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**BLAKE**

N E W S

**Golgonooza News**

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# NEWSLETTER

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## BLAKE AT CORNELL

Cornell University will host *Blake: Ancient & Modern*, a symposium 8-9 April 1983, exploring the ways in which the traditions and techniques of printmaking and painting affected Blake's poetry, art, and art theory. The symposium will also discuss Blake's late prints and the prints of his followers, and examine the problems of teaching in college an interdisciplinary artist like William Blake. Panelists and speakers include M. H. Abrams, Esther Dotson, Morris Eaves, Robert N. Essick, Peter Kahn, Karl Kroeber, Reeve Parker, Albert Roe, Jon Stallworthy, and Joseph Viscomi.

The symposium is being held in conjunction with two exhibitions: *The Prints of Blake and his Followers*, Johnson Museum of Art, 15 March-17 April, and *William Blake: Illustrator and Poet*, Department of Rare Books, 1 April-15 May.

For further information write: Blake Symposium, A. D. White House, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

## GOLGONOOZA NEWS

According to Alexandra Eldridge, there have been eight couples married and thirteen babies baptized at Golgonooza (in Millfield, Ohio). At the baptism of four babies on 24 October 1982, Aethelred Eldridge, "acting as Parson of the Church of Wm. Blake, and 'aspersing lunacy & balming moon dew' marked a 'Broad appointed Arrow' on the expanding foreheads of Sebastian Blake Eldridge, Maeve Elspeth Callahan, Aero Basho Nishimawva, & Brendon John Moran."

## LECTURE: YALE CENTER

On 23 February 1983, as part of the lecture series at the Yale Center for British Art, Karl Kroeber, Professor of English and Comparative Literature at Columbia University, will present a lecture entitled "Representing Hypocrisy: Blake and Hogarth."

## MLA 1983

Mark Greenberg is preparing a proposal for a special session celebrating the bicentennial of *Poetical Sketches* at the 1983 MLA Convention in New York. Space for one or two papers remains, and he invites proposals from interested readers, including (and perhaps even especially) graduate students. Please write him at the Department of Humanities, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104.

## WILLIAM BLAKE & HIS FOLLOWERS

In conjunction with the exhibition *William Blake and His Followers* at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, Morton D. Paley (Univ. of California, Berkeley) delivered a lecture, "How Far Did They Follow?" on 16 January 1983.

## JOHN LINNELL: A CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

We have received the following news release from the Yale Center for British Art:

The first retrospective exhibition in America of the work of John Linnell will open at the Yale Center for British Art on Wednesday, 26 January.

John Linnell was born in London on 16 June 1792. He died ninety years later, after a long and successful career which spanned a century of unprecedented change in Britain. His father was a craftsman, a picture-frame maker from a family of carpenters and cabinetmakers. With such a background it was almost inevitable that the young Linnell should serve an apprenticeship in an allied trade; in fact, he determined to become a painter, and in 1804 he was apprenticed to John Varley. The choice of master was a particularly fortunate one. The brothers Cornelius and John Varley were members of the sketching club which Thomas Girtin helped to establish before his untimely death in 1802. They shared a common interest in working out-of-doors as a way of capturing in watercolors the more transient effects of nature, and they encouraged the practice among a group of younger artists which included Linnell, William Mulready, and William Henry Hunt. Linnell's early attempts to paint directly from nature therefore parallel, and in some cases anticipate, those of John Constable.

In 1818, Linnell met William Blake. The two artists became friends, and Linnell's moral and financial support helped to rescue the older artist from the obscurity into which his uncompromising visions had driven him. Under Blake's influence, Linnell's attitude towards landscape became less factual and more emotive. As if in answer to the Industrial Revolution, which transformed the face of "England's green and pleasant land," Linnell produced a brand of nostalgic pastoral which appealed widely to the Victorian public. One reason for its popularity was underlined by William Makepeace Thackeray in his review of the Royal Academy's Exhibition of 1855: "We English are a rural people. Few of the well-to-do residents in London feel themselves at home there. Everyone remembers with regret his country house and looks forward with hope to returning thither at last . . . What a pleasure it is to stroll through the exhibition and renew acquaintance with streams and hills and woods."