Mary Cassatt's paintings and prints have long been treasured as some of the finest examples of Impressionist art. A rebel by the Victorian standards of her time, Mary Cassatt moved from the art schools of staid Philadelphia to the boulevards of Paris, where the young Impressionist movement was flourishing. Degas, her friend and mentor, encouraged her involvement in the new Mary Cassatt's paintings and prints have long been treasured as some of the finest examples of Impressionist art. The publication of this book marks the first time that so many of Cassatt's paintings and prints, some rarely seen by American audiences, have been made available at a popular price. 

Mary Cassatt painted what she saw in front of her, and the evanescent light in which she saw it, as was customary among her fellow-impressionists. She detested the term "impressionist" and never used it, to the end of her days referring to her colleagues and herself as "independents." Nevertheless it was her fidelity to the impressionist approach and her sensitivity that enabled her to paint psychological states as well as the state of the light, that allowed her to paint mothers and children in so uniquely penetrating a way. Beautiful color illustrations of her lovely paintings. This book inspires me to get others about her and other painters. I would love to have seen her palettes she used, list of colors, etc. An American painter and printmaker, Mary Cassatt (May 22, 1844 – June 14, 1926) was an impressionist artist who depicted the lives of women, especially the special bond between mother and child.

Deciding early in her career that marriage was not a feasible option, Cassatt never married, and spent much of her time with her sister Lydia until her death in 1882, which left Mary unable to work for a short time. As her career progressed, her critical reputation grew, and she was often touted, along with Degas, as one of the best exhibitors at the Impressionist Salons. She was awarded the French L... Paintings by Mary Cassatt in Chronological Order. Child Drinking Milk, c.1868. Two Seated Women, 1869. Sketch of Mrs. Currey. Sketch of Mr. Cassatt, 1871. An American painter and printmaker, Mary Cassatt was an impressionist painter, who depicted the lives of women, especially the special bond between mother and child. She traveled extensively as a child, and was probably exposed to the works of the great masters at the World’s fair in Paris in 1855. She exhibited some paintings but found no buyers, and upset at the lack of art to study, she quit painting and almost gave up the craft. After a trip to Chicago, her work was noticed by the Archbishop of Pittsburgh, who commissioned from her a copy of two of Correggio’s paintings in Italy. She died twelve years later. He works have since been printed on United States postage stamps and her works have sold for as much as $2.9 million at auction.