Lecture One
Fall 2014
• Hispanic  
• Latino  
• Hispano  
• Spanish American  
• Chicano  
• Mestizo  
• Manito  
• Genízaro- is a Hispanicize Native American who had been captured or freed from captivity by the Spanish. Many worked in Spanish households, intermarried with Spanish, and became part of Spanish society. The majority of genizaros were youth bought from tribes such as the Comanche.

• Hispanic and Latino are really umbrella terms that are use for us all -- Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, etc. The preferred label today is Latino since Hispanic was given to us by the government. Chicano is a political term for Mexican Americans -- those of us who know the issues in our community and who celebrate our indigenous heritage -- this term is often misunderstood, but this is what it actually means. Spanish American is an interesting term. I find that many New Mexicans and some Coloradans use this term -- often linked to their Spanish heritage. Mestizo came to be as Spaniards and Indigenous people formed unions to develop a "new" people.
Tenochtitlan
Chinampas/ floating gardens
Tenochtitlan
Cortez meets Moctezuma
Juan Oñate's Map

The distance between Santa Fe, and Mexico city is a little over 1200 miles and took over 4 months to travel. The distance between Santa Fe and Chihuahua is about 550 miles.
I found the Cities of Gold
Juan Oñate
Acoma Pueblo

- At least 1,200 years old, New Mexico’s Acoma Pueblo—the longest continuously inhabited settlement in North America—remains a touchstone for a resilient indigenous culture.
Nuestra Señora de la Asunción (Our Lady of the Assumption)
Mary at her death was taken body and soul into heaven

Nuestra Señora de La Conquista (La Conquistadora)
Renamed Nuestra Señora de la Paz in 1992

CATHEDRAL BASILICA OF ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, Santa Fe, New Mexico
• Detail of La Conquistadora. The statue is a *bulto a vestir*, an extensive wardrobe is created and maintained by volunteer members of the congregation.
• During the Pueblo revolt the statue was rescued by the Spanish and taken to El Paso del Norte when the Spanish fled.
• After twelve years, in 1692, Governor Don Diego De Vargas took back the city and today the people of Santa Fe still celebrate this event, the oldest community celebration and fiesta in the United States.
In isolated and remote mountain villages, still in existence today, this unique religious folk art was created from the spiritual needs of the people.

http://www.pbs.org/godinamerica/
Took over almost half of Mexico

In 1846, shortly after the annexation of Texas, President James Polk ordered U.S. troops into disputed lands, precipitating a war against Mexico. The war ended with the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. This is what Chicano activists mean when they say "the border crossed them."

Today, 33.5 million people of Mexican origin live in the United States.
Santo

- The Spanish word santos can be an adjective meaning **holy or sacred**, or it can be a noun meaning a **holy person or thing**.

- **Santo** / **Saint** and **Patron Saint** is a person who lived a **holy life** and is credited with at least one miracle. According to Catholic belief, a **saint can intercede with God on behalf of people**.
A Saint is any person or persons who have been recognized by the Catholic Church (after years of verification) as holy. A Saint is considered someone who will answer prayers and look over you throughout your life.

The process by which someone becomes a saint is called canonization. The Catholic Church has canonized around 3,000 people -- the exact number is unknown because not all saints were officially canonized. According to the church, the pope does not make someone a saint -- the designation of sainthood only recognizes what God has already done. For centuries, saints were chosen through public opinion. In the 10th century, Pope John XV developed an official canonization process.
Santero/a

- The "saint-maker" is a creator of religious art who paint and carve images of Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary, saints and angels.
- Very few academically trained artists made *retablos*, but most of the artists were self-taught.
- They didn’t typically sign their work, so today we can only figure out where some of the *retablos* were made or who made it if we can use comparison to distinguish the workshop or the style of a particular santero.

Jose Dolores Lopez
• **Old meaning of santero** (Before the 20\textsuperscript{th} century)
  A santero was one who cared for a church or chapel and its furnishing or who repaired or repainted saints.

• During Spanish colonial times, artisans who painted or sculpted images of saints were called *pintores* or *escultores*. Colonial documents have lots of references to some of the great santeros being referred to as pintores.

• The word santero was introduced by Anglo patrons in the 1920s and '30s to describe a creator of santos.
There are three different types of santos (saints) that were created for churches, moradas (meeting houses), and home altars: Bulto, Retablo, and Reredo.
Bulto

A Bulto is a statue carved from cottonwood roots or aspen, either unpainted or coated with natural pigments; a statue of Jesus Christ, a saint, angle or the Virgin carved from cottonwood root, covered with gesso and painted. Sometimes the statue is clothed. Contemporary bultos can be created in bronze and other media.

Nuestra Señora de La Luz / Our Lady of Light, 1933
San Francisco de Asís
St. Francis of Assisi
Santo Nino Santero (1830-1860)
wood, gesso and natural pigments, 1840

- Lived 1181 -1226
- Feast day October 4
- The founder of the Franciscan Order, he wears a blue habit and a beard.
- He holds a skull and a crucifix, along with the marks of the stigmata his typical attributes in colonial New Mexico.
- He is the patron of Santa Fe, NM, La Villa Real de la Santa Fe de San Francisco
- He is the patron saint of animals, families and Christian virtues.
- He wears a blue Franciscan robe which is a tribute to the Virgin Mary.
- In contemporary times he is depicted with birds and other creatures instead of a skull and crucifix.
Bulto de vestir

- A **Bulto de vestir** is a statue with a carved torso and head, and with its bottom half dressed. While fully carved bultos can also be dressed, they are not bultos de vestir.

Saint John the Evangelist
San Juan Evangelista, c. 1900
Regis collection, RU281
Retablo

- A **Retablo** is a painting on wood, usually pine, coated with gesso (a mixture of gypsum and animal glue), on which images are painted with watercolors or with pigments made from organic materials; a painting with a religious theme on a flat surface which is usually a pine board (New Mexico) or tin (Mexico). If created of pine, the board is hand-adzed, smoothed in front, covered with gesso and painted.

  Saint Ignatius Loyola, 1820-65
  San Ignacio de Loyola,
  José Rafael Aragón,
  1820 -65
  Regis collection RU 144
A *Reredo* is a large structure created to be placed behind altars and consisting of columns, niches, and a series of retablos attached together. An altar screen with architectural frame painted with images of the saints or statues of the saints placed in niches in the façade.
El Santuario de Chimayo built between 1814 and 1816

The Lourdes of America

El Santuario was a privately owned chapel until the year 1929. At that time several people from Santa Fe bought it and turned it over to the Archdiocese of Santa Fe.
Santuario de Chimayo
Close up
Altar, Santuario de Chimayo
Ex-votos are modest narrative paintings offering thanks to religious figures prayed to in times of serious illnesses or tragic accidents. In images of Jesus, Mary or a patron saint, ex-votos exhibit the deep religious faith of their storytellers. Complete with written tales and dates, ex-votos provide insight into the everyday culture and lives of the people of Mexico in the nineteenth and early-twentieth century.
• **Avocation** is a specific aspect of a saint or holy person. Examples of avocation of the Virgin Mary include Our Lady of Sorrows, Our Lady of Solitude, and Our Lady of the Rosary, the Virgin of Guadalupe and Our Lady of Immaculate Conception and Our Lady of Peace.

• The **Alabanzas** are songs dedicated to the santos.

• The **Andas** are platforms that carry the Bultos (Santos) during religious processions.

• **Attribute** is an Object associated with a given saint or religious image and considered symbolic of that saint’s character, quality, or function. For example, the flowering staff associated with Saint Joseph or the scapulars associated with Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
Attributes:

- **Chalice** - a goblet or footed cup intended to hold a drink. In general religious terms, it is intended for drinking during a ceremony.
- **Crosier** - a pastoral staff which represent **authority and jurisdiction**
- **Dove**: symbol of the Holy Ghost
- **Halo** is symbolic of divinity and supreme power
- **Palm branch** - symbol of martyrdom (saint carry this)
- **Flaming heart** – an allusion to the mystical union of Christ, the saint and devotion to God
- **Lamb** – represents Jesus Christ
- **Lily** - white lilies symbolize chastity and virtue – and were the symbol of the Virgin Mary’s purity and her role of Queen of the Angels.
- **Model of a church** - a symbol of a saint’s devotion to the church
- **Olive Branch** - represents an emblem of peace.
- **Scapular** – a small membership badge made of rough wool cloth to souls in purgatory.
- **Scales** - symbol of justice which correspond to the use in metaphor of matters being "held in the balance" and may be used to represent the final judgment.
- **Stigmata**- Marks to have been supernaturally impressed upon certain persons of high religious character in semblance of the five wounds suffered by Christ on the cross.
- **Trumpet** – Gods voice
- The santos were tools within a network of related activities like prayer, penance, pilgrimages, and processions. The santos were the focus of many ceremonies throughout the year. The New Mexican carried them out into the fields (San Isidro) to secure crops.
Cristo Crucificado: Crucifixion
Pedro Antonio Fresquis
late 18th - early 19th century
New Mexico
The Spanish Colonial Arts Society Museum,

- The most important symbol of Christianity is the cross and its association with the forgiveness of sins through Christ's ultimate sacrifice to humankind.
- Sometimes Christ is depicted still alive, other times he is already dead.
- Good example of sgraffito (scraping away lines in moist paint to expose the different colored surface beneath).
- A skull at the base of the cross would be Adam's.