

# Renaissance Française

French Architectural Photogravures

Exhibition, July 5 to September 4, 2008



**Caen, Hôtel d'Escoville.**

11 1/4" x 8 5/8" (image). sepia-toned  
photogravure on paper. Paris, [c1900].



**Toulouse. Hôtel Bernuy. Portique sur la Cour.**

11 1/4" x 8 3/4" (image). sepia-toned  
photogravure on paper. Paris, [c1900].



**La Rochelle. Maison Henri II, Rue des Augustins.**

8 1/2" x 11". sepia-toned photogravure on paper. Paris, [c1900].



**Orleans. Maison dit de Diane de Poitiers.**

11" x 7 1/2". sepia-toned photogravure on paper. Paris, [c1900].

Available from \$200 in various styles of frame.

Photogravure was intimately connected with the development of photography. Essentially an intaglio printmaking process, it was adapted in the 1830s by Henry Fox Talbot in England, Nicéphore Niépce in France, and by Czech painter Karel Klic in the 1870s. It was promoted as a stable and permanent method for reproducing the photographic image. Photogravure, in French "héliogravure", uses a copperplate which is deeply etched and printed by hand. It is often confused with the rotogravure process which requires a cylinder and is used in commercial mass printing. Later it became popular in the fine arts for the high degree of quality and richness it achieved. Photographers Peter Henry Emerson [1856-1936], Alfred Stieglitz [1864-1946], Edward S. Curtis [1868-1952], Alvin Langdon Coburn [1882-1966], and Paul Strand [1890-1976] used the process extensively. Eventually the convenience of the silver-gelatin method displaced photogravure and it fell into general disuse. Today photogravure is used in only a small number of dedicated studios around the world.

## **D & E LAKE LTD. The Mews**

**1177 Yonge St., #8 & 9, Toronto, Canada, M4T 3A8**

Tel. [416] 921-2401 Fax 944-2296 Toll free: 800-695-1052

e-mail: [mewsart@delake.com](mailto:mewsart@delake.com) [www.delake.com](http://www.delake.com)

Hours: Monday -Friday noon to 7, Saturday 10 to 5