



William

*English artist, founder
and a major
representative of the
national school of
painting, illustrator,
author of satirical prints,
discoverer of new genres
in painting and drawing.*



*William Hogarth was born in London in 1697 in the family of rural Latin teacher - Richard Hogarth, and Anne Gibbons. Poverty pushed William's father to move to London, where he worked as a proofreader printing. William from early childhood showed remarkable talent for drawing, was very observant and had great memory for details.

*Early Years



* In 1713 Hogarth, not completed primary school, became an apprentice at the engraver on silver Ellis Gamble, where he received skills engraving, metal work and met with the style of Rococo. In 1718, William's father died and he started making small arms and other small items. But soon, he tired of this work, and then began taking art lessons in one of London's private art academies, which are based Cherone Lewis and John Vanderbank.

* In 1720 he opened his own small engraving workshop. First Hogarth paintings appeared in 1728, it was the canvas on the story then popular play by John Gay's "The Beggar's Opera."





* In the house of James Thornhill Hogarth met the artist's daughter, Jane. On 25 March 1729 he secretly married in Church of St. Peddington. According to the memoirs of Hogarth: "Then I got married and started to draw small pictures of the cabin from 12 to 15 inches tall. Since they were new, it was a success for several years and sold well".

* Marriage.



* In the 1730-1731 years Hogarth made a series of six paintings called "A Harlot's Progress". These paintings are very symbolic. Through the cosmetic appears the tragic fate of women.

* Hogarth also completed many individual prints, a few portraits and historical paintings. His treatise "the Analysis of beauty" was published in 1753. In 1757 George II gave to Hogarth the status of a main painter.



* Hogarth observed the life of people of different material wealth belonging to all strata of society; not only was he a talented portrait painter, but also a moralist, and satirist. In the art of Hogarth, no doubt, an important place belongs to humor. Satirizing the life of the era, especially in the series "Fashion marriage" and "Elections", puts William on a par with the great novelists-satirists of the 18th century



- * Seven of the eight series of engravings “The rake's progress” after two hundred years its establishment became the basis of the story ballet of the Scottish singer, actor and composer Gavin Gordon.
- * In 1951, Igor Stravinsky composed the Opera "the rake's progress" impressed by the creativity of Hogarth.
- * In 1946 year was shown the film "Bedlam" (directed by mark Robson). Creative collective inspired by paintings and engravings of Hogarth.

*** Interesting facts**









