

Indigenous Americas

North America

- Despite underlying similarities, there are key differences between the art of Ancient America and Native North America with respect to its dating, environment, cultural continuity from antiquity to the present, and sources of information. Colonization by different European groups (Catholic and Protestant) undergirds distinct modern political situations for Amerindian survivors. Persecution, genocide, and marginalization have shaped current identity and artistic expression.

154. Mesa Verde cliff dwelling

Cliff Palace
150 rooms



Montezuma County, Colorado
Ancestral Puebloan (Anasazi)

450-1300 CE

Sandstone

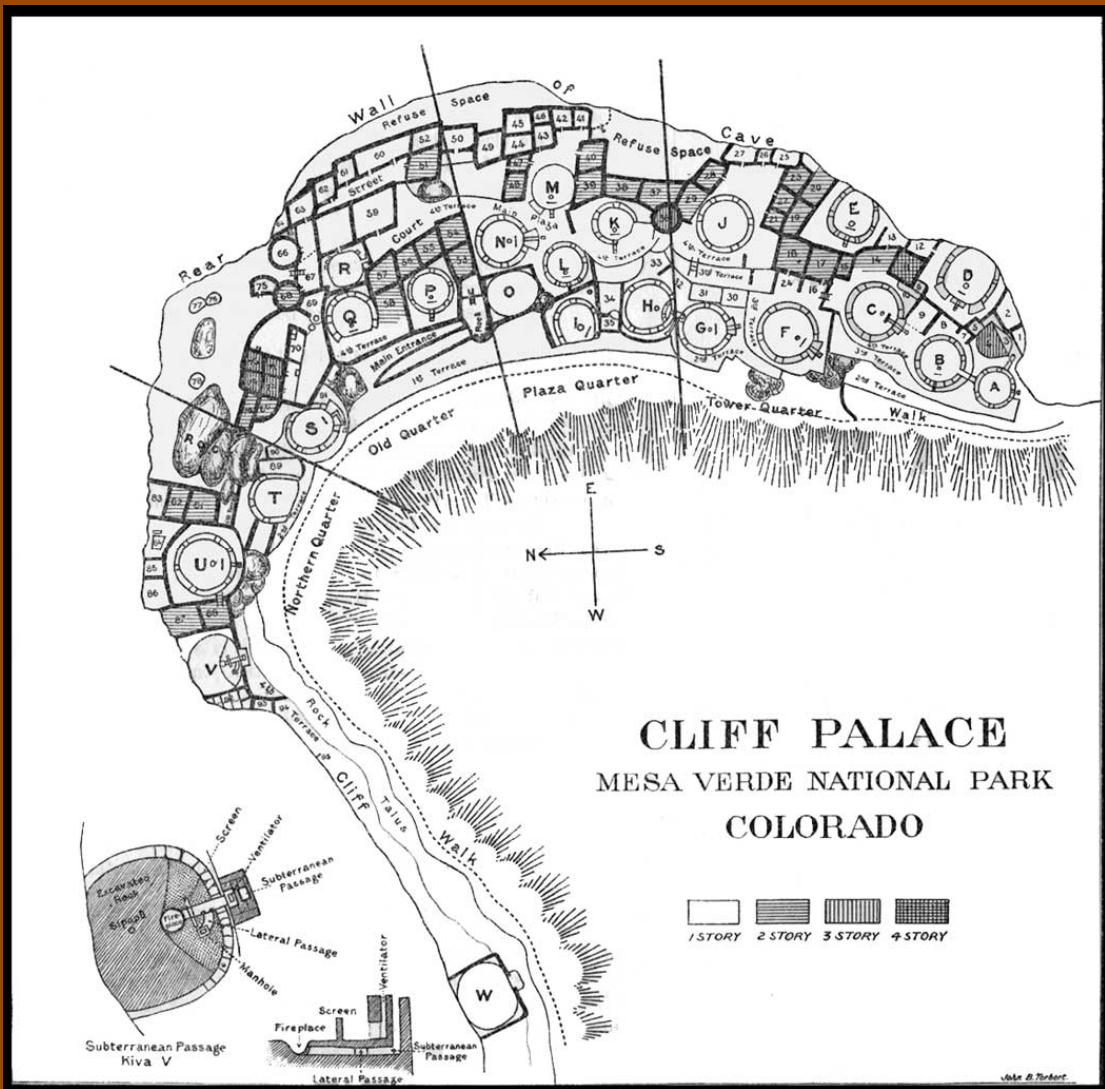
81 square miles

1



Theme: Caves
Built In-Situ





156. Great Serpent Mound



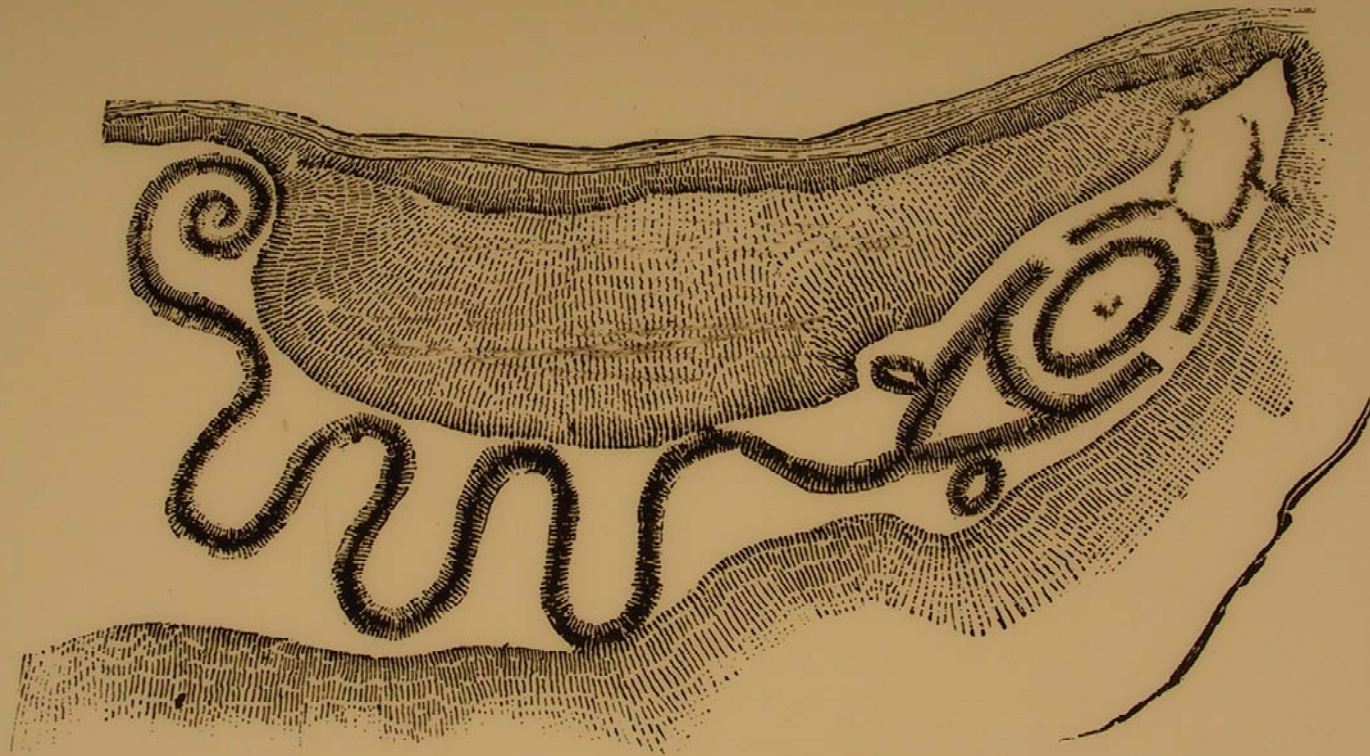
Adams County, Southern Ohio
Mississippian (Eastern Woodlands)

c. 1070 CE

Earthwork/Effigy Mound

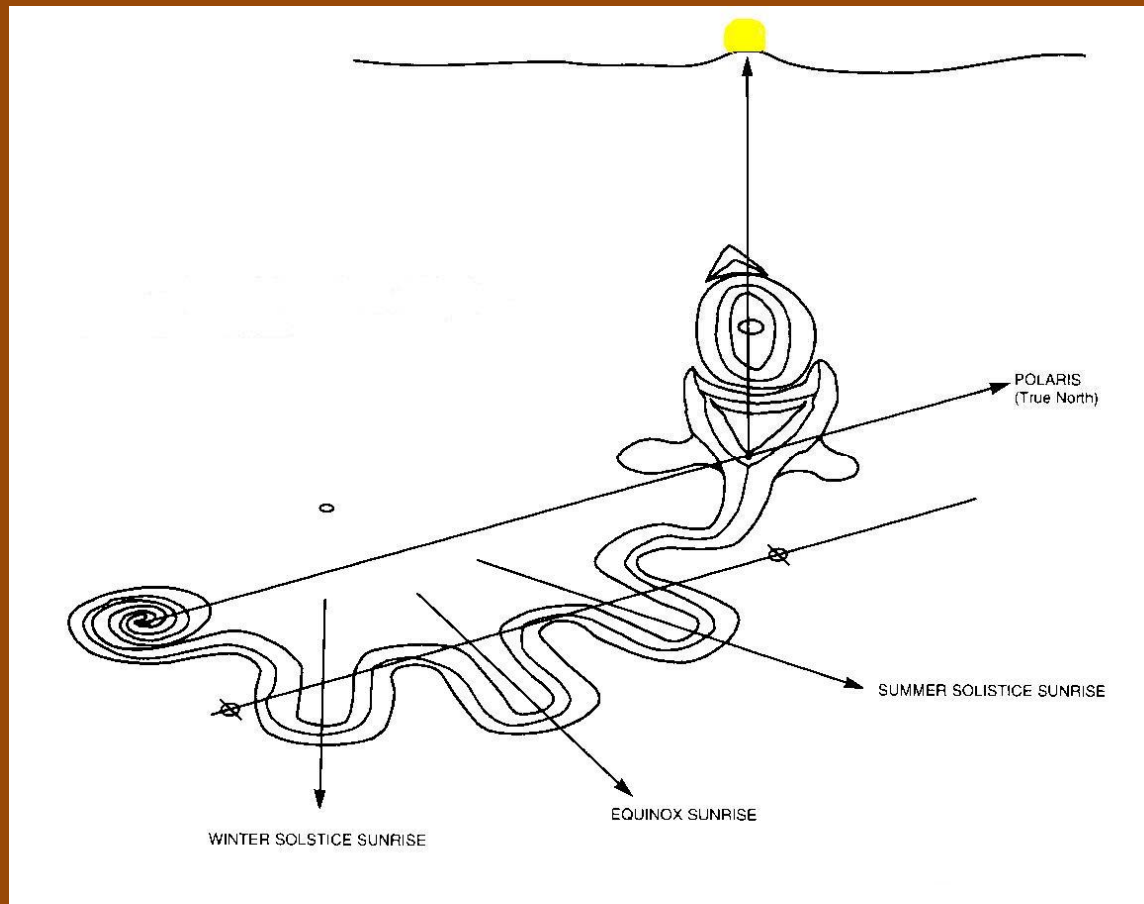
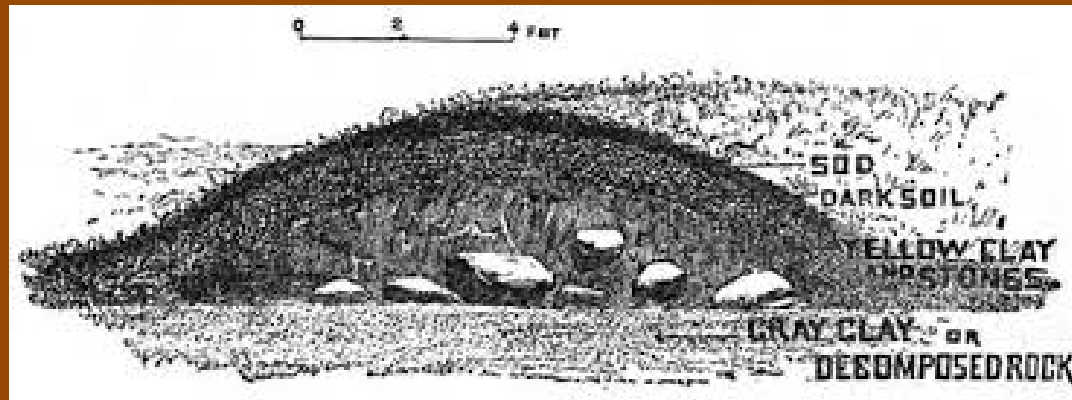
1348 ft long





Engraving done of the Great Serpent Mound

Theme: Earthwork



163. Bandolier Bag



Lenape

Delaware Tribe, Eastern Woodlands

c. 1850 CE

Beadwork on leather

27in x 19in

1



Theme: Western Influence
Textile



164. Transformation mask



Kwakiutl People

Kwakwaka'wakw
Northwest coast of Canada
Late 19th century CE
Wood, paint, and string
13in x 21in - closed
13in x 51in - open



Theme: Human and Animal Hybrid



165. Painted Elk Hide



Attributed to Cotsiogo (Cadzi Cody)

Eastern Shoshone, Wind River Reservation, Wyoming

c. 1890-1900 CE

Painted Elk Hide

81in x 78in

Theme: Animals in Art

1

166. Black-on-black Ceramic Vessel



Maria Martinez and Julian Martinez,
Tewa, Puebloan,
San Ildefonso Pueblo, New Mexico

c. mid-20th century C.E.

Blackware ceramic

11in x 13in



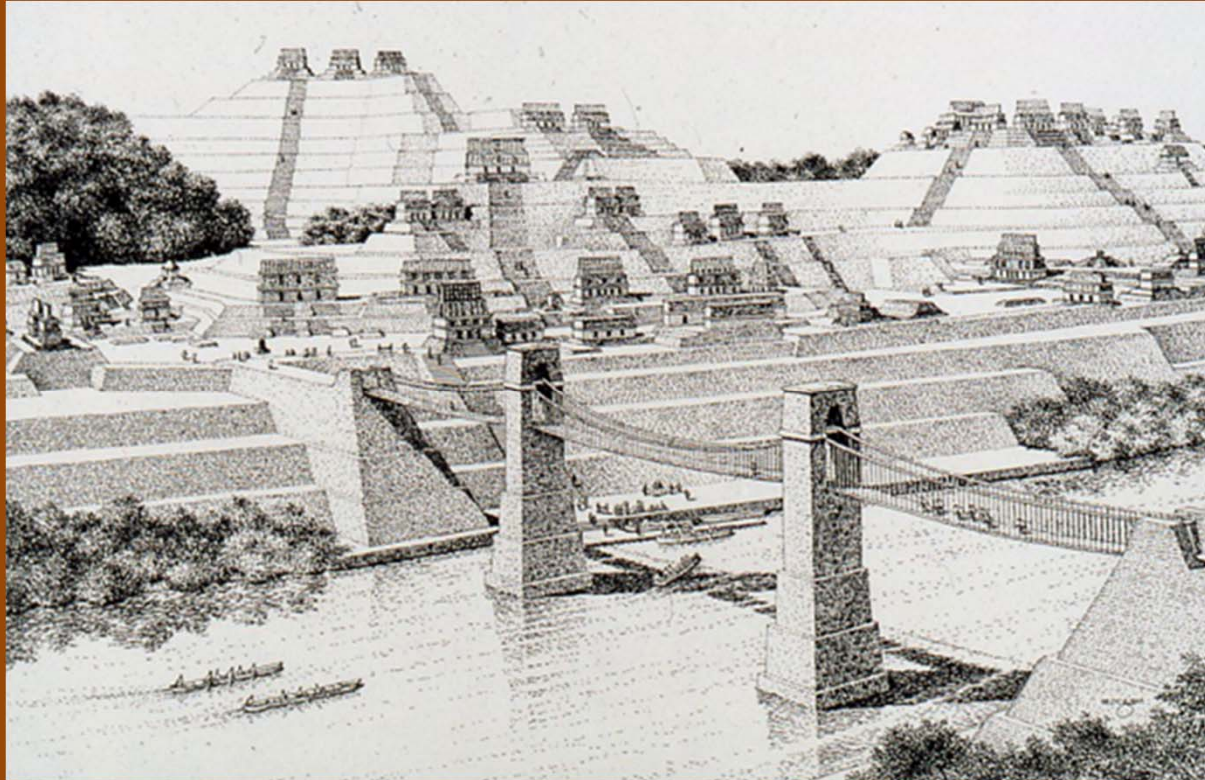


Theme: Geometrics in Art

Mesoamerica

- Ancient Mesoamerica encompassed what is now Mexico (from Mexico City southward), Guatemala, Belize, and western Honduras, from 15,000 B.C.E. to 1521 C.E., which was the time of the Mexica (Aztec) downfall. General cultural similarities of ancient Mesoamerica include similar calendars, pyramidal stepped structures, sites and buildings oriented in relation to sacred mountains and celestial phenomena, and highly valued green materials, such as jadeite and quetzal feathers.

155. Yaxchilan



Chiapas, Mexico

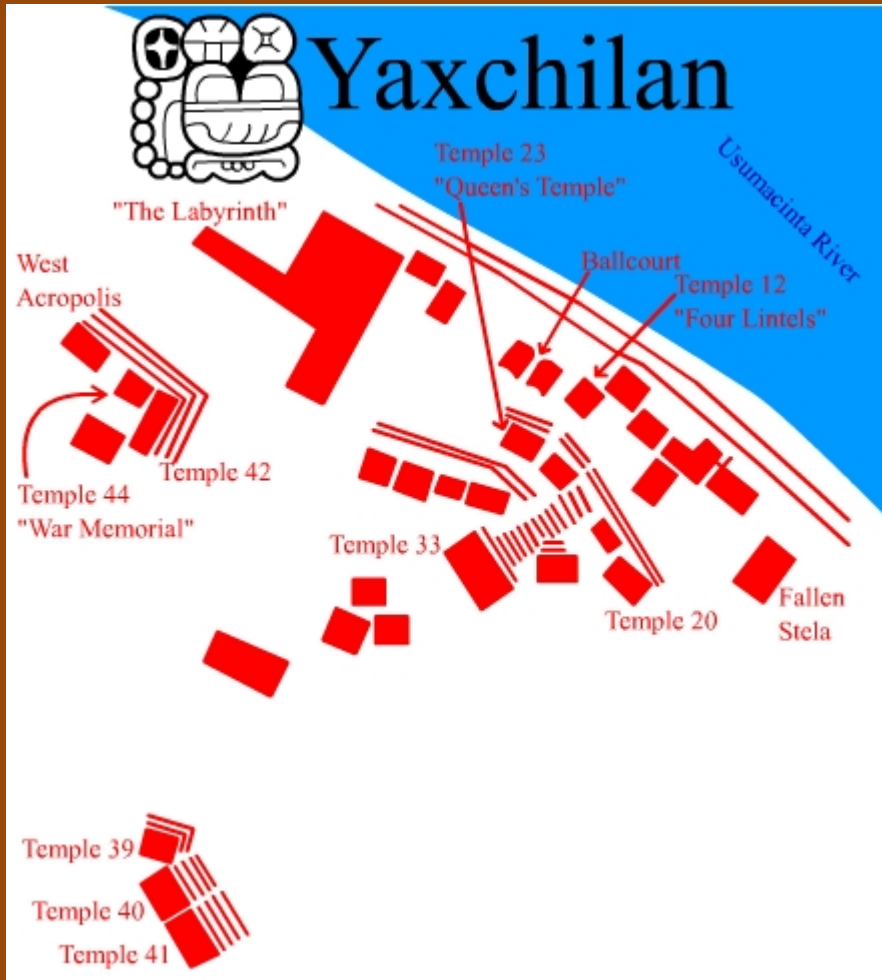
Maya

725 CE

Limestone – architectural complex

More than 120 buildings

Several hundred acres – only central area restored



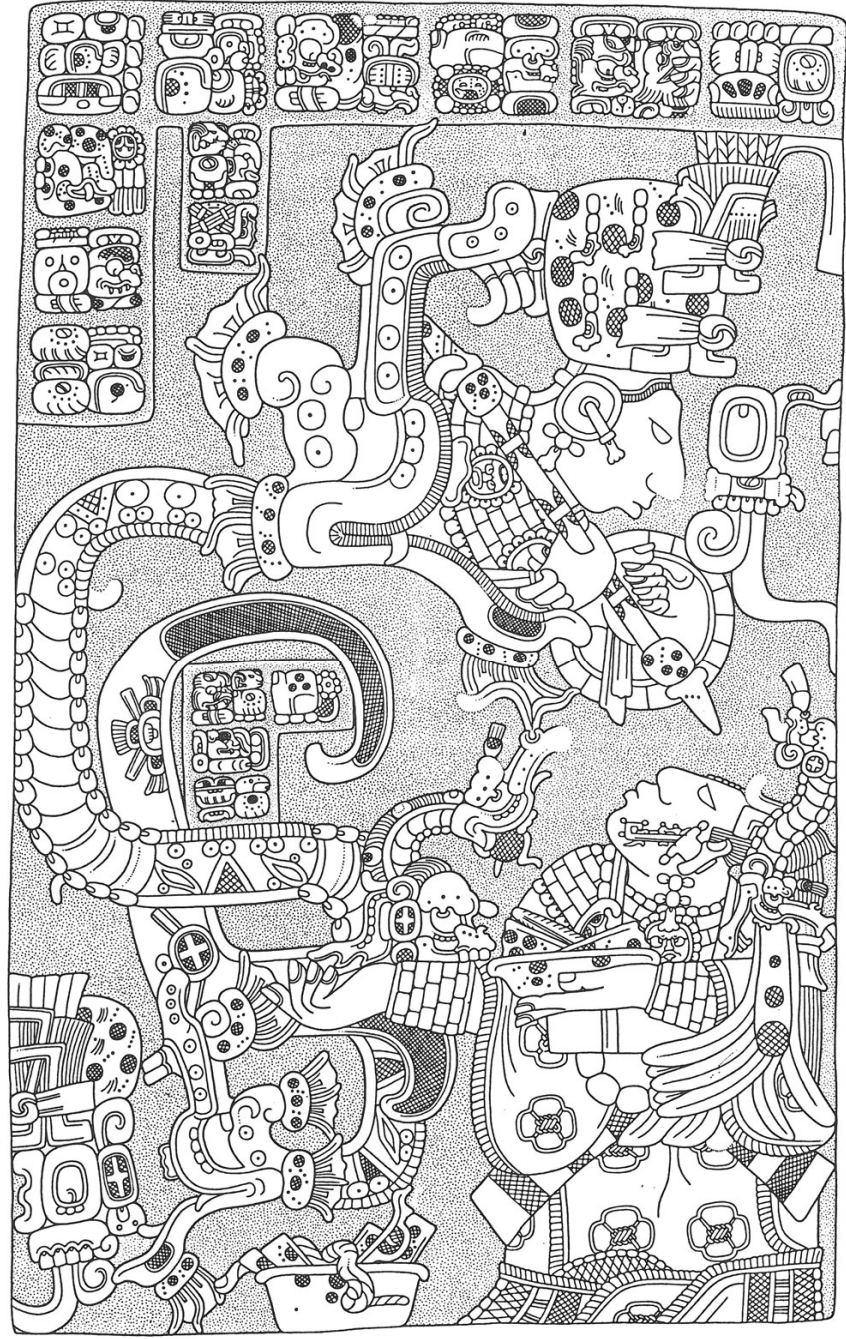
Yaxchilan = "Green Stones"



Theme: Relief
Sacrifice

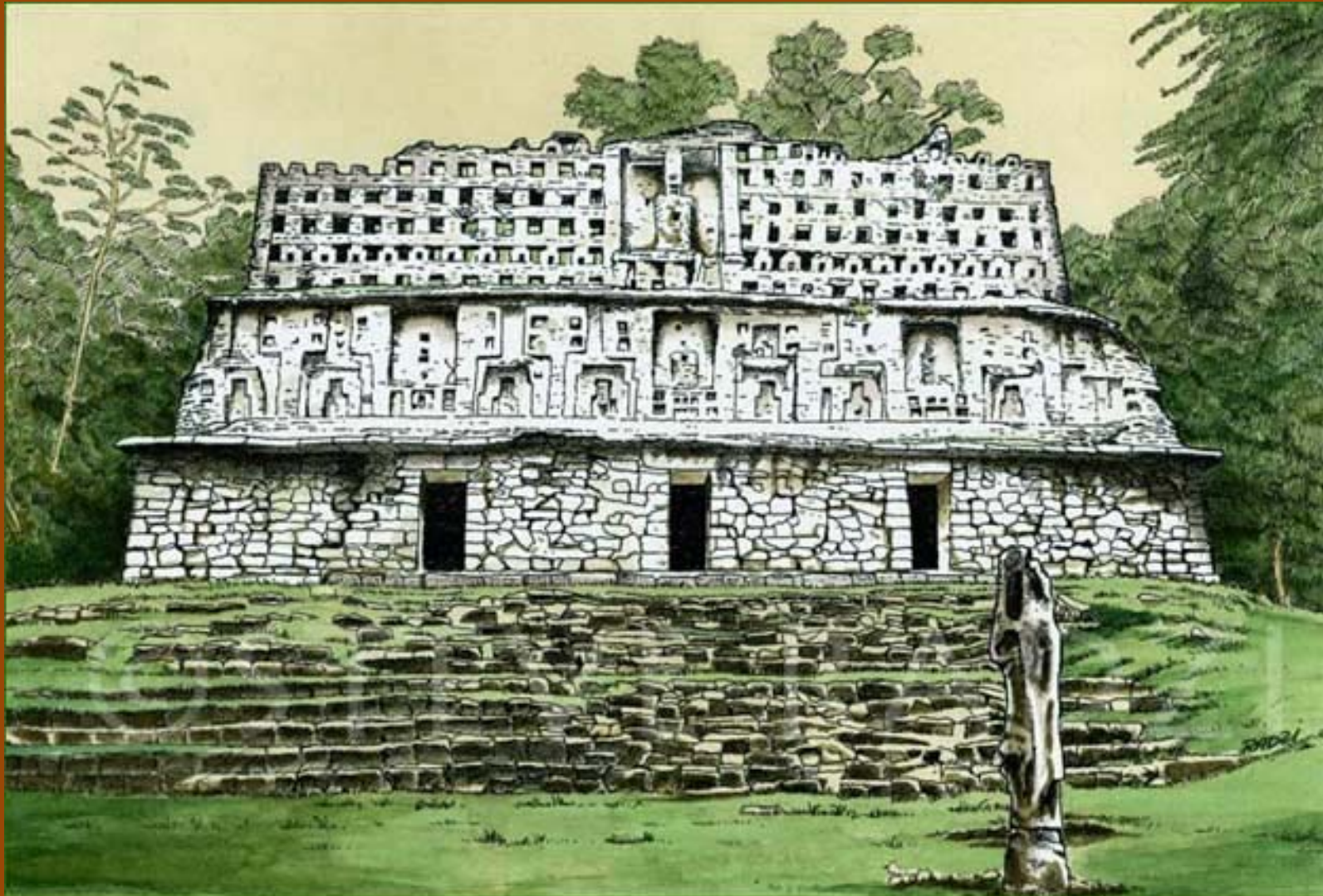
Structure 23
Lintel 25,
51in x 33in







Structure 33
37ft x 18ft
Best Preserved



Theme: City Planning



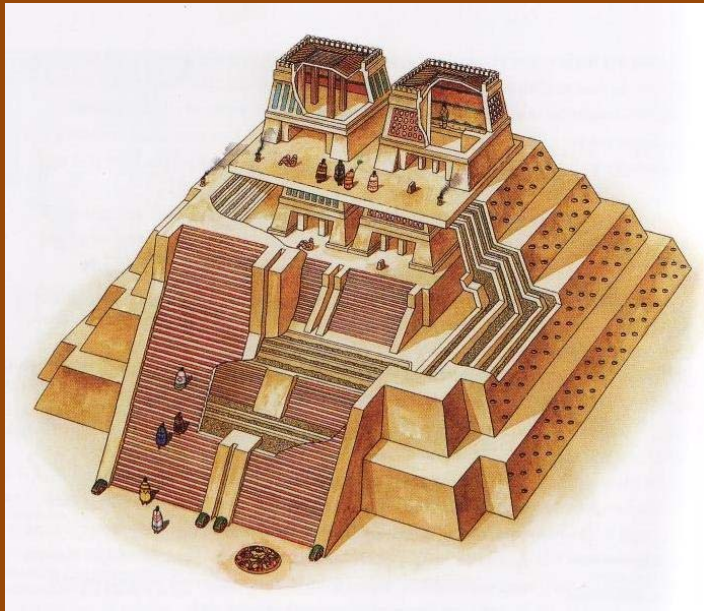
Structure 33; Step VII



Structure 40
47ft x 17ft



157. Templo Mayor (Main Temple)



Tenochtitlan
Modern Mexico City, Mexico
Mexica (Aztec)
1375-1520 CE
Stone – Temple

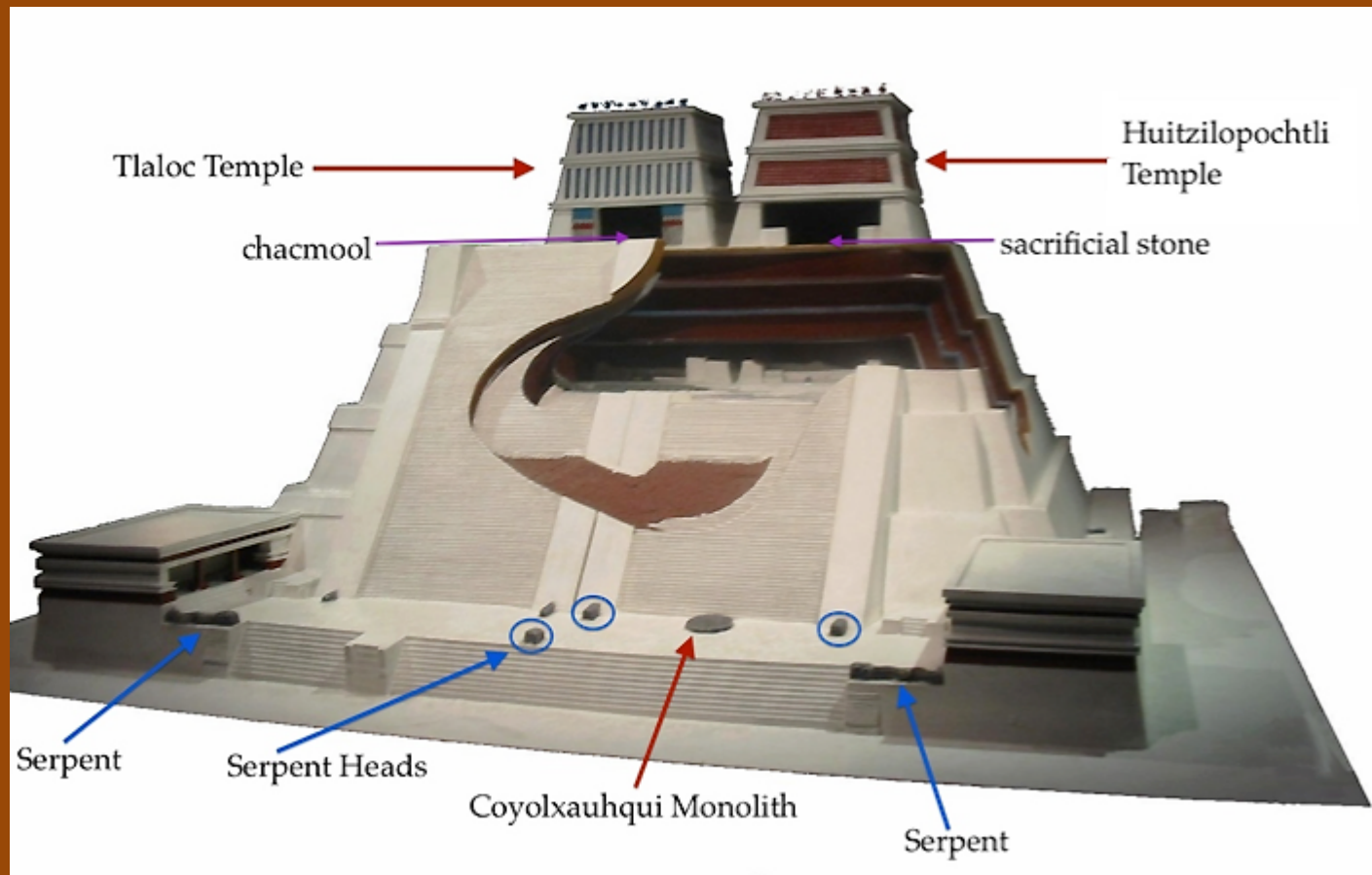
Volcanic stone – The Coyolxauhqui Stone
Jadite – Olmec style mask
Basalt – Calendar Stone

Over 90ft high
Huitzilopochtli



Reconstruction

Theme: Religious Site



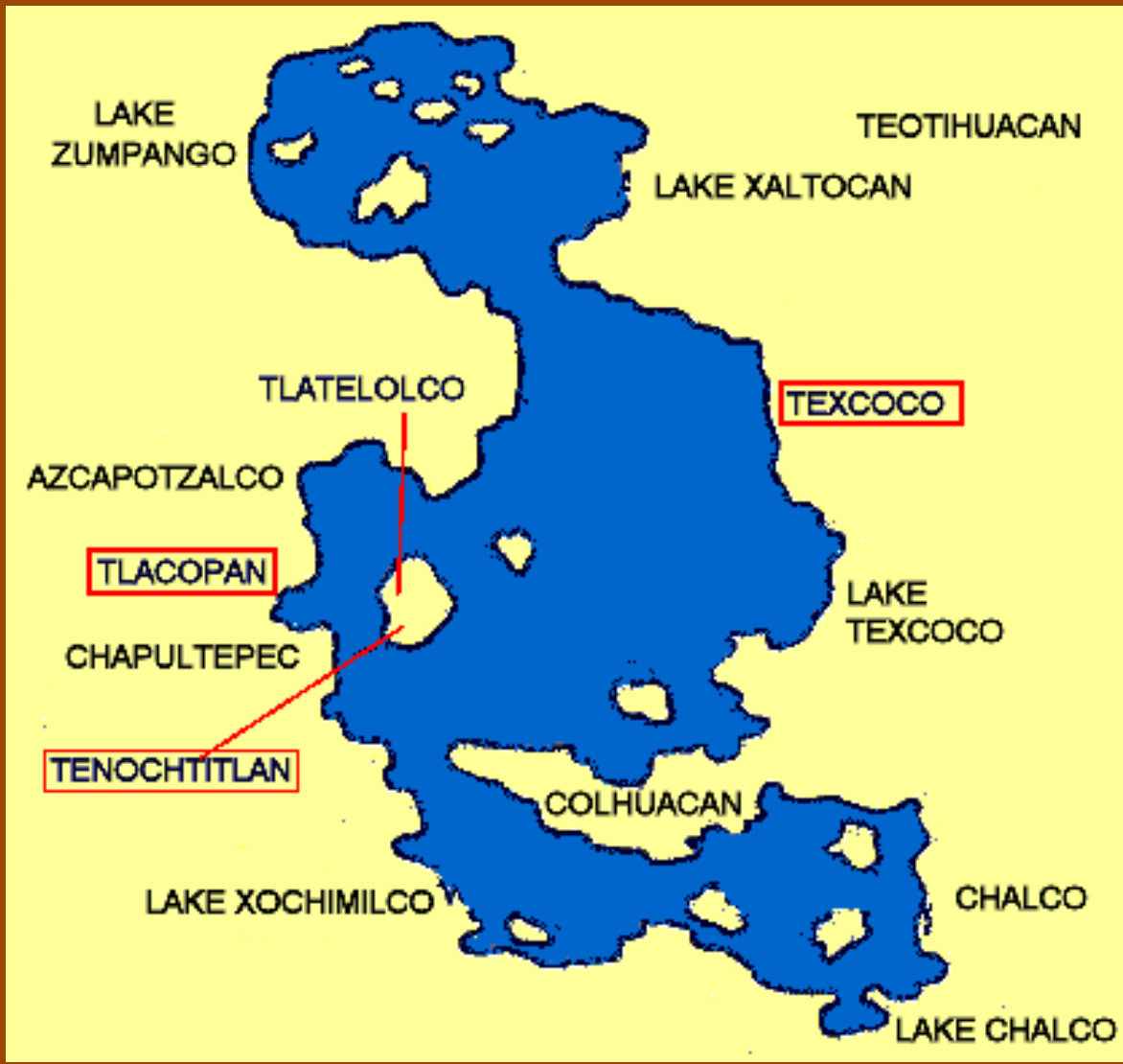
Over 90 ft high



Zócalo, or main plaza of Mexico City

Coyolxauhqui
monolith







Coyolxauhqui Stone
10.5ft in diameter

Theme: Relief
Sacrifice

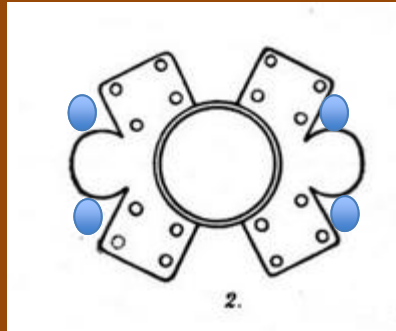




Calendar Stone
11ft in diameter

Theme: Symbols
Time and Memory





Shape/Sign for “Ollin” or movement

Four Dots = 4 Movement, or 5th Sun in which they were living



Olmec Style Mask
4in x 3.5in x 1.25 inches

Theme: Human Figure in Art



158. Ruler's feather headdress Probably of Motecuhzoma II



Mexica (Aztec)

1428-1520 CE

Feathers (quetzal and cotinga) and gold

45in high, 69in diameter





Theme: Headdresses
Exotic Materials/Medium





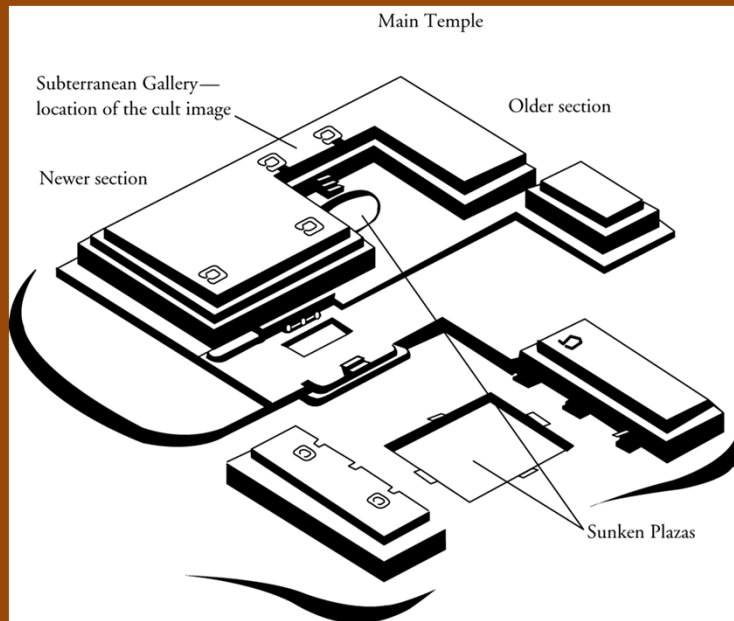
Feathered Chalice Cover - 1520



Andes

- The ancient Central Andes comprised present-day southern Ecuador, Peru, western Bolivia, and northern Chile. General cultural similarities across the Andes include an emphasis on surviving and interacting with the challenging environments, reciprocity and cyclicity (rather than individualism), and reverence for the animal and plant worlds as part of the practice of shamanistic religion.

153. Chavin de Huantar



Northern (Andean) Highlands, Peru
Chavin People (pre Incan)
900-200 BCE

Stone – Architectural Complex
Granite – Lanzon and sculpture
Hammered gold alloy - jewelry



10,330 ft elevation
12,000 square miles

Relief Sculpture



Relief:
20ft high

Theme: Relief
Human/Animal Hybrid





Lanzon Stela
15ft high

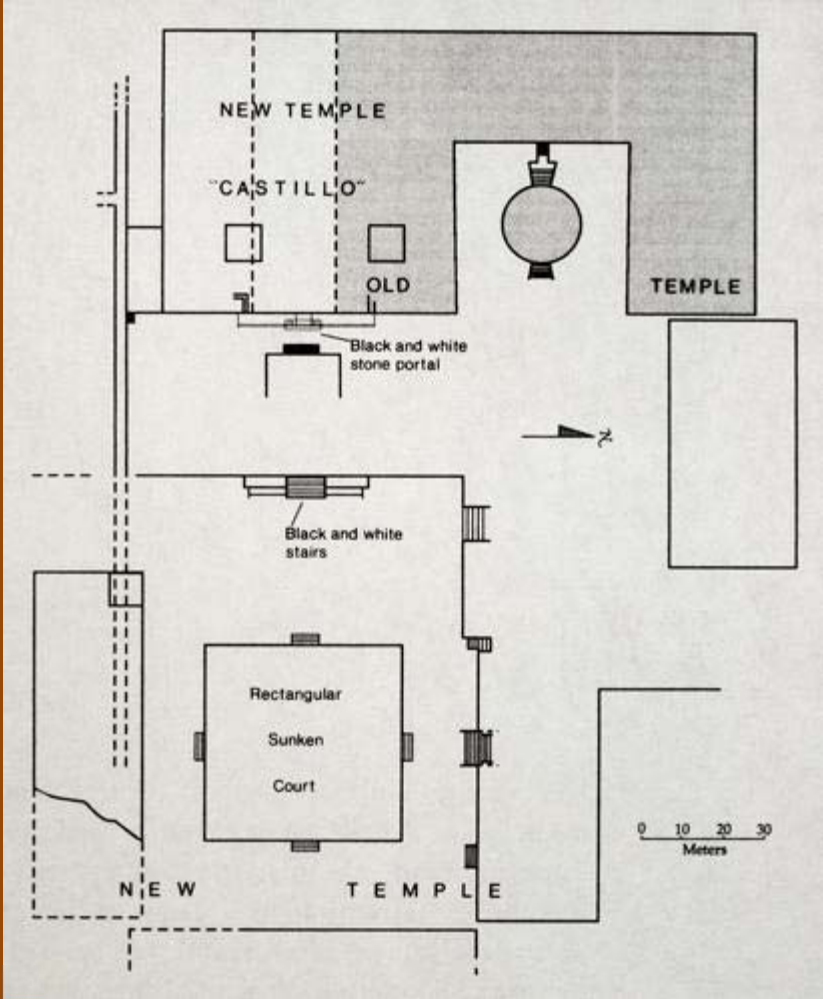


Theme: Relief
Sacrifice





Temple:
325 feet length
53 feet high

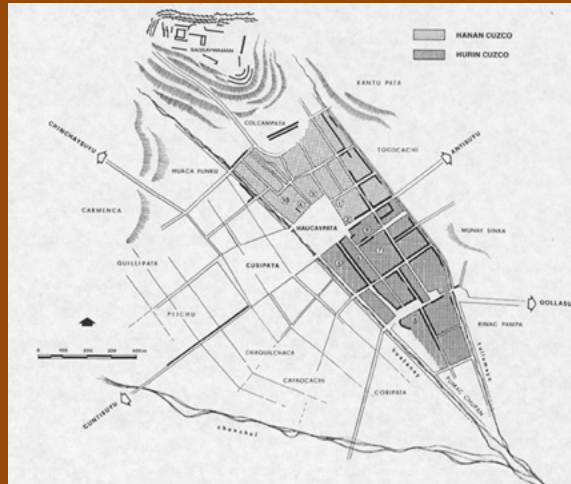




Nose Ornament
.75in high x 2.5in long

Theme: Animals in Art

159. City of Cusco, including Qorikancha (Inka main temple) Santo Domingo (Spanish colonial convent) Walls at Saqsa Waman (Sacsayhuaman)



Theme: City Planning

Central Highlands, Peru

Inka

c. 1440 CE

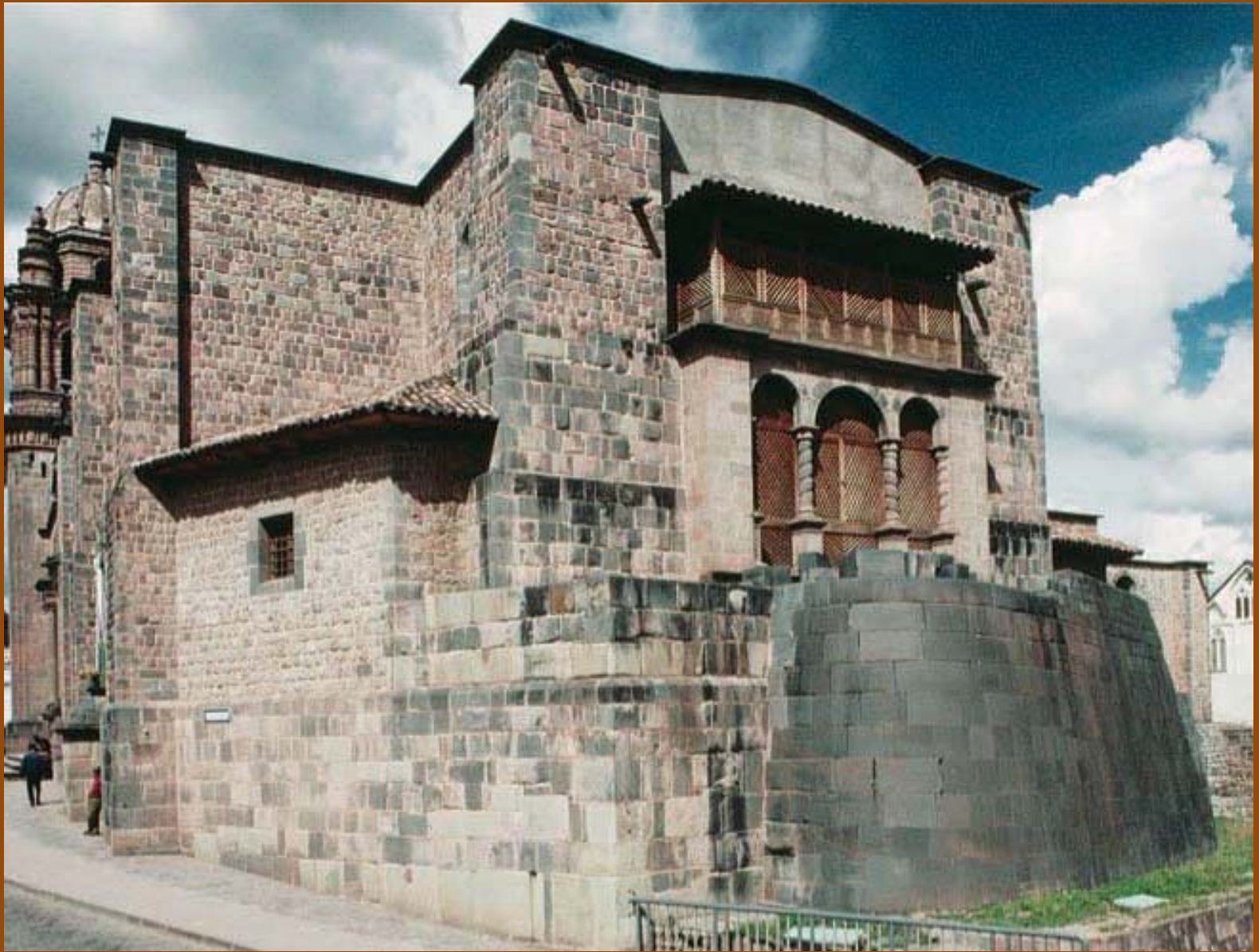
Convent added 1550-1650 CE

Andesite

City center = 2 square miles

3





Size = ?

Theme: Buildings Change Use



Trapezoidal doors with double jambs



The longest of three walls is over 1,300 feet long



Theme: Defense

Person included for scale



160. Maize Cobs



Theme: Metalwork

10 inches high

Inka

c. 1440-1533 CE

Sheet metal/repoussé

Metal Alloys





161. City of Machu Picchu



Central Highlands, Peru
Inka

c. 1450-1540 CE

Granite – Architectural Complex





Theme: City Planning
Public Spaces

Over 200 rooms in the complex
127 square miles



Observatory

Theme: Ashlar Masonry





Intihuatana Stone – thing on top of slab
21 x 27 x 9

Theme: Ceremonial Spaces



sacredsites.com

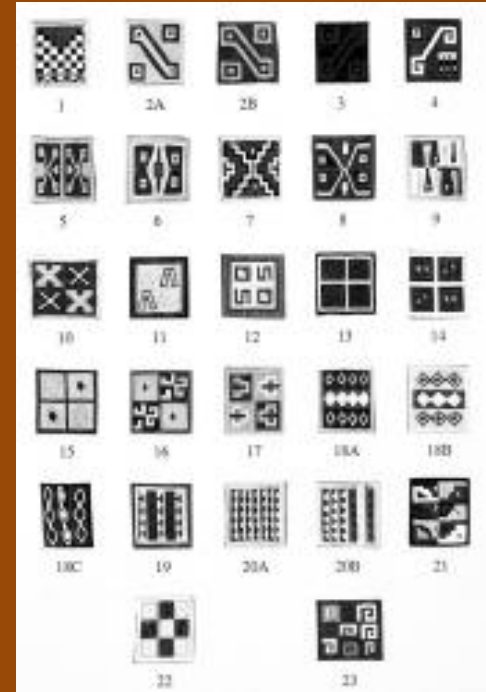
162. All-T'oquepu Tunic

35in x 30in

Theme: Textile



Inka
c. 1450-1540 CE
Camelid fiber and cotton



For size reference

