

Sara Shoob Volunteer Docent Smithsonian American Art Museum Renwick Gallery

## Close Looking Elements of Art

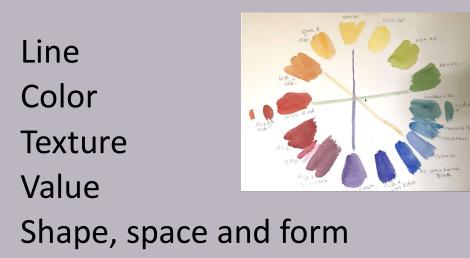
Very different presentation – that really stretched me. Among docent corps, we all love art – some focus on the subject matter (I come from a history background) and others are artist and focus on the elements that create a work. Taking myself out of my comfort zone!

Also, originally I planned to have 20 -25 in my presentation so we could have interaction – but there are 50 signed up. We must be interactive so please be sure and know where your chat feature is! Down at bottom, Phil or... will monitor your comments and we'll try to share them! See how it goes.

Artists create their works and consider all the elements to create their work.

I will try to single out certain elements using good examples of each, but some or all of the elements taken together create the works we will see. In this presentation, I will also limit the choices of works to two dimensional paintings, photographs or drawings. Artists express ideas and emotions – they work toward unity and harmony by employing the elements that we will discuss today. The artist determines which elements will dominate. But in the finished piece, they function in harmony.

Some of the works today are on view (whenever we see them again in person) and others come from the digital collection at SAAM. Some of the works, I used to see all the time and others I have never seen. When we do these PPT presentations, we can pick works from the entire collection.



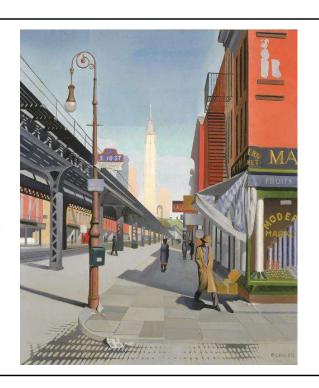
Line – straight, curved, dotted, artists use lines to focus your eye, look at perspective, going toward a horizon line; curved lines create movement

Color – Does the artist use warm colors (yellows, organges, some reds) and cool colors (blues, greens, and purple) Changes mood We will look at a work that is also monocromatic (basically one color family)

Value – is identifying the lightest lights and darkest darks in one painting. On the computer, you can take any of your photos or paintings and convert the images to black and white. That is an excellent tool for examining value

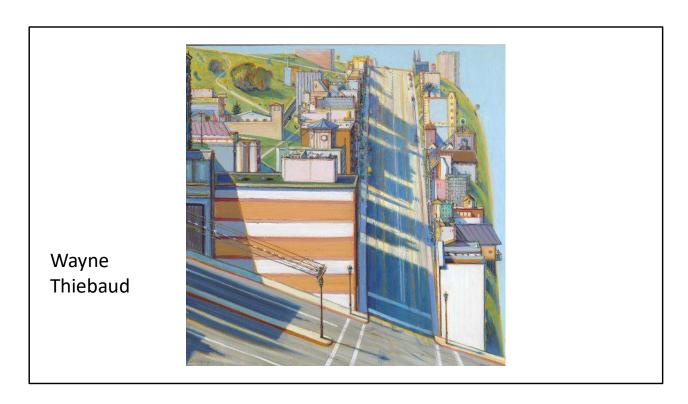
Texture – artists create texture in a couple ways – skill at painting makes the object look real, can almost feel the texture. Other artists actually create texture by collage, building up paint layers, adding found objects, etc. Is the surface smooth or rough?

I've also connected the last three elements of shape, space and form. We can talk about geometric shapes, natural shapes, etc. We will also look at how artists create space. Sometimes the negative space is as important as the actual object in space. How is the scene cropped or arranged? How is depth conveyed?



Charles L. Goeller

Charles L. Goeller, *Third Avenue*, 1934, oil on canvas, Transfer from the U.S. Department of Labor,



Lines: verticals and horizonals, diagonals cause tension; Where are we in this painting?

Wayne Thiebaud, San Francisco West Side Ridge, 2001, oil on canvas,



**Thomas Hart Benton** 

Lines, create movement, curved lines are sinuous, Acheles and Hercules by Thomas Hart Benton , 1947, Tempera and oil  $5+ \times 22'$ 

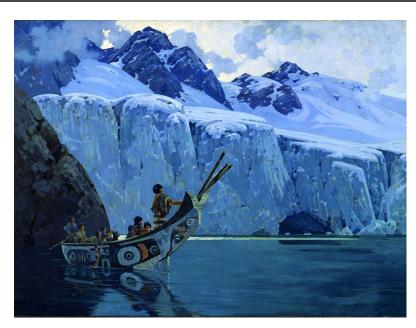


William H. Johnson

Use of lines – contour , diagonals destroy balance

Lead into discussion of color.

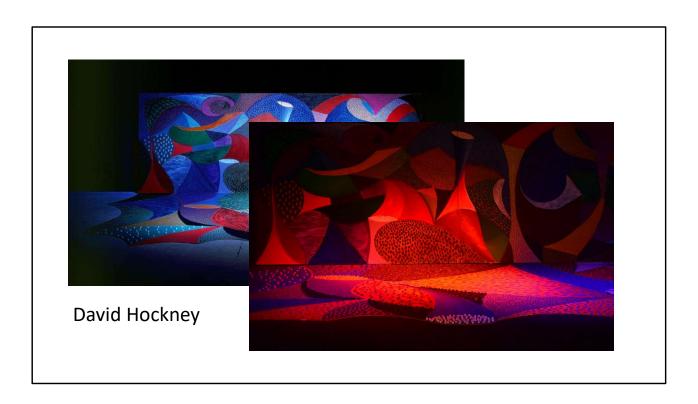
William H. Johnson, *Art Class,* ca. 1939-1940, oil on plywood, Gift of the Harmon Foundation,



Belmore Browne

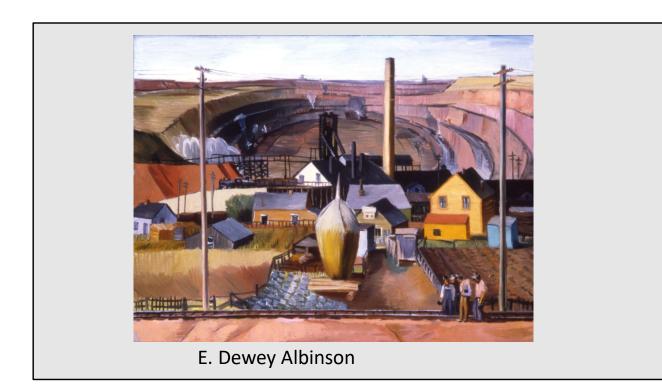
First Look at Lines: calm horizon, "tension" in jagged mountains, spears of canoe Color: Monochromatic, shades of blue How does artist use lines?

The Chief's Canoe, 1926, Belmore Browne, oil on canvas



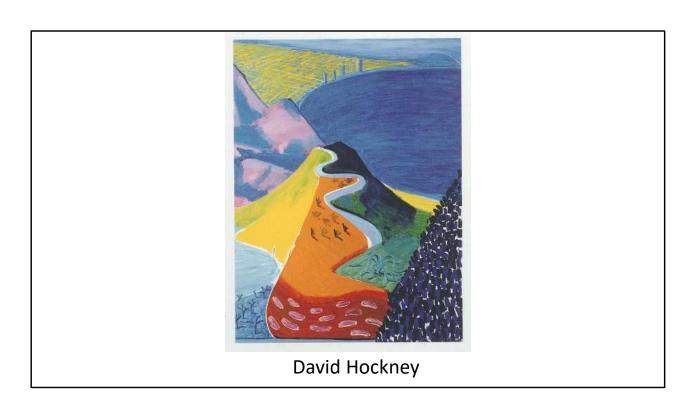
Snails Space by David Hockney
Oil on canvas with colored veri lights – change mood , warm and cool colors

David Hockney, large work Contemporary abstract landscape - importance of abstract shapes



Warm and Cool Colors – warm in the front, and cool as you move back and recede.

E. Dewey Albinson, *Northern Minnesota Mine,* 1934, oil on canvas, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Transfer from the U.S. Department of Labor,



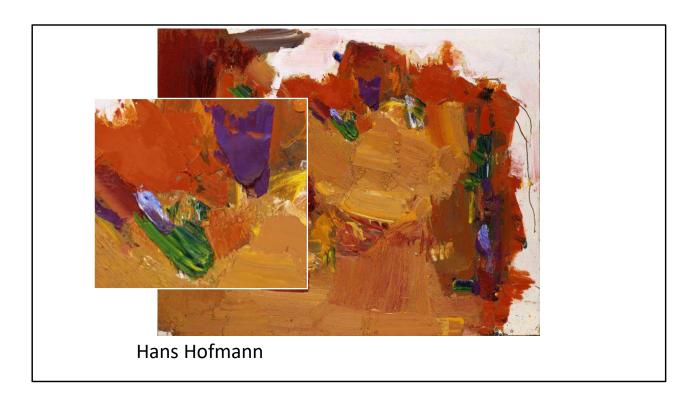
Color again – warm in the front, cook in the back, but now the lines are also leading your eye back, Not one point perspective but which lines lead us back?

Malibu 1993 David Hockney



Texture – what textures do you notice? How is each executed? Does one texture dominate? How might the surface feel?

Lilly Martin Spencer, We Both Must Fade (Mrs. Fithian), 1869, oil on canvas, Perfectly flat



Impasto - thickly textured paint that is almost three-dimensional in appearance. Using an impasto technique often leaves visible brush strokes in the finished painting.

Hans Hofmann built up the surface with layer upon layer of dense paint, up to nearly an inch thick in some places. The title evokes an image of fertile land rich with ideas and activity. Painted the year before he died,



Frederic Remington

Value – look at work, lightest lights to the darkest darks , lights, darks, midtowns, monochromatic one hue or color with different variations
Also, think about the shapes

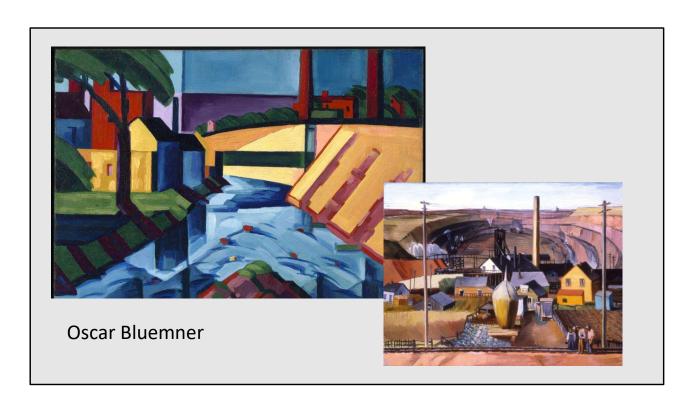
Frederic Remington, *Fired On,* 1907, oil on canvas, Smithsonian American Art Museum, Gift of William T. Evans, 1910.9.13



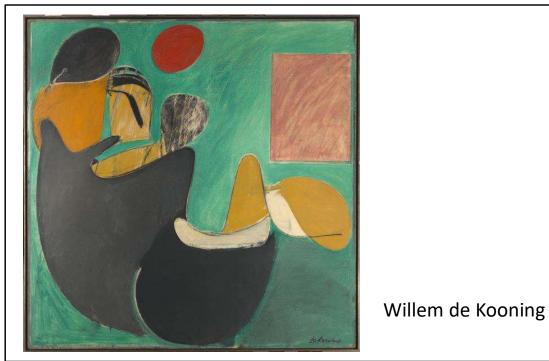
**Robert Longo** 

Also monochromatic - Value – look at work, lightest lights to the darkest darks Also, think about the shapes – how are those created.

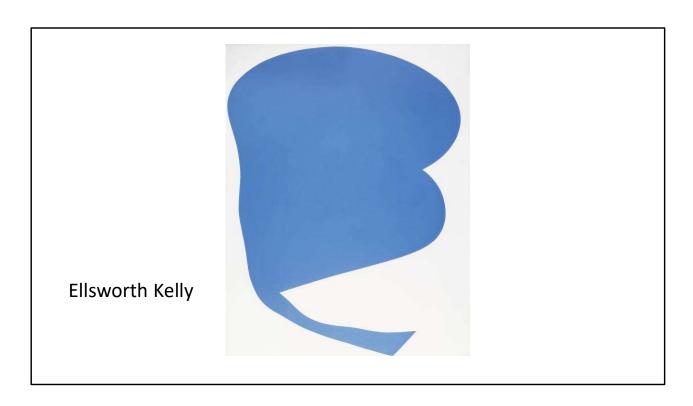
Robert Longo, Untitled (Hercules), 2008, charcoal on paper,



Look at Value and then discuss Shapes scewed perspective Oscar Bluemner, *Evening Tones*, 1911-1917, oil on canvas,



Willem de Kooning, The Wave, ca. 1942-1944, oil on fiberboard,



Minimalist - Positive and negative shapes

Ellsworth Kelly, Blue on White, 1961, oil on canvas, - could it be white on blue?



What do you see in this painting? Rocky coast of Maine , Diagonals create tension, Space: and shapes (really very abstract)

Winslow Homer, High Cliff, Coast of Maine, 1894, oil on canvas,



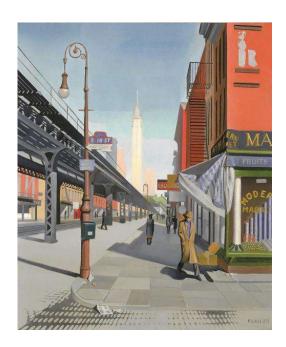
Everett Shinn, *The White Ballet*, 1904, oil on canvas, (three values) audience

**Everett Shinn** 

almost in silhouette, also how he handles space? Audience is close to stage, Manipulates the point of view. Where are we?







Value, lightest lights/darkest darks - Does it remind you of another painting (NY)

Space: how does Cadmus draw your eye back?

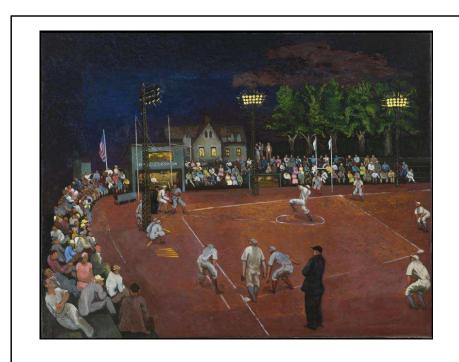
Paul Cadmus, *Night in Bologna*, 1958, egg tempera on fiberboard, Scale create depth





Joan Mitchell

Joan Mitchell – Marlin , 1960 Sunflower III , 1969 – complementary colors of purple and yellow



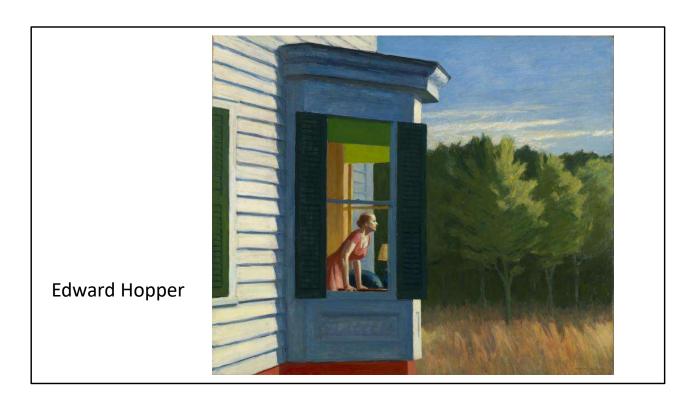
Morris Kanter

Morris Kantor, Baseball at Night, 1934, oil on linen,



**Thomas Moran** 

Landscape painter. Influenced by J.M.W. Turner, Moran is best remembered for his idealized views of the American West. In 1871 he accompanied a government surveying expedition to Yellowstone and was greatly inspired by the landscape; *The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone* (1893–1901) and *The Chasm of the Colorado* (1872) are two outstanding works.



Edward Hopper, *Cape Cod Morning*, 1950, oil on canvas, Lines, value, Warm colors come forward, cool colors recede