

A BIOGRAPHY OF PIERRE AUGUSTE RENOIR A FRENCH IMPRESSIONIST

French artist Pierre-Auguste Renoir is considered one of the leaders of the Impressionist art movement. His paintings can be found in museums.

With Bazille as the intermediary, the two groups met frequently. Alfred Sisley and his wife Wallraf-Richartz Museum Cologne, Germany In addition to beautiful paintings of city views, as the views of Paris which he paints with Monet in spring " The Pont des Arts" , and landscapes, his artistic matter would also express in many genre paintings, portraits in the open air, like "Alfred Sisley and his wife ", which appeal to the spectator by their luminosity and their expressiveness. The interest of the public is finally immense. He can show his "Lise with the parasol" at the Salon of , once again a painting influenced by Courbet. Impressionist Portraiture After this Renoir's development quickened, and from he applied his Impressionist skills to portrait art , with which he was again successful, showing 15 paintings at the second Impressionist Exhibition in The works of his early maturity were typically Impressionist snapshots of real life, full of sparkling color and light. Late career By the end of the s Renoir had passed through his dry period. Renoir comes of age: Renoir came of age in the decade following the Prussian war. Albert Wolff's acidic review observed that: "Rue Le Peletier [where the exhibition was held] is unlucky. They will get married in , five years after the birth of Pierre, and will rear three children, Pierre, Jean the film maker and Claude. This evolution of Renoir who approaches fifty is also due to the following fact: "He indeed realized, at that time, that his early paintings cracked and that the tone deteriorated. Though Renoir was predominantly a portraitist, he went along anyway. Collections Renoir worked far more quickly than other Impressionist painters and his pictures from the beginning were eagerly sought after. In many ways, the generosity of feeling in these paintings expands on the achievements of his great work in the s. As a result they are to be found in many of the best art museums all over the world. During this period he created sculptures by directing an assistant who worked the clay. It is one of his last great compositions before his death, in Cagnes, at the age of If Monet's gives a broader perspective and focuses more on the vivid effects of light on the water and surrounding trees, then Renoir's version gives a closer view of the fashionable denizens of the popular resort. Renoir painted Wagner's portrait in just thirty-five minutes. In the same year two of his works were shown with Durand-Ruel in London. The arthritis made painting painful and often impossible. In all these different canvases, which he exhibited in at the third Impressionist Exhibition, Renoir aimed at capturing the effect of light filtering through trees on to figures in the shade which, the critics said, make them resemble corpses. Superficial it was not; in fact it was profound, for if, indeed, the artist has almost completely done away with the intellectuality of his models in his paintings, he has, in compensation, been prodigal with his own. According to Phoebe Pool , this was a key moment in the development of impressionism, for it "was there that Renoir and Monet made their discovery that shadows are not brown or black but are coloured by their surroundings, and that the 'local colour' of an object is modified by the light in which it is seen, by reflections from other objects and by contrast with juxtaposed [placed side by side] colours. These paintings were the subject of a set of commemorative postage stamps, issued by the Bailiwick of Guernsey in During the next six years Renoir's paintings became increasingly dry: he began to draw in a tight, classical manner, carefully outlining his figures in an effort to give them increased clarity. All four students dreamed of an art that was closer to life and free from past traditions.