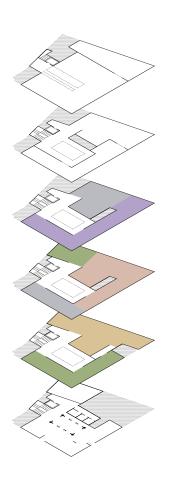
Roots and horizons

More than a century of art





Floor 3 START YOUR TOUR

- 1 Lleida in 1900. Straddling tradition and modernity (1900–1930)
- 2 Times of conflict (1931–1945)

Floor 2

- 2 Times of conflict (1931–1945)
- **3** A long post-war period (1946–1967)
- **4** Transitions (1968–1995)

Floor 1

- **4** Transitions (1968–1995)
- **5** Contemporary artistic practices (1996–present)

Roots and horizons. More than a century of art narrates the artistic and cultural changes that occurred throughout the 20th century and up to the present day, shining a light on the works of art that help to explain key milestones in our history.







<u>Lleida in 1900.</u> <u>Straddling tradition</u> and modernity.

The turn of the 20th century was a time of co-existence between the old world and the new world, characterised by technological modernisation, a new type of urban development and the prominence of the popular classes. In Catalonia, this was accompanied by the rise of the sociocultural Modernism movement that sought to to renew and reinvigorate Catalan society.

This new world was reflected in the paintings of artists such as Carlos de Haes, Jaume Morera, Aureliano de Beruete and Baldomer Gili i Roig, in an artistic context influenced by the arrival of photography.

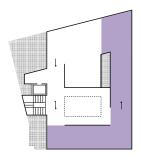
Some artists, such as Antoni Samarra and Miquel Viladrich, began to move away from the strict depiction of reality, seeking instead to incorporate new themes that were strongly defined by experiences. It was at that time that graphic arts and illustration emerged as new channels of communication. This phenomenon was reflected in the work of Xavier Gosé, Carles Llobet and Pepita Sagañoles, artists of a society that was changing at the pace of modernity and which was incorporating film as a new means of expression.











Floor 3





From left to right and top to bottom:

Baldomer Gili Roig. Sol d'hivern, 1901,

Miquel Viladrich. Les Hermètiques, 1909

Xavier Gosé.

Le manteau bleu, c. 1912,

Jaume Morera.

Picos de La Najarra. Guadarrama, 1891 – 1897



<u>Times</u> of conflict.

In Europe, various artistic trends emerged during the interwar years. Referred to as "avant-garde", these styles reflected the social and cultural struggles and confrontations of the time. Artists such as Enric Crous sought to break away from conventional structures and languages, instead opting for novel proposals. Surrealism is one such example, which took root in Lleida through artistic torchbearers such as Antoni Garcia Lamolla, Leandre Cristòfol and Josep Viola.

The Spanish Civil War would drive the development of photojournalism, a speciality in which Agustí Centelles was a pioneer; poster design, in which the work of Carles Fontserè stood out; and illustration, a field in which Antoni Garcia Lamolla stood out once more. These new proposals were born from the artists' strong political convictions.

The graphic arts of Enric Crous and the photography of Palmira Puig would come to prominence during their post-war exile.













Enric Crous.

Revista ART, 1933-1936. Leandre Cristòfol.

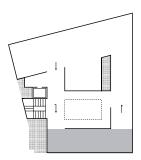
Nit de Iluna, 1935. Agustí Centelles.

Agustí Centelles. Bombardeig de Lleida, 1937. © Ministerio de Cultura y Deporte, Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica,

Archivo Centelles.

Antoni Garcia Lamolla. No title, 1936.

Floor 3



Floor 2

<u>A long</u> post-war period.

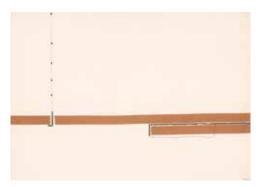
In the post-war years, art and culture were revived under the conservative directives of the Franco dictatorship. It was as if the avant-garde, most of whom were in exile, had never even existed. From 1950 onwards, artists began to organise themselves into groups in order to reactivate the mechanisms for disseminating and promoting contemporary art. This was the case of the Cogul Group, formed by Albert Coma Estadella, Ernest Ibàñez, Víctor Pérez Pallarés, Albert Vives, Jaume Minguell and Àngel Jové, in Lleida.

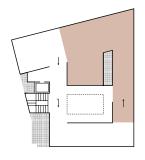
Through the traditional languages of painting and sculpture, artists such as Lluís Trepat, Leandre Cristòfol and Rosa Siré studied the dichotomy between figuration and abstraction. This topic was also addressed by the photographer Ton Sirera.



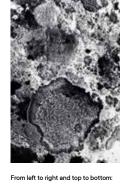








Floor 2





From left to right and top to bottom Leandre Cristòfol. Harmonia Estel·lar (Ralenti), 1957 Rosa Siré. No title, 1968

Lluís Trepat. Abstracció, 1959

Ton Sirera Gené. Liquen sobre roca, 1960

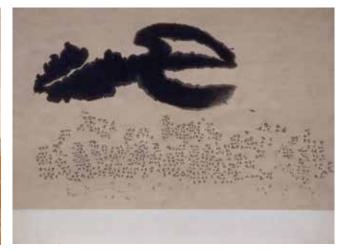
Transitions.

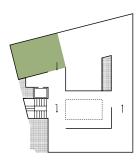
From 1968 onwards, following the long post-war period, Spanish society developed a rebellious spirit that led to the emergence of a counter-culture and its various artistic discourses which were critical of the established social and cultural orders. In Lleida, the Petite Galerie of the Alliance Française became a transgressive space where the latest artistic trends in Catalonia were expressed through the work of artists such as Joan Brossa, Guillem Viladot, Josep Iglésias del Marquet, Àngel Jové, Silvia Gubern, Antoni Llena and Albert Coma Estadella.

This period also marked the emergence of performance art, happenings and video art, as practised by artists such as Benet Rossell, Carles Hac Mor and Ferran Garcia Sevilla. Their creations sought to question the artistic object, a hallmark of conceptual art that became increasingly relevant.









Floor 2



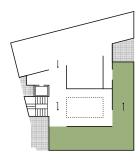
From left to right and top to bottom:

Àngel Jové. No title, 1984

Benet Rossell. No title, 1978

Josep Iglésias del Marquet. No title, 1970

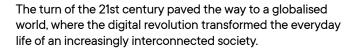
Antoni Abad. Size of Myself, 1993 © VEGAP, Lleida, 2024.



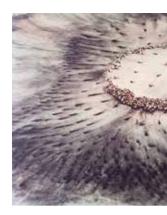
Floor 1



Contemporary artistic practices.



Artists such as Ignasi Aballí and Alberto Peral based their work on a questioning of the concept of art, whereas others such as Evru, Marina Núñez, Antoni Abad, Núria Güell and Olga Olivera-Tabeni focused on introspection, the human body and social and political values. The works of Albert Bayona and Jordi V. Pou are two examples of creative works based on the use of formats in which new technologies play a prominent role.











Eulàlia Valldosera.

La panxa de la terra escombrada II, 1991 © VEGAP, Lleida, 2024.

Marina Núñez.

No title (Monstruas), 1997–1998

Jordi V. Pou.

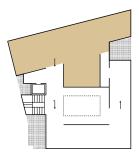
Taronges 1827-2023, 2023

Ignasi Aballí.

Pell, 1995-2024







Floor 1

Activities

Discover our range of activities for people and groups of all ages

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Schedule

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Discover Roots and horizons at your own pace with our interactive audioguide. Use it via your smartphone or the Museum's own devices, which can be obtained from the information point.



Schedule of activities

Guided tours

Every Sunday at 11.30 AM

Caring for artwork

Visit of the store room with small groups.

Family-friendly workshops

A look at the art and artists in our collection.

*All activities require advanced booking.



Opening hours

Winter (from 1 October to 31 May)

Tuesday to Saturday, from 10 AM to 2 PM and from 4–6 PM Sundays and public holidays, from 10 AM to 2 PM

The museum will be closed on 1 and 6 January and 25 and 26 December.

Summer (from 1 June to 30 September)

Tuesday to Saturday, from 10 AM to 2 PM and from 5–7 PM Sundays and public holidays, from 10 AM to 2 PM

Accessibility



Magnetic loop audioguide service



Inclusive, accessible toilets with baby changing facilities



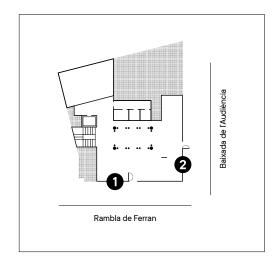
Accessible signage



All floors can be accessed via stairs and/or lift

For more information:

morera.paeria.cat/en/accessibility or publicsmorera@paeria.cat



- 1 The main entrance on Rambla de Ferran, 13
- 2 Disabled access on Carrer Baixada de l'Audiència

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