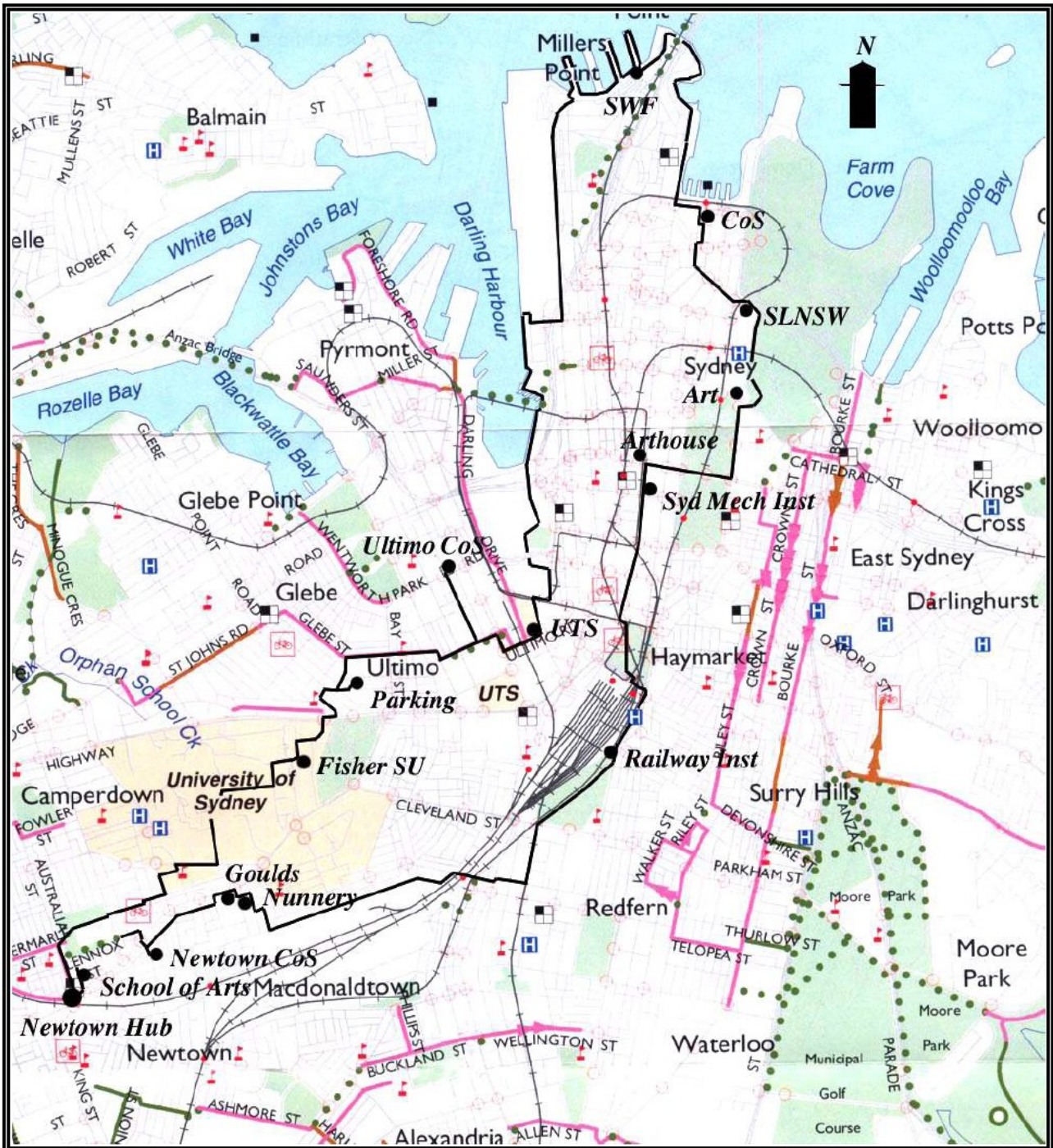
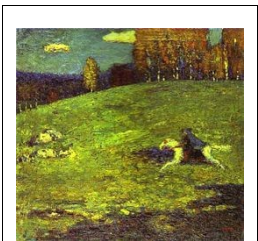


Der Blaue Reiter



Der Blaue Reiter (The Blue Rider) was a group of artists from the [Neue Künstlervereinigung München](#) in [Munich, Germany](#). Der Blaue Reiter was a German movement lasting from 1911 to 1914, fundamental to [Expressionism](#), along with [Die Brücke](#) which was founded the previous decade in 1905. [Wassily Kandinsky](#), [Franz Marc](#), [August Macke](#), [Alexej von Jawlensky](#), [Marianne von Werefkin](#), [Lyonel Feininger](#), [Albert Bloch](#) and others founded the group in response to the rejection of Kandinsky's painting *Last Judgement* from an exhibition. Der Blaue Reiter lacked a central artistic manifesto, but was centred around Kandinsky and Marc. Artists [Gabriele Münter](#) and [Paul Klee](#) were also involved.



[Wassily Kandinsky](#), *Der Blaue Reiter*, 1903

The name of the movement comes from a painting by Kandinsky created in 1903 (see illustration). It is also claimed that the name could have derived from Marc's enthusiasm for horses and Kandinsky's love of the colour blue. For Kandinsky, *blue* is the colour of spirituality: the darker the blue, the more it awakens human desire for the eternal (see his 1911 book *On the Spiritual in Art*).

Within the group, artistic approaches and aims varied from artist to artist; however, the artists shared a common desire to express spiritual truths through their art. They believed in the promotion of modern art; the connection between visual art and music; the spiritual and symbolic associations of colour; and a spontaneous, intuitive approach to painting. Members were interested in European [medieval art](#) and [primitivism](#), as well as the contemporary, non-figurative art scene in [France](#). As a result of their encounters with [cubist](#), [fauvist](#) and [Rayonist](#) ideas, they moved towards abstraction.

Der Blaue Reiter organized exhibitions in 1911 and 1912 that toured Germany. They also published an almanac featuring contemporary, primitive and folk art, along with children's paintings. In 1913 they exhibited in the first German Herbstsalon.

The group was disrupted by the outbreak of the [First World War](#) in 1914. [Franz Marc](#) and [August Macke](#) were killed in combat. [Wassily Kandinsky](#), [Marianne von Werefkin](#) and [Alexej von Jawlensky](#) were forced to move back to Russia because of their Russian citizenship. There were also differences in opinion within the group. As a result, *Der Blaue Reiter* was short-lived, lasting for only three years from 1911 to 1914.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Der_Blaue_Reiter
Saturday, 17 May 2008

bleustocking n. usually derogatory an intellectual or literary woman. The term is derived from a social group formed in London in 1750 by three women (Hannah More, Elizabeth Montagu and Elizabeth Carter) for literary discussions in which eminent men of letters also took part. Many of these favoured informal dress, and the wearing by one man (Benjamin Stillingfleet) of grey or "blue" worsted stockings instead of formal black silk led to the group's being known as the Blue Stocking Club.

Oxford Reference Dictionary

"...the idea of a writers' festival where people come together to celebrate and be inspired by words is to me a beautiful and powerful thing."

Festival Director, Wendy Were
Sydney Writers Festival <http://www.swf.org.au>

Bleu Bag Description

Laundry blue bag, 'Reckitt's Bag Blue', paper, made by Reckitt and Colman (Australia) Ltd, Australia, date unknown.

A cylindrical block of laundry blue, wrapped in a cream paper with red stripes.

History notes

Jeremiah Colman began milling flour and mustard in Norwich, England, in 1814, diversifying in the 1850s to produce starch, wheat flour and laundry blue.

In 1940 Isaac Reckitt rented a starch mill in Hull, England, which he purchased in 1848, producing household products such as starch, washing blue and black lead for polishing. Reckitt later passed on his business to his four sons. In 1886 Reckitt & Sons began its expansion to open businesses around the world, the first being in Australia.

<http://www.powerhousemuseum.com/collection/database/?irn=263295>

Saturday, 17 May 2008



Bleu Peter History

The programme was first aired on [16 October 1958](#). It had been commissioned to [John Hunter Blair](#) by the head of children's programmes, [Owen Reed](#) who wanted a programme aimed at children aged five to eight. The first two presenters were [Christopher Trace](#), an actor and [Leila Williams](#), winner of [Miss Great Britain](#) in 1957. The initial format involved the two presenters demonstrating different activities, with Trace concentrating on traditional "boys' toys" such as model aeroplanes and trains, and Williams concentrating on dolls and traditional female tasks, such as cookery. Occasionally, [Tony Hart](#), an artist who later designed the logo, joined the programme to tell stories. It was broadcast once a week on Monday, for fifteen minutes.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Peter
Saturday, 17 May 2008