

October 17th, 2013

## Making Art II: Guilds and Academies

Yanacona: A person who is called in on a rotational basis to do work.

Mita: A system similar to yanacona which was used by the Aztecs before the conquest.

Alcalde: The mayor of a guild

Alarife:

República de los Indios: Slightly independent group of craftsmen who were given autonomy outside of guilds.

The most important pilgrimage image in Latin America was the Virgin of Guadalupe. It was valued for its darker skin, which made her look like a native American. It became a symbol of independence.

Near the end of the 17th century, natives were allowed to found their own guilds. The Cuzco School was founded, which was the most important factor for Latin American guilds. Images of the Virgin and Child were extremely popular. These images were often made to look like objects instead of actual people, which relates to the idea of the huaca. Series of paintings of saints were also popular.

Colonial works often stick to a certain palette of primary colours and green, because it was much more difficult to access certain pigments in Latin America.

Blas Cimbara and Pascual de Rojas were specialist stucco workers who executed carved decoration in crossing and dome. They worked under the Andean master bricklayer Mauricio Suarez. This shows just how specific tradesmen were.

Francisco Tipan was the maestro mayor of the sculptor's and carpenter's guild. He was eventually appointed the head of the Hanan sector of the Native Americans in Quito.

Aleijadinho is the most famous Brazilian colonial artist. He was African-American, and couldn't use his hands due to a disease. However, he was extremely well regarded.

### Andean Painter's Workshop:

Crafts within the guilds were very specialized. These people are only there to paint the sculpture; not to sculpt it.

The bowled haircut indicates that they are native Americans.

Italian Renaissance setting and perspective.

Rare view of native American artists at work. Like the Europeans, they were not often shown working. Artists were usually depicted as Sts. Luke or Joseph.

### Our Lady of the Victory of Malaga:

Painted after the Cuzco School is founded. It's foundation signified artistic freedom of native Americans.

Typical of native American workshops; European, flat, and covered in lace-like gilding.

The gold advertises the wealth of the donor and signifies Inti, the Inca sun god.

The line and crescent moon at the bottom look like a tumi.

Very textured.

The head and hands seem to be coming out at you, like the Virgin of Potosi.

### San Francisco, Quito:

Called 'the most perfect Renaissance church in Latin America.' However, it was recently found that it was made by a team of native Americans.

Staircase is based on the Belvedere palace in the Vatican.

### Church of El Sagrario:

#### Assumption of the Virgin:

African-Americans had their own family trades and guild, particularly in Brazil and Mexico City. Juan Correa was one of these.

Painted on canvas-there were no frescoes in Latin America.

Filled with activity and energy, which is a response to paintings by Rubens, which contained big crowds, movement and pageantry.

Primary colours indicate a limited palette. Even though they are limited they are bright.

Blue and gold is used to give the painting a shimmering, heavenly atmosphere.

#### Prophet Ezechiel:

Located at a pilgrimage center that houses an image of Christ.

Part of a series of Apostles.

Faceted, sharp style might come from his disability. However, Bailey thinks that this is just his style, and that he wanted a unique ascetic.

Everything is made out of decorative motifs, taken from prints of Rococo ornaments.