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Thomas S. Noble: "Made for a Painter" [Part I]

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Among Kentucky's native artists few, if indeed any, may boast achievements equal to those of Thomas Satterwhite Noble. In 1868, at the age of thirty-three, Noble had completed extensive European study, chiefly at Paris, and had established a studio in New York City. Here he was an Associate of the National Academy of Design. His work had been included in the exhibitions of the academy and shown, as well, in Boston, in Chicago, in St. Louis, and in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. When, at the beginning of 1869, he became first principal of the McMicken School of Design, later under his direction to become the Art Academy of Cincinnati, Noble was destined to extend his influence as the teacher of Paul Sawyier (1865-1917), Kentucky's famous watercolorist; of Gutzon Borglum (1871-1941), sculptor of Mt. Rushmore and Stone Mountain; of Elizabeth Nourse (1859-1938), the Cincinnati painter who led a Parisian salon career; of John Twachtman (1853-1902), the American Impressionist; of Kenyon Cox (1856-1919), Joseph De Camp (1858-1923), John Ward Dunsmore (1856-1945), and others of regional and national importance. Following Noble's death in 1907, major exhibitions of his work, including over a hundred canvases, were mounted at the Cincinnati Art Museum, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts.

T.S. Noble was born in Lexington 29 May 1835, oldest child of Thomas Hart Noble, a prosperous hemp rope and bagging manufacturer, and Rosamond Clarke Johnson Noble. As a youth in Lexington, he attended the school of Mr. Merrick as well as the Preparatory Department of Transylvania University. His gift for draughtsmanship was in evidence at the age of six when he made a notably faithful drawing on his slate of the schoolroom stove, "accurate even to the cracked firepot." His father discovered once

*Part II will follow in the next issue of The Kentucky Review.
Thomas Satterwhite Noble, A.N.A., Self-Portrait, ca. 1867 (National Academy of Design, New York)
that he had remained awake all night preparing a drawn replica of Charlet's *Retreat from Moscow* from a popular print. A columnist and contemporary on the Lexington *Daily Press* staff wrote in 1872 that "our young companion occasionally would draw upon his slate a group of boys as they sat upon the bench, and how readily we could recognize each picture. We then predicted this natural artist would make his mark in life." Noble's interest in painting was further piqued when an itinerant artist prepared portraits of his father and mother. Noble received his earliest formal instruction in drawing from the Rev. John W. Venable, and he sold his youthful portraits and caricatures for enough to buy materials.

While yet in Lexington young Thomas Noble would have been conscious of the art activity around him, and it is likely that he would have received encouragement from the professional artists in the vicinity. Joel T. Hart (1810-1877), listed in the 1838 Lexington directory as the town's only native sculptor, did not make his departure for Florence until September of 1849, after the Nobles had left for Louisville. Samuel Woodson Price (1828-1918), who would gain fame in 1849 with his portrait of William "King" Solomon, and who would later advance Noble from sketching to painting in colors, was nearby at Winchester. The foremost Lexington painter of the period was Oliver Frazer (1808-1864), pupil of Matthew Harris Jouett, Thomas Sully, and Baron Gros, and, more importantly, friend of the French painter Thomas Couture. Frazer was active in Fayette County from 1838 until his death, dwelling at Eothen (Malvern Hill), two miles out the Georgetown Pike from Noble's boyhood home. Frazer's friend G.P.A. Healy (1813-1894), also a protégé of Couture, was in Lexington in 1845 on a commission from Louis Philippe to execute a portrait of Henry Clay. Two professional goals, both perhaps originating with Frazer, may have established themselves for Noble while he was a youth in Lexington: first, to affiliate himself with the National Academy of Design in New York (as Frazer encouraged Price to do in 1848, and as Hart had attempted in 1845); and, second, to study in Paris under Thomas Couture.

In Louisville the aspiring painter continued to nourish his interest in an art career. Price, busy at this period as a portraitist, moved to Louisville in 1851 to prepare a painting of A.L. Shotwell and his family. Noble, seventeen and active as a clerk in his father's business, studied in Price's studio in 1852. In the winter of
that year Joseph Rusling Meeker (1827-1888), an exponent of the Hudson River School and an Associate of the National Academy of Design, moved to Louisville to teach until 1859, when he moved on to St. Louis. Whether or not Noble became Meeker's pupil, he would have been keenly interested in Meeker's practices and ideas. And to heighten matters yet further, in the following spring, during the months of April and May of 1853, one of the...
country's foremost painters, George Caleb Bingham (1811-1879), visited Louisville to exhibit his canvas “The County Election” at Hegan's store.8

At the age of eighteen Noble prevailed upon his father to permit him to explore the art life of New York. He wintered there in 1853, visiting the artists and galleries of the city. Perhaps Samuel Woodson Price or others arranged introductions on his behalf and guided him to the collections then accessible to a student. There are no indications in the records of the National Academy of Design that Noble was ever enrolled there as a student; when he became an Associate in 1867, it was on the basis of his training abroad and his subsequent professional recognition.

Following his New York adventure, Noble was placed by his father in a St. Louis business house to give him an alternative to painting. At the age of twenty-one, however, the artist was given the opportunity to travel to Paris to study. He arrived there in June of 1856 bearing a letter of introduction to the English-born American artist Edward Harrison May (1824-1887), a pupil of Couture since 1851.9 May counseled Noble to select a master by looking at the works of those who taught in Paris. After viewing Couture's *Décadence des Romans* in the Musée du Luxembourg, listening to May, and thinking back, perhaps, to the conversations of Frazer, Noble asked the older artist to introduce him to Couture.

Thomas Couture (1815-1879), the teacher of, among many, Edouard Manet, Émile Zola, Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, William Morris Hunt, Eastman Johnson, and Enoch Wood Perry, began taking students on with the success of his *Romans* in 1847. He was therefore near completing a decade as a teacher when Noble was introduced to him in 1856. Couture's school was now well-established, as were the ateliers of various other masters, as an alternative to the rigid methods of the *Académie Royale de Peinture et de Sculpture*. This is well worth exploring, for the whole question of curriculum in art training has a greater meaning in the background of Noble than is true for many of Couture's pupils. Noble was to become, as principal at the McMicken School of Design and later as chairman of the faculty at the Art Academy of Cincinnati, one of the key figures in American art education in the second half of the nineteenth century. According to Lewis Collins, it became Noble's "favorite theory that every manufacturing town should have an industrial school, and the
principal city of each state an art school, for the promotion of thorough art education.” What Noble experienced in his training in Paris inevitably provided the basis for his own thoughts on instructional methodology.

The Académie Royale (later divided at the time of the Revolution into the Académie des Beaux Arts and the École des Beaux Arts) was established by Louis XIV in 1648 with the artist Charles Le Brun at its head. To Le Brun, the chief skill for the artist to acquire was drawing; the impact of this dictum was long lasting. Only a century after its founding did the Académie Royale permit a few of its chosen students actually to paint, copying recognized masterworks. Nevertheless, other institutions patterned after it throughout Europe perpetuated the Académie's most conservative practices. While the Académie provided the most prestigious place for study, excellent training went on as well in the private studios of able painters who essentially conducted independent schools, or écoles particulières.

The characteristic curriculum of an academy formed in the definitive French mold consisted of an “Antique Class” and a “Life Class.” In the first, students perfected their draughtsmanship by sketching from classical sculpture or casts; upon advancing to the “Life Class,” they were permitted to sketch from a male model. (The Académie Royale prohibited female models.) The rigidity of this formula produced a history of reactions and secessions embracing in no small way the écoles particulières. The Art Students League of New York, for a later example, sprang from dissent among students at the National Academy of Design. And, as we shall later see, impulses of this kind were not unknown in the Cincinnati of Noble’s day.

It was into this rebellious milieu that Noble came when he entered the Paris art world of 1856. A contemporary description of Couture’s Life Class conveys the anti-academic mood:

The 'life-school,' for his pupils, is in a large room, in an out-of-the-way portion of the city, filled with students from every corner of the globe, smoking, whistling, singing, and swearing; some industriously at work, with shirt-sleeves rolled up; and others with their hands thrust lazily into their great coat pockets, staring over the top of a forest of easels, at the model, who disrobes herself with perfect sang-froid, in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke.
Thomas Couture’s disposition was markedly *au rebours*. “As a rebel against all forms of science,” he wrote, “I have never been able to learn by academic methods. I cannot say whether academic training was good or bad, for I never understood it.” His capacity for offending his more conventional contemporaries in the art world was particularly notable. It was apparent, too, that his students were in a sense “marked,” and that they experienced a genuine alienation from the art establishment where exhibitions and official recognition were concerned.

Nevertheless, Couture’s relationship with his pupils was warm and positive in a way uncharacteristic of the formal academies. His visits to the studio, trips with classes to the Louvre, and even excursions to the coast to paint were marked by a sense of bohemian camaraderie. Remaining evidence suggests that Noble’s relationship with Couture was especially favored. When an older French pupil once remarked to Couture that Noble was getting on, Couture is said to have replied: “Getting on! Why that fellow was made for a painter.” Proof of Couture’s continuing interest in Noble is provided in the master’s correspondence with his American student as well as in Noble’s effusive praise of Couture in a letter to Edward Virginius Valentine (1838-1930), another American who studied in Couture’s atelier:

> You will think this rhapsody quite youthful for a man of fifty. I know it. It is one of the few weaknesses of my youth that I cling to, and you will generously forgive it. It may be an illusion. Still it is delightful to me, and I cling to it. My love for him was for a lifetime, and I verily believe for eternity. As a man he may have had weaknesses. As an artist, to me, he was adorable, and is, and ever will be so long as I have a conscious being.

Noble has been characterized as one of Couture’s favorite pupils and as the “most impressive of Couture’s American generalists.” The three-year European sojourn closed in 1859. There are hints that Noble traveled and studied outside of Paris, perhaps, for example, in the increasingly important art center of Dusseldorf. Possibly he took the opportunity to travel as widely as his means and his program permitted him, but his chief experience was his association with Thomas Couture. There are virtually no known canvases extant from this early European phase of his
development. It was, in fact, to be ten years following his introduction to Couture that he first publicly exhibited a painting in America.

Not long after Noble embarked for France his family left Louisville for St. Louis. By 1859, when the artist returned, Thomas Hart Noble had withdrawn to the country to Rock Spring, just beyond the corporate limits of St. Louis, maintaining a grocery business in the city. The son returned to work in his father’s trade, continuing to sketch (as shown by sketch books remaining from this period) and perhaps receiving occasional portrait commissions. His temperament retained something of the bonhomie of his days among the disciples of Couture, for William J. Hinchy, a St. Louis artist and diarist, noted in his entry for 7 March 1861, “Tonight at Sketch Club at oyster supper at Cantwanees where Noble was rather noisy.”

Less than a month after the Sketch Club’s convivial oyster supper, South Carolina militia men fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, and the Battle of First Manassas followed in July. Noble was not an ally of the slave cause. Indeed, the sympathetic portrayal of black subjects became one of the chief preoccupations of Noble’s art. At first the painter made no commitment to the fight, but he sided at last with Missouri and with the conservative element of his native Kentucky in the Southern cause. He enlisted at St. Louis for three years, and was assigned to the cavalry. In late October he was detached for service in the Ordnance Department at Camden, Arkansas, where he acted as a draughtsman, designing guns. From Camden he was transferred as a captain to the staff of Gov. Henry Watkins Allen (1820-1866) of Louisiana. Here he operated a rope walk to help supply the needs of the Confederate army and navy and built an early pontoon bridge. At the close of the war Noble surrendered at New Orleans. He was repatriated there on 10 July 1865.

A newspaper report written not long after Noble’s repatriation records that he had “returned to St. Louis with his portfolio filled with most valuable sketches of the war.” “Mr. Noble,” it continues, “is one of the best draughtsmen in this country, and we are confident that his war sketches are among the best taken during the struggle.” He opened a studio at 45 1/2 Olive Street and advertised as a portrait painter. Also, while in St. Louis Noble made the acquaintance of and became engaged to Mary Caroline Hogan, whose father and brother were the owners of the
Memphis Appeal. She was sixteen and he thirty-five.

In October of 1866, after Mary Hogan had returned to Memphis, Noble re-established himself in New York, sojourning for a period at the Dodworth Building, 212 Fifth Avenue, with Henry Augustus Loop (1831-1895), who had also been a pupil of Couture along with Noble in 1856. In New York, The Slave Mart, a canvas which Noble had been preparing in St. Louis, proved a sensational popular and critical success. Even a year later the art critic of The Guardian was upbraiding St. Louis for permitting Noble’s departure:

In an early issue of the Guardian there appeared a criticism of a fine picture, The Slave Sale, by T.S. Noble which, as we anticipated, was allowed to be taken East, and the great work of art lost to St. Louis. Not only this but the author was also compelled, for want of patronage, to transport himself to another, and we are happy to state, more profitable sphere of action. By late accounts we learn that Mr. Noble has permanently established his studio in New York, where his productions have been appreciated as they deserve.

The Last Sale of Slaves in St. Louis, after 1875 (Missouri Historical Society), a réplique of the lost canvas of The Slave Mart, 1866
In August of 1866 he had shown the six by eight foot canvas at Pettes & Leathe’s Gallery in St. Louis, where the critic of the St. Louis Times devoted a full column to it as “the most masterly work of any western artist.” In New York it was shown at the Seventh Annual Artists’ Fund Society Exhibition, held at the National Academy of Design in November, and then at Child’s & Company’s in Boston, where its purchase was urged for the Athenaeum. In February and March it was placed on view in the rotunda of the Capitol in Washington. “Mr. Noble is yet a young man,” wrote the columnist of the New York Sunday News on the work’s being featured beneath the Capitol dome, “but he has shown qualities in this picture which bespeak for him a prominent place in the ranks of the figure painters in this country.” “No one,” he continued, “whom we know anything about, has, at his age, exhibited such power; and with his enthusiasm, keen appreciation of nature, ambition and brilliant genius, he may confidently aspire to the first place in the difficult path he has chosen.”

In August The Slave Mart was being shown a second time at Pettes & Leathe’s Gallery in St. Louis. By the end of November it was at the Opera House Gallery in Chicago; it was also included in the Chicago Art Academy of Design Exhibition in March of 1868, and a campaign was set afoot to acquire it for the Chicago Historical Society. Within a short time the painting was purchased by William B. Howard, who made a gift of it to the Chicago Public Library. Because The Slave Mart is Noble’s first important painting, and the one with which he launched his career, and moreover because the painting was lost in a Chicago fire, it may not be amiss to quote at length the Chicago Tribune’s account of a work which excited more attention than any other work previously shown in a Chicago gallery:

About seventy-five figures are grouped around a parti-colored slave girl standing upon the auction block, at the foot of the Court House steps. Her hands are clasped, her head bent forward, and her eyes upon the ground, with a finely brought out expression of sadness in her features. . . . Immediately in front of the block are a number of negro women and children, in bright dresses, waiting their turn to be disposed of. On the extreme left an aged negro—one of the best figures in the picture—is bidding goodbye to his wife. Both have been sold,
and to different masters, and the parting scene is well wrought up. . . . In the immediate central foreground, a fashionably-dressed lady and gentleman, with a greyhound, are idly gazing at the scene. . . . There is an old gentleman who has purchased a donkey. There is a newsboy crying his papers in vain. There is an Italian image-vendor, and from the tray on his head the effigy of the dying Christ seems to look down upon the scene in sorrow. The architectural features of the picture are also suggestive. In the distance a church spire is towering heavenward. Upon the abutments are a statue of Justice skillfully thrown half in shadow by the painter, and a statue of Liberty, with head averted. There is hardly a figure in the picture that is not individualized and painted full of character. The coloring is very rich, and yet the general effect is quiet. 27

After Noble moved to Cincinnati, the painting was lent for exhibition in the city’s 1875 Industrial Exhibition. Following its later loss by fire, he sketched a smaller réplique, using a number of prominent Cincinnati figures (as well as himself, wife, and son) in the composition.

The trans-American celebration of The Slave Mart was followed by fully equal receptions for other major canvases on themes exploiting the evils of slavery: John Brown Led to Execution, Margaret Garner, and The Price of Blood. John Brown, for example, was taken from New York (where it was lithographed), to Boston and then on to Albany; it was also slated for exhibition in Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati in 1868. The poet Whittier revised the lines of his poem on Brown after a view of Noble’s painting, and a passage in his hand appears in facsimile beneath a print of the scene. 28 Margaret Garner, commissioned by Harlow Roys of New York, was shown in the 1867 exhibition of the National Academy of Design and then went to Boston to be shown with John Brown at DeVries’s Gallery. Margaret Garner was photographed by Mathew Brady, and a wood engraving of it appeared, along with a story entitled “The Modern Medea,” in Harper’s Weekly for 18 May 1867. Although this work was a commission, Noble prepared “a cabinet-sized study from the celebrated picture” which appeared in an exhibition at Wiswell’s Gallery in Cincinnati in 1868. 29 The Price of Blood, too, was shown in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and
John Brown, 1867 (New-York Historical Society, New York; from a glass-plate negative in the possession of Jack and Jan Geis, Georgetown, Kentucky)
Chicago before it was sold to a Scottish art collector, A.G. McDonald, of Glasgow.\textsuperscript{30}

Noble's practice of exhibiting his grander paintings in the major cities won him not only positive but widespread acclaim. Within a year of his move to Manhattan, Noble was elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design. The Chicago \textit{Tribune} wrote that \textit{John Brown} was "pronounced by competent judges to be the finest work of art ever produced in this country," and the Cincinnati \textit{Commercial} termed it "one of the most important pictures ever painted in America."\textsuperscript{31} In 1867 Noble was unanimously elected to the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, becoming its first nonresident member.\textsuperscript{32}

Noble was establishing a circle of influential friends and patrons in New York. Near the end of his period of study in Paris he had shared rooms and established a fortunate association with a young American student named George Ward Nichols (1831-1885). Nichols, gifted both as a musician and as an artist, worked for a time under Couture in 1859 and on his return to America became art critic for the New York \textit{Evening Post}, under the editorship of William Cullen Bryant, as well as for the New York \textit{World}. In addition to writing also for magazines, Nichols was proprietor of the Crayon Art Gallery. As a dealer he was especially interested in the work of the French painters of the Barbizon School, but he also sought out such American artists as George Inness (1825-1894), from whom he at one time agreed to purchase every painting upon completion. Nichols entered the Union army in 1862, became aide-de-camp to General Sherman, and accompanied Sherman back to Cincinnati following the war. Noble learned much about the New York art world from Nichols, and Nichols took care to alert his old associates to the merits of his talented fellow student of Paris days.\textsuperscript{33} Some favorable notices of the press may have resulted from Nichols's contacts, and Noble's commission to paint the portrait of Parke Godwin's child exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1868, as well.\textsuperscript{34} Other early patrons of Noble include Harlow Roys, a leather broker with an interest in the Roys's Art Gallery, and C.E. O'Hara, a paper dealer, both of whom lent paintings for the exhibitions of the National Academy in 1867 and 1870.

The sale of \textit{The Slave Mart} enabled Noble, after an engagement of three years, to wed Mary Caroline Hogan at Memphis, Sunday, 21 May 1868. (Nichols had married two weeks before.) The
The Price of Blood, 1868 (Grand Central Art Galleries, Inc., New York)
Analogues to a painting: a) Noble's black youth has been compared (see note 30) to Gainsborough's Blue Boy, ca. 1770 (Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California); b) study head for the slave (Private Collection); c) Noble's portrait of Gen. Albert Pike, 1867 (Private Collection), the Harvard-educated Confederate officer who in 1868 edited the Memphis Appeal, owned by Mrs. Noble's family; his identity in the painting was hinted by the Boston Daily Evening Transcript.
George Ward Nichols, ca. 1875 (University of Cincinnati Fine Arts Collection)
Episcopal service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brooks before a "large and fashionable assembly." One of various interested newspapers carried the enthusiastic headline, "Brilliant Event Last Evening at Grace Church. A New York Artist Marries a Memphis Belle." Noble, it reported, "has made his mark, and we hear with pleasure, of his works being sought after by such connoisseurs as have, within the past few years in the larger cities, given a new impetus to the growth of art in America." The following day the Nobles left for New York. They honeymooned at Leeds in the Catskills, often visiting among the colony of authors and artists in the vicinity, including Nichols's friend George Inness. (From time to time, Noble was playfully encouraged to paint tiny figures into Inness's landscapes.) In the fall of 1866 the couple again returned to the city.

Following his marriage Noble was eager to establish a reliable income. His dramatic paintings held a power "to attract curiosity and admiration in words, but not to command purchasers." The Yale School of the Fine Arts was just being established at about this time and sought a member of the National Academy of Design to serve as Director and Professor of Painting. Daniel Huntington (1816-1906), president of the Academy, proposed Thomas Noble. Delays ensued, and no action was forthcoming from New Haven until mid-1869. By this time another opportunity, in Cincinnati, had already captured Noble's attention.

Noble's Margaret Garner, which won him election as an Associate of the National Academy of Design in 1867, depicted a Cincinnati incident—the story of a Kentucky slave pursued into Ohio under the fugitive slave law. Rather than surrender, Margaret Garner killed two of her children to prevent their return to slavery; she then drowned herself in the Ohio River as she was being recaptured. George Ward Nichols probably facilitated the exhibition of Noble's cabinet-sized replica of this painting in the Cincinnati Academy of Fine Arts' first exhibition in 1868. John Brown was shown there in the Academy's second exhibition in November of the same year. These proved to be especially propitious inclusions, for the development of a major art institution in Cincinnati was soon to be afoot.

Charles McMicken (1782-1858) ten years before had left $1,000 to the Ladies Gallery of Art for the purchase of a collection of casts from the antique. In 1866 two Cincinnati painters, Charles T. Webber (1825-1911) and Israel Quick (ca. 1830-1901), voluntarily
Wood engraving of Noble's Margaret Garner, 1867 (Private Collection, Cincinnati), after a photograph by Mathew Brady. Harper’s Weekly, 18 May 1867
gave their time and criticism to those who wished to study drawing, using the busts for models. On 11 December 1868 the Trustees of the McMicken estate, urged by the enthusiasm of George Ward Nichols and that of his father-in-law, the art collector and philanthropist Joseph Longworth (1813-1883), determined to establish formally a professional School of Design as the first department of McMicken University (after 1871 to become the University of Cincinnati). At the suggestion of Colonel Nichols, one of the McMicken trustees, Larz Anderson (1803-1878), agreed to travel to New York on behalf of the institution in order to interview Nichols's promising friend for the position of Professor and Principal. Anderson was a native of Louisville, Harvard-educated and a brother-in-law to Longworth. The sixty-five year old emissary visited the painter's studio at 927 Broadway. When in the course of an agreeable conversation Anderson posed the question, "Now, what good would the study of art be to a farm boy?", he was delighted by Noble's practical reply. "It would help him to dig a better ditch and plough a straighter furrow." The two reached an accord, and Noble prepared at once to resettle in Cincinnati before the first term opened on Monday, 4 January 1869. Noble's career was now to assume an executive aspect. The achievements following the remarkable succès d'estime of his celebrated early paintings would henceforth reach into the field of art education and academic administration. To the recognition of his skills as a painter would be added the progress of one of America's foremost art schools.

Larz Anderson's query about the relationship of farming and the study of art foretold the emphasis on the potential commercial applicability of training at the School of Design. Nichols, very much in the avant garde of his day, was then immersed in the social and aesthetic themes of his British contemporaries John Ruskin (1819-1900) and William Morris (1834-1896). He envisioned in Cincinnati the same Arts and Crafts Movement which extended in England from the 1870s to World War I. In 1877 Harper and Brothers published Nichols's treatise Art Education Applied to Industry, illustrated with ancient and modern specimens of metalwork, textiles, pottery, porcelains, and enamelwork. As had Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) and Ruskin, Nichols found that the nineteenth century "attempted to put the machine in place of the man." "Art," he wrote in chorus with the Victorian socialists, "is not simply an amusement, an indulgence which delights the fancy
Prof. Thomas S. Noble with a class, eating a still life, at the Art Academy of Cincinnati
(Cincinnati Art Museum Archives)
of the idle and rich. It is decidedly practical, and concerns the well-being, the advancement, the pleasure, of the laborer and the poor." Consequently, Noble's pupils learned, as Morris would have delighted to know, the art of woodcarving, the designing of wallpaper and carpet patterns, as well as sketching and painting. Noble's own daughter Grace became an adroit wood-carver, producing fine cabinetwork and picture frames, and Mrs. Noble became a skilled potter.

Nichols could take pride in the report of 1872 that claimed for the school nine lithographers, four architects, three civil engineers, four carpenters, four draughtsmen on wood, five machinists, six stonecutters, thirteen wood carvers, two cabinet makers, four jewelers, seven photographic retouchers, and twelve engravers, among other representative tradesmen, who felt that formal art training would enhance their skills. Noble had not only studied with Couture and been elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design, he had designed weapons for the Ordnance Department of the Confederate Army, built a pontoon bridge, and managed a rope factory; moreover, he understood the business of the commission merchant and that of the wholesale grocer, as well. He was an obvious choice for someone who could reconcile aesthetic concepts with practical skills.

Although both Noble and Nichols knew the example of Thomas Couture, they recognized at once that the method of study best suited to the needs of Cincinnati's School of Design was not the casual individualistic experimentation which they remembered from the outskirts of Paris, with models disrobing amidst a forest of easels in a cloud of smoke. Instead, they instituted a formally structured curriculum at once sufficiently decorous and academic in character to win the approval of a practical community which passed daily by the school at the northeast corner of Third and Main. The Cincinnati of the 1870s was not, they acknowledged, the best site for a rebellion against the École des Beaux Arts. As the tastes and cultural needs of Cincinnati broadened and grew, Noble would appropriately adapt the curriculum of the school.
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NOTES


56 THE KENTUCKY REVIEW
Garretson, "Noble," 114.


Boime, Couture, 580; William Barrow Floyd, Jouett, Bush, Frazer (Lexington: Published by the Author, 1968), 132.


5 Thomas Noble, "Lexington Daily Press, 14 August 1872.

Boime, Couture, 580; William Barrow Floyd, Jouett, Bush, Frazer (Lexington: Published by the Author, 1968), 132.

6 Collins, History of Kentucky 1:623.


8 Boime, Couture, 580; William Barrow Floyd, Jouett, Bush, Frazer (Lexington: Published by the Author, 1968), 132.


10 Boime, Couture, 444.

11 Cincinnati Tribune, 24 November 1896.

12 A.L.S., Cincinnati, 2 January 1888, Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia; quoted in Boime, Couture, 656, note 95.


14 Theatrical and Art Items," Daily Times, 19 August 1866. Both Landgren, Pupils of Couture, 58, and Mary Alice Heekin Burke, Elizabeth...

18 Missouri Republican, St. Louis, 21 August 1861.

19 Transcription from Missouri Historical Society files. A detailed advertisement in the St. Louis Guardian, 30 December 1865, describes Hinchy’s services.

20 On 6 September 1862 Noble was enlisted by Capt. Lloyd for three years in Co. A, Third Regiment of Porter’s Brigade, Missouri Cavalry. About 5 February 1863 this organization was merged, with others, into the Fourth Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, in which Noble served in Capt. Sappington’s Company, Burbridge’s Regiment, Missouri Partisan Rangers. On 28 October 1862 Noble was detached from his regiment by Major General Holmes for service as a draughtsman in the Ordnance Department at Camden, Arkansas. From here he was commissioned a captain and transferred to the staff of Governor Allen at New Orleans. At the war’s end the governor’s staff was disbanded, “and in the confusion that followed I surrendered as a private in Sappington’s Company as at first enrolled.” National Archives and Records Service; autobiographical manuscript and repatriation document number 557, Noble Archives.

21 Unidentified news clipping, Noble Archives.

22 Advertisements for Noble’s studio appear in the St. Louis Guardian, 30 December 1865 (first issue) through 22 September 1866.


31 Chicago Tribune, 9 December 1867; Cincinnati Commercial, 15 November 1868.

32 Lewis Collins, History of Kentucky 1:623.


34 The portrait was executed for the wealthy Parke Godwin, Princetonian (class of 1834), journalist, author, son-in-law of William Cullen Bryant, and briefly a lawyer at Louisville in the 1830s. See A.L.S., Noble to Godwin, New York, 25 January 1868, Bryant-Godwin Collection, Manuscript Division, New York Public Library and "Personal Sketches: Parke Godwin," Chicago *Tribune*, 12 July 1868.


