Mozi, Aristotle Ahazen were the first mentioners of the camera obscura. To me personally, that was very surprising as I thought that photography was not thought of at those times. It feels unimaginable to live without photography, but it is never imaginable to come from that age. At the same time, it makes me wonder how could they think of such an outstanding idea.

Arabian astronomers used this camera to trace a path of the stars. It was just a dark room with a small hole in the wall. In other words, they were using camera obscura. Camera means room and obscure in Italian means dark. It is just showing how genious the past generations have been

Sir Isaac Newton discovers that white light is composed of different colors by refracting white light off a prism. It feels like we must have known all about light and colour but it is not that old this knowledge.

1490
Leonardo Da Vinci recorded detailed descriptions of camera obscura and used it to trace things. As I was doing this research, it was so mind opening as I had no idea that such a great master as Leonardo would use such thing and even think of it.
Camera obscura devices become increasingly common. Artist like Rembrandt, Vermeer and Caravaggio used the camera obscura. Those are some of my favorite artists and it is explaining how they could capture such level and realistic facial feature. It had opened my eyes as an aspiring artist to the idea of tracing and that one may argue as cheating and one may say only a tool, as person who cannot draw, that will not help to achieve any great results in the artwork itself.

Johann Heinrich Schulze was working with silver chloride when he realized that the silver particles change color after exposure to sunlight. He used to fill up the flask full of chalk and silver chloride and he would put the stencil on the flask and hold it in the light for a while, then take it off and see that silver had blackened and acidized. It was the basic principle of photography. Those were the basic tools for creating an image.

Heliography. Josep Nicephore Niepce took the first photograph. It took him eight hours of exposure. In central France made a still camera. His original goal was to make physical copies of lithography. Naples needed drawings, but he could not draw she decided to use camera obscura and trace images. Niepes had built a tiny camera obscura, about 1 inch wide on each side. He pinned the paper to the back of his camera with silver chloride. He was thrilled to get an image on the paper. Lights and darks were reversed and he had no idea how to make a normal looking picture.

Before cameras, inexpensive portraits were made by cutting “silhouttes”, a process sarcastically named after French Finance Minister Etienne de Silhouette, who had proposed taxing the rich so heavily that their outline would remain.
He knew that artists use an acid compound in photography. He had coated a plate in assault instead of silver, placed a translucent image on a plate and exposed it to the sun. It was a radical idea that has worked. He could copy works of art. In summer 1826 the greater triumph would come. He had used a crude camera obscura that he had and put a plate on the back of his camera, stuck it out of his studio and exposed it for the view out there for eight hours. The result was that though the first photograph. When I saw the image myself the first time it was astonishing to see what it looked like. As it was done in 1826, so far away. It was very interesting to find out the inventor behind it.

1826

-Soon after this discovery, the stranger wrote a letter to him asking what he had done to achieve what he was doing.

Daguerre was a famous artist. He used camera obscura to draw the perspective on his paintings. Niepce and Daguerre finally met in January 1827. Both of them were determined to find the better solution. Shortly both of them became partners.

1827

The progress of the work that Niepes had done is absolutely amazing. It really gives an insight to the world and history of photography

1829

The new breakthrough was discovered, and that he had succeeded to make a breakthrough. Daguerre, on the other hand, did not want Niepce to publish the results he believed that there was some money to be made so he had advised him to delay his publication in order to perfect his process as he had claimed that he had a better and a faster lens. That was completely not true.

1834

After 2 years of Niepce death, he had a major breakthrough. He found a new way to obtain an image from a camera. He had chemically treated a metal plate, placed it in the camera and took it out immediately, then heated over mercury vapors. It was an astounding finding that would change the course of photography, yet no record remains what led him to this discovery. He had made an announcement, but he had a problem as the images faded away over time.

Personally, that is very sad that Niepce was the one to take the fist photograph and he received no recognition.
Daguerre made an even more important discovery. He wrote in his notebook by exposing paper in his camera for several hours. Lights and darks were reversed. He played that shadowgraph on another chemically treated piece of paper, exposed it to the sun and then created a copy. The lights and the darks were now back to normal. It is what we consider as a positive or a print. He did not understand the magnitude of his discovery so as a result he had played his notebook aside and had focused on something else.

August 1939 photographic process was announced to the French Academy. The men were thrilled. Within the hour, men ran to the nearest chemistry shop to purchase the equipment needed to produce Daguerreotype. The French government awarded Deguerre with 7000 francs and to the Niepce son 5000 francs. Degurotypes were becoming increasingly popular, there were different guides on how to do that.

Daguerre was passionate to find the solution for the photograph to stay on paper. In 1837 Daguerre announced that he had found the solution. He had bathed the plate in a salt solution that had stopped an image from disappearing. It was Daguerreotype.

January 1839 his discovery was presented to the world.

January 25, 1839 (Birthday of photography) Tolbert had made a photographic exhibition where he had presented his ideas. His ideas brought him no financial gain, little reward, and a lot of trouble. Daguerre was the one who had gained great fame.

Also at this time The first aerial photograph was taken by Gaspard Felix Tournachon of Place De L’ Etolie, Paris. It was shot from an altitude of 520 meters in a tethered balloon.

I find it so amazing how the first picture looked like with a person there.
French government declares and buys his work. That was the first photo of a human with exposure of 7 minutes.

While Daguerreotypes were getting more and more popular, it had a lot of problems. The equipment was too big and bulky, the exposure time had lasted for too long, the chemical was cautious. The term photography means to 'draw with light' It comes from Greek, 'photos', meaning light and 'graphien' meaning to draw.

1839

Robert Cornelius was the first person who took a selfie. Selfie is so trending today and it was quite fun to see the first person who took it.

1839

1840

After the year of Daguerreotype photography was being used by amateur photography to capture pictures of exotic places and show them to the world. It was not easy to have such a hobby as the equipment was too heavy, chemicals were too toxic. In France, there was a lot of enthusiasm for Daguerreotypes but then they were getting very disappointed by the limitation that the photography has had. In order to capture a personal portrait, they had to be still for 15 minutes with directly glaring into sunlight and metal stamps that had to hold the head together was too evil looking. The incentive to improve the invention was very strong.

1840

Henry Fox Talbot, calotype camera. William Talbot returned to the research that he had abandoned and he knew that his original process was slow and imperfect. So he came up with an important improvement which was to place the wet paper in the short time. He could develop image later through further chemical treatment. The process was fatter and the image was far sharper. That process was called calotypes. Those still could not produce portraits. The portraits only made 5 minutes to sit and enjoy. Instead of sharing, he patented process what brought him no financial success. He passed away due to the heart failure in 1877. He is the founding figure for the photography that we use today.

1840

It is absolutely amazing how dagurrotypes were not comfortable to be photographed, but it was still very popular. It just showed how ready population was to have photography as mainstream as it is today.
As portraits became more demand for them for the variety of people. It was very common in the 18th-century families took pictures of their dead children, sometimes prompted up in positions. This practice was discontinued by the turn of the century. In the turn of the season, Austria and other countries banned parents to take their dead children to the photo stud.

That was so shocking for me to see and in some sense even creepy.

As the portrait photography became popular, erotica became popular. From the 1840’s to 1860 the Daguerreotypes had a glorious run. Then they were discovered to be so fragile that even fingerprints were damaging. Portrait by a reputable salon would cost as much as a 1000 dollars at today’s prices.

In the United States, the Daguerreotypes were very popular. In the 1850s the galleries were spreading everywhere. The Daguerreotypes came in leather pockets like a piece of jewelry, it flashes like a jewel.

The photo studios were everywhere. As exposure time very long people never smiled in photos and even used drugs to keep still.

From the 1840’s to 1860 the Daguerreotypes had a glorious run. Then they were discovered to be so fragile that even fingerprints were damaging. Portrait by a reputable salon would cost as much as a 1000 dollars at today’s prices.

That just shows how people were valuing photography back then whereas now we just take millions of pictures and would never pay 1000$ just for one picture with a lot of discomfort.
Frederick stock archer is an English sculptor that had made a significant improvement in photography that the most photographers abandoned the calotype and the daguerreotype. The new process was called Collodion. He covered the glass plates with a compound made of gun cotton and either. Unlimited prints could be made from the glass and the images were very sharp. The colonial process would dominate until the 1880s then the dry plates would replace it. Despite all of the improvements that had been made it still continued to be conversion and illusive hobby. Different people became sick due to the constant exposure to chemicals.

1851

A revolutionary improvement would have to wait until the whole concept of the camera itself would be rethought. Photography was nowhere near perfect when it was discovered. The hobbyist were the ones that had a lot of ideas that would improve. The exposure time became shorter, cameras started to come in different ways and shapes. I did not know that some camera were even to use both photographic techniques such as daguerreotype and Calotype backs. Also, I found out why old cameras had accordion bellow, and it was to help to keep the image in focus at various distances. Cameras varied in sizes from small then to bigger than a man. Stereoscopic images were becoming very popular, as it gave the startling illusion of 3 dimensions. Many inventors had focused on making photography more profitable.

Andre Diaz a Parisian that had designed an ingenious camera in 1854 that allowed up to 8 exposure or negative taken on one plate. He called them calling cards. They were widely popular as well as cheap to make. They started to sell photographs like Queen Anne, and they were selling like hotcakes.
In the second decade of photography abroad was captured on the range of different cameras. But one arena was not yet captured and that was the arena of war. In 1855 the Crimean War was raging on the North Coast of the Black Sea. Roger Fenton an English lawyer, turned to photography and set sail to Balaclava Harbor with 36 Crates of photographic equipment weighing thousands of pounds. His plates were so slow that he could only film the before or the after the battle. He had developed his pictures in extreme heat in a wine merchant carriage that he had converted into a dark room. His war photographs shocked people. A few years later, Americans would get the same taste of reality. Mathew Brady would yield heavy wagons of photographic equipment very close by the battle lines and sometimes on the battle lines. They had pictures of the dead, the dying, and every phase of American Civil war.

Julia Margaret Cameron took photography to the higher level. In 1860's she set out to create photographs that were art. She used dramatic lighting as well as used the ideas from the classics. She had transformed her chicken coop into the dark room and did photographs of her family and friends. She even photographed Darwin, poet Tennyson and the childhood inspire Alice. She is one of the greatest geniuses.

I loved looking at the pictures and discovering the hard process behind each and every shot.

I am in love with the images. It is so great that Julia started to see photography as art. She is one of my favourite artists.
First Photoshop - The head of Abraham Lincoln was placed on a more noble body. I had no idea that such things like that had such far origins.

1861

1865

1870

1871

1873

1861 was also the time for Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell produced the first color photograph.

In the decade after the Civil war, the development of dry plates and the invention of mechanical shutters were finally allowed to record motion accurately.

Richard Leach Maddox invents the gelatin dry plate. This discovery led to the invention of dry plate photography, a less cumbersome process that did not require the photographer to use a darkroom tent for immediate plate development as had been required by wet plate processes.

It is crazy how one bet set the future for animation.

It feels like colored photographs should have been with people forever, but the first attempt was in 1861.
Stanford had turned to the camera to prove his theory. As a result, he had hired Edward Muybridge was a British photographer living in San Francisco. Muybridge had invented a fast mechanical shutter. In 1877, Muybridge lined 24 Cameras in a row in a row of a few pace track at Leland’s in the farm in Palo, California. Every shutter mechanism was controlled by a string and as the horse was running along, it broke the string and the picture was taken. The photographs did indeed show that all of the horse’s hooves came off the ground at the same time. Stanford won his bet. It helped with the further development of motion pictures.

In 1884 after two more years of constant experimentation he started to sell the paper base that he had called film. He also had designed the holder for the film.

In 1885, he had sailed to England to patent a name that would be very memorable. He called his company “Kodak” as he thought that this name associated with the sound of the camera shutters. The first product under the name of “Kodac” would change photography. It was a camera half a shoebox of about 22 ounces in weight. It was not a small camera by any means, but he had added something ingenious, he added 50 rolls of film that would be capable of making a hundred exposures.

In 1888 he had invented flash powder changed all that in 1887, but it was not without danger. It caught people’s hair on fire, acid smoke in the air and occasionally exploded.
The camera cost 25 $, then he also said for extra 10$ he would reload the camera with film and print the pictures. His slogan was that you press the button and we do the rest. It had opened up the niche of new customers as even the amateur photographers. The Kodak care came to the market and he had sold 25000 and set the course for the future photography. In the next century, Kodak would present cameras in all sizes and shapes possible.

Although there were major improvements and there was still a challenge to turn the black and white world into color. The evolution of camera and photography allowed to turn in to business and science. X-Ray, news photography were just some of the uses. People had rapidly accepted photography as usefulness but only a few as art. In fact, most of the early photographers did not see themselves as artists.

There was even a camera that was marketed to children that were a brownie. There was a camera targeted at women that included lipstick. They would reach into every sphere of amateur and professional photography. Eastman real genius lay in his business sense. His advertising campaigns were brilliant. He constantly played on the feelings of desire and loss. He was also responsible for the discovery of the moving picture.

1888

I think Kodak's marketing strategies were excellent as they targeted as many people as possible.
Only in 20th century Alfred Stieglitz who started to see art in photography. He had opened an art where he had exhibited for 30 years photography side by side with contemporary works of art. The notion of photography as art came slowly. Photography helped to open the eyes to the problems and even initiate the child labor laws as it started to be seen as unacceptable.

1900

Two Parisian brothers, Claude and Louise Lumiere made an ingenious breakthrough in color in 1904. They died separate batches of tiny granules of potato starch in one of the three primary colors. They combined the different color granules on film. They acted like miniature filters. Their fill autochrome rendered the exquisite colors but was expensive with very limited sensitivity to light. Only handful of photographers used it. Eastham a department researched color without much success.

1904

Oscar Barnack was the evolutionary 31 millimeter film. It allowed photographers to go mobile and capture the moment.

1925

Edwin Land was walking down the broadway in New York City, on a college trip. He had come up with an idea that what if there was a filter that would cut the glare of the car’s headlights. He left Harvard and worked intensely for 3 years in New York City. He had successfully achieved. Kodak immediately saw potential in his work. In 1934 Kodak had signed a contract with Land and he was in business.

1934

It is so interesting to see the flashbulb, how it was made.

1930

The invention of the flashbulb. Using a flashbulb produced neither noise nor smoke when the charge was fired. This provided an opportunity for using flash in places where flash powder use was questionable or simply dangerous. The first photos using the "Sashalite" flashbulb were published by The 'Morning Post. It is so interesting to see what it was made of.
He had developed 3 years. Lands film consisted of positive and negative with the chemical seal in between them. When the photographer exposed film through the rollers at the back of the camera, the chemicals spread across both sheets. Processing and developing the film within minutes. In 1948 the first camera was sold for 89.50 $. Over 5 million of those cameras were purchased within the first five years today. Polaroid pictures are the direct positives of the modern equivalent of a daguerreotype.

1948

1949

First SLR camera arrives. I was surprised that the first SLR camera didn't have the kind of viewfinder we use today! It was built in Hungary in 1948, and resembled a rangefinder camera, using an intricate system of mirrors to project the image onto a small viewfinder. In 1949, Zeiss built on this design, launching the first SLR with a pentaprism viewfinder. Despite their utility relative to rangefinder or large-format cameras, these SLRs weren't perfect, as they lacked features that even film SLR users of the 70's would take for granted.

1957

1975

The first digital photo actually came almost two decades earlier in 1957 when Russell Kirsch made a 176×176 pixel digital image by scanning a photograph of his three-month-old son. The low resolution was due to the fact that the computer they used wasn't capable of storing more information.

1985

first digital camera- Steve Sassen Mr. Sasson, all of 24 years old, invented the process that allows us to make photos with our phones, send images around the world in seconds and share them with millions of people. The same process completely disrupted the industry that was dominated by his Rochester employer and set off a decade of complaints by professional photographers fretting over the ruination of their profession.

There was so much progression and major improvements made in the 20th Century
Kodak changes to digital. It feels as we know Kodak has filed for bankruptcy in 2012. It feels like they transferred too late and so they were mostly film company, they had missed the opportunity.

The first cell phone with a built-in camera was manufactured by Samsung and released in South Korea in June of 2000. The SCH-V200 flipped open to reveal a 1.5-inch TFT-LCD, and the built-in digital camera was capable of taking 20 photos at 350,000-pixel resolution, which is 0.35-megapixels, but you had to hook it up to a computer to get your photos. The camera and the phone components were essentially separate devices housed in the same body.

Kodak file for bankruptcy. I find it sad to find out one of the great brands of the 20th century go down for the count and file for bankruptcy. The analysis of what went wrong isn't just as simple as saying they were overtaken by photography's move to digital imaging.

It is so surprising to see how the camera phone looked like 18 years ago. It was so massive and big. We are so lucky to use phones like iPhone that is so pleasing to look at and take pictures with.
Today we have insanely powerful cameras that just in seconds take pictures and share it online. Photography is a global passion and brought photography closer together. Today taking pictures became a normal thing to do. We share 2 billion pictures on Facebook every day. WhatsApp processes over 900 million pictures every day. The photography may be said as became our 2 nature. Today, photography as an art form demands an explanation. Some suggest that the future of photography is going back to the past. I love photography myself and I think it is great what social media offers for us, to share our creation online for the world to see.

Now

The future is 3D photography with 3D printing. This is what they are figuring out on it. I feel like they will transform the feel of photography. I am so excited for the generations to come and see how it all changes, and in my opinion, the change will be for the better.
Photography has changed the way we live and perceive the world around us. It has become a part of our second nature. It can really be seen with kids and teenagers who on autopilot have an urge to snap a selfie when hanging out with friends. Photography, one may suggest, is bringing people together, as it is a very common hobby to have. Photography is very mainstream. In the 21st century we have social media where in seconds we can share images online for the world to see. Almost 67% of population have got phones and very large percentage of that has got phones with camera. That is a very big number. I feel that the photography has made our lives better, as we can take pictures of whatever and whenever we would like, and it will be with us forever. I think that digital age that we are in, of course may have a negative side to it, but I feel that the positive one outweigh the negative. Statistics
are mindblowing, as we share every day on Instagram 9 million pictures and videos. That is a crazy number and only one day and one social network. Sometimes people may take photography for granted as, let's be honest, who does not have pictures that you took an never even looked at again. We are the photography addicted era, and it would be unimaginable what the life would be like without it.
Picture on the right was made in a camera was taken in 1826 by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce. The photograph was taken from the upstair’s windows of Niepce’s estate in the Burgundy region of France. This image was captured via a process known as heliography, which used Bitumen of Judea coated onto a piece of glass or metal; the Bitumen than hardened in proportion to the amount of light that hit it. The exposure time was about 8 hours.

For me personally it is very fascinating to see what the first picture looks like. I am absolutely shocked how photography had evolved from the exposure time of 8 hours to a fraction of a second. It is also very interesting to see the way lights and darks do not form the precise image. We see the sunlight shift though the time.
Famous Photographers

Diane Arbus

Arbus loved to photograph people, her exact descriptions, defining people, dead people, banners, and junk. She also has a fascination with the image of the after life which is shown in her pictures. She was quite the visionary and her photography is very unique.

Warner

Warner's photography is unique. He has a different style in the way he uses his camera and his pictures are not the same as everyone else's. He is a famous photographer who has brought in the top luxury magazines. He has brought his pictures everywhere and his pictures are very eye-catching.

Maggi Rees

Maggi Rees was born in London, England. He is a British photographer who has been working in photography for over 50 years. His pictures are very interesting and unique. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous.

Paul Cullen

Paul Cullen is a British photographer who has been working in photography for over 30 years. His pictures are very interesting and unique. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous.

Michelle Bickford

Michelle Bickford is an American photographer who has been working in photography for over 20 years. Her pictures are very interesting and unique. She has won many awards for her pictures and is very famous.

Man Ray

Man Ray is a photographer, painter, and film director. His work has been recognized by many people. He has lived in Paris, London, and New York. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous.

Wolfgang Tillmans

Wolfgang Tillmans is a German photographer. His work is very recognizable and has been recognized by many people. He has lived in London, New York, and Tokyo. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous.

Siegfried Giedion

Siegfried Giedion is a Swiss photographer who has been working in photography for over 50 years. His pictures are very interesting and unique. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous.

Thomas Ruff

Thomas Ruff is a German photographer who has been working in Germany. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous. He is known for his unique pictures and is very famous.

Andreas Gursky

Andreas Gursky is a German photographer who has been working in Germany. He has won many awards for his pictures and is very famous. He is known for his unique pictures and is very famous.
Ann Leibovitz

Ann Leibovitz was born in 1949 in Waterbury, Connecticut, one of six children. Her father was in the air force and her mother was a dance instructor with Martha Graham's Dance Company. Now she lives in Manhattan with her three daughters.

Her career has been a leading lady in the world of photography since the 1970s. Prior to what she was doing, she studied painting at the San Francisco Institute. Unlike the had focused only on photography, her career continued. She is well known for taking pictures for Esquire.

Leibovitz is also well known for making big budget photographers in places like Vogue and Vanity Fair magazines.

Her style is described as well as her subject as expensive. She is also associated to have the ability to make the subject feel at ease, and how she is the go-to for fashion photographers, and the other self is who takes humbling pictures of her family and is a photographer.

She is a modern age photographer, who uses medium cameras in order to take pictures.
David Bailey

David Bailey is often seen as one of the innovators of the British pop art movement. His work is characterized by a unique combination of vibrant colors and a distinctive style. Bailey is known for his artistic and social media presence, often exploring the intersection of art and technology.

He was particularly interested in the role of photography in society, and how it can be used to challenge and redefine the way we perceive the world. His work often explores themes of identity, politics, and the human condition.

Bailey's contributions to the world of photography are significant, and his influence continues to be felt today. His work continues to inspire and challenge, and his legacy is a testament to the power of photography as an art form.

In summary, David Bailey is a true icon of British pop art, and his work continues to be celebrated and admired around the world.
Best Photos

I have put together the five pictures above to create a 'big picture'. I used my mind's eye to create the photomontage.

On the right, I really like the two images of my sister. The claustrophobic feeling accompany me in thinking about the days when I used to sit in my room with my ears plugged.
Editing Pictures

Behind the Scenes

One of the things that really wanted to improve was the quality of the background. Like Robert Bolley, he researched on YouTube that you have a lamp and a lamp that would shine on the wall and make pictures without it. In this lamp, it would create the same effect, so I have tried to play around with it and experienced.

Now, I show here my sister was doing something with this lamp.
I have really enjoyed taking pictures for the second photograph. I think the quality has improved and they seem much more professional.

Best Photographs

Light experiments

La I have also learnt how to use light elements with different lighting.

The exposure was sometimes a little dark, but not always visible in the pictures.

La
I think this is my favorite picture of you. I love the way you look when you are looking at your school pictures. It's funny.

On the next page, I've drawn a sketch of you. I hope you like it. It's a portrait of you and I tried to make it look like you.

Also, I've written a note about you. I think you are really great and I hope you have a good day.
by Hans Jürgen Schepink
this project 23 of 24, now about your beautiful lady self.

Dinora in Der Glaube

Some notes on Ford's work

Artist &
Director Map
Wolfgang Tillmans

He was always interested in the transformation of reality. He is concerned about his world, like limitations of freedom of work, tries to zoom in, and then we see the improvisation. He uses abstraction as abstraction. Though his own, he creates the new ways to view the world, and is inviting us to look at the world with new point of view. Real photography as such an emancipable medium to talk about 3-dimensional items.
Bill Brandt

His career spanning more than 50 years, Bill Brandt is considered one of the most diverse and dramatic photographers of the 20th century. Bill Brandt said that for the nude still life, he had bought a 20-year-old Kodak camera. He said that when he began to photograph the models, he let himself be guided by the camera. He said that the camera dictated that light and depth of space. The models had unnatural perspectives, unnatural viewpoints, as well as strange lighting.

He described his technique as the photographer must have seen the subject as something transcending the ordinary. He was open to all aspects of photography as an exploratory, medium. His approach to the medium, to use the camera, meant him to find how to see a new perspective. His still life work was inspired by Henri Matisse. He also believes that photography has no rules, and the way he learned was through millions of experiments. He did not like to follow what everyone was doing, so it involved him changing his photography style. Usually, he was inspired by the small features during the work years. His work pictures have now been chosen as cinema, another avenue that something any camera had fascinated Bill Brandt, as he liked different pieces and angles. His old Kodak camera inspired him to see without an eye or a camera.

He finished his pictures in the same form, and said that was very important to him. His description photography as a new medium that should be tried.
Editing

I have included the original sketch.

I have cut and the idea was then passed around to other designers.

I also have a copy of the original sketch below.

I will present it to the design team.

3. It represents my interest in how they would write mydesign, start, map, and narrate experiences in a minimalistic and life.

I made the image brighter.

I made the image a bit sharper.

I made the image to be more colorful.

I made it more colorful.

Let's try this idea out... I made it more colorful. Hopefully, it will look better when printed.
This picture is my bedroom tile. I've drawn it on a piece of paper using a pencil. The background is very pretty.
I RECOGNIZE THE RELEVANCE OF APPEARS AND THEIR EFFECTIVE USE IN DESIGN. THE SHAPES OF FRESH FRUITS SUCH AS APPLES AND BANANAS CAN BE USED TO CREATE GEOMETRIC FIGURES THAT CAN BE APPLIED TO ARTWORK.

Left: This composition represents an apple sequence. The Apple is a symbol of love and health. It is also a common fruit in many cultures around the world. Right: This composition represents a banana spiral. The banana is a popular fruit known for its versatility in various dishes and snacks.
La salle de bains. I am not very
used to bathing, and it is
mostly my brother who
washes me in the bath.
I hope.

On these, I have included every
and pocket money.

I am not sure if it works...

I am not sure if it works...

More

Here

2000

1990
Gregory Crewdson
His photography consists of a variety of elements like "dreamlike," "haunting," "unnatural." His images are created by painting and drawing. A great scene that you cannot separate from the rest of the image. His images are realistic, yet surreal, with a sense of wonder and mystery. His use of light is captivating. He uses a wide range of techniques, including double exposure and grainy film. His images are often about the way we see the world, and the way we interpret it.

Thomas Struth
He is an exceptional photographer. His pictures are a great group of works that he created in the summer of 1992. He has a unique style that sets him apart from other photographers. He uses his images to explore the relationship between the image and the reality it represents. His images are often about the way we see the world, and the way we interpret it.
Ly (or should it be Massimiliano?)

[Handwritten notes in Italian]

Ly, I really wish you'd shown me those Jewish films also. Very raw, I think, very sincere. What a cast! I was very impressed. The film's message is very interesting but the image itself isn't great. It's a bit weak.
I can see the sun
over the hillside,
its rays
reaching up
towards the sky.

In the distance,
I can make out
a few buildings,
their silhouettes
against the horizon.
In springtime, wildflowers brighten the landscape. A hollow in the earth, where water once flowed, now hosts dense greenery.
Let me start with the fact that I have really enjoyed this project. I have really enjoyed every aspect of it, from research to taking pictures. Because I was learning about the History of Photography, now I can look at the world with an absolutely new perspective. I can now understand how the world was and how it seek for this invention of photography and the camera concept, and that the first concepts were discovered as far away as 5000 years ago. To me, that is very fascinating. I also have learnt how to create crisp white background in the pictures with and well as without the help of Photoshop. I wanted to achieve that because of my inspiration from David Bailey. I found that using YouTube and finding new techniques. I have experimented a lot what has led me to the final pictures that I am surprised to get. The white background has helped me in all of the pictures. Also I have learned how to use different lighting in order to create different techniques. I have experimented a lot with that in my portraiture. Now I know that I enjoy portrait photography much more that anything else. I have enjoyed it so much that I will do same kind of shoots in my spare time with friends.

For my still life, I have looked at Wolfgang Tillman and Bill Brandt as well as Lisa Milroy. I have tried to capture the minimalist feel to them in some non ordinary manner. Kilroy was the biggest influencer of my work as her composition was very interesting. I have also used the crisp white background technique what gave them the professional feel to them.

For the meaningful view, I have discovered how much park that we go with my family every Saturday has so much meaning and depth. As we go there so often, I got blinded to composition so I had to open my mind and find something interesting there. I am very pleased by the picture.

I discovered that the camera is a such a fantastic medium to master and it will definitely help me with my painting as I can definitely see how different picture with the camera would look like on the canvas. I am sure it will help me in the course and outside of the course. I would improve with this project is may be taking much more time with practice as that is something that I have enjoyed doing the most as a lot of time consumed on the sketchbook. I could definitely improve with the landscape photography but as I said before I feel that portraits were the strongest for me, at least from my point of view. In fact, I will apply my skills of portrait photography and lighting with a photoshoot that I have set up soon with my friend this week.

This project has helped me also go within me and see what and how does my everyday world feel to me. I have discovered a lot about myself in this project. I am very happy with the results. It helped me realise even more the meaningful people in my life, meaningful compositions as well as meaningful places.