

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION
OF THE
PHOTOGENIC DRAWINGS

EXHIBITED AT THE MEETING OF THE
BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
AT BIRMINGHAM,
IN AUGUST, 1839,
BY H. F. TALBOT, ESQ.

CLASS I.

Images obtained by the direct action of light, and of the same size with the objects.

1. The Great Seal of England, copied from an engraving with the Anaglyptograph.
2. Reverse of the same.
3. 4. Copies of Lithography.
- 6 to 15. Copies of Lace, of various patterns.
16. Muslin.
- 17, 18. Calico.
19. Copy of a Wood Engraving.
- 20, 21. Coats of Arms, taken from old painted glass,
22. Copy of a Berlin pattern.
23. Jessamine.
24. Grass,
- 25 and 26. Grass. *Aira caryophyllea*.
- 27, 28. *Bromus maximus*, native of Genoa.
29. *Agrostis*.
30. *Coltsfoot* (*Tussilago farfara*). *The winged seeds are represented flying away.*
31. *Veronica*.
32. *Sisymbrium Cumingianum*.
- 33,34. Fern.
35. Campanula.
36. *Kitabelia vitifolia*.
37. *Orobus vernus*.
38. *Athamanta Matthioli*.
39. *Erodium elegans*, a new species, discovered by the author in the Island of Zante.
40. *Erigeron* and *Aconitum*.
41. *Clypeola Jonthlasi*, from the Island of Corfu.
42. Leaves of Fig and Pæony.
43. Tansy and *Clærophillum*.
44. Horse Chesnut and Pæony.
45. Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.
46. *Eryngium*, from Corfu.

47. Ladies' Mantle, *Alchemilla*.
48. Various leaves represented on paper of much lighter tint.
49. Rose Leaves.
50. Leaves of Spruce Fir.
51. 52. Feathers.

CLASS II.

Reversed images, requiring the action of light to be TWICE employed.

[This, is necessary in copying engravings, because the first operation substitutes everywhere light for shade, and *vice versa*. The second operation is, therefore, requisite, in order to bring them back into their proper positions.]

53 to 58. Copies of Lithography:

59, 60. Copies of Transparencies, representing Moonlight among Ruins.

61. Copy of an old Printed Book—The Statutes of King Richard II.

62 to 64. Copies of old Painted Glass.

CLASS III.

Views taken with the Camera Obscura.

The pictures, when taken out of the instrument, represent the scene reversed with respect to right and left, and also with respect to light, and shade. This is exemplified in No. 65. Both these defects are remedied at the same time, by exposing the picture first made to the renewed action of light, and thus obtaining from it a *transfer* or reversed image. Such are the following:

66. South front of Lacock Abbey, Wilts.

67. Nearer View of the Tower.

68 to 82. Other Views of the same building.

83 to 86. Windows in ditto, taken from the inside.

CLASS IV.

Images made with the Solar Microscope.

87 to 91. Lace, magnified 100 times in surface.

92, 93. Ditto, magnified 400 times.