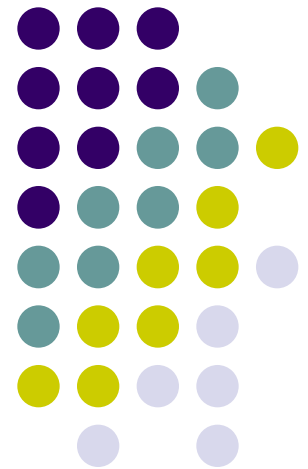
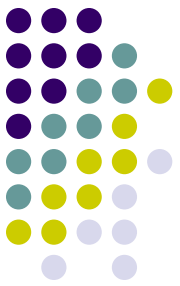
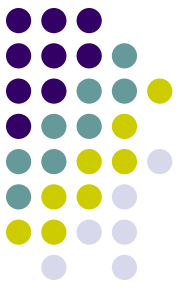

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood





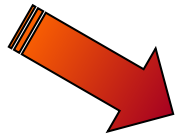
The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood (also known as the Pre-Raphaelites) was a group of English painters, poets, and critics, founded in 1848 by William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais and Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

Nature of the movement



In art it refers to the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, a group of avant-garde painters (associated with the art critic John Ruskin).

In literature it describes the poets who had some connections with these artists and whose work shares some of the characteristics of Pre-Raphaelite art.

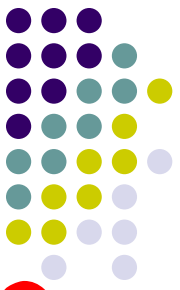


The Pre-Raphaelites turned away from the materialism of industrialised England.

The Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood



- William Holman Hunt, b. 1827
 - Dante Gabriel Rossetti, b. 1828
 - John Everett Millais, b. 1829
 - William Michael Rossetti, b. 1829
-
- Other members: James Collinson, Thomas Woolner, Fredric George Stephens



Where does the name come from?

The Pre-Raphaelites thought Raphael had produced technically perfect religious pictures, but with little spiritual feeling. On the contrary, they admired the art and painters before Raphael.

The Brotherhood's early doctrines were expressed in four declarations:

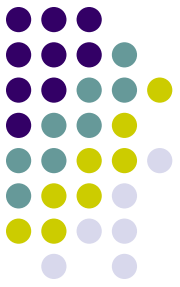


- to have genuine ideas to express
- to study Nature attentively, so as to know how to express them
- to sympathise with what is direct and serious and heartfelt in previous art, to the exclusion of what is conventional and self-parodying and learned by rote
- most indispensable of all, to produce thoroughly good pictures and statues



These principles are deliberately non-dogmatic, since the Brotherhood wished to emphasise the personal responsibility of individual artists to determine their own ideas and methods of depiction. Influenced by Romanticism, they thought that freedom and responsibility were inseparable.

Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood



- Combination of realistic and fleshly (even ugly) details and religious subjects, which scandalized critics
- Interest in studying nature rather than following established rules of composition
- Inspiration from medieval sources (King Arthur)
- Bright colors
- Protest against academic painting (e.g., that of Sir Joshua Reynolds), with its rules about contrast and form.

The Pre-Raphaelites



- Developed out of Romantic Movement
- A call for a fresh vision, a challenge to orthodoxies
- Truth was not a given fact but something relative to the individual mind
- Aim to go back to a more genuine art, rooted in realism and truth to nature
- Bright paintings on a white background
- Attention to detail and color
- Subjects from medieval tales, poetry, and religion

Pre-Raphaelite poetry's features



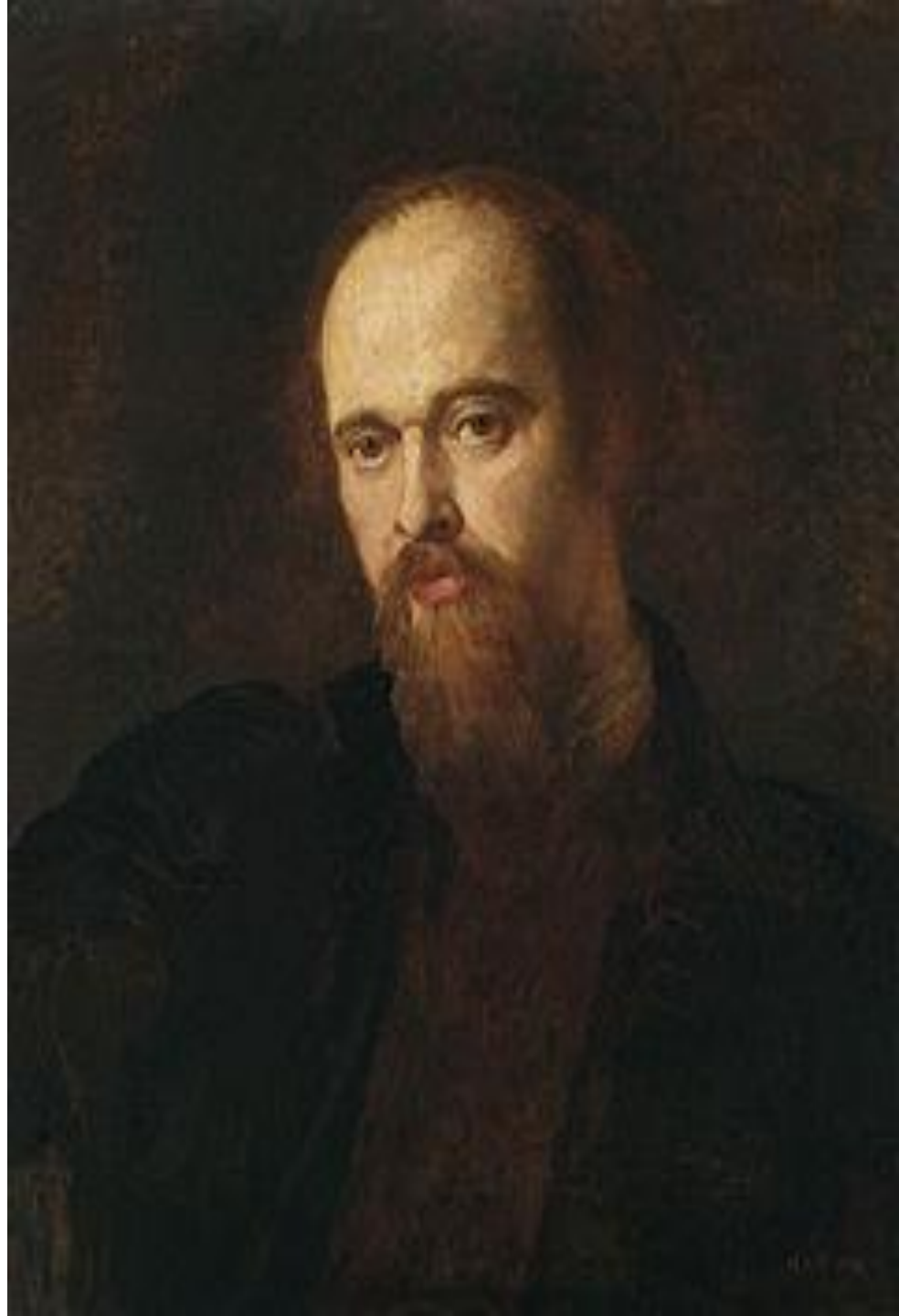
-Emphasis on beautiful, sensuous details

-Symbolic meaning associated with common objects or situations

-Feelings of nostalgia for a dream-like Medioeval world

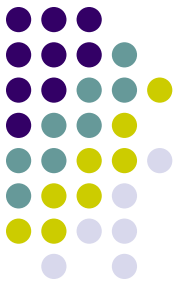
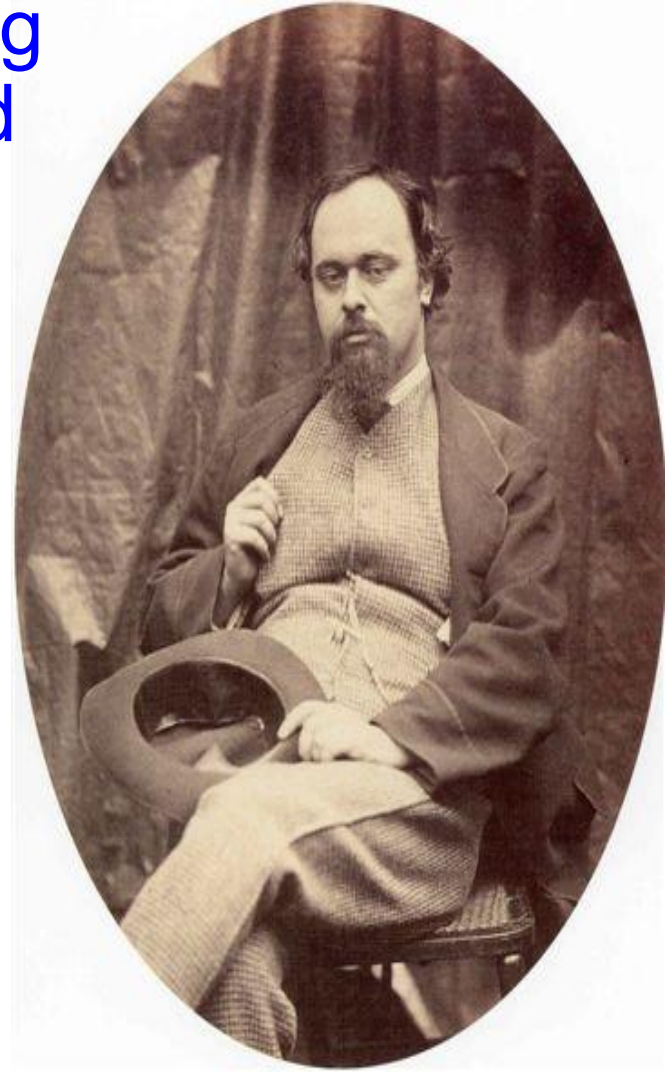
-Use of melodious language

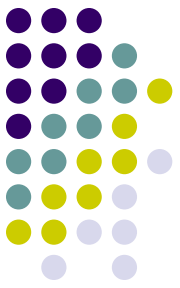
*Dante
Gabriel
Rossetti*



My own belief is that I am a poet
(within the limit of my powers)
primarily and that it is my poetic
tendencies that chiefly give value
to my pictures: only painting being
– what poetry is not – a livelihood
– I have put my poetry chiefly in
that form. On the other hand, the
bread-and-cheese question has
led a good deal of my painting
being pot-boiling and no more –
whereas my verse, being
unprofitable, has remained (as
much as I have found time for)
unprostituted.

(Lettera di D.G.Rossetti a
T.G.Hake, 21 aprile 1870)

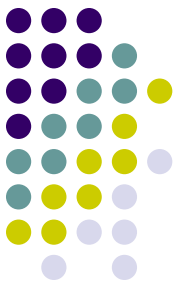




A Little bit about the author

- Dante Gabriel Rossetti was born in 1828 and died in 1882.
- He was also an illustrator, painter and translator.
- Rossetti's personal life was closely linked to his work
- He followed the Aesthetic movement. Aesthetics studies new ways of seeing and perceiving the world

Rossetti's personal life was closely linked to his work, especially his relationships with his models and muses:



Elizabeth Siddal

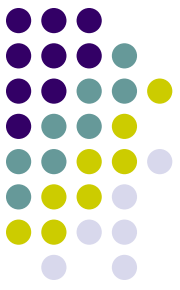


Jane Morris



Fanny Cornforth

Rossetti's poetry was characterised by its sensuality and its medieval revivalism. His early poetry was influenced by **John Keats**. His later poetry was characterised by the **complex interlinking of thought and feeling**, especially in his sonnet sequence ***The House of Life***

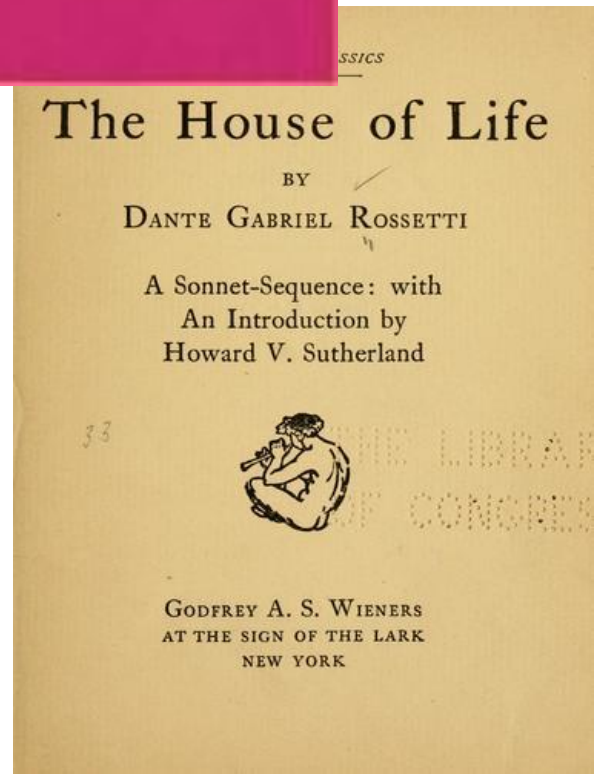
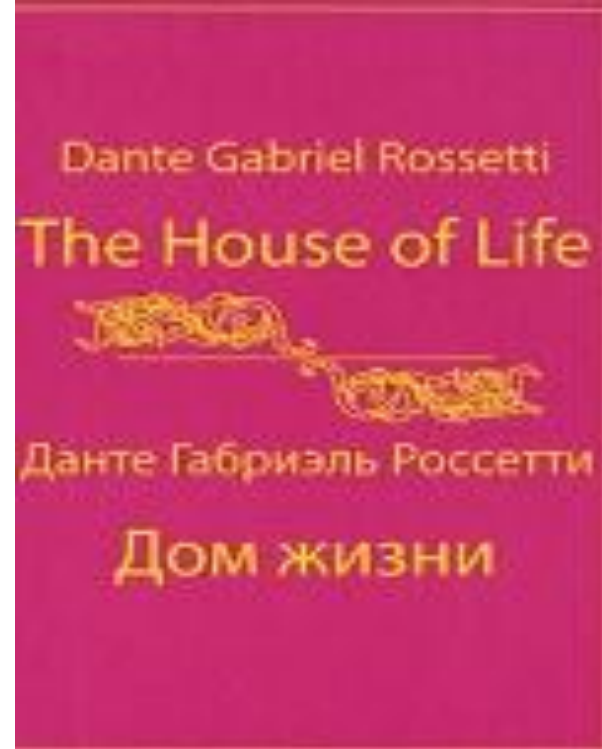


Dante Rossetti's Poetry



- Longing to return to **world of medieval Christendom**
- Combination of **Anglican piety** and **Italian impetuosity**
- Attention to **detail**
- Sister arts of **painting and poetry**

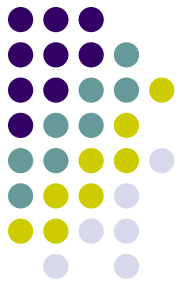
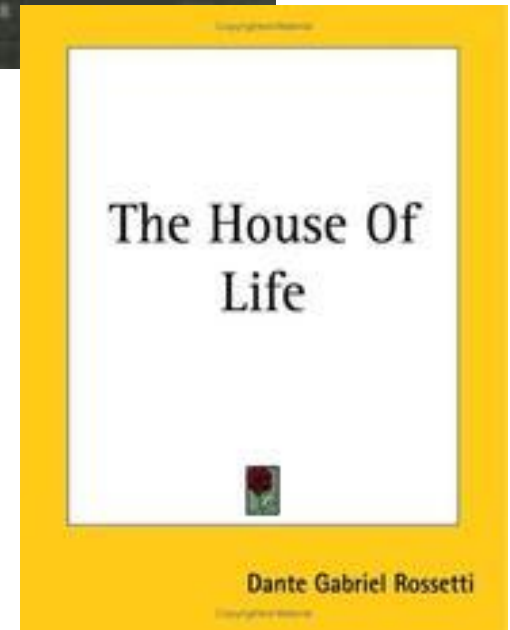
His sonnet sequence
«The House of
Life»(1870-1881) is
an evocation of
«life representative,
as associated with
aspiration and
foreboding, or with
ideal art and
beauty».



One poem, "Nuptial Sleep", described a couple falling asleep after sex. This was part of Rossetti's sonnet sequence *The House of Life*, a complex series of poems tracing the physical and spiritual development of an intimate relationship.



Rossetti described the sonnet form as a "moment's monument", implying that it sought to contain the feelings of a fleeting moment, and to reflect upon their meaning. **The House of Life** was a series of interacting monuments to these moments — an elaborate whole made from a mosaic of intensely described fragments. This was Rossetti's **most substantial literary achievement.**



Life, love, death, terror,
mystery, beauty...Rossetti was
never afraid to use the great
commonplaces of poetry, but he
does so here by saying
something unusual in English
poetry: **the awe that beauty
brings to someone of his
sensitive but unstable
temperament.** Rossetti was a
deeply sensual poet.

