

In 1903 a commercial platinum paper came onto the market in this country. This paper consisted of a coating of platinum salts ~~then~~ differing from the usual silver paper which is used almost exclusively to day. The platinum paper differs in several ways. First it is absolutely permanent and will not fade. Second the degrees of gradations are extensive ~~with~~ ^{subtle} and the range of contrasts equally ~~so~~. This commercial paper was discontinued in this country in 1936 but was still obtainable in England until World War II. To-day one must make one's own which is not too difficult and may have the added beauty of fine hand made papers in wide variety.

In 1907 ~~Louis Duc~~ Auguste Lumiere invented the first single plate color process. This consisted of a very fine starch grains dyed blue, green and red thinly coated onto a glass plate. On top of this was a black + white regular emulsion. Exposure was made through the glass ^{side} with the dyed starch grains acting as filters and exposing the black + white emulsion. This was processed in a regular black + white developer, then given a reversal exposure to turn the image into a positive. When ~~held~~ ^{viewed} by ~~transmitted~~ ^{transmitted} light the pictures were in color.

The two prints in this exhibition were produced by copying the original ^{is (size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$)} transparency out modern color negative material. These prints made from these copy negatives are on the modern Type C. color paper.

Lumiere Autochrome plates were discontinued in 1932. Three years later Leopold Godowsky & Leopold Hannes invented The Kodachrome film.