

DOWNLOAD PDF MUSEUM FUER SEPULKRAKULTUR THE MUSEUM OF SEPULCHRAL CULTURE (BAUWERKE)

Chapter 1 : Visit Museum fuer Sepulkalkultur on your trip to Kassel or Germany

Museum fuer Sepulkalkultur: The Museum of Sepulchral Culture. Dt. /Engl. BauWerke: theinnatdunvilla.com: Ingeborg Flagge, Wilhelm KÄ¼cker: BÄ¼cher.

The emphasis may be on European burial cultures, but the scope is nevertheless quite wide – including sepulchral rites from far-flung corners of the world. The black humorous side of dealing with the topic of death and dying is covered too – and the museum makes a big point of saying that despite the general topic, laughter is not at all completely forbidden here! Even more unusually, the sepulchral museum in Kassel also has a special emphasis on introducing youngsters to these rather grim themes of death and funerals! This really must be unique – maybe it can also serve as an introductory point for future would-be dark tourists, to get them early on –? Most of the permanent exhibition is housed in the modern wing, whose main hall is airy and flooded with light. No gloom and doom atmosphere here then. Coffins feature a lot in this wing of the permanent exhibition too – including Jewish and Muslim ones. More durable models contrast with the model of an Austrian "Klappsarg" – which was just a temporary transport coffin with a hatch in the bottom, through which the deceased were eventually dumped into mass graves see funeral museum Vienna , and St Marx cemetery. Old and new are covered as well. Piles of intricately painted 18th century caskets contrast with an ultra-modern one in an oval shape made from high-tech materials. Easily the most entertaining, even funniest exhibit in this context has to be the "fantasy coffin" from Ghana. In this case the design is that of a colourful chicken, or hen, rather. It represents a unique funeral culture that the Ga people of Ghana have made popular since the s, in which the deceased are buried in custom-made works of art that in some way are representative of what they stood for, or what hobbies they had, etc. Hen-design coffins such as the one at the museum are frequently chosen for women as a reference to particularly motherly, family-overseeing traits they displayed in life. As is the tradition of burial objects in China that even include obviously fake products such as packets of cigarettes in familiar designs but with slightly altered brand name spellings. Most of these items are fairly self-explanatory. Back on more self-explanatory, and grim, territory are the display cabinets with mourning clothing black is the theme colour here, of course or the collection of urns. An adjacent room has some arty exhibits relating to famous dead – including Napoleon cf. Les Invalides in Paris , then you enter the new wing. In this other, larger wing in the modern annexe building, a lot of space is given to the topic of cemetery history and various forms of the art of monuments and tombstone design. Classic examples from bygone eras – especially the increasingly elaborate and expensive representational tomb-art of the 19th century – are well represented, but also the whole development of cemetery layout, including cultural influences from colonial times tombs in the form of pyramids, etc. Various deceased astronauts have been honoured this way – as well as the astronomer Eugene Shoemaker – see Barringer Crater. Another high-tech variant is that of turning parts of the ashes of a deceased person under pressure and heat into a synthetic diamond! At the time of my visit in May , this link was a most drastic one: Gallows, burning at the stake, beheadings, the lot –! Also on display there was a replica of the famous Tollund Man. Even in this exhibition context there were some examples of simply stunning "black humour" – such as a kind of slot machine called "The English Execution", which apparently showed some scale-model figures performing a hanging if you inserted the required coin –! The museum also has a shop with loads of books on all things related to its topic – more often than not on either a humorous or an artistic theme almost all of this in German only, yet again. Outside the museum proper, you can spot an original single segment of the Berlin Wall in the park – as a kind of symbol for the "death" of an era, that of the Cold War , as well as a state, namely the GDR. All in all this is a totally exceptional place – unmatched in size or breadth of scope by any other such museum – and as such it should be better known amongst dark tourists. As it is, though, its German-language focus makes it difficult for foreigners to get much out of it other than purely visual impressions. So from an international perspective at least it will probably remain a rather exotic niche

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offering. Still worth the detour, though. The museum is the first building beyond the landscaped park on the left. If you decide to drive it, note the many one-way streets in Kassel. Tuesdays to Sundays 10 a. Combinations with other dark destinations: Those in search of something similar to the sepulchral museum in Kassel would have to travel far: Combinations with non-dark destinations: Kassel itself is perhaps not the prettiest of central German places. Its architectural blandness is â€” as so often in Germany â€” an indirect result of the massive aerial bombings during WWII Kassel was â€” and still is â€” an important base for arms production industries and hasty rebuilding after the war, with little consideration for aesthetics. Only about a quarter of the older housing survived. Another stately relic of those days is the Orangerie in the large English garden called Karlsaue by the river closer to the city centre. But even so, Kassel is hardly a tourist magnet in its own right Every five years, however, the city becomes the global focus of attention of a very special kind: Though most works are installations specifically set up for the documenta, and intended only for the duration of the festival, a few pieces have even remained as part of the cityscape, such as the giant pickaxe by the river a work by Swedish artist Claes Oldenburg.

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Chapter 2 : Museum for Sepulchral Culture: Here, death is ever present | documenta

Museum für Sepulkralkultur. Sprung zur Servicenavigation; The museum of sepulchral culture welcomes the documenta 14 from june 10th to september 17th in.

Museums of Death In Western Europe there are a variety of museums, and in several countries the scenery is enriched by special museums that are dedicated exclusively to the topics of death, dying, funerals, and remembrance. Because these entities are largely considered social taboos, the existence of such institutions appears to be anachronistic. Therefore, one is forced to question their origin and goals, as well as their social and political acceptance. The fact that the museums are relatively new or still in their founding or building phases seems to indicate a changing attitude toward death and dying. Questions about dying with dignity, modern forms of funeral services, or an adequate way of mourning and remembrance are more insistent in the twenty-first century than they were in the s. Regardless of a societal change in attitude, these museums are neither called museums of death or dying nor do they otherwise bear the terms dying or death in their names. Despite their often misleading names, none of these museums makes any effort to hide its subject; notably, death and dying. These museums primarily foster a culture-historical approach related to the public interest in history, culture, and the arts. Therefore, collections and exhibitions focus strongly on the impressive examples of funeral and cemetery culture, pictorial documents of these events, and curiosities. In comparison to other specialized museums, like museums of bread, glass, or chinaware, the funeral museums have above all a responsibility for their visitors, who always react very sensitive to the subject of death and dying. The Vienna Funeral Museum best exemplifies a museum of funeral culture. Founded in as a branch of the Vienna Municipal Funeral Department, the museum is a business museum whose goal is to present the history of the company in objects, pictures, and written documents. However, the Vienna Funeral Museum also documents the entire funeral culture in Austria, with an emphasis on Vienna. Of particular emphasis is the history of the funeral in Vienna. At the beginning of the twentieth century numerous competing private funeral homes were replaced by a municipal funeral company. The main reason behind this move was a social concern: The desire for evermore luxurious funeralsâ€”as exemplified by the proverbial Schoene Leich "beautiful corpse" in Viennaâ€”had driven the citizens to excessive expenditures that were even pushed further by the commercial interests of the funeral directors. The Vienna Funeral Museum became the model for a similarly organized museum in Budapest whose Hungarian name, Kegyleti Muzeum, may be best translated as Museum of Piety. Opened in â€”, this museum is associated with Vienna and Austria due to the long-lasting common history within the Habsburg monarchy. In addition, the Museum of Piety strives to consider the regional and confessional differences of Hungary. Both the Vienna and the Budapest museums are branches of their respective Municipal Funeral Departments and receive no public funding. Although it is supported by the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Friedhof und Denkmal Association for Cemetery and Memorial , it was built entirely with public funding. The costs of running the museum are mostly paid by the federal and state government, the municipality, and churches. In accordance with the statute of its governing body, the mission of the Museum of Sepulchral Culture is to promote public understanding of the culture of funerals, cemeteries, and mourning. In addition to its permanent exhibition, which presents objects of funeral culture within Germany, Austria, and Switzerland on a total area of 1, square meters, the museum features special exhibitions that focus on various aspects of the cultural history of funerals, current developments and trends, and artistic confrontations with death, dying, and mourning. An affiliated library consists of a large stock of monographs, catalogues, and offprints, as well as an extensive collection of original source material. The museum is home to various archives, such as a collection of graphic art consisting of 15, pieces, which serve as a resource for research and scientific studies throughout Europe. The two cemetery museums in Riehen near Basel , Switzerland, and in Hamburg, Germany, owe their existence to the personal commitment of single individuals. The collection Friedhof Hoernli Hoernli Cemetery was compiled in a tireless effort by an employee of the

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cemetery and has been on display since. It was the goal of the collector to preserve old and vanishing items used in everyday funeral and cemetery activities; its purpose is to document the history of less-recognized professions dealing with death. The museum is supported by a private association, receives some funds from the cemetery administration, and otherwise relies on donations from sponsors. The situation was similar in Hamburg. The museum is dedicated to raising public interest for the Friedhof Ohlsdorf cemetery, and for promoting historical and contemporary funeral culture. Since the Ohlsdorfer Friedhof was opened in as the first American-style park cemetery in Germany, it is of significant importance to the European cemetery culture. It was the growing public desire to reintroduce the old horse-drawn hearses that provided the impetus to start the museum. The result is an impressive collection comprised of both historical hearses and one of the oldest motorized funeral vehicles. The collections have been complemented by historical funeral equipment, old drawings and prints, shrouds, mourning dresses, and mourning jewelry. In addition, an extensive library was founded. Since the museum is entirely a private institution, the funeral company covers all expenses. Training and seminars are other sources of income. Supported by a private association, it has a complete collection that has attracted considerable attention. The museum is an important impetus for a renewal of the funeral culture in the Netherlands, where in a liberal and open-minded atmosphere new funeral rites have developed. The Netherlands have become famous for a remarkable variety of funeral-related artistic forms. Finally, the Museu de Carrosses Funebres Museum for Hearses in Barcelona, Spain, which specializes in the collection of historical funeral vehicles. Founded in Vienna in , the association unites museums that specialize in the culture of funerals, cemeteries, and mourning, and whose common intention is to disseminate historical and contemporary values in this field.

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Chapter 3 : Museum für Sepulkralkultur - documenta 14

*Museum fuer Sepulkralkultur / the Museum of Sepulchral Culture (BauWerke) (English and German Edition) [Wilhelm Kuecker, Ingeborg Flagge] on theinнатdunvilla.com *FREE.*

Matilda Barnes Share this page Funeral museums factor among the more unusual attractions to tick off your bucket list. Yet with a focus on celebrating the ways people around the world mourn and say goodbye to loved ones, there can be an awful lot to see and talk about. As the tombstone-shaped fridge magnets in the gift shop at the family-friendly Museum of Funeral History, Texas, remind visitors "any day above ground is a good one. Here are 11 amazing funeral museums around the world that will intrigue you. Vienna Funeral Museum Picture: A display of death notices over the centuries explores how while the way that people express their sorrows has changed, grief has always been painful to people who are bereaved. The designers behind this contemporary funeral museum have included video and audio installations " visitors can listen to the most popular songs and music for funerals. In another interactive display, visitors can peek in on two funerals dating back to the early 20th century and compare how the funerals of the very rich and the poor contrasted. Many people today choose a special outfit to dress a loved one for their funeral, but until comparatively recently, burial gowns and robes were the traditional way to dress for your own send-off. Ornate coffin screws, made in the factory workshop, are among the quirkiest souvenirs in the Coffin Museum shop. Among the hundreds of exhibits are memorabilia from the funeral ceremonies of Popes, presidents and film stars and caskets, hearses and mourning tokens from around the world, as well as vintage tools of the funeral trade. The National Funeral Museum " motto, any day above ground is a good one " also provides a lowdown on the history of cremation and of embalming, while you can take a walk through a room dating back dating back to the Victorian era of mourning and very formal funeral etiquette. Dutch Funeral Museum, Amsterdam Picture: Museum Tot Zover Museum Tot Zover, the Dutch funeral museum and knowledge centre in Amsterdam, explores the ways we deal with death and accept our own mortality. The collection looks at traditional Dutch funerary heritage and rites, as well as how people approach death and say farewell to loved ones in contemporary Holland. Pictured are a couple of unusual collectables on display at this funeral museum " a miniature vintage hearse and casket. Barcelona Funeral Carriage Museum Picture: The collection includes 13 funeral carriages and six coaches used to transport mourners in the days before the motor. Immersive virtual exhibits allow visitors to accompany a mourning party as it travels through Barcelona of the 19th century. The Albin Museum, London Pictures: Visits to the mini-museum can be arranged by appointment with Albins, whose family history in the funeral profession dates back to the s. Vintage subscription sheets show how people in poorer communities would club together to help other families give their loved one a decent send-off, each contributing a few pennies or shillings towards the cost of the traditional horse-drawn funeral, as a gesture of respect. Surprisingly though, this memento-mori dates back just a few years, with Albins drawing on its heritage to help fulfil the 19th-century style funeral wishes of a 21st century family. This soon began to attract curious visitors. Because many of the deaths and burials were so comparatively recent, death records enable the museum to relate some of the life " and death" stories of the people whose bodies are now on display. Many visitors are alarmed by the facial expressions of people who look like they were in pain or suffering. In fact, this is due to the natural processes that occur when the body begins to decompose. With exhibits from faiths and cultures around the world, it also charts the story of Russian funeral traditions, from rites dating back centuries to the funerals of the Soviet era and the modern day. Its wealth of exhibits include artefacts from the high days of Victorian mourning; memento-mori photography, coffins, tombstones, celebrity funeral tokens, death masks, burial customs, colourful religious icons, art and curiosity cabinets telling the stories of a life. Among the exhibits is the lovingly restored zinc sarcophagus of a merchant, who died in and was buried at a site that later made way for a reservoir. The airtight casket was uncovered when the waters temporarily receded. The Museum of World Funeral Culture also explores the history and

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techniques behind modern cremation and embalming, as well as host death-positive cultural events with a focus on celebrating life. Its annual Night at The Museum of Death attracts 5, visitors, with special events including vintage mourning-couture fashion shows and the chance for visitors to try out coffins for size. Museum for Sepulchral Culture, Germany Pictures: Both the funeral museum exhibits pictured above depict the danse macabre. This allegory, or life lesson, demonstrates how death eventually comes to everyone, whatever their station in life. The wonderful manuscript on the right dates back to the s. In the 15th century, societies called Soul Guilds had a focus on funerals and the worship of saints. Death comes to everyone in the end, The Swiss Museum of Burial Culture reminds visitors, who can browse by themselves or book a friendly guided tour around the funeral-related exhibits which include caskets, horse-drawn hearses and grave markers. Across the UK and in Europe, many crematoria have adopted charitable recycling schemes with the blessing of families, reclaiming non-combustible materials such as titanium hip joints. Established in , for more than half a century, its members served as official pallbearers at funerals held in the city in the first half of the 19th century Picture: Put together by funeral director Kelvin Sanderson with the help of his colleagues, the aim is for people of all ages to enjoy the stories that this museum tells. Take a more detailed peek inside this funeral museum at IanVisits , a great visitor guide to more unusual sights to see in London, including garden cemeteries, catacombs and crypts. Funeral homes with funeral history collections to visit Famous Endings Museum, Dover, Ohio Funeral director John Herzig is a keen autograph collector, whose museum collection began with an unexpected piece of celebrity memorabilia.

Chapter 4 : Sepulchral Museum Kassel - Dark Tourism - the guide to dark & weird places around the world

Two decisive factors influence the further development of culture: love - and death! The Museum for Sepulchral Culture devotes itself to death in all its facets, a.

Chapter 5 : Museum für Sepulkralkultur â€“ Wikipedia

The Museum for Sepulchral Culture is unique in Germany and was opened in Kassel in Museum für Sepulkralkultur Weinbergstr. 25 Kassel.

Chapter 6 : Museums of Death | theinnatdunvilla.com

Sepulchral culture (from Latin: sepulcrum = grave) not only deals with graves, memorials and burial places, it is also concerned with all parts of death culture.

Chapter 7 : Museumsinsel Berlin: Detail

Museum for sepulchral culture in kassel, Sepulchral culture (from Latin: sepulcrum = grave) not only deals with graves, memorials and burial places, but is concerned.

Chapter 8 : The museum of the dead - Review of Museum fuer Sepulkralkultur, Kassel, Germany - TripAdv

Get this from a library! Das Museum für Sepulkralkultur: meditativer Ort für Grabeskunst = The Museum of Sepulchral Culture: a meditative space for funerary art.

Chapter 9 : Sepulkralkultur â€“ Wikipedia

The theme is as old as mankind, but most shy away from dealing with it. For what else arouses so much anxiety as

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death? In Kassel's Museum for Sepulchral Culture.