



Edouard Manet (1832-1883)

*Lilas et roses*

# About Manet:

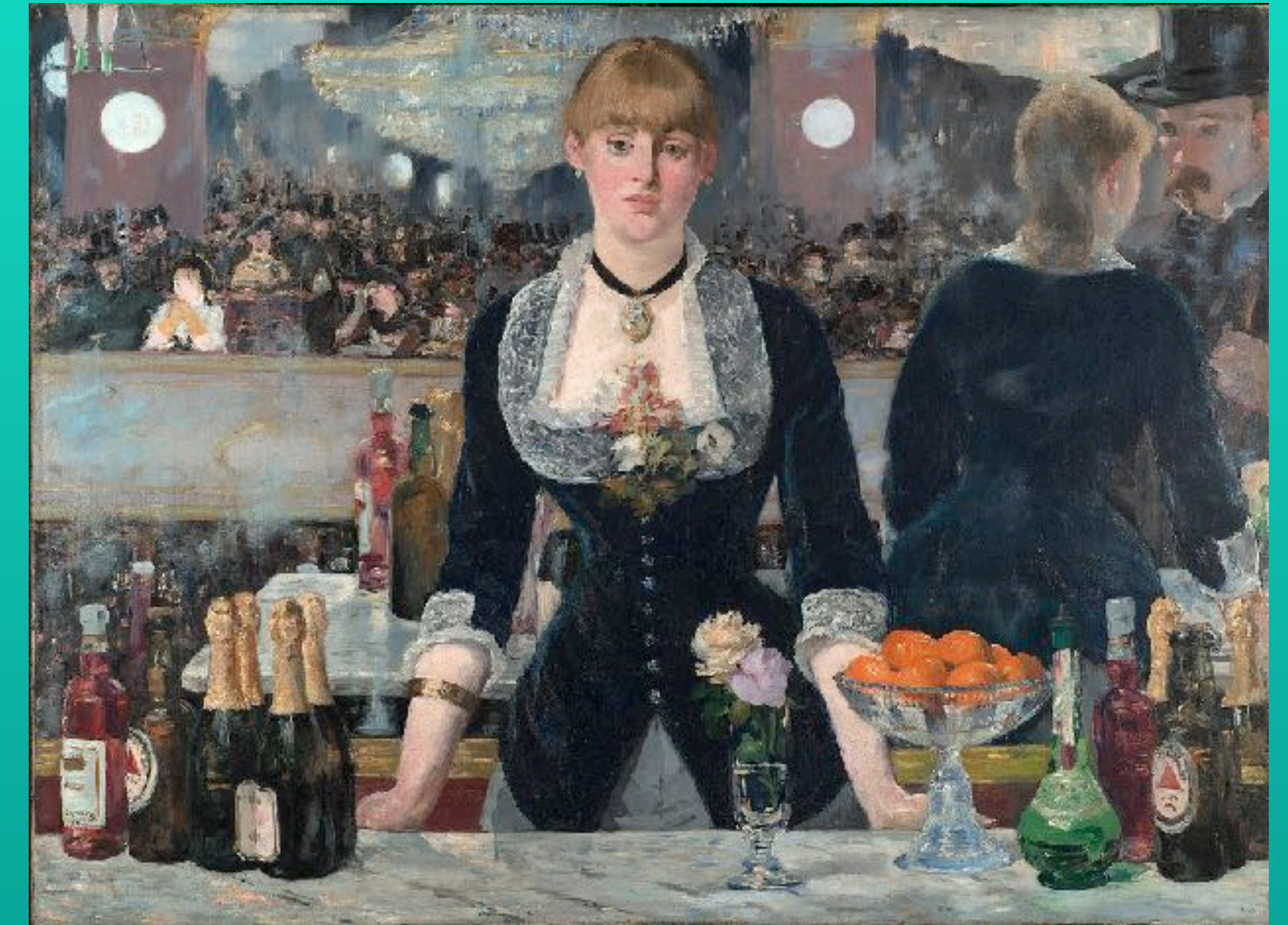
He was one of the first 19th-century artists to paint modern life and a pivotal figure in the transition from Realism to Impressionism.



The Luncheon on the Grass (Le déjeuner sur l'herbe), 1863



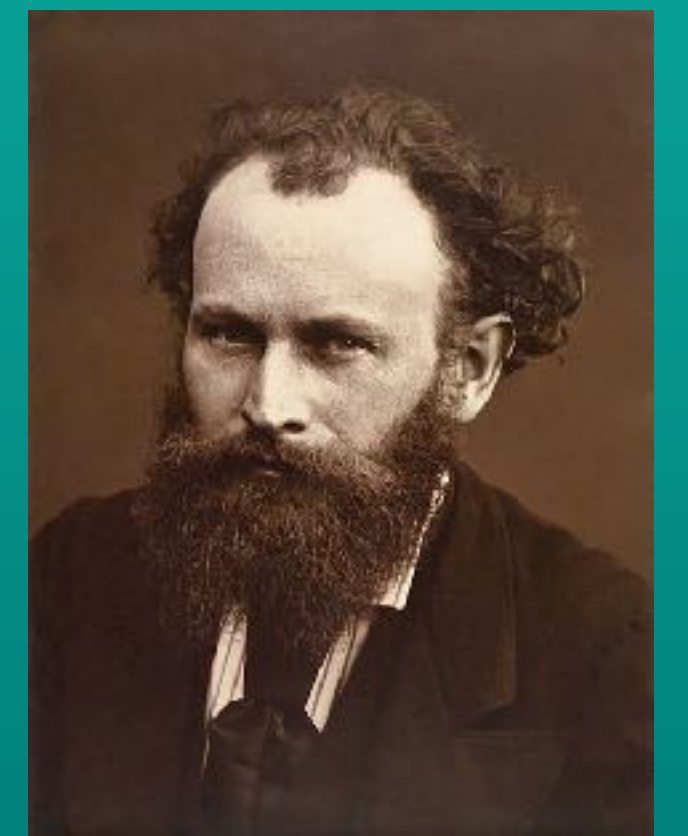
The Railway, 1873



A Bar at the Folies-Bergère (Un Bar aux Folies-Bergère), 1882

In his mid-forties Manet's health deteriorated, and he developed severe pain and partial paralysis in his legs. In April 1883 his left foot was amputated because of gangrene, due to complications from syphilis and rheumatism.

In his last years Manet painted many small-scale still lifes of fruits and vegetables, such as *Bunch of Asparagus* and *The Lemon* (both 1880). He completed his last major work, *A Bar at the Folies-Bergère* (Un Bar aux Folies-Bergère), in 1882 and it hung in the Salon that year. Afterwards he limited himself to small formats. His last paintings were of flowers in glass vases.





A Bar at the Folies-Bergère (Un Bar aux Folies-Bergère), 1882



A bundle of Asparagus, 1880



The Lemon, 1880



Moss Roses in a Vase

Edouard Manet, *Roses mousseuses dans un vase*, 1882

***Flowers in a Crystal Vase*** (French - *Œillets et clématites dans un vase de cristal*)  
is an 1882 painting by [Édouard Manet](#),

It shows [clematis](#) and 'œillets', a French word used for several kinds of cut flowers,  
many from the [Dianthus](#) genus.



Bouquet of Flowers, 1882



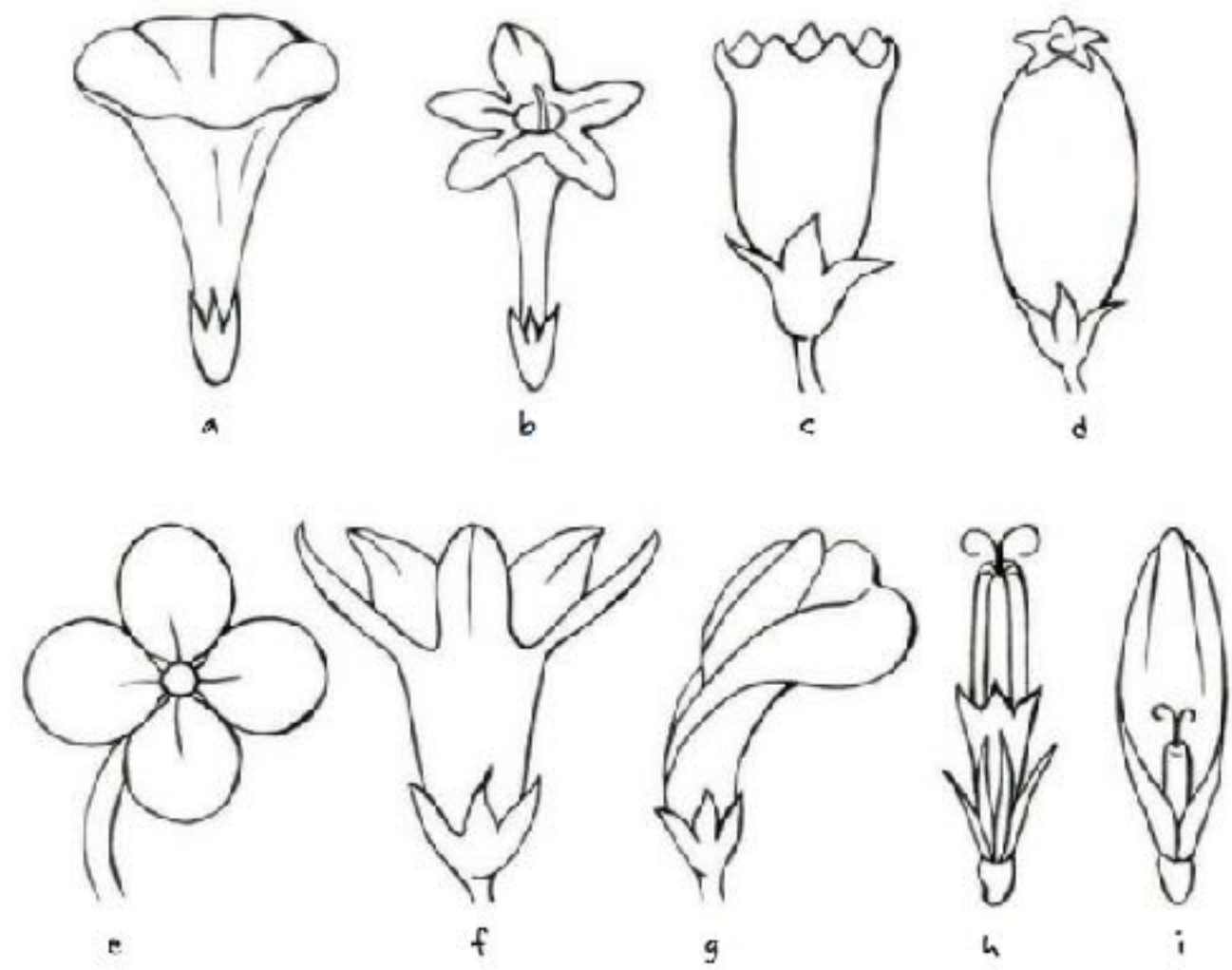




*Flowers in a Crystal Vase*, ca. 1882  
Oil on canvas  
12 7/8 × 9 5/8 in  
32.7 × 24.4 cm

Vase of White Lilacs and Roses, 1883





1. Cut out a Paper Circle. Fold in half and then again. Open out.

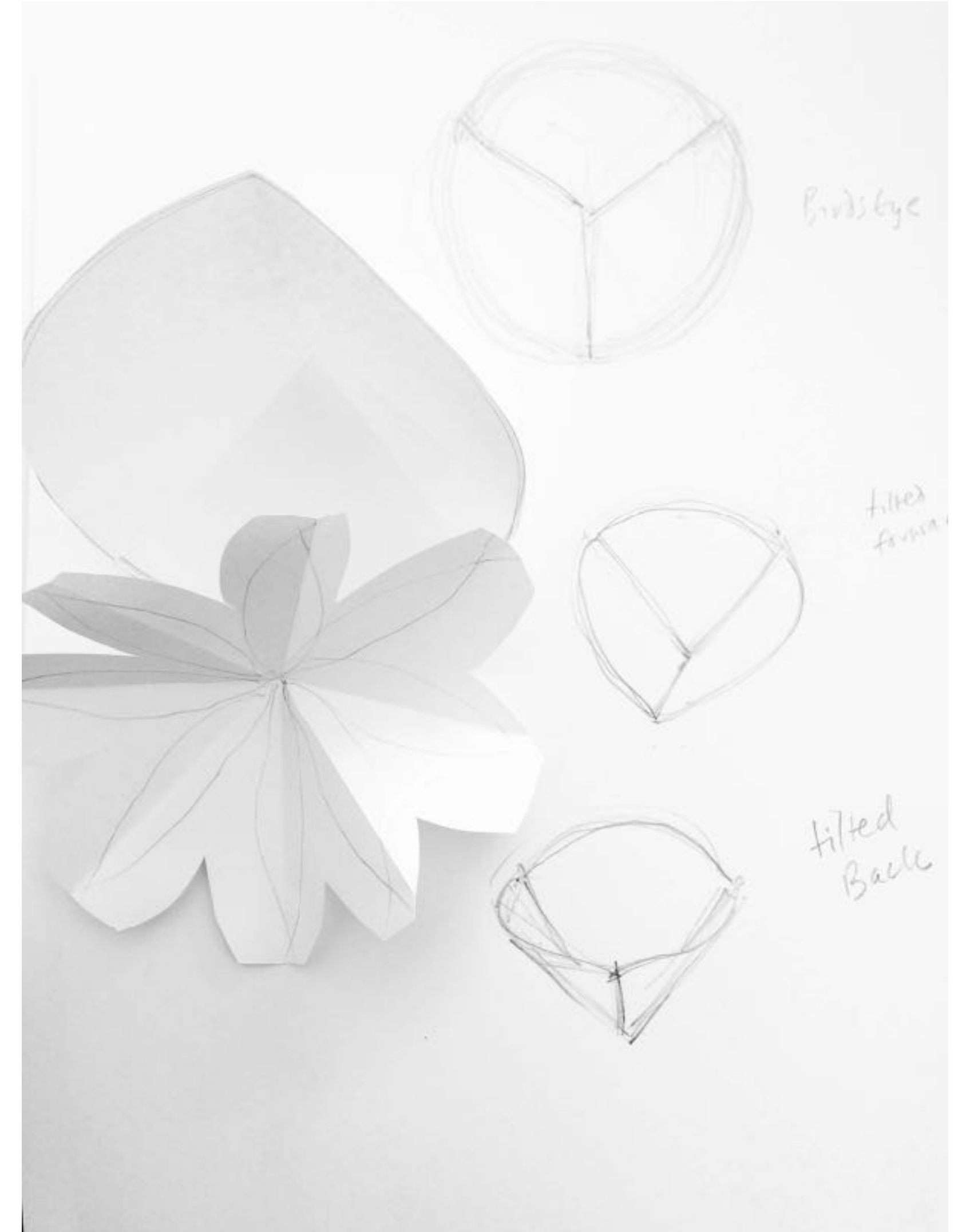
Cut along one fold line to the centre. Curve the planes around and stick. You have a cone.

Practise looking and Drawing the cone form different viewpoints. You can also change the cones dimensions by making it more closed or open.

2. Observe the Shape of the Blossom. How it changes through its growth cycle. You can count the number of petals and draw them onto another paper circle.

Watch how the shapes change when you look at the drawn shapes as you move the circle and look from different viewpoints.

Practise looking and drawing the different positions.





First Observation of Manet's 'Moss Roses in a vase' attention to the overall positioning of the Vase of Flowers in the Space. The horizontal line between background and foreground. Look at the Main shapes and proportions rather than detail. Imagine you were plotting a walk or a drive and looking at the road ahead or a view, the open spaces, the curves of paths and roads, the denser areas and lighter areas. You can as many sketches as you like - so you really building confidence - getting to know your terrain.



Setting up your Own situation in a style inspired by Manet.

Cosmos and Nasturgiums.

## Jargon :)

**Realism**, sometimes called **naturalism**, in [the arts](#) is generally the attempt to represent subject matter truthfully, without [artificiality](#) and avoiding [speculative fiction](#) and [supernatural elements](#). Realism has been prevalent in the arts at many periods, and can be in large part a matter of technique and training, and the avoidance of [stylization](#). ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Realism\\_\(arts\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Realism_(arts)))

**Impressionism** is a 19th-century [art movement](#) characterized by relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open [composition](#), emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), ordinary subject matter, inclusion of *movement* as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. Impressionism originated with a group of Paris-based artists whose independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impressionism>)

The **Salon** ([French: \*Salon\*](#)), or rarely **Paris Salon** ([French: \*Salon de Paris\*](#) [[salɔ̃ də paʁi](#)]), beginning in 1667<sup>[1]</sup> was the official [art exhibition](#) of the [Académie des Beaux-Arts](#) in [Paris](#). Between 1748 and 1890 it was arguably the greatest annual or biennial art event in the Western world. At the 1761 Salon, thirty-three painters, nine sculptors, and eleven engravers contributed.<sup>[2]</sup> From 1881 onward, it has been managed by the [Société des Artistes Français](#). ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salon\\_\(Paris\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salon_(Paris)))