

**Key Facts**  
 'L. S.' stood for Laurence Stephen.  
 He said he had an unhappy childhood as his mam had wanted a girl.  
 It is usually assumed he came from a poor family, as his pictures were of poor people, but this is not true.  
 Lowry could keep painting until 3 o'clock in the morning!  
 A song about him was number one in the pop chart in 1978.

**L. S. Lowry  
 (1887-1976)**



**Matchstick Men**  
 Lowry said he felt realistic figures would not suit his pictures, so he made them 'half unreal'.  
 He liked working in oil paints, because they took so long to dry they could be changed for some time after.  
 Lowry used muted colours when painting, limiting himself to ivory black, yellow ochre, Prussian blue, vermilion and flake white.

**Key Work**

*Going to the Match* (1953)  
 This scene of the crowds around Burnden Park (Bolton Wanderers' old ground) was recently sold to raise money for the footballer's charitable foundation.

**Key Work**

*Mill Scene* (1959)  
 This is the sort of picture most associated with Lowry: the industrial north, with smoking factories and men, women and children on the move.

**Key Work**

*Seaside Promenade* (1967-1968)  
 This is thought to be a painting of the North East, where Lowry like to visit.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Oil pastel** A mixture of pigment, oil and wax in a stick.

**Chalk pastel** A stick of pigment that leave a chalky powder.

**Blend** To mix/smudge colours a little at a time to create a gradual change.

**Complementary colours** Colours from opposite sides of the colour wheel.

**Year 1 Knowledge Organiser**

**Pigment: Pastel**

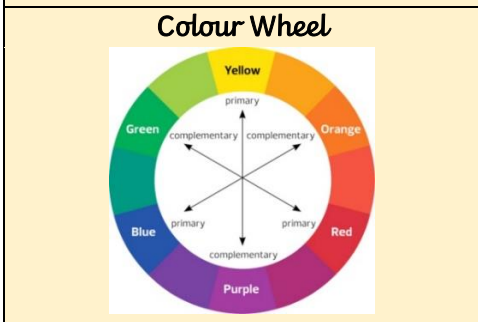
- Use a variety of tools, including pencils, rubbers, crayons, pastels, felt tips, charcoal, ballpoints, chalk and other dry media.
- Draw for a sustained period of time from real objects.
- Begin to explore the use of line, shape and colour; experiment.

**Examples of Existing Art**

Oil pastels

Oil pastel

Blended chalk pastel



**Equipment and Technique**

Oil

Blending chalk pastels

