

# Paisley Family Research and News

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## History of Photography

From a crude sketch on a cave wall to a fleeting moment on SnapChat, humans have been sharing images of themselves. Portrait sketches have been rendered for thousands of years; even as far back as 27,000 years ago as confirmed by the discovery of a human image in a grotto in France. But, it wasn't until the invention of the camera that human's faces were accurately and cheaply recorded for eternity.

Early on, from ancient times up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century, people used light and pin holes to create images on walls. Then Frenchman Nicéphore Niépce combined the pinhole camera with photosensitive paper (1816) and eventually found a way to make it permanent (1826). Modern photography was born. Different inventors tried a variety of methods and chemicals and surfaces. Henry Talbot created negative images using paper soaked in silver chloride and fixed with a salt solution and then printed positive images on another sheet of paper. Louis Daguerre created images on silver-plated copper coated with silver iodide and developed with warmed mercury. Frederick Archer spread a mixture of nitrated cotton dissolved in ether and alcohol and other chemicals on sheets of glass. Dangerous chemical aside, these new inventions were eagerly taken up and improved upon by many people. The daguerreotypes of 1839 were black and white, but it wasn't long until other inventors started hand-painting colors onto the images.

By 1855 the general public was introduced to direct positive images on glass (ambrotypes) and metal (tintypes or ferrotypes). The ambrotypes and tintypes became very popular in the United States. Matthew Brady and his associates produced thousands of Civil War photos using glass plate negatives. Many of these can be viewed digitally at the National Archives web site. Also, the Library of Congress has collected over 7000 ambrotype and tintype photos taken during the Civil War era.

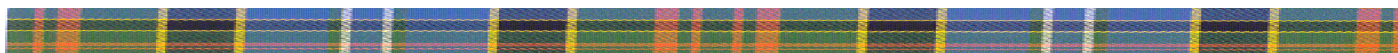
In 1871 Dr. Richard Maddox came up with the idea of a dry plate process using an emulsion of gelatin and silver bromide on glass plates. It took seven



1871. Hattie Rovena Paisley being held by her grandmother Sarah Jane Young Hanner. Tintype 2 x 2-3/4 inches. Housed in a paper frame with flap for mailing. Photo in possession of Diane Langston.



1871. Hattie Rovena Paisley being held by her grandfather John Rankin Hanner. Tintype 2-1/2 inches x 4 inches. Photo in possession of Diane Langston.



more years before the dry plates were being manufactured commercially. Then in 1880 a 24-year old named George Eastman set up his Eastman Dry Plate Company in Rochester, NY. In 1888 the first Eastman Kodak camera containing a 20-foot roll of paper was introduced. This camera took one hundred 2.5 inch diameter circular pictures. By the next year the Kodak camera came with a roll of film instead of paper.

One of the inventors working for the Kodak Company was Frank Brownell. He invented a very basic and cheap cardboard box camera with a simple meniscus lens that took 2.25 inch square pictures on a 120-sized roll of film. This 1900 Brownie camera was one of the most significant milestones in photographic history. Now the masses had the ability to capture life in their own corner of the world. Do you still have your family's Brownie camera? Millions of the Brownie 127 model were sold between 1952 and 1967.

1924—May 20: AT&T sends photographs by wire in an important step toward the invention of television.

Although color images had been tinkered with since 1842, it wasn't until 1936 with the development of Kodachrome color film that the general public finally got to record the multitude of colors on Earth. This development along with the release of the single-lens reflex camera in the same year, pushed the quality of photography into a new era. World War II was extensively photographed and shared with the public. Do you remember the photos in LIFE magazine?

1937: Chester Carlson invents "electron photography," which later comes to be known as xerography, or simply photocopying.

In 1947 Edwin H. Land announced he had invented a camera that would develop the image inside the camera in one minute. This Polaroid camera only produced black and white photos, but it became very popular when color film became available in 1963. This was also the year that Kodak released the first Instamatic camera – just point and shoot.

In 1975 another Kodak inventor, Steve Sasson, built the first working digital still camera, but it took 17 more years before Kodak introduced the Photo CD for storing those digital images. The first personal computers and their storage devices of the early 1980's just couldn't handle the memory requirements of digital photos.

In 1990 Adobe Photoshop computer software was released. Now photos could be manipulated. So what had started as a way to capture reality, now was back in-line with paintings, which could be manipulated by the artist to portray whatever you wanted.

In 1992 the public could now have their photos stored digitally on Kodak Photo CDs. This was also the year that a paper was published that described a standard for compressing, storing, and sending photographic images over the Internet. The format was called JPEG. The first photograph published on the Web (1992) was a photo by Tim Berners-Lee.

In the year 2000, Sharp of Japan introduced the first camera phone. Four years later in 2004, Kodak ceased production of film cameras.

The Web has become a popular medium for storing and sharing photos. Dozens of quality photo sharing web sites make the upload and display of digital photos easy and fun. You can edit them, include them in slide shows, or even set them to music. You can make the photos as public or as private as you want. Some of the most popular sites are SmugMug, Photobucket, Picasa, Flickr, Kodak Gallery, Snapfish, Shutterfly, Phanfare, Instagram, 500px, and Zenfolio. Of course you can share your photos on Facebook and see them spread all over the world in just seconds!



## Identifying those old photos

Have an old photograph and don't know the age? This simple guide has been summarized from an article written by Gary Albright and Monique Fischer and can be found at this website: <https://www.nedcc.org/free-resources/preservation-leaflets/5.-photographs/5.2-types-of-photographs>.

**Daguerreotype (1839-c.1860)** – photo on a silver-plated sheet of copper. Mirror surface usually housed in a miniature case made of wood covered with leather, paper, cloth or mother-of-pearl; and/or made of thermoplastic material. Tarnish can form on copper sheets.

**Salted paper print (1840-c.1860)** – printed on paper from a negative. Matte surface, paper fibers visible, often faded to pale yellow, especially at the edges; sometimes varnished.

**Ambrotype (1851-c.1880)** – photo on glass. Milky gray highlights, various black backings. Some used ruby glass. Photo usually housed in a miniature case just like daguerreotypes.

**Albumen print (1851-c.1900s)** – printed on paper, 2-layer structure, semi-glossy surface, thin paper support, usually on heavy mount; crackle pattern seen in dark highlights; usually yellowed in highlights, paper fibers visible through albumen coating.

**Tintype, Ferrotype, Melainotype (1854-c.1930s)** – photo on iron coated with a black varnish. Milky gray highlights, lack of contrast in image. Rust can form.

**Platinotype (1880-c.1930) and Palladiotype (1916-c.1930)** – printed on paper, 1-layer structure, from a negative. Gray-black color, matt surface; paper fibers visible, rich, velvety texture, used by art photographers; very stable images, no fading or silvering; paper often acidic and discolored.

**Cyanotype (c.1880-c.1910, still used)** – printed on paper, 1-layer structure, from a negative. Brilliant blue color, matte surface, paper fibers visible.

**Collodion print (1888-c.1910)** – printed on paper, 2-layer structure; glossy surface (sepia, purple color) or matte surface (gold or platinum toned, black color); very stable, rarely faded, easily abraded; usually mounted; paper fibers not visible. Glossy prints often exhibit a subtle rainbow effect on their surface when viewed under fluorescent lights.

**Gelatin print/silver chloride (c.1880-c.1910)** – printed on paper, 3-layer structure; warmer in tonality than a gelatin print; usually very glossy; often faded to yellow, paper fibers not visible.

**Gelatin print/silver bromide (c.1880-present)** – printed on paper, 3-layer structure; appears black and white unless image deterioration has occurred; matte, glossy or textured; may be toned to various warm shades; often shows silvering; may fade; paper fibers not visible.



Abt. 1874. Carlton Vance Paisley and his older sister Hattie Rovena Paisley. Tintype. 2-1/4 x 3-3/4 inches. Stamped on back "L. W. Andrews, Photo Artist, Greensboro, N.C." Photo in possession of Diane Langston.

## Websites with Old Photos

**The National Archives** - Access to the National Archives digital collection as well as links to photography collections housed across the United States. <http://www.archives.gov/research/alic/reference/photography.html#digital>

**The Library of Congress** - Search and view digital images from the LOC's extensive collection of prints and photos. Includes thousands of images from the Civil War era and over 700 daguerreotypes. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/>

**Smithsonian Institute** - Search The Smithsonian Institute's online records of 9.9 million items including 1.6 million online media files including photographs. <http://collections.si.edu/search/>

**The Library of Virginia** - Access to over 240,000 prints, photographs, postcards, posters and ephemera. Not only includes the LOV collection, but also digitized photograph collections housed at public libraries across the Commonwealth. [http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/online\\_photo\\_collections](http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/online_photo_collections)

**LIFE and Google Photos** - Collaboration between LIFE and Google has resulted in this database of millions of photographs dating from the 1860s. Most photos were never published. <http://images.google.com/hosted/life>

**Digital Public Library of America** - Organizations, including the Library of Congress, HathiTrust, and the Internet Archive have built resources that provide books, images, historic records, and audiovisual materials. The DPLA brings many universities, public libraries, and other public-spirited organizations with different viewpoints, experiences, and collections together in a single platform and portal. <https://dp.la/>

**North Carolina photos** – Search all collections of the State Archives of North Carolina or go through flickr for access to over 13,000 photos. <http://digital.ncdcr.gov/> or <https://www.flickr.com/photos/north-carolina-state-archives/sets/>

**Digital North Carolina** – search photos and postcards depicting NC people and places from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the present. This project is sponsored by NC Dept. of Natural and Cultural Resources, NC-Chapel Hill University Library, and NC Digital Heritage Center. <http://www.digitalnc.org/collections/images/>

### *Additional Information:*

**North Carolina Business History**—A list of early daguerreotypes photographers from North Carolina. [http://www.historync.org/NCphotographers\\_pre1865.htm](http://www.historync.org/NCphotographers_pre1865.htm)



Abt. 1907. Margaret Jane Wiley Paisley (1822-1910). Wife of William Anderson Paisley of Guilford Co NC. Photo on thin glossy paper, 2-1/2x4 inches. Photo in possession of Diane Langston.



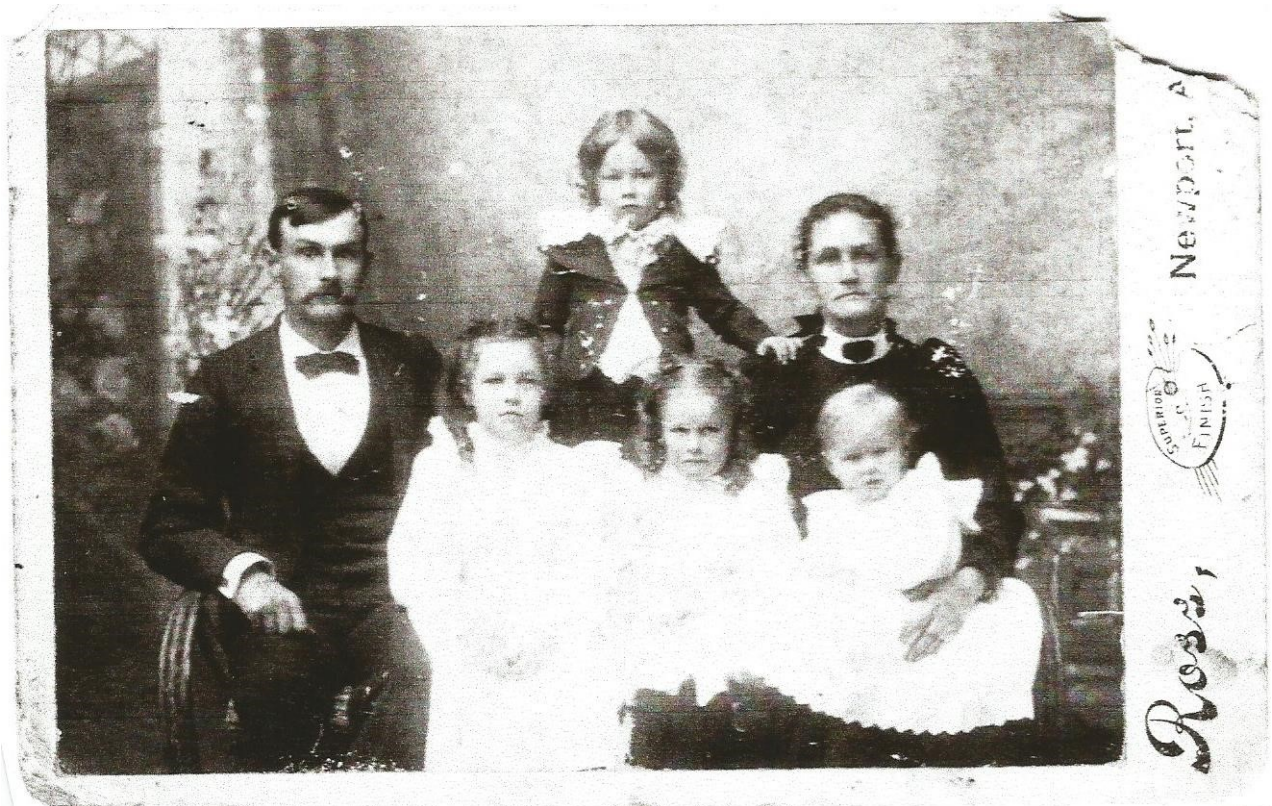
## Photo sites specifically geared towards genealogy

**Dead Fred** - Trace your roots for free with a searchable database containing thousands of identified and mystery photos for genealogist looking for long-lost family. Anyone who finds a photo of a direct ancestor that is owned by the archive will receive the photo for free. <http://www.deadfred.com/>

**Ancestry.com** Public Member Photos and Scanned Documents - You will need to be a member of ancestry.com. Here you can find photographs of individuals, families, homes, cemetery tombstones, documents drawings, maps, school yearbooks, images of passenger ships, historical post cards, and the Library of Congress Photo Collection 1840-2000. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=43>

**Family Old Photos** – FamilyOldPhotos.com is a genealogy site displaying over 52,000 old photographs, tin-types, illustrations and antique images of ancestors, relatives, kinfolks, family, and some other folks and the places they lived. All photos are the property of the submitter. <http://www3.familyoldphotos.com/>

**Ancient Faces** - AncientFaces is a free community comprised of people around the world who believe in sharing their family history and genealogy. All of the historical records at AncientFaces are shared by the community and in collaboration with various government and private organizations. These records are made available, free for private individual use. <http://www.ancientfaces.com/>



About 1896. Newport Arkansas. Drury Lacy Paisley and wife Loula Rankin Paisley, children Lacy, Bessie, Thomas, and Elsie. Photographer was W. D. Ross. Original photo in possession of John Porter Paisley of McLeansville, NC. Drury was the brother of John Wharton Paisley, who was the grandfather of John Porter Paisley.



## Mrs. Rovenal Llewellyn Jones

Mid-20th century studio photo



Rovena Adeline Llewellyn in her gown worn for her March 19, 1954 wedding to Donald Ray Jones. The photo was taken in the Spring of 1955. Rovena was too busy to get the photo taken before her marriage because she was finishing training and taking her boards for her Registered Nurse degree. Rovena is the granddaughter of Hattie Rovena Paisley Llewellyn.

The photo was taken by Dementi Studio, Richmond, VA. It had color tinting added. The Studio has been in business since 1924 and has negatives available for printing copies. All rights reserved by the studio. Permission granted for reproduction.

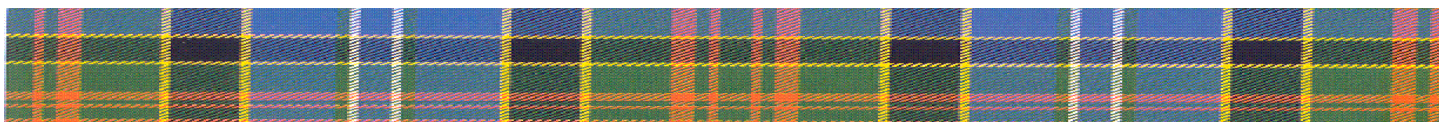


# Paisley meets Paisley

## 21st century photos from phones



Chris Paisley and his eight-year old son Thatcher Williams Paisley were shopping at PetSmart in Franklin, TN on July 20, 2016 when they saw who they thought was Brad Paisley. After several kids approached Brad and confirmed his identity, Chris introduced himself. Brad said ""No way! There aren't many Paisley's around here." Turns out they only live two miles from each other. They chatted awhile before having a store employee take a photo with Chris' iPhone 6S. Chris is the son of Dean and Sue Paisley of Chatham, IL.



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**Send your old photos by Feb 2017 for the next issue!**

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Do you have daguerre-  
otype, ambrotype, tin-  
type, or other old Pais-  
ley family photos?

Please share these or  
any other treasured  
photos with the Paisley  
Family Association!

Please include as much  
information about the  
photo type plus infor-  
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sue.

**Membership**

Annual dues are \$5.00. If you didn't pay dues at the July meeting, please send ASAP. Make checks payable to "Paisley Family Association."

Members receive two issues per year of *Family Research and News*. The newsletters are available as printed copies, pdf files, or old issues online at [sites.google.com/site/paisleyfamilyassociation/](http://sites.google.com/site/paisleyfamilyassociation/)

Other web sites of interest:

Paisley Family society:

<http://www.paisleyfamilysociety.org.uk/>

Paisley Family Facebook page:

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Paisley-Family-Society/195070730565352>

Paisley Family DNA Project web page:

<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/paisley/>

Paisley & Allied Families Autosomal DNA Project :

<https://www.familytreedna.com/groups/paisleyallied-autosomal/activity-feed>