

ORIGIN OF CINEMA

I have personally learned so much over the years with my passion, and always recommend to filmmakers at every level that they consume as much information as they can from credible blogs and resources online in order to continually further their knowledge base.

Cinema, this sound makes to people wow , everybody knows cinema but they doesn't know about origin of cinema, even some filmmakers also.

Now here I'm giving some information about origin of cinema with my science(knowledge).

The word cinema origin from Science, it has number of branches in that especially physics.

Guys I think so we are little bit familiar with physics right? The subject which we learnt in schooling , Are you remember about“ STANDARD FORCE” & “MOVING FORCE”?

Here we go enter into the topic .

According to the basic knowledge of Standard means constant & Moving means motion/movement.

In Greek –kinema (Movement)

Graphein (“write(record)”)

Gradually in French kinema – cinema.

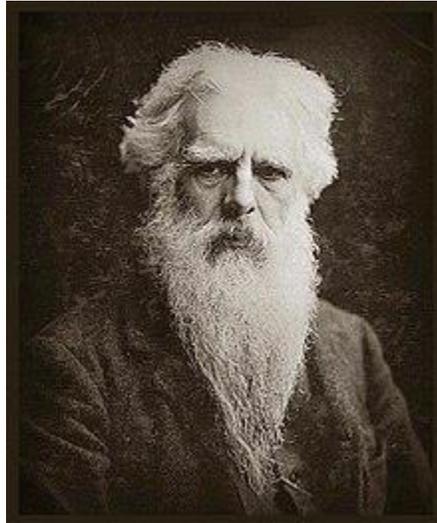
Laterally in English Cinematograph – cinema.

Cinema came from Still photography ,in the sense of capturing the moving(kinema) images.

In any field there is a person who invented , introduced & contribute their whole life we called them as Father .

Do you know who is the Father of World cinema? For this question some of you strike up with different names right?

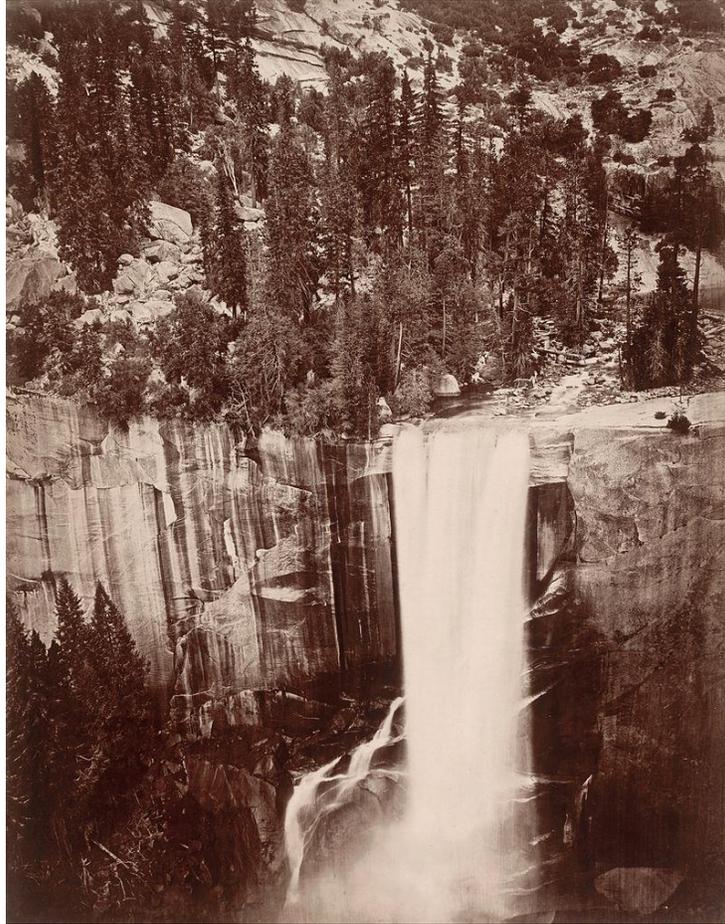
THE FATHER OF WORLD CINEMA



Eadweard Muybridge

Eadweard Muybridge (9 April 1830 – 8 May 1904, born Edward James Muggeridge) was an English photographer important for his pioneering work in photographic studies of motion, and early work in motion-picture projection. He adopted the first name Eadweard as the original Anglo-Saxon form of Edward.

At age 20, he emigrated to America as a bookseller, first to New York, and then to San Francisco. Planning a return trip to Europe in 1860, he suffered serious head injuries in a stagecoach crash in Texas. He spent the next few years recuperating in England, where he took up professional photography, learning the wet-plate collodion process, and secured at least two British patents for his inventions. He went back to San Francisco in 1867. In 1868 he exhibited large photographs of Yosemite Valley, which made him world-famous.



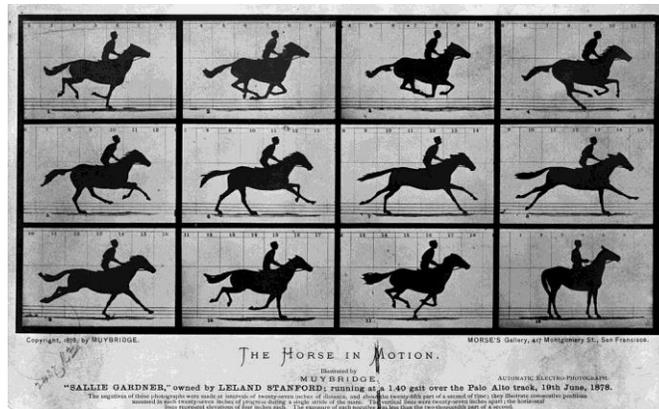
In 1872, the former governor of California, Leland Stanford, a businessman and race-horse owner, hired Muybridge for some photographic studies. He had taken a position on a popularly debated question of the day — whether all four feet of a horse were off the ground at the same time while trotting. The same question had arisen about the actions of horses during a gallop. In 1872, Muybridge began experimenting with an array of 12 cameras photographing a galloping horse in a sequence of shots. His initial efforts seemed to prove that Stanford was right, but he didn't have the process perfected.

Between 1878 and 1884, Muybridge perfected his method of photographing horses in motion, proving that they do have all four hooves off the ground during their running stride. In 1872, Muybridge settled Stanford's question with a single photographic negative showing his Standardbred trotting horse named Occident, also fully airborne at the trot. This negative was lost, but the image survives through woodcuts made at the time (the technology for printed reproductions of photographs was still being developed). Muybridge later made additional studies, as well as improving his camera

for quicker shutter speed and faster film emulsions. He invented a device called "zoopraxiscope". This device was later regarded as an early movie projector.



Stanford also wanted a study of the horse at a gallop. Muybridge planned to take a series of photographs on 15 June 1878, at Stanford's Palo Alto Stock Farm (now the campus of Stanford University). He placed numerous large glass-plate cameras in a line along the edge of the track; the shutter of each was triggered by a thread as the horse passed.



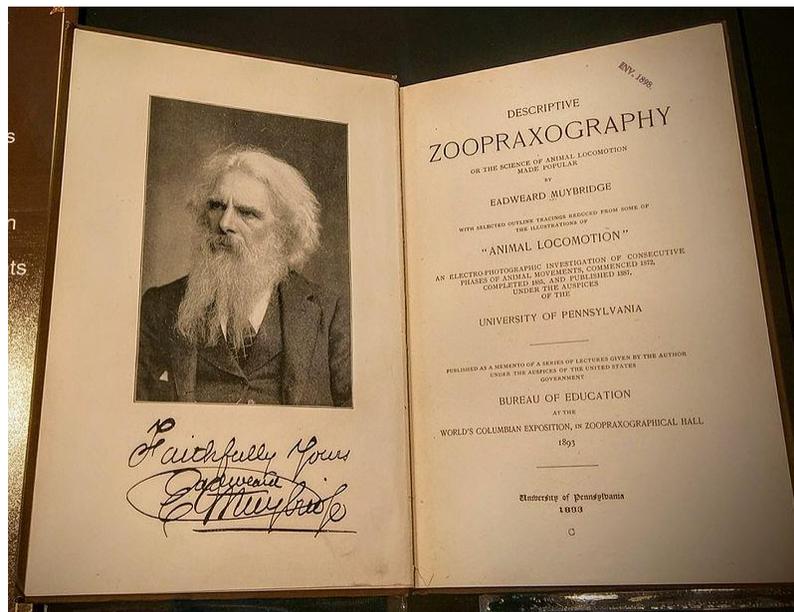
The study is called *Sallie Gardner at a Gallop* or *The Horse in Motion*; it shows images of the horse with all feet off the ground. This did not take place when the horse's legs were extended to the front and back, as imagined by contemporary illustrators, but when its legs were collected beneath its body as it switched from "pulling" with the front legs to "pushing" with the back legs.

Muybridge done several experiments from 1872-1878 at finally he invented the moving images.



THE HORSE IN MOTION

In 1887, the photos were published as a massive portfolio, with 781 plates comprising 20,000 of the photographs, in a groundbreaking collection titled *Animal Locomotion: an Electro-Photographic Investigation of Connective Phases of Animal Movements*. Muybridge's work contributed substantially to developments in the science of biomechanics and the mechanics of athletics. Some of his books are still published today, and are used as references by artists, animators, and students of animal and human movement.



The horse in motion was official between Muybridge & Leland Stanford only not for the public ,later several people showed interest in that , Muybridge and Stanford had a major falling-out concerning his research on equine locomotion. Stanford had asked his friend and horseman Dr. J. B. D. Stillman to write a book analysing *The Horse in Motion*, which was published in 1882. Stillman used Muybridge's photos as the basis for his 100 illustrations, and the photographer's research for the analysis, but he gave Muybridge no prominent credit. The historian Phillip Prodger later suggested that Stanford considered Muybridge as just one of his employees, and not deserving of special recognition.

The horse in motion was the first ever green film forever ,it is the origin for the motion pictures .

A collection of Muybridge's equipment, including his original biunial slide lantern and zoopraxiscope projector, can be viewed at the Kingston Museum in Kingston upon Thames, South West London. The University of Pennsylvania Archives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, hold a large collection of Muybridge's photographs, equipment, and correspondence. The Stanford University maintain a large collection of Muybridge's photographs, glass plate negatives, and some equipment including a functioning zoopraxiscope.



“My quotes”:

“Know the Rules ,Break the Rules ,Create the rules”

I hope that guys you may get some info.

MAYANI THARUN D.F.TECH (FILMMAKING FACULTY,FTIH)