Today’s Agenda

- Images pre- and post- … ?
- The many changes of the 19th Century
- A brief “comparison” of the rise of two forms of mass media: photography and comics
Images, pre- and post- [CHOOSE!]

Choices:
- Print?
- Guttenberg?
- Other?
Early representational artifacts

-From the “Great Hall of Bulls”, Cave Paintings found in Lascaux, France. 15-13,000 B.C.E. (though perhaps even older). Retrieved from: http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/arcnat/lascaux/en/
Cro-magnon bone tool, perhaps the “earliest known form of notation” that may “mark phases of the moon.” (Marshack, Alexander)

“Images and symbols... were markers of periodic and continuous cultural processes, of rites, and of repetitive myths and stories...”

An early (visual) war narrative

Bayeux Tapestry, depicting the Norman invasion of England in 1066 CE. Date of creation of “tapestry”?

Src: http://www.igshistoryonline.co.uk/Images/Bayeux%20tapestry%20-%20Harold.jpg

For your further enjoyment, see also these versions:
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bDaB-NNyM8o (Dramatic score! Animation!)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XDkhB1a1sW8 (Set to the Buggles?!)
“Tiger’s Claw” manuscript – Another depiction of war and politics, this time from Central America before European colonizers. Picked off by Cortez in 1519...

The oldest printed “book” (scroll)?


11th and 12th C. Japanese Scrolls

Chōjū-giga, “humorous pictures of birds and animals”? “frolicking animals”? (“The Animal Scrolls”)

The camera obscura

(A later Italian version?) Src: http://www.grouporigin.com/clients/qatarfoundation/chapter2_4.htm

Ali al-Hasan ibn Al-Hasam ibn Al-Hayatham, or “Alhazan” (965 – 1039 CE)

Src: http://www.ph.utexas.edu/~103n/

Src: http://www.solarnavigator.net/cameras.htm
Religion...

The Book of Hours

Natural history and education

"After print"? Or "After Gutenberg"?

Earliest printed artifact in Europe?

St. Christopher woodblock, 1423 (color added later)

Note the Asian influence and the Christian theme

“Graphic books of religious instruction”

“Ars Moriendi ("The Art of Dying") 1450.

“Two languages were in use—one that served an expanding literate population and one that engaged nonliterate readers through visual imagery; each created a community of users.”

“Sheet Dice”

- 1470. Another import from China
- Outlawed amongst workers

Some forms of gambling weren’t so problematic.

And the enjoyment of others’ vices...

Spreading the news of plague...

Broadsheet: Londoners fleeing the plague. 1630.
Unsettling satire...

“Broadside satirizing the Pope and enemies of Martin Luther” (1521)
Newsbooks (recap from last time)

- “The crying Murther: Contayning the cruell and most horrible Butcher of Mr. Trat” (1624)
Newsbooks (recap from last time)

- Often sensationalistic
- Sometimes highly regulated
- About “foreign” news or *Fait divers*

“...acceding to pressure from authorities and to their own rooting and commercial interest, they tend to provide their audiences with a version of what their audiences wanted to hear”

Mathematics and education

Src: http://www.artlex.com/ArtLex/ij/incunabulum.html
Mappemonde à l'usage du Roy. Par Guillaume Delisle, Premier Geographe de S.M. Amsterdam, Chez Jean Covens et Corneille Mortier, Geographes. J. Condet (1742?)
Src: http://www.davidrumsey.com
Expensive, and higher quality, new forms of engraving

Dürer, Albrecht. Knight, Death and the Devil. 1517.

“Invented, Painted, Engrav’d, & Published by W.m Hogarth…” 1725.
- A long series of narrative images
- Moral story
- Meant to be viewed in sequences. First on walls, then in expensive books.
18th Century (visual) anti-war narrative


Visualization of “social data”

“Exports and Imports to and from DENMARK & NORWAY from 1700-1780.”

From William Playfair’s Commercial and Political Atlas and his Statistical Breviary. 1796. 
Img src: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Playfair
Visualization of social data

William Playfair. 1821. “CHART. Shewing at One View The Rise of the Quarter of Wheat & Wages of Labour by the Week. The Years 1565-1821”
A few things overlooked thus far...

- Developments in cartography
- Illustrated histories
- Rising popularity of book illustrations
  - And development of aquatint around 1789
  - [http://www.library.upenn.edu/exhibits/rbm/hollin/index.html](http://www.library.upenn.edu/exhibits/rbm/hollin/index.html)
Pre- and post- Gutenberg... what changes?

- Woodblock printing? Precedes Gutenberg and is a mainstay of image reproduction technology until the 19th C.
  - But increased separation of text and images (is this progress?)
- Genres seem remarkably stable (broadsheets an exception?)
- Broadsheets... are they newspapers?
And then a few things happen

(Or: The rise of mass image circulation in the 19th Century)
A few technical improvements in printing (recap from last time)

- 1796 Lithographic printing*
- ~1810 steam press
- 1833 rotary press
- 1839 electricity is used to run a printing press
- 1891: Large press prints and folds 90,000 4-page papers an hour.
- 1903 offset press*
- 1907 screen printing

**US daily readership: 3.5 million in 1880-> 33 million 1920**
In-class group project

- I’ll be dividing you up into 8 groups of 6 people per group
- You are going to create a visual representation—aid by text—of how technical, social, institutional, and culture changes relate to one another as described by Drucker and McVarish
Ways of breaking this down

Technical developments:
- Lithography and then chromolithography
- The Daguerrotype
- The steam press
- Linotype and monotype machines
- Photolithography
- Halftone printing

Forms and genres of media:
- Newspapers
- Illustrated papers
- Magazines
- Illustrated books
- Scientific publications
- Posters
- The comic strip
Ways of breaking this down

Institutions and social categories:
- “The Press” / The Newspaper
- Romanticism and Industrialism
- Fine art, graphic art, commercial art, mass art
- The working class vs. the middle class

Practices
- Journalism
- Graphic journalism
- Advertising
- Commercial/graphic art
- Publishing
- Scientific inquiry