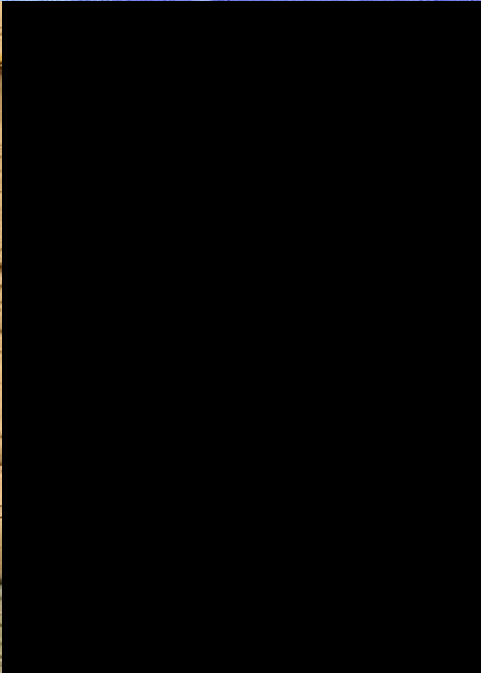
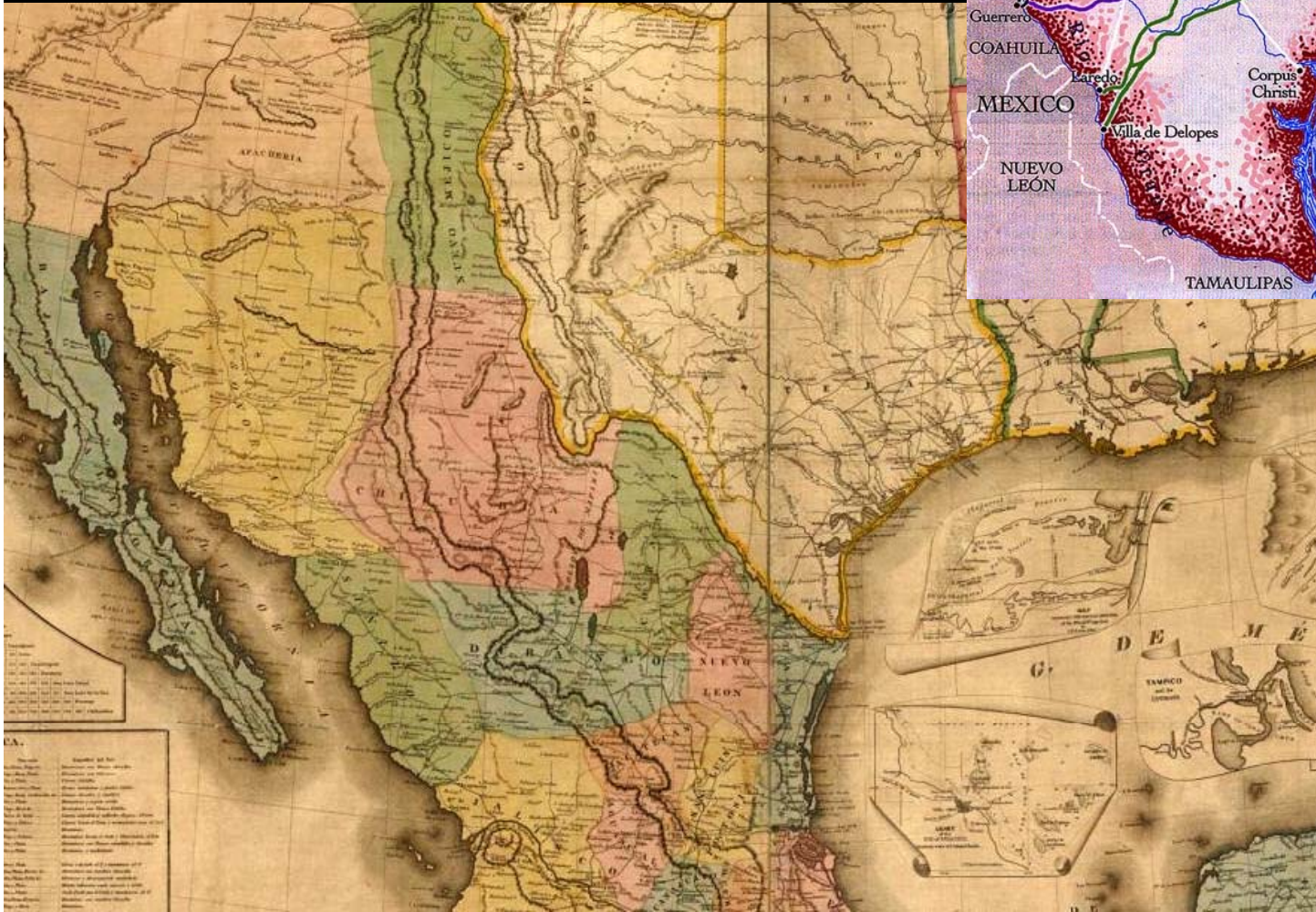
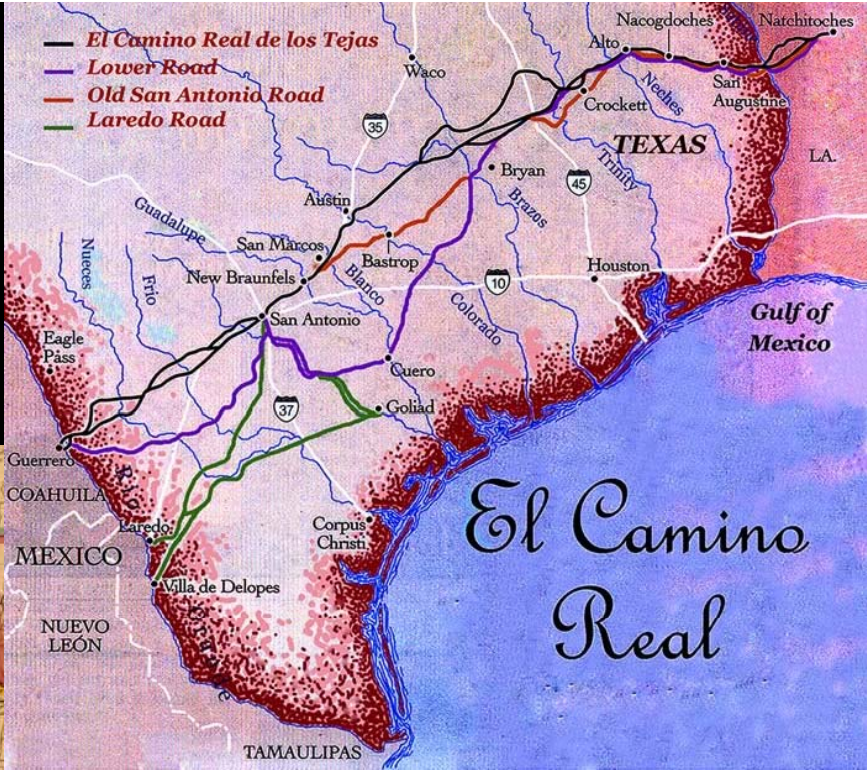
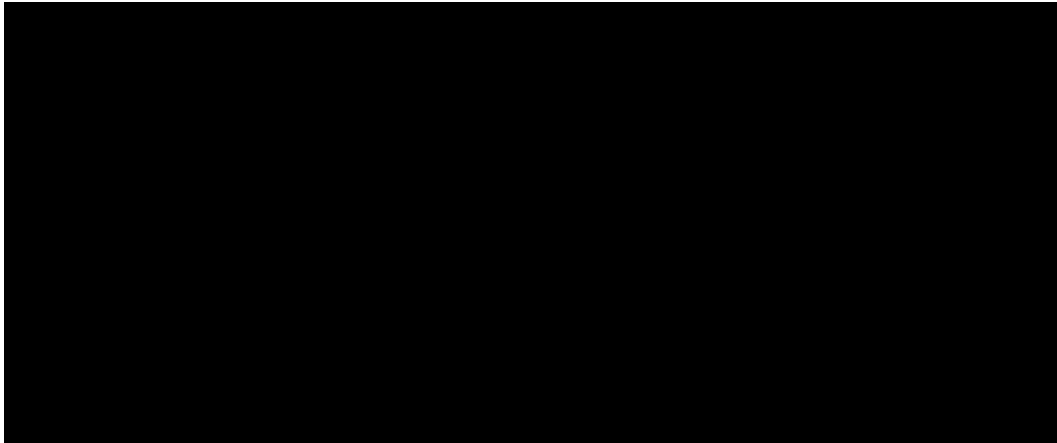


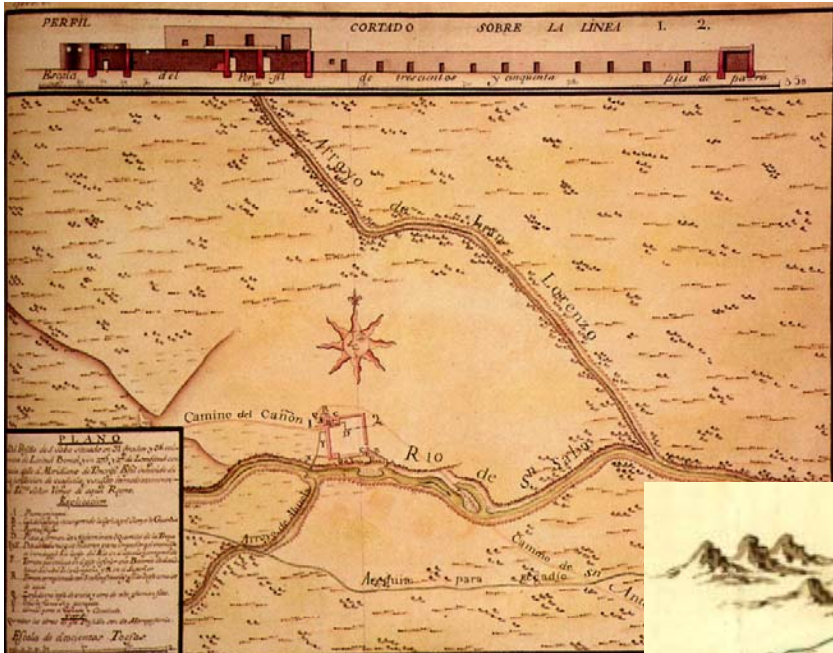
Hispanic Art in Texas 1737 to 1836: Tejano Homes at a Cultural Crossroads

Hispanic Art in Texas: An
Interdisciplinary Teacher Institute

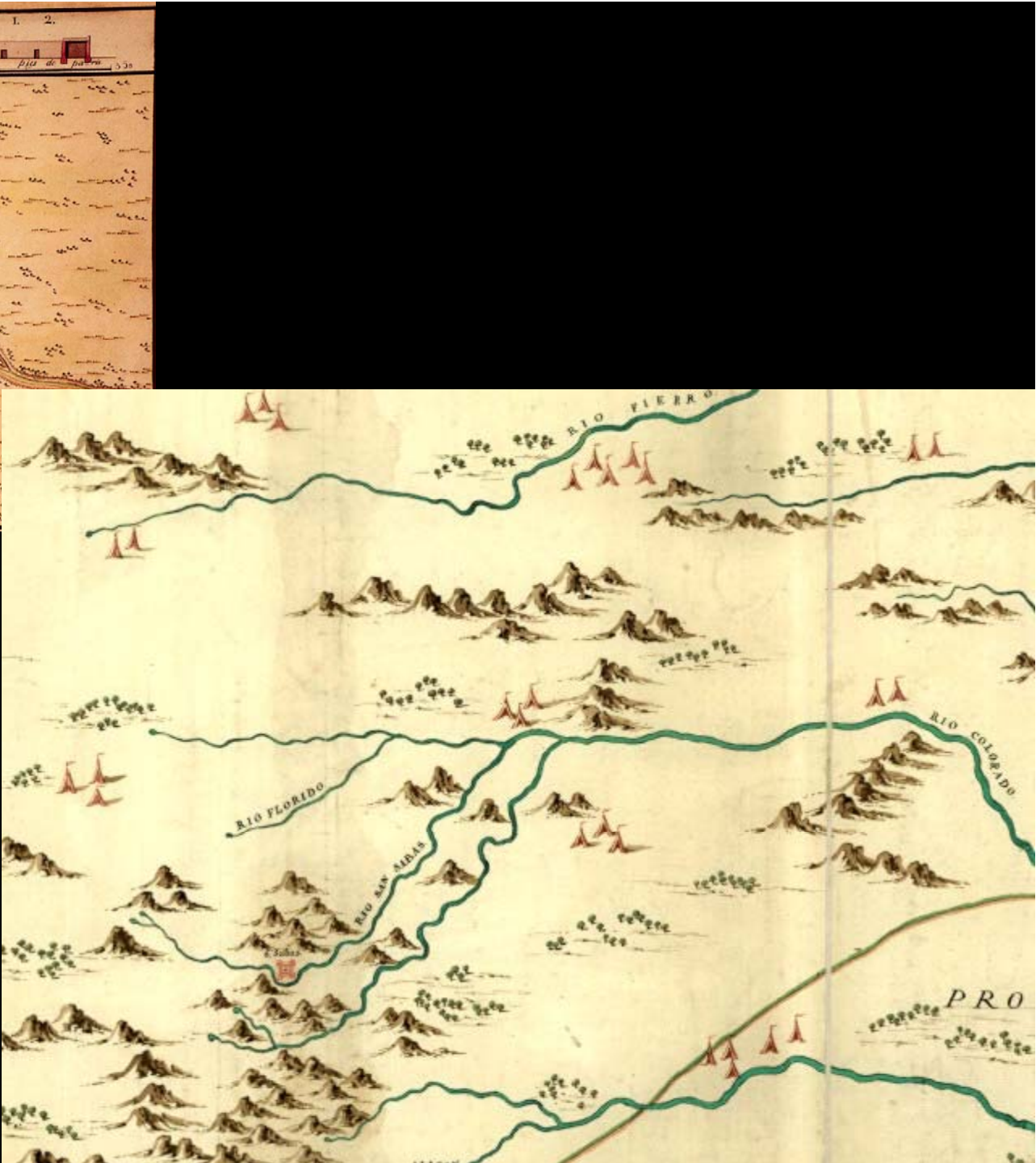
Houston

June 4-5, 2008





Jose de Urrutia (the son), Plan of San Saba Presidio, 1767, and Map of Area of Rio Grande, 1769.



Ramón de Murilla, Drawing of Texas Soldier, circa 1804

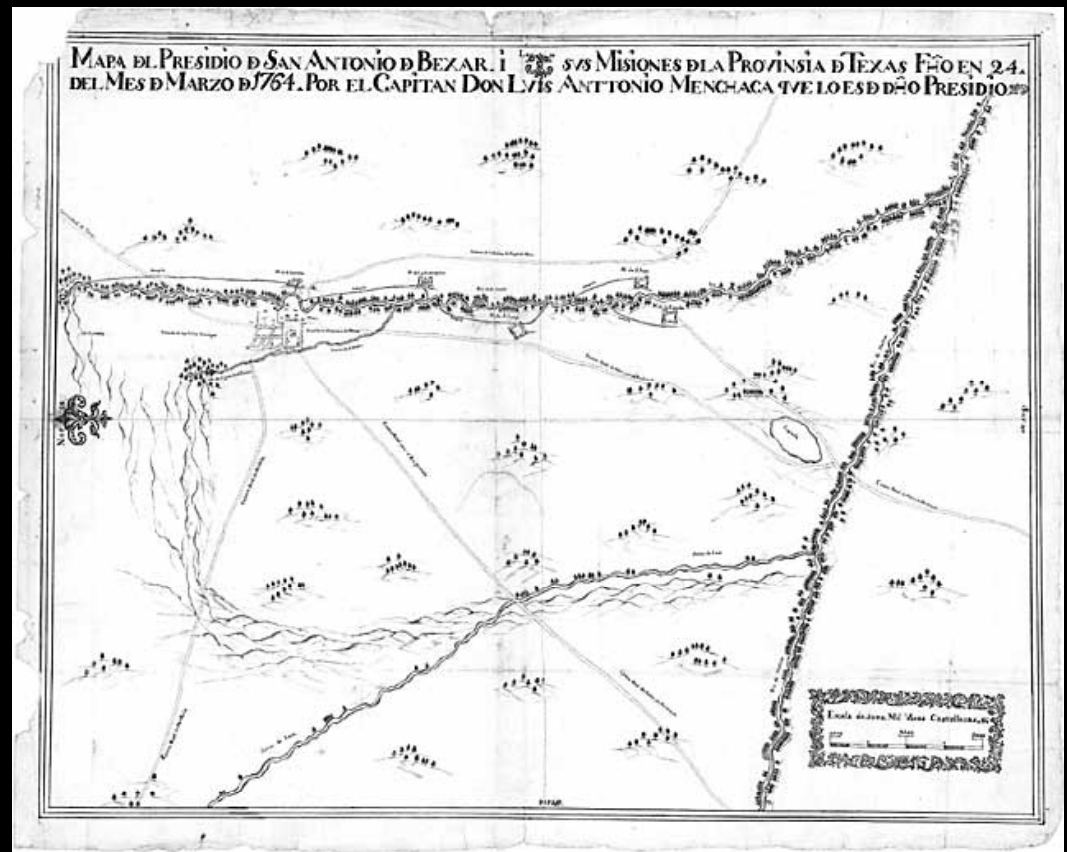
N.º 1
Del Estado en q. están las Tropas que guarnecen la Línea de Prom. de las Nueve Prov. internas de Nueva España.

Explicación

- N.º 1* Cuera de Pieles de ante en forma de acolchado.
- N.º 2* Puertos delanteros y traseros
- N.º 3* La Camisina
- N.º 4* Bolsas para llevar la Agua y víveres provisionales
- N.º 5* La Lanza
- N.º 6* Las pistolas pendientes con los ganchos de la cubierta
- N.º 7* La Rodela
- N.º 8* Las botas y espuelas
- N.º 9* Los estrieros de madera
- N.º 10* La car-tuchera



Items in San Antonio Wills and Inventories: Joseph de Urrutia and Others





Governor's Palace (Urrutia's home), 18th c.



Veramendi Palace, 18th c.
Photograph c. 1870



Petaca, 18th c.
Collection of the
Dallas Museum
of Art

- Central Mexican
- Trunk made with Aztec technique
- Courtly images
- Made for storage while traveling to distant places like Texas
- Petacas appear in many wills

*Chest from
Peribán, Mexico
18th c.*

- Brought from central Mexico
- Mythological images
- Used for storing personal papers and writing implements
- Periban items appear in many wills





Philippine Armoire, 17th c.

- Imported to Mexico via Manila Galleon
- First owner was Melchor de Portocarrero, viceroy of New Spain
- Mother-of-pearl inlay, silver, gilded
- Furniture only owned by elite

Texan? *Papelera*, 18th c., Governor's Palace (formerly at Veramendi Palace)

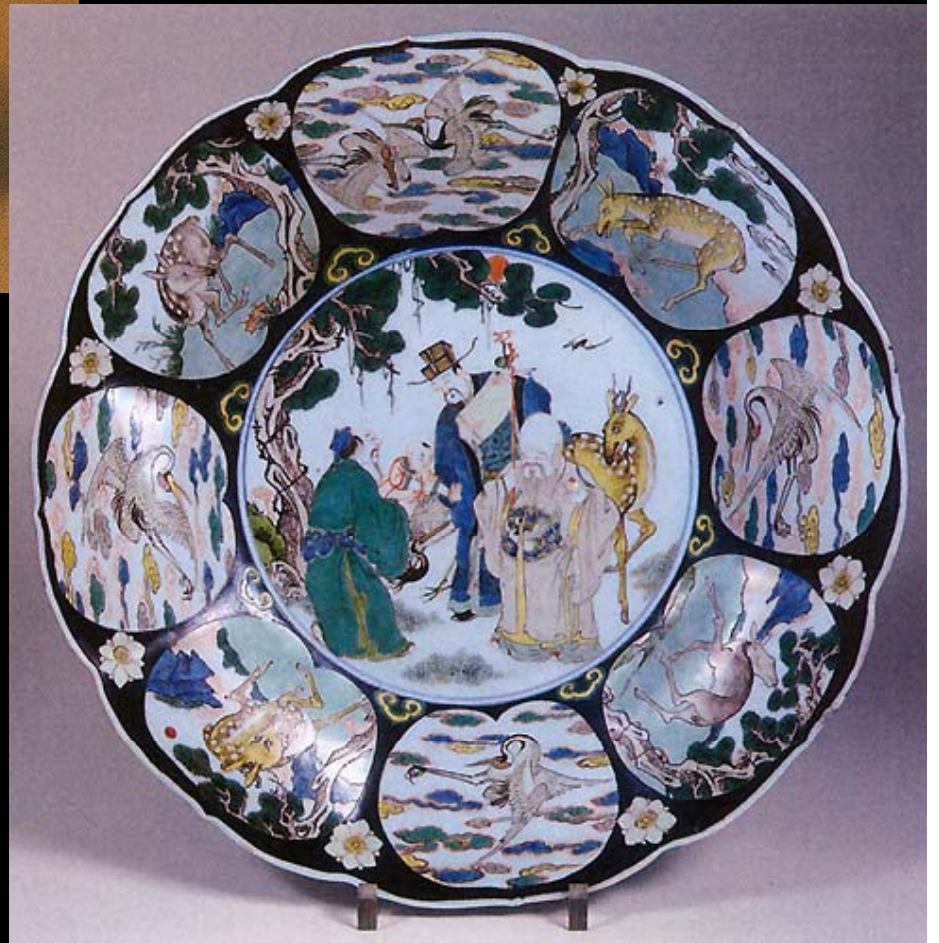




Chinese, *Porcelain Teapot*, 1723

Chinese, *Porcelain Dish with Lobed Rim*, ca. 1700

- Many Tejanos owned goods shipped on the Manila Galleons and imported up the Camino Real
- Chinese porcelain and silks appear in most San Antonio wills



Miguel Cabrera, *De español y de india, mestiza*. 1763.

- Tejanos owned rich textiles imported from all over world
- They “wore their wealth” — spent money on clothing, left dresses and fabrics in wills
- Also had jewelry imported to Texas from central Mexico



Mexican bed and colcha (bedspread), 18th c.



Mexican Shawl (Rebozo), 18th c.



Anonymous Mexican Artist, *Screen with Emblems from Vaenius*. Mid-18th c. Collection of the Dallas Museum of Art



- Inspired by imported Japanese screens, shipped to Texas
- Used to define areas of home including living room and bedroom
- Images of history, allegory, or genre .

Anonymous, *Courtship and Leisure*, 1760-70



- Similar to example owned by Capt. Urrutia of San Antonio

Anonymous Mexican, *Virgin of Sorrows*, 18th c.

- Most homes included at least one piece of religious art.
- Lifelike, table-top sculpture of holy figures
- Painted and gilded

