



PAINTING TERMS

Direct Painting: Direct painting is a painting method where color and form are developed directly and not in stages.

- **Alla Prima** is a direct painting method. It is a wet-on-wet method where the drawing and painting aspects are completed in one sitting.
- **Impasto** is a thick paint that may be applied with a brush or palette knife.

Indirect Painting: Indirect painting is a painting method where color and form are developed separately and in stages such as in the Grisaille or Bistre methods.

First Stages:

- **Grisaille** is a monochromatic painting method that uses varying shades of gray (from the French word gris, meaning gray) to create the illusion of three-dimensionality and form
- **Verdaccio** is a monochromatic green toned underpainting technique
- **Bistre**, meaning “burnt wood soot”, is a method where the underpainting is developed from brown hues and the highlights described by wiping away areas to reveal the white of the canvas.

Second Stages:

- **Glazing** is a technique where thin veils of color, suspended in a medium, are layered upon an underpainting. (Typically, darker colors over lighter colors).
- **Velatura Glaze** is a “milky” glaze of lighter values over darker passages to create hazy, vaporous effects.
- **Scumbling** is a “dry brush” technique where low medium oil paint is dragged over a dried layer. (Typically, lighter colors over darker colors).



- Limited Palette:** Limited palette is when an artist uses limited colors to develop their painting. Examples are the Zorn palette, which only uses white, black, yellow ochre, and red.
- Dead Palette:** Dead Palette is a low saturated palette using limited colors to develop a tonal monochromatic underpainting, referred to as a dead color underpainting.
- Imprimatura:** Imprimatura, often called the ground, is the foundational color of the painting which helps seal in the under drawing and sets the tone for the painting.
- Underpainting:** Underpainting is the initial stage or first layer of an oil painting commonly executed using a monochrome or dead color as a base for the composition.
- Fat Over Lean:** “Fat Over Lean” means that each succeeding layer of paint should have more oil than the preceding layer to ensure the paint dries uniformly and doesn’t crack.
- Oiling Out:** Oiling out is a technique of rubbing oil over a canvas to bring out the luster of colors that may have dried matte and dull. This aids in matching the colors for your subsequent layer and protects it while glazing.

4 CANNONS OF RENAISSANCE PAINTING TECHNIQUES:

1. **CANGIANTE:** (Michelangelo) Using darker toned analogous colors for shadows.
2. **SFUMATO:** (da Vinci) Sfumato means smokey. The technique of allowing tones and colors to shade gradually into one another, producing softened outlines or hazy forms.
3. **UNIONE:** (Raffaello) Using bright, saturated colors and adding black for shadows.
4. **CHIAROSCURO:** (Caravaggio) Chiaroscuro, which means light-dark, is a technique of painting that uses light and dark transitions to describe form.

Tenebrism: “*Tenebroso*”, which means dark and gloomy, is a painting technique that uses extreme dramatic light and dark transitions to describe form and was popularized by Caravaggio in the Baroque period to instill drama.

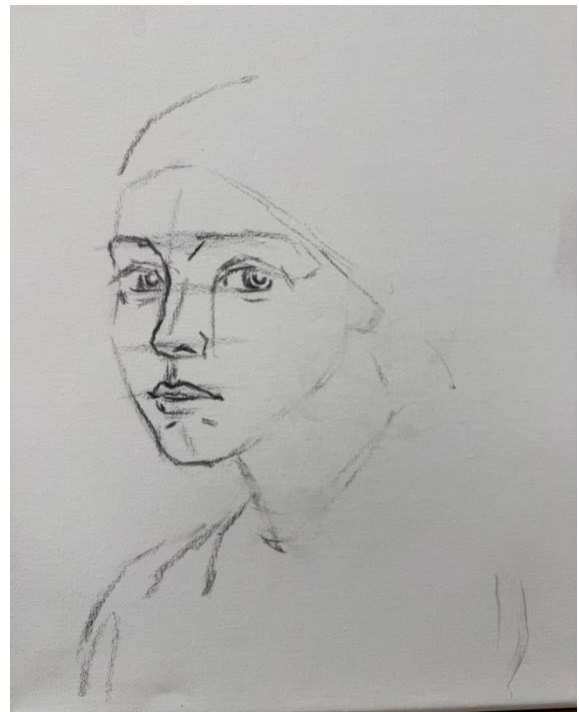
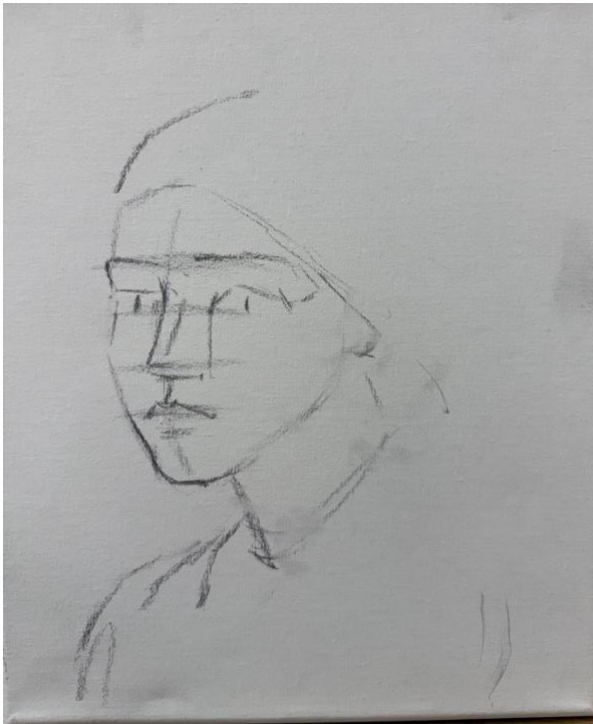
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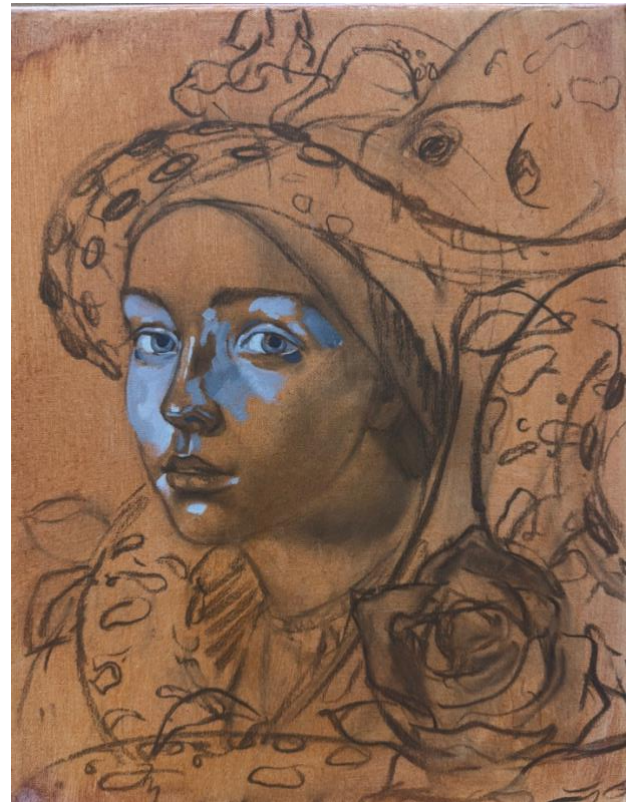
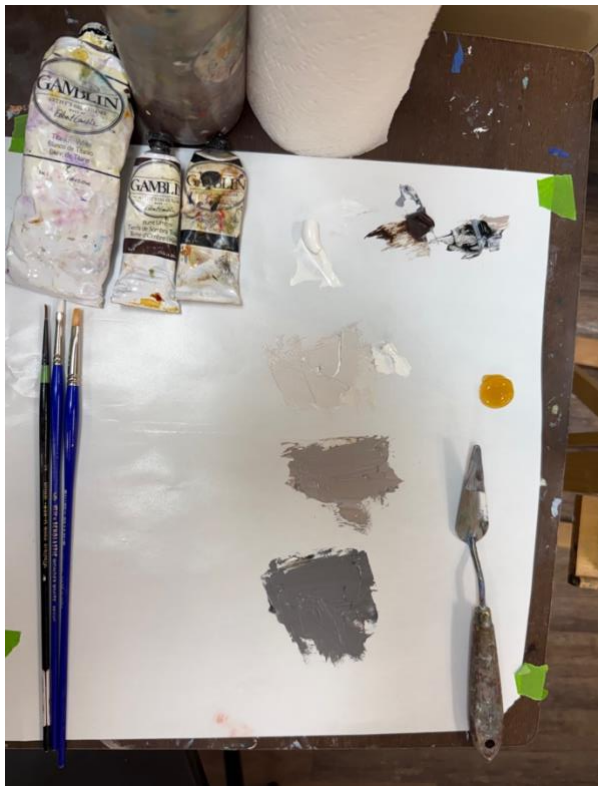
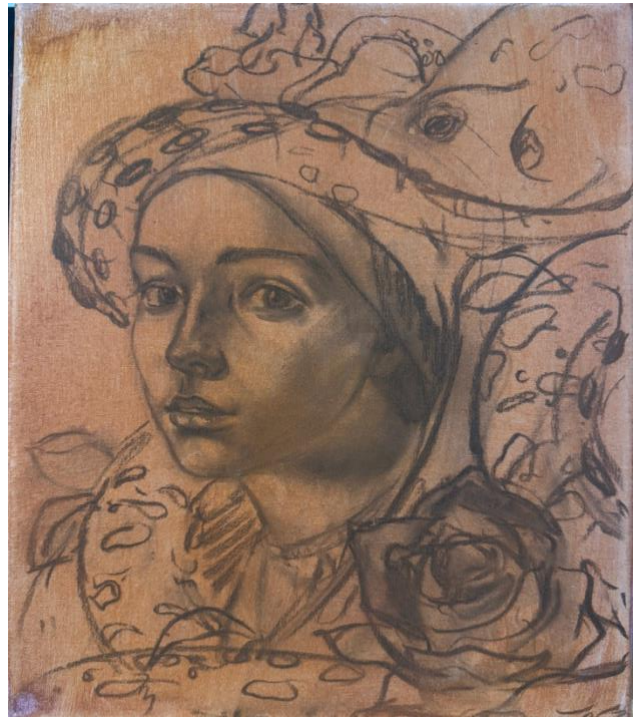
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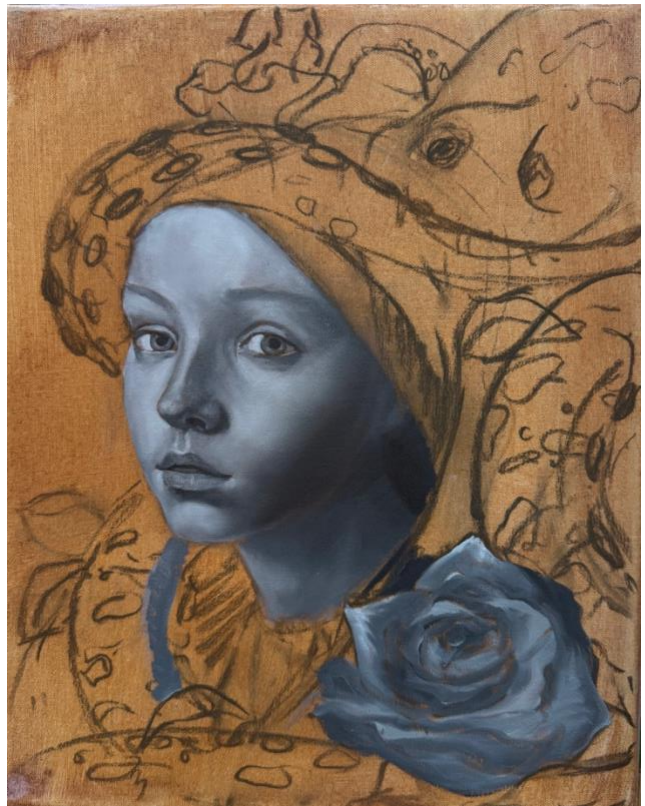




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