

Once the initial layer



Once the initial layer soaked the entire area of the canvas, other colors were added to create the effect of the painting. These colors were white, brown, and turquoise. These colors were added in such a way that the painting depicted contrary visual characteristics, such as vertical and horizontal lines and also straight and circular patterns. Rough surfaces in the canvas contribute to the complexity of the painting, such as pooled paint swirls where colors meet and barely visible wrinkles formed by paint build up. "Autumn Rhythm" does not depict any recognizable object; however, it does give the illusion of nature.

Metropolitan, 2000-2013). During the years following World War II, much of the artwork focused on issues and keeping with social commitment; however, when artists began using more personal styles for their paintings, this resulted in the artists moving away from art depicting the happenings of the time. (Frank, 2011). It was during this time that Jackson Pollock had the greatest influence on the art world. Jackson Pollock (1912-1956), studied under Thomas Hart Benton before beginning his action paintings, which involved the spilling and pouring of paints onto a canvas. (Biography, 2013). Jackson Pollock (1912-1956), was considered to be the major trendsetter of Abstract Expressionism. When Helen Fraternally began creating Abstract Expressionism pieces, she incorporated aspects of Pollock's action painting with her own style. Fraternally used the same technique of covering the canvas with an initial diluted color and allowing it to seep into the canvas as a beginning of the piece. As with Pollock's works, Fraternally added several colors to create her works; however, she opted to use softer colors and the results were not as random.

When Fraternally created "Eden" (1956), she added numerous shapes that gave the painting the illusion of trees and plants which gave the piece an appearance of a mystical garden. Baker (2010-2013) quotes Hallway's description of "Eden", "In addition to its dulcet clarity and command... A very funny picture... Centering... Upon two blue, slightly wiggly sets of numerals, two "sass's" on either side of the top center of the canvas." The piece was created with peach, olive, medium blue and pale olive colors.

The focal point of this piece is the olive green and peach colored tear drops with the blue sass's on the either side. The symbolism of the tear drops and numbers is not clearly defined, as is the case in the Abstract Expressionism pieces. Helen Fraternally (1928-2011), studied at the Dalton School with Ruffian Tomato. (American Art, n. D). Her first solo exhibition was in 1951 and consisted of paintings created with textured canvases, calligraphic drawings and the use of pale colors. These pieces represented the aspect of Abstract Expressionism that used recognizable figures and possessed some form of symbolism.

This led to Fraternally changing her expressions of art. It was during the sass's that Fraternally moved away from Abstract Expressionism to define her own style which became known as color field painting. (American Art, n. D. ). Willie De Cooking (1904-1997), was also one of the well known abstract expressionists. His style of abstract painting differed from that of Pollock and Fraternally in that his pieces have a more symbolist quality. Even though the abstract quality is shown, the figures of women in his paintings are easily recognizable.

In " Woman and Bicycle" (1952-1953), the woman is visible through the smears of paint and the brush strokes. She is wearing an outfit that was not designed for riding a bicycle. Her high-heals and tight outfit was indicative of the popular looting style of the time. (Whitney, 2009). Willie De Zonings paintings, such as, " Woman and Bicycle" (1952-1953), are representative of how he viewed women, some of which were recreations of pictures of real women in magazines and billboards during the sass's. (Whitney, 2009). William De Cooking (1904-1997), attended the Rotterdam Academy of Fine Arts and Techniques.

In the year 1945, De Zonings style was clearly defined; he used a combination of abstractions and figures. In 1955, the symbolism of his art work gave the illusion of women being absorbed into the background while also being the focal point of the painting. (Biography, 2013). Aesthetic Qualities, Symbolic Significance " Autumn Rhythm" (1950), " Eden" (1956), and " Woman and Bicycle" (1952-1953), exhibit the qualities found in Abstract Expressionism; although " Autumn Rhythm" (1950) may exhibit more of the abstract style with contrasting lines and randomness. Eden" (1956) and " Woman and Bicycle" (1952-1953) exhibit the abstract style; however, both of these paintings also depict recognizable figures. Even though " Autumn Rhythm" (1950), does not exhibit recognizable figures, viewers may be able to imagine a sort of symbolism in that the painting represents fall. If the painting is viewed for a period of time, one can imagine the colors depicting the season of fall. " Eden" (1956) symbolizes a garden or part filled with trees and plants, and " Woman and Bicycle" (1952-1953), symbolizes the artist's vision of women.