

Gustav Klimt (July 14, 1862 – February 6, 1918)

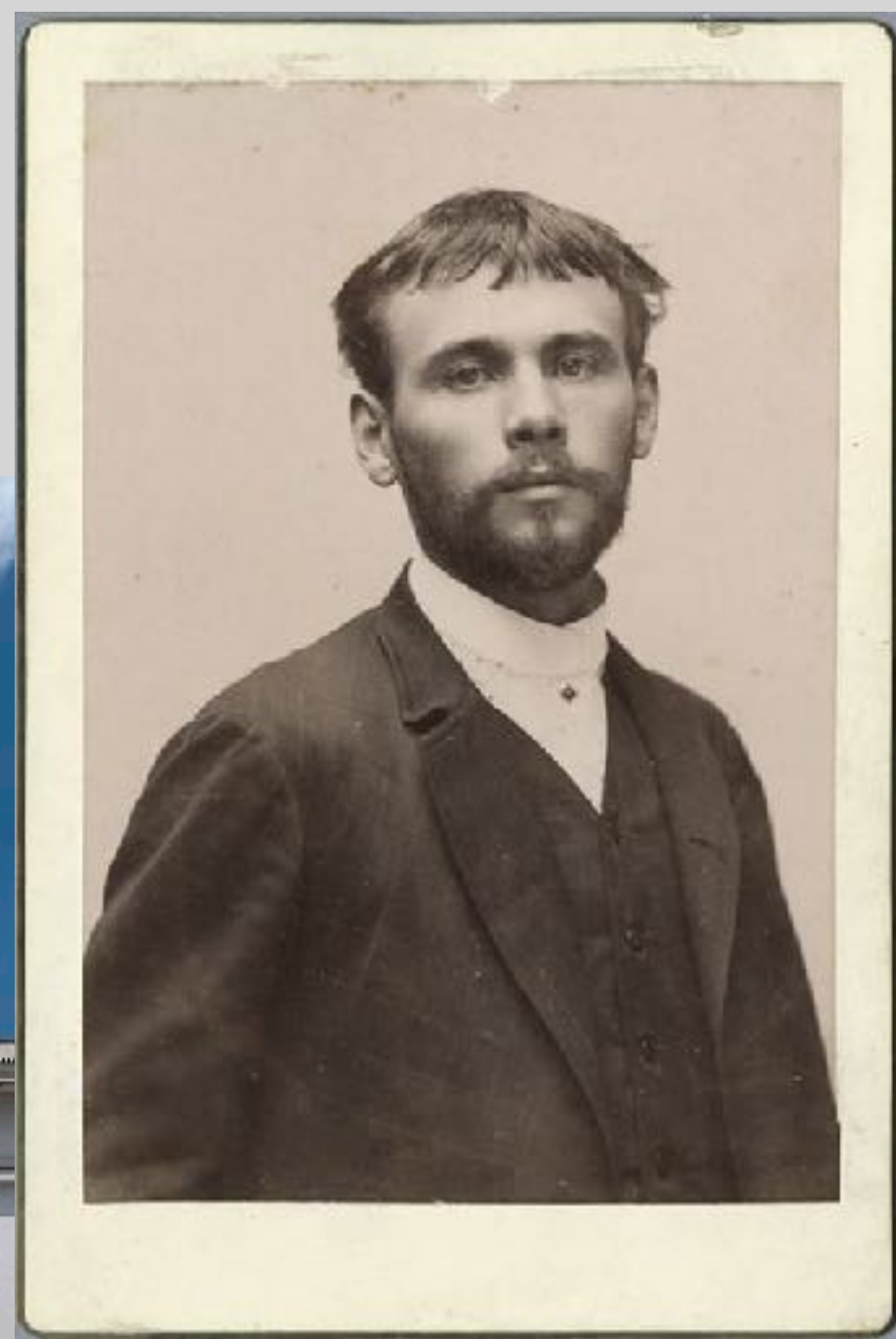
Baumgarten, Austria

He is well-known for his symbolist Art - he was a painter that wanted to show symbols, like metaphors, rather than naturalism and realism. He was also a member of the Vienna Secession Movement, formed in 1897. This was related to Art Nouveau (Modern Style)

He was also influenced by Japanese Art. He studied applied Arts and Crafts and architectural Painting and his professional career started painting murals and ceilings. In 1892 both his father and brother died. It meant he was responsible for both families finances. He also started to paint more personal subjects and met fashion designer Emilie Louise Flöge the sibling of his sister-in-law - who accompanied him for the rest of his life.



Secession Building. Sacred Spring



1887

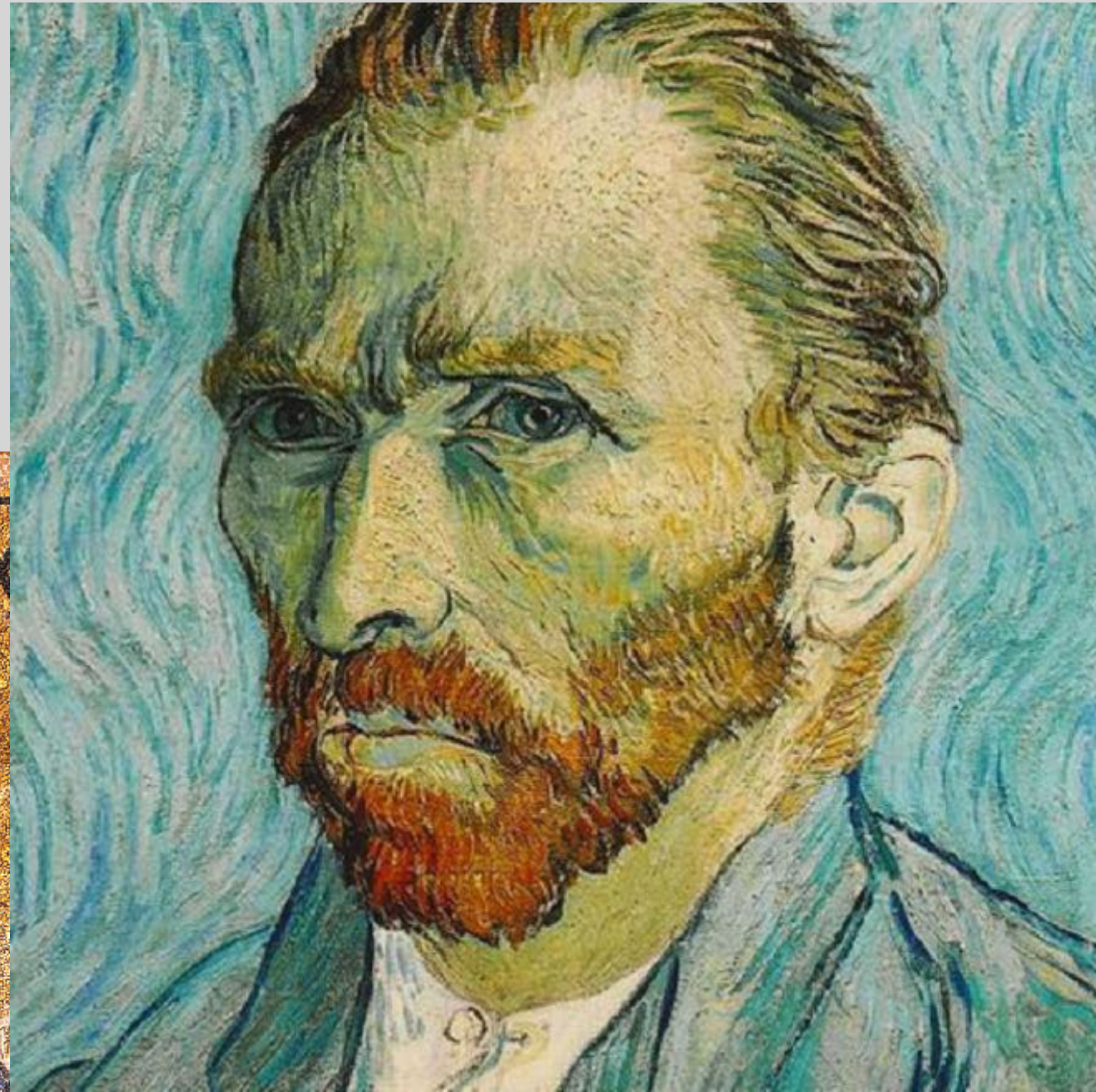


Adele Bloch-Bauer, 1907 (sold for \$135million 2006, NY)



The Kiss, 1907

His 'gold-period' as was known made him very successful. He used gold and metallic Paints.



As well as influences from Art Historical Paintings, Klimt was inspired by Van Gogh. He spent his holiday's in the countryside and created a series of Landscapes. The form and shape are full of patterning and plays on the polarizing effects of a predominant oppositional red-green palette.

One of the most famous of the surviving Byzantine mosaics of the Hagia Sophia in Constantinople – the image of Christ Pantocrator on the walls of the upper southern gallery, Christ being flanked by the Virgin Mary and John the Baptist; circa 1261



Flower Garden, 1905 - 1907



Farm Garden with Crucifix

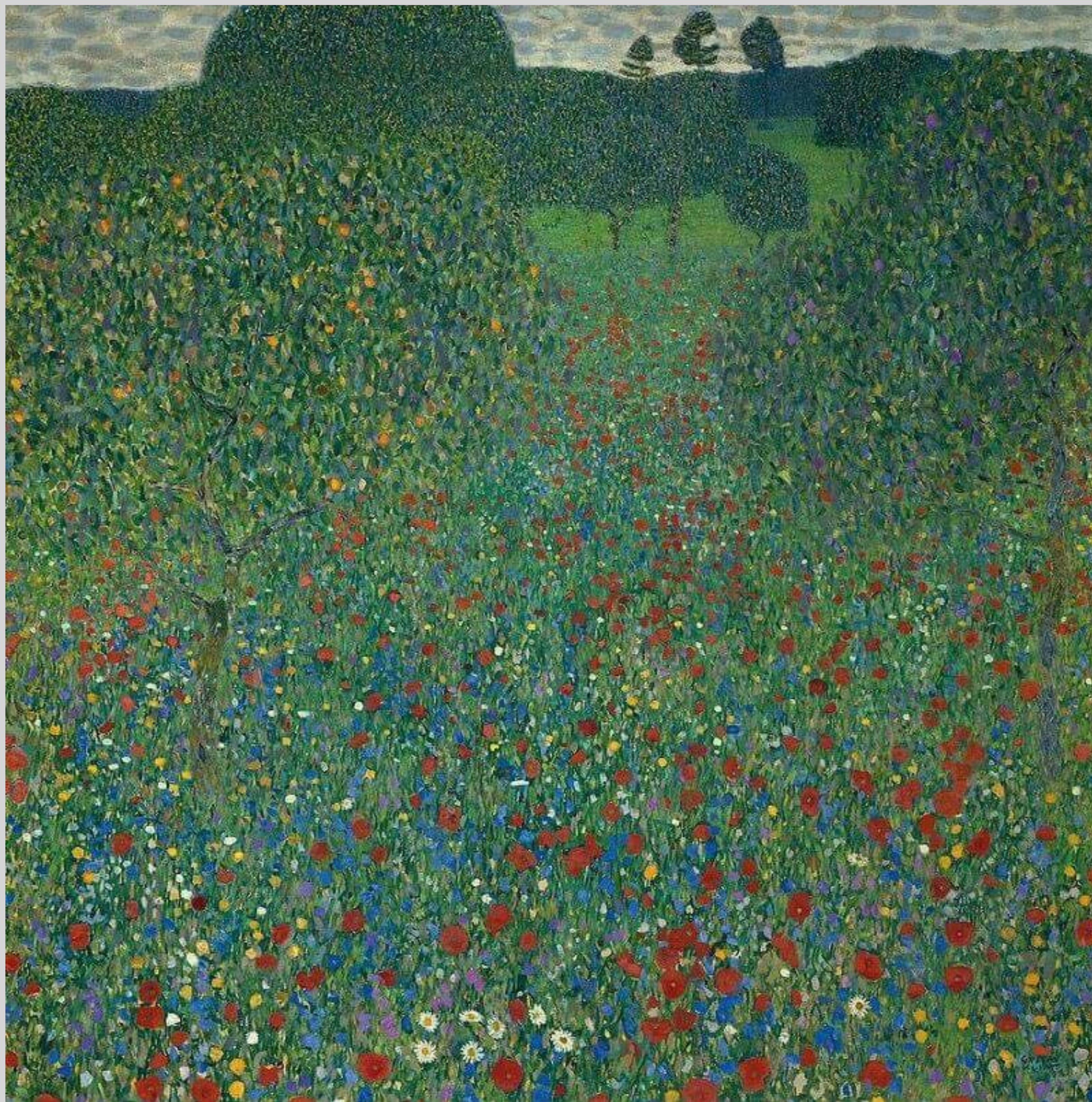
1911-1912



Garden of Flowers 1917



The Sunflower, 1907



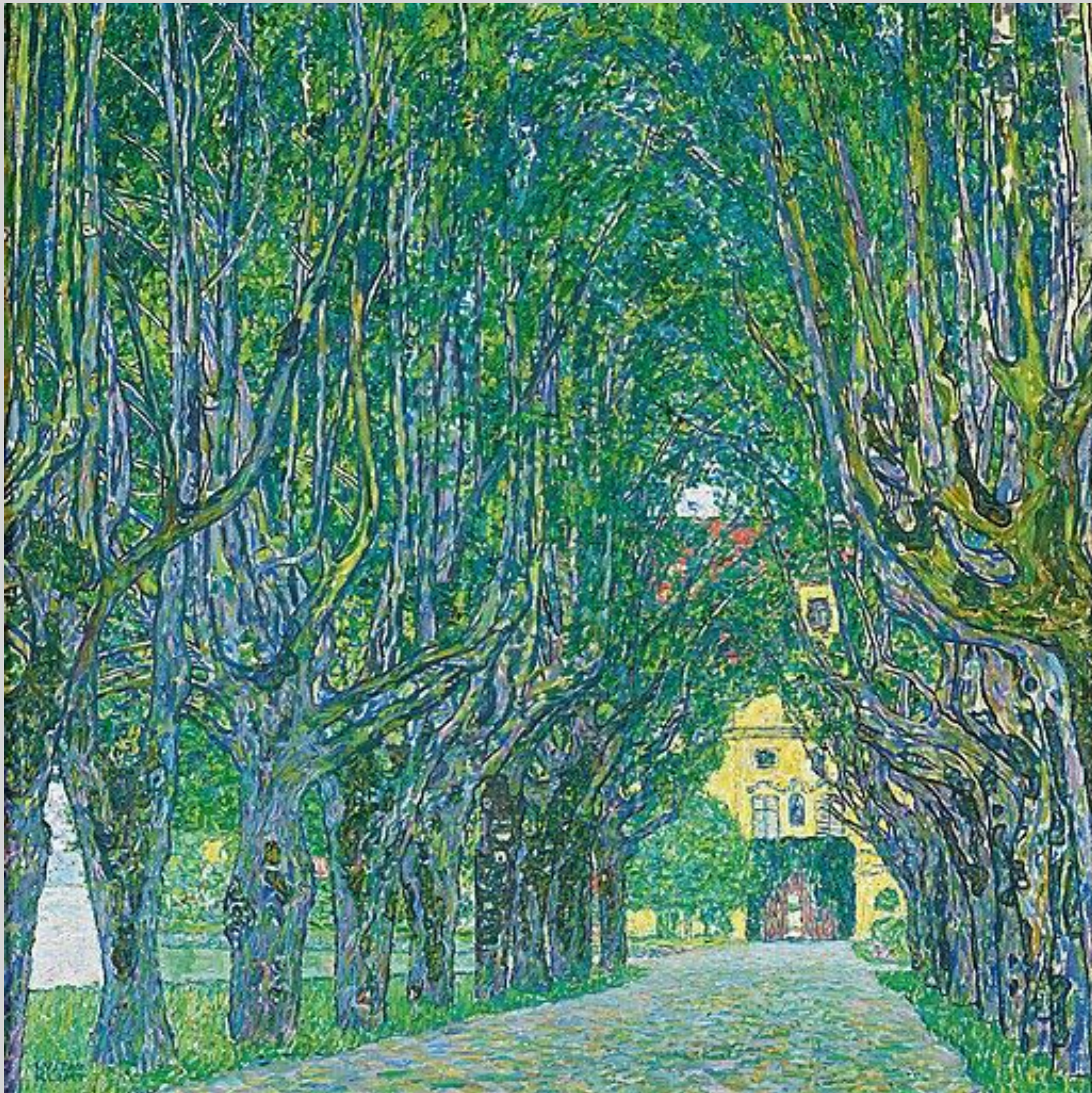
Field of Poppies 1907



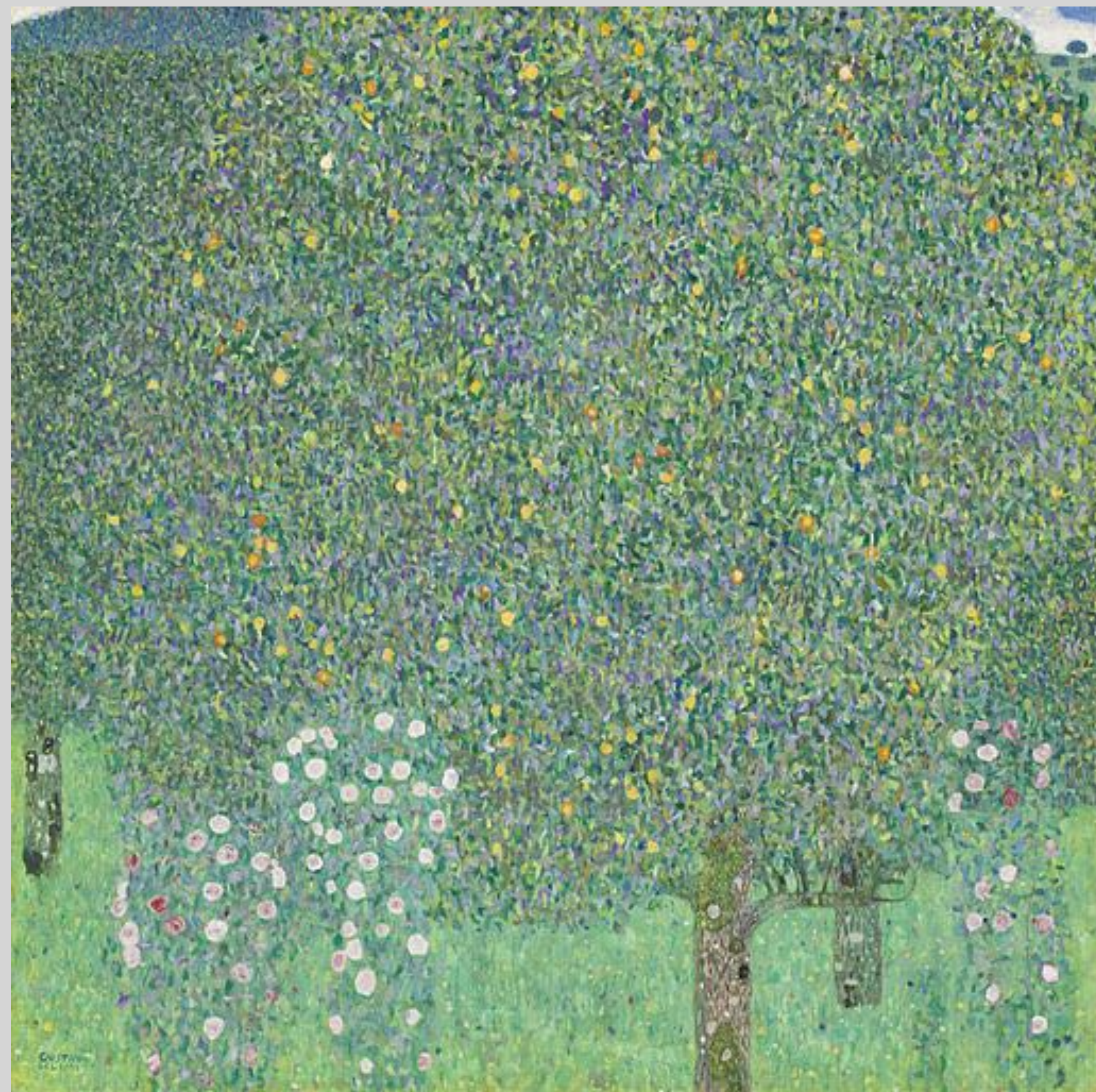
Garden Path with Chickens



Farm Garden with Sunflowers, 1907
110 x 110 cm Oil on Canvas



Avenue in the Park of
Schloss Kammer,
1912, 110 × 110 cm
oil on canvas



Rosebushes under the Trees,
1905, 1100mm x 1100mm.

Oil on canvas