



WHITE STORK



BEEJARUCO



REAL ANADES



OCEAN LIZARD



COMMON COJUGADA



SOMORMUJO LAVANCO

You can see more than 120 species of birds and mammals, also amphibians, reptiles and fish. Among them are the rabbit, otter, booted eagle, the limpet, blackbirds, colony of bee-eaters, ocellated lizard, lizard, leprous terrapin, common frog, mallards, shoveler ducks, wagtails, great crested grebe, tench etc.

But the most characteristic of the place is the colony of common stork installed on top of the rocks.

Regarding the vegetation, different ecosystems are distinguished in the area: the pseudostepe, the rocky and the wetland. Thus we can see some holm oaks, wild olive trees, piruétanos (wild pear), white broom, brambles, lavender, torvisco, foxglove, hyacinths, lilies, carnations, daffodils, reed beds, duckweed, aquatic buttercups etc, also the different lichens that populate the shady areas of the rocks.

From the Paleolithic to the high Middle Ages. The human being was soon attracted by the landscape of Los Barruecos, sheltered by its rocks he found a place to build his first villages and carry out artistic manifestations, as reflected in the footprints that can still be seen.

**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS
AND
ROCK ART**

FAUNA AND FLORA



WILD PEAR



FOXGLOVE



WHITE BROOM



AQUATIC RANUNCULUS

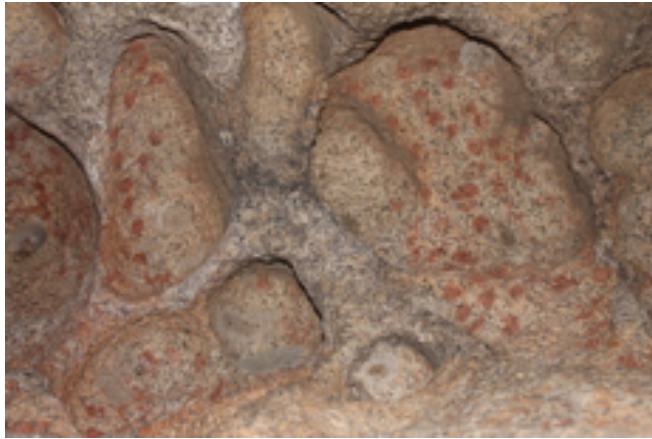


CANTUESO

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ROCK ART



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ROCK ENGRAVING



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TWIN ANTHROPOMORPHIC TOMBS



ANTHROPOMORPHIC TOMBS

Starting in the 16th century, different ponds were built to store water, basic for the rich animal life and for the agricultural, livestock and industrial activities carried out in Los Barruecos.

In 1778 the Lavadero de Lanas was built, where the sheep that came from transhumance were sheared and the wool was washed and prepared, which was then sold to Spain and all of Europe through the port of Lisbon. A lot of wool was also sold to the textile industries of Béjar, Torrejoncillo and especially to Covilhã, in the Sierra de la Estrela. This building was very active until the end of the 19th century.



BARRUECOS POND



EDIFICIO DE LAS LANAS



WATERWHEEL ROOM



SHEAR ROOM BEFORE ITS RESTAURATION

WOLFGANG VOSTELL.

**(Leverkusen 1932, Berlín
1998)**

VOSTEL MUSEUM



One of the most representative German artist of the second half of the 20th century, who worked with various media and techniques such as painting, sculpture, installation, décollage, video art, happening and fluxus.

In 1958 he traveled to Spain to see the work of some Spanish painters, among them Zurbarán from Extremadura. He travels to Guadalupe to study his work and learn about his artistic techniques on some of the Extremadura painter's canvases that are in the Guadalupe Monastery. In Guadalupe he meets Mercedes Guarded Olivenza, originally from Ceclavín (Cáceres), with whom he falls in love and married in January 1959, in Cáceres. From then on, he felt closely linked with Spain and especially with Extremadura.

Vostell construye arte

TÉCNICAS



MATERIALES

DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS?

Dé-coll / age: decollage means "detach what was glued". Vostell began to write dé-coll / age, in a different way and assumed it as a method of artistic expression with multiple possibilities and materials, many of them waste. Vostell's works are made with objects from everyday life used in a different way than those for which they were created.

Happening: English word that means “event”. It is an improvised and provocative situation, usually carried out in the street, where the public participates spontaneously.

Fluxus: Latin word that means “flow”, that is, art in movement, shocking, but also critical of society and traditional art. It is an art that brings together musicians, poets, philosophers and visual arts. Very representative are the Fluxus concerts, which incorporate the noises of everyday objects.

Installation: it is about the exhibition space being transformed by the artist to create a determined environment and that the viewer travels through the space immersed in that environment that awakens all their senses.

In 1974, Vostell met Los Barruecos. From the first moment, he was amazed by the natural beauty of the granite rocks and declared it as a "Work of Art in Nature". He immediately conceived the idea of creating an avant-garde art table between the rocks of Los Baruecos in the open air.

In 1976, the Vostell Malpartida Museum was founded. The old Lanás Laundry and its many rooms (weighing, shearing ...) are the main headquarters of the Museum, the perfect place to house both his artistic compositions and those of other avant-garde creators related to the Fluxus movement, as well as temporary exhibitions.

Vostell created several works to be exhibited outside, in the natural setting of Los Barruecos.



VOADEx



MYTHOS BERLIN



AUTO-FIEBER



ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION

