

Citations

Context:

Even at a young age, Elisabeth Louise Vigée-lebrun professionally and with ease. As she grew, she got accepted into various academies and scholarly societies such as the Painters Guild of Academie de Saint-Luc.

Form:

She painted in a Rococo style, with grace and delicacy. Many would describe her to be a Naturalistic painter.

Context:

During her time painting, she managed to paint various royal entities such as Marie Antoinette. Because of all of her work, she was known as the most famous painter.

Function:

The function of this piece is to display Elisabeth, the artist in a formal way. She was known as the most famous Female painter in the 18th century.

Content:

Elisabeth created this self-portrait as a way to almost sort of leave a legacy and to show who she was and how she got there.

ELISABETH LOUISE VIGÉE-LEBRUN (1755-1842)

Self-Portrait, 1790

Oil on canvas, 8' 4" x 6' 9"

Galleria degli Uffizi, Florence



Context:

She was invited to the Palace of Versailles granted patronage by Marie Antoinette. So pleased was the queen that during a period of six years, She would paint more than thirty portraits of the queen and her family.

Context:

She lived and worked for some years in Italy, Austria, and Russia, where her experience in dealing with an aristocratic clientele was still useful. In Rome, her paintings met with great critical acclaim and she was elected to the Roman Accademia di San Luca.

Context:

She left a legacy of 660 portraits and 200 landscapes. In addition to private collections, her works may be found at major museums, such as the Hermitage Museum, London's National Gallery, and museums in continental Europe and the United States.

Context:

When the French revolution started, she fled France because she was well associated with Marie Antoinette. This is how she became well known Globally.

Form:

Elisabeth Louise Vigée-Lebrun would paint in a Neo-classical style. Her colors were pastel and light. All of her paintings were seen as pure and simple.