Cézanne and Provence - the painter in his culture

University of Chicago Press - Cezanne and Provence : The Painter in His Culture by Nina Maria Athanassoglou



Description: -

Nationalism -- France.

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Handford, Richard, -- 1808-1893 -- Family.

Handford family.

Provence (France) -- Civilization.

Art, Modern -- 19th century -- France.

Cézanne, Paul, -- 1839-1906 -- Criticism and interpretation. Cézanne

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London, Paul Cassirer, Paul Cézanne-Watercolours, July 1939, no.

Paul Cezanne (1839

Delacroix, Courbet, and Manet met with their unanimous approval but that did not preclude some animated debates. Cézanne wanted to die while painting.

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During this time he would often be painting the same still life over a period of months, always looking to build and improve upon concentrations of colour, searching for underlying form, creating the intense greens, golds and reds of his most famous paintings of apples and bowls of fruit. At the same time, the views he painted from the terrace of Les Lauves are radiant. In the 1860s, Cézanne splits his time between Paris, where he inhabits the edges of circles including Manet, Renoir and others, but sometimes ends up sleeping on the street, and Aix.

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His boyhood friend and Aix schoolmate Émile Zola—Cézanne was once beaten up by school bullies for befriending him—was living in Paris and urged Cézanne to join him there.

Winter in France: Artistic Elegance in Aix

Most of these artists were only in their 20s as was Cézanne and were just forming their styles; they were to become, with the exception of Manet, the Impressionist school. Because Cézanne took so long working and reworking his paintings it became difficult to work always from nature and he increasingly spent months at a stretch working in his studio. He also began incorporating brighter colors and explored new ways of applying paint, using both brushes and palette knives.

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