

HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

- 5th-4th Centuries B.C.** Chinese and Greek philosophers describe the basic principles of optics and the camera.
- 1664-1666** [Isaac Newton](#) discovers that white light is composed of different colors.
- 1727** Johann Heinrich Schulze discovered that silver nitrate darkened upon exposure to light.
- 1794** First Panorama opens, the forerunner of the movie house invented by Robert Barker.
- 1814** Joseph Nicéphore Niépce achieves first photographic image with [camera obscura](#) - however, the image required 8 hours of exposure and later faded.
- 1837** Daguerre's first [daguerreotype](#) - the first image that was fixed and did not fade and needed under thirty minutes of light exposure.
- 1840** First USA patent issued in photography to Alexander Wolcott for his camera.
- 1841** William Henry Talbot patents the Calotype process - the first negative-positive process making possible the first multiple copies.
- 1843** First advertisement with a photograph made in Philadelphia.
- 1851** Frederick Scott Archer invented the Collodion process - images required only two or three seconds of light exposure.
- 1859** Panoramic camera patented - the Sutton.
- 1861** Oliver Wendell Holmes invents stereoscope viewer.
- 1865** Photographs and photographic negatives protected under copyright.
- 1871** Richard Leach Maddox invented the gelatin dry plate silver bromide process - negatives no longer had to be developed immediately.
- 1880** Eastman Dry Plate Company founded.
- 1884** [George Eastman](#) invents flexible, paper-based photographic film.
- 1888** Eastman patents Kodak roll-film camera.
- 1898** Reverend Hannibal Goodwin patents celluloid photographic film.
- 1900** First mass-marketed camera—the Brownie.
- 1913/1914** First [35mm](#) still camera developed.
- 1927** General Electric invents the modern flash bulb.
- 1932** First light meter with photoelectric cell introduced.
- 1935** Eastman Kodak markets Kodachrome film.
- 1941** Eastman Kodak introduces Kodacolor negative film.
- 1942** Chester Carlson receives patent for electric photography ([xerography](#)).
- 1948** Edwin Land markets the [Polaroid](#) camera.
- 1954** Eastman Kodak introduces high speed Tri-X film.
- 1960** EG&G develops extreme depth underwater camera for U.S. Navy.
- 1963** Polaroid introduces instant color film.
- 1968** Photograph of the Earth from the moon.
- 1973** Polaroid introduces one-step instant photography with the SX-70 camera.
- 1978** Konica introduces first point-and-shoot, autofocus camera.
- 1980** Sony demonstrates first consumer camcorder.
- 1984** Canon demonstrates first digital [electronic still camera](#).
- 1985** Pixar introduces digital imaging processor.
- 1990** Eastman Kodak announces Photo CD as a digital image storage medium.

WINNERS FOR MAY 08

Cumberland

- 1 – Ed Mosier – “Main Street”
- 2 – Nick Bosma
- 3 – Ed Mosier – “Pollution Free Transport”
- 3 – Pauline Hannaford – “Jumbo’s Cabin – China town”

Taiwanese Lanterns

- 1 – Bob Kerr
- 1 – Pauline Hannaford – “Under the Sea”
- 2 – Pauline Hannaford – “Glass Horse”
- 3 – Bob Kerr

The Colour Blue

- 1 - Ed Mosier – “Blue with Dew”
- 2 – Phil Martins – “Dream Machine”
- 3 – Penny Marshall – “River or Blue Glass”
- 3 – Ken Davies “Blue Amaryllis”
- 3 – John Groenhof

Portraits

- 1 – Ken Davies
- 2 – Hayley Tomlinson
- 2 – Pauline Hannaford – “Jenny”
- 3 – Phil Martins
- 3 – Pauline Hannaford – “Town Crier and His Lady”



The color blue - Ed Mosier - “Blue with Dew”



Taiwanese Lanterns - Pauline Hannaford - “Under the Sea”



Cumberland - Ed Mosier - "Main Street"



Portraits - Ken Davies

SHUTTER SPEED

In older, fully manual cameras, a dial on the top of the camera body is marked with numbers ranging from 1 to about 5000. In newer cameras the shutter speed is generally displayed on an LCD screen while the photographer turns a small wheel near the shutter release button to adjust the speed. On point and shoot cameras, there may not be a control to select specific shutter speeds. Instead, you may need to understand your camera's preprogrammed modes to obtain the desired shutter speed. Many SLR cameras also have these preprogrammed modes as well as a few additional modes of fine control.

Almost all automatic cameras today have some sort of preprogrammed shooting modes. These are designed for specific situations. If you know what these modes change about your camera settings you can use them to your advantage in many more situations than just the intended ones.

Action

Action mode is an automatic setting mode where the camera is predisposed to use the highest shutter speed possible for the lighting situation. In this mode you can not set the exact shutter speed you want but you can lessen your chances of a blurry image due to slow shutter speed by using this mode.

Landscape

Landscape mode is basically the opposite of Action Mode. Landscape is programmed to give the smallest aperture (largest F-Stop) possible in order to ensure a large [depth of field](#). This means that the shutter speed will be slower.

Night

Night mode goes a step farther than landscape mode. Night mode not only prefers the slowest shutter speed possible, it also turns off the flash and sets the fastest film speed possible. This means that your shutter speed may be only marginally slower because the fast film speed decreases the amount of light needed to expose the image.

Portrait

Portrait mode is a bit tricky when dealing with shutter speed. Portrait is programmed to have a shallow depth of field (large aperture/small F-Stop) and use a slow [film speed](#) in order to throw the background out of focus and obtain a very fine film grain. This means that the shutter speed will be faster due to the aperture setting BUT because the camera is using a slower film speed you will probably lose any shutter speed advantage.

"OP" the Shutter-Bug says ;

Lines are very important to a picture but straight lines are undesirable unless for special effect. Let lines flow, not obstruct. All good photos must have one spot or that is the centre of interest. All other areas must be to a lesser degree of interest but must contribute, as a whole, to the picture. areas are the most eye catching for a centre of interest. you have two areas of comparable brightness it will be distracting to eye unless there are very strong lines to keep the interest in the picture. The eye moves most easily from left to right therefore it is usually a little better to have the lines flow in from the left. Again this is a rule of thumb. Don't be afraid to experiment.



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HELP !

The SHUTTERBUG newsletter works by using submissions from the OP members.

- If you have
- An informative article on photography
 - News of upcoming events
 - Buy, Sell or Trade items of a photography nature
 - Interesting photo web site links
 - Or anything that may be of interest to OP members

Please e-mail to OP editor at rockin.robin@telus.net

Org's and Clubs

Canadian Assn. for Photographic Art – <http://www.capapac.org/>

Cowichan Valley Camera Club – <http://www.cowichanvalleycameraclub.ca/>

Harbour City Camera Club – <http://www.harbourcityphoto.org/>

Victoria Camera Club – <http://www.victoriacameraclub.org/>

Other web sites

About Photography - <http://www.photography.about.com/>

BUY SELL TRADE

A Canon EF 200mm F2.8 L lens for sale or will trade for a Canon EF 70-200mm F4.0 L zoom lens. Comes with original box, pouch and lens hood. Lens is one year old and in perfect condition. Sale price is \$625.00. Contact me jrkennedy@shaw.ca or 594-1045.

The challenges for the next meeting will be
"Architecture" and **"Seats with a View"**
The field trip is to **Brickyard Cove & Schooner Cove**
on Sunday June 22nd at 10.00am.

Please note that only members in good standing may enter the challenges or submit field trip photos but that visitors are welcome to attend two meetings before joining.

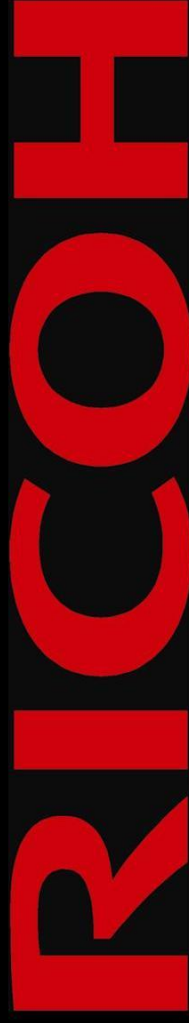
July 11 & 12, 2008 The **TALL SHIPS** will be in Port Alberni.
A great photo op.

Next meeting is - July 2, 2008 - 7:00 pm - Qualicum Beach Civic Centre

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The logo consists of the letters 'AGS' in a white, serif font, centered within a solid red square.The logo consists of the word 'RICOH' in a bold, red, sans-serif font, centered within a solid black rectangular background.

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