

CHANGING VISUAL IMAGE FORMATS IN ART HISTORY INSTRUCTION

Date	Event
1910	Warburg & Courtauld Institute Photo Archives
1920s	Frick Art Reference Library founded by Helen Frick
1930s	Black & White lantern slides for Art History instruction; Kodachrome 45 mm slide film invented
1940s	University Prints—teaching tool for Art History
1950s	35 mm color slides used for Art History instruction
1960s	Black & White Photo Archives--main research sites; first computer database programs
1970s	35 mm color slides & videos used for Art History instruction
1980s	Personal computers widely available
1990s	Digital cameras for the consumer market (1994) Internet for Educational use; Museum Educational Site Licensing project (1994)
1997	AMICO library of Digital Images;Madison Digital Image Database grant
1998	Luna Insight Software; other university image software develops
2001	ARTstor launched by Mellon Foundation
2003	Kodak stops manufacturing slide projectors; slide film becomes a specialty item
2008	ARTstor expands collections, permits larger images download; Dual digital projection in the classroom
2010	Virtual Reality? 3-d images of sculpture?





Shared collections

The following list serves as a directory of shared collections made available to registrants using MDID either generally or on a case-by-case basis. Please contact the listed contact person to get more information, to request access.

If you would like to share one of your collections, follow the steps outlined under [Sharing a collection](#).

If you are the contact person for a shared collection, please add your collection (including a brief description) to this list. Please try to keep the list updated when you:

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Collection	Number of Records	Hosted by	Contact
<p>Art Images for College Teaching</p> <p>Art Images for College Teaching (AICT) was a personal, non-profit project of its author, art historian and visual researcher Alan T. Kron. A CT is intended primarily to disseminate images of art and architectural works in the public domain on a free-access, free-use basis to all users of the educational community, as well as to the public at large.</p>	2,348	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>American Sheet Music of the early Twentieth Century</p> <p>The project includes around 60 selected examples (going from 1898 to early 1920s) of sheet music covers from the Records, Goodrich, Betteles Collection, named by my wife, Katherine Betteles Krieb. Before sheet music ceased and some modern publishers changed the way songs were promoted in the late 1920s, the music industry was focused on the sale of sheet music for individuals to play—and display—on their parlor walls. Many publishers looked just for eye appeal and eye-catching covers such as those, which are not only wonderful examples of what constitutes cutting-edge graphic design a century ago, but which also provide valuable insight into American social history. Can you imagine these being of interest to anyone teaching the history of graphic design, illustration, and typography after modern history, American popular culture—or even top research in the visual history of a renowned culture to share popular stereotypes of racial and ethnic identities? Also note:</p>	66	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>Battle and Tactics of the Civil War</p> <p>Battle and Tactics of the Civil War, second edition of the monthly published Century Magazine, Clarence Clough Egan and Robert Underwood Johnson, produced a series of articles on the War, to be written by some of the leading Civil War's leading participants, historians and first-handers. Beginning in 1864, the series, under Johnson and Johnson of the Civil War, grew to be the most popular Civil War publication available to the public, along with additional articles, memoirs, and reminiscences. Based initially in 1867-1868, the magazine flourished and became recognized as the comprehensive (and completely unbiased) account of the War. The nearly 3000 pages of Battle and Tactics of the Civil War feature more than a thousand maps, engraved portraits, maps, diagrams, and other original artwork created by some of America's top illustrators. These included familiar names such as A. R. Waud and Winslow Homer, men who had been highly regarded as field correspondents and artists during the actual conflict. 19th Century also commissioned some illustrations from the non-military subject specialists of the day, artists such as J. D. Brewster, H. A. Copley, and some Walter Taylor. The project contains a collection of over one hundred of the best examples from among these illustrations, including both battle scenes and camp life, along with details of weapons and uniforms. Also note:</p>	100	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>English Architecture</p> <p>The James Collection of English Architecture (c.1100-1800 CE) was photographed by Sara Hall-James, professor of Renaissance Art at Mary Baldwin College, Virginia. The archive includes cathedrals and parish churches from the Norman Romanesque period, ecclesiastical buildings in the Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles, medieval secular architecture including castles, manor houses and town halls, Renaissance and Gothic style elite buildings, Tudor, Elizabethan, Baroque and Neoclassical country houses and churches. This photographic archive was made in part by the Visual Arts World Wide Web site, the first of its kind to make the historical archive of University Program at Mary Baldwin College.</p>	161	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>Historic Illustrations of Art & Architecture</p> <p>The historic illustrations included in this archive were originally published during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many originally appeared in publications that predicted widespread use of photography by an upcoming generation. These engravings, line drawings and caricatures both the technological and aesthetic standards of the time. In the very nature of the time, they often represent subjective interpretations of the monuments and were captured and re-created. They offer fascinating insights into the cultural values of art and architectural history during the formative years of these disciplines. While these illustrations do offer beautiful examples of the craftsmanship and engraving skill, by their very nature they also represent subjective interpretations of the monuments and were re-created. Anyone seeking to use these images for teaching and research purposes should use this in mind. Moreover, some of these illustrations may no longer reflect current scholarly ideas on the critical assessment of individual sites and works since their original publication. Therefore, the use of these images for pedagogical purposes should be undertaken as necessary by comparison with updated plans, drawings, and photographs of the subject works and sites. Also note:</p>	300	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>John Tenniel and the American Civil War: Political Cartoons from Punch, 1861-1865</p> <p>John Tenniel is best known as the original illustrator of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass. Before working on with Lewis Carroll, it was the chief cartoonist for the British satirical Punch, a weekly journal of political and social satire, and it depicted some of the pioneers in developing the genre of the political cartoon as we know it today. Even some of Tenniel's famous political cartoons, printed 1/4 page on a single side of the paper, fit highest quality reproduction under the standards of the time.</p> <p>Between 1850-1865, Tenniel produced some 56 cartoons commenting on the conflict in America from a sometimes very biased British perspective. These works are of potential interest to anyone dealing with topics such as the history of diplomacy and international relations during the Civil War, the development of the political cartoon as a genre, or the relationship of paper illustration to high art. Because Tenniel maintained high standards of craftsmanship, and as Punch was one of the most successful newspapers, these cartoons offer fascinating insights into the social life of Victorian England, and also provide useful resources for costume and design history. Also note:</p>	50	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>Madison Art Collection</p> <p>The collection is a wide range, ranging from the late Neolithic Period (3,000 BCE) to contemporary art. Areas covered include the Mediterranean, the ancient Near East, ancient Egypt, ancient Greece and Rome, West Africa, and Byzantine and Islamic art. It also contains a large number of paintings by the 19th and 20th century western and post-impressionist, modern and contemporary artists. Under the Madison Art Collection is an online repository of artifacts and objects created in the 1930s under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), including quilts, quilts, and paintings.</p>	1,000	James Madison University	Andrew Krieb akrieb2@jmu.edu
<p>Old Artists' Books Collection</p> <p>Traces from Artists' Books is a collection of the 18th to 20th Century Library at the Ohio College of Art and Design. See the above URL for more information about the collection.</p>	5,400 (PDF)	Ohio College of Art and Design	Matthew Helton mhelton@ohio.edu

















PER EMPERORUM
HOMINUMQUE
PSALMUM
ADMICTY

QUESTA È PER QUATTRO SECOLI
FINO AL 1875
LA BOUTA DELLA PAVANETTI
MURTO E FINCHÉ LO STATO È DI EUROPA
PER QUALI SECONDO L'OCORRENZA
MURTO FINCHÉ CON LA SUA SOSTA

















































