The image is a vertical composition of three panels showing a mountain pass. The top panel shows a clear blue sky above a range of jagged, rocky mountain peaks. The middle panel shows a valley with green coniferous trees and a rocky path leading through the pass. The bottom panel shows a close-up of a rocky slope with green vegetation. The text 'CRAGGY PASS' is centered over the middle panel.

CRAGGY PASS

“CRAGGY PASS”

By Bill Alexander

MATERIALS

2 1/2” Blending Brush

1” Foliage Brush

Bill’s Palette Knife

Script Liner Brush

Magic White™

18” X 24” Canvas

OIL COLORS

Titanium White

Cadmium Yellow

Permanent Red

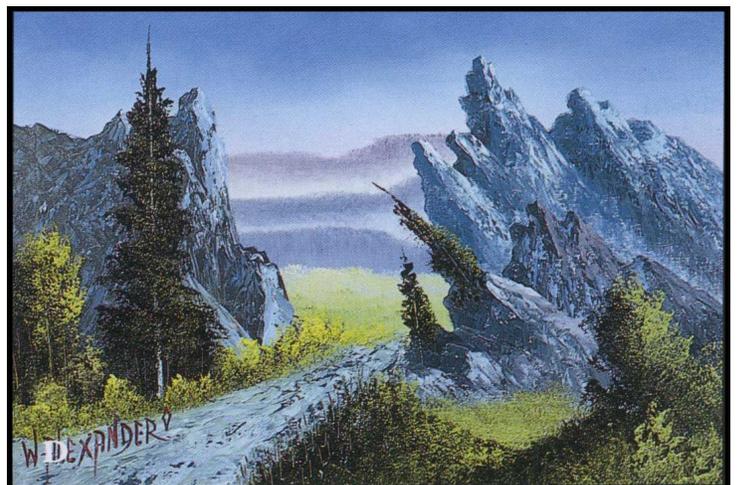
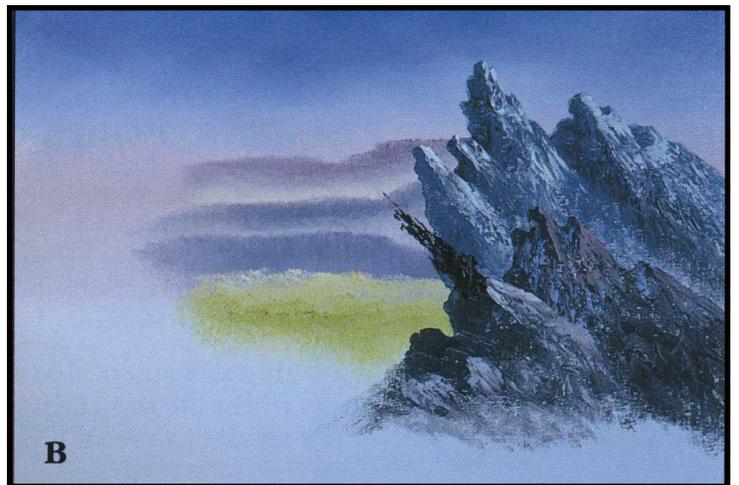
Alizarin Crimson

Sap Green

Phthalo Blue

Prussian Blue

Van Dyke Brown



FULL



Lower Left



Lower Middle



Lower Right



Upper Right

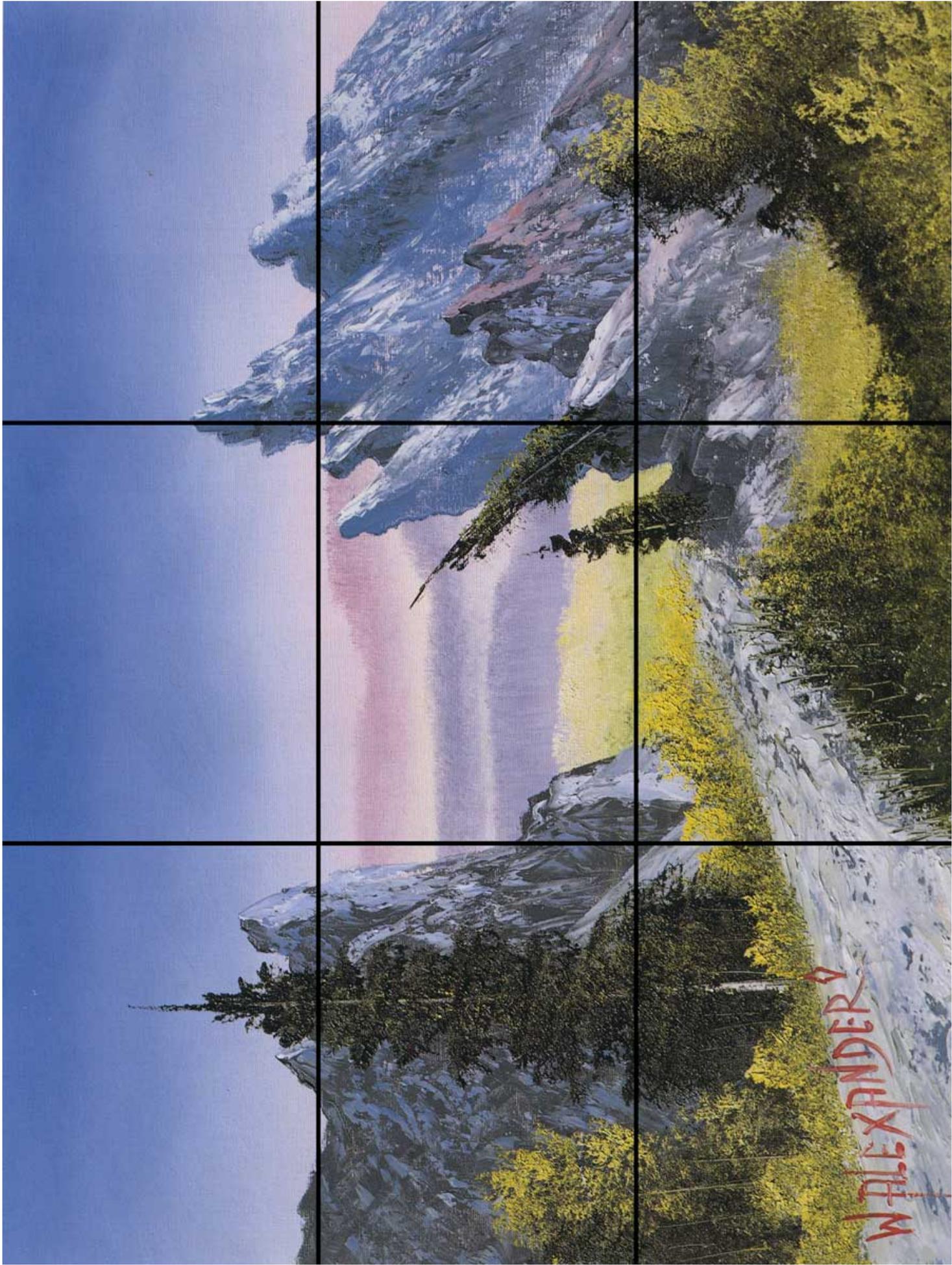


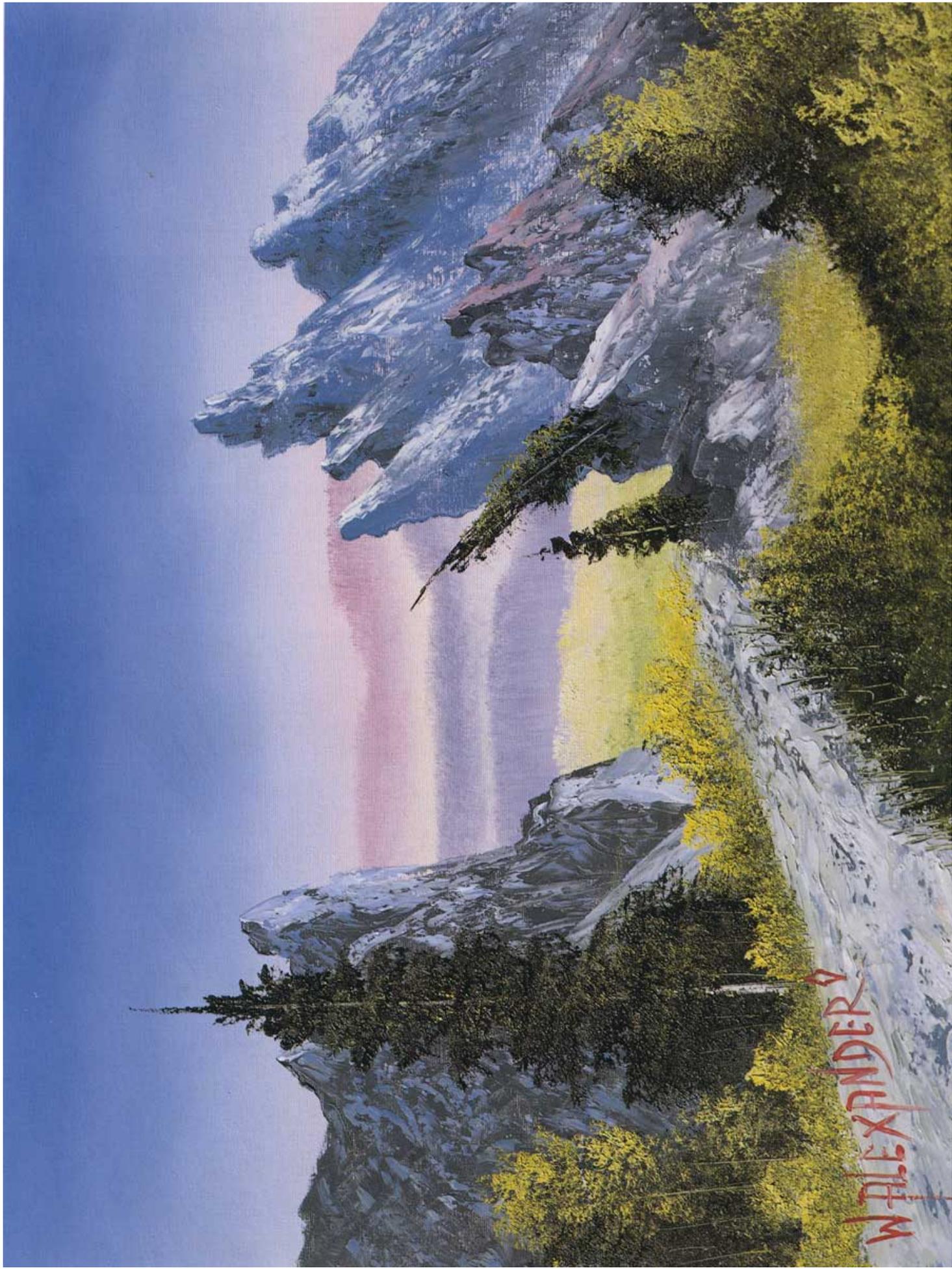
Upper Middle



Upper Left







ALEXANDER

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Applying Magic White

With a clean, dry Blending Brush your canvas with a very thin, even coat of Magic White™. Use heavy pressure while making along vertical and horizontal strokes. Work back and forth making sure the paint is evenly distributed over the canvas.

NOTE: Gently tap the canvas with your fingertip. For the magic white to be correctly applied, the paint should only be on the ridges of your finger like a fingerprint. If too heavily applied, remove excess paint with a clean blending brush. See the video on their website on how to apply the new Magic White™. [Here is the link.](#)

Loading Your Brush

To fully load the inside bristles of your brush, hold it perpendicular to the palette. Work the bristles in a figure eight pattern into the pile of paint. Holding the bristles at a 45 degree angle, drag the brush across your palette and away from the mount of color. Flipping your brush from side to side will insure both sides will be loaded evenly (a).

NOTE: When the bristles come to a chiseled or sharp flat edge, the brush is loaded correctly (b). For some strokes you may want one end of your bristles to be rounded. To do this, stand the brush vertically on the palette. Firmly pull forward, working the bristles in one direction. Lift off the palette with each stroke. This will form a rounded or “dog paw” effect.

Mixing For Highlights

Place the tip of your loaded brush in the Magic White™. Allow only a small amount of paint to remain on the bristles. Standing the bristles of the brush on the palette, gently tap against the palette just enough to open up the bristles and loosen the paint.

Alternatively, you can dip the tip of the brush into our Magic Clear™ and mix with the paint to loosen it.

Loading The Palette Knife

With your Palette Knife, pull the mixture of paint in a thin layer down across the palette. Holding your knife in a straight upward position, pull the long working edge of your knife diagonally across the paint. This creates a roll of paint on your knife (c).

Hypnotizing The Canvas

Use a clean dry Blending Brush. Start at the lightest area and work toward the darkest. Use a light feathery touch. Work over the painting area in all directions. The blended paint will soften the effect. Allow only a few hairs of the brush to touch the canvas and use just enough pressure to soften the color.

Mixing Paint To Marbled Appearance

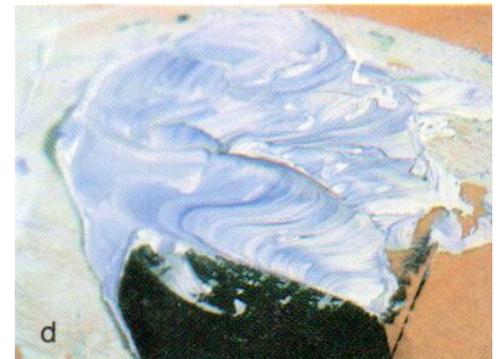
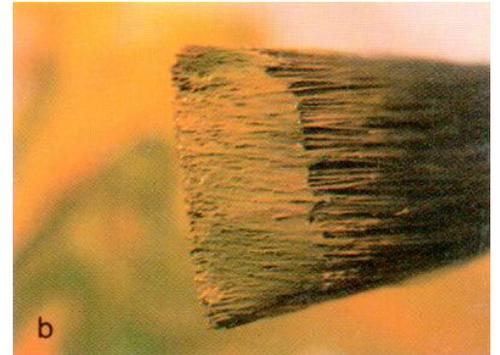
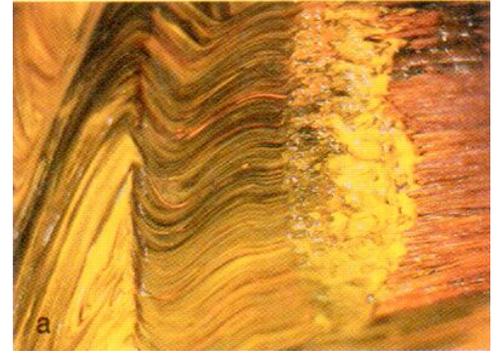
Place the different colors on the mixing area of your palette and use your Palette Knife to scrape and fold the paints together. You want to create a streaked appearance rather than a single color. Be careful not to overmix (d).

Loading Your Palette

It is helpful to always place the paints on your palette in the same order. You will soon reach for each color automatically. Beginning at the left, place your colors from light to dark around your palette.

Mixing Colors

When you mix colors, always begin with the lightest color and add the darker colors a little at a time. You will be surprised how little dark color you will need.





ABOUT THE ARTIST —

Bill Alexander was born in East Prussia in 1915. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to an upholsterer. Drafted into the German army during World War II, Bill was wounded three times and became a prisoner of war in an American prison camp. As a prisoner, Bill's artistic abilities and personality attracted the attention of the camp officers, who befriended him and assisted in his immigrating to Canada.

Between 1952 and 1973, Bill traveled throughout the United States and Canada demonstrating and teaching oil painting. It was during this period that he developed and refined his technique of wet-on-wet oil painting.

In 1974, Bill completed a Public Television series which went on to win an Emmy Award. This first series was quickly followed by four more, each equally as well received. In addition to the television series, Bill has over one million books in print making him one of the best, well known artists in the world.

Bill died in 1997 but his spirit lives on at AlexanderArt.com through his teaching videos and instruction files. Alexander Art is committed to restoring Bill's legacy and continuing his work.



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