

Tolkien Calendar 2017

== History == Early work: sketches == Artists == After Tolkien's death in 1973, many artists have created illustrations of Middle-earth characters and landscapes, in media ranging from Alexander Korotich's scraperboard depictions to Margrethe II of Denmark's woodcut-style... Tolkien had strong views on illustration of fantasy, especially in the case of his own works. His recorded opinions range from his rejection of the use of images in his 1936 essay *On Fairy-Stories*, to agreeing the case for decorative images for certain purposes, and his actual creation of images to accompany the text in *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. Commentators including Ruth Lacon and Pieter Collier have described his views on illustration as contradictory, and his requirements as being as fastidious as his editing of his novels.

Illustrating Middle-earth Tolkien's *The Hobbit* in 1937, artists including Tolkien himself have sought to capture aspects of Middle-earth fantasy novels in paintings and drawings. Since the publication of J. R. R. Tolkien's *The Hobbit* in 1937, artists including Tolkien himself have sought to capture aspects of Middle-earth fantasy. Since the publication of J. He was followed in his lifetime by artists whose work he liked, such as Pauline Baynes, Mary Fairburn, Queen Margrethe II of Denmark, and Ted Nasmith, and by some whose work he rejected, such as Horus Engels for the German edition of *The Hobbit*.

Tolkien's impact on fantasy The novel's success demonstrated that the genre was commercially distinct and viable. It involved an extensive history behind the action, an impression of depth, multiple sentient races and monsters, and powerful talismans. R. The book was distinctive at the time for its considerable length, its "epic" feel with a cast of heroic characters, its wide geography, and its battles. R. Tolkien has been called the "father of fantasy", and *The Lord of the Rings* its centre. Although fantasy had long existed in various forms around the world before his time, J. Tolkien has been called the "father of fantasy", and *The Lord of the Rings* its centre. R. That novel, published in 1954–1955, enormously influenced fantasy writing, establishing in particular the form of high or epic fantasy, set in a secondary or fantasy world in an act of mythopoeia. The story is a quest, with multiple subplots.

In his lifetime, some of his artworks were included in his novels *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*; others were used on the covers of different editions of these books. Posthumously, collections of his artworks have been published, and academics have begun to evaluate him as an artist as well as an author.

Tolkien Calendars R. Tolkien Calendars, displaying artworks interpreting J. Artists including the Brothers Hildebrandt and Ted Nasmith produced popular work on themes from *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Hobbit*; later calendars also illustrated scenes from *The Silmarillion*. R. Some of the early calendars were Tolkien Calendars, displaying

artworks interpreting J. R. R. Tolkien's Middle-earth, have appeared annually since 1976. Some calendars have been named "Hobbit Calendar" or "Lord of the Rings Calendar", but "Tolkien Calendar" has remained the most popular choice of name. Tolkien's Middle-earth, have appeared annually since 1976

The Shire is the scene of action at the beginning and end of Tolkien's *The Hobbit* and *The Lord of the Rings*. Five of the protagonists in these stories have their homeland in the Shire: Bilbo Baggins (the title character of *The Hobbit*), and four members of the Fellowship of the Ring: Frodo Baggins, Samwise Gamgee, Merry Brandybuck, and Pippin Took. At the end of *The Hobbit*, Bilbo returns to the Shire, only to find out that he has been declared "missing and presumed dead" and that his hobbit-hole and all its contents are up for auction. (He reclaims them, much to the spite of his cousins Otho and Lobelia Sackville-Baggins.) The main action in *The Lord of the Rings* returns to the Shire near the end of the book, in "The Scouring of the Shire", when the homebound hobbits find the area under the control of Saruman's ruffians, and set things...

Ted Nasmith R. The Tolkien Shop. Archived from the original on 9 February 2004. R. Tolkien's works *The Hobbit*, *The Lord of the Rings* and *The Silmarillion*. He is best known as an illustrator of J. R. R. Tolkien praised and commented on his early work, something that encouraged him in his career. "Tolkien Calendar". Dreamish. Retrieved 3 February Ted Nasmith (born 1956) is a Canadian artist, illustrator and architectural renderer. com. "Interview With Ted Nasmith, Tolkien Artist";

== History ==

The Shire Tolkien took considerable trouble over the exact details of the Shire. Tolkien's fictional Middle-earth, described in *The Lord of the Rings* and other works. Little of his carefully crafted fictional geography, history, calendar, and The Shire is a region of J. destination. It is in the northwest of the continent, in the region of Eriador and the Kingdom of Arnor. R. The Shire is an inland area settled exclusively by hobbits, the Shire-folk, largely sheltered from the goings-on in the rest of Middle-earth. R

== Early life == Hobbits first appeared in the 1937 children's novel *The Hobbit*, whose titular Hobbit is the protagonist Bilbo Baggins, who is thrown into an unexpected adventure involving a dragon. In its sequel, *The Lord of the Rings*, the hobbits Frodo Baggins, Sam Gamgee, Pippin Took, and Merry Brandybuck are primary characters who all play key roles in fighting to save their world ("Middle-earth") from evil. In *The Hobbit*, hobbits live together in a small town called Hobbiton, which in *The Lord of the Rings* is identified as being part of a larger rural region called the Shire, the homeland of the hobbits in the northwest of Middle-earth. Some also live in a region east of the Shire, Bree-land...

French Republican calendar In T Kingfisher's *The French Republican calendar* (French: *calendrier républicain français*), also commonly called the French

Revolutionary calendar (*calendrier révolutionnaire français*), was a calendar created and implemented during the French Revolution and used by the French government for about 12 years from late 1793 to 1805, and for 18 days by the Paris Commune in 1871, meant to replace the Gregorian calendar. The calendar consisted of twelve 30-day months, each divided into three 10-day cycles similar to weeks, plus five or six intercalary days at the end to fill out the balance of a solar year. Republican months. It was designed in part to remove all religious and royalist influences from the calendar, and it was part of a larger attempt at dechristianisation and decimalisation in France (which also included decimal time of day, decimalisation of currency, and metrication). It was used in government records in France and other areas under French rule, including Belgium, Luxembourg, and parts of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy. Tolkien's Nûmenorean Calendar are those of the Republican Calendar, translated into Elvish language. The months in J

Tolkien's artwork. Some of his artworks combined several of these elements. Tolkien prepared a wide variety of materials to support his fiction, including illustrations for his Middle-earth fantasy books, facsimile artefacts, more or less "picturesque" maps, calligraphy, and sketches and paintings from life. A professional philologist, J. R. Tolkien prepared Tolkien's artwork was a key element of his creativity from the time when he began to write fiction. R. R. A professional philologist, J. Tolkien's artwork was a key element of his creativity from the time when he began to write fiction

Do not laugh! But once upon a time (my crest has long since fallen) I had a mind to make a body of more or less connected legend, ranging from the large and cosmogonic to the level of romantic fairy-story... The cycles should be linked to a majestic whole, and yet leave scope for other minds and hands, wielding paint and music and drama. Absurd.

Hobbit Tolkien. About half average human height, Tolkien presented hobbits as a variety of humanity, or close Hobbits are a fictional race of people in the novels of J. About half average human height, Tolkien presented hobbits as a variety of humanity, or close relatives thereof. Occasionally known as halflings in Tolkien's writings, they live barefooted, and traditionally dwell in homely underground houses which have windows, built into the sides of hills, though others live in houses. R. R. Their feet have naturally tough leathery soles (so they do not need shoes) and are covered on top with curly hair. fictional race of people in the novels of J. R. R. Tolkien

Many later fantasy writers have either imitated Tolkien's work, or have written in reaction against it. One of the first was Ursula Le Guin's Earthsea series of novels, starting in 1968, which used Tolkienian archetypes such as wizards, a disinherited prince, a magical ring, a quest, and dragons. A publishing rush followed. Fantasy authors including Stephen R. Donaldson and Philip Pullman have created...

Works inspired by Tolkien. Tolkien have served as the inspiration to painters, musicians, film-makers and writers, to such an extent that he is sometimes seen The works of J. R. Tolkien have served as the inspiration to painters, musicians, film-makers and writers, to such an extent that he is sometimes seen as the "father" of the entire genre of high fantasy. R. R

The National Constituent Assembly at first intended to create a new calendar marking the "era of Liberty", beginning on 14 July 1789, the date of the storming... 04a6c41fd7

Oxonmoot Tolkien. R. R. R. It takes place every year in Oxford, England, formerly around 22 September, the date of Bilbo and Frodo Baggins's birthdays, also known as Hobbit Day, although, since 2014, the event has often been moved to an earlier date at the beginning of September. R. It takes place every year in Oxford Oxonmoot is a conference and fan convention organized by The Tolkien Society devoted to celebrate and study the life and works of J. Tolkien. fan convention organized by The Tolkien Society devoted to celebrate and study the life and works of J 04a6c41fd7

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