BLAKE

N E W S

John Linnell: A Centennial Exhibition

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NEWSLETTER

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 articled 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."

Unlike Constable, Linnell was not born into the countryside. This perhaps explains why his view of the landscape converted so readily into a vision of it, moreover into one which was popular among the newly rich industrialists of the North. Like Linnell, and unlike Thackeray's well-to-do, they were men without roots in the shires. Often they shared Linnell's own dissenting, religious outlook and responded gratefully to his formulation of "Imaginative or High Art" based not upon explicit and idolatrous imagery, but upon a "vivid perception of those qualities in nature which most affect the mind with emotions of moral sympathy, sublimity and beauty."

Linnell was one of the few artists for whom the youngbloods of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood had any respect. Like Ruskin, he defended their moral earnestness and their skill from 1851 onwards. Subsequently, he witnessed their spectacular success and then, within a decade of his death, his reputation fell, like theirs, into the oblivion to which the aesthetic movement consigned so much Victorian art. In spite of a two-volume biography by A. T. Story, published in 1893, Linnell became a forgotten master of the nine-

teenth century.

In 1973, Stephen Somerville's exhibition in London of John Linnell and His Circle drew attention to the importance of the artist's early work en plein air. The present exhibition, organized to coincide with the centenary of his death, is carefully selected to do justice to his entire career. It was catalogued by Katherine Crouan of the Winchester School of Art, England, and was shown first at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge. At the Yale Center for British Art it is augmented by a number of paintings from Yale's collections and provides a fitting sequel to William Blake: His Art and Times. It is on view on the third floor through 20 March 1983.

As part of the "Art in Context" series, Duncan Robinson, the Director of the British Art Center, will discuss "Noah: The Eve of the Deluge" by John Linnell on Tuesday, 1 February at 12:30 p.m. Gallery talks on the Linnell exhibition will be given by members of the Department of Academic Programs on the following Thursdays at 2 p.m.: 27 January, 3, 10, and 17 February; and 3, 10, and 17 March. Special tours may be arranged by contacting Teri Edelstein at 203-436-3013. For further information, please contact Constance Clement, Yale Center for British Art, Box 2120 Yale Station, New Haven, CT

06520. Telephone 203-436-1162.

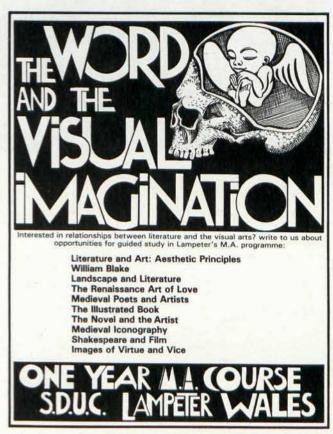
Howard Schwartz-Poet Stephen Nachmanovitch-Violinist



Earth's Answer a cycle of music & poetry

Wednesday, October 20, 1982 at 7:30 in Centennial Hall University of Missouri-Rolla

This Event is Free and Open to the Public



Details from: The Tutor for Graduate Admissions, Dept. of English, St. David's University College, University of Wales, LAMPETER, Dyfed, SA48 7ED, Wales, U.K.