

Chapter 1 : Portraits of William Clark | Discovering Lewis & Clark Â®

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Oil on canvas Dimensions: Full-length portrait depicting Tompkins in his military uniform as commander of the state militia. In the background is Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on a promontory at the right. The portrait is similar in type to several that Jarvis, Vanderlyn, Trumbull, Rembrandt Peale, Thomas Sully, and other painted of the heroes of the War of 1812. A native of Scarsdale, New York, the subject served as governor of the state from 1800 to 1804. In this painting he appears in his military uniform as commander of the state militia. The New-York Historical Society, , p. Kelby, William, Notes on American Artists Copied from advertisements appearing in the newspapers of the day, New York: Bolton, Theodore, and Groce, George C. The New-York Historical Society, , pp. American Painter, , New York: Ellis, David Maldwyn, New York: The Empire State, New York: Quick, Michael, et al. Los Angeles County Museum of Art, , p. A Portrait Study, Washington, D. C. National Portrait Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, , p. Ammon, Harry, James Monroe: McGraw Hill Book Company, , p. Shepherd, Barnett, "Daniel D. Cornog, Evan, The Birth of Empire: Oxford University Press, , n. Gift of Thomas E. Davis Due to ongoing research, information about this object is subject to change.

Chapter 2 : New-York Historical Society | Reverend John Stanford, D.D. ()

John Wesley Jarvis (nephew of Methodist leader John Wesley), was born at South Shields, England. His father was an English mariner, who moved his family to the United States in the mids. The Jarvis family settled in Philadelphia; there he spent his childhood and began his artistic training.

His father was an English mariner, who moved his family to the United States in the mids. The Jarvis family settled in Philadelphia; there he spent his childhood and began his artistic training. He is known to have frequented the studio of the aging colonial-era portrait painter Matthew Pratt and he knew the Danish painter Christian Gullager. His formal instruction began around , when he became apprenticed to Edward Savage. He also spent times with David Edwin , an English engraver also employed by Savage. Jarvis moved to New York in with Edward Savage. Within a year he was working on his own as an engraver. In he entered into a partnership with Joseph Wood. His partnership with Wood lasted seven years. Together they executed engravings, miniatures, and larger portraits. In addition, he operated a drawing school and executed inexpensive silhouette portraits. In New York City he enjoyed great popularity, though his conviviality and eccentric mode of life affected his work. He visited Baltimore , Charleston , and New Orleans , entertaining much and painting portraits of prominent people, particularly in New Orleans, where General Andrew Jackson was one of his sitters. Isaac Collins, the New York City printer , became a favorite subject for Jarvis to sketch a portrait of in He affected singularity in dress and manners, and his mots were the talk of the day. He parted with his family in order to seek portrait commissions in Baltimore. Although he made occasional trips back to New York, he remained in Baltimore for several years. While New York always remained his home base, he continued his habit of extended residences in other cities for most of the rest of his life. His apprentice, Henry Inman , probably accompanied him on these trips until his term of service ended in Gilbert Stuart had given up the important project after a dispute with the patrons. For over a decade, he remained the premier portrait painter in New York, with important ties to the political, mercantile, and cultural elite. Jarvis was also something of a social outsider, known for his ostentatious dress, flippant manner, and propensity to consume alcohol. He was celebrated as a hilarious storyteller, and his ties to the theater world were many. As early as the s, however, he received some personal setbacks. In he was sued successfully by his apprentice John Quidor for breach of contract, and the following year he lost custody of his children in a court battle with his estranged second wife. A decade later, in , he suffered a debilitating stroke while in New Orleans. Partially paralyzed and mentally incapacitated, he spent the rest of his life in New York City, cared for by his sister. He died there in , in poverty.

Chapter 3 : John Jarvis - Artist, Fine Art Prices, Auction Records for John Jarvis

John Wesley Jarvis, American Painter With A Checklist Of His Works [Harold E. Dickson] on calendrierdelascience.com
**FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

Biography Although born in England in 1780, John Wesley Jarvis was the son of an American mariner who moved his family back to the United States by the mid-1780s. At the end of that decade, the Jarvises settled in Philadelphia, where the artist spent his childhood and began his artistic training. He is known to have frequented the studio of the aging Matthew Pratt and he knew the Danish painter, Christian Gullager, but his formal instruction did not begin until around 1795, when he became apprenticed to Edward Savage. Jarvis later claimed that he learned little from his disagreeable master; his time spent with David Edwin, an English engraver also employed by Savage, proved much more beneficial. Jarvis moved to New York with Savage by 1800, but within a year he was working on his own as an engraver. In 1801 he entered into a partnership with Joseph Wood which lasted seven years. Together they executed engravings, miniatures, and larger portraits. Jarvis had learned the technique of miniature painting from Edward Malbone, and by the time of the Wood partnership, he was also producing his first oil paintings. In addition, he operated a drawing school for a time and executed inexpensive silhouette portraits. In 1803 Jarvis married Betsy Burtis who died four years later, leaving him with two children. Within a year of his marriage, however, he parted with his family in order to seek portrait commissions in Baltimore. Although he made occasional trips back to New York, he remained in Baltimore for several years. While New York always remained his home base, he continued his habit of extended residences in other cities for most of the rest of his life. His apprentice, Henry Inman, probably accompanied him on these trips until his term of service ended in 1805. Jarvis had risen to the top of his profession in 1805, when he took over an unprecedented commission for six full-length portraits of the naval heroes of the War of 1812 for the City of New York. Gilbert Stuart had given up the important project after a dispute with the patrons. For over a decade, he remained the premier portrait painter in New York, with important ties to the political, mercantile, and cultural elite. Yet Jarvis was also something of a social outsider, known for his ostentatious dress, flippant manner, and propensity to consume alcohol. He was celebrated as a hilarious story-teller, and his ties to the theater world were many. As early as the 1790s, however, he received some personal setbacks; in 1795 he was sued successfully by his apprentice John Quidor for breach of contract, and the following year he lost custody of his children in a court battle with his estranged second wife. A decade later, in 1805, he suffered a debilitating stroke while in New Orleans. Partially paralyzed and mentally incapacitated, he spent the rest of his life in New York City, cared for by his sister, Elizabeth Child. He died in 1840.

Chapter 4 : New-York Historical Society | Daniel D. Tompkins ()

John Wesley Jarvis [English-born American Painter, ca] Guide to pictures of works by John Wesley Jarvis in art museum sites and image archives worldwide.

Chapter 5 : John Wesley Jarvis - Wikipedia

John Wesley Jarvis was one of the most accomplished artists of his time. He was the teacher of the late John Inman, who was no unworthy pupil of such a master. John Wesley Jarvis, portrait-painter, was born at South Shields on Tyne, England, 1780, and died January 12, 1840.

Chapter 6 : John Wesley Jarvis Online

(-) Biography Although born in England in 1780, John Wesley Jarvis was the son of an American mariner who moved his family back to the United States by the mid-1780s.

Chapter 7 : File:Self-portrait, by John Wesley calendrierdelascience.com - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 8 : Catalog Record: John Wesley Jarvis, American painter, | Hathi Trust Digital Library

John Wesley Jarvis, American painter, with a checklist of his works.

Chapter 9 : John Wesley Jarvis | LACMA Collections

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