

**All Art is
Contemporary**

All Art is Contemporary

forms part of the Renovation Project at the Museo de Navarra.

The Project is a response to the idea that works of art have always dealt with the same eternal problems and concerns, whatever the historical period or place: Identity, Social life, Territory or Spirituality are all eternal themes and found in many of these works of art on exhibition.

Within this Project, the program «Convivencias» (Cohabitations) is an invitation to reflect on these close-knit themes, setting up a dialogue between contemporary works and historical works. Moreover, «Complicidades» (Complicities) offers some independent perspectives where people from different cultural backgrounds present their own outlook of a selection of works of art.

Additionally, there exists the possibility of viewing the six most important pieces from the museum or of making a complete chronological tour of some works of art, dating all the way from Pre-historical times up to the XXI century.

In short, we wish to offer the opportunity to all of experiencing the museum in the way that best suits them. Their thoughts, their experiences and their point of view are all welcomed here.

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1.7

Complex Story, Minimum Space

In order to represent complex ideas, it is not enough to just reproduce what the eye can see. Art constitutes a particular force, capable of raising us beyond our sensitivity and connecting us to a spiritual experience.

To that end, Romanesque art rejects a literal presentation of the world as we see it. Well-known biblical scenes are jumbled up with universal symbols from both the heavenly and the earthly world.

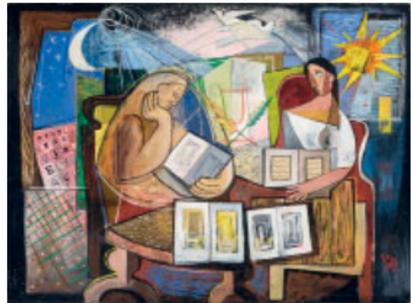
Cubism makes a similar rejection in order to represent a complex story in a minimum space.

How else, if not, could such detailed scenes from the sacred writings be presented on just one single capital?

How could Bartolozzi and Lozano represent the spirit that impregnates all the arts on one canvas?

The Arts

Ears of wheat symbolizing creative fertility, the poetic lyre, illustrated books and coded texts. Pigeons hovering over like muses; the scene that blends the toil of day and the inspiration of night. Cubist language, something rare in Navarre then, which mixes points of view in order to recreate an allegory of the arts.



2.4

The Spiritual in Art

This title from Kandinsky's book suggests that in all forms of art there is something of the spiritual which responds to that sense of transcendence that makes us all human. The religious experience, present in all cultures, finds in art a medium to be presented in.

Christianity has traditionally embodied it in the form of stories, such as in the Gothic paintings found in this room. But other times, as in the work of Álvarez de Eulate, Abstraction has been the medium to reflect the intimate experience of the absolute or the faith in the intangible.

And today? Through what kind of images and in what kind of way does this sense of transcendence manifest itself?

Untitled (from the series *Space for an apparition*)

The Franciscan, Álvarez de Eulate, author of the stain-glass work on the Basilica of Arantzazu, here also tackles the question of light as an expression of the divine, metaphor of the sublime. This glowing light can evoke an idea of spirituality which can transcend any kind of religious sentiment.



2.11

The Mystery Lies in Understanding

In this room we find four triptychs. Three of them, the renaissance ones, might seem easy to interpret, because at first sight, we can recognize the elements represented. However, without understanding the religious keys and symbols that they hold, it is not possible to comprehend their intention of offering models of behavior to us. The one from Irujo is also a triptych. But here, we are facing the bewilderment that we sometimes feel when confronting this art that makes a claim on our imaginative participation in order to find some significance. That is why the author invites us to allow our view «to zoom in and to zoom out, to flow and to halt, to explore and to play». Therein lies his message.

In olden times, just as nowadays, works of art did not reveal their meaning by simply giving them a quick perusal. They need our implication in order for them to make complete sense to us.

Triptych

What seems to be a homogenous mass is revealed, on drawing close to it, to be a complex world of diverse lines and blots. While traditionally the triptychs show sacred events, here, is displayed simply pure material, which might evoke the original substance, the origin of life, from which all things are made.



3.2

Duties and Desires

Since the origins of time, the fight between good and evil has provided art with many themes. We see this in the world of classical Greece, in medieval art, in literature, in cinema, even in cartoons and children's fairy tales.

All serve as proof that we are in a continual struggle between our duties and our desires, between what we want and what we can't have. And always there in the background, our awareness of death, shaping our outlook on how to face life.

This scenario generates the big emotions and feelings that have always moved and touched mankind: the dark side of blame, of shame and of envy, or the desire for the forbidden. But also those things that illuminate us and which redeem us: forgiveness, clemency, compassion and empathy.

Post Nubila Phoebus (After the clouds, the sunshine)

Classical forms, in the era of the avant-garde, in order to represent the expulsion from paradise. Shame and pain, especially in Eva, for the sin committed. The title offers a counterpoint: hope, redemption, pardon, the light after the darkness.

This work won first prize in the National Exhibition of Art in 1922.



3.3

Images to Become One

Images have always served to reflect and construct models on how to be and how to act. In the past, as we can see in this room, through the attitudes and expressions of religious people, mythological beings or historical personalities. Nowadays, through the models that are offered to us by the cinema, advertizing or by the social networks.

Dress, adornments and backgrounds are the materials that dramatize ways of being and which bind characters to human groups. All images direct our look towards that which they want to state, but this does not rule out making a critical reading.

Orteguita

This portrait has not been commissioned. It represents a local bull-fighting fan, a well-known drinker, who has been transformed into the figure of a bullfighter. The bullfighting suit imposes a character which the protagonist assumes as his own and presents him with an air that dignifies him in front of his fellow men.

On the back side, the sketch of a possible future portrait of Julián Marín, a bullfighter from Tudela.



3.5

Portrait of the Marquis of San Adrián

That of José María Magallón y Armendáriz, 5th Marquis of San Adrián. It is considered to be one of the best portraits painted by Francisco de Goya. It shows all the skill of the artist in revealing the personality of the model through his look and his pose.

In this case, the relaxed pose and the serene direct look of the subject reveal an affable and natural character. The artist and his subject were, in fact, friends. Perhaps, for that reason, in this portrait it is the man, more than the Marquis, who comes across to us. As if, on taking off his hat, he had also removed the rigidity and distance that his noble title bestowed on him.

His dress and riding crop point to an elegant, sophisticated personage, of high social class. The book indicates that the person is drawn to the enlightened outlook of the Illustration. This progressive way of thinking led to his exile and to his leadership of some of his fellow countrymen in Bordeaux, where there is written evidence that he once again met up there with Goya, during the painter's years of exile, in 1824.



3.6

Ways of Life

There was a period when the Arts highlighted the lifestyle of the aristocracy. Later, they put the spotlight on the daily lives of the middle-class, on their leisure activities or on the comfortable space of their homes. As a counterpoint, then came the ethical need to examine the world of the working class and the more disadvantaged social sectors of society.

In this way, Art also began to reflect the diverse roles played by women in society as it moved beyond the standardized images of women as representations of beauty and moral icons.

This is an important step forward, but it is still a pertinent question to ask what outlooks and representations are still absent in Art and the present-day media outlets.

Brine

The representation of working women, outside of the home, has been treated quite rarely in Art. Here, the light and the figures invite us to take pleasure in the beauty of the scene. Equally, it does not impede us from being aware of the hardship of the tasks and of the difficulties involved in conciliating, in those days too, the obligations of maternity and of work.



3.7

Nature Existed and Art Created Landscape

There is no natural landscape. All landscape is nature which has passed through the filter of human observation.

Art has shown us how to enjoy and appreciate the diverse landscapes of Navarre. On some occasions, it directs our view towards its lights and colors or towards its lines and shapes. Other times, through easily recognized contours or through sensations: its lushness, moistness, earthiness...

Paradoxically, while art reflects this aspect of nature, its inhabitants have often had to uproot themselves, creating new landscapes; urban, industrial ones whose aesthetic values can also be enjoyed thanks to Art. Would this explain our fascination with the mountain, the attractiveness of the city skylines or for certain places and corners within the cities?

Autumn

The lushness and the luxuriance of colors found in the autumn woods excited Basiano. Taking a close-up view, the trees do not hide the wood. They do not distort the impression that the perishable vegetation leaves in our retina. Material, strokes and lines are intertwined. The abstract world that underlies all landscape is clearly caught here.



4.1

Thinking throughout the Thread of Time / Take Your Time

- Political, sociological, economical, feminist milestones
- Worldwide art milestones
- Art in Navarre

1752

The San Fernando Royal Academy of Fine Arts is founded (Madrid).

1783

The construction of a new facade for the Cathedral of Pamplona, with a design by Ventura Rodríguez and the actual construction work is commissioned to Santos de Ochandátegui.

1789

Francisco de Goya y Lucientes is declared Royal Painter to the court of Carlos IV.

1791

Rights of Women and Citizens is passed.

1795

The School of Drawing is founded, the first regulated institution for the study of Fine Arts in Pamplona.

1808–1814

The Spanish War of Independence against the French Empire.

1812

The Constitution of Cádiz abolishes the traditional Fueros (special rights) for the first time.

1826

Nicéphore Niépce takes the first photo which has come down to us.

1828

Francisco de Goya y Lucientes dies.

1833–1840

The centralized political stance of the Bourbons causes the First Carlist War to break out.

1839

Louis Daguerre reveals his method for capturing images with a camera obscura.

The Principal Theater opens in the Plaza del Castillo.

1841

The Paccionada Act is declared which changes Navarre from being a kingdom to being a province with some special rights ('Fueros').

1844

The Provincial Commission for Historic and Artistic Monuments in Navarre is set up.

1858

The Municipal School of Music is set up, which makes for the second music school center in all Spain, after the Real Conservatorio Superior de Música in Madrid. In 1956 it will be re-named as the Conservatorio Navarro de Música Pablo Sarasate.

1860–70

The first photographers arrive in Pamplona.

1863

The first edition of the Rejected Paintings (Paris) is celebrated, at which the impressionists will exhibit their work from 1874 onwards.

1867

Marie Curie is born, the first person to receive two Nobel Awards in distinct fields — Physics and Chemistry — and the first woman to hold a seat as professor of the University of Paris.

1874

After several years of study in Europe, the North-American Mary Cassatt settles in Paris and joins a group of Impressionist painters from 1877 onwards.

1869

The National Association for Woman's Suffrage is founded in New York.

1873

The School of Arts and Crafts is opened in Pamplona.

1877–79

Francisco Navarro Villoslada publishes his novel *Amaya (o los vascos en el siglo VIII)* in serial form in the magazine *La Ciencia Cristiana*.

1880–1883

The Government of Navarre awards its first scholarships for artistic training.

1882–86

Pamplona City Hall organizes Literary, Science and Art Competitions.

1896

The first cinema images arrive in Pamplona and some projections are shown during the month of October at the Principal Theatre in the Plaza del Castillo.

1897

The conservative newspaper *El Pensamiento Navarro* with a Carlist outlook is established.

The School of Fine Arts in Paris opens its door for the first time to women and allows them to attend art classes.

1900–1910

Gertrude Stein organizes The Sabatina Salon meetings in Paris to which artists such as Picasso, Matisse, Duchamp, Man Ray, Robert y Sonia Delaunay, Alice B. Toklas are invited.

1903

Diario de Navarra daily newspaper is founded.

The Monument to the Fueros, designed by Manuel Martínez de Ubago and built from donations made by the general public, is completed in Pamplona.

1904

Henry Ford invents an assembly-line system of factory production which will revolutionize industry.

1904–07

Braque and Picasso start experimental work which will become known as the Cubist style and which will have a lasting, profound influence on Art.

1907

Hilma Af Klint creates what may be considered the first abstract work of art.

The first competition for the creation of a San Fermín fiesta program is held.

1910

The Royal Decree for the admittance of women to Spanish universities is passed.

1911

Wassily Kandinsky creates Composition IV, a totally abstract painting.

1914

Javier Ciga returns to Pamplona after his training in Paris, to manage an art academy.

1914 – 1918

The First World War takes place.

1916

Albert Einstein publishes his theory of relativity.

1917

The Russian Revolution breaks out.

Marcel Duchamp, with his work *Fountain* (an ordinary urinal), makes the claim that any object may be considered as art.

1919

Walter Gropius founds the Bauhaus in Weimar (Germany).

The Government of Navarre re-introduces grants for aspiring artists.

1920

The exhibition premises Lipúzcoa and Estylicum become the first two art galleries to be opened in Pamplona.

1922

The work *Post Nubila Phoebus*, by Fructuoso Orduna, is awarded the First Class Medal at the National Art Exhibition.

The work *Luz Divina*, by Lorenzo Aguirre, wins Second-Class Medal at the National Art Exhibition.

1923

The Walt Disney Company is set up.

1924

André Breton launches the Surrealist Manifesto.

1924–1926

Rosa Iribarren becomes the first woman to receive financial help for her training in art from the Government of Navarre during three consecutive years.

1925

Jesús Basiano settles in Pamplona after his studies in Rome and living in the Basque Country.

1926

Karle Garmendia gets second prize at the annual Science, Literature and Art competition and several secondary prizes fall to other women such as Rosa Iribarren, Rufina Insausti and María Teresa Gaztelu.

1927

BBC carries out the first public television broadcasts in the world.

1929

Virginia Wolf publishes *A Room of my own*, an essay on the difficulties that face female artists, which becomes a key reference in reflecting the feminist position.

MOMA opens in New York, the first museum of contemporary art.

1931

The Second Republic is declared and a new constitution is created.

Female suffrage is passed by the Spanish Parliament.

1932

The first tests of television broadcasting are carried out in Paris.

1933

Prussian authorities under the hand of the Nazi Party close the Bauhaus of Weimar and Mies van der Rohe moves it to Berlin.

1934

John Dewey publishes his influential essay on aesthetics, *Art as experience*.

1936

A coup d'état by General Francisco Franco ignites Civil War in Spain.

Alfred Barr directs the exhibition *Cubism and Abstract Art* which will decide how to define and organize the art of the 20th century.

Gustavo de Maeztu settles in Estella-Lizarra, until his death in 1947.

1937

Picasso represents Spain in the International Exhibition of Paris with his work *Guernica* which was conceived as a result of the bombing of this Basque town.

Francisca Bartolozzi presents his etchings in the Spanish Pavilion at the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1937.

1939–1945

The Second World War means the center of the art world now becomes concentrated in the USA instead of in Europe.

1940

The married couple, Francisca Bartolozzi and Pedro Lozano de Sotés, settle in Pamplona.

An exhibition of artists from Navarre is opened, organized by the Jefatura Nacional de Propaganda and the Administration Body of Navarre.

1941

Miguel Pérez Torres takes up a post as a teacher in the Pamplona School of Arts and Crafts.

1942

In New York the Art of This Century, a gallery sponsored by the collector, Peggy Guggenheim, is opened and becomes the meeting point and center for avant-garde art.

1943

Herbert Read publishes *Education through Art*, which has been highly influential ever since in art education.

1947

India becomes independent from the British Empire.

The married pair of artists, Karle Garmendia and Higinio Blat, go into exile in México.

Gustavo de Maeztu dies and bequeaths his collection to Estella-Lizarra Town Hall.

1948

The Marshall Plan begins to operate in order to reconstruct Europe after the devastation caused by World War II. It is active over the next four years.

1949

Simone de Beauvoir publishes *The second Sex*, one of the fundamental works of feminism, in which it is proposed that what we understand by the term woman is a cultural product which has been socially constructed.

1950

The School of Arts and Crafts of Corella is founded

Father Xabier Álvarez de Eulate is commissioned to do the glazing for the Basilica of Arantzazu (Gipuzkoa) where he works alongside the architects, Laorga and Sáenz de Oiza and artists such as Oteiza and Chillida.

1951

Gerardo Sacristán becomes a teacher in the Pamplona School of Arts and Crafts.

1952

José María Ascunce takes up a post in Corella, where he gives classes in the School of Arts and Crafts.

The General Study of Navarre Center is set up which will grow into the present-day University of Navarra.

1953

First color television broadcast tests are made in The USA.

The first edition of *Play Boy* magazine is published .

James Watson and Francis Crick discover the ADN structure.

1954

Bill Haley and his music group record *Crazy Man Crazy* which is considered to be the beginning of Rock & Roll music.

1955

Rosa Parks challenges racism in The USA after refusing to give up her public bus seat to a white person.

A vaccination campaign against polio, invented three years earlier, begins.

Clement Greenberg writes the essay *American-Type Painting*, the origin of abstract expressionism.

The García Castañón exhibition hall is opened by the bank, La Caja de Ahorros Municipal de Pamplona, to become the first exhibition hall in Pamplona.

Eugenio Menaya settles in Paris and gets in contact with Duffy, Matisse, Rouault and Chagall.

1956

The Museo de Navarra opens its doors to the public under the management of M^a Ángeles Mezquíriz.

1957

Russia puts the first artificial satellite, Sputnik I, into orbit, setting off the space race.

At the Treaty of Rome the decision is taken to create a European Economic Community, the first steps towards what is currently The EU (European Union).

Guy Debord, philosopher and French movie-maker, publishes the *Manifiesto Situacionista*, which fuses art and politics in order to fight against *The Society of the Capitalist Spectacle*.

Jorge Oteiza obtains the International Sculpture Prize of the IV Biennial of São Paulo (Brazil).

Isabel Baquedano gains the post of Teacher of Drawing at The Pamplona School of Arts and Crafts.

1958

The National Administration for Aeronautics and Space (NASA) is set up.

1959

The Cuban Socialist Revolution led by Fidel Castro triumphs in Cuba.

1961

The Berlin Wall is built and becomes a symbol of The Cold War.

Jesús Lasterra obtains First Prize for Etching from the Fine Arts Board.

1962

The Second Vatican Council is celebrated

The Beatles obtain their first big hit with the single *Love Me Do*.

The Franciscan, P. Xabier Álvarez de Eulate, enters the monastery of the order in Olite, where he will complete a lot of his work.

José Antonio Eslava. National Prize for Etching.

Fructuoso Orduna. Appointed as an academic at Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando.

1963

Betty Friedman publishes *The mysticism of the feminine*.

Martin Luther King makes his speech *I have a dream*, symbol of the American Afro-American movement for civil rights.

Jorge Oteiza publishes the first edition of his influential book *Quosque Tandem...! an essay on an aesthetic interpretation of the Basque soul*.

1963-68

Andy Warhol develops his work on Pop art in The Factory.

1964

Yoko Ono presents her performance *Cut Piece*.

1965

José María Ascunce obtains a teaching post in the Pamplona School of Arts and Crafts.

José Antonio Eslava obtains a pension post at the Spanish Academy of Fine Art in Rome.

1966

The Exhibition *Other basic structures* at the New York Jewish Museum spreads the concept of Minimal art.

An attempt is made to create the *Danok Group in Navarre*, within the Basque School, but it does not take form.

1967

The Beatles participate in a world-wide satellite television broadcast, to an audience of some 400 million people.

The Conde de Rodezno gallery of art is opened.

1968

The Paris street protests of students and workers break out in what becomes known as the May '68 protests.

José Antonio Eslava obtains First Prize for Etching at the National Exhibition of Fine Art.

1969

A connection is made between the computers of four different Universities in the USA by way of the DARPANET military network, the origins of the present-day Internet.

Woodstock Rock Festival attracts large Hippy Movement.

The exhibition *When Attitudes Become Form* presents the work of artists like Joseph Beuys, Eva Hesse or Richard Serra who work on the occupation of space with their installations.

The Culture Hall of the Caja de Ahorros de Navarra opens in Pamplona which, later on, under the management of Javier Morrás, will bring the current vanguard art of the day to Navarre.

1970

The first feminist artistic education program is launched – *Feminist Art Program* led by Judy Chicago at the California Institute for the Arts.

First exhibition of Conceptual art at the MOMA, NY.

The art critic, Moreno Galván, defines *The School of Pamplona*.

The Superior School of Fine Arts in Bilbao is set up.

1971

Linda Nochlin writes the essay *Why have there never been great female artists?* In ARTnews and opens the history of feminist art.

1972

The installation and feminist performance *Womanhouse* by Judy Chicago and Miriam Schapiro is premiered at the California Institute for the Arts.

The Pamplona Sessions are held which become recognized as the largest and most important festivals of international avant-garde art held in Spain.

Art galleries are opened in the Citadel of Pamplona.

The City of Pamplona Painting Competition is held and whose first winner is José María Asuncion.

The Pamplona School of Applied Arts and Crafts is located in new premises.

1974

The art gallery, Art5, which stimulates young artists of the day, opens.

1975

The first video reproduction tapes are created.

The end of the Vietnam War.

Jorge Oteiza settles in Alzuza.

1977

The first general elections are held in Spain after the end of the dictatorship.

Fermín Echaurre opens the Parke 15 art gallery which exhibits the best work being done in plastic arts at that time.

1980

Pac-Man, the first video-game, is created.

Rafael Bartolozzi represents Spain in the Venice Biennial.

The group of contemporary dance Yauzkari, from Navarre, directed by José Lainez and Concha Martínez, is set up.

The School of Dance of Navarre is created.

1981

IBM launches the first personal computer

Griselda Pollock and Rozsika Parker write *Old Mistresses: Women, Art and Ideology* a fundamental work in the feminist movement.

1982

The bill, *The Organic Law of Reintegration and Enhancement of Navarre Sovereign Rights* is passed into law.

The Palacio de Castel Ruiz Culture Hall (Tudela) is opened under the management of Ismael Vallespín.

1983

The *Festivales de Navarra* First International Prize in Painting is celebrated

Juan José Aquerreta becomes a teacher at the Pamplona Arts and Crafts School.

1984

The exhibition *Women in Spanish Art (1900–1984)* opens at the Conde Duque Culture Center (Madrid).

The Program *Young Artists from Navarre* is set up, organized by the Government of Navarre.

The 1st Edition of the Pamplona Young Artists Competition is held by Pamplona City Hall.

1985

A group called Guerrilla Girls is created in New York to denounce the lack of equality between the sexes in the world of art.

1986

The 1st Biennial Edition of Pamplona City Plastic Arts, under the sponsorship of Pamplona City Hall, is celebrated.

The Reino de Pamplona ethnological museum is moved to Arteta, re-inaugurated by José Miguel de Barandiaran and sponsored by the County Council of the Valle de Olla. This privately-initiated museum becomes the oldest ethnological museum in Navarre.

1987

Estrella de Diego Otero publishes her doctoral thesis *Women and Painting in La XIX Spain: Four hundred forgotten and even more*.

Esther Ferrer writes *The Other Half of Art* in the magazine *Lápiz*, one of the first times that the specialized press concedes space to feminine criticism.

Arteleku is created.

The Parliament of Navarre passes a bill to create the Public University of Navarra.

1988

Griselda Pollock writes *Vision and Difference: Femininity, Feminism and the Histories of Art*.

1989

The World Wide Web is born.

The Berlin Wall falls.

The exhibition, *Magiciens de la terre*, in the George Pompidou, includes an equal amount of work of art from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Australia, Europe and the USA in order to counterbalance the colonial ethnic centrism of contemporary art.

1990

The Museo de Navarra reopens after rehabilitation.

Dora Salazar wins First Prize in Sculpture *Gure Artea*.

1991

The birth of the World Wide Web is made known to the general public.

The Soviet Union (URSS) collapses and the Cold War comes to an end.

The Gustavo de Maeztu Museum opens in Estella-Lizarra.

Alfredo Sada receives the 1st prize in sculpture at the Caja España Sculpture Competition.

1992

The Centro de Arte Reina Sofía National Museum is inaugurated in Madrid.

Jorge Oteiza donates his artistic legacy to Navarre.

1993

At the Andalucía Center of Contemporary Art under the title *100%*, the first exhibition on art and feminism is celebrated in Spain. The catalog from this exhibition will become a fundamental theoretical tool of feminism.

1994

The first elections with universal suffrage are held in South Africa. Victoria for the Mandela-led CNA puts an end to three centuries of racial segregation and white domination of the country.

On the 8th of April the first edition of the daily newspaper, *Diario de Noticias*, is published.

1996–2012

The Moisés Pérez de Albéniz art gallery opens in Pamplona.

1997

The exhibition *Sensation: Young British Artists From the Saatchi Collection* is held and it will have a big impact on the art market, exalting artists such as Chris Ofili, Tracey Emin, Damien Hirst or Rachel Whiteread.

The Museo Guggenheim-Bilbao is opened.

1998

Nicolas Borriaud writes *Estética relacional* a fundamental text for the wide variety of art produced in the decade of the '90s.

1999

María Angeles Mezquiriz is named honorary director of the Museo de Navarra, when she retires after 40 years as director of the institution.

2001

Juan José Aquerreta obtains the National Prize of Plastic Arts conceded by the Ministry of Culture.

Rafael Moneo wins the Mies van der Rohe Award.

2002

The Jorge Oteiza Chair is created and its program of activities is named as *Art and Culture in the societies of the XXI century*.

The director of the Museo de Navarra, Javier Zubiaur, retires in disagreement with the decision to ignore the Roman remains unearthed in the Plaza del Castillo in Pamplona.

2003

The Second Gulf War, aka The Iraq War, breaks out.

The book *Histories of women. Histories of Art* by Patricia Mayoayo is published.

The Jorge Oteiza Fundazio Museoa (Alzuza) Museum Foundation opens.

The artist, Jorge Oteiza, dies and a Foundation is created in his name.

The Muñoz Sola Museum of Modern Art (Tudela) is opened.

2003, 2004, 2005

The web sites or social networks Myspace, Facebook and YouTube are consecutively created.

2005

The Huarte Buldain Foundation is created after agreement between the artist and the Town Hall of Huarte.

2007

The WACK! Art Exhibition takes place and the Feminist Revolution on feminist art at the I Museum of Contemporary Art, Los Angeles.

The Center of Contemporary Art is opened in Huarte.

2008

The worldwide financial and economic recession begins.

2009

A bill is passed and brought into law on the Museum and Permanent Music Collections in Navarre.

2011

Elena Asins receives the National Prize in conceded by The Ministry of Culture.

Rafael Moneo is awarded the Premio Príncipe de Asturias de las Artes.

Mercedes Jover is made new director of the Museo de Navarra.

2012

The Huarte Buldain Foundation closes due to lack of funding for its upkeep.

2012–2013

Patricia Mayayo and Juan Vicente Aliaga are in charge of the exhibition *Feminist Genealogy in Spanish Art: 1960–2010* in the MUSAC in León.

2015

The University of Navarra Museum opens, in a building designed by Rafael Moneo and based on the María Josefa Huarte collection donation as well as that of the photography work of José Ortiz Echagüe.

2016

The Carlos III cinemas are closed down, being the last ones in existence in the city center.

The exhibition *Reflexión / Inflexión, The presence of women in the Museo de Navarra* is celebrated.

2017

Yo, la peor de todas is celebrated. This artistic project is sponsored by Museo de Navarra, The Huarte Center of Contemporary Art and the Jorge Oteiza Museum–Foundation.

2018

Ángel Bados obtains the National Prize of Plastic Arts conceded by the Ministry of Culture.

2019

Todo el arte es contemporáneo (All Art is Contemporary) is opened, the first phase in the renovation of the Museo de Navarra.

4.3

Staying Put or Moving On?

To be an inhabitant of a particular place is to share a wide range of situations and of territory: the fiesta, work, the home, all link us with different and diverse collectives. At the same time, the sites of exclusion, «the wrong side of the tracks» of our cities, say a lot about those who live in our cities, just as much as our clothes do, or even our cultural habits.

A close observation of the works of art in this room allows us to detect traces that reflect multiple identities.

So, are we inhabitants or are we merely passing through, when we find ourselves dispossessed of everything that connects us to a particular place, when our place is simply a rite of passage.

Exodus

Anonymous faces, tired gestures, delineated forms which speak more of a vital situation than of a concrete human group. The pain of exclusion, the dejection in loss, uncertainty, the meagerness of the belongings to start a new life; all these things are travelling companions for those who are forced to emigrate at any time or place.



A close observation of the works of art in this room allows us to detect traces that reflect multiple identities.

So, are we inhabitants or are we merely passing through, when we find ourselves dispossessed of everything that connects us to a particular place, when our place is simply a rite of passage?

4.4

Sense and Sensibility

It has been a long time now since art succeeded in representing, with the greatest possible fidelity, what our eyes can see. Since then, its efforts have been centered on revealing other dimensions of our sensitive reality: the skeleton which lies under the skin, the essence of emotions stripped of all artifice, the strength of naked color that strikes our retina; pain rather the person in pain, or the strange truth that lies in the world of sleep and dreams...

In this room we find artists who have stopped looking at the world in a naturalistic way and who call our attention to the dreamlike or to that part of reality in which there are only two forms — textures and shades of color.

A Votive Offering

Votive offerings are offerings that are made to some divinity or other to purge guilt or request favors. This one from Sada rediscovers the refined sculpture of the first half of the XX and with archaic forms, just like the ancient Greek korai.



Lead, a dense adaptable and enduring material, reinforces its almost sacred character.

4.5

Laboratory Art

Art, math, physics, anthropology, all these are different forms of seeing reality. All of them try to explain or give form to abstract concepts which lie beyond our immediate perception. Sometimes these need to resort to experimentation.

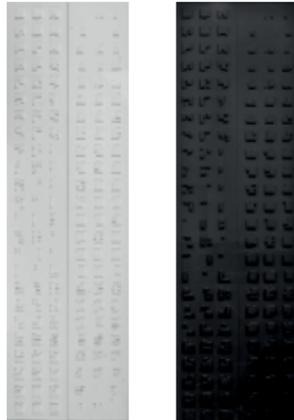
Although we have never actually seen a nano-particle and we hardly begin to understand an algorithm, we do know that they are out there, impregnating our daily lives. Equally, the works of art in this room might seem to be incomprehensible. But they are dealing with our common most innermost thoughts and feelings. What the sense of emptiness induces in us and the security that the firmness of material instills or indeed, a sense of harmony as opposed to chaos.

If we are aware of the questions that they invoke in us, and if we link them up to our own experiences, then we may begin to comprehend...

Canons 22

An interest in proportions and in geometry has historically been shared by both the arts and mathematics.

In line with this tradition, Asins, winner of the National Plastic Arts Award in 2011, deals with computerized formulae and algorithms in order to extract patterns that regulate harmonic relationships between the whole and the parts. In black and white, the forms are stripped down or are fed by material, generating rhythms that evoke musical patterns.



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