The exploration and preservation of the communal act of making

Ana Lupas's *The Solemn Process* 1964–2008 began as a traditional ritual involving communal craft work in rural Romania. When this activity fell into decline, Lupas found a new way of continuing the work.

Beginning in 1964, Ana Lupas oversaw the creation of large straw structures in villages in Transylvania. She enlisted the help of villagers who used weaving techniques traditionally employed to make wreaths for harvest festivals. Lupas originally saw the artwork as the communal act of making and displaying these objects in the local area.

Wreath-"an arrangement of flowers and leaves in a circular shape, used as a decoration or as a sign of respect and remembrance for a person who has died." - Cambridge dictionary

Lupas defined her role as 'a bridge between the ancestral and the future.' (1)

Individual structures might change and decay, but the artwork remained as long as



the process continued over time and the activity expanded out to involve new participants. The project developed in this way, but by the mid-1970s, the economic and social changes in Romania made it difficult for participants to continue.

Lupas could no longer ensure that new objects would be made each year. This changed the status of the structures from products of an ongoing process to relics(an object tradition, or system from the past that continues to exist)- Cambridge Dictionary.

Lupas tried different ways to preserve them, first by restoring the original wreaths, then by drawing

them, making more than 200 drawings. Eventually, in the early 2000s, she developed the technique of sealing them in metal 'tins'. This solution satisfied the artist as a practical means of preservation and a way of combining the natural and traditional 'wreaths of wheat' with modern, industrial associations through the metal casing.

Curated by Juliet Bingham