

The exhibition “Among the invisible joins.”

The name of the exhibition is “Among the invisible joins.”

Invisible means something is there.

But you cannot see this something.

The exhibition starts on September 27, 2024.

There is an opening party on that day.

The exhibition is open after the party.

Everyone can see the exhibition.

You can see the exhibition from 28 September 2024 to 2 March 2025.

There are more than 150 artworks in the exhibition.

82 different artists made these artworks.

The artists come from many different countries.

The artworks are:

- Paintings.
- Photos.
- Sculptures.

The artworks come from the private collection of Enea Righi.

Private collection means:

People buy artworks.

These people keep the artworks in their houses.

Only very few people can see the artworks in these houses.

Important!

There are explanations for some words in the text.

The explanations are placed to the right.

And these explanations are written in gray.

Enea Righi lives in Bologna.

Enea Righi collects artworks.

Bologna is a big city in Italy.

Enea Righi finds these artworks interesting and special.

That is why Enea Righi wants to have these artworks in his house.

But other people should be able to see the artworks too.

That is why Enea Righi and his partner Lorenzo Paini make exhibitions.

Enea Righi and Lorenzo Paini show these artworks in these exhibitions.

For example, at this exhibition at Museion.

What is the exhibition about?

The exhibition is a bit like a journey.

You go through the door at Museion and leave the outside world behind.

Now you are in a different world and can go on a journey.

Imagine you see a jigsaw puzzle.

Each puzzle piece fits in its place.

And there are small lines between the puzzle pieces.

We do **not** see these lines right away.

These lines are almost invisible.

But these lines connect the puzzle pieces.

So the lines are almost invisible connections.

This exhibition is about these invisible connections.

Sometimes we do **not** see these connections right away.

But if we look closer, we can see that these things belong together.

And these things are connected to each other.

These connections can be different things like:

- Feelings.
- Thoughts.
- And stories.

We **cannot** see these things.

But these things still hold everything together.

Just like a jigsaw puzzle.

When all the pieces fit together, the puzzle is complete.

The artworks in the exhibition tell a lot about people.

For example:

How do people want to see themselves?

How do people want to be seen by other people?

The artworks also tell a lot about connections.

Some artworks make you think.

Other artworks give you courage.

These artworks say:

Everyone can decide how they want to be.

Some artworks make you feel something when you look at them.

For example:

You might feel very close to the person in the artwork.

With some artworks, you might feel that something was just here and is now gone.

But you might still feel it.

Often we **cannot** really say:

- What am I seeing?
- And what do I feel when I look at it?

Sometimes we have a strange feeling.

Maybe we feel an invisible connection.

Maybe it is a bit like the lines in the jigsaw puzzle.

On the journey through this exhibition, you also learn more about:

- Connections.
- Desires.
- Feelings.
- Thoughts.
- And stories.

You might find invisible connections in your life too.

Where can you see the artworks?

You can see many artworks in the exhibition.

And you can see these artworks everywhere in Museion:

- On the ground floor.
- On the second floor.
- On the third floor.
- On the fourth floor.

What can you see on the ground floor?

The exhibition starts at the entrance of Museion.

The artwork of Philippe Parreno.

Right behind the doors, you can see an artwork by the artist Philippe Parreno.

Philippe Parreno comes from France.

The artwork is called “Speech Bubbles (silver).”

Speech bubbles are small signs.

These signs can be round or square.

And these signs mean someone is thinking or saying something.

Philippe Parreno made the artwork from many silver balloons.

But these balloons are not normal balloons.

These balloons look like speech bubbles and are under the room’s ceiling.

The balloons are like our thoughts and ideas.

Sometimes we have big ideas for our lives.

And we want these ideas to come true.

But something holds us back.

Like the ceiling of the room holds back the balloons.

Behind the balloons, you see a portal.

A portal is like a big door.

The portal is **not** an artwork.

A group of architects made this portal.

Architects make plans.

For example, architects make plans for buildings or rooms.

Architects decide:

- How many rooms a building should have.
- How many windows a building should have.
- How a room for an exhibition should look.

This group of architects is called Campomarzio

The portal is made with many mirrors.

You can look at yourself in these mirrors.

And you can say:

I am going on a journey now.

I do not care about the outside world right now.

If you go through the portal, you will be in the back of the ground floor.

The artwork by Thomas Hirschhorn.

Behind the big door, things are hanging down from the ceiling:

- Wood.
- Wires.
- And tubes.

You might think:

Something heavy fell through the ceiling.

Now the ceiling is broken.

But it only looks broken.

The ceiling is **not** broken.

This is an artwork called “Break through (Three).”

Thomas Hirschhorn made this artwork.

Thomas Hirschhorn is from Switzerland.

The artist wants to tell us:

The world can be chaotic and rough sometimes.

Chaotic is another word for messy.

Some people put lots of pressure on other people.

For example, powerful people.

Powerful people might say things like:

You must do this for me.

Or they might say:

You must finish this for me.

But maybe this pressure can make the other people feel bad.

The artist wants to warn us:

Too much pressure is **not** good for people.

There are pieces of metal on the floor
behind Thomas Hirschhorn's artwork.

The artwork by Franz Erhard Walther.

These metal pieces make a big half-circle.

Franz Erhard Walther made this half-circle artwork.

The name of the artwork is "Halbkreis III Skulptural - innen".

This name is German and means half-circle III sculptural.

III is another way of writing the number 3.

Sculptural means like a sculpture.

The artist likes to work with shapes.

The artist often builds shapes and puts them in a room.

This artwork is an example of that.

The artist hopes that you go inside the half-circle.

If you go inside, you might feel like part of the artwork.

You might feel different.

And maybe afterward you walk through the space with a new feeling.

The artwork by Franz Erhard Walther leads you left into a small room.

On one wall of this room, there are 2 photos.

These 2 photos are part of an artwork by the artist Roni Horn.

The artwork by Roni Horn.

The artwork is called “Dead Owl”.

You can see Roni Horn’s face in both photos.

Roni Horn took these photos one after the other.

This is why the photos look almost the same.

But there are very small differences in the photos.

Roni Horn’s face is a little different in each photo.

The artist wants to say:

Time and life **never** stop.

Every moment is different.

And we are different every moment too.

Roni Horn thinks this is interesting.

On the ground floor, there are other artworks.

You can look at all these artworks.

Then you can go to the second floor.

What can you see on the second floor?

You can see paintings and sculptures on the second floor.

These paintings and sculptures show people from different countries.

Life in many of these countries is very hard and not fair.

Not fair means:

In these countries, only a few people are rich.

Many people are poor.

Sometimes the poor people do not even have food to eat.

But the rich people do not share with the poor people.

And other countries do not help the poor people either.

In these countries, there are often wars and fighting.

Sometimes other countries cause these problems.

These other countries are rich and powerful.

And these other countries want to be even richer and more powerful.

These countries do **not** want to share with the poor people.

The artwork by Anna Boughiguan.

There are many sculptures in a room on the second floor.

The sculptures are made of paper.

You can see drawings on the paper.

Some figures look like people.

Some of these people are happy and laugh.

Other people are scared.

This is because someone is pointing a gun at them.

Other figures look like ships and landscapes.

The artist Anna Boughiguan made this artwork.

The artwork is called “Woven Winds”.

Woven means joining things by crossing over and under.

A rug is an example of something woven.

There is also a pile of dirt in the middle of this room.

The artist put cotton plants in this pile.

Small white tufts grow on cotton plants.

These tufts are called cotton.

The tufts are made of many thin fibers.

People make long threads from these fibers.

And people use these fibers to make clothes.

The cotton plant needs a lot of heat and water.

That is why this plant only grows on plantations in warm countries.

Cotton grows in countries like India and China.

A plantation is a very big field with the same plants.

For example, there are apple plantations in South Tyrol.

Poor people often work on the plantations.

These people take care of the plants and pick the cotton.

And these people sell the cotton to big companies.

These big companies are often from rich countries.

But these companies only pay little money for the cotton.

That is why the people on the plantations

often do not have enough money to live.

The big companies use the cotton to make clothes, for example.

The big companies then sell these clothes in stores.

But these stores are in rich countries.

The big companies understand:

We only paid little money for the cotton.

And in the rich countries, we get a lot of money for the clothes.

That is because these clothes are cheap for people in rich countries.

So many people buy these cheap clothes.

Do we sell many of these clothes?

Then we earn a lot of money.

This is called “fast fashion”.

The big companies earn a lot of money with fast fashion.

And so, the rich people get even richer.

But the poor people stay poor.

Many people in rich countries often do **not** ask:

- Where does my clothing come from?
- Who made the clothes?
- And do the people on the plantations have a good life?

The artist travels to many different countries.

The artist draws people and moments in these countries.

The artist wants to show these countries in her artworks.

You also hear someone singing on the second floor.

The singing comes from another room.

In this room, you can see a video.

The artist Theaster Gates made this video.

The artwork by Theaster Gates.

The video is called “Billy Sings Amazing Grace.”

In the video, Theaster Gates sings with his music group.

They sing African-American songs together.

African-American songs are songs by people with dark skin who have descendants from Africa.

Their descendants came from Africa to America.

Descendants are men and women from the family.

These men and women lived a long time ago.

The songs often tell about their life.

And the songs tell about how they feel and what they do.

The songs talk about being happy and being sad.

And the songs also talk about love and hope.

These songs are very important

for African-American people in America.

The songs in the video talk about the South of the United States.

The United States is a country in North America.

Life in the United States was hard for many people.

It was very hard for people with dark skin.

African-Americans are an example of this.

Even today, life is still **not fair for many people in the United States.**

In the next rooms, you can see more artworks.

All these artworks tell about people who need help.

Some artworks tell about people who do **not have a home.**

The artwork by Alex Ayed.

There is a small white building in one room.

This small white building stands on three legs.

The building looks a bit like a home for pigeons.

Alex Ayed made this artwork.

Alex Ayed is from France and Tunisia.

Tunisia is a country in North Africa.

The artwork is called “Untitled (Beit el hmam) (Pigeon House) 2019”.

The name is in English and Tunisian.

Alex Ayed also likes to collect stories from people in many countries.

Alex Ayed travels a lot.

And pigeons also travel a lot.

Pigeons fly to many places.

On their journey, pigeons see many stories and things.

We often **cannot** see these things.

Or maybe we do **not** want to see these things.

Things look different from the air.

And pigeons bring messages from one country to another country.

Artists do something similar.

Artists also bring stories from other countries.

And artists show these stories in their art.

That way people from all countries can learn about these stories.

What can you see on the third floor?

On the third floor, the artworks tell us about:

- People.
- Life.
- And feelings and connections.

The artworks ask questions like:

- How do people want to see themselves?
- How do people want others to see them?

The artworks also talk about connections between people.

Sometimes we have a connection to other people without trying.

For example, we have connections to our family.

Sometimes love is the connection to another person.

And loving ourselves is also an important connection.

And the artworks on the third floor ask questions about life:

- How does life start?
- Who have we met in our life?
- What do we remember at the end of our life?
- How does life end?

The artworks from Enea Righi's collection want to help us.

The artworks tell us:

We must **not** forget everything.

Memories are important.

Some memories belong to only one person.

These memories are private.

This means:

These memories are just for you.

And some memories belong to all people.

Many good things have happened in the world.

But many bad things have also happened in the world.

Remembering all these things is important.

This is because we can learn from these memories for the future.

And the third floor is also about feelings and connections:

- What do we see or feel?
- And what do we **not** see or feel?

Sometimes we are **not** sure what we are feeling right now.

We might be stuck between 2 feelings.

Sometimes it feels like you are in front of an open door.

We are **not** sure if we should go through the door.

We often do **not** know what will happen on the other side.

These doors are our choices.

Often people can decide for themselves which side they want to be on.

This is good.

But **not** all people can make such choices.

On the third floor, there is a hallway.

This hallway leads you to a corner of a room.

In this corner, there is a tower.

This tower is made of very old suitcases.

The artwork by Zoe Leonard.

The artist Zoe Leonard made this tower of old suitcases.

This tower is 1 meter and 85 centimeters tall.

This was how tall Zoe Leonard's father was.

Zoe Leonard's father was called Robert.

Robert is dead now.

The tower makes Zoe Leonard think of her father.

This is why the tower is called "Robert".

The artwork by Nan Goldin.

In the next room, you can see a photo.

The artist Nan Goldin took this photo.

This photo is also an artwork.

The artwork is called "Gina at Bruce's Dinner Party, NYC."

NYC means New York City.

New York is a big city in America.

In the photo, you can see a woman with dark hair.

This woman is sitting at a kitchen table.

There is a plate with food on the table.

The woman is wearing a lot of makeup and colorful clothes.

The woman looks thoughtful.

The woman's name is Gina.

Nan Goldin likes to take photos.

Her photos often show people with hard lives.

A hard life means:

These people might have problems with other people.

Or these people might **not** have much money.

Nan Goldin knows the people in her photos very well.

Nan Goldin spends a lot of time with these people.

Nan Goldin is often friends with these people.

This is why the people in the photos show their feelings.

The second artwork by Zoe Leonard.

There is another photo on the other side of the room.

This photo is by the artist Zoe Leonard.

Zoe Leonard also made the tower of suitcases.

The name of the photo is:

“Pin-up # (Jennifer Miller Does Marilyn Monroe)”.

A pin-up is a picture of a very attractive person.

Attractive means this person is beautiful and interesting.

A pin-up is also an erotic picture.

Erotic pictures often show naked people.

Sometimes these people hug and kiss in the picture.

Marilyn Monroe was a famous and very beautiful actress from America.

Jennifer Miller is also an actress from America.

In America, Jennifer Miller worked a lot in theater and circus.

The actress is famous for her shows as a “bearded lady”.

Jennifer Miller had a beard during her shows.

The photo by Zoe Leonard shows Jennifer Miller.

In the photo, Jennifer Miller is naked and lies on a red cloth.

Jennifer Miller is laughing and looks happy.

Maybe Jennifer Miller feels comfortable in her body.

In the next room, there are also artworks about people's bodies.

You go through a curtain into a long hallway.

There are many photos on the walls of the hallway.

The artwork by Hans-Peter Feldmann.

These photos are by the artist Hans-Peter Feldmann.

These photos are black and white.

This means the photos have no color.

The first photo shows a baby.

So this photo shows the start of a life.

In the next photos, you also see people.

But these people get older with each picture.

On the last picture you see an old person.

This is the end of a life.

All photos together are a series and part of one artwork.

Series is another word for group.

The artwork is called "100 Years".

There are 101 photos in this artwork.

This is a lot of photos.

The artwork by Marisa Merz.

In the next room, you will see a drawing.

Italian artist Marisa Merz made this drawing.

This drawing shows a beautiful woman with golden hair.

The woman in the drawing will always be young and beautiful.

The woman almost looks like a goddess.
In many stories, goddesses and gods live forever.

But in real life, people grow old and die.
This is normal.

In the next room, you can see more photos.
These photos are by the artist Roni Horn.
You have already seen pictures by Roni Horn on the ground floor.

The second artwork by Roni Horn.
Roni Horn calls these photos “Untitled (Weather).”
You see photos of a woman’s face.
These photos also look almost the same.
But look closely at the photos.
You can see small differences in each photo.
The woman looks a little different in each photo.
So we can see time passing in these photos.
The woman smiles in one photo.
In the next moment, the smile is gone.
The smile is in the past.
Time always moves forward and changes everything.

In another room behind you can see even more photos.
For example, the photos on the left wall.
These photos are also black and white.
The photos show people kissing.
These people lived more than 50 years ago.

Their clothes look very different from clothes today.

Their hair looks very different from hair today.

The artwork by Akram Zaatari.

Akram Zaatari chose the photos.

Akram Zaatari is from Lebanon.

Lebanon is a country in the Middle East.

The photos show men kissing other men.

And the photos also show women kissing other women.

In the past, men in Lebanon could kiss on the street.

Women in Lebanon could also kiss on the street.

But a man and a woman could **not** kiss on the street.

Today, **no one** in Lebanon can kiss on the street.

Everyone must kiss in private.

The artist thinks this is **not** right.

Many other people think this is **not** right either.

You can see a small photo in the next room.

This small photo is of the artist Tarik Kiswanson.

The artwork by Tarik Kiswanson.

The photo is called "The Window".

You can see a child in the photo.

This child stands behind a windowpane.

The windowpane is frosted.

Frosted means you **cannot** see through it well.

The child puts a hand on the pane.

Maybe the child is locked behind the pane?

Or maybe someone forgot the child behind the pane?

It could also be a memory of the artist.

We do **not** know and the artist does **not** tell us.

This happens often with art.

The artist wants you to think about the photo yourself.

And the artist wants you to think about questions like:

How do you feel when you look at the photo?

What do you think about the child behind the pane?

Maybe the child wants to go outside?

Maybe the child needs a door?

There is a door on the wall opposite.

The artwork by Jef Geys.

The artist Jef Geys made this door.

The artist wrote 3 words on the door:

“Égalité, Brüderlichkeit, Vrijheid”.

These words are in French and German and Dutch.

“Brüderlichkeit” in German means that all people are like brothers and sisters.

The French word “Égalité” means equality.

Equality means that all people are the same.

The Dutch word “Vrijheid” means freedom.

The artist wants to say:

Every person is free.

Every person is right.

And every person can decide for themselves:

This is how I want to be.

The door is real.

But **no one** can open this door.

No one needs to open it.

Sometimes the idea of an open door is enough.

And this idea might help us in our lives.

This is also art.

What can you see on the fourth floor?

The fourth floor is darker than the other floors.

There are colorful and white lights.

The white lights shine on the artworks.

Many artworks on this floor show people's bodies.

The lights shine on the bodies on purpose.

That way you can see the artworks well even in the dark.

The bodies and the lights and the darkness are there for a reason.

They should make you feel like you are in another world.

Or maybe you feel like you are in another time.

Maybe you think:

I am looking at the world from far away.

I am looking at my life from far away.

This is also art.

Art helps us to look at our life in a new way.

Everyone feels different when they think about life.

The artwork by Massimo Bartolini.

In the middle of the room, you see a big field on the floor.

This field has many colorful sparkling lights.

The lights are on wooden frames.

A frame is a shape made of boards and slats.

These frames are on top of each other on the floor.

All frames have different shapes.

These frames are usually not on the floor.

The frames with lights come from Sicily.

Sicily is an island in Italy.

In Sicily, these frames stand in different cities.
The frames make the city squares look pretty.
People in Sicily put up these frames with lights.
They do this for special days like religious festivals.

Religious festivals are days like Christmas.

At these festivals, the lights shine when it is dark.

The artwork shows how cities in Sicily might look from the sky during these religious festivals.

This artwork is called “La Strada di Sotto.”

This is Italian.

In English it means “The street far below.”

The artwork is by the Italian artist Massimo Bartolini.

The artwork by Tomás Saraceno.

When you go left at the stairs you come to a spider web.

This spider web is made of many thin threads.

The spider web glows white in the dark room.

The artist Tomás Saraceno made this artwork.

For this artwork the artist put spiders in a glass box.

First, the artist put one spider in the glass.

Then the artist put another spider in the glass.

The 2 spiders built a web together.

You can see this web in the glass box in the exhibition.

The artist wants to show us:

Animals and nature work well together.

Animals always build new things.

And we can also build new things.

It is important that we work well together.

On the other side of the room, you see many artworks.

These artworks look like human bodies.

These bodies stand or lie in the room.

All these artworks are sculptures.

Sometimes the sculptures are only parts of a body.

Parts of a body are an arm or a foot.

This is also true for the sculptures that artist Giulia Cenci made.

The artwork by Berlinde de Bruyckere.

You can also see a sculpture by Berlinde de Bruyckere on the fourth floor.

The sculpture is called “Aanèèn-genaaid”.

This name is in a language from Belgium.

“Aanèèn-genaaid” means joined together.

The sculpture looks like a person **without** arms and **without** a face.

The artist covered the sculpture with a cloth.

So maybe the arms and face are just under the cloth.

The sculpture is wrapped up like a mummy.

A mummy is the body of a dead person.

This body is made of skin and bones.

In Egypt, people used to wrap dead bodies in cloth.

Doing this made the bodies last for a long time.

That way the sculpture **cannot** move.

We do **not** know:

Is the person under this cloth cover already dead?

Or does this cloth cover protect the person?

But maybe the cloth is a bandage?

The sculpture bends forward.

It almost looks like a person in pain.

But we do **not** know for sure.

And it is not important to know for sure.

The artist wants to tell us:

Bodies can be easily hurt.

Often, other people hurt our bodies.

Women's bodies are often hurt too.

So our bodies need protection.

And our bodies must be free.

Our feelings are important too.

Feelings are a part of us and our bodies.

And our feelings need protection too.

Museion.

Museion is the museum for “contemporary and modern art” in Bolzano.

The exhibition “Among the invisible joins” is from September 28, 2024, to March 2, 2025.

The curators of this exhibition are Lorenzo Paini, Bart van der Heide, Frida Carazzato, Brita Köhler and Leonie Radine.

Opening hours.

Opening hours mean:

People can visit Museion at these times.

Museion is open:

- On Tuesday and Wednesday from 10 am to 6 pm.
- On Thursday from 10 am to 10 pm.
- And from Friday to Sunday from 10 am to 6 pm again.

So you can access the exhibitions until 5:30 pm in general.

But you can access the exhibition until 9:30 pm on Thursday.

The address of Museion is:

Piazza Piero Siena, 1

39100 Bolzano

Phone: +39 0471 22 34 13

E-mail: info@museion.it

Information.

Do you need further information from Museion?

Do you want to book a private tour?

Another word for book is

Reserve.

A private tour is a tour just for you and your group.

Then please call Museion: +39 0471 22 34 13

Or write an e-mail: visitorservices@museion.it

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