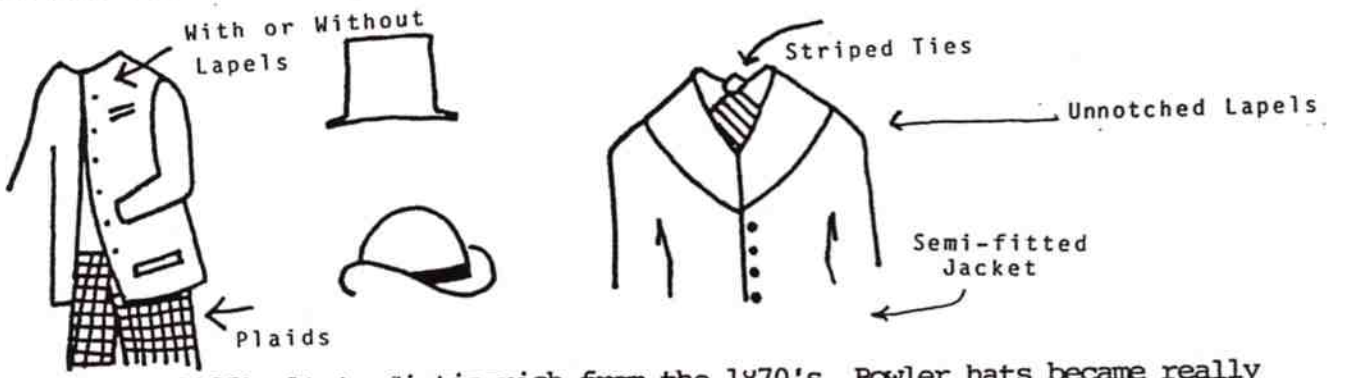
From the late 1890's to c. 1911, dresses were less formal and became more comfortable. Girls wore yokes on seersuckers, cottons, striped fabrics, and ruffles on shoulders. Boys wore breasted jackets with sailor-type trims or plain white sailor suits of cotton and knee-length trousers. Or c. 1911, they wore a coat-style jacket, with a belt at the waist and military pockets and buttons with ties. Hairstyles were more simple and realistic.

Men

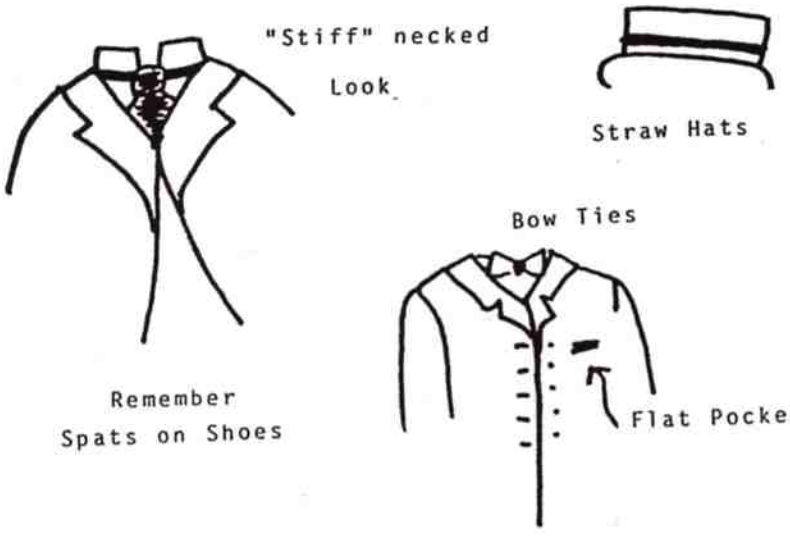
The 1840's concentrated on the vests and shirts and fitted short coats. Vests were made of the ever popular plaids or fancy fabrics, and cravats topped stiff white shirts with upturned collars. Hats were the high cap types with a brim, like the steamboaters wore, or high brimmed hats. The 1850's saw the last of the fitted jackets, attached watches, and ties, over cream trousers and top hats. Cravats were slowly being replaced by narrower and stiffer bows or bow ties. Hair was casually and sometimes longish.



The 1860's saw the introduction of the true coat-blazer with its flat pockets and plaid or striped trousers. Top hats one just couldn't do without, or if not that, then the bowler derby. The 1870's meant plain solid colored suits, sober in tone, and severe in detail. Vests were still a rule to wear, however. Hairstyles and shoes help date this particular era.

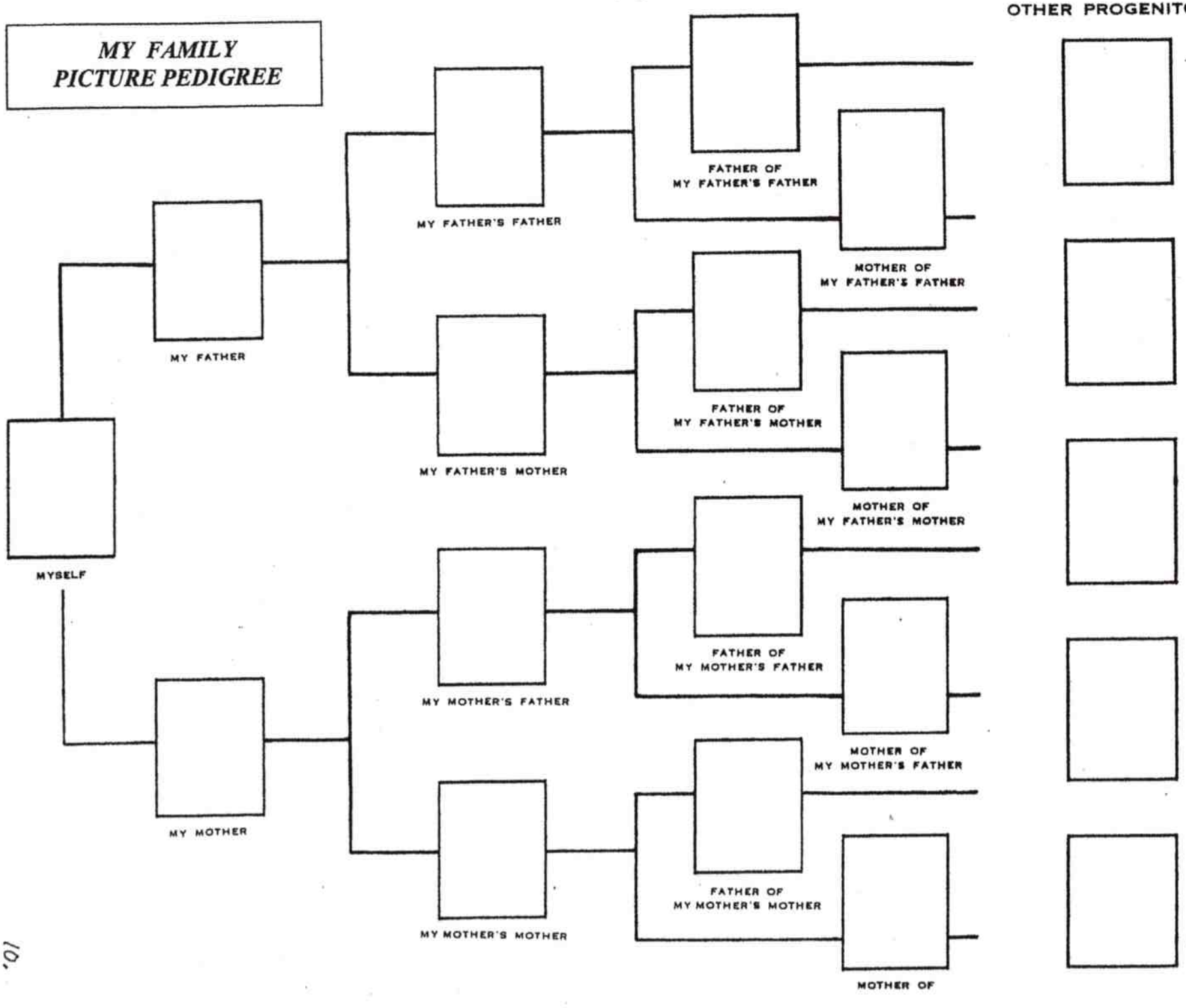


The 1880's are more difficult to distinguish from the 1870's. Bowler hats became really popular and ties replaced bows. Suits still remained restrained and sober in color and fabric. Straw hats, boater style, were also a favorite, and carried on through the 1890's. Be sure to consult your library books to help you spot the differences in shoes, hair styles and props such as canes, background furniture, and styles of beards, such as the mutton-chop. These help date the pictures made during the 1880's and the 1890's. In actuality, styles for men was not to change much until World War I.



Look up your particular Costume in "History of Photography" books at the library.

MY FAMILY PICTURE PEDIGREE



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HUSBAND _____

Birth/Chr _____

Place _____

Married _____

Place _____

Death _____

Burial _____

Father _____

Mother _____

(Other wives?) _____

WIFE _____

Birth/Chr _____

Place _____

Death _____

Burial _____

Father _____

Mother _____

(Other Husbands?) _____

1st child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

6th child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

2nd child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

7th child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

3rd child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

8th child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

4th child _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

9th child _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

5th child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____

10th child _____

Birth _____

Place _____

Married to: _____

Place _____

Death _____ Place _____
