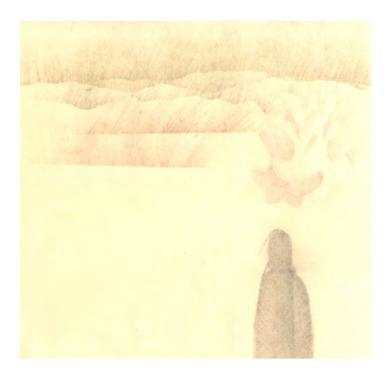
Jean Paul Lemieux and Ink Transfer Images

By Monique Martin © 2015



Objectives

- Appreciate and understand the life and work of Jean Paul Lemieux to use
- Both positive and negative space to create an images using ink transfer to be
- Able to describe positive and negative space
- Understand layering of translucent colours and how it affects a piece of artwork

BIOGRAPHY

Although in his earlier years Lemieux experimented with a variety of styles – a cubist influence for example -, he soon developed his own visual lexicon and remained faithful to it till the end.

With enormous sensitivity, this, one the greatest Quebec and Canadian painters, has opened the doors to the inner world of his city, of his people, of himself. They are no monuments, no great landscapes, no complex compositions, no famous faces in his paintings. But like with Modigliani, the art of Jean-Paul Lemieux speaks of the world within, and the quiet beauty of a human being.

"I am especially interested in conveying the solitude of man and the ever-flowing passage of time. I try to express this silence in which we all move".

Although greatly honoured during his lifetime, both as an artist, an illustrator, and as teacher, with many exhibitions to his credit, including a retrospective at the Montreal Museum of Fine

Arts in 1969, the year he was named Companion of the Order of Canada, he did not live to see his greatest exhibition organized by the Musée de Québec in 1990. He died just before its opening at the age of eighty-six.

Jean-Paul Lemieux painted his inner world, and left us with a legacy of paintings that speak of loneliness and melancholy. Yet, despite their often-desolate landscapes and silent figures, it is a world of deep emotions and profound reflection, not only on the human lot, but on the quality of light, the delicate outline of the horizon, the colour of ice.

"I paint because I like to paint", Lemieux said in 1967. "I have no theories. In my landscapes and my characters I try to express the solitude we all have to live with, and in each painting, the inner world of my memories. My external surroundings only interest me because the allow me to paint my inner world".

The simple explanation belies the effect those *silent* paintings have on a viewer. They place the Quebec artist from his contemporaries, and he has met many while studying in Montreal and Paris, great painters and sculptors like Edwin Holgate of the Group of Seven, and Marc-Aurèle de Foy Suzor-Côté. He worked alongside artists who flocked in the 1930s to the picturesque, albeit poor, Charlevoix region, and although, like the others – with the exception of Jori Smith, who chose to paint the people, and children in particular -, he painted landscapes, his were of a different ilk.

Text taken from... http://www.galerievalentin.com/contemporary-artists/jean-paul-lemieux/biography.php

Materials

Bond Paper Old Magazines (the older the better, the ink is better in older magazines) Steel Wool

Rationale

Jean Paul Lemieux's work often has soft edges and lines therefore it works well to study his work and then expose children to this unique way of creating colour on paper by transferring ink using friction.

Procedure

This lesson uses a bit of science to create art. Steel wool is used to heat up magazine pages, which allows the ink to be dragged to a new surface. The children get a small piece of steel wool. Using the wool they drag the wool from the magazine page onto bond paper. The wool heats up the ink, which allows the colour to move. They need to begin near the edge of the magazine paper. They have to be careful not to tear the magazine page as they move the wool. They need to drag from the magazine to the paper, not the other way around or it will tear. Note that some children do not like the feel of steel wool but medical gloves can alleviate this problem.



Magazines can be cut in the positive or the negative to create images.



In this instance ink would be moved from the magazine piece to the negative space, creating a shape using the negative space.



In this instance ink would be dragged form the blue area to the white area creating a square using a postive space concept .

Various shapes can be made using this technique. Thed image below the tulip in used in both the postitive and negative space to create an interesting effect in the layering of the piece.



The legs of this person are created using the positive space method. The student cut the legs from the magazine, as they appeared in the magazine and dragged the ink from the edges of the cut out into the center of the image. This is a fun way to create an image, by collaging the items viewed in the magazine out and transferring them, layering them one on top of the other.

