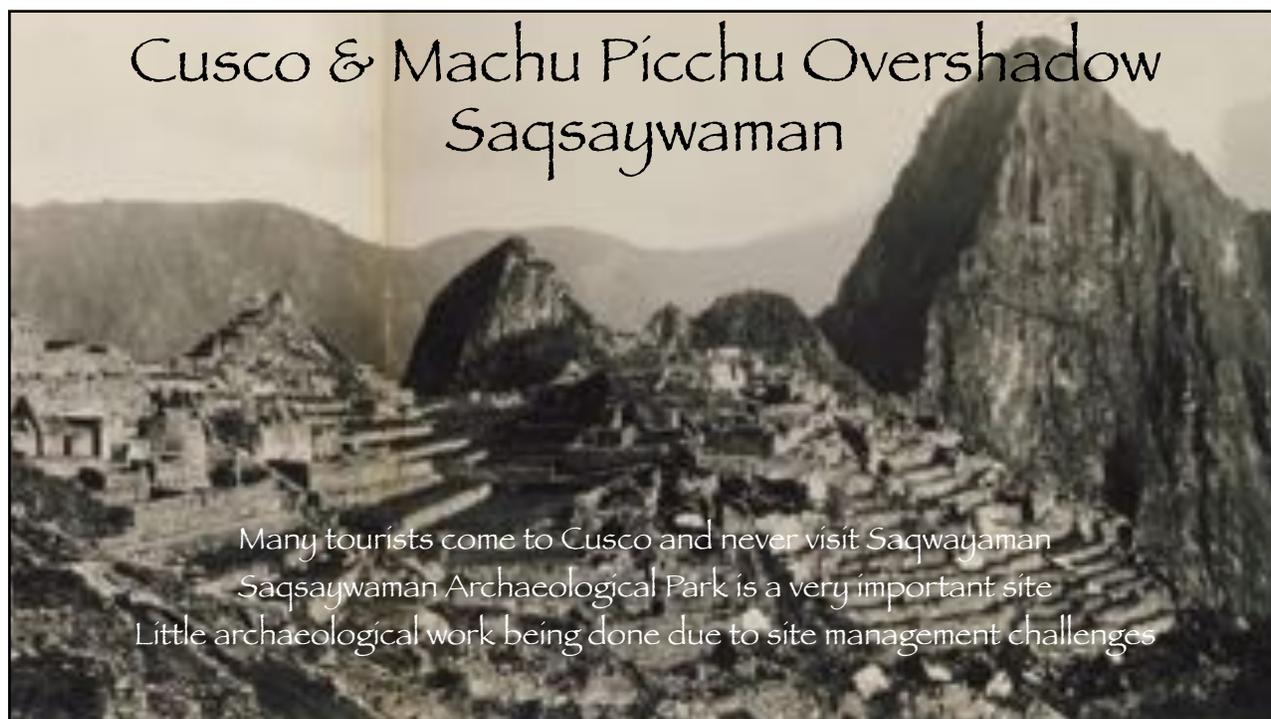


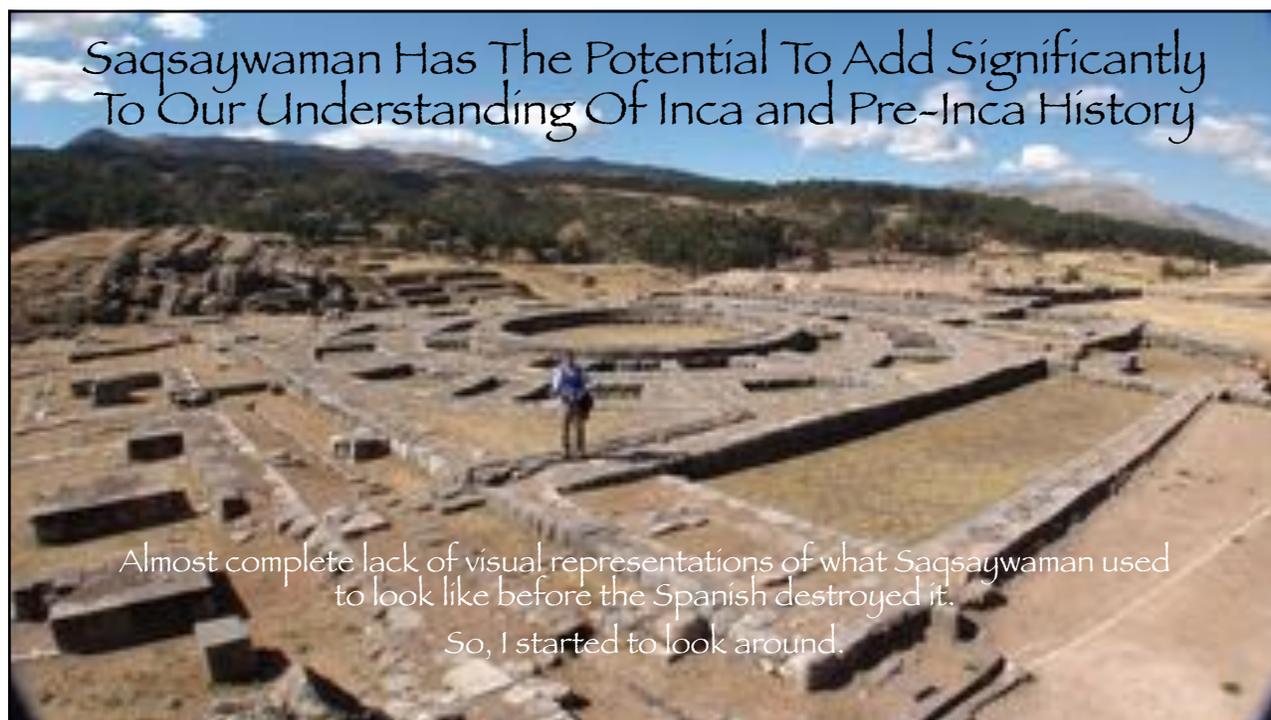
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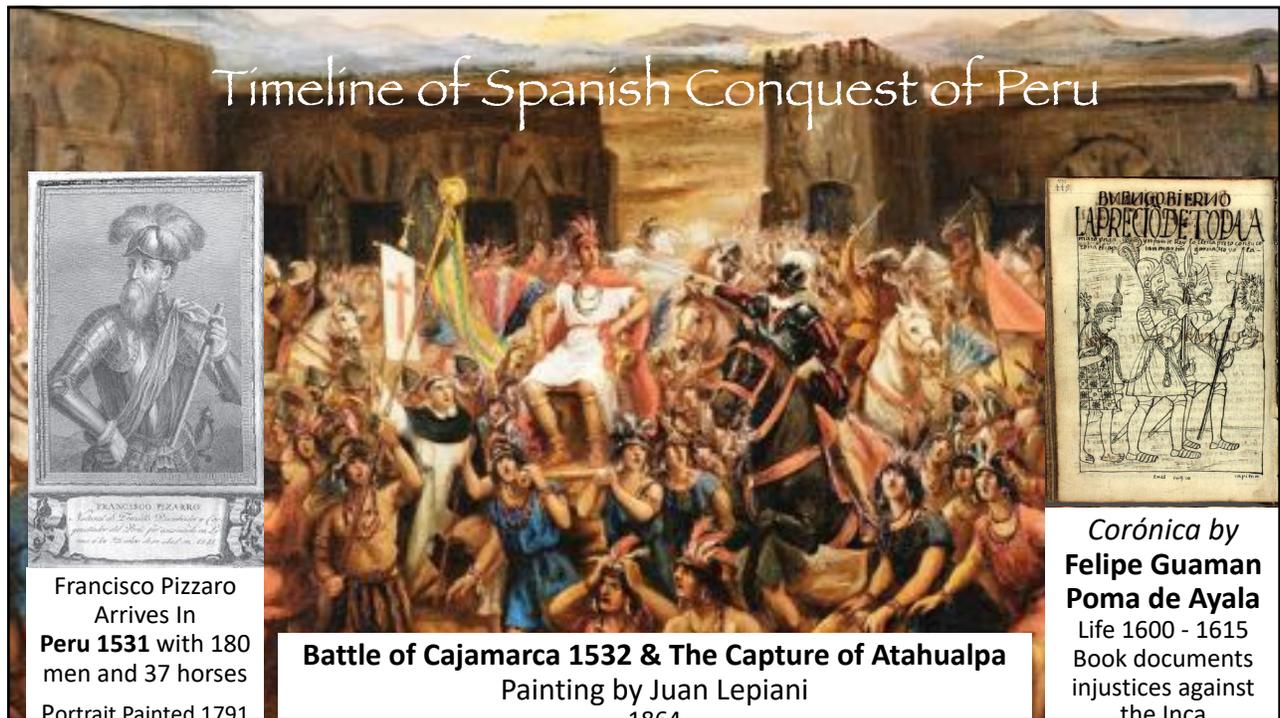
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Conducting Oral Histories To Understand What Descendants Of The Inca Think About Saqsaywaman

Myths include being built by giants and with sound.
Some people have oral history about three towers at Muyukmarca.
Many indigenous people don't believe it was built by the Inca.

5



Timeline of Spanish Conquest of Peru



Francisco Pizarro
Arrives In
Peru 1531 with 180
men and 37 horses
Portrait Painted 1791

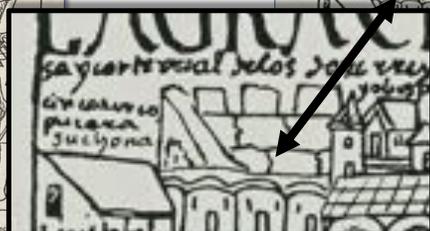
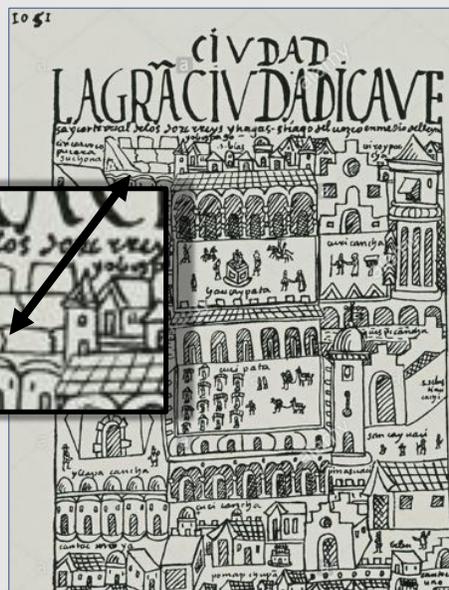
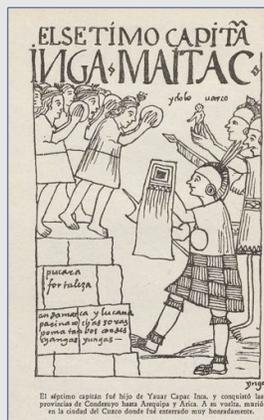
Battle of Cajamarca 1532 & The Capture of Atahualpa
Painting by Juan Lepiani
1864



Corónica by Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala
Life 1600 - 1615
Book documents injustices against the Inca

6

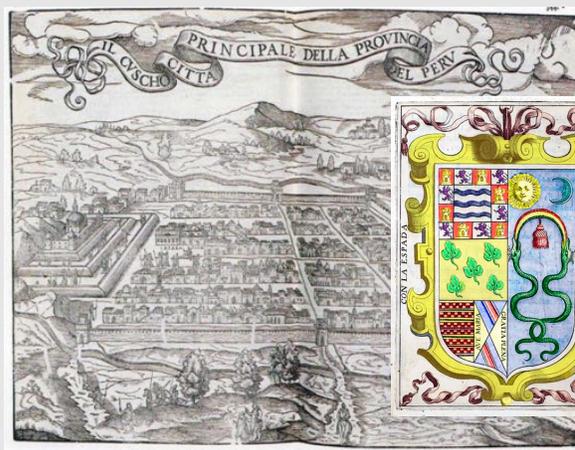
Two Spanish Chronicles Provide Some Clues Guaman Pomo's "The First New Chronicle"



Guaman Pomo wrote the *The First New Chronicle And Good Government (1583-1615)* and had some drawings of what seems like Sawaywaman. His rendition of Cusco is a fantastical mix of buildings that doesn't map to reality.

7

Inca Garcilaso de la Vega's "Royal Commentaries"



Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, son of Spanish conquistador and Inca noblewoman, wrote book *The Royal Commentaries of Peru* which outlined for the King how the Inca were being treated. Recognized Saqsaywaman as a big fortress, but no drawings or accurate description.

8



Started Looking In Museums & Online For Depictions
of Saqsaywaman

Can't take photos in the cathedrals in Cusco. And, hard to find paintings online. This one, Last Supper w Cuy, is one of the most famous that you can find online.

9



Then one day, in search of good
wif, I discovered the Monestario
Hotel in the Plaza Nazarina

10



Historic charm with a modern twist

Uncover the secrets of Cusco with a stay in one of its most cherished landmarks

Moments from Plaza de Armas is an ancient monastery that has been at the heart of the city for centuries. Dine by candlelight among the cloisters; explore interiors rich with art and antiques; uncover the secrets of Peru's national drink with a pisco lesson. Belmond Hotel Monasterio is a true jewel in the treasure trove of Cusco.

Back of the menu, was a VERY brief history of the Seminario de Abad but no mention of the Chapel or the art from the Cugesuena School of Artisans.

11



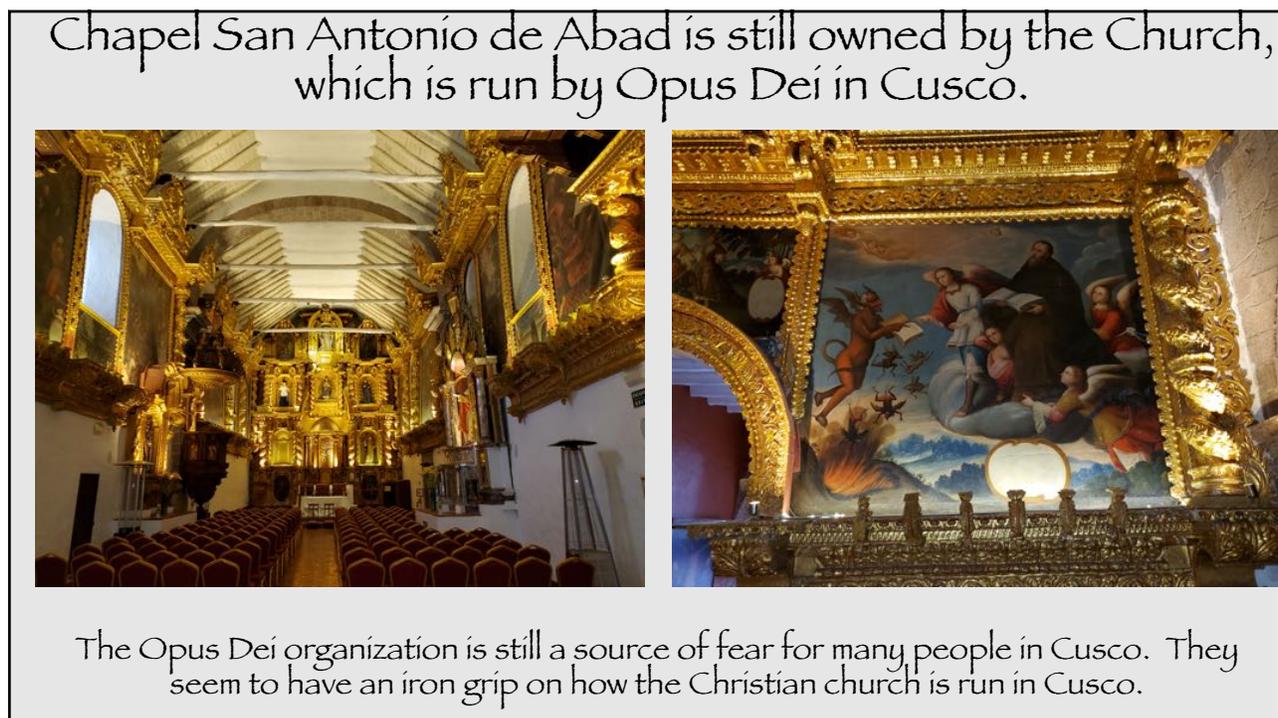
2010 Found The Museum of Religious Art, which was built on top of the palace of the 6th Inca Roca.

Not allowed to take photos, but I snuck a photo of a painting that I didn't understand at the time, but it seemed to talk about the Semanario de Abad and there was a person in the photo that looked like an Inca. I wanted to learn more about the painting, but was not able to get back in the Museo till 2020.

12



13



14

Hired the church sanctioned guide Carlos Seminario to give us a tour of the art in the chapel.



The narrative he told us was how San Antonio de Abad had come to Peru to save the demon Inca and I thought this presentation was going to be about this.

15

San Antonio de Abad saving the demon Inca from Hell



Early in the series, right by the huge door that leads into the Chapel, is this amazing example of the Cuesquena school of art with the deep reds and blues. And the angels all have Mcaw wings and the demon has bat wings.

16

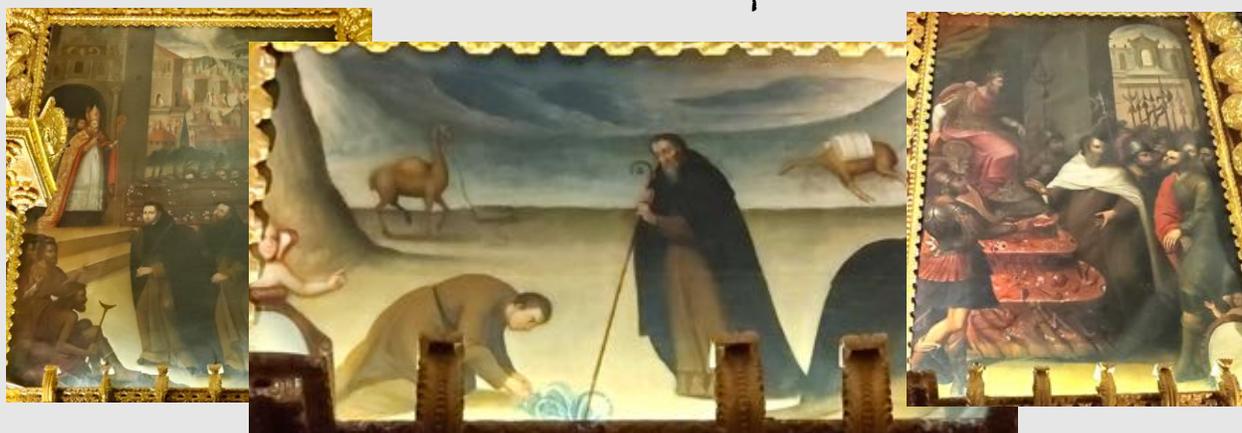
The Story we were told was of San Antonio de Abad saving the demon Inca and the saving of their souls.



The 25 paintings in this chapel are painted by the Cuesquena school of artisans. The use of bright reds, blues and gold are hallmarks of this style of painting. Here we see San Antonio Abad tending his garden and praying. Angel has Macaw wings.

17

The narrative continues from the right side of the chapel to the back and then back up the left side.



He appears younger in the initial paintings. The scenery seems to show European landscapes and buildings except in one that shows camels and sand. He talks with one person that looks like a pope and another dignitary. And the ovals in the paintings were empty in the chapel. We were told these scenes all referred to his life in Peru.

18

The narrative continues from the right side of the chapel to the back and then back up the left side.



He is shown talking to a queen and then on a Spanish ship. He's shown again praying alongside two other men. And, as he gets older he's helping the infirm and a devil like person, who we were told was a rendition of the Inca. In the background we see Incan symbols of the Condor and the half man/horse. And, again empty ovals.

19

The meeting of what group and what were they arguing about?



About half way through the pictorial narrative is the largest painting in the series in the Chapel which we were told was a conclave. Great example of the Cuesquena school style with the deep reds and blues and the lace work on the frocks. But, what is really going on here? Art by Marcos Zapata?

20



Then, my personal holy grail, a painting that shows the destruction of the Sacsaywaman walls...or is it?

We asked specifically if this was a portrayal of the removal of the stones of Sacsaywaman and the taking of them to Cusco for their own churches. And, we were told yes.

But, the blocks are too small and regular and a good portion of the painting is hidden behind the small shrine.

21



Final painting in the series shows San Antonio calming fighting against the force of hell.

We were told these were the evil Inca forces, but this picture in particular was always a source of confusion for me through the years.

The people and demons looked more Spanish, with even some having armor and guns.

22



Two other paintings show strange relationships with women. Why?

These paintings seem to show San Antonio, as a young man, being tempted by a woman, with even one lifting her skirt toward him with a baby on the ground. What was the meaning of these?

23



Fast Forward To 2019 & 2020

I always wanted to get back to the painting I had seen with the Inca in it at the Museum of religious art. But, in 2019 it was closed for renovation. In 2020 it was also closed and wasn't scheduled to open till after I left. So, with the help of my colleague Peter Frost (author of the definitive "Exploring Cusco" tour guide) we managed to get special permission to view the museum and that painting by their new curator Gustavo Florez Salcedo. This visit totally changed my view on the art in the Chapel de Abad. And, changed the scope of this presentation.

24

Timeline of the San Antonio de Abad And The Seminary & Chapel de Abad in Cusco, Peru



San Antonio Abad
Life Span 251 – 356
Born & Practiced in Egypt
Portrait of San Antonio de Abad”
by Francisco de Zurbarán
Painted 1694



Torment of San Antonio
Earliest known masterpiece by Michelangelo
Painted 1487 - 1488



Seminario de San Antonio Abad
Founded in 1598 Cusco, Peru by
Antonio de Reyes Navarrete
Huerta de San Antonio
Painted 1772

25

In light of new information on San Antonio Abad, the tour of the art we were given was misleading. Why?



San Antonio Abad in Mexico

Many saints have their familiar animal companions, often shown in their portrayals: St. Dominic and San Roque with their dogs, St. Mark and St. Jerome with their lions, St. Luke's bull of course, St. Francis with the wolf of Gubbio, John the Baptist and his lamb, even the Archangel Raphael holding his fish.

But St Anthony is the only one with a pig.
St Anthony the Abbot, one of the Augustinian Desert Fathers (San Antonio Abad, or San Antonio Grande as he is often known in Mexico) unlike St Anthony of Padua, the ubiquitous Franciscan, is rarely portrayed in Mexican art, although more so in recent times.

Legend holds that a wild boar (jabalí) was blinded by hunters and came to St Anthony in his cave, who promptly cured him and kept him as his devoted companion—maybe helping the saint to alleviate the suffering from his Temptations—torments by a variety of demons.

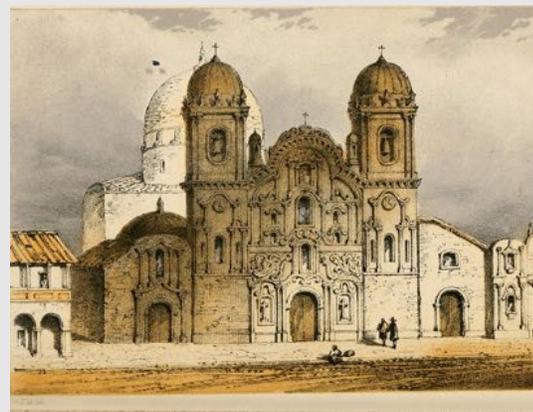


St Anthony by Hieronymus Bosch

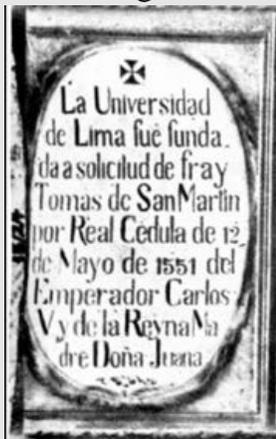
His life has been a consistent religious theme for centuries and when I found this out, the painting in the chapel took on new meaning. It was clear that his torment, his temptation by women, and his piety were painted throughout the world as part of spiritual education across cultures.

26

The Establishment Early Seminaries In Peru



Universidad San Ignacio de Loyola
Extension of Colegio de San Bernardo
Founded 1621
Still located in the Plaza de Armas
in Cusco, Peru



Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos
Founded 1551
Presided over by Friar Juan Bautista de la Roca, & Dominican
convent of Nuestra Señora del Rosario.
Later University of Lima which is still located in Lima, Peru

27

The Establishment & History of Seminario de Abad



**Founded in 1598
by Jesuits
Patron Saint
San Antonio Abad**

University dedicated
to the inclusion of the
indigenous

Smallest of the 3
educational
institutions in Peru

This painting "Huerta
de San Antonio" tells
the complicated story
of this institution.

**Painted 1772, 174 years
after founding**

28

The History of the Seminary is Complicated & Told In This Panting



Allegorical Theme

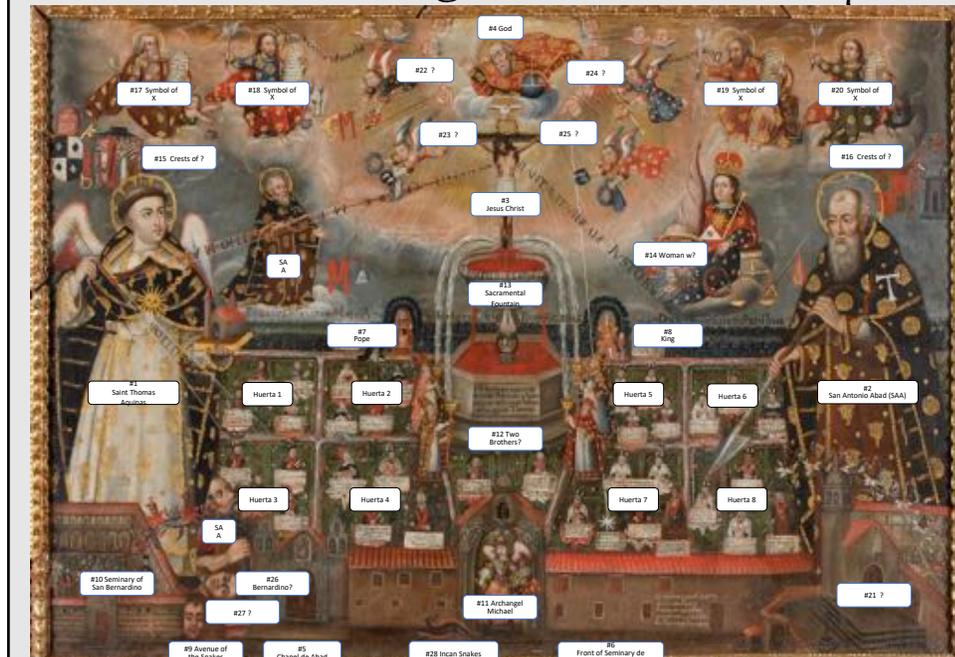
The seminary as an intellectual garden; "huerta" "vergel"

Tended by patron saints San Antonio & Saint Aquinas

Garden has 9 garden plots that show the significant people in the history of the seminary, including one with Inca

29

Curator Gave Me Significant Research Paper On The "Huerta"



University As Claustro, Vergel & Tree of Science

An Iconographical Invention about the University of Cuzco.

Author Francisco Stastny 1933 – 2013

Identified all elements and most people in painting

Tells the story of the conflict between the three early seminaries in Peru

Shows the front of the Seminario & Chapel and the Avenue of the Snakes that still exist today.

Download available on my website.

30

Research Tells A Very Different Story About The Seminary, Chapel



Sympathetic To The Indigenous

Was the one institution of learning in Peru to include the Inca people

Painting shows Inca as only full body person in garden.

Inca crest is featured in the painting

St Aquinas steps on the heads of the other two universities

Symbolism sheds doubt on guide's interpretation of chapel paintings.

31

Inca in painting is Don Carlos Inca 1574 - 1610 Mestizo



Inca in this painting is a major clue to the sympathetic attitude the institution had toward the indigenous.

He is shown with the Inca sun crest and the staff and headdress native to the Inca (king)

His plot is graced with a falling star...what is the meaning of this?

He lived during the time of the second Inca rebellion, which the research paper says the Seminary was supportive of.

32

Inca in painting is Don Carlos Inca 1574 – 1610 Mestizo



Inclusion of the Inca crest is a clear signal of the sympathetic attitude of the seminary toward the indigenous people.

Intertwined snakes connected to a rainbow and the Inca crown with feathers.

Note that the crest is bigger than the other crest.

What is the tower to symbolize?

33

The meaning of the buildings, snakes and vines.



The buildings tell a story about conflict and resolution.

The story these buildings tell illuminates the conflict between the three educational institutions that fought for recognition by the Pope. Archangel Michel stands in the door on the Seminary/Monastery/Belmond Hotel with snakes escaping from under his feet and moving toward the Avenue of the Snakes.

St Aquinas steps on the two heads of the other two universities. A vine escapes from the garden of San Antonio Abad seminary and little people walk over and into the garden of University of San Marcos.

The text on the two buildings make it clear that the conflict between the learning institutions was resolved in favor of San Antonio Seminary.

34

The Seminary, Chapel and The Avenue of the Snakes Still Exist



Front of Chapel de Abad today is located on the Avenue of the Snakes with stones that have snakes carved into them.

Notice the arch right where the vine is in the painting.

Unclear if the Avenue of snakes was there before or after the painting.

What is this building?

Front Door to

35

Given the history of the Seminary being sympathetic to the Inca, why was the narrative by the church approved guide so hostile to the Inca? Does this conflict explain the large painting in the chapel which definitely shows a conflict between San Antonio and another group? Is this man the same person (San Bernardino) in both photos?

Is it because the history of the seminary shows that many graduates were supportive of the Inca revolution of 1814?



36

ALL other paintings at the Seminary/Belmond hotel have the ovals filled out
Why are they empty or over painted in the chapel?



37



38