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- Interior courtyard: sculpture Rebecca Horn, *Three Graces in Blue*, 1993

Permanent exhibition opened from 31/01/2014 to 11/01/2015

Museum opening times:

From Tuesday to Saturday from 10 to 20 h.

Sunday from 10 to 15 h.

Monday closed

ESBALUARD | museu d'art modern
i contemporani de palma



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English

IMPLOSIÓ

ES BALUARD'S PERMANENT COLLECTION

Immersed in a fundamental renovation which coincides with its tenth anniversary, Es Baluard first and foremost seeks to construct itself as a museum and bestow personality on its different spaces, improving zonal circulation and progressively shaping functions in accordance with their properties and sense.

As a large exhibition which covers the whole of the museum's ground floor, "Implosió" is constructed through four consecutive areas, differentiated in order to analyse them from the perspective of things global (the context of the Balearic Islands and the presence of international contemporary art), chronologically and pedagogically, the evolution of what is known as modern and contemporary art, thus forging a system of connections between time and space of an open nature.

A history which takes as its starting point the appearance of modernity in the Balearics between 1891, when Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Hapsburg completed his encyclopaedic work *Die Balearen*, and 1929, the year in which Adan Diehl finished building the Hotel Formentor, a crucial period during which the boom of landscape painters began, and Neo-Impressionism became established.

ZONE 1

Modernity in the Balearic Islands and progress towards the avant-gardes

A selection of works from the late 19th century reveals the passage between Academicism and the modernity that stimulated cultural and ideological progress in the Balearic Islands.

We indicate four turning points in these exhibition halls: the studies on the Balearic Islands carried out by Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Hapsburg; the emergence of landscape painters, "*costumbristas*" who depicted local customs and manners and urban life in Mallorca, the cultural core which was forged around the Formentor peninsula with the mythical hotel and the influence of the European trends that began before the First World War (1914-1918) and developed in the period between the wars (1918-1939).

Names of the artists present: Francisco Aguiló Torrandell, Ricard Anckermann, Hermenegildo Anglada-Camarasa, Archduke Ludwig Salvator, María Blanchard, Norah Borges, Tito Cittadini, William Degouve de Nuncques, (after) Paul Gauguin, Antoni Gelabert, Leo Gestel, Archie Gittes, Elmyr de Hory, Eliseu Meifrén, Joaquim Mir, Amedeo Modigliani, Pilar Montaner de Sureda, Juli Ramis, Antoni Ribas, Llorenç Rosselló, Santiago Rusiñol, Josep Maria Sert, Joaquín Sorolla, Wols (Alfred Otto W. Schulze).

ZONE 2

The machinery of the new languages

The force of the historical avant-gardes and the spread of Cubism and Abstraction reverberated on Informalism and Expressionism decades later. The picture-window was to become useful for many more discourses beyond those merely aesthetical. The performing arts, experimentation in space and the technology media or mechanical and artisanal processes would allow for new twists in creative practices.

Names of the artists present: Alexander Calder, Manuel Hernández Mompó, Wifredo Lam, Fernand Léger, André Masson, Joan Miró, Man Ray, Juli Ramis, Hans Richter, Pablo Ruiz Picasso, Gabriel Serra, Nicolas de Staël, Antoni Tàpies, André Villers.

ZONE 3

Approaching evidences and interstices

During this period diverse pictorial trends became consolidated (basically Neo-expressionism, the Transavanguardia movement, Geometric Abstraction and New Figuration), in parallel to conceptual proposals and other modes of creating involving the dematerialization of things objectual.

The role played by painting during the 'seventies and 'eighties is equivalent to the evolution of a country which was undergoing a political transition to democracy; this coupled with a certain economic recovery, progressive industrialization, migration from the countryside to cities or other countries, the development of urban districts and centres towards Europeanization and the emergence of a singular growth model in the Mediterranean, which had its paradigm in the socioeconomic transformation of the Balearics when tourism arrived.

Names of the artists present: Karel Appel, Miquel Barceló, Joan Brossa, James Brown, Maria Carbonero, Lawrence Carroll, Juana Francés, Sam Francis, Ferran García-Sevilla, Juan Genovés, Luís Gordillo, Xavier Grau, José Guerrero, Josep Guinovart, Nam June Paik, Anselm Kiefer, Pep Llambias, Glòria Mas, José Manuel Menéndez Rojas, Robert Motherwell, Antón Patiño, Guillermo Pérez Villalta, Charo Pradas, Antonio Saura, Darío Villalba, Wolf Vostell, José María Yturralde.

ZONE 4

Gravitational movements around things contemporary and present

After the dilution of the concept of watertight compartments between genres and styles, the Neo movements and anarchic practices have become established as standard, along with Post-appropriationism, the questioning of authorship, the return of representation, quotations, deconstruction and deterritorialization.

Names of the artists present: Victoria Civera, Tadashi Kawamata, Núria Marqués, Jaume Plensa, Bernardí Roig, Baltazar Torres.