

introduction *The building and its collections*

The Museum's

late-Neoclassical building was designed in 1838 by the architect Juan Daura, who remodelled part of the disentailed convent of San Francisco. Its wide main façade overlooks the Plaza de Mina, once the religious establishment's vegetable garden.

En 1852,

the Academy of Fine Arts allowed part of its premises to be used as a museum. Thus, the Provincial Museum of Fine Arts was established, with paintings confiscated from the monasteries and convents affected by Minister Mendizábal's Disentailment Act.

The find in 1887

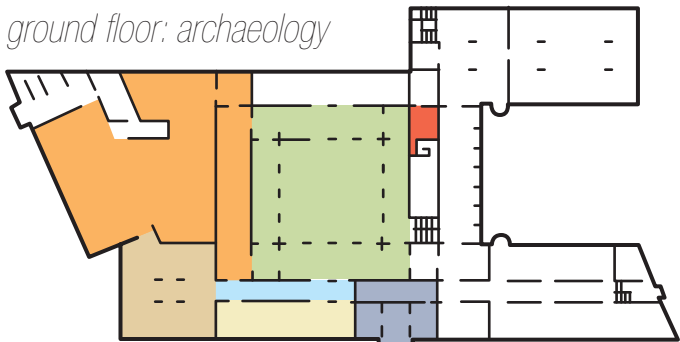
of the magnificent male anthropoid sarcophagus became a real challenge for archaeological research and was the impetus behind the creation of the Archaeological Museum. Little by little, the various excavations carried out in Cádiz since that find have gone to make up the basic nucleus of museum's current archaeological collection, although naturally the rate of contributions has increased in recent years.

In 1970, the museums

were amalgamated and given the present-day name of the Museum of Cádiz. Following the complete refurbishment set out in the 1980 Master Plan, the first of its kind to be carried out on a Spanish museum, the exhibitions are arranged around a central courtyard, with the Archaeology section on the ground floor, Fine Arts on the first floor and Ethnography and Contemporary Art on the second floor.

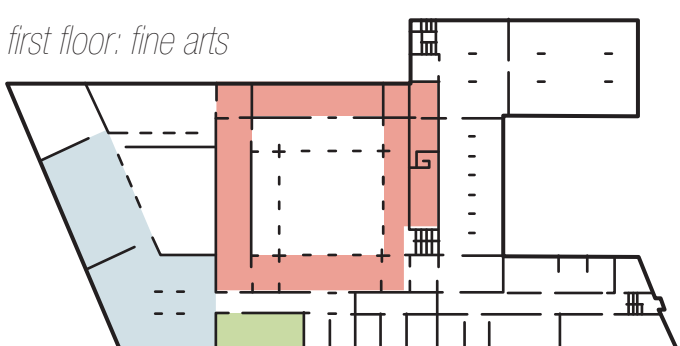
The collections, some of which are exceptional, allow us to offer a pleasant visit with a high-quality artistic content that is indicative of the importance of the city and the province of Cádiz, particularly in the millennium between the 8th century BC and the 3rd century AD.

ground floor: archaeology



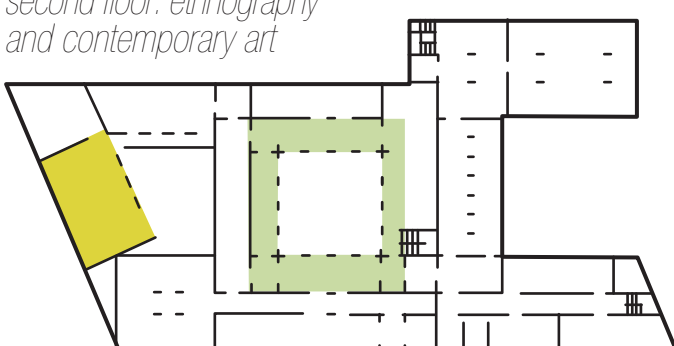
- Lobby
- ROOM I. Prehistory
- ROOM II. Colonisations
- ROOMS III-VII. The Roman Period
- ROOM VIII. The Mediaeval, Modern and Contemporary Periods
- Fine Arts Courtyard

first floor: fine arts



- ROOM VI. Numismatics Department
- ROOMS I-IV. 16th-18th centuries
- ROOMS V-VII. 19th-20th centuries

second floor: ethnography and contemporary art



- Tia Norica Puppets
- Contemporary art

photographs by carmen romero and guillermo mendo

The history of the archaeological collections evolved in parallel with those of Fine Arts as two independent museums until 1970, when the National Board of Museums was set up and merged the former Provincial Fine Arts Museum and Provincial Archaeological Museum into the Museum of Cádiz we have today.

The Archaeological Museum came into existence following the find of a magnificent Phoenician anthropoid sarcophagus. This turned out to be a real challenge, not only for the Cádiz museum authorities, but also for archaeological research itself, which received a considerable boost. Little by little, the different excavations carried out in Cádiz since that find have gone to make up the basic nucleus of museum's current archaeological collection, although, as is to be expected, the interventions of recent years have made a major contribution.

With the two Cádiz museums merged, in 1980 a Master Plan was drawn up for a complete remodelling of the institution. This was the first action of its kind taken in a Spanish museum and served as a model for subsequent projects.

The basic layout of the museum revolves around a central courtyard, with the Archaeology section on the ground floor, Fine Arts and Numismatics on the first floor, and Ethnography on the second floor. It is planned to use part of the second floor for the Contemporary Art section.

The aim of the installation is to offer the visitor a pleasant, clear and instructive visit. For this reason great care has been taken in selecting the materials, to avoid tiring the visitor and to present different levels of information to cater for everyone from the merely curious to the serious scholar or researcher. The materials, in both cases of an exceptional nature, guarantee members of the public an enjoyable visit and a high-quality artistic content that is indicative of the importance of the city and the province of Cádiz, particularly in the millennium between the 8th century BC and the 3rd century AD.

museum plan

ground floor: archaeology

ROOM I

This room is devoted to the Prehistoric period. It contains objects from settlements and burial sites that document the uninterrupted presence of Man in the province of Cádiz from the Lower Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. Of particular interest are some elements from the Neolithic-period Dolmen of Alberite, including well-preserved, beautifully worked stone tools, Betilo idols, and an interesting stone-carved palette on which to mix colours. Also of great interest are the Neolithic materials from the caves of Benaocaz and those from the Chalcolithic period, such as the oculated idol found at Sanlúcar de Barrameda.



ROOM II

However, it is Room II, devoted to the colonisations, particularly that of the Phoenicians, that contains the museum's most spectacular collection. In 1980, another sarcophagus joined the male one discovered in 1887; this was for a female and it is perhaps even more impressive for the refinement and delicacy of its work and the serenity and solemnity of the person immortalised on it. The rest of the room is also interesting, with bronzes dedicated to Melqart-Hercules from Sancti Petri, terracotta ex-votos

Phoenician anthropoid sarcophagus. Cádiz 5th century BC. Marble



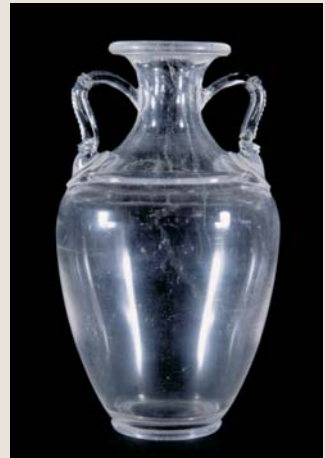
from La Punta del Nao, and an outstanding collection of Phoenician grave goods from the Cádiz burial site. All this makes up one of the most important Phoenician collections on the Mediterranean.

The exhibits in the Roman rooms consist mainly of finds from the town and necropolis of Gades itself, as well as from the other main towns in the province - Baelo Claudia, Carteia, the present-day Medina Sidonia, etc.

Hercules. Sancti Petri. Cádiz 2nd-1st centuries BC. Bronze

ROOM III

In Room III you can see the finds from the Roman town of *Gades*: columns that must have been part of an important building, the Marsias mosaic, the bronze thoracatus statue of an emperor, the graffiti depicting the lighthouse of Cádiz, part of the aqueduct and, in the display cases, domestic items from a Roman house and objects either found in the Roman theatre or connected to it. The other half of the room is devoted to the necropolis or burial site. Here we can see the different types of Roman



Jug. Cádiz 1st century AD. Rock crystal

tomb - cremation and burial- found in the province, and particularly in the city of Cádiz, as well as the grave goods, funerary inscriptions, etc. that went with them. A recent important find was of an extraordinary set of rock crystal grave goods in a cremation tomb; it is outstanding for its artistic quality as well as its rarity.



Thoracatus statue of an emperor

ROOM IV

Room IV houses the museum's collection of Roman statues. Presiding over the room is the colossal statue of Trajan discovered in Baelo. You can clearly see the difference in quality between the head, of high quality and sculpted in Rome, and the togaed torso, probably made locally. Another impressive piece is the deified Hadrian from Sancti Petri.



Colossal statue of Trajan. Baelo Claudia (Bolonia). Cádiz 1st-2nd centuries AD. Marble

ROOM V

In this room you can learn about trade, with a display showing the different types of amphora and other elements, according to the products they were used to transport.



Votive plaque from the Temple of Isis in Baelo Claudia

ROOMS VI and VII

Room VI is devoted to Baelo Claudia and here you can see a plan of the town, two reclining marble figures that decorated the theatre, and a display case with various finds from the excavations. Room VII contains exhibits from other archaeological sites in the province, including *Carteia*, *Carissa Aurelia*, *Asido* and *Iptuci*. Of particular interest is the pedestal dedicated to Trajan, the mosaics depicting Triton, the early-Christian sarcophagus, and the treaty of hospitality.

ROOM VIII

Room VIII adjoins Room I and is devoted to Cádiz in the mediaeval, modern and contemporary periods. It contains various items from the side chapel. In these panels we can appreciate some of Zurbarán's best and most inspired work, particularly the Saint Bruno, the Blessed John Houghton, and the pair of thurifer angels.

first floor: fine art

ROOM I

With the exception of the great national galleries, the Museum of Cádiz has one of the most interesting collections of

fine art in Spain. Taken as a whole, the pictures represent the evolution of Spanish painting from the 16th century to the first half of the 20th century. Room I, part of the gallery, contains the museum's collection of 16th century canvases and panels. Particularly outstanding is the triptych by Morales depicting *Ecce Homo* and the panels by Alejo Fernández and Pedro de Campaña.



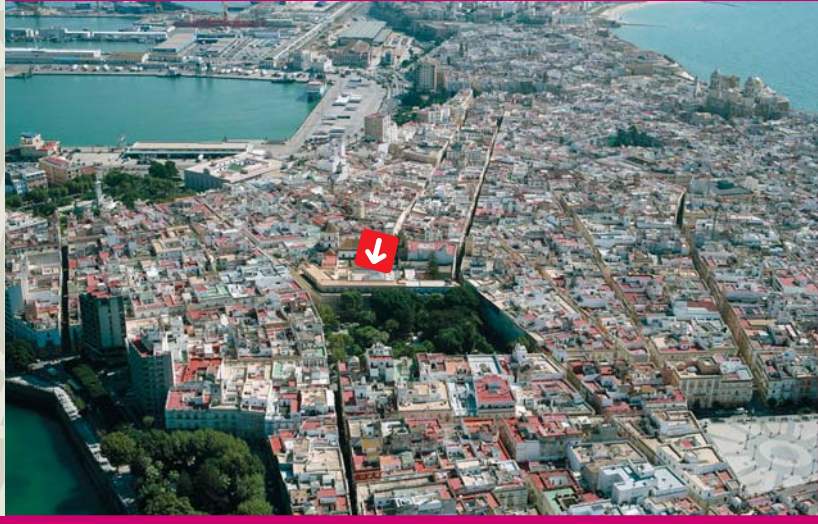
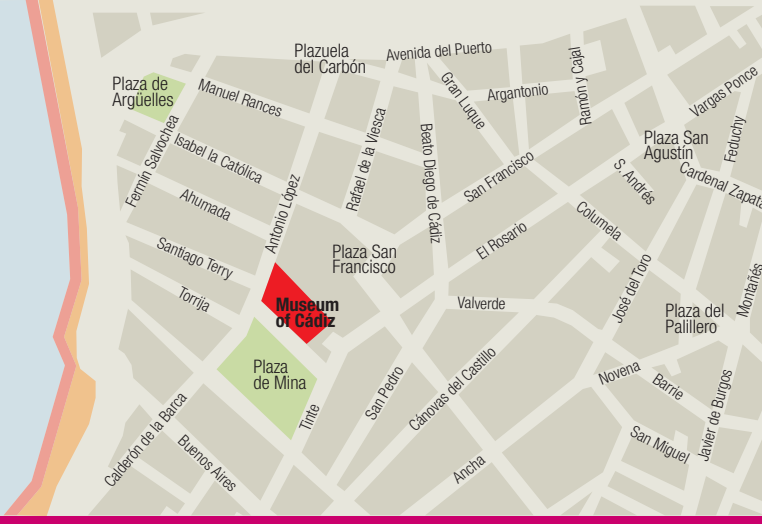
Triptych: *Ecce homo, Our Lady of Sorrows, St John the Evangelist and donor.* Luis de Morales



The Crowning with Thorns. Alejo Fernández

ROOM II

This room is a monographic exhibition on the important collection of panels and canvases by Zurbarán, almost all of them from the Carthusian monastery of Jerez. Among them is a series of almost life-size Carthusian monks situated in the entrance corridor to the side chapel. In these panels we can appreciate some of Zurbarán's best and most inspired work, particularly the Saint Bruno, the Blessed John Houghton, and the pair of thurifer angels.



photography: paisajes españoles

Public Transport
Urban bus lines:
Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 5.

T Taxi ranks: Plaza de San Antonio and Plaza de España.

Train station: Estación de Cádiz in the Plaza de Sevilla.

Bus station: Transportes Generales Comes in the Plaza de la Hispanidad.

Private Transport
Nearest public parking:
Plaza de San Antonio.

MUSEUM OF CÁDIZ
museocadiz.ccul@juntadeandalucia.es
www.museosdeandalucia.es/cultura/museocadiz
www.museosdeandalucia.es

Plaza de Mina, s/n
11004 Cádiz
Management - Administration:
956 20 33 68 / 956 20 33 77
Dissemination and group reservations: 956 20 33 71
Tel.: shop 956 22 42 65
Fax: 956 20 33 81



location



Thurifer angel.
Zurbarán



Saint Bruno.
Zurbarán



The Blessed John Houghton.
Zurbarán



Thurifer angel.
Zurbarán

ROOM III

This room is devoted to the Spanish Baroque period and includes Rizzi's splendid Immaculate Conception. Also of great interest is Murillo's altarpiece for the old Capuchins Monastery in Cádiz, with the central painting depicting

the Divine Nuptials of Saint Catherine, the master's last work. It was completed by his disciple, Meneses Osorio, as was the rest of the altarpiece. The magnificent head of Saint Francis was also probably painted by Murillo, with the rest being finished by his workshop.

Immaculate Conception.
Rizzi



The Holy Family.
Rubens

ROOM IV

Room IV has some of the highly-valued artists of the European Baroque, mainly Italian and Flemish. Of the former there are works by Lucas Jordan and a fine

Descent by Santafede. However, the most outstanding exhibit in the room is a small painting on copper by Rubens depicting the Holy Family.



ROOM V

This room contains works of Neoclassical art from Cádiz. They are of great quality as they come from the city's finest period, when it was a true commercial and cultural emporium. Victoria Martín del Campo is the main exponent.

two genres of painting in which they capture scenes of daily life and historical events, respectively. Particularly outstanding is the Rosary of the Dawn by García Ramos and the Costumbrist and still-Romanticist V. D. Bécquer, who painted a splendid Family Portrait.

ROOM VI

We continue with Costumbrist and historical painting in this room. Artists from Cádiz and Seville illustrate these

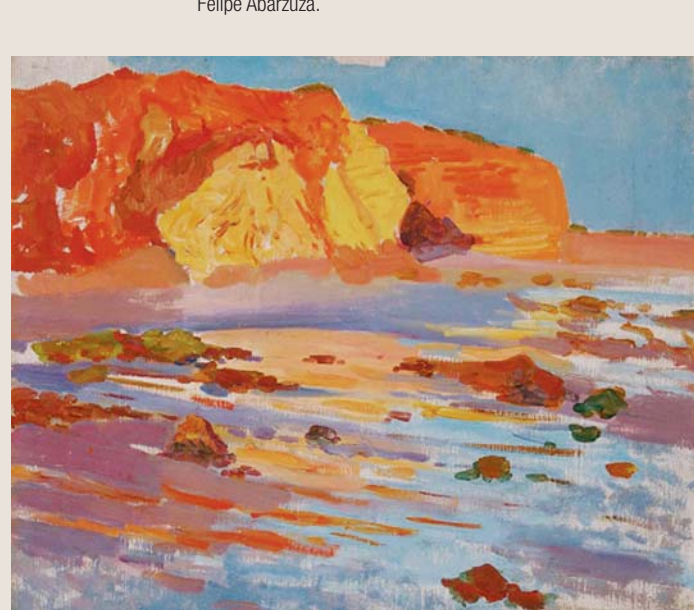


Family Portrait.
V. D. Bécquer

ROOM VII

In this room you can see the collection from the first half of the 20th century. It includes Realist works by local artists such as Abarzuza, Ruiz Luna, Prieto and Godoy, together with earlier artists such as Beruete, Sorolla, Pla, etc.

Landscape Study. La Barrosa.
Felipe Abarzuza.



second floor. ethnography and contemporary art



Painture. Miró

Pedro Simón, Lita Mora, Guillermo Pérez Villalta, Chema Cobo and the collection of drawings by Rafael Alberti, all representing the diversity of work produced in the last few decades.

ROOM VIII

This room contains the most recent 20th century works by artists such as Miró, together with others of various trends and styles, including Costus, Julio Juste,

On the second floor you can see the Puppets of La Tía Norica, a fascinating example of the Cádiz Costumbrism of the last two centuries. On display is a selection of puppets, curtains and scenery from this popular local theatrical style. Together with other partially displayed works, the museum has reconstructed all the scenes from the oldest and most representative works - the "Christmas Plays" and the farce "La Tía Norica", with the famous bull



La Tía Norica.
Traditional Cádiz puppet theatre.
19th-20th century

collection of puppet theatre items, including curtains, puppets, manuscripts, and even some entrance tickets.

going, the doctor's visit and the will of "Aunt Norica".

This important part of the city's cultural heritage was purchased by the state in 1978 and placed on loan with the museum for its preservation and exhibition to the public. There is an extensive

Dear visitor:



Main façade of the Museum of Cádiz

For many years now the Regional Ministry of Culture of the Junta de Andalucía has been making great efforts to modernise the museums of Andalusia to enable them to face up to the new cultural and social challenges and to make it as easy as possible for the public to visit their collections.

Museum of Malaga, the Andalusian Centre for Contemporary Art, the Seville Archaeological Museum, the Seville Museum of Popular Arts and Customs, the Seville Museum of Fine Arts and the Murillo Museum-House.

The Museums of Andalusia managed by the Regional Ministry of Culture form a network of nineteen very different institutions: the Museum of Almería, the Andalusian Centre of Photography, the Museum of Cádiz, the Cordoba Archaeological Museum, the Cordoba Museum of Fine Arts, the Granada Archaeological Museum, the Casa de Los Tiros Museum and the Granada Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Huelva, the Museum of Jaén, the Linares Archaeological Museum, the Ubeda Archaeological Museum, the Museum of Popular Arts and Customs of the Alto Guadalquivir in Cazorla, the

They welcome all those who wish to learn more about our homeland and our heritage through their collections and organised activities. This artistic, archaeological and ethnographic heritage reflects the way we were and how we have become what we are today. Through their exhibitions and activities, the institutions show what we aspire to be in the future. We welcome you to this museum and we wish you an enjoyable visit. We invite you to visit all the Museums of Andalusia and we thank you for this connection you have made with the heritage of Andalusia, which we believe will stay with you forever.

The Regional Ministry of Culture
of the Junta de Andalucía

welcome



Public opening hours

Mondays: closed.
Tuesdays: 14.30 - 20.30.
Wednesday to Saturday:
09.00 - 20.30.
Sundays: 09.00 - 14.30.
Public holidays: 09.00 - 14.30.
The museum is closed on some public holidays. Please telephone or check the website for further information:
www.museosdeandalucia.es.

Applications can be made by telephone (956 20 33 71) or by completing the form in the Educational Programmes section on the website.

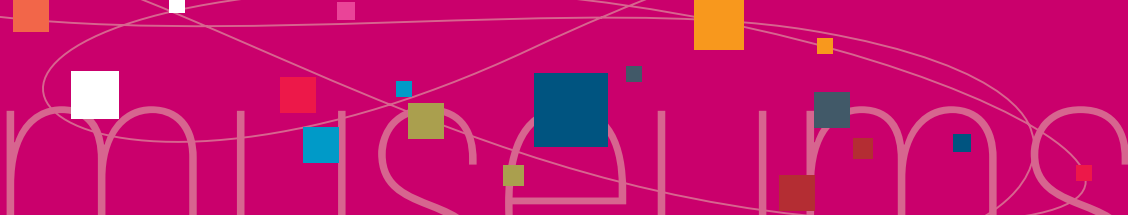
Group visits

In order for us to provide you with the best possible service, we kindly request you to arrange group visits in advance with the Museum's Department of Education and Cultural Action (DEAC).

visit us

museum of cádiz

www.museosdeandalucia.es



Free copy. Cost 0,07 euros