

# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes

## Introduction

- The trail is designed to enable visitors and lifelong learners to 'dip in' to the rich arts, literary and historical heritage of this part of the Isle of Wight.
- The resources act as prompts for ideas that lifelong learners can engage with either before, during, or after their visit to the Island.
- Suggested tasks are flexible and designed to be fun and for all ages and abilities!
- Subjects of interest include English, Literature, Art, Media, History, Music, R.E. and Photography.
- The following pages contain some helpful notes and background information.
- The final pages contain biographies and background information on the poets, painters and writers referenced in the resources.

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## Linked Documents

Please use these supporting notes in conjunction with the resource documents numbered below - there is one per location:

107691

Shanklin

107692

Bonchurch

107693

Ventnor

107694

Chale & Blackgang

107695

Brook & Mottistone

107696

Freshwater Bay

# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes

## Location 1: Shanklin

107691

*This learning resource enables you to:*

- ▶ Understand the history of Shanklin, its development and economic growth
- ▶ Engage with the beauty of the Old Village and Shanklin Chine, completing sketches if you wish
- ▶ Read some poetry written about a famous Island sinking - the HMS Eurydice - by Gerard Manley Hopkins, and write your own description of Shanklin
- ▶ Read some poetry by John Keats that was inspired by hearing the sea at Shanklin - and have a go at writing your own poem!

## Location 2: Bonchurch

107692

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Swinburne

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- ▶ Write your own piece of poetry about a close friend as inspired by Hardy's poem
- ▶ Have a go at analysing one of Swinburne's poems 'A Baby's Feet'.
- ▶ Study the illustrations completed for Charles Dickens, who wrote some chapters of *David Copperfield* in Bonchurch during 1849
- ▶ Sketch some interesting features of Bonchurch village
- ▶ Identify some features of Old St. Boniface Church
- ▶ Read some local myths and legends and perhaps craft one of your own!

## Location 3: Ventnor

107693

*This learning resource enables you to:*

- ▶ Write creatively using the senses as inspired by the story of Alfred Noyes
- ▶ Draft your own ghost story, as inspired by Noyes' poem 'The Highwayman'
- ▶ Read about Ventnor's history as a destination for those searching for better health
- ▶ Record your views as a visitor of Ventnor and have a go at writing a travel guide entry for a Victorian newspaper!



# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes

## Location 4: Chale & Blackgang

107694

*This learning resource enables you to:*

- ▶ Read about the history of St Catherine's Oratory - otherwise known as 'The Pepperpot'
- ▶ Complete a sketch of Chale Church, just as JMW Turner did, years before
- ▶ Learn what myths and legends are, and about the history of smuggling in Britain
- ▶ Design your own 'Smuggler's Handbook'
- ▶ Learn about the history of smuggling on the Isle of Wight, and its famous smugglers!

## Location 5: Brook & Mottistone

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- ▶ Write about your own 'delights' as inspired by Priestley's text *Delight*
- ▶ Visit and sketch the Long Stone, and respond creatively to it using art, photography or language
- ▶ Invent your own 'Long Stone myth'
- ▶ Write up notes on your impressions of the Isle of Wight for a tourist website, or write a letter
- ▶ Write an essay in response to a quotation about a 'lack of individuality and creativity in a mass society'.

## Location 6: Freshwater Bay & Tennyson Down

107696

*This learning resource enables you to:*

- ▶ Learn about Alfred, Lord Tennyson's background and his life on the Island
- ▶ Read some of Tennyson's poetry, observe the surroundings in Freshwater, and compose your own poem inspired by nature!
- ▶ Consider the negatives of being plagued by fame, and express yourself as if you were in that position, as Tennyson
- ▶ Walk up to the Tennyson monument and sketch the monument, the views and craft some poetry
- ▶ Visit Dimbola Lodge and learn about Julia Margaret Cameron, and her pioneering work in photography
- ▶ Take some photographs of the area, or stage some photographs of your own in Cameron's style.

# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes



**Charles John Huffam Dickens 7 February 1812 – 9 June 1870**

1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970				
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## Birth and influences

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth on 7 February 1812. His father worked in the Navy Pay Office, his mother's family worked in the cloth trade. He was the second of nine children and his father was sent to debtors' prison in 1822, where he was joined by his wife. Although only age 10, Charles was brought

## What else was happening at that time?

Charles Dickens was born in Portsmouth on 7 February 1812. His father worked in the Navy Pay Office, his mother's family worked in the cloth trade. He was the second of nine children and his father was sent to debtors' prison in 1822, where he was joined by his wife. Although only age 10, Charles was brought to work and so did not join his parents, but worked in a factory sticking labels on tins of boot polish. From this Dickens learned what most rich people never knew: the horrors and the hardships of daily life for the working classes. This is why the theme of social justice runs through all of his work. Thankfully Dickens had been taught to read and write so he gradually moved from labouring work to jobs that required education.

By 1827 he was working in an attorney's office in London, where to counteract the boredom of the work, he mimicked colleagues and customers. It was this capacity for human observation that gave his work their appeal. His literary talent, hard work and social background allowed him to make rapid progress. In 1836 he married Catherine Hogarth, whose father owned the paper Dickens contributed to. By this time his literary output was so prodigious he had not problem in earning enough to support himself and his growing family.

trade, some of it in African slaves.

This was very significant because on the surface Britain was a very civilised country but if you walked behind the fashionable streets you stepped into slums as deadly as any in India and Brazil today. This was because the wealth was spread very unequally: the rich were very rich but more than half of children born in working class areas died before they were six and adults rarely reached the age of fifty.

There were some improvements for the poor: elementary education was made compulsory in 1870 so literacy levels increased.

This made newspapers, books and poems popular, so it was a golden age for authors and journalists.

## Why they chose the Isle of Wight

Dickens came to the Island with his family in July 1849. At that time it was quite common for people with Dickens' wealth to rent a house for several months for a holiday. The timeline above shows he was not alone in his appreciation of the Island.

He rented Winterbourne House in Bonchurch and wrote to his wife, "I have taken a most delightful and beautiful house, cool, airy, private bathing, everything delicious. I think it is the prettiest place I ever saw in my life."

## Their work on the Isle of Wight

While in Winterbourne House Dickens wrote chapters 12 to 18 of *David Copperfield*.

This is a novel which drew strongly on his own childhood and has some of the action taking place in Yarmouth.



# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes



**Algernon Charles Swinburne 5 April 1837 – 10 April 1909**

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### Birth and influences

Algernon Charles Swinburne was born in East Dene in Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. He went to school at Eton and spent his holidays at his grandfather's home in Northumberland. Swinburne thought of Northumberland as his spiritual home.

He then went to Balliol College Oxford where he began writing poetry and met the Pre-Raphaelites, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones.

In the 1860s he travelled southern France and Italy.

### What else was happening at that time?

The 1840s saw railway mania - the enthusiastic building of railways across the world. The beginning of a national time zone. In 1848 there were revolutions across Europe: France, German, Italy, Austria, and Denmark.

Britain remained relatively peaceful and therefore tolerant of different religions, ways of living and political views. In Europe manufacturing and trade were severely disrupted. This helped Britain and by 1850 British factories and mines were producing more than all the rest of the world put together.

The consequence of this was wealth on a scale never seen before. However it was spread very unequally, the rich were very rich and the poor dying before they reached the age of fifty. Although elementary education was made compulsory in 1870 so literacy levels increased. This made newspapers, books and poems popular, so it was a golden age for authors and journalists.

### Why they chose the Isle of Wight

The choice of East Dene was Swinburne's parents', not his. They were very fond of Bonchurch and played a part in the building of the new church which opened in 1849.

Swinburne did not live at the house during the most rebellious and scandalous part of his life. However after 25 years of unproductive obscurity in London it was felt right to return his body to the church his family had been so closely connected with.

Algernon Swinburne is buried next his brother Edward and sisters Alice, Charlotte and Isobel.

### Their work on the Isle of Wight

East Dene was Swinburne's home from 1841 until 1865. This covers the most productive and highly acclaimed period of his life. His poem *Atalanta in Calydon* was published 1865 and it is likely that his most acclaimed publication, *Poems and Ballads* (1866) owes something to East Dene. These established Swinburne as the Britain's greatest living poet - the successor to Tennyson.

However Swinburne lived life to excess and from 1879 to his death he was cared for by Theodore Watts in Putney London. It has been said of Watts that he saved the man but killed the poet. Stained glass windows designed by his pre-Raphaelite friends can be found at the churches of St Lawrence and St Mildred's in Whippingham on the Island.

# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes



**Alfred Noyes - 16 September 1880 – 25 June 1958**

1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	
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Exeter College, Oxford, where he failed to be awarded his degree because in 1902, he went to meet his publisher, rather than sit the exams. It was not unusual for men to come down without a degree.

Noyes' work is clearly influenced by the Romantic poets like Wordsworth and Tennyson. It therefore struck a chord with the mood for nostalgia in the opening decade of the twentieth century. Noyes was a pacifist by nature but the circumstances around the two world wars meant that he supported the Allies as the best way of achieving the good he wished for. Noyes' first wife was American and he spent time in both countries lecturing at Princeton, a prestigious appointment.

women chained themselves to railings, burnt down churches and even went on hunger strike. All of this was deeply shocking and made many people feel that the way society was developing was distasteful and disquieting. It is unclear why, but poetry experienced a massive rise in popularity during World War One.

As an established poet Noyes became more famous and therefore wealthier. Trench war and the millions of deaths meant that, after World War One finished in 1918, there was a widespread dislike of militarism and a desire to avoid war - something Noyes had always felt. With hindsight we can see that this sentiment played a part in the policy of appeasement toward the Nazis in the 1930s.

### Why they chose the Isle of Wight

In 1929 he moved to Lisle Combe with his second wife and had three children. It was a total contrast to the life he had lead at Princeton, New Jersey, a life so vigorously described by one of his pupils - F. Scott Fitzgerald.

There is no evidence that Noyes read *Black's Guide to the Isle of Wight*, but he agreed, 'The Isle of Wight is an ideal place to unwind after the stress and strain of the war years.' He travelled the Americas giving lectures and writing from 1940 returning to the Island in 1949.

His grandson Robert Noyes continues the Noyes connection with Lisle Combe where he lives with his family.

### Their work on the Isle of Wight

The most significant literary piece that Noyes wrote on the Island was the last part of his *Torch Bearers Trilogy* which is an investigation of the progress of science through the ages. The first part, *Watchers of the Sky* had been published in 1922, the second *The Book of Earth* in 1925. The final part, *The Last Voyage*, came out in 1930. Contemporary reviewers considered it to be better constructed and executed than the other two.

*Two Worlds for Memory* (1953) was probably the most significant to Noyes himself, it was an autobiography detailing his conversion to Catholicism.



# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes

Joseph Mallord William Turner - baptised 14 May 1775 – 19 December 1851

1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970
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## Birth and influences

There is no official record of the date Turner was born, but it will have been sometime between 1774 and 1775. His father made wigs, his mother was the daughter of a butcher, so while he will have had enough to eat, his family would not have been wealthy. He was baptised on 14 May 1775. He was stayed with an uncle in Margate and painted the scenery there and his father sold his sketches from his barber's shop. So people were buying his work purely on merit and not because of his name.

In the years that followed Turner worked for a number of architects, the most famous of whom was Bonomi, who is referred to in Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*. In 1789, aged 14, he was enrolled at the Royal Academy of Art, his place being awarded by the most important artist of the time, Sir Joshua Reynolds. In term time at the Royal Academy he was taught the full range of artistic skills and the holidays were spent travelling around the country making sketches for what would become paintings.

## What else was happening at that time?

In 1775 George III had been on the throne for 15 years and was successful and trade boomed. The population grew and this pushed up the price of food, making farming profitable, in turn leading to a more prosperous rural economy. The country was remodelled with elegant Georgian squares and terraces which gave rise to an interest in architecture.

Both of these themes appealed to Turner and so his work was perfectly attuned to the times. Turner did with painting what the Romantics did with poetry. The French Revolution of 1789 sent shockwaves across Europe. Firstly, beheading a king was appalling in itself, but secondly the instability that ensued was highly unnerving for the governing classes.

This curtailed travel to Europe and so the wealthy developed an interest in sea bathing in places like Brighton, Weymouth and the Isle of Wight.

## Why they chose the Isle of Wight

Before the development of railways in the 1840s, travelling more than a hundred miles was seen as exotic but not alien. Thus places like the Lake District and the Isle of Wight were of great interest.

Before the development of photography in the 1860s, painting was the only method of recording what people saw. Turner had great joy in representing the atmospheric effects of the sea and the sky; the Isle of Wight gave him considerable scope in these areas as well as allowing him to keep clear of the wars raging in Europe.

## Their work on the Isle of Wight

Unlike poets and authors, there is very direct proof of the influence of place upon painters. Turner visited the Isle of Wight in 1791 and again 1796; this trip gave rise to *Fishermen at Sea* depicting a fishing boat off The Needles.

On this trip he also did sketches of Godshill, Colwell and Totland bays, Brading Harbour, Chale Farm, Mottistone Mill, Steephill Cove and Appuldurcombe. This book of his sketches is now held at the Tate Britain. Turner visited again in 1827, this time to stay with the exuberant regency architect John Nash, who had built East Cowes Castle, now demolished.

This trip gave Turner full scope to display his talent in showing light and cloud in his depiction of Carisbrooke Castle, which is now on display in the Carisbrooke Castle Museum.

# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes



**John Boynton Priestley 13 September 1894 – 14 August 1984**

1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970																				
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### Birth and influences

John Priestley was born in 1894 and Yorkshire life features frequently in his work. His father was a headmaster and his mother a schoolmistress. At sixteen he began work as a clerk in a wool firm; this brought him into contact with the other end of the economic spectrum and laid the foundations for his socialist standpoint. His evenings were spent writing and he had articles published both locally and in London. When Priestley volunteered to go to war on 7th September 1914 he was part of the first wave to do so.

He was seriously injured in June 1916 but was nursed back to health and was sent back to the front in January 1918. This meant that he had direct experience of all the horrors of trench war and laid the foundations for his work in the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

After the war Priestley went to university in Cambridge and this brought him into contact with the literary circles there.

### What else was happening at that time?

Compulsory education and mass production reduced the cost of books, increasing the size of the reading public. This made popular authors richer than ever before because these were the days before most people had a radio or a television and people read more.

In the aftermath of World War One there was a desire to avoid war and this idea was reborn with greater vigour after the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. In 1948 India gained its independence and by the end of the 1960s most of the other countries in the British Empire were also governing themselves, reducing Britain's importance in world affairs. 1960 saw the introduction of the combination contraceptive pill; it was available on the NHS to all women without regard to their marital status, giving sexual freedom. It was at this time that people's aspirations changed, until this point fashion showed that girls copied their mothers, from then on mothers wanted to be like their daughters and the cult of youth was born.

### Why they chose the Isle of Wight

Of all the houses owned by famous people on the island, Brook Hill House is by far the most imposing and Priestley lived there from 1948 until 1959.

Like Tennyson before him, Priestley was attracted by the beauty of the area but also the seclusion of the house: we can see it from afar but not get close enough to intrude. This was important to Priestley and his guests who included Compton Mackenzie, A J P Taylor, John Betjeman, Iris Murdoch, Judy Campbell and her daughter Jane Birkin. Priestley left the Island to be closer to his friends but regretted leaving.

### Their work on the Isle of Wight

The work produced in the second half of Priestley's life did not achieve the popularity of his earlier work.

While at Brook Hill House he wrote nine plays, the most successful of which was *Dragon's Mouth* in 1952. His novel *The Magicians* came out in 1954. In 1955 he published *Journey Down the Rainbow* a second instalment in his autobiography.

His main efforts were directed toward the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament which was formally launched in 1958.



# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes



**Alfred, Lord Tennyson - 6 August 1809 – 6 October 1892**

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### Birth and influences

Alfred Tennyson was born on 6 August 1809 in Steventon, Hampshire. His father was a vicar and his mother the daughter of a vicar, so he was born into the respectable middle class described by Jane Austen. He was educated at a local school and finally at Trinity College, Cambridge. Here, his closest friends were Arthur Hallam, a poet and Henry Brookfield, whose literary talents showed in his sermons.

At Trinity they were members of The Cambridge Apostles, a secret society given to discussing controversial topics on Saturday evenings while sharing food and wine. Tennyson's prodigious talent was recognised while at Cambridge when in 1829 he was given 'The Chancellor's Gold Medal' for his poem, *Timbuktu*. His style had been influenced by Keats and the other romantic poets as can be seen from the rhythms and music of his verses.

### Why they chose the Isle of Wight

Tennyson rented the Farringford Estate in 1853 and bought it in 1856. It had the space and he had the money to alter the house and gardens to make it his adored home on the island. He had been made Poet Laureate in 1850 succeeding from William Wordsworth, he published *Charge of the Light Brigade* in 1855 and these successes made him as big a celebrity as any today. Therefore he needed somewhere to escape from his adoring but nosey fans.

Tennyson became close friends with Julia Margaret Cameron, the pioneer photographer, and Geoffrey Watts the painter who lived a few miles away in Freshwater. Tennyson was buried in Westminster Abbey but there is a memorial to him in All Saints Church, Freshwater, where his wife and son Hallam are buried.

### What else was happening at that time?

In Europe, manufacturing and trade were severely disrupted and by 1850 British factories and mines were producing more than all the rest of the world put together. The consequence of this was wealth on a scale never seen before. However it was spread very unequally: the rich were very rich and the poor dying before they reached the age of fifty. There were some improvements for the poor: elementary education was made compulsory in 1870 so literacy levels increased. This made newspapers, books and poems popular, so it was a golden age for authors and journalists.

of it from African slaves. In 1848 there were revolutions all over Europe, but Britain remained relatively peaceful.

### Their work on the Isle of Wight

Tennyson's reputation was well-established when he arrived on the island but poems like *Charge of the Light Brigade* really caught the mood of the nation in 1855.

According to Robert Browning, another poet from that time, Tennyson was obsessive about re-writing and refining his poems so that the metre and rhythm were perfect. For this he needed the time and the peace found on the island.

So many of the poems in the second half of Tennyson's life would have been written or refined on the island, poems like *Maud*, *Enoch Arden* and *Idylls of the King* about King Arthur, which he had been working on since 1833.

# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes



**Julia Margaret Cameron - 11 June 1815 – 26 January 1879**

1775	1780	1785	1790	1795	1800	1805	1810	1815	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	
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## Birth and influences

Julia Margaret Cameron was born on 11 June 1815. Her father worked for the East India Company and her mother was the daughter of a wealthy family. She was educated in France, but returned to India in 1830. She married Charles Cameron.

When he died in 1848 she returned to London and spent time with her sister, Sarah Princep, whose house in Kensington was the focus of literary and artistic talent of the age. In 1863, when photography was in its infancy, Julia's daughter gave her a camera. At this stage it was a very hands-on affair and its success depended on the talents of the photographer. Cameras had to be prepared and then the plates developed using toxic chemicals. Julia joined the photographic society in London and was taught by David Wynfield.

Why they chose the Isle of Wight

In 1860 Julia Margaret Cameron visited Tennyson at his home on the Isle of Wight and was taken with the scenery. West Wight has always been much less developed than the East, yet the distance between the two is short, making it easily accessible.

The Cameron family bought an estate near Tennyson's and named it Dimbola after their tea plantation in Ceylon, now Sri Lanka. At Dimbola, Julia had the space and the money to develop her photography. Her well known neighbour was an attraction for the great and the good.

Soon Julia and her house became an attraction in themselves which meant that she was not short of subjects.

## What else was happening at that time?

In the middle of the nineteenth century, that fact that wealth was concentrated in the hands of so few meant that those who were rich found it easy to make contact with people who were also powerful or influential. So Julia Margaret Cameron quickly made contact with a whole range of people who shared her interest in new technologies and enjoyment of the things they made possible.

Julia's work was clearly influenced by leading artistic movement at that time: the pre-Raphaelites who romanticised the medieval period.

Their work on the Isle of Wight

Julia was a perfectionist and Dimbola was set up to help her get the results she desired. With the technology of the age, this could take a long time, much to the irritation of some of her subjects. Julia liked soft focus portraits and with her careful composition she was able to create the atmosphere which the Romantic poets had done in words.

She captured what we would now call celebrities, some of whom sat for no one else. So through her work, we know what Charles Darwin, Alfred Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, John Everett Millais, William Michael Rossetti, Edward Burne-Jones, Ellen Terry, and George Frederic Watts looked like. Another aspect of her work was to photographic illustration. In this she attempted to recreate scenes from the past but she also work with Tennyson to depict his 'Idyll of the King'.

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# Arts, Literary & History Trail - General Interest - Supporting Notes

## Background Information: A very short history of photography

### When it began

The earliest photographs were taken in the 1820s but the images were not very clear. The first successful method was developed by Louis Daguerre and became known as the Daguerreotype. It was commercially available from 1839. Shortly after this Fox Talbot developed a different method that was called calotype. With both of these methods, the back of the camera was an oblong plate covered with chemicals that were sensitive to light. The shutter had to be open for a few minutes, so people had to sit perfectly still. You sometimes see pictures that were partly blurred faces, this is because the people or the trees had moved.

### How it was done

Most of the earliest photographs were taken outdoors because there was not enough light inside. Magnesium wire was developed in the 1870s and this allowed photography to move indoors.

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### Why did it become popular?

Several things worked together to make photography a major industry. Firstly it was new. Secondly, very rich and famous people had their photographs taken and the less well-off copied them. Thirdly, the Crimean War 1854-1855 was the first to grip the British public, but the last to which soldiers could take their wives. The war was covered by the world's first war-correspondent, William Russell. The telegraph meant that Russell's reports on the war could be printed in The Times the day after the event. This gave them an immediacy that gripped the public and there were queues outside the newspaper offices waiting for the news.

The other thing about the Crimean War that gripped the public were the photographs taken by Roger Fenton. His photographs were staged but they gripped the public nevertheless. The fourth thing that helped the rise of photography was the economic boom of the nineteenth century that made the rich richer. This is linked to the fifth factor that helped photography: by 1865 the national rail network was mostly complete. These allowed more people to go on holiday and then after 1871 bank holidays meant that even the poorer sorts could get away even for a day. Then having gone on holiday people wanted to record it. In 1884 George Eastman found a way of putting the chemicals onto a roll; film was born. By this time cameras were smaller and easy to use, even to carry with you on a day out, there are plenty on display to see.

### What did they photograph?

The early photographs were not in colour so landscape was often better served by painting. Portraiture was popular because of photography's inherent accuracy. However what photography excelled at were the things that had never been the subject of painters and sculptors - day to day life, accurate pictures of the poorer sorts (for example, look for the holes in the apron of the fish woman), things that were not staged and not managed, just ordinary.