

Masterpiece: 4 Ice Cream Cones

Artist: Wayne Thiebaud (Tee-bow)

Concept: Composition
Grade: Kindergarten
Lesson: Sponge Painting

Objectives: A. Students create a painting using simple shapes, circles and triangles.
B. To experiment with sponge-painting.

Vocabulary: Composition, Shape, Color, Impasto.

Materials:

- * White construction paper 9" x 12"
- * Tempera paint: brown, light pink, light yellow, light orange, and light green. May need to mix primary colors with white paint.
- * Circle sponges
- * Triangle sponges
- * Smocks
- * Paper towels and/or Wet Wipes

Process:

1. Remind students to put their name on the back of their paper before painting.
2. Have students put on a smock before they go to their stations. Only two to three students at a time per station.
3. Have the children sponge paint in two steps: station one is set up for the brown cones, station two is set up for the circle shape. (Ice cream scoop).
4. After dipping the sponge into the paint, blot on a paper towel and stamp onto the paper.
5. Let children decide what pattern of colors they wish to make their ice cream. For example, light pink, light orange and light green.
6. Sprinkle with candy sprinkles while paint is still wet.
7. After clean up, allow sponges and artwork to air-dry.

KINDERGARTEN—PROJECT #6

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Lesson: Sponge Painting

Project Samples:



Art Masterpiece
Wayne Thiebaud (Tee-Bow) b. 1920

Today we studied *Four Ice Cream Cones*, a still-life of four large, luscious ice cream cones lined up on the counter of an ice cream parlor. Thiebaud manipulates the oil paint with rapid brush strokes, resulting in a thick *impasto*. This technique simulates the creamy *texture* of the ice cream and reflects the artist's interest in depicting real objects as they appear in nature (*realism*). We painted soft, *pastel*-colored ice cream cones today using triangle and circle-shaped sponges.



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Wayne Thiebaud B. 1920 (pronounced Tee-bow)

Wayne Thiebaud was born in Mesa, Arizona, in 1920. At the age of 16, he worked as an animator for Walt Disney Studios in Los Angeles before working as an illustrator and cartoonist in the Air Force during WWII.

Thiebaud studied art at San Jose State College and California State College in Sacramento, where he earned his undergraduate and graduate degrees. He worked in advertising and educational film making before joining the faculty at the University of California at Davis in 1960.

In the early 1960s, Thiebaud began doing still-life paintings of pies, cakes, sandwiches and ice cream cones. Thiebaud manipulates the oil paint with rapid brush strokes, resulting in a thick impasto. This technique simulates texture and reflects the artist's interest in depicting real objects as they appear in nature. His use of single and multiple images of mass-produced American foods has linked him with Pop Art, yet he considers himself a realist painter. In addition to still-life paintings, Thiebaud's subject matter has included figures, landscapes and cityscapes. Thiebaud's mastery of oil paint is evident in the way that the paint records light striking the surface of the objects in space.

Wayne Thiebaud Questions for Four Ice-Cream Cones

- 1920 - Born in Mesa, Arizona
- 1936 - Worked as an animator for Walt Disney Studios.
- 1942 -45 Illustrator & cartoonist in the Air Force during WW2.
- 1952 - Earned his degrees at Sacramento City College
Worked in advertising and educational film making.
- 1960s - Became assistant professor at University of California, Davis, thru
the 70s.
First 1-man show.
First gained international acclaim with still-life food paintings
Thiebaud revived the still-life that celebrates the ordinary.
He was first characterized with Pop Artists, but later considered
more of a realist
- ? - Taught at the University of California, Davis

1. Is this painting realistic or abstract?

Realism - Stuff you'd see in the real world

Abstract - Parts or pieces of things, shapes, objects blown apart

2. This painting is called a **still life**. That means someone arranges items to please the eye. Like a floral arrangement.

3. Why do you think Wayne Thiebaud painted ice cream cones?

4. Choose one of the ice cream cones and tell me how you think it would taste or feel.

Texture is the word we use in art to tell how we think the object would feel.

5. How do you think the artist was able to do this?

By use of **impasto** (thickly applied oil or acrylic paint)

6. What shapes do you see?

7. Where are they repeated?

8. What colors does the artist use? The light colors are called **pastels**. That means white has been mixed in to lighten them.

9. Common foods like ice cream, cakes, pies and sandwiches were some of Thiebaud's favorite subjects during the 1960s. If you were the artist, what types of foods would you paint? Why?