**Nikkormat**
Sergio Frutos
2014

Oil on canvas
100 x 120 x 2 cm

Unique
Signed

SF-P 14-9




### About this artwork:

Nikkormat from 1972, part of the artist's collection. Owned by my father, it was the first photo camera I ever used. Although maybe obsolete, it's still working perfectly and by itself a fine piece of technology.

Nikkormat (Nikomat in Japan) was a brand of cameras produced by the Japanese optics company Nippon Kogaku K. K., as a consumer version of the professional Nikon brand. Nikkormat cameras, produced from 1965 until 1978, were simpler and more affordable than Nikon-branded cameras, but accepted the same lenses as the Nikon F series cameras.

The Nikkormat F-series are today considered classic designs and are still favorites among film photographers

### About the project: Natural History

A cabinet of curiosities —or Wunderkammer— stored and exhibited a wide variety of objects and artifacts, with a particular leaning towards the rare, eclectic and esoteric. Through the selection of objects, they told a particular story about the world and its history.

Appearing in Renaissance Europe, the ‘cabinet of curiosities’ is an early ancestor of the modern science or natural history museums.[1] They also played a fundamental role in the development of modern science, even if they weren’t always that ‘scientific’ — it was not uncommon to find dried dragon blood or mythical animal skeletons in their collections. The popularity of the cabinet of curiosities waned during the nineteenth century, as it was replaced by official institutions and private collections.

The cabinets commonly featured antiques, objects of natural history (such as stuffed animals, dried insects, shells, skeletons, shells, herbarium, fossils[2]) and even works of art. In cabinets of curiosities, collections were often organized into about four categories:

*Artificialia*, which groups the objects created or modified by human (antiques, works of art);

*Naturalia*, which includes creatures and natural objects (with a particular interest in monsters);

*Exotica*, which includes exotic plants and animals; and

*Scientifica*, which brings together scientific instruments.

Natural History is a collection of paintings that resemble the first science museums and follow this schema to configure a mix of history facts, personal experiences and found objects, depicted by the symbolic interaction of the paintings, in a personal and particular Cabinet of Curiosities.

The origin of those Wunderkammern is linked to the Illustration and the rationalistic approach to reality that emerges with the renaissance and accompanied the industrial and technological revolution that configured our modern world, but are also related to the expansion of young capitalism, colonization and depredation by the western powers.[3]

The expropriation and assimilation in museums is a perverse mechanism where the handling and care of those treasures disconnects them from the violent colonial looting from which they come from, and from the dispossessed, the who have been expropriated from their land, culture, future and past.[4]

The early Cabinets of Curiosities inspired me to create my own collection of rare, personally interesting objects in the series Natural History, in an intent to bypass the official, colonial[5] core of the original collections. Those were found objects, personal belongings with a particular story, and images found in natural science museums archives.

1. Anne Wallentine, "How Cabinets of Curiosities Laid the Foundation for Modern Museums," *Smithsonian Magazine*, 2024. ↩
2. Mark Thurner and Juan Pimentel, "New World Objects of Knowledge: A Cabinet of Curiosities" (*University of London Press*, 2021), 301.↩
3. Deirdre Pretorius, "Dead Living Things: A Cabinet of Curiosities in the Postcolony," *De Arte* 57, no. 2 (2022): 33–60, ↩
4. Ariella Azoulay, *Potential History: Unlearning Imperialism*. London ; Brooklyn, NY: Verso, 2019.
5. James Clifford, *The Predicament of Culture: Twentieth-Century Ethnography, Literature, and Art*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 1988. ↩ ↩