

Travelling and Exoticism

Travel and Exoticism occasionally intertwined as concepts. To travel means to become displaced, to have new experiences, often to get to know different cultures and to face new challenges. These observations are even more pronounced when we refer to the past, specifically the period that spans the 16th to 18th centuries. A “global era” first encompassed the world at this time, which explains why so many different cases of “interconnected history” are observed. Mainly through networks of commerce, Europe became intensely entangled with other continents. Merchants, pilgrims, missionaries, soldiers, artists and diplomats moved more frequently and far more quickly than we might imagine. From the moment that Europe’s horizons settled on the continents – an allegory that emerges over and over again – to the impact this had internally, we can observe the rich plurality of the phenomenon of travel and exoticism in its twofold essence.



Coach belonging to King João V

First half of the 18th century
National Coach Museum
Lisbon, Lisbon, Portugal



Former residence of the painter family Zeiller

The house with a gable-end façade was built in the 16th century and subsequently altered numerous times. The Late Rococo façade paintings originate from the period around 1770/75
Reutte, Tyrol, Austria



Infant Jesus as the Good Shepherd

17th century
Museum and Library of the House of Braganza
Vila Viçosa, Évora, Portugal



Antependium with the Tribute of Continents and Imperial Countries to the Holy Family

1710–1730
Moravian Gallery, Brno

Governor's Palace, Brno, Moravia,
Czech Republic



**Church of Worship and Basilian
Monastery of Máriapócs**
Baroque
Máriapócs, Északkelet-
Magyarország / Northeast Hungary,
Hungary



**Quirinale Palace, Frieze of the
Sala Regia**
1616–17
Rome, Latium, Italy