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The Canary Islands

Note for the Engineer. For precise particulars of this map, copy the
original with a large sheet of paper, and add the same names there
on his plan. Joint part in the soundings; but insert the 36th
Ocean bottom 100 fathoms.

Meridional section through the Peak of Teneriffe, and its summit atmosphere.
The Peak of Teneriffe, from the town of Orotava on the Northern coast;
Taken in September after the breaking up of the N.E. season.
View of the Peak of Teneriffe from the Southern edge of the Great Crater, encircling it at a height of from 7 to 8000 feet, and a distance of 4 miles.
The Station on Guajara.
The Station on Guajara (alt. 8810 feet) from the N.E.
The interior of the telescope enclosure at Guajara, showing the Sheepshank's equatorial, and Airy's polarimeter.
The observation of the Radiation thermometers at Guajara.
The Cliff under Guajara,
being part of the internal wall of the Great Crater.
The cloud horizon Eastward, on Guayara: showing also part of the basin and interior walls of the Great Crater.
The cloud horizon Westward from Guajara, showing the summit of Palma above, and the base of Gomera below the cloud.
The cloud horizon at Guajara as seen at night, showing the summit of Grand Canary above the clouds in the distance.
The Station at the Alta Vista.
The lava boulders and the pumice soil at the Alta Vista Station.
View of part of the Alta Vista Station, from the Eastward: showing the black lava streams behind.  NB. The upper part of the Pattinson Equatorial seen covered to protect it from the dust.
View of part of the Alta Vista Station from the S. showing the Black lava ridge towards the N.
View of the Alta Vista Station from the S.W.: showing the Patterson equatorial in the square enclosure, the Sheepshanks equatorial appearing through the roof of the Optical room, and Airy's polarimeter on the tripod stand towards the East.
View of the Alta Vista Station from the lava ridge on the W.
showing the similar lava ridge on the S.
View of the Alta Vista Station from the W. Showing part of the basin and internal wall of the Great Crater, encircling the Peak, near the summit of which the station was placed.
The cloud horizon of the Alta Vista Station, looking East.
The cloud horizon of the Alta Vista Station looking south, showing part of the Southern wall of the Great Crater, the highest point of which was the site of the Guajara station.
The summit of the Peak, as seen from the lava ridge near the Alta Vista Station.
Specimen of the Malpays, extending between the Alta Vista Station and the cone of the Peak.
The culminating point of the Peak of Kemerilla being the highest part of the N.E. edge of the crater at the summit of the cone.
Alta Vista Station.
Jupiter.

As seen in the Patterson Equatorial with magnifying power 350
at 23. Std Time on September 2nd 1856.

[Scale of seconds of space]
Alta Vista Station
Jupiter
at 23. 30 Sid Time on September 5th. 1856
Meridian 170° difference from drawing of Sept. 4th.
Alta Vista Station
Jupiter
at 6:30 Sid.Time on September 6th, 1856
Meridian same as on the 4th of Sep.
Alta Vista Station
Saturn.
As seen in the Pattinson Equatorial, with ogiv. power 500.
at 8:00 Sid Time on September 5th and 7th, 1856
Alta Vista Station

Approximate Drawing of Autolycus, in the Moon

magnifying power 280

September 6th 1856
Explanation

With reference to the preceding views, the photographs are the only works which require a word of explanation. Immediately before leaving England, I furnished myself with a convenient and portable form of collodion apparatus for working on stereoscopic glass plates, and with an abundant supply of chemicals, both obtained at the recommendation of Joseph James Ferguson, Esq., of Glasgow, to whom I am indebted for having, at a moment's notice, put me into the way of the present photographic system. My previous practice of the art having terminated in 1845, that I was enabled with this apparatus in the summer of the year 1849 to make upwards of two hundred views on glass of a variety of subjects from the Clyde to the Firth of Forth, and from the city of Edinburgh to the coast of Fife, is no doubt no small recommendation of it, yet it might be improved on, and was indeed constantly requiring repair and adaptation to fit it to the peculiar climate of the Mountain. Part of the views taken in the camera were negative, and part positive. Having as means of taking copies of the former, and having found a French photographer (Mr. Orange) resident in Edinburgh, gifted with great skill in copying, I have made over to him, of the negatives, receiving in return copies of them on paper, and on glass. These latter are the...
Altumex method, and exhibit a deal of minute detail which is entirely lost in the Jasper copies, and they admit further of being optically magnified and projected on a screen. While the screen is large, the lens small, and the light strong as when using the same bell, the magnified photographic picture reproduces the scene with such vivid reality, that some geological friends have studied the pictured slopes of the Peak with the most intense professional satisfaction, and considered this mode of exhibiting the results of travel to be a remarkable advantage for the more of the present day; thanks to Daguerre, Fox Talbot, Herschel, Archer.

G. Prage-Smyth
Explanation

With reference to the preceding views, the photographs are the only ones which require a word of explanation. Immediately before leaving England I furnished myself with a convenient and portable form of collodion apparatus for working on stereoscopic glass plates, and with an abundant supply of chemicals both purchased at the recommendation of Joseph James Lockey, Siegfried of Paris and London, an able amateur in photography, and one to whom I am indebted for having at a moment's notice put me into the way of the present photographic system, my previous practice of the art having terminated in 1845. That I was enabled with this apparatus to make upwards of 200 double views on glass of a variety of subjects from the Tatton at the top of the Welsh, to the sea-shore at the foot of Chatsworth, is in itself no small recommendation of it, yet it might be improved on, and was indeed contumaciously requiring space and adaptation to fit it to the peculiar climate of the mountains. Part of the views taken in the Camera were negative, and part positive. Having no means of taking copies of the former, and having found a French photographer (M. Orange) resident in London, gifted with great skill in copying, I have made over to him so of the negatives, passing them in turn, by copies of them on paper and on glass. These latter are by the Alburne...
Altman's method, and exhibit a deal of minute detail, which is entirely lost in the paper copies, and they admit further of being optically magnified and projected on a screen. When the screen is large, the long rod, and the light strong as when using the same ball, the magnified photographic picture reproduced the scene with such vivid reality, that some zoological friends have studied the pictured slopes of the Peak, with the most intense professional satisfaction, and considered this mode of exhibiting the results of travel to be a remarkable advantage for the more of the present day.

Thanks to Dagnum for Talbot, Herschel, Archer.

C. Bramble Smyth.