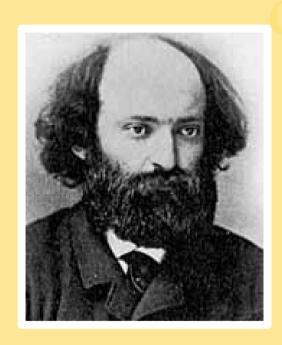


Backgroun





- (1839-1906)
- Born in Aix-en-Provence, southern France
- Newly-wealthy, money-lender family
 - Overbearing father
- Received a sound, traditional education
 - Little exposure to excellent art, however
 - Initial interests inclined toward literature
- Reluctantly Studied Law
- 1861:Travelled to Paris to paint

Early Work

Painted and studied at the Atelier Suisse

- Model provided, but no instruction
- •Wished to enter the Ecole des Beaux- Arts
- Met with frustration, ridicule, and rejection
 - Lack of technical skill in comparison to other students
 - Sensitivity to criticism
- Rejected the academic style
- •However, consistently visited the Louvre to study and copy the works of masters
 - •"the Louvre is the book from which we learn to read."



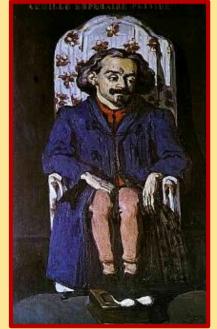
Chanengers of Academic Style

- •Ecole des Beaux-Arts: a renowned art school, sponsored by the French Academy of Fine Arts.
- •The Academy also hosted an annual Salon:
 - •Historical and literary subjects preferred.
 - •Salon judges, trained in the "classical" style, advocated similar works →
- The public looked to Salon reviews to define "good art."
- Entries by Cézanne were derided and rejected as

diaminative of out voluce



Henri Regnault: Salomé, 1870



Paul Cézanne: *Achille Emperaire*, c. 1868

Cézanne & the Impressionists

- Many rebellious, young artists met at the Café Guerbois in Paris
 - Including Manet, Degas,
 Renoir, Pisarro, and Monet
- Cézanne sometimes visited the Café
- He was withdrawn and brusque in personality
 - Did not easily fit into company
- Pisarro was patient with Cézanne and became his mentor and friend
- Impressionist influences on



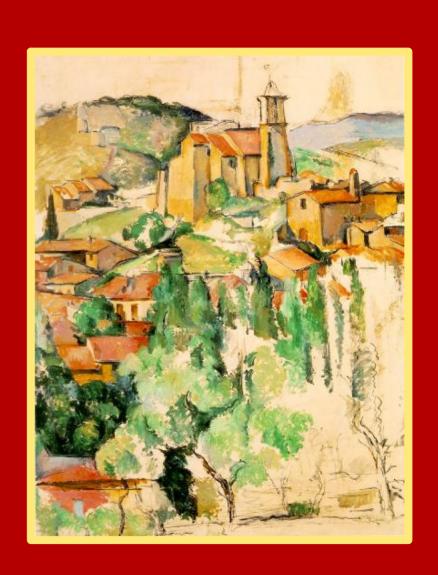
Camille Pisarro: *Orchard with Floweirng Fruit Trees, Springtime, Pontoise*, 1877



Paul Cézanne: Orchard in Pontoise, 1877

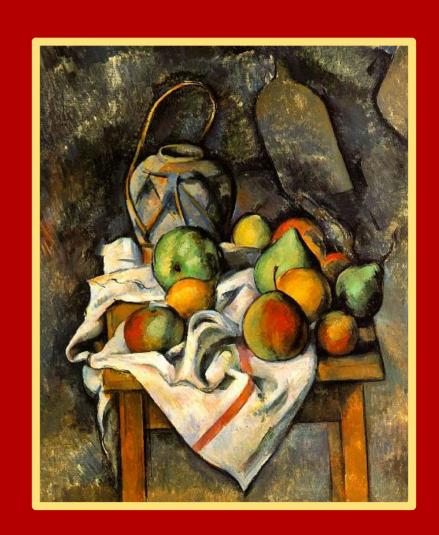
Cézanne's Technique

- Pencil outline of contours on bare canvas
- Retrace/augment initial line with blue-gray, thinned in turpentine
- Dark outer contours lain in 1st, throughout canvas
 - Complete, continuous outline of planes is infrequent
 - Foreground fuses with space
 - → Work is simultaneously flat and deep!
- High key palette
 - Changing colors create volume
 - Optical Properties of color utilized: Recognized that



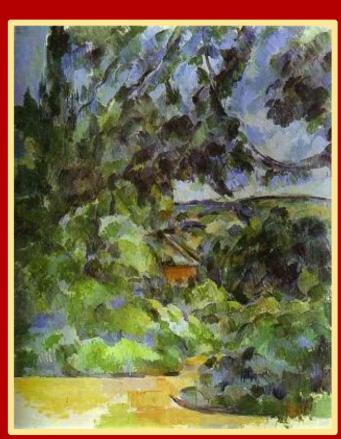
Cézanne's Technique

- General, fairly consistent light source
- Distortion and alteration of subject matter!
 - Creates tension and dynamism
 - intentional in his mature works
 - Visual representation of the passage of time
- Small, angled brushstrokes
 - Unblended
 - Direction shifts in different parts of the canvas
 - Unlike Van Gogh, Cezanne did not follow the direction of forms
- Objects are sized not in accordance with scientific perspective, but due to



Cézanne's Impact

- Distortion = non-scientific abstraction
 - •<u>revealed</u> and celebrated the artifice of art:
 - •representation of nature in 2 dimensions = a structured illusion
 - •"I would like to know whether anyone has ever seen a natural work of art" (Picasso)
- Interest in Time and its visual representation:
 - Abstraction visually represents synthesis of knowledge through space and time
 - Searching for the underlying structure in nature via geometric patterns (later work)
- Art increasingly becomes conceptual
- •A new generation of artists embraced Cézanne as the "father" of Modernism
 - •Numerous movements fall into this category



Inspiration From Cézanne







Completed Painting



Reflection

I feel that making this painting deepened my understanding of Cezanne's style and of my own. I found it much harder to apply his principles in practice than appreciating them in his works, which testifies, in my opinion, to the fluidity of "style". I began to appreciate it as a process that no single work can formulate.

It was not my goal to copy Cezanne but to learn from him.

The more I studied his aesthetic, the discovered between my style and his structured,

Forms and abstraction--for me--lies distortion of color in order to express personal connection to the subject. However, incorporating Cezanne's emphasis on line and the optical properties of warm and cool colors.

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