

ART MARKET

DAMS (L-3)

University of Teramo

Cecilia Paolini

University of Teramo



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TERAMO

Department of Communication Sciences



DIPARTIMENTO DI
SCIENZE DELLA
COMUNICAZIONE

*II LESSON– TYPES OF
COLLECTING*

SCHATZKAMMER, WUNDERKAMMER E KUNSTKAMMER

The Schatzkammer, Wunderkammer, and Kunstkammer were all collections that reflected a passion for acquiring and displaying rare and valuable objects during the Renaissance and Baroque, but differed in content and purpose.

SCHATZKAMMER: Treasure Chamber. Widespread especially from the fourteenth century.

WUNDERKAMMER: Chamber of Wonders. Typical of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

KUNSTKAMMER: Art Chamber. Especially from the seventeenth century.



GENERAL DEFINITIONS

SCHATZKAMMER, WUNDERKAMMER E KUNSTKAMMER

The Schatzkammer, or "treasure chamber," was a collection that primarily contained valuable items such as jewelry, liturgical objects, coins, ceremonial weapons, and other artifacts of intrinsic value. These collections were often owned by monarchs and nobles and represented the wealth and power of the owner.

- **Schatzkammer dell'Hofburg a Vienna:** one of the most famous collections, containing the imperial treasure of the Habsburgs, including the crown of the Holy Roman Empire.
- **Schatzkammer della Residenza di Monaco:** it houses a wide range of precious items, including state jewelry and reliquaries.

The Schatzkammer began to form in the late Middle Ages, but reached their peak during the Renaissance and Baroque, a period in which the collection of precious objects became a form of demonstration of power and prestige.



SCHATZKAMMER

SCHATZKAMMER, WUNDERKAMMER E KUNSTKAMMER

The Wunderkammer, or "chamber of wonders," was a collection of curious and wonderful objects from various parts of the world. These collections often included natural specimens, such as shells, minerals, fossils, exotic plants and animals, as well as art objects and ethnographic artifacts. The main purpose was to amaze and fascinate visitors, showing the variety and extravagance of the natural and artificial world.

- **Wunderkammer di Ole Worm:** Ole Worm, a Danish physician and antiquarian, owned one of the most famous Wunderkammer of the 17th century, which included animal skeletons, fossils, corals, and other curious natural objects.
- **Gabinetto delle Meraviglie di Ferrante Imperato a Napoli:** a famous example of an Italian Wunderkammer, depicted in a famous engraving from 1599.

Wunderkammer began to emerge in the 16th century and became particularly popular in the 17th century, reflecting the growing interest in natural science and geographical exploration of the time.



SCHATZKAMMER, WUNDERKAMMER E KUNSTKAMMER

The Kunstkammer, or "art chamber," was a collection that included works of art and artistic artifacts. These collections included paintings, sculptures, illuminated manuscripts, scientific instruments, and handicrafts. The Kunstkammer were often organized in a systematic way, trying to represent a wide range of artistic and scientific disciplines.

- **Kunstkammer di Rodolfo II a Praga:** Emperor Rudolf II was a great patron of the arts and sciences, and his Kunstkammer included a wide range of paintings, sculptures, scientific instruments, and curious objects.
- **Kunstkammer di Federico II di Prussia:** it included an extensive collection of artwork, scientific objects, and musical instruments.

The Kunstkammer developed mainly during the Renaissance and early Baroque period, reflecting the interest in art, science and humanism of the time.



SCHATZKAMMER, WUNDERKAMMER E KUNSTKAMMER



1.Contents:

1. **Schatzkammer:** mainly precious objects and jewelry.
2. **Wunderkammer:** curious and natural objects, often exotic.
3. **Kunstkammer:** works of art and artistic artifacts.

2.Purpose:

1. **Schatzkammer:** demonstrate wealth and power.
2. **Wunderkammer:** amaze and fascinate with the variety of the world.
3. **Kunstkammer:** representing artistic and scientific knowledge.

3.Organization:

1. **Schatzkammer:** often kept in secret and shown only to a few.
2. **Wunderkammer:** more open exhibitions, designed to surprise.
3. **Kunstkammer:** systematic and organized collections, often accessible to scholars and artists.

The Schatzkammer, Wunderkammer and Kunstkammer reflect different approaches to the collection and presentation of precious and rare objects during the Renaissance and Baroque. Each type of collection had its own purpose and meaning, helping to shape the culture and knowledge of the time.