

Caspar David Friedrich

H.N. Abrams - Caspar David Friedrich Biography



Description: -

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- Romanticism in art -- Germany.
- Landscape in art.
- Friedrich, Caspar David, 1774-1840.
- Friedrich, Caspar David, 1774-1840 -- Criticism and interpretation.
- Caspar David Friedrich
- Caspar David Friedrich

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Caspar David Friedrich (1774

Any traditional approach to landscape painting has disappeared. In 1818 Friedrich married Caroline Bommer who bore him three children.

Caspar David Friedrich — Google Arts & Culture

Friedrich's subtle color palette and emphasis on light often created an overwhelming sense of emptiness that would influence. He often visited his homeland and toured Germany. This new way of creating landscapes reinforced the idea that the viewer should contemplate the sublimity of the natural world and read into it an expression of the spiritual.

Caspar David Friedrich Biography

The foreground is an uneven swath of beige land where, just left of center, stands a man. If he had included more details, the viewer would be tempted to invent a narrative or story, but with this bare minimum, we are felt with only sensorial information.

Caspar David Friedrich — Google Arts & Culture

The sixth of ten children, Caspar David Friedrich was born into a strict Lutheran family.

Caspar David Friedrich Paintings, Drawings & Biography

He had a tough childhood never fully recovering from the deaths of his mother and siblings in his early life. It depicts the crucified Christ in profile at the top of a mountain, alone, surrounded by nature. The eye and fantasy feel themselves more attracted to the hazy distance than to that which lies near and distant before us.

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Printmaking with etchings and designs for woodcuts dominated the earliest stages of his artistic development before he moved onto ink, watercolour and sepia and then finally settled on standard oil on canvas. Friedrich's friends publicly defended him, and the artist wrote a

programme providing his interpretation of the picture. Those joining him in this exclusive band of creative masters would certainly have to include the likes of, , , and.

Caspar David Friedrich

Friedrich was acquainted with Philipp Otto Runge, another leading German painter of the Romantic period, and gained the admiration of the poet Goethe. When the artist opened his studio to the public in 1808, allowing them to view this work, the 19 th-century art critic Wilhelm von Ramdohr argued that a landscape could not function as an altarpiece. As the ideals of Romanticism were being replaced, he experienced a decline in reputation and popularity.

Caspar David Friedrich

Rahmdohr was fundamentally asking whether a pure landscape painting could convey an explicit meaning.

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