Landscape. Lect 1. real beginning

In my ~~inaugural opening~~ inaugural lecture, I stated that while holding this professorship, I should direct you in your practical exercises, chiefly to natural history and landscape. And having in the course of the past year laid the foundational elements of art sufficiently before you, I will invite you now to enter ~~practice~~ on real work with me; and accordingly I propose during this and the following lecture to ~~stay with you to give you what help I can inducement again I can towards~~ to enter to pursue consistently, ~~with any members of the University who can afford the necessary time~~, some to give you what practical leading I can in elementary study of landscape, and of a branch of natural history which will form a kind of center for all the rest, ichthyology.

In the outset, I must shortly state to you the position which landscape painting and animal painting hold towards the higher branches of art.

Landscape painting is the thoughtful and passionate representation of the physical conditions appointed for human existence ~~habitation and life be habitation~~ dwelling to ~~[illegible]~~ the aspects, and records the phenomena ~~aspects~~, of the visible things which are dangerous or beneficial to men; — and displays the human methods ~~their modes~~ of dealing with these, and of enjoying them or suffering from them which are either exemplary, or deserving of sympathetic contemplation.

Animal painting investigates the laws of ~~comparative beauty~~ greater & less nobility of character in organic form ~~and character~~, ~~as physiology exam~~ as comparative anatomy examines those of greater & less development in organic structure; and the function of animal painting is to bring into notice minor & unthought of conditions of power or beauty, as that of ~~animal physiology~~ ~~science~~ is to ascertain the minor, the conditions ~~notice unthought~~ of adaptation. The questions as to the purpose of arrangements, or the use of the organs ~~certain organs~~ of an animal are however, no less within the province of the painter than of the anatomist. and ~~I suspect~~, an indeed more likely to commend themselves to you through drawing than dissection. For As you dissect an animal, you generally assume its form to be necessary, and only examine how it is constructed; but in drawing the outer

A Page of the MS. of "Lectures on Landscape" (§§ 1, 2, 3)

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