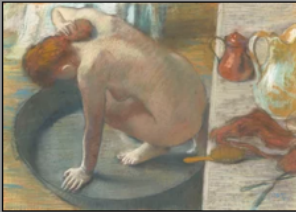


**IMPRESSIONIST PAINTING
FOR BEGINNERS**

SUBJECTS & METHODS

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SUBJECTS: FIGURES AND PORTRAITS



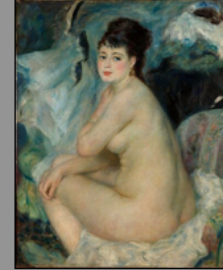
Degas



Cassatt



Renoir



Morisot



Monet

These are all wonderful examples of how the Impressionists used people as subjects, however for this class we will be concentrating on landscapes...

SUBJECTS: LANDSCAPES



Pissarro



Monet



Sisley

Of the first group of Impressionists, these are the painters who we will most try to emulate.

IMPRESSIONIST METHODS

- Themes of everyday life and people,
- Social settings and landscapes (often with buildings or industry)
- A fleeting scene, a snapshot (photographs occasionally used)
- *En plein air* (paint in tubes, trains, portable kits)
- Studio painting was common, even to complete *plein air* pictures
- Natural light and bold shadows (often blue to “reflect” the sky)
- Short, quick brushstrokes (more impasto than glaze)
- Complimentary colors for contrast and to mute (grey effect)
- Rarely used black, but rather mixed paints to create “black”
- Canvases are often undercoated with a light-colored ground

MONET BRUSHSTROKES



Poplars on the Epte
1891

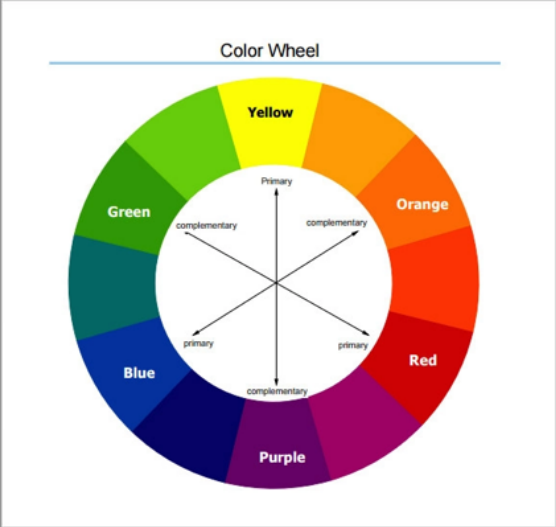


The Doge Palace
1908

LEIGH'S HOMAGE TO MONET



USE OF COLOR



USE OF COMPLIMENTARY COLOR



MIXING COLORS

Mix complimentary colors for dark tones (Red + Green = Brown)

Blue (60% + Yellow (20%) + Red (20%) = "Black"

Add white for Grey



MIXING COLORS



VARIED BRUSHSTROKES



c.1914

- Smudge
- Streak
- Dab
- Thick or thin
- Longer or shorter
- Wet on wet
- Wet on dry
- Layered







“BE AUDACIOUS”



Olive Grove, *La Dragonière* (1947)

“To have reached the age of forty [1914]...and then suddenly to find oneself plunged in the middle of a new and intense form of interest...is an astonishing and enriching experience.

“The first quality that is needed is Audacity. There really is no time for the deliberate approach.”

- Winston Churchill (1874-1965)