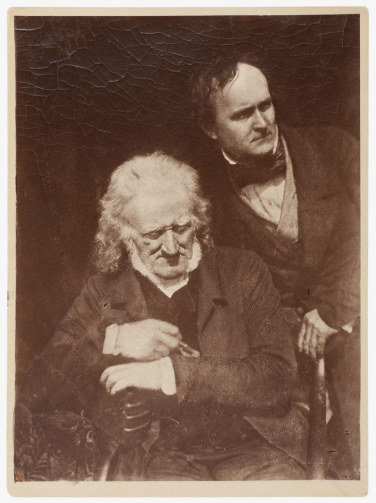

David Octavius Hill (Scottish, 1802–1870) and Robert Adamson (Scottish, 1821–1848)

Portrait of Two Men (John Henning and Alexander Handyside Ritchie)

c. 1845, printed 1890/1900
Carbon print
Alfred Stieglitz Collection

AIC accession number: 1949.685

Stieglitz Estate number: N/A

Inscriptions: No markings recto or verso

Dimensions: 21.1 x 15.7 cm (image); 22.2 x 16.4 cm (paper)

Print thickness: 0.374 mm

Surface sheen: Medium gloss (7.2 GU @ 60°)

Paper tone: L*82.47, a*4.97, b*19.04

Mount: Unmounted

Mount tone: N/A

Ultraviolet-induced (UV) visible fluorescence (recto): None

X-ray fluorescence (XRF) spectrometry:
N/A

Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectrometry:
N/A

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This photograph is a carbon print on a thick paper. The print has not been trimmed, and narrow margins surround the image. Residues from paper and adhesive from an original mount, now lost, are present on the verso. There are no inscriptions on the print; however, there is a "ghost" image of the print on the verso. This has resulted either from the slow seeping of pigments into the paper fibers or from a reaction of the paper with the dichromated gelatin. Relief from the imposed stress of thicker gelatin areas is also visible on the verso. The variation of gelatin thickness on the print itself creates areas of differential gloss between the high- and low-density areas, which are visible in raking light and characteristic of carbon prints. Over the years, the paper base and the pigmented gelatin layer have expanded and contracted at different rates due to fluctuating relative humidity, resulting in the formation of cracks over the surface of high-density areas. This type of deterioration commonly affects carbon prints. When the surface of the print is viewed under high magnification, paper fibers are visible beneath the gelatin binder. Black pigment particles are also visible within the glossy binder. The print does not fluoresce when exposed to long-wave UV radiation.