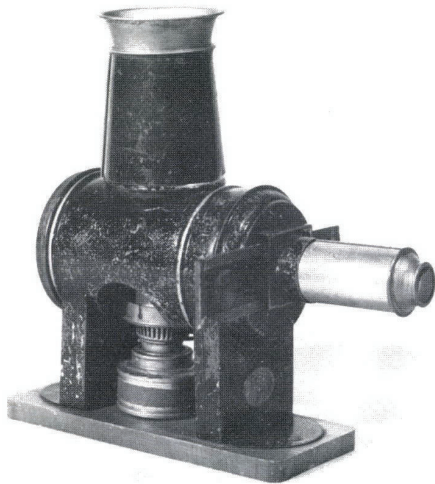


# Catalogue for the Exhibition

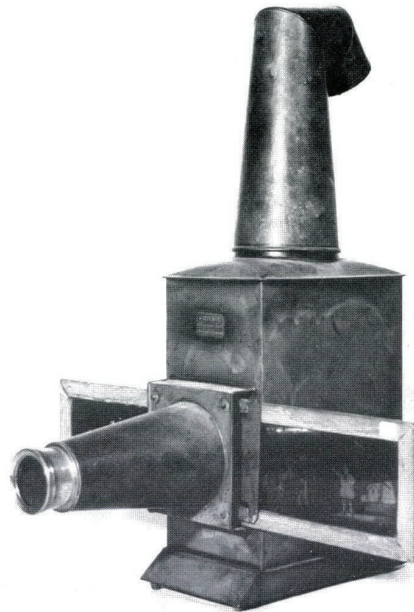
1. A selection of children's lanterns, circa 1875.



2. A Russian iron lantern by Butchers featuring the Stocks Patent paraffin lamp with a key operated telescopic chimney. The chimney acts in the same way as the glass on an oil lamp, creating an updraught which causes the flame to burn steadily, brightly, and continuously. The telescopic brass front is adjusted to approximately focus the slide on the screen with the rack and pinion on the lens used to make the final precise focus.

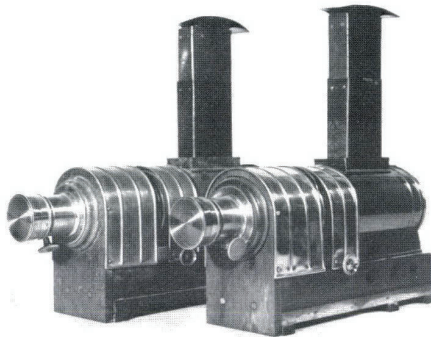
3. A Phantasmagoria type of lantern, circa 1850.

Complete with original lamp for burning whale oil. This type of lantern was in use from about 1780 until the introduction of the sciopticon lantern in 1865. Note the wooden framed slide. At this time the separate sliding wooden carrier for holding slides in the lantern had not been introduced.



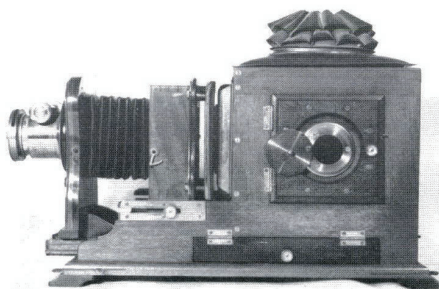
4. A matching pair of Sciopticon Lanterns with original paraffin lamps, chimneys, slide holders and slides.

Introduced in 1865, this lantern with its enclosed lamp chamber was the basis of all subsequent paraffin-fired projectors until their demise in 1900. The slides are Woodberry types. Woodberry types were photographic positives on a gelatine base on glass, and gave what is in the editor's opinion the best definition of all the photographic processes before and since, both for slides and prints.



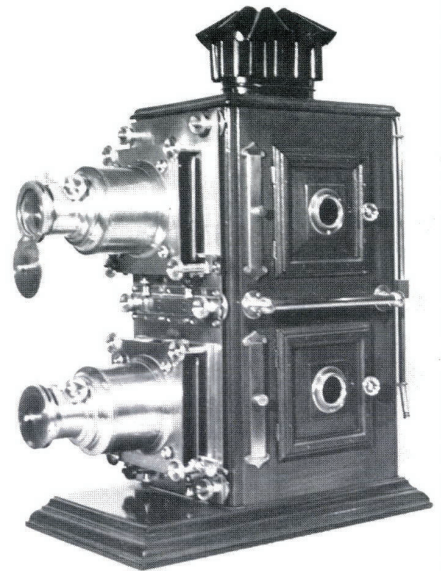
5. A demonstration lantern by Archer of Liverpool.

Although this type of lantern could be used as an ordinary slide projector, its principal purpose was for the projection of small-scale scientific experiments and demonstrations. The entire front of the lantern slides forward to allow the experiment to be set up between the lamp house and the lens, and thus to be projected onto the screen.



6. A selection of bi-unial or double lanterns.

Normally used by travelling lanternists rather than in the home, the two lenses can be adjusted and tilted to register at the exact same point on the screen. By dimming the light to one of the lenses and raising the second, the effect of one slide dissolving into another was achieved. Special sets of slides telling a softly changing story were produced for the bi-unial, in addition to numerous examples of the same view in daylight and at night, in sunshine and rain etc. The dissolving view effect anticipates the pair of Kodak Carousel projectors by some one hundred and thirty years, and the dissolve effect will be familiar to everyone who notices the gradual scene changes employed in both films and television.



7. The tri-unial or triple lantern. Three lanterns one above the other with the top one detachable for single use. Essentially a bi-unial as previously described, with the addition of an extra lens which was normally used to superimpose special effects such as snow or lightning onto the views projected through the other lenses.

8. A collection of lantern accessories

Two elbow polariscopes: a device used for studying the component colours of light. Attached to the front of a lantern which had to be inclined at an angle to shine down the wide end of the polariscopes.



Double aphengascope: a device for projecting opaque material such as photographs with the lantern.

Box of interchangeable lenses of various focal length. Used by the travelling lanternist who would be faced with different halls of various lengths.

Ross Wheel of Life: the first lantern slide to use a shutter effect to create movement on the screen.

Beard 'Eclipse' slide carrier: a cut-price way of achieving a dissolving view with only one magic lantern.

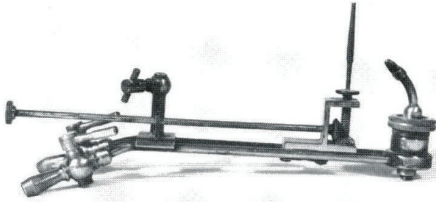
Star dissolve valve: a switch used to dim the light in the upper or lower section of a bi-unial. By turning the centre arm, the gas supply was reduced, thus causing the light to dim.

Lantern slide viewer

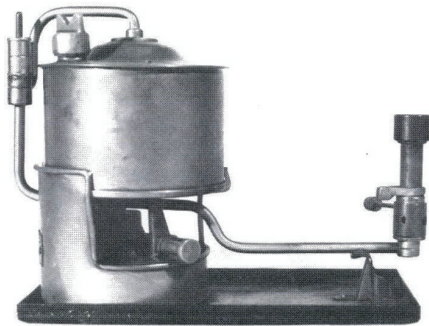
Slide binding holders: Lantern slides are made of two sheets of glass, one with the image on and the other as a protective cover glass. To facilitate sealing the edges the two sheets of glass were held in these clamps whilst a sealing or binding strip was glued around the edges.

**9. A collection of illuminants for the magic lantern.**

- Paraffin lamp and chimney
- Acetylene gas burner and reflector
- Limelight burner
- Ether saturator burner
- Electric lamp
- Carbon arc burner



10-2

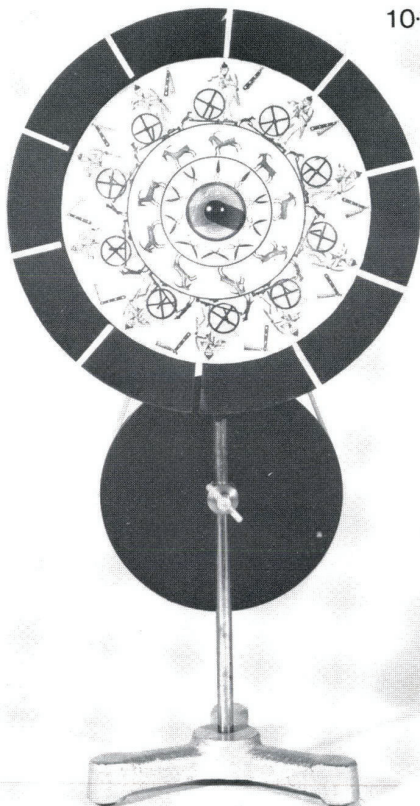


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10-4

**10. Optical Toys**

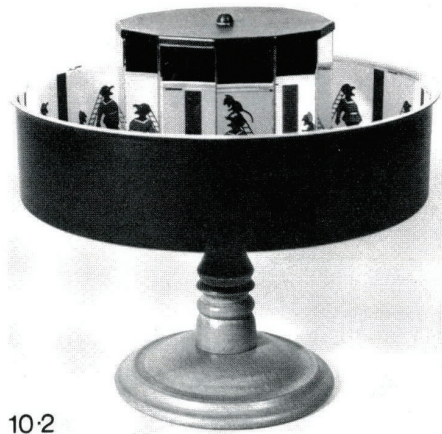
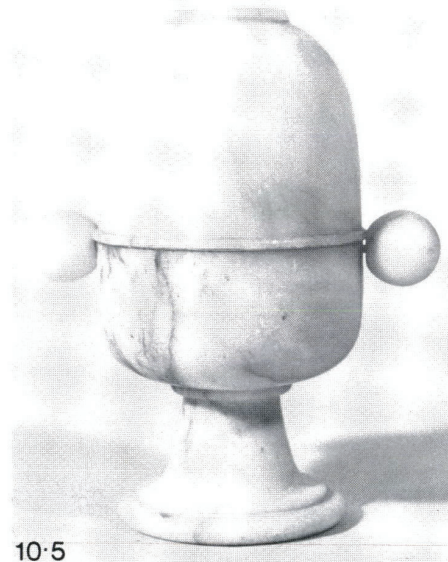
- Phenakistiscope disc 10.1
- Praxinoscope 10.2
- Japanese mirror 10.3
- Kinora 10.4
- Peep Egg 10.5
- Prismatic toy



10-1

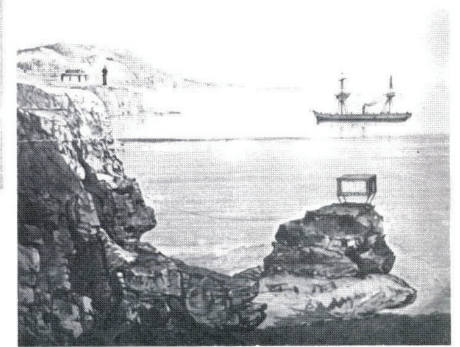
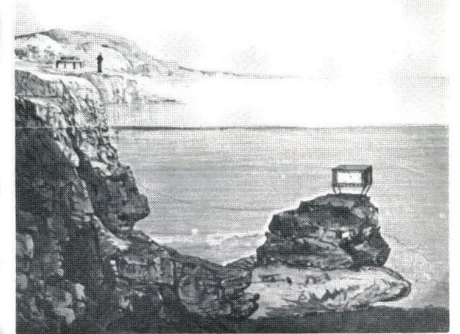


10-5



**11. Slides**

A selection of various types of 'moving' slide  
 Typical sets of commercially available lithographic slides in original boxes  
 A selection of 'panoramic' slides  
 Roller blind slide for creating a snow effect  
 Curtain effect slides  
 Wall display panels including:  
 A day at Coney Island  
 Nursery rhyme and children's story slides  
 Street scenes of Victorian London  
 Introductory and closing slides.



Also included in the Exhibition are some of the few 10" x 8" slides which have remained in the possession of the Regent Street Polytechnic (now a part of the Polytechnic of Central London), the successor to the original Royal Polytechnic Institution which ceased to exist in 1881.

