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Andreas Schlueter (film)

Andreas Schlueter is a 1942 feature film directed by Herbert Maisch about the master builder and sculptor of the same name in Baroque Berlin. Heinrich George took on the role of Schlueter.

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Storyline

Elector Frederick III. wants his residence in Berlin to shine with monumental buildings and memorials in great splendor. The representative designs are intended to visibly underline Friedrich's claims to power. But intrigues at the electoral court make it difficult to find a suitable artist who meets Friedrich's expectations. Ultimately, the choice falls on the architect Andreas Schlueter, who is to deliver the draft of an equestrian statue of the elector. The elector is enthusiastic about the proposal and makes Schlueter his court architect. His most important task: In the future he is to enlarge the Berlin Palace and remodel it splendidly.

Schlueter soon set to work with his characteristic artistic obsession. In doing so, he takes no account of the small minds and competitors around him, such as the previous court architect Eosander. When Eosander asserted himself at court with his palace

| Movie | |
|---|---|
| original title | <u>Andreas Schlueter</u> |
| production country | <u>Germany</u> |
| original language | <u>German</u> |
| Publishing year | <u>1942</u> |
| length | 111 minutes |
| age rating | <u>FSK 12</u> |
| | <u>Rod</u> |
| directing | <u>Herbert Maisch</u> |
| script | <u>Helmut Brandis</u> <u>Herbert Maisch</u> |
| production | <u>Viktor von Struve</u> for <u>Terra-Filmkunst</u> |
| Music | <u>Wolfgang Zeller</u> |
| camera | <u>Ewald Daub</u> |
| cut | <u>Ursula Schmidt</u> |
| | occupation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Heinrich George</u> : <u>Andreas Schlueter</u> ▪ <u>Mila Kopp</u> : <u>Elisabeth</u>, his wife ▪ <u>Olga Chekhova</u> : <u>Countess Vera Orlewska</u> ▪ <u>Theodor Loos</u> : <u>Elector Friedrich III.</u> ▪ <u>Dorothea Wieck</u> : <u>Electress Charlotte</u> ▪ <u>Marianne Simson</u> : <u>Leonore Schlueter</u> ▪ <u>Karl John</u> : sculptor <u>Martin Böhme</u>, her groom ▪ <u>Herbert Hübner</u> : <u>Johann von Wartenberg</u>, minister ▪ <u>Ernst Fritz Fürbringer</u> : court architect <u>Baron Eosander</u> | |

design, which was based on the Parisian architectural style, Schlueter withdrew, offended. Because of his blustering and undiplomatic manner and his lack of ability to compromise, he has made many enemies. But at least the gigantic statue should be realized according to his ideas. When he plans to cast it in one piece, there is unrest among the population, who fear that the mold could blow off due to the great heat and their houses could be damaged. The monarch then forbade Schlueter's procedure, but he did not comply. Although everything goes smoothly, Friedrich rejects him.

Schlueter then left both Berlin and his wife Elisabeth, whom he held responsible for many things, and went to Dresden with his former model, Countess Vera Orlewska. One day the elector, who had meanwhile risen to the rank of Prussian king, brought him back to Berlin. Schlueter believes that he can now rebuild not just the palace but the whole of Berlin according to his ideas. But the king only asks him to build the tallest tower in the world. Because of the swampy Berlin building site, Schlueter initially refused, but then finally gave in to the monarch's urging. As if obsessed, he kneels down in the construction of this coin tower and is undeterred when the first signs of a possible collapse appear. He builds to the end, but during the topping-out ceremony the tower collapses. Schlueter is imprisoned and Countess Orlewska turns away from him. Schlueter has to realize that only his wife, who he has left, stands by him and supports him.

- [Eduard von Winterstein](#) : Naumann, a friend of Schlueter
- [Emil Hess](#) : Advisor [Dankelmann](#)
- [Max Gültorff](#) : Privy Councilor Kraut
- [Robert Taube](#) : [Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz](#)
- [Paul Dahlke](#) : ore caster [Jacobi](#)
- [Christian Kayssler](#) : Prince of Anhalt-Dessau
- [Trude Haefelin](#) : wife of [Pöllnitz](#)
- [Franz Schafheitlin](#) : Herr von Harms
- [Otto Graf](#) : [Graf Fleming](#)
- [Ernst Legal](#) : Professor [Sturm](#)
- [Paul Westermeier](#) : foundry master [Wenzel](#)
- [Ernst Rotmund](#) : [Grünberg](#)
- [Karl Hannemann](#) : Dietze
- [Peter Elsholtz](#) : The Agitator
- [Hans Meyer-Hanno](#) : The site manager
- [Helmut Heyne](#) : The draftsman
- [Carl Günther](#) : The Rittmeister
- [Herwart Grosse](#) : Secretary at [Wartenberg](#)
- [Valy Arnhem](#) : master of ceremonies
- [Hans Waschatko](#) : Senior Marshal
- [Klaus Pohl](#) : A commission member

Production Notes

The screenplay was freely designed based on motifs from the novel *Der Münzturm* (1936) by [Alfons von Czibulka](#).

Filming on *Andreas Schlueter* began on December 15, 1941 and ended in May of the following year. It was shot in Ufastadt and in the Althoff studio, both in [Babelsberg](#). Further recordings were made in the [Berlin City Palace](#), which Schlueter had once converted into a royal residence.

The world premiere of *Andreas Schlueter* took place on September 5, 1942 as part of the [X International Film Art Exhibition \(Biennale\)](#) in [Venice](#). This made *Andreas Schlueter* one of six German film contributions to the Biennale.^[1] The premieres in [Vienna](#) and [Dresden](#) followed in October. The Berlin premiere of *Andreas Schlueter* took place on November 19, 1942.

After the film was approved by the censors, Andreas Schlueter received the Nazi ratings 'politically and artistically particularly valuable' and 'value for young people'.

The film stands in the tradition of various other major productions of the Third Reich, which were intended to pay homage to larger-than-life personalities in Central European history from politics, art and science, especially between 1939 and 1943. These include Robert Koch, the Fighter of Death, Friedrich Schiller - The Triumph of a Genius, Bismarck, The Great King, Ohm Krüger, Rembrandt and Paracelsus. The intention behind these film biographies, which are usually very expensive and complex to produce and have a top-class cast, was consistently political: the aim was to create an analogy to Adolf Hitler and his "genius" claimed by Nazi propaganda.

The scenery designs are by Robert Herlth and were implemented by Kurt Herlth and Hermann Asmus. The costumes were designed by Walter Schulze-Mittendorf. Gerhard Huttula developed the special effects. Ellen Petz did the choreography.

The cost of the film was 3.438 million Reichsmarks. This made *Andreas Schlueter* one of the most expensive films of the Third Reich. [2] Only six months after the German premiere, in May 1943, the film had recouped almost all of its costs: 3.245 million RM. [3] On the other hand, the film did poorly abroad.

Criticism

The Swiss specialist publication *Der Filmberater* published a detailed analysis: "Artist biographies are beginning to catch on. The great Rembrandt film is still fresh in our memories, we are already experiencing an artist's life again, this time it is a great sculptor from the Baroque period, told on the screen. [...] The well-liked, well-loved Heinrich George plays the role of the 'German Michelangelo', Andreas Schlueter, with obvious enthusiasm. He fills literally every frame he appears in with his body and his voice so completely that all other performers pale in comparison to him. [...] The film, which Herbert Maisch designed, is undoubtedly believable and leaves a strong artistic impression. [...] One scene will make a deep impression on every viewer: the exciting moment" [4]

The Lexikon des Internationales Films wrote about *Andreas Schlueter*: "The film (interesting due to George's portrayal) reveals more about the official conception of art in the Third Reich than about culture and politics around 1700." [5]

The following can be read about Maisch's two powerful film biographies Friedrich Schiller - The Triumph of a Genius and Andreas Schlueter in the film's large personal lexicon : "Both films indirectly promoted the Nazi idea of 'genius' and 'fighting artist', which He tries to disregard the old and the outdated and, with his 'higher goal' of creating 'German statesmanship', sees himself as an alternative to the small-state system of the princes of the duo who are rigid in class thinking." [6]

Bogusław Drewniaks *Der deutsche Film 1938-1945* judged: "And yet, with an overall good cast, one could speak of a superiority of the decorative over the human. At the same time, the monumental work exuded a certain 'coldness'. [7]

Reclam's film guide saw *Andreas Schlueter* in a series of film portraits that paid homage to the Führer principle that was exemplified in the Third Reich: "Portraits of great Germans skilfully weave the myth of the Führer, who goes his way undeterred by hateful opponents and petty doubters and, if necessary, also counteracts them out of his brilliant intuition logical arguments to make the right

decision: *The old and the young king* (Hans Steinhoff, 1934), *Robert Koch* (Hans Steinhoff, 1939), *Bismarck and the dismissal* (Wolfgang Liebeneiner, 1940 and 1942), *Andreas Schlueter* (Herbert Maisch, 1942)."^[8]

See also

- [Liste der während der NS-Zeit im Deutschen Reich uraufgeführten deutschen Spielfilme](#)

Einelnachweise

1. Die anderen deutschen Filme waren *Wiener Blut*, *Der große König*, *Die große Liebe*, *Die goldene Stadt* und *Der große Schatten*
2. Vgl. Ulrich J. Klaus: Deutsche Tonfilme, 12. Band, Jahrgang 1942/43. Berlin 2001, S. 18
3. Vgl. Ulrich J. Klaus: Deutsche Tonfilme, 12. Band, Jahrgang 1942/43. Berlin 2001, S. 19
4. Der Filmberater, Nr. 13, Luzern November 1942
5. Klaus Brüne (Red.): Lexikon des Internationalen Films Band 1, S. 139. Reinbek bei Hamburg 1987.
6. Kay Weniger: *Das große Personenlexikon des Films. Die Schauspieler, Regisseure, Kameraleute, Produzenten, Komponisten, Drehbuchautoren, Filmarchitekten, Ausstatter, Kostümbildner, Cutter, Tontechniker, Maskenbildner und Special Effects Designer des 20. Jahrhunderts*. Band 5: L – N. Rudolf Lettinger – Lloyd Nolan. Schwarzkopf & Schwarzkopf, Berlin 2001, ISBN 3-89602-340-3, S. 225.
7. Bogusław Drewniak: Der deutsche Film 1938-1945. Ein Gesamtüberblick. Düsseldorf 1987, S. 206
8. Reclams Filmführer. Von Dieter Krusche, Mitarbeit Jürgen Labenski. Stuttgart 1973, S. 145.

Weblinks

- [Andreas Schlueter](https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0034457/) (https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0034457/) at the Internet Movie Database (English)
- [Andreas Schlueter](https://www.filmportal.de/69bc41dd5bc34deca784c567cc46844e) (https://www.filmportal.de/69bc41dd5bc34deca784c567cc46844e) at filmportal.de

Abgerufen von „[https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Andreas_Schlüter_\(Film\)&oldid=223219268](https://de.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Andreas_Schlüter_(Film)&oldid=223219268)“

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