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TITLE PAGE Thomas Rowlandson, Dressing for a Birthday (detail), 3 March 1788, Etching with hand colouring, 39.4 × 54.3 cm, RCIN 810267 PAGE 7 Thomas Rowlandson, The Chamber of Genius (detail), c.1805, Pen and brown ink with watercolour over pencil, 22.1 × 28.1 cm, RL 13706 PAGE 9 Thomas Rowlandson, Dressing for a Masquerade (detail), 1 April 1790, Etching with hand colouring, 37.7 × 50.0 cm (sheet), RCIN 810382 PAGES 10-11 Thomas Rowlandson, La Place Victoire à Paris (detail), November 1789, Etching and aquatint with hand colouring, 47.2 × 64.8 cm (sheet), RCIN 810361 PAGE 12 Thomas Rowlandson, A Midnight Conversation (detail), c.1780, Pen and ink with watercolour over pencil, 29.6 × 44.3 cm, RL 13713 PAGE 32 Thomas Rowlandson, The Prospect Before Us (detail), 20 December 1788, Etching with hand colouring, 26.2 × 37.0 cm (sheet), RCIN 810294 PAGE 50 Thomas Rowlandson, The Prospect Before Us (detail), 13 January 1791, Etching with hand colouring, 37.1 × 52.5 cm (sheet), RCIN 810404

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Caricatures are a cross between art and humour. Not all artists have the appropriate sense of humour, while not many humorists have any artistic talents. Caricaturists are in a class of their own, and, as this exhibition makes clear, Thomas Rowlandson is one of the leaders of that class.

There are, of course, two sides to the art of caricatures – the caricaturist and the subjects of his work. The latter, of which I am one, certainly need a sense of humour in order to enjoy a caricature of themselves. They need to be masochists to collect cartoons about themselves.

I suspect that the subjects of Rowlandson's cartoons needed a pretty robust sense of humour – especially if they collected them. Like his modern counterparts, Rowlandson employed the full vocabulary of the stand-up comic – puns, double meanings, insinuations, exaggerations, and the plain ridiculous to comment on the events and characters in the world around him. I think it says something about the Prince Regent that he appreciated Rowlandson's genius to the extent that he collected so much of his work.



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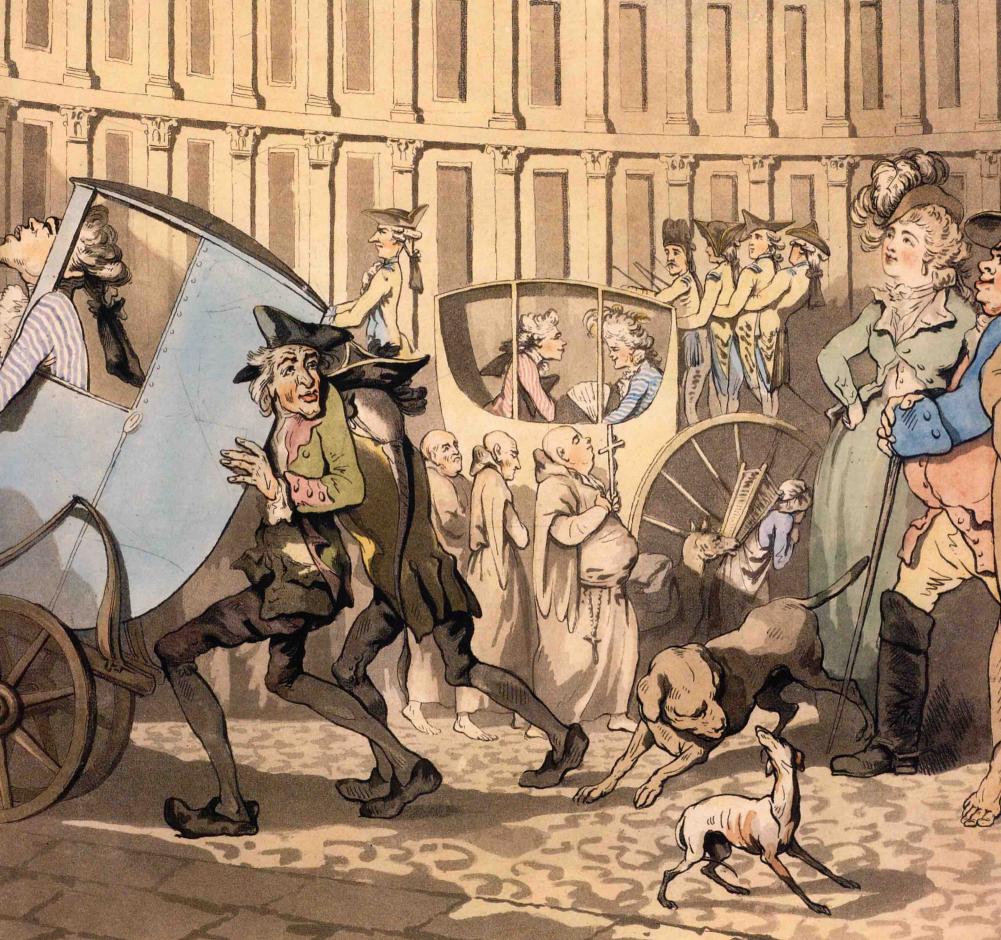
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High Spirits

The Comic Art of Thomas Rowlandson



FIG. I
John Raphael Smith (1751–1812)

Thomas Rowlandson, c.1785
Black chalk with pencil and grey ink, 27.8 × 20.6 cm
British Museum

THOMAS ROWLANDSON (fig. I) was born in London in 1757, the son of a textile merchant. After his father was declared bankrupt in 1759, he was placed in the care of his aunt and his uncle, a silk weaver who died a few years later. Thereafter, Rowlandson was brought up by his aunt Jane, the daughter of French immigrants to London. He was an accomplished artist from an early age and, after a period at the well-regarded Soho Academy (which aimed to prepare students for careers in business), was sent to the recently formed Royal Academy Schools in 1772, at the age of 15.3 His six years at the Academy Schools, where he won a silver medal for sculpture, were probably sponsored by his aunt.4

At the Academy Schools, the theory of teaching was dominated by Sir Joshua Reynolds (President 1769–92), who encouraged the study of plaster casts, life models and the Old Masters, and the prioritising of Classical and historical subject matter. Some of Rowlandson's lifelong interests can be found taking root here, and he made studies of Classical sculpture and of works by the Old Masters throughout his career. Evidence of his time at the Academy Schools includes one of his earliest surviving drawings, in which he captured the concentration of a row of his fellow students (fig. 2), and an anecdote of his mischievousness in a life-drawing class when he used a well-aimed peashooter to startle a female model out of her pose.

While at the Royal Academy, Rowlandson was given permission to draw from the cast collection in the Duke of Richmond's sculpture gallery at Whitehall. The gallery, filled with casts of famous sculptures and intended as a resource for those who wished to study from the Antique, had opened in 1758. It may have been there that Rowlandson met John Hamilton Mortimer (1740–79), who produced deft, sharp drawings and prints of figures from Shakespeare, soldiers and satires (fig. 3). Mortimer was a leading figure in the Society of Artists, which had been founded in 1759 to provide encouragement for artists through regular exhibitions, and which was closely connected to the Duke's gallery. Rowlandson's early work was deeply influenced by