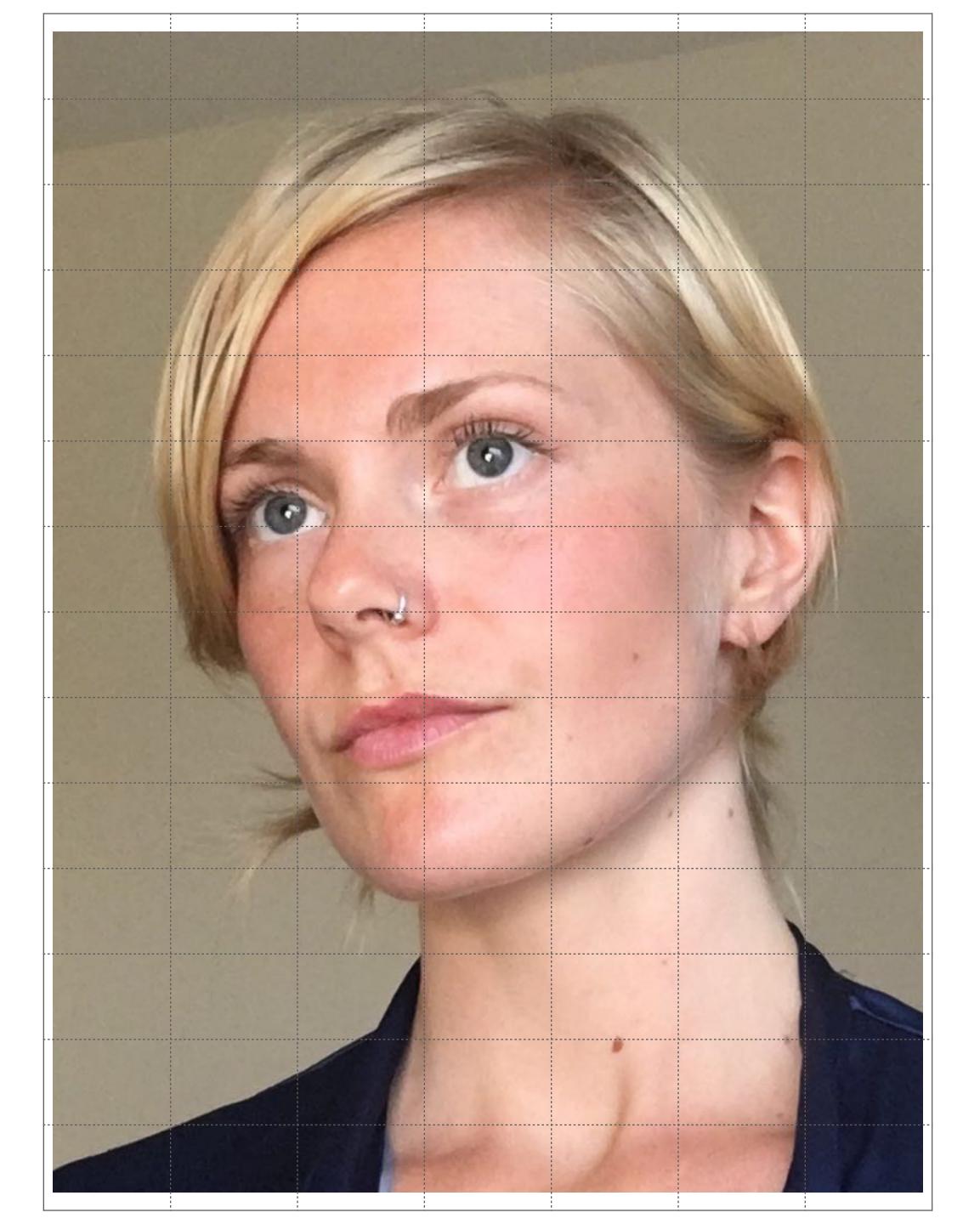
Prologue A SHORT DIGRESSION



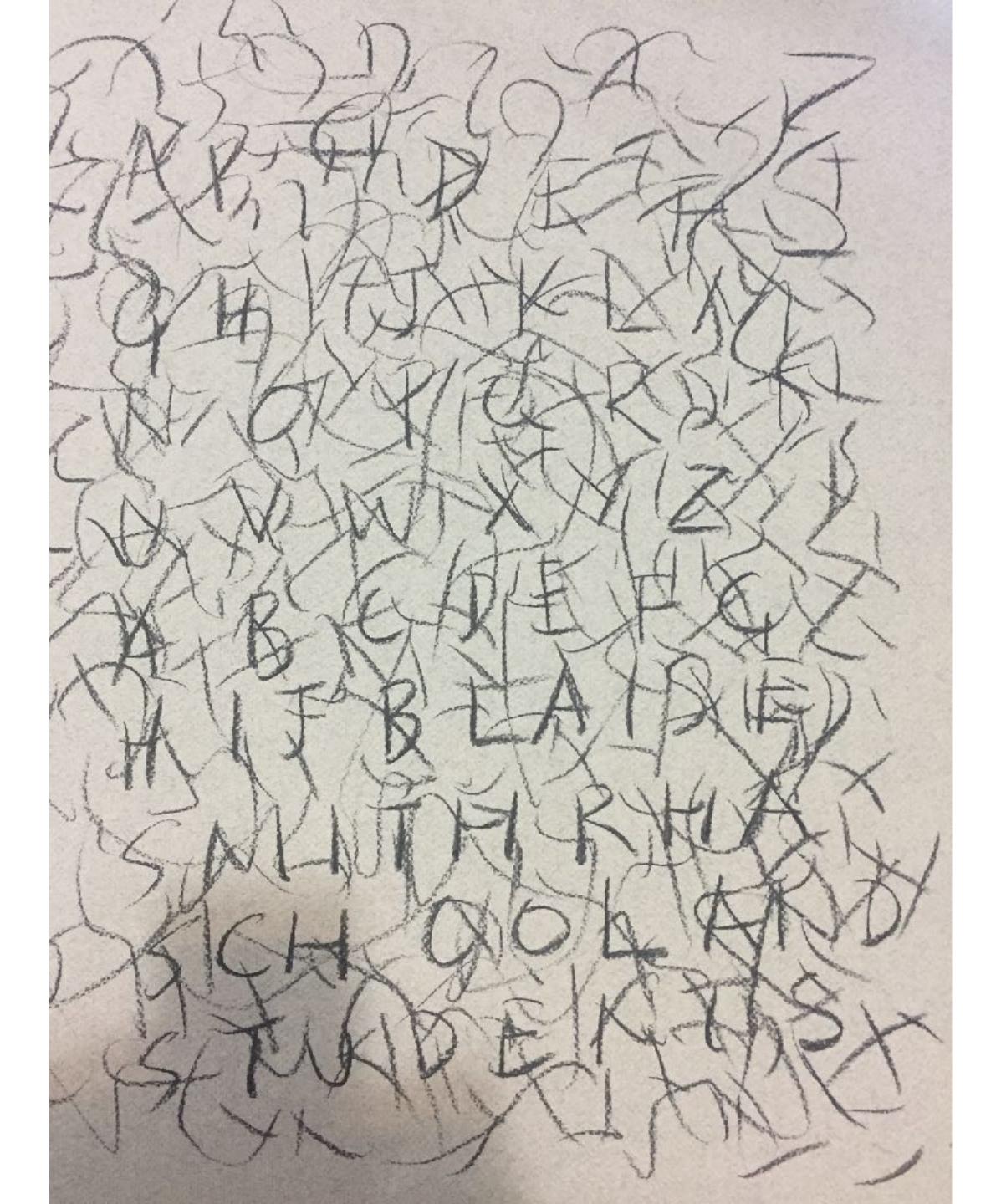
Grid Method

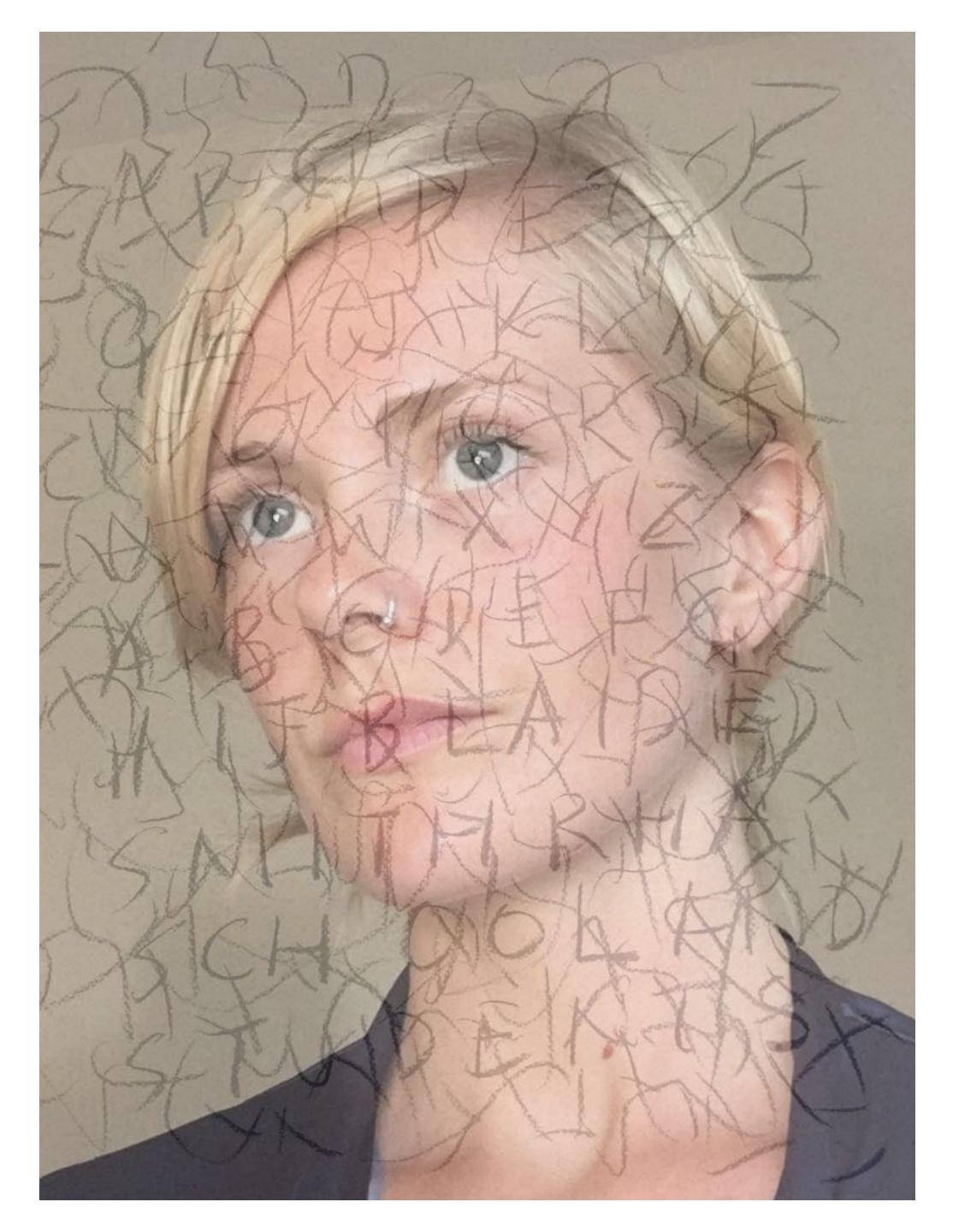




Doodle method Scribble method Lazy grid

https://www.youtube.com/watch? v=vF5A_9vyIrQ





The functions of UNDER PAINTING

PART 1 A Short History of Oil Painting Techniques



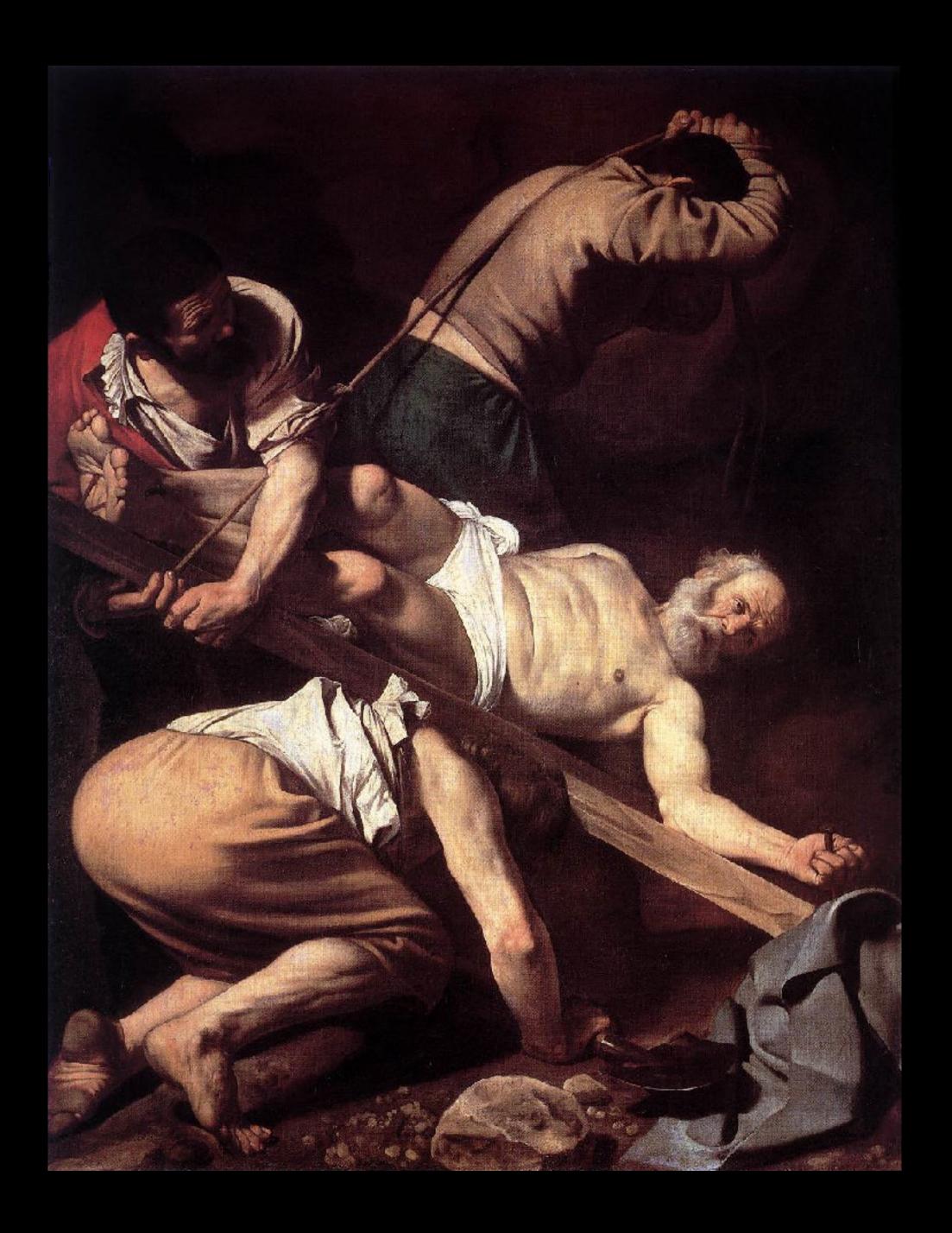
Flemish technique





Venetian Technique









Scumble

Light tone OVER Dark

powder on face, Fuzz of peach, Velvet Slightly Cooler colour

OPTICALLY Cannot be obtained in any other way Produces rich warm darks and shadows Like Rembrandt

Glaze

Dark tone OVER Lighter



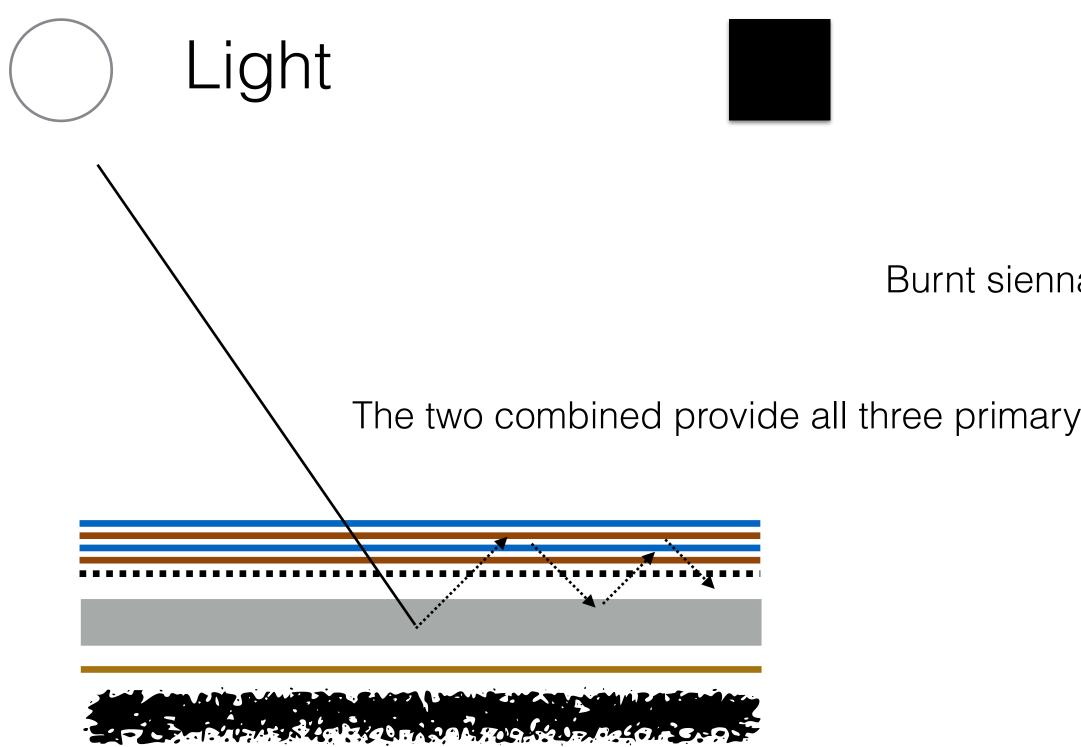
better black than black for dark shadows

Ultramarine Blue + Burnt Sienna

Best Black Money can buy

Apart from Anish Kapoor's black, which you can't buy anyway....





You can also make black by combining these - Quinacridone red + Aureolin Yellow + Ultramarine Blue - all three very transparent and therefore the light goes through them never to emerge - and so reads black

EVER SO BLACK

Ultramarine Blue + Burnt Sienna are both transparent

Ultramarine is a red Blue Burnt sienna is a very yellow red - veering toward orange

The two combined provide all three primary colours therefore they cancel our all the light that enters them and let no light escape giving black





Bougereau and Co technique 1840 to 1940













For this demonstration, a section of Bouguereau's Song of the Angels was chosen. First, a drawing on canvas was executed in charcoal. The charcoal line drawing was then strengthened with ink.

This image shows the *frottie*, or rudimentary scrub-in of dark patterns with oil paint. Raw umber was used here, scrubbed on thinly with a stiff, hog-bristle brush.



Next, a flat tone is laid in for the flesh and hair areas. This will serve as an undertone later.

3







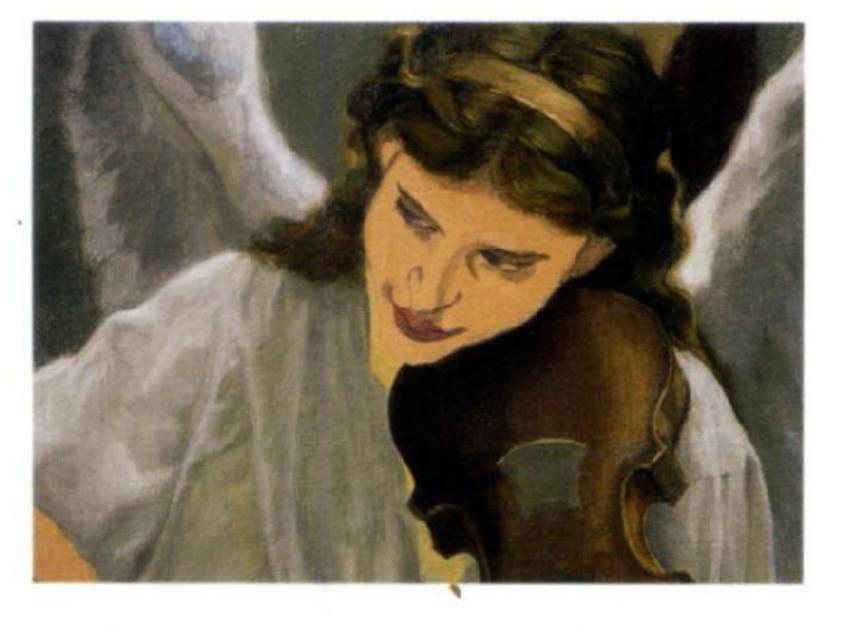
The rest of the canvas is then covered with paint while the flesh and hair undertones are still wet.

The hair area is filled in with a dark mass of brown, after the previous stage has had time to dry.



Lighter tones are painted into the hair mass, wet-into-wet, using a somewhat ragged hog-bristle brush with very little paint on it. The strokes follow the direction of the hair, but only go as far as the light goes.





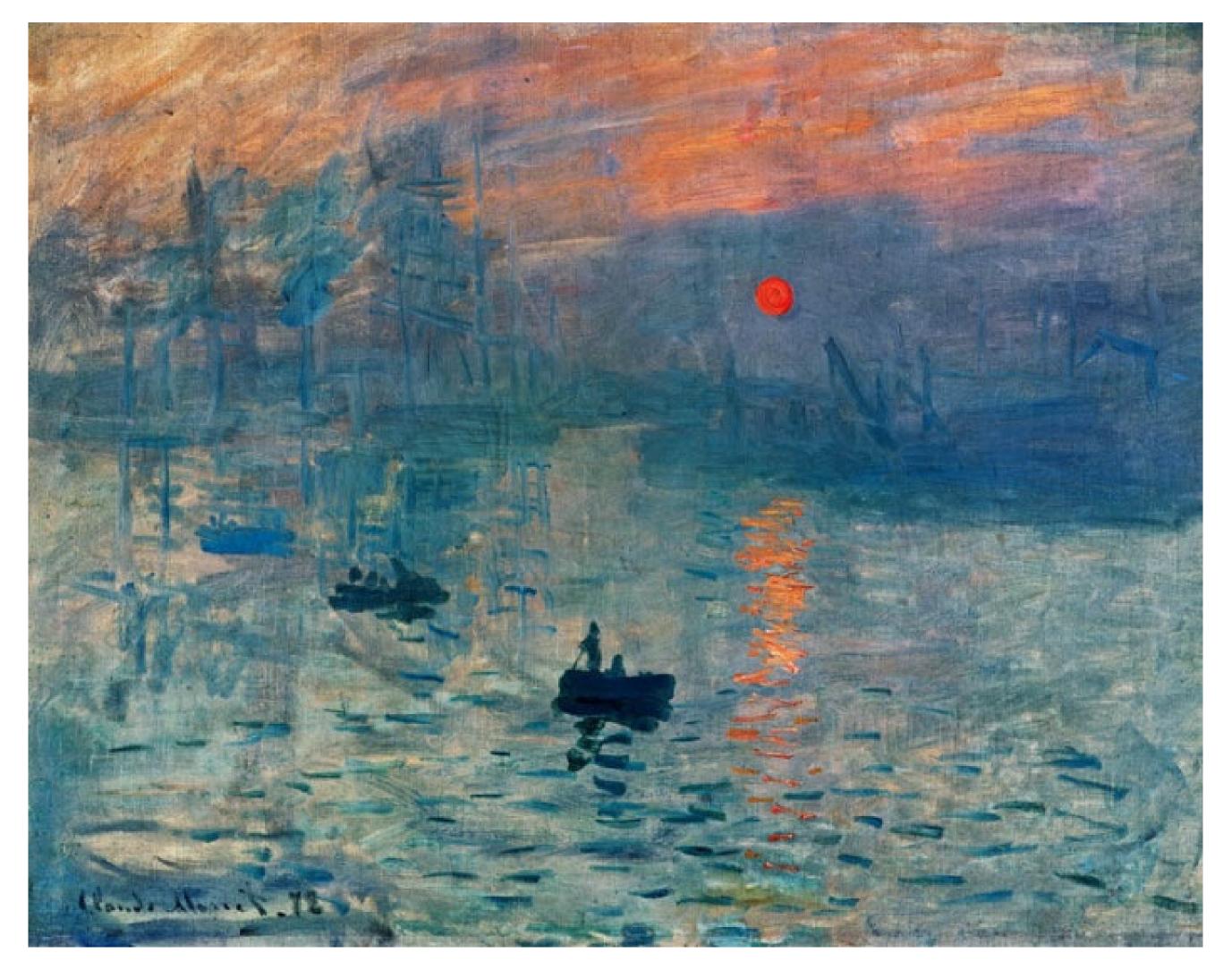
Location of the facial features begins. The inked drawing showing faintly through the dried flat tone serves as a guide.



Facial features are defined and shadows are laid in thinly over the dried underlayer. Shadow mixtures in this instance are grays made from flake white, ivory black, and green earth.

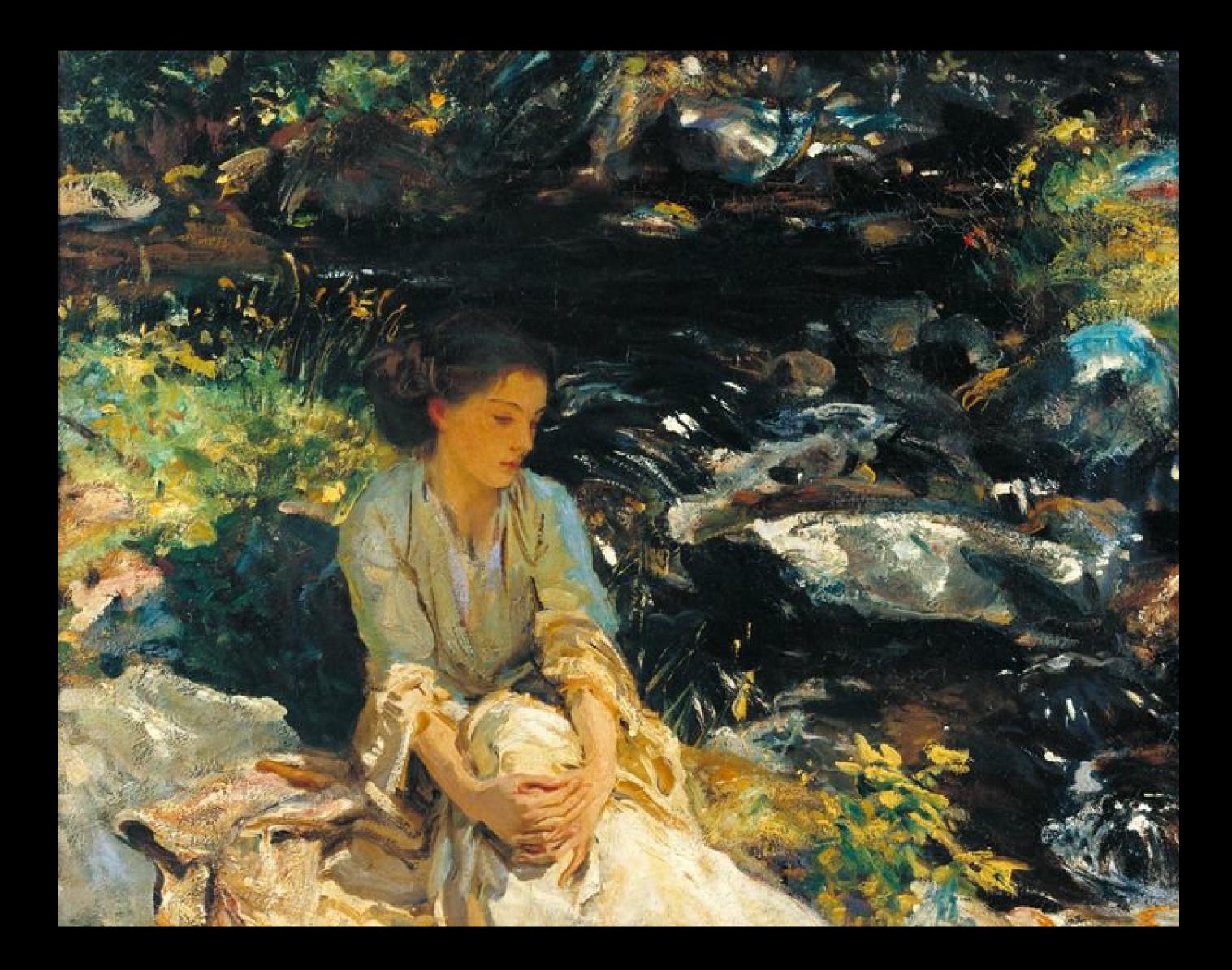


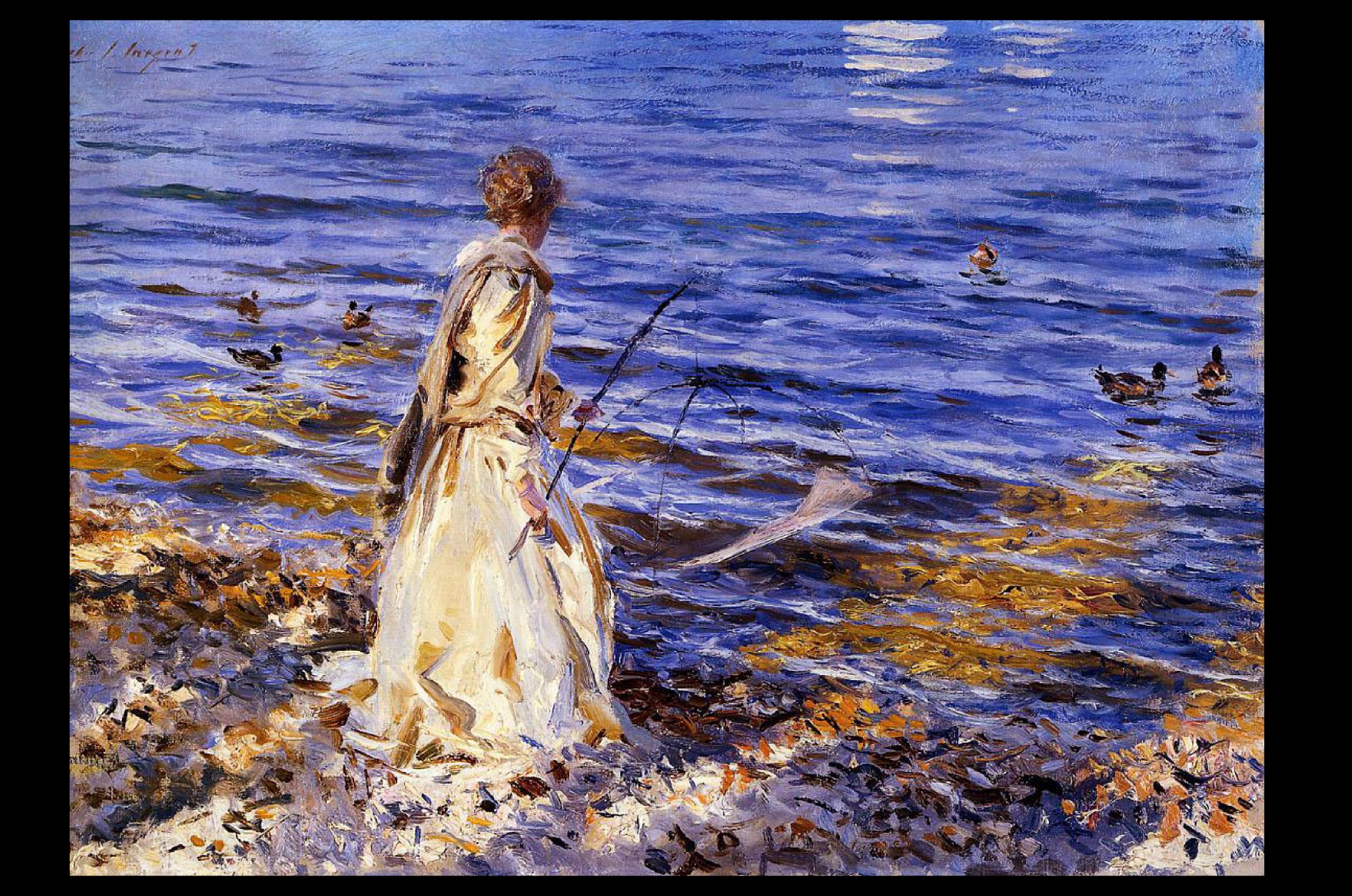
fleshtone areas more opaquely, wet-into-wet.



Direct Painting











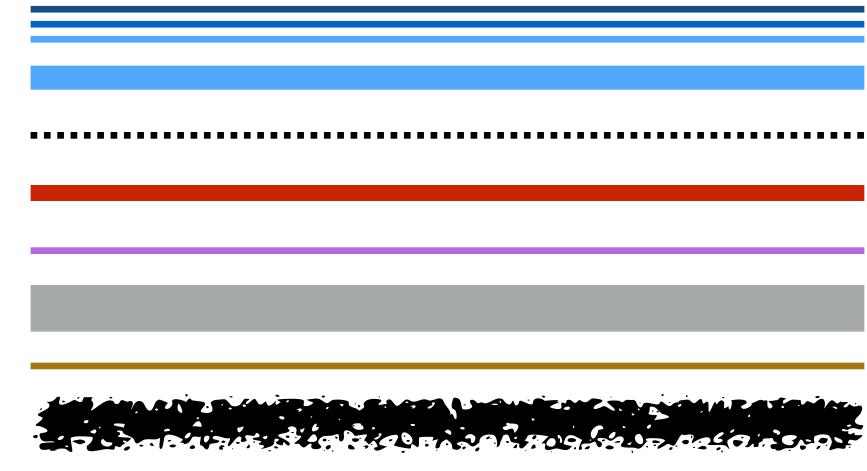
Oil Painting Techniques from the BOTTOM UP



RULE 1 (The only really, really important one)

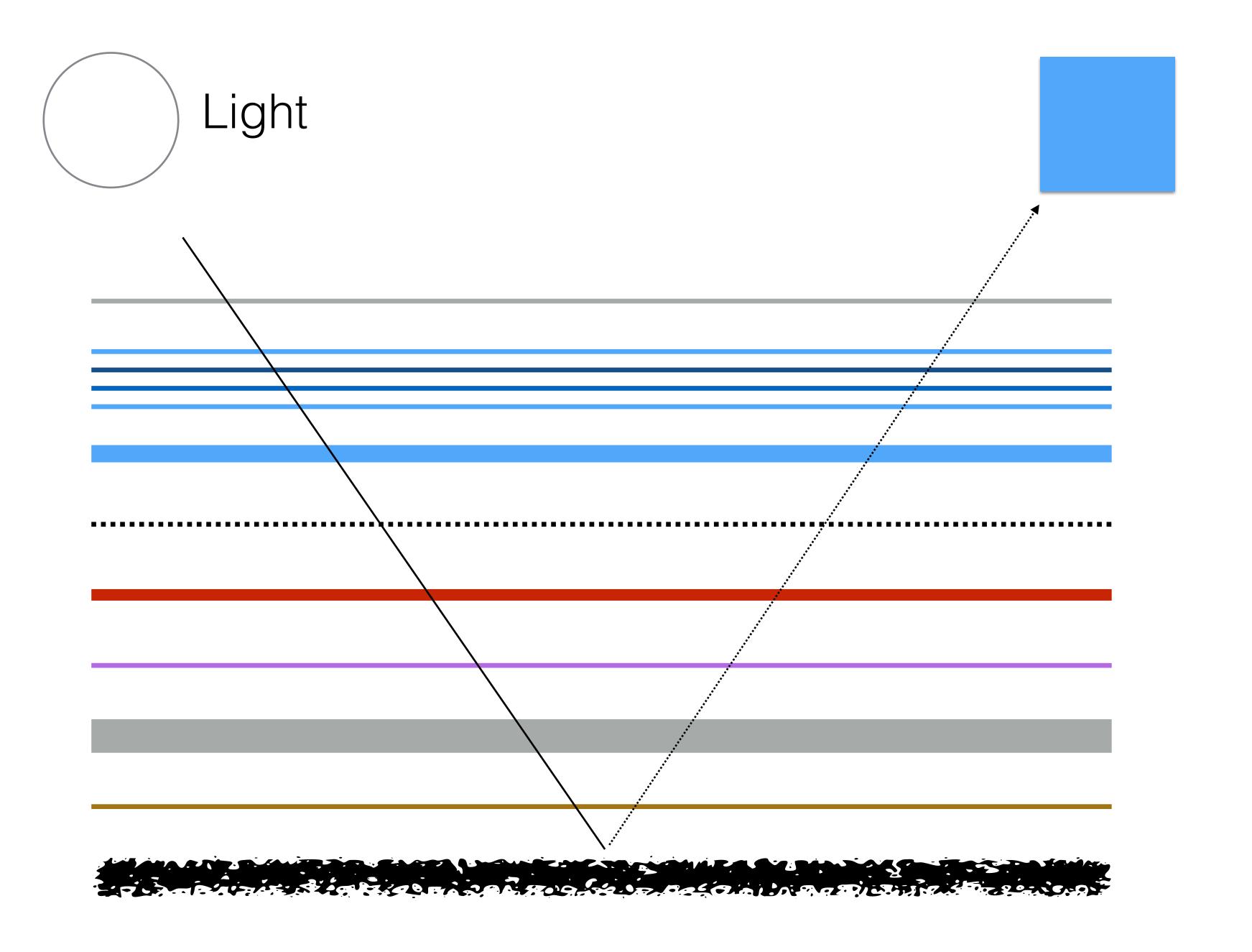
FAT OVER LEAN

RULE 1 (The only really, really important one)



FAT OVER LEAN

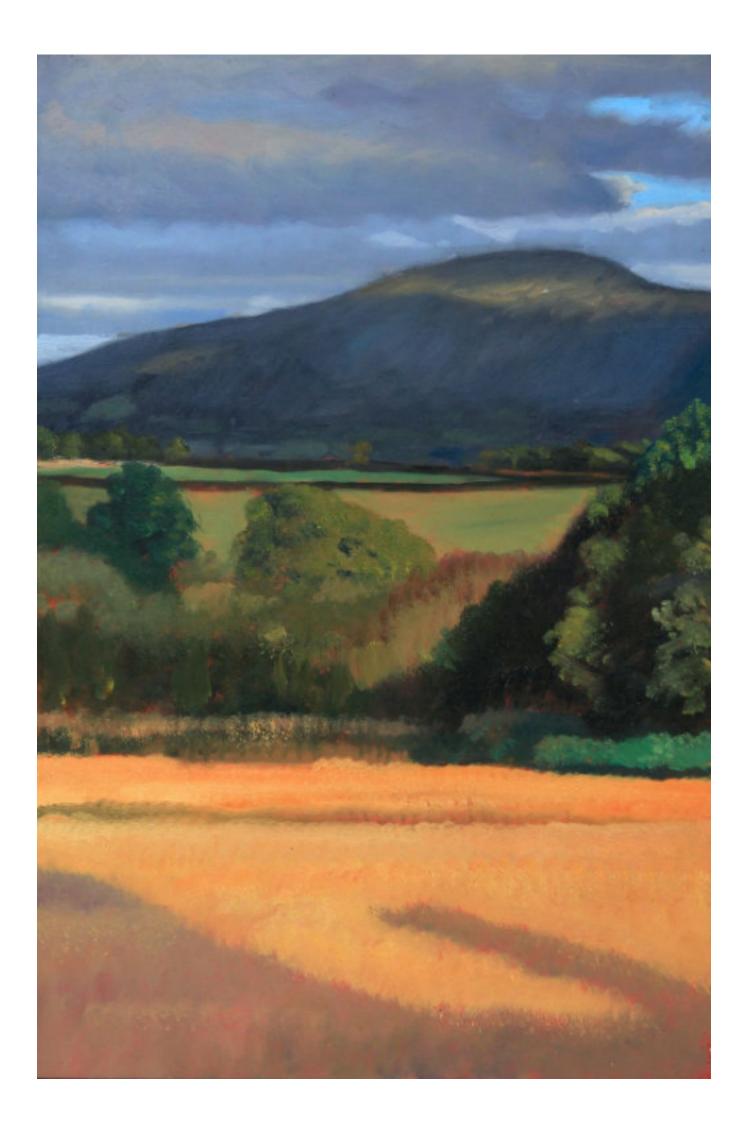
Varnish Oily Glazes and scumbles Under Painting Under Drawing Coloured Ground - oil based (Isolating Layer in Gesso - Alkyd) Primer - Gesso or Lead white oil Size - Rabbit skin Glue Canvas or Panel



Coloured Ground

Veil Opaque





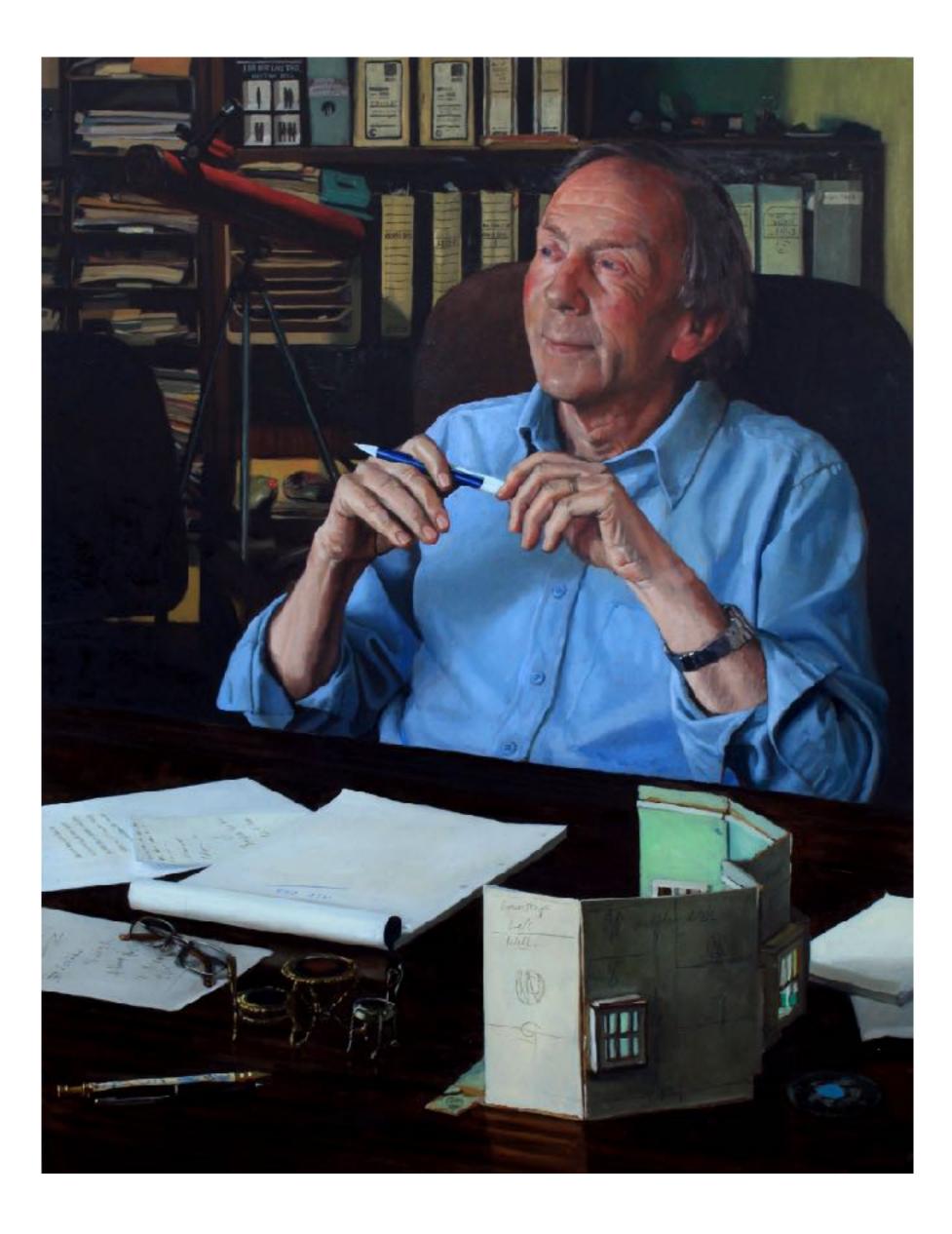




















Palette The Actual palette

Palette The Colour palette

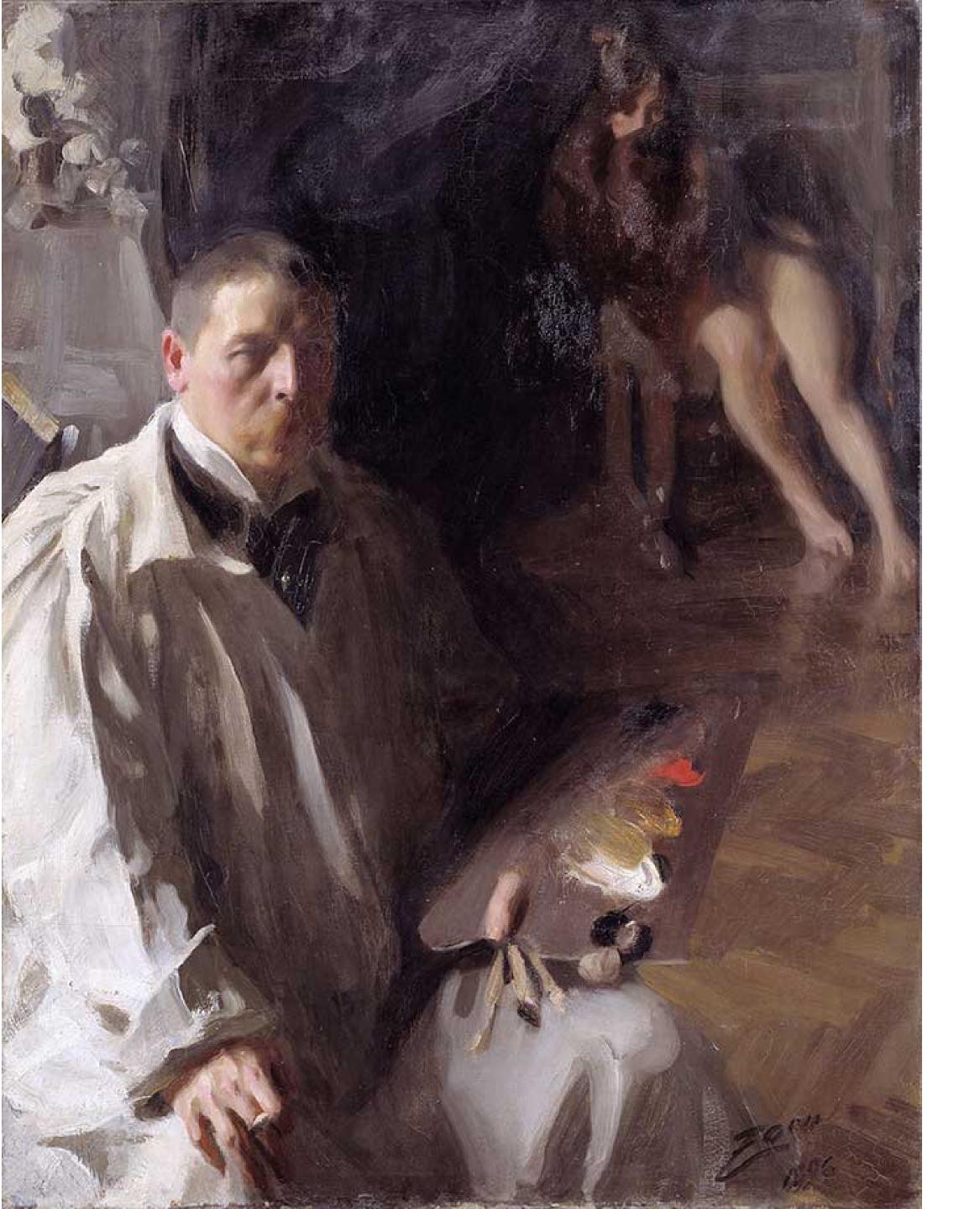
Palette The Colour palette

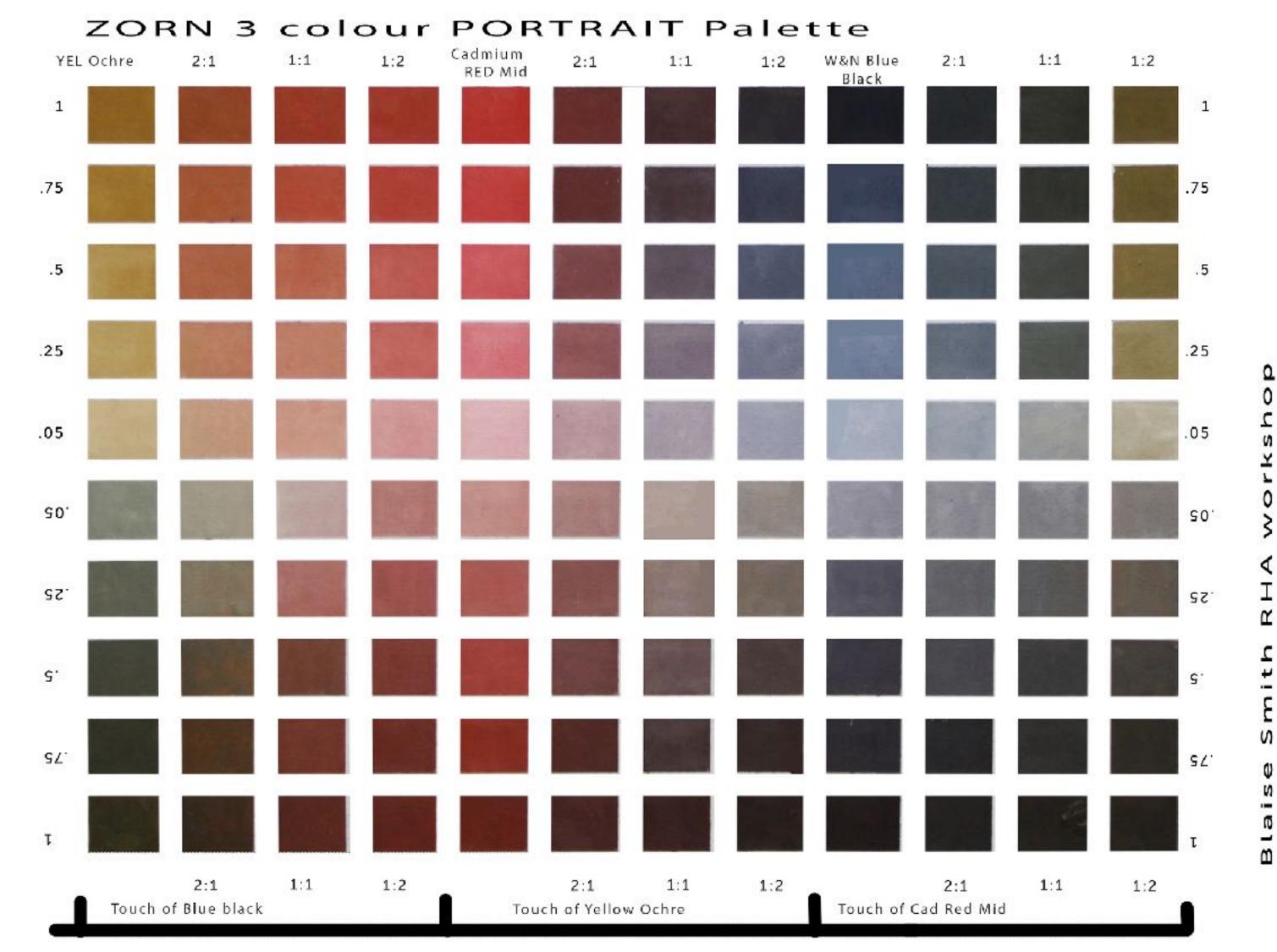
Limited Palette

Limited Palette 1 (Zorn)

Yellow Ochre Blue Black Cadmium Red Medium

Titanium White





The **Zorn palette** refers to a palette of colors attributed to the great Swedish artist, Anders Zorn (18 February 1860 – 22 August 1920). It consists of just 4 colors being yellow ochre, ivory black, vermilion and titanium white. Cadmium red light is commonly used in place of vermilion by modern day artists.

timgagnon.com

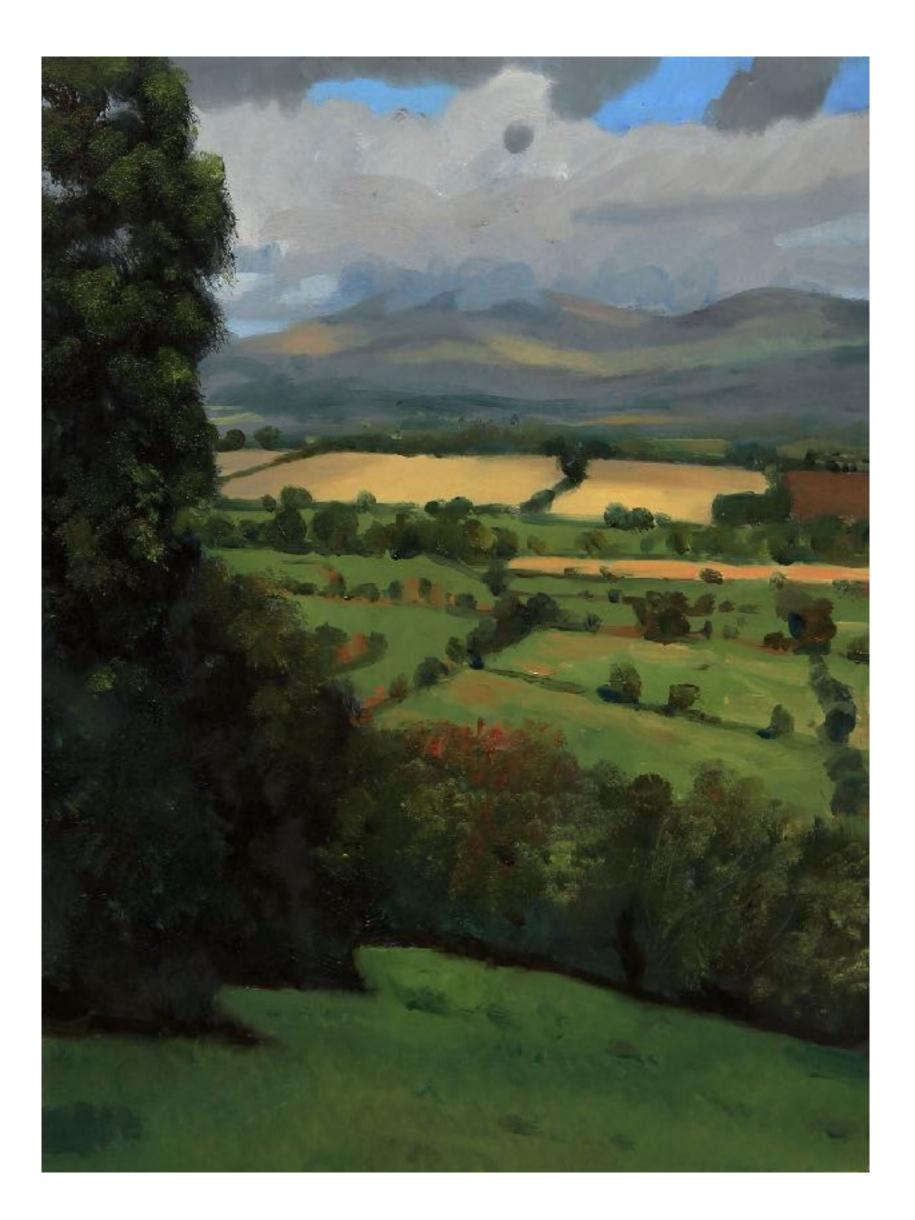




www.ArtsHeaven.com Museum Quality Oil Painting Reproductions

Bortin 1911

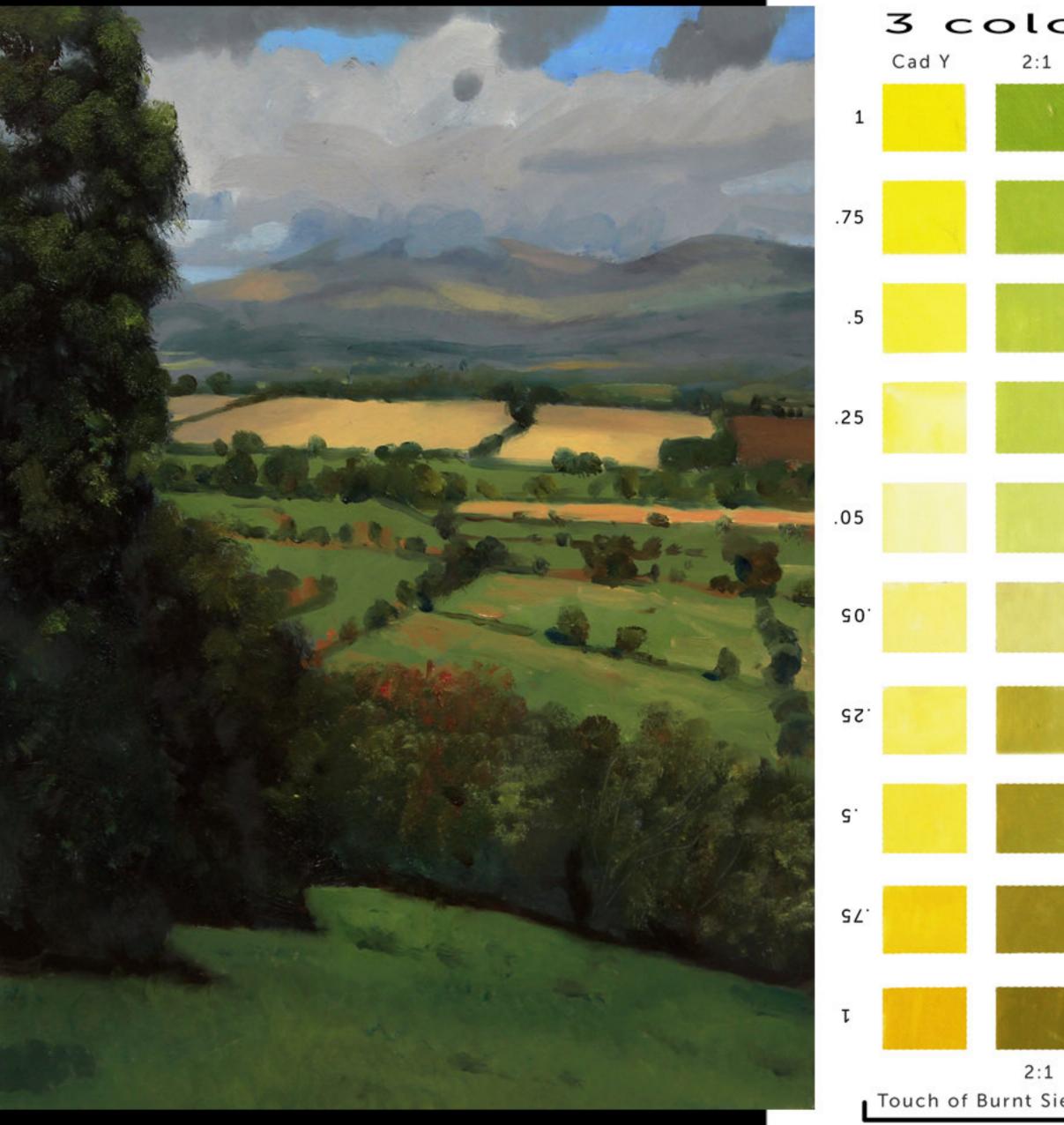




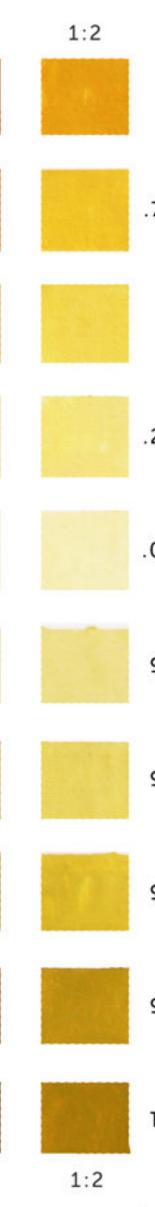
Limited Palette 2

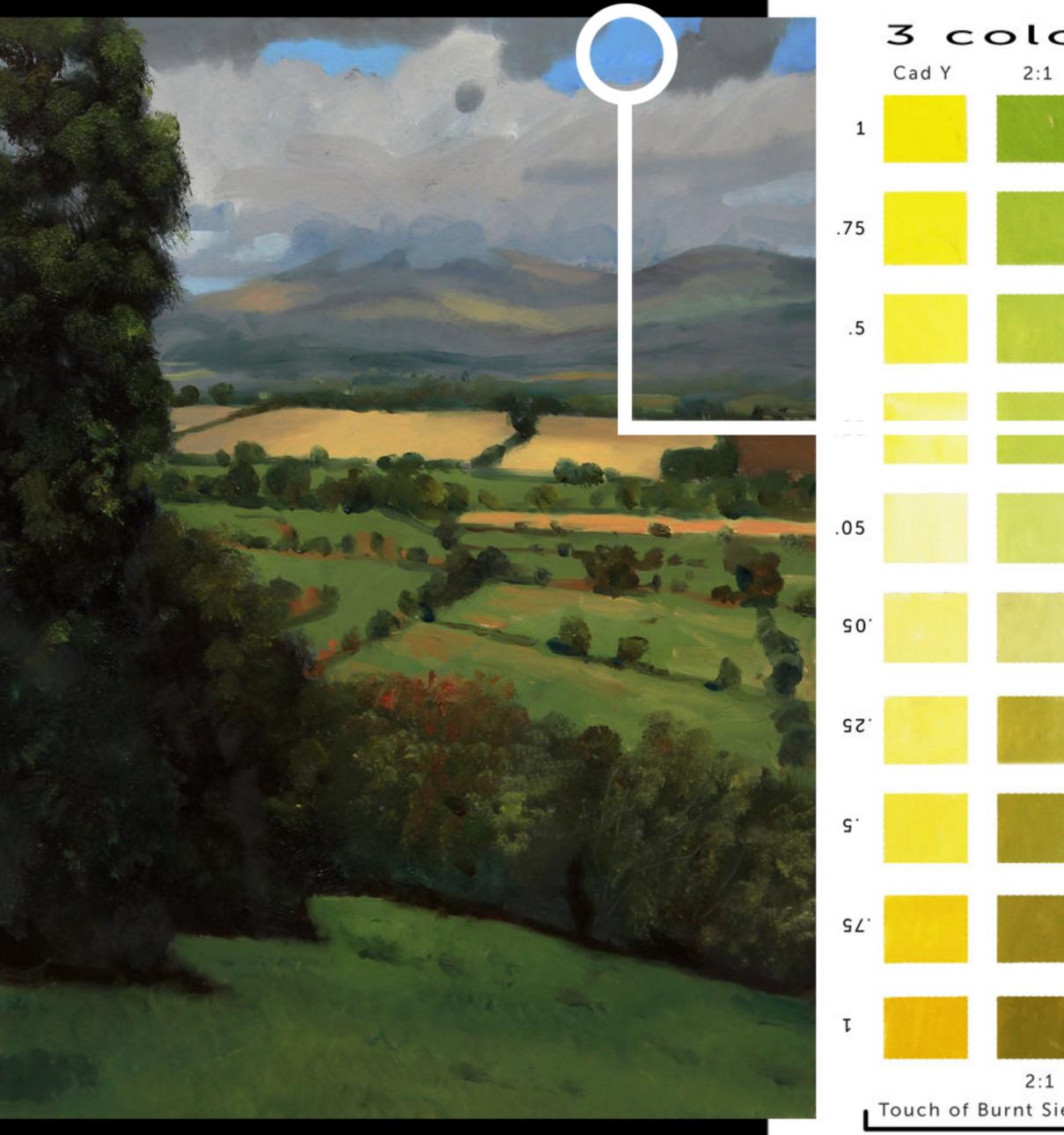
Limited landscape Palette (my own)

Titanium White Ultramarine Burnt Sienna Cadmium Yellow

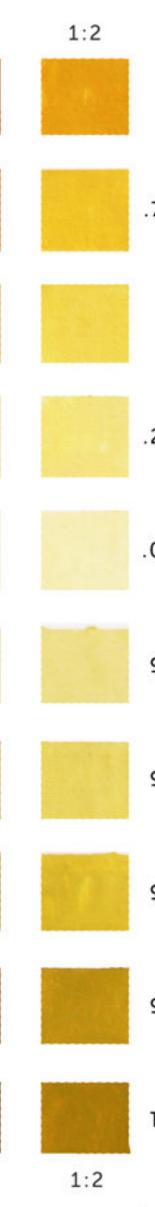


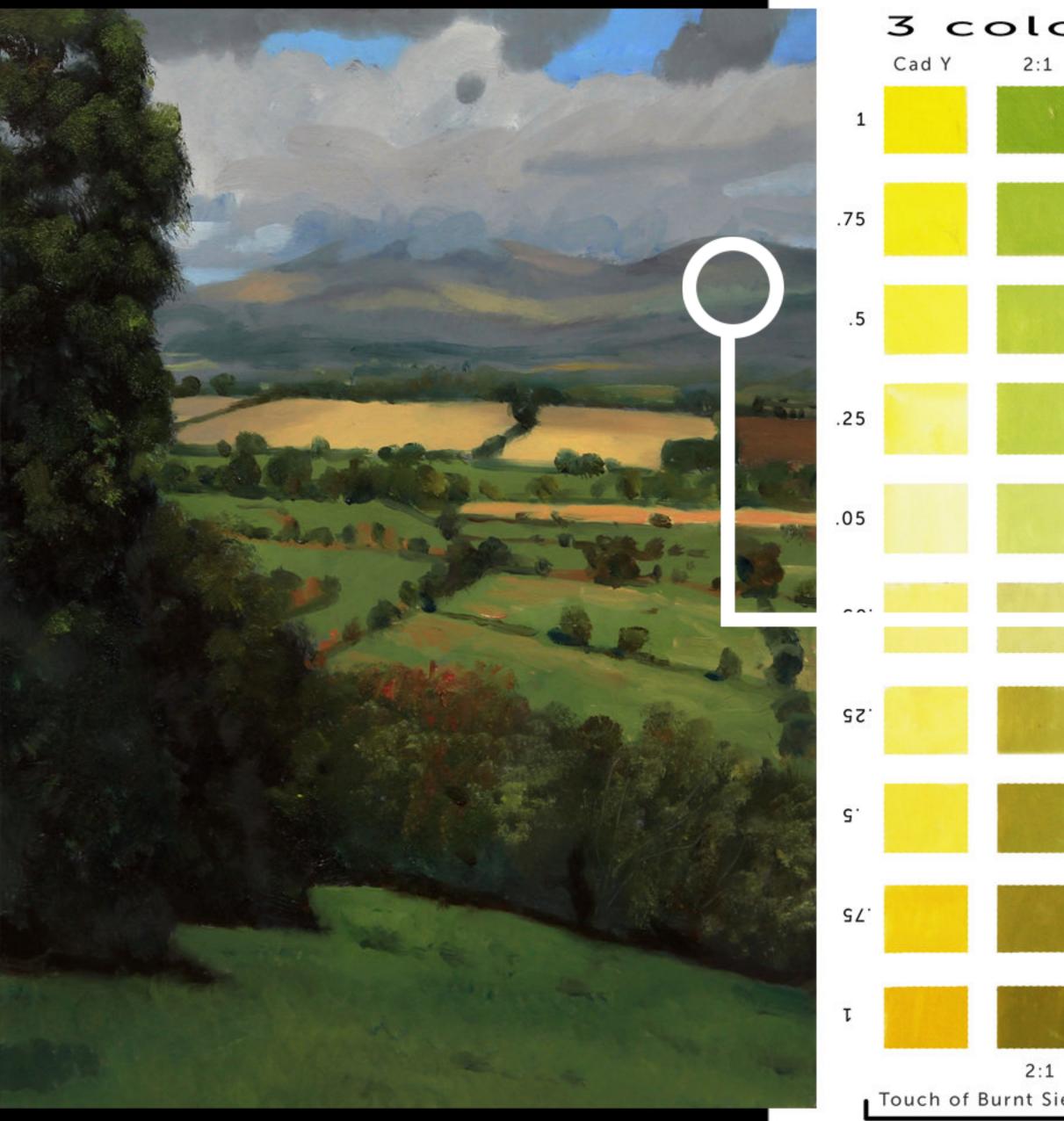
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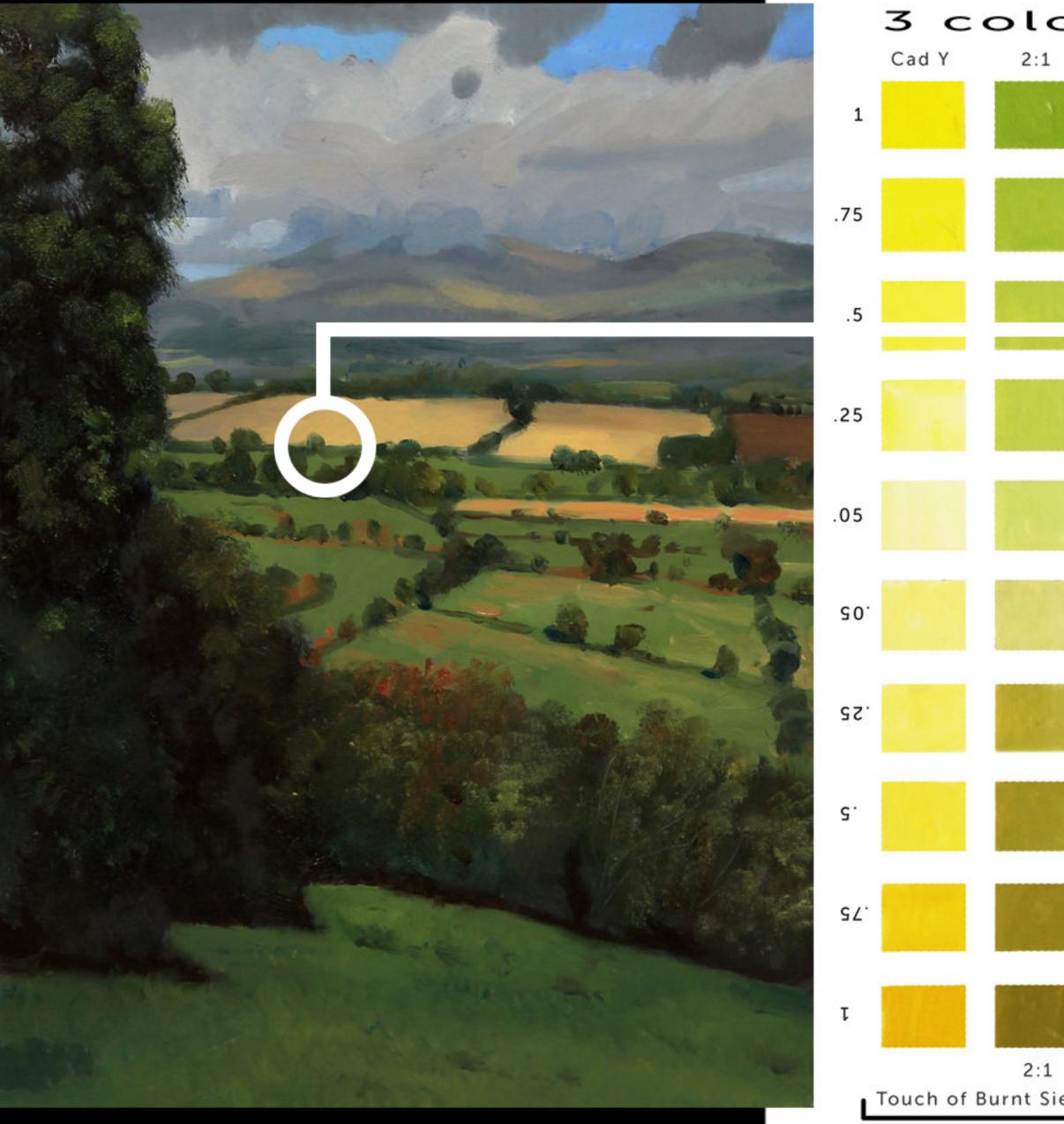
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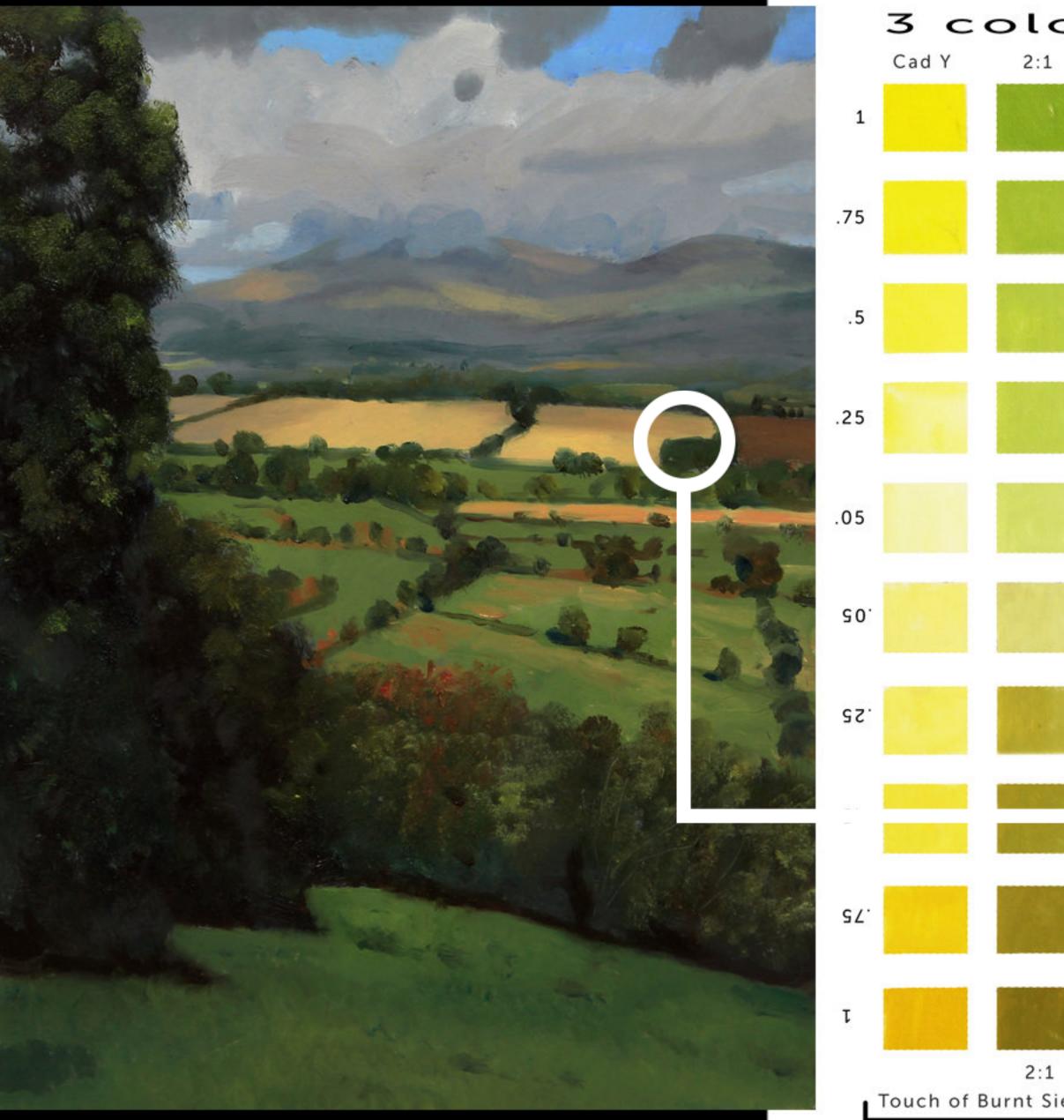
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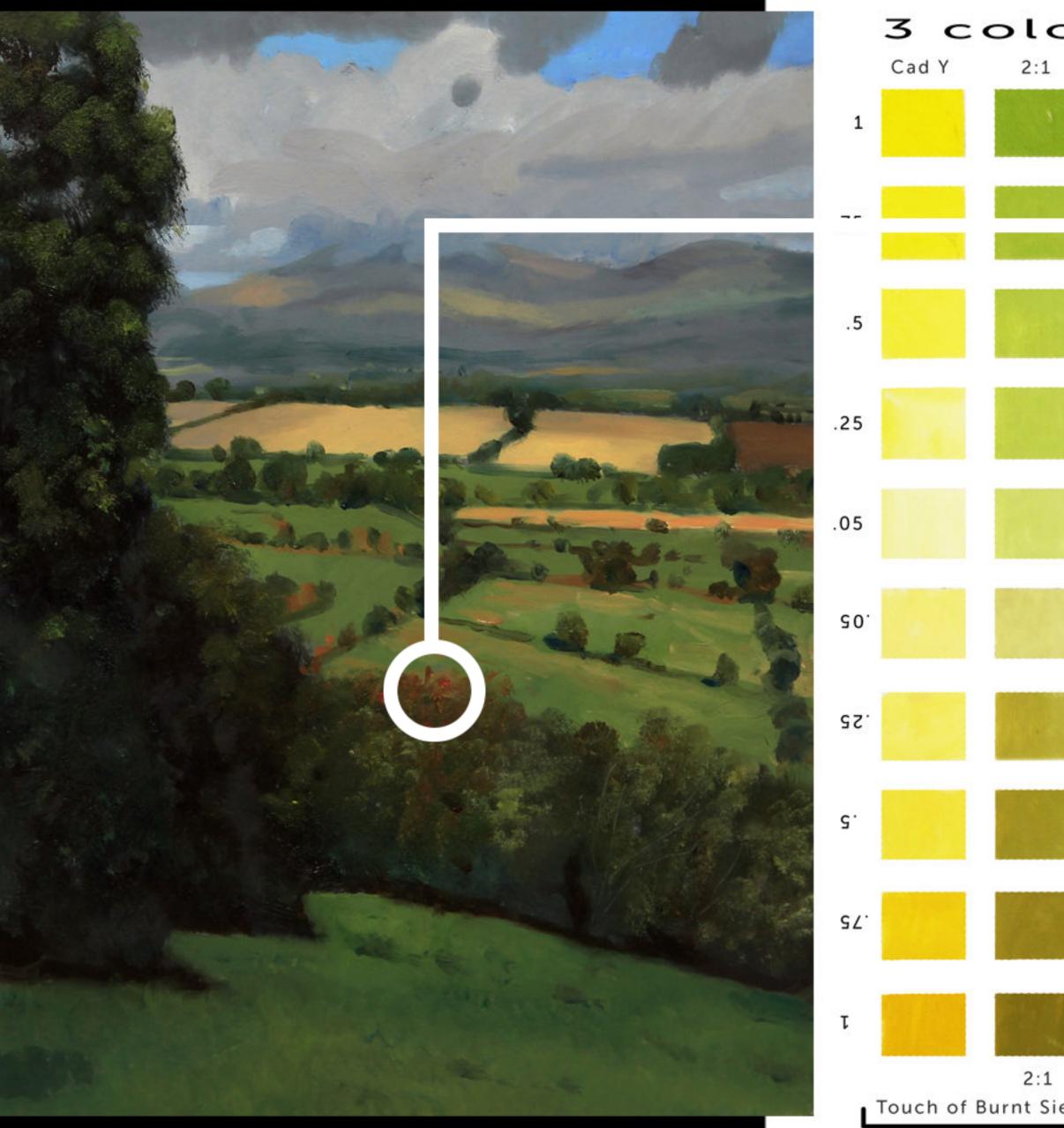
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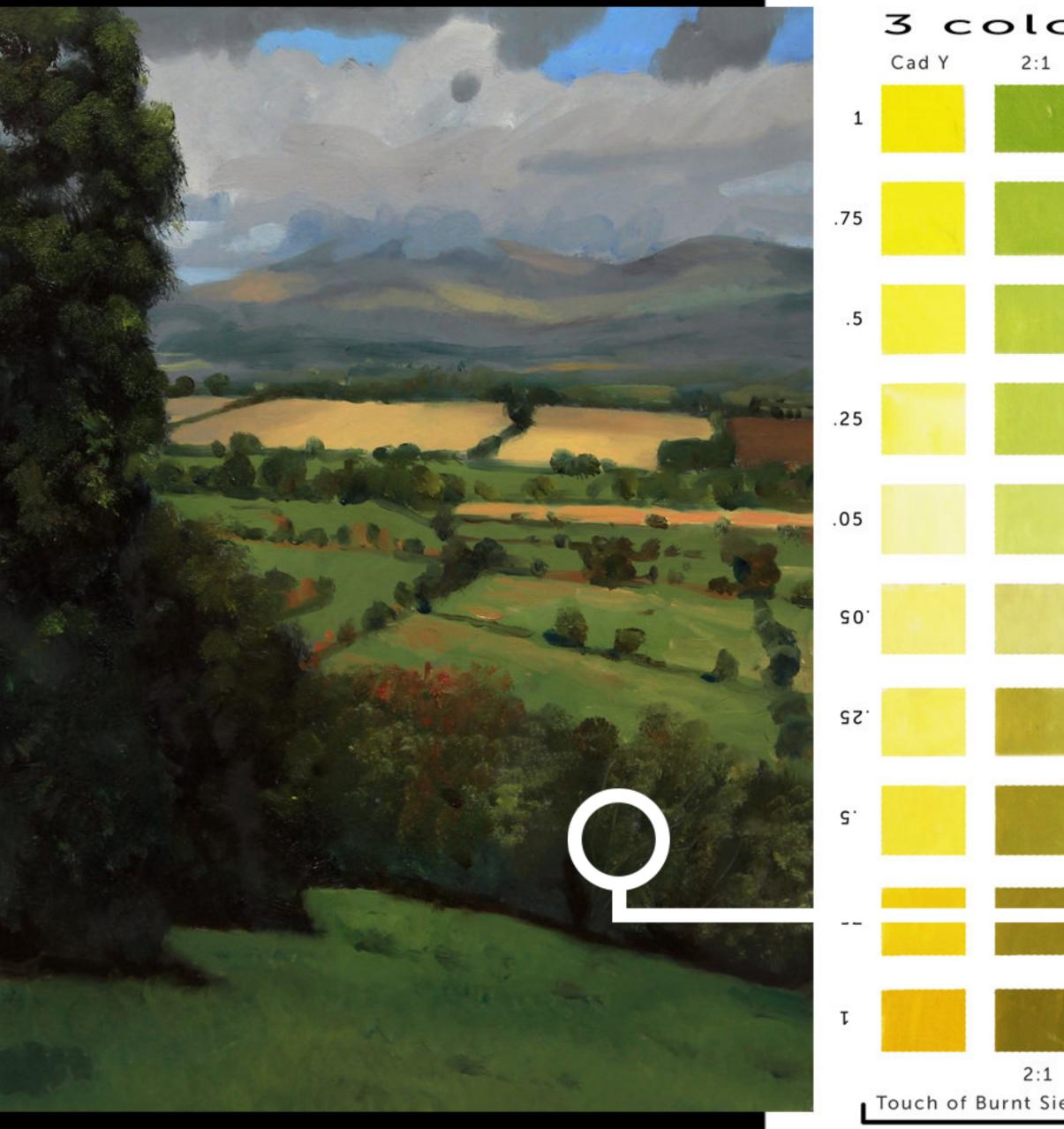
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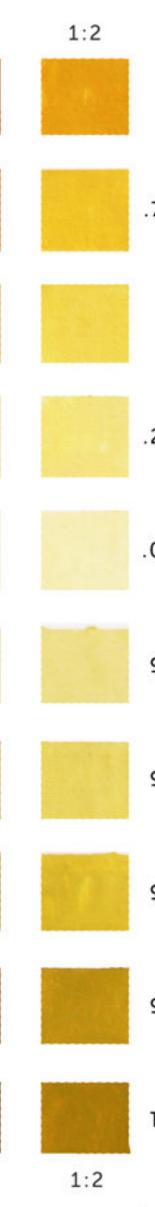


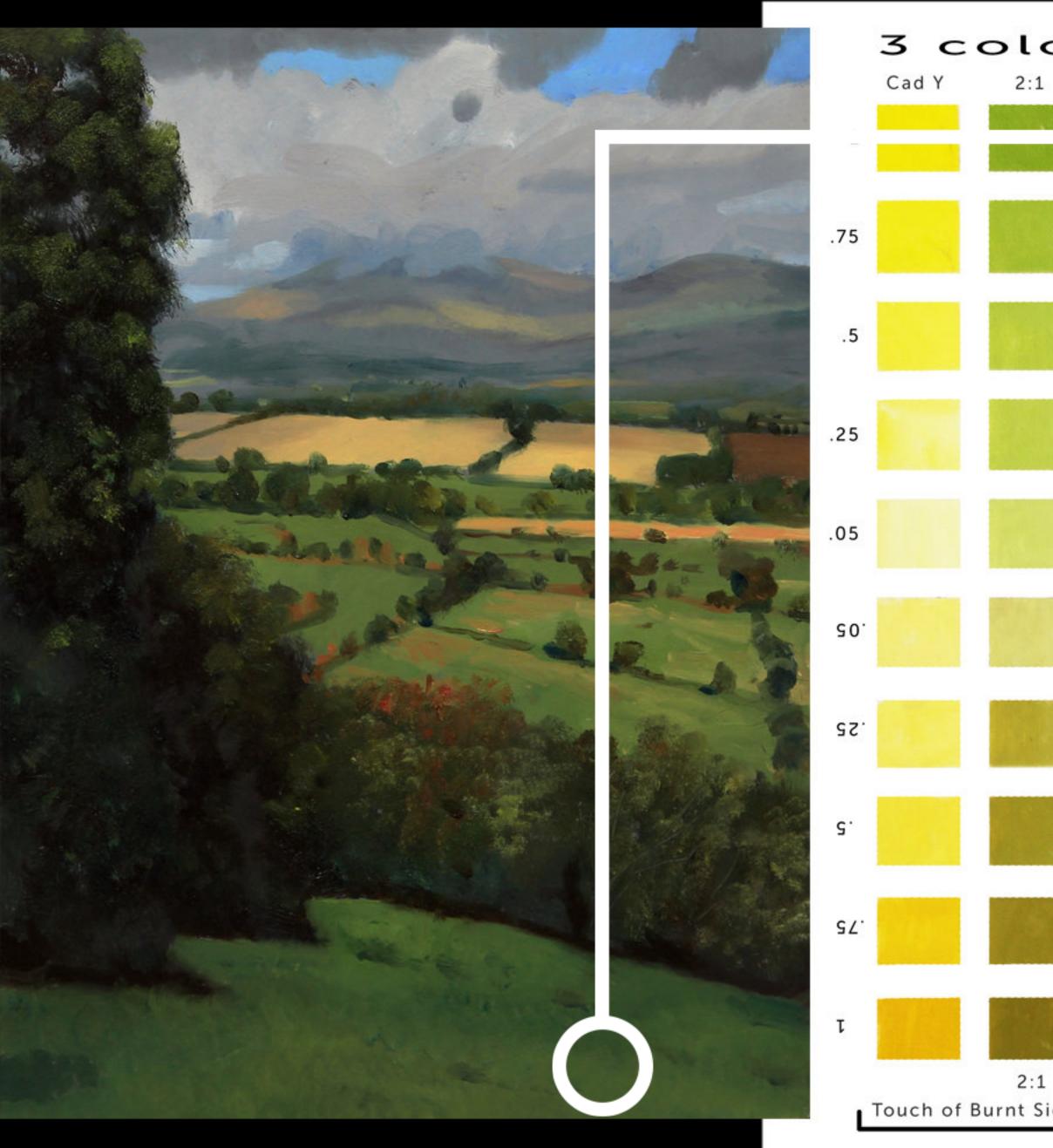
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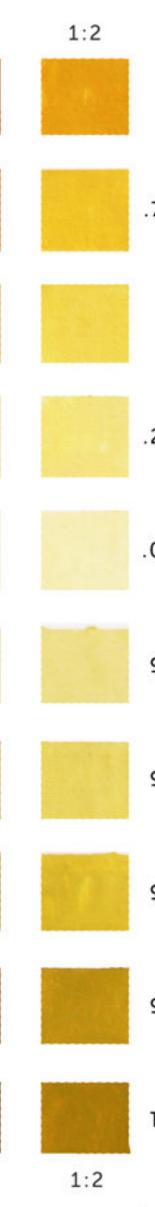


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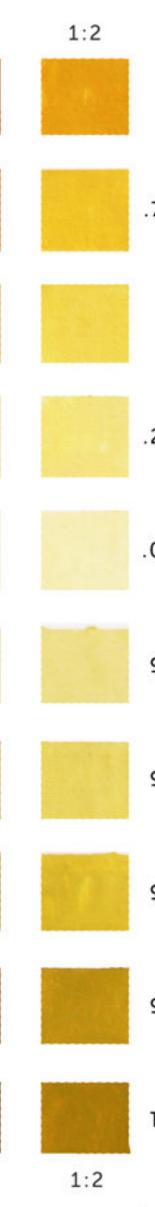
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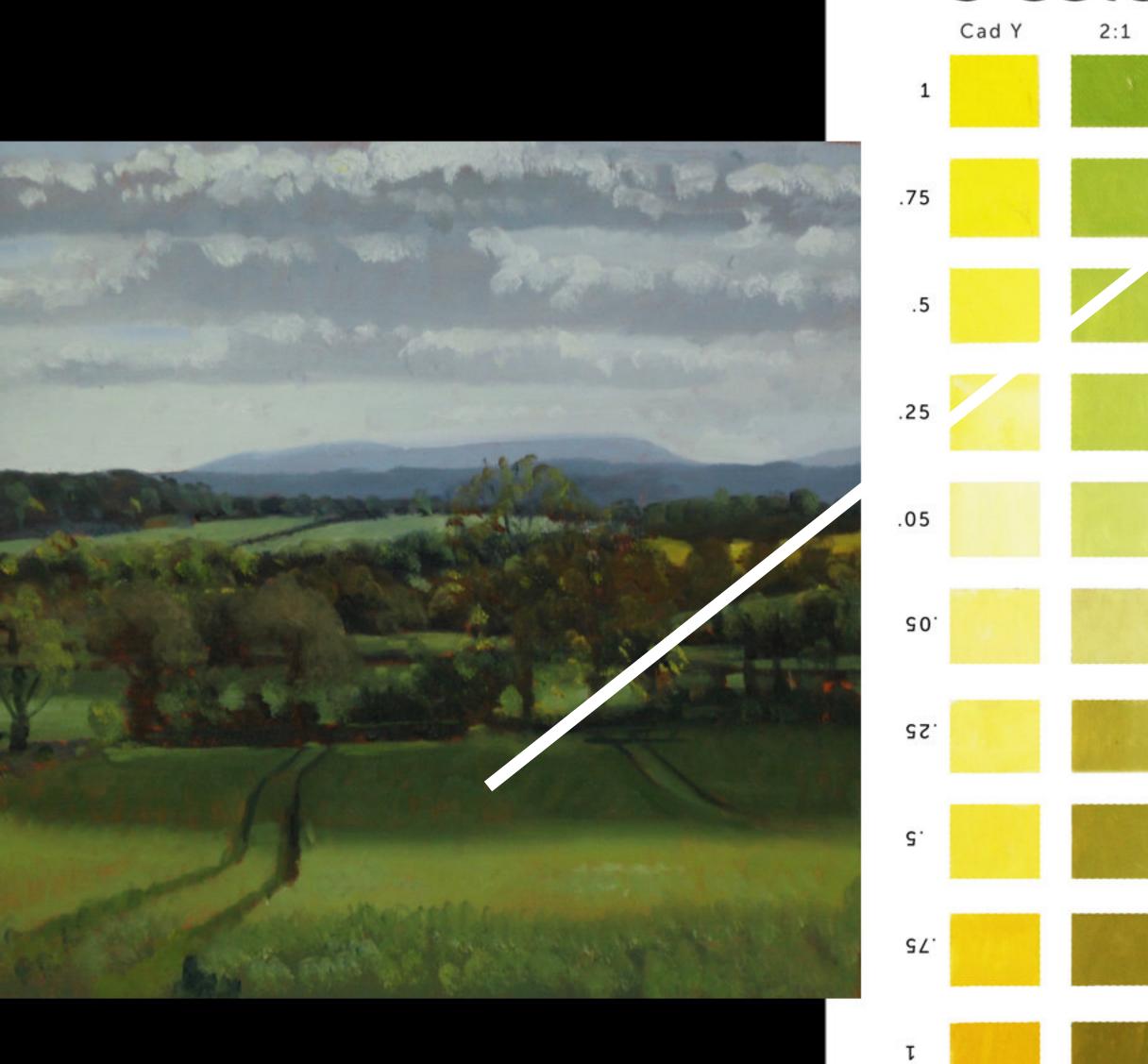






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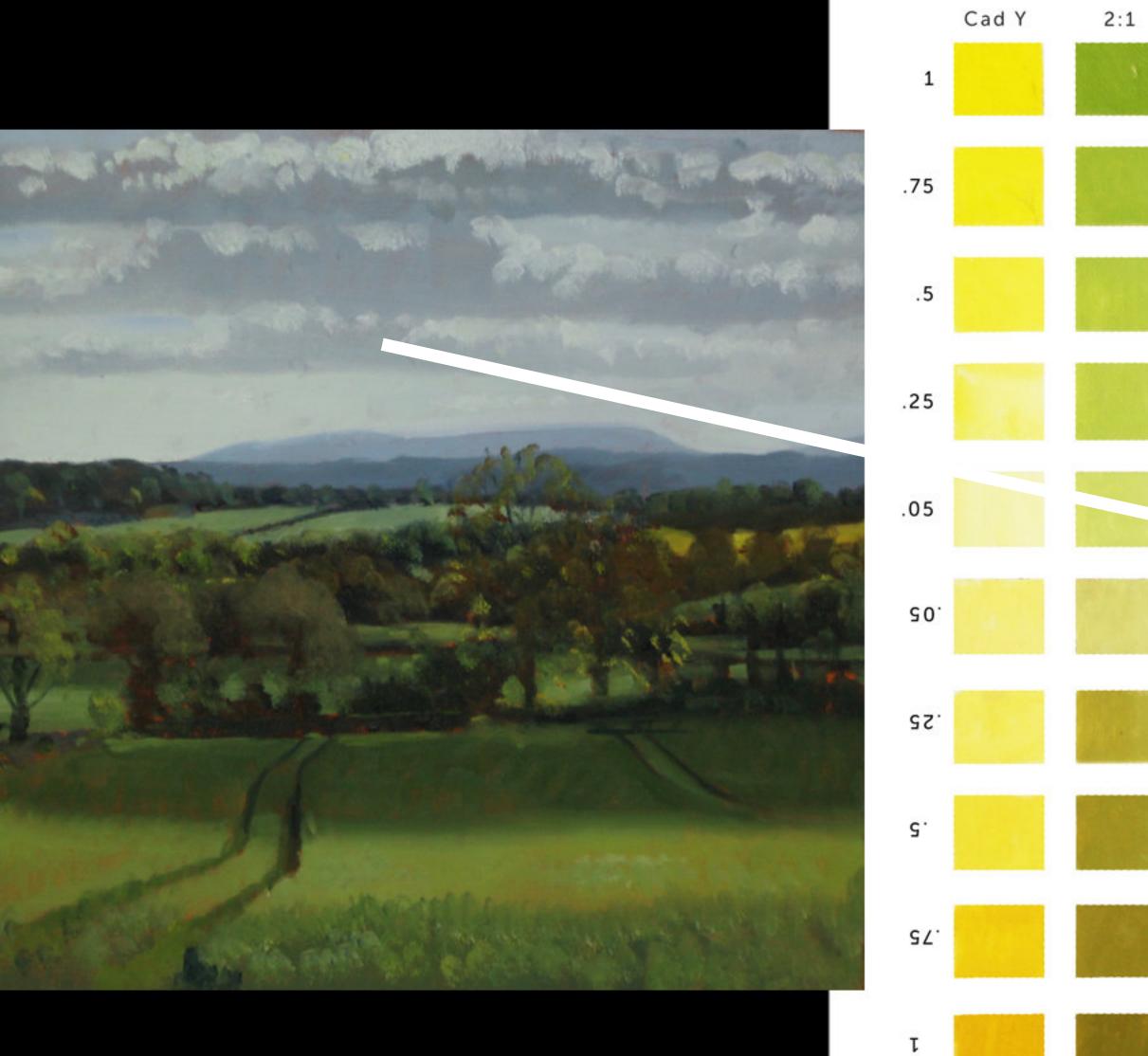




2:1 Touch of Burnt Si

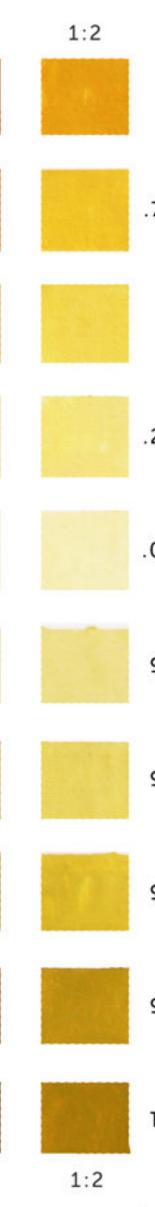
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2:1 Touch of Burnt Si

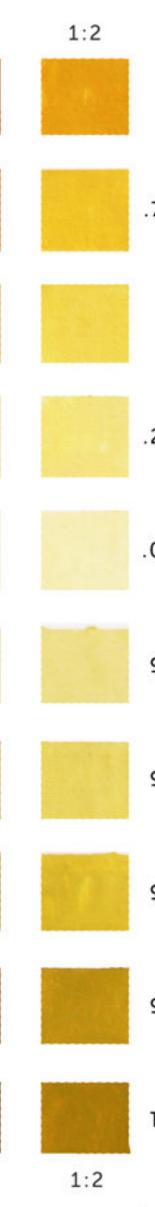
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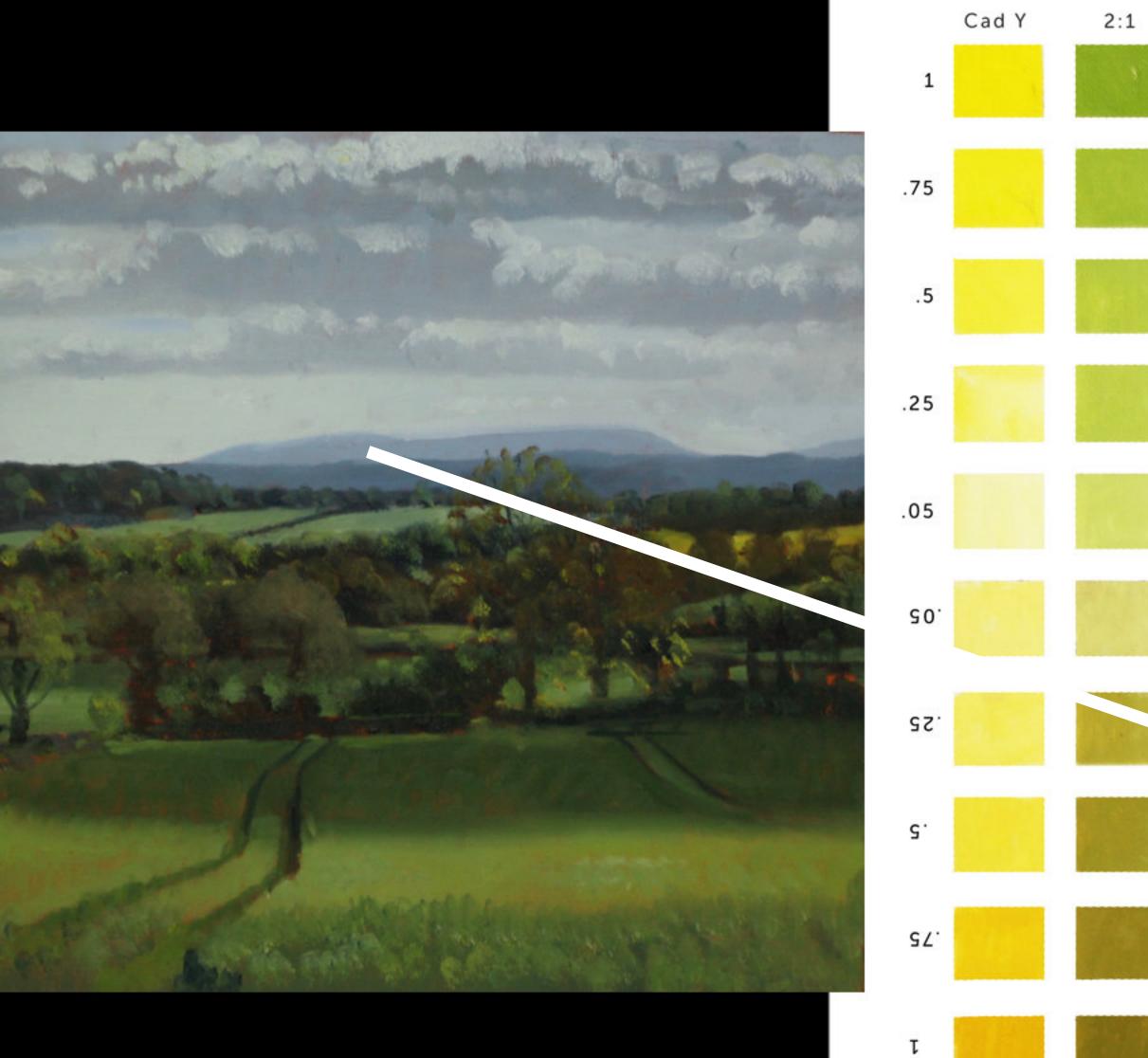






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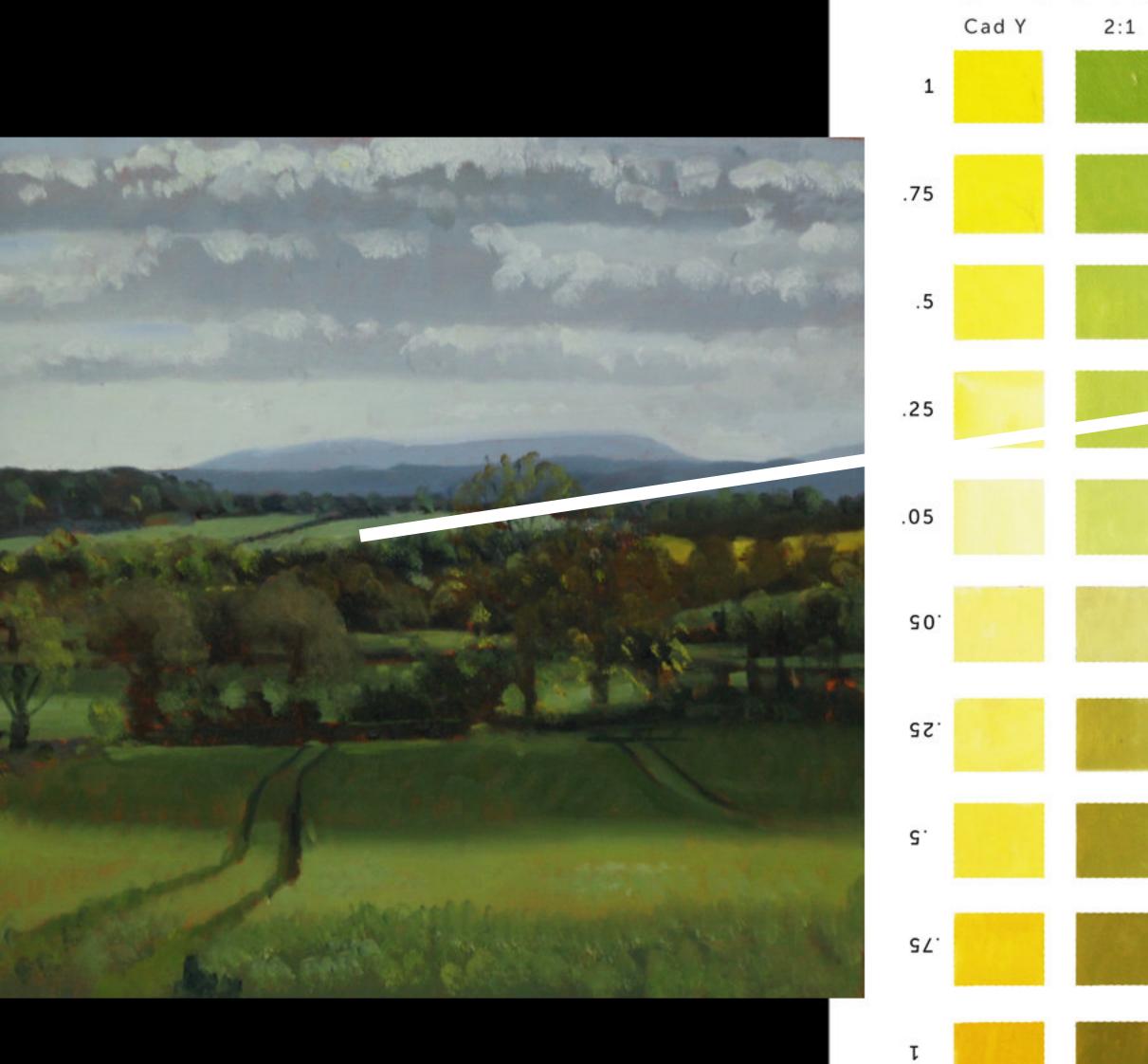




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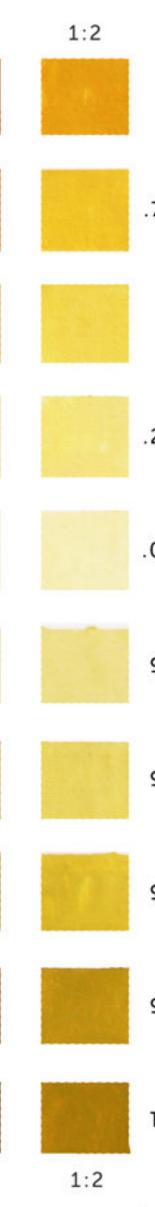




2:1 Touch of Burnt Sid

3 colour Landscape Palette

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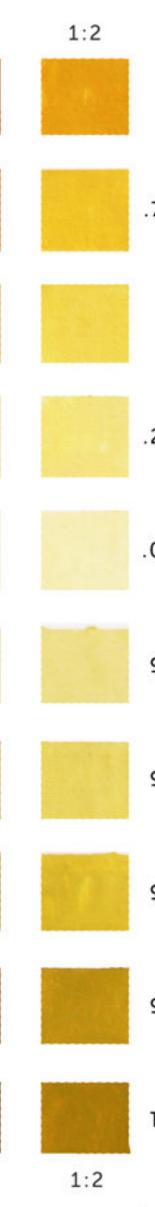


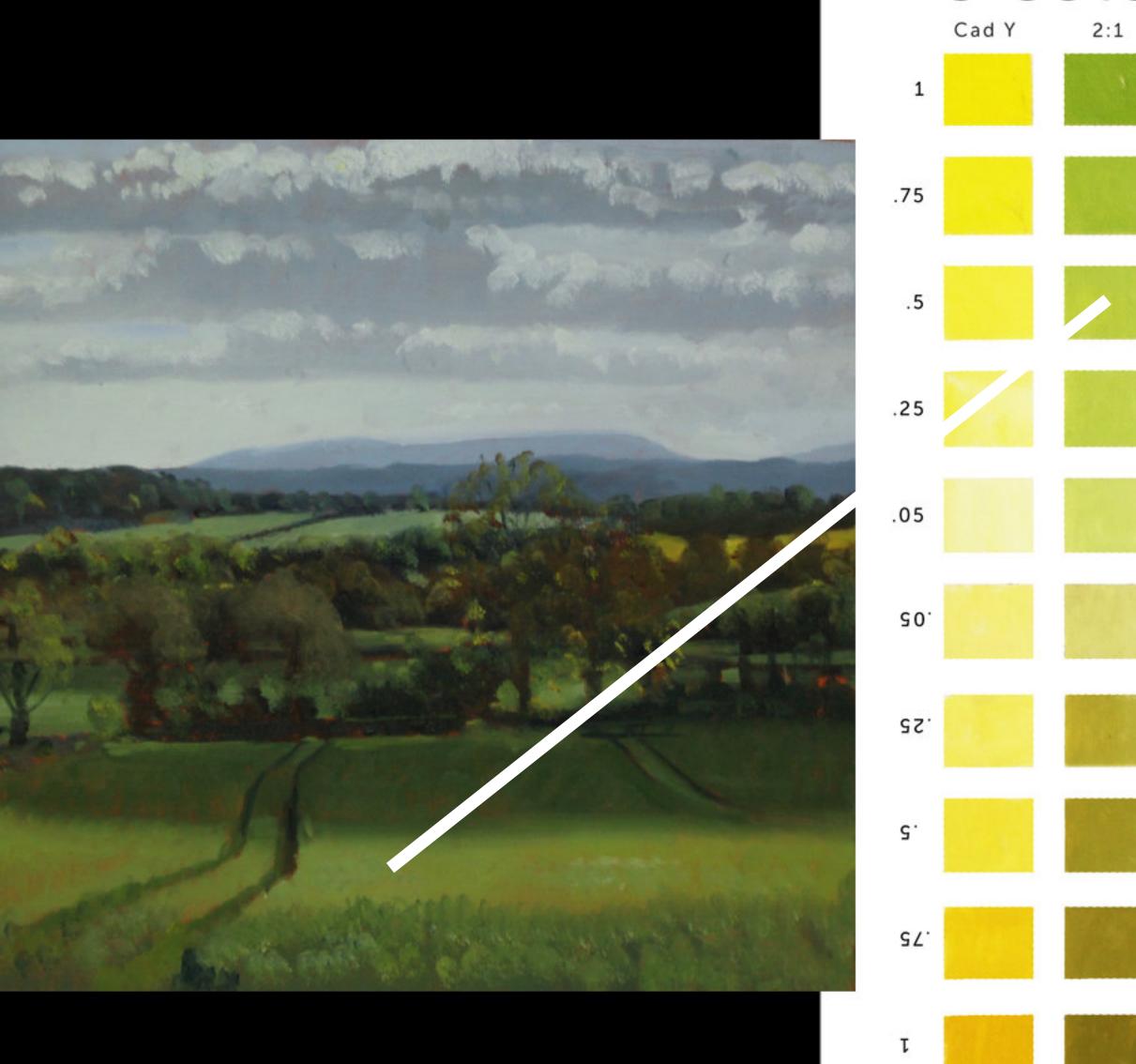


Cad Y

3 colour Landscape Palette

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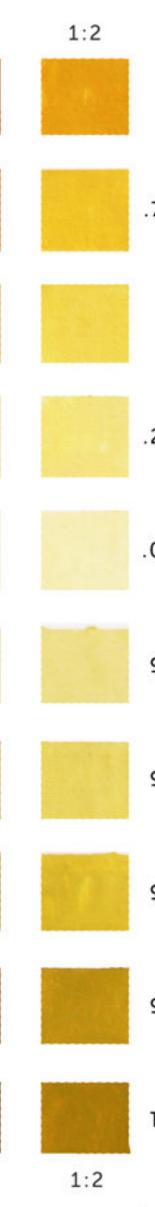


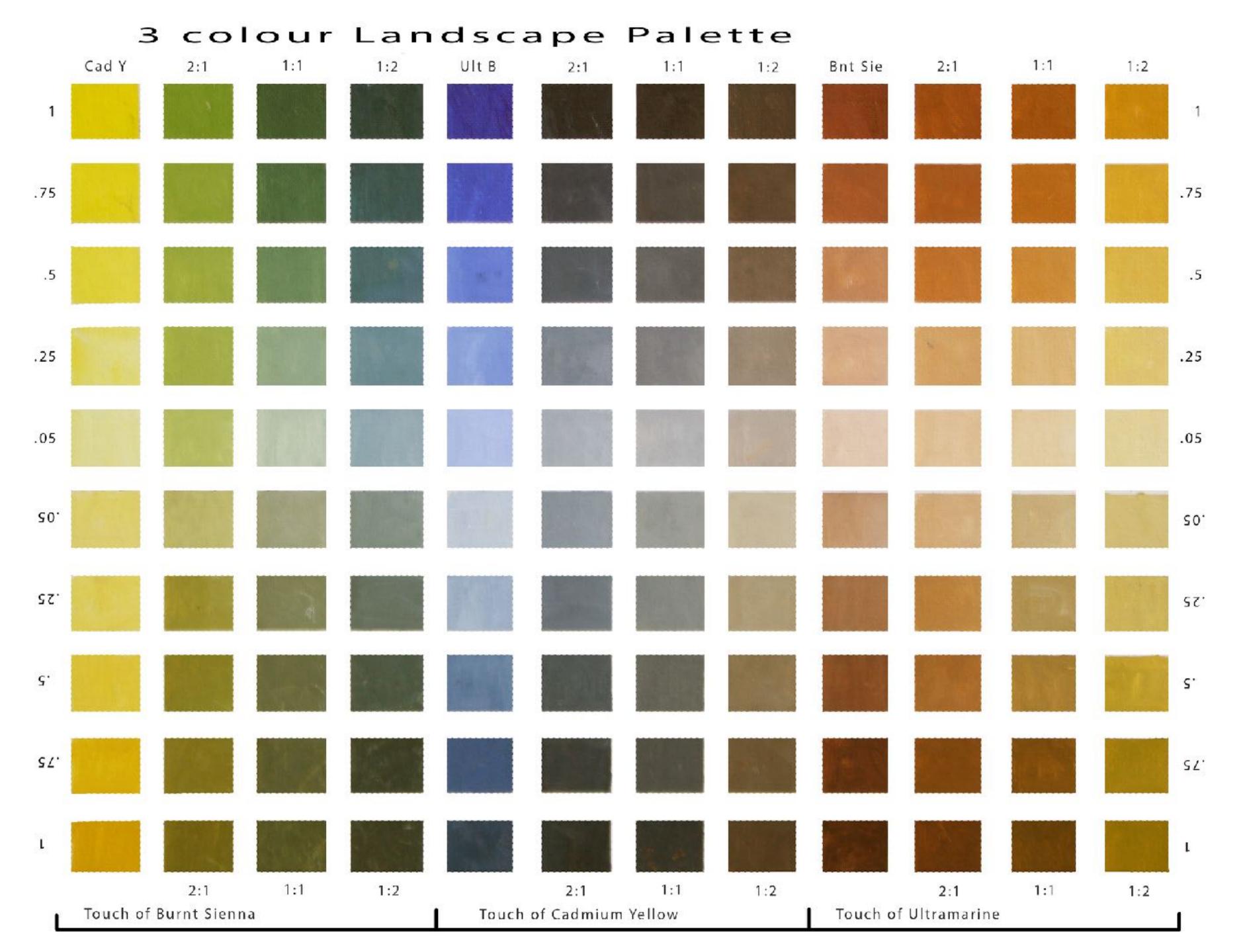


2:1 Touch of Burnt Sid

3 colour Landscape Palette

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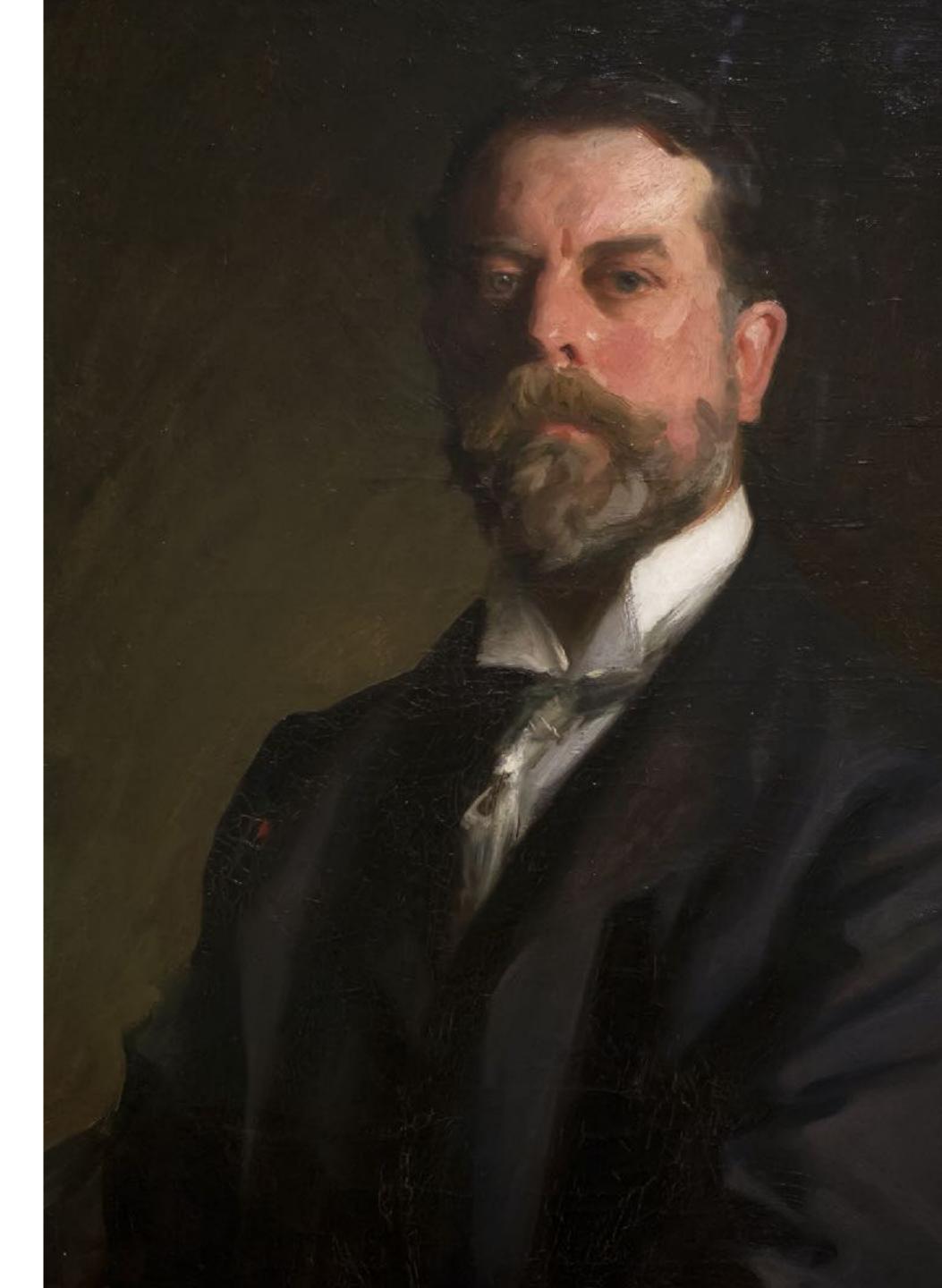


Blaise Smith RHA workshop

Limited Palette 3

John Singer Sargent

Silver White Naples Yellow Yellow Ochre Ochre dew (English Red) Red Ochre Vermillion Ivory or Coal Black and Prussian Blue.



Limited Palette 4

- Ultramarine Blue
 - Burnt Sienna
- Quinacridone Violet (Alizarin Crimson Replacement)
 - Cadmium Red
 - Yellow Ochre NOT winsor and Newton !!!
 - Cadmium Yellow Light
 - Aureolin Yellow (lemon yellow)

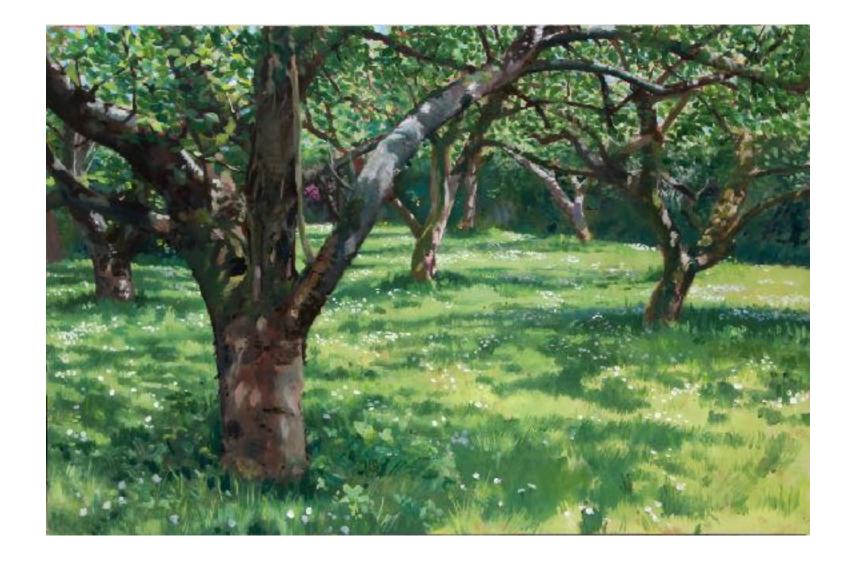
Raw umber

Titanium White













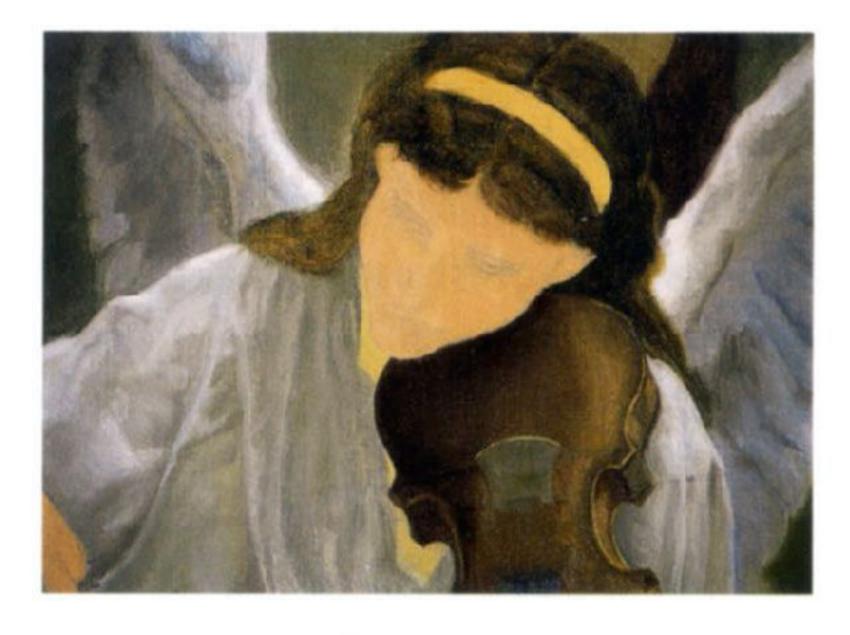




UNDERPAINTING 2nd Layer

after the line drawing the Unifying Colour



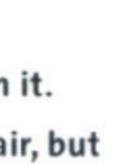


The rest of the canvas is then covered with paint while the flesh and hair undertones are still wet.

The hair area is filled in with a dark mass of brown, after the previous stage has had time to dry.

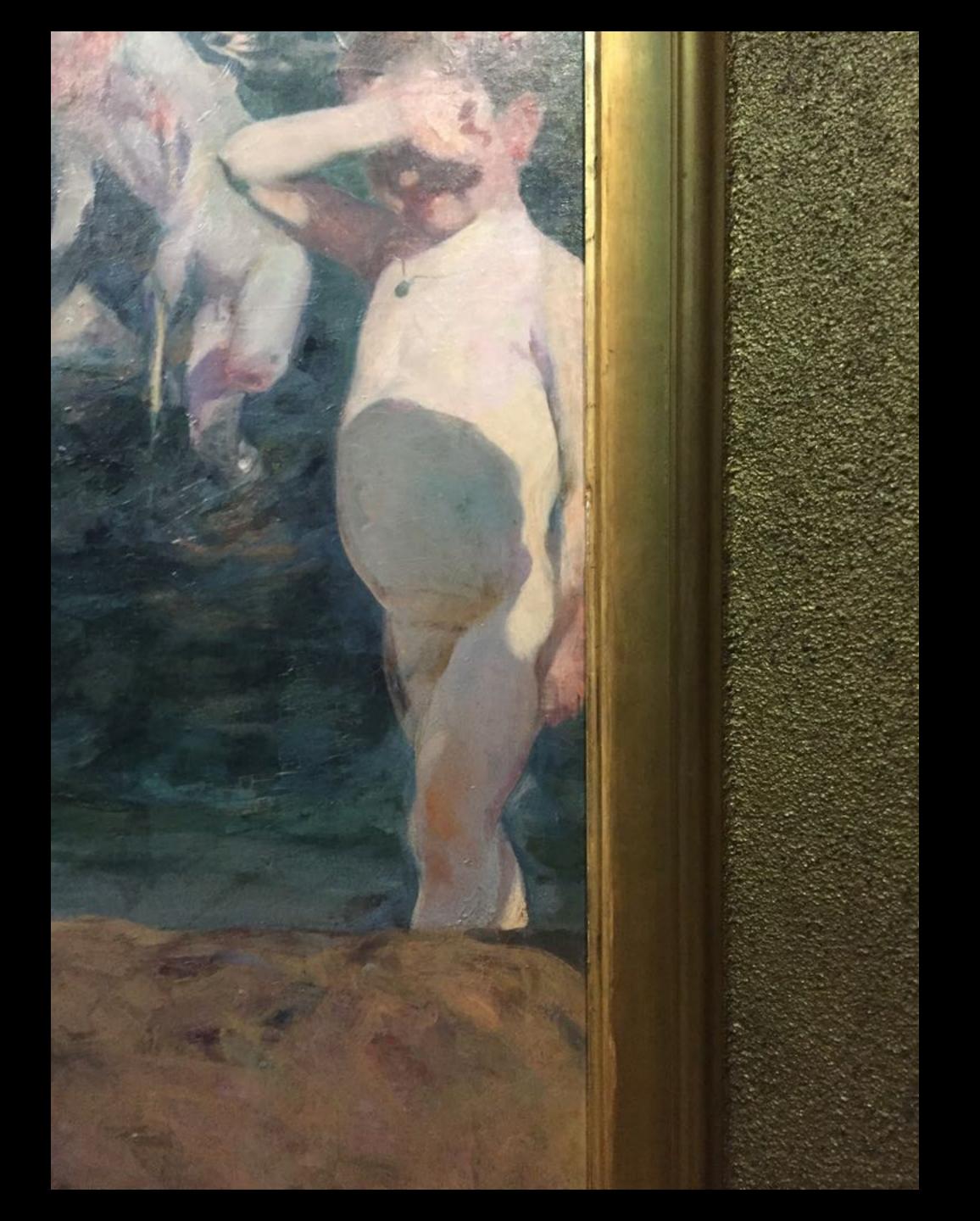


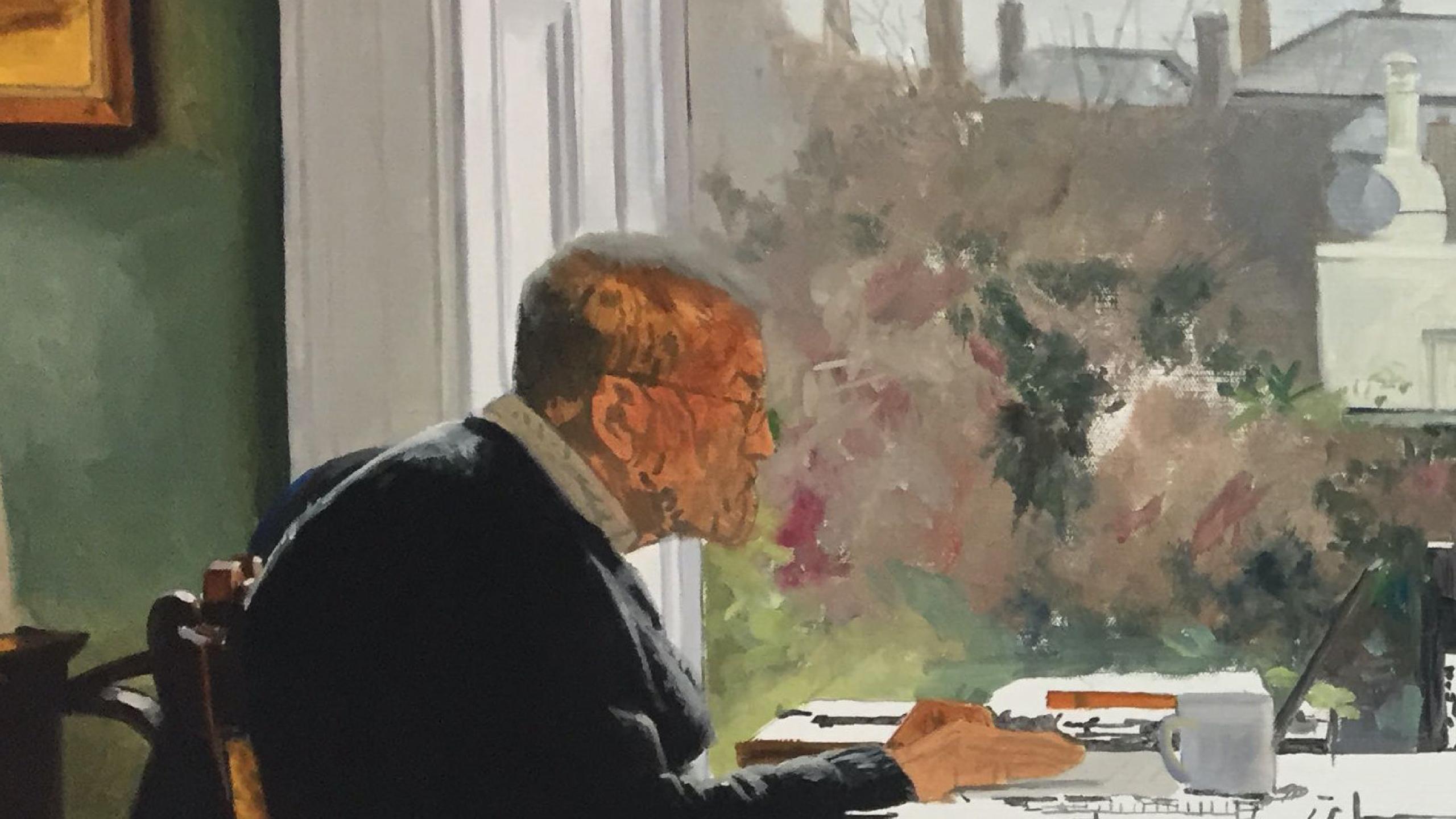
Lighter tones are painted into the hair mass, wet-into-wet, using a somewhat ragged hog-bristle brush with very little paint on it. The strokes follow the direction of the hair, but only go as far as the light goes.



Joaquín Sorolla, Sad Inheritance!, 1899 Oil on canvas, 210 × 285 cm, Colección Fundación Bancaja, Valencia © Colección Fundación Bancaja, Valencia











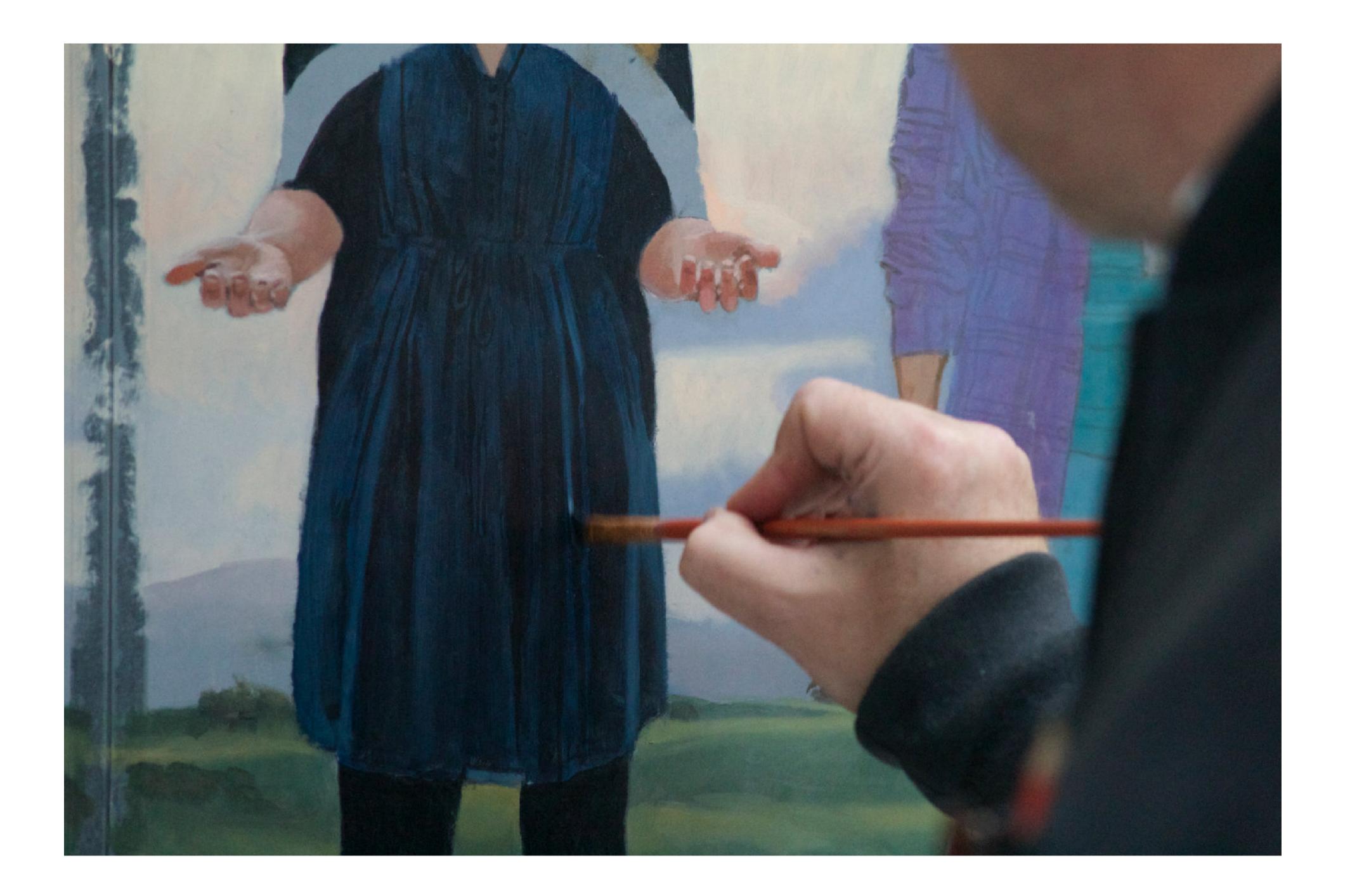




































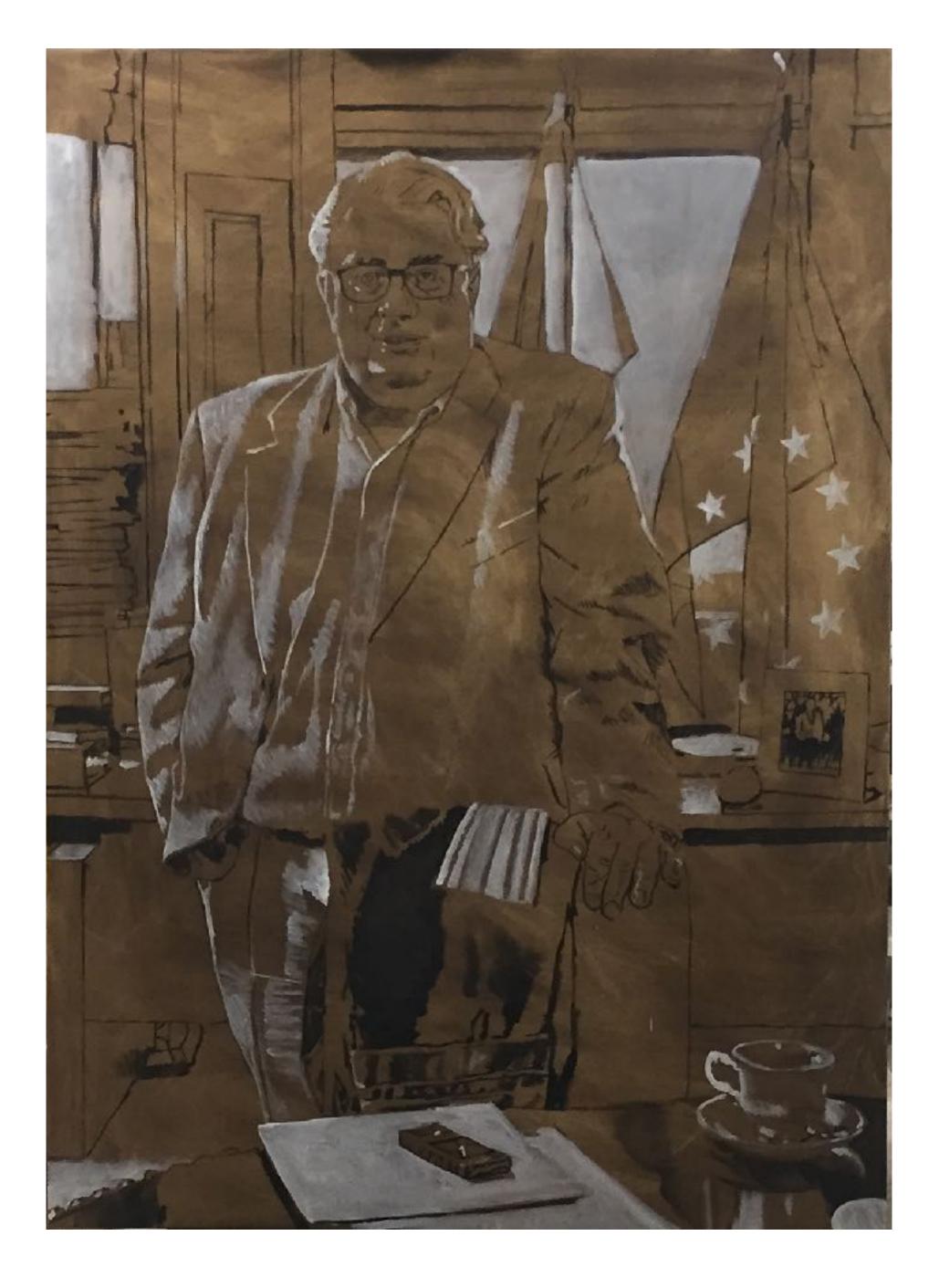
Smart Ass Underpainting





















Remember that it's an OIL painting, not a turpentine painting

and it's definitely NOT a white spirit anything







