**calotype:** A calotype is a photographic process in which a positive image is made by shining light through a negative image onto a sheet of sensitized paper.

**camera lucida:** The camera lucida is Latin for “lighted room.” It is a device in which a small lens projects the image of an object downward onto a sheet of paper.

**camera obscura:** Meaning “dark room,” in Latin, the camera obscura is an ancestor of the modern camera in which a tiny pinhole, acting as a lens, projects an image on a screen, the wall of a room, or the ground-glass wall of a box; used by artists in the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries as an aid in drawing from nature.

**daguerreotype:** The daguerreotype is a photograph made by an early method on a plate of chemically treated metal; developed by Louis J. M. Daguerre.

**fête galante:** It is a type of Rococo painting depicting the outdoor amusements of upper-class society.

**Neoclassicism:** Neoclassicism is a style of art and architecture that emerged in the later 18th century. Part of a general revival of interest in classical cultures, Neoclassicism was characterized by the utilization of themes and styles from ancient Greece and Rome.

**plan:** A plan is the horizontal arrangement of the parts of a building or of the buildings and streets of a city or town, or a drawing or diagram showing such an arrangement. In an axial plan, the parts of a building are organized longitudinally, or along a given axis; in a central plan, the parts of the structure are of equal or almost equal dimensions around the center.

**Romanticism:** Romanticism is a Western cultural phenomenon, beginning around 1750 and ending about 1850, that gave precedence to feeling and imagination over reason and thought. More narrowly, the art movement that flourished from about 1800 to 1840.

**veduta:** A veduta is a type of naturalistic landscape and cityscape painting popular in 18th-century Venice.