

Minneapolis Institute of Art

Highlights of the Americas Galleries
Art Adventure Guide Training
February 6, 2019

Mia

Highlights of the Americas Galleries (G259, 260, and 261)



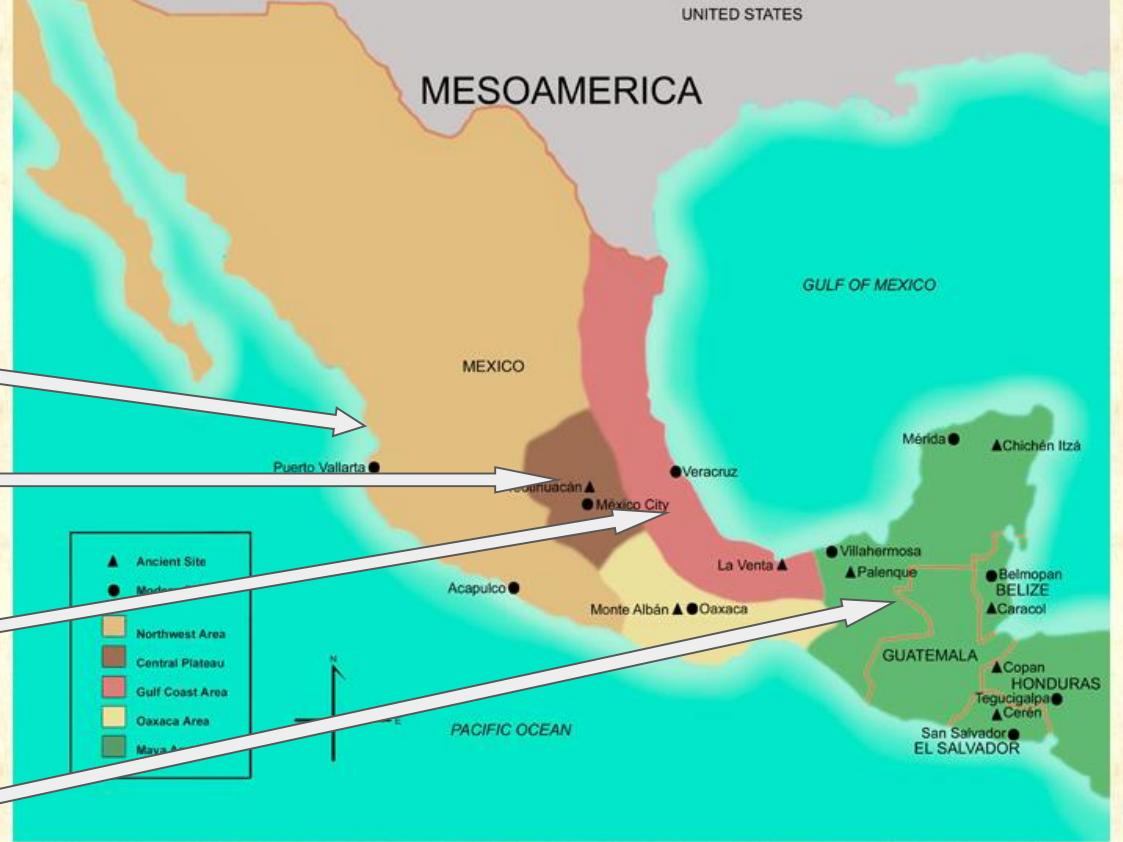
Mesoamerica

Colima
Nayarit

Aztec

Veracruz
Olmec

Maya



NORTHWEST AREA

Colima
Guerrero
Jalisco
Michoacán
Nayarit

CENTRAL PLATEAU

Aztec
Mixtec
Teotihuacán
Toltec

OAXACA AREA

Chichimec
Mezcala
Mixtec
Zapotec

GULF COAST AREA

Huastec
Olmec
Totonac
Veracruz

MAYA AREA

Belize
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
México

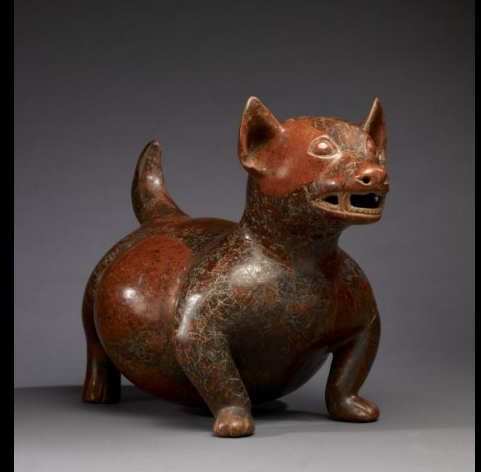
Colima, *Dog*, 100-300, ceramic, 99.57.3 (probably the Mexican hairless dog, Xoloitzcuintli (show-low-itz-QUEENT-ly). Diego Rivera with his dog, 1930s.)





In Colima, Nayarit, and Jalisco, archaeologists estimate more than 75 percent of burials ca. 300 BCE to 300 CE contain these vessels, which may have served as symbolic dog guides to help souls travel through the Underworld. Along with turkeys, xolos were one of the only domesticated animals eaten by ancient Mesoamericans.

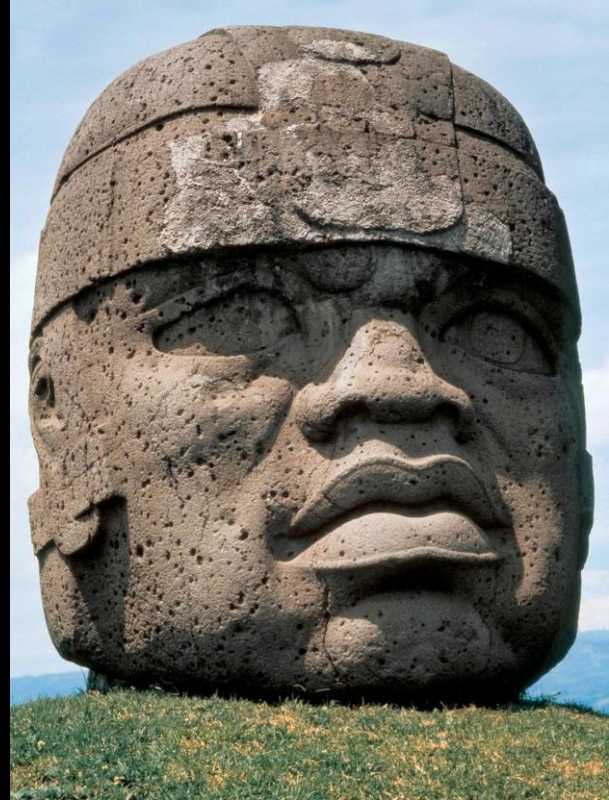
<https://www.nationalgeographic.com.au/animals/this-hairless-mexican-dog-has-a-storied-ancient-past.aspx>



The Olmec culture is viewed as a “mother culture” of Mesoamerica. (Overview of La Venta, Altar 4 at La Venta)



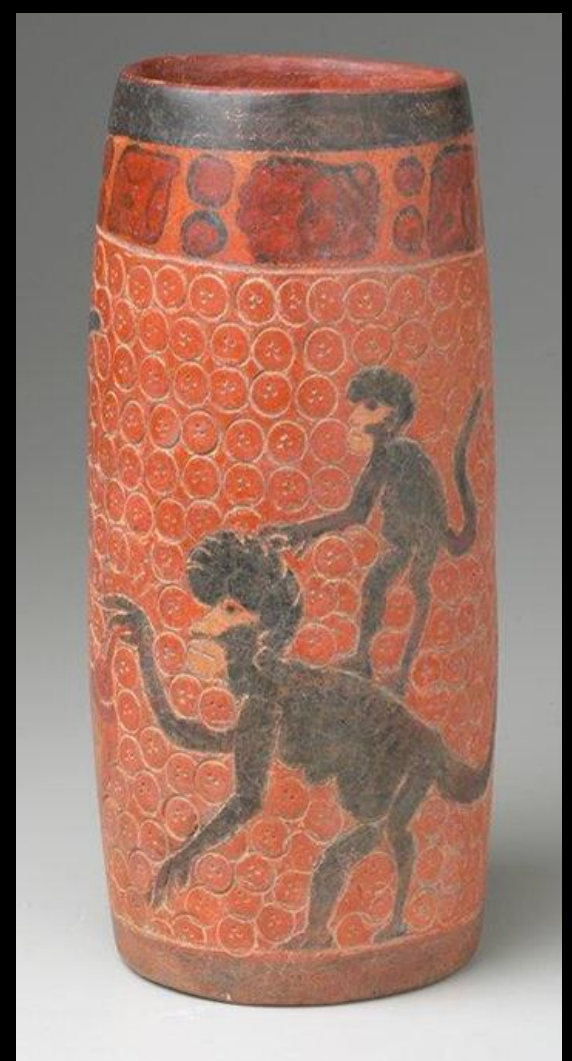
Olmec (Mexico), *Mask*, 900- 300 BCE, jadeite and cinnabar, 2002.127. Colossal head from San Lorenzo.



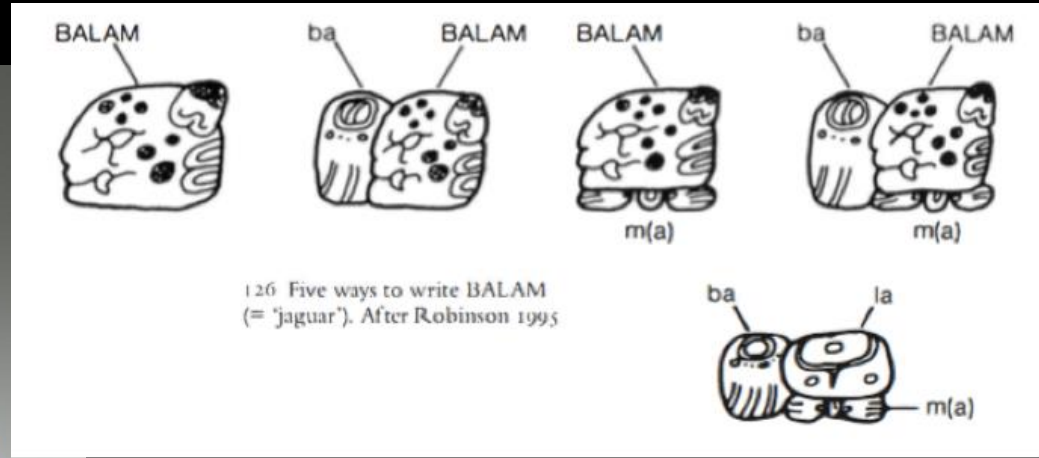
Mayan civilization dates back more than 4000 years. The first Maya cities developed around 750 BCE, and by 500 BCE these cities possessed monumental architecture. Today, more than 7 million Maya live in their original homelands of Mesoamerica and in countries all over the world. <https://maya.nmai.si.edu/maya>



Maya, *Vase with monkeys*, 450-700, ceramic, 2000.195



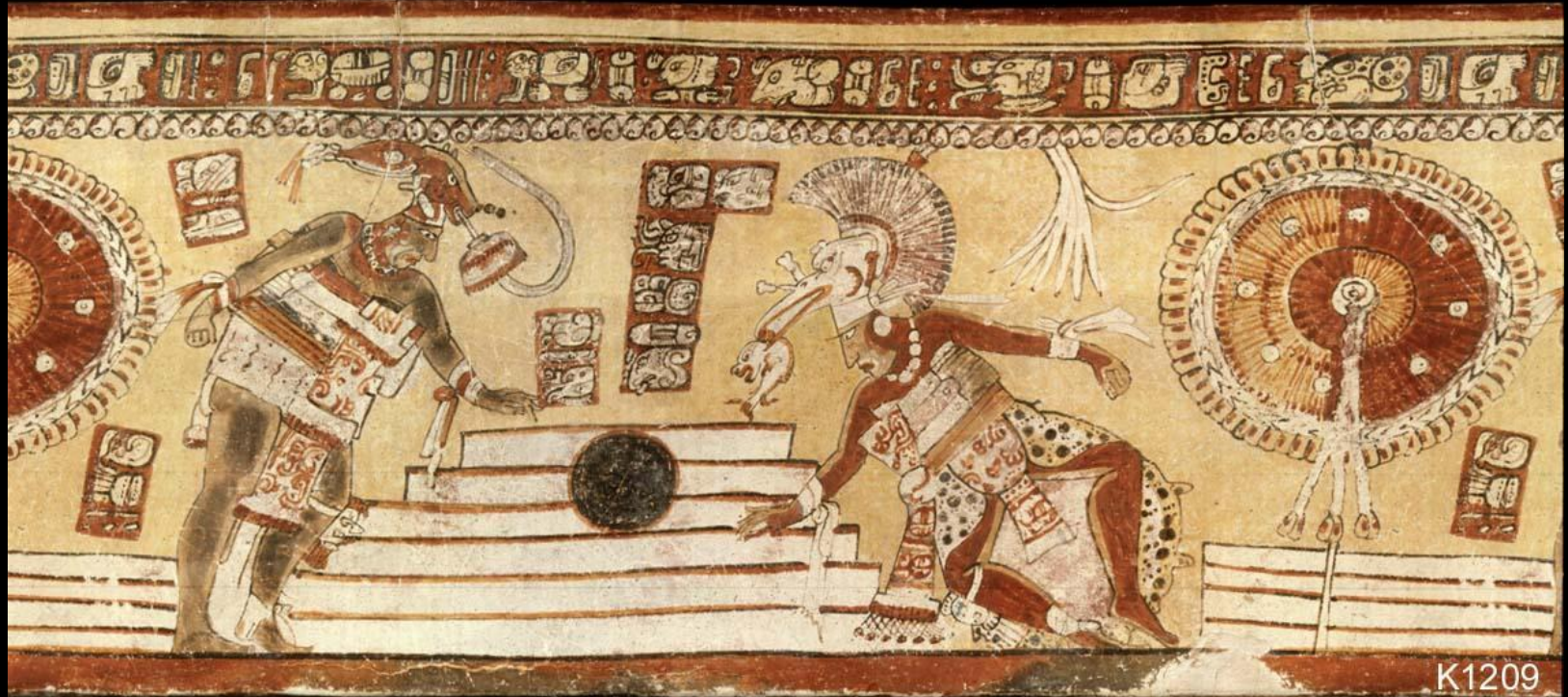
Maya, *Chocolate pot*, about 750, ceramic, 97.92.6



The written language of the Maya was made up of about 800 glyphs, or symbols.

Mesoamerican Ballgame: “Originating around 1500 B.C. among the Olmec, the Mesoamerican ballgame was the first team sport in human history.”

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IjOYxBrUOuw>



K1209

Veracruz, El Tajín, *Rattle in the form of a ballplayer*, 600-750, ceramic, 47.2.9



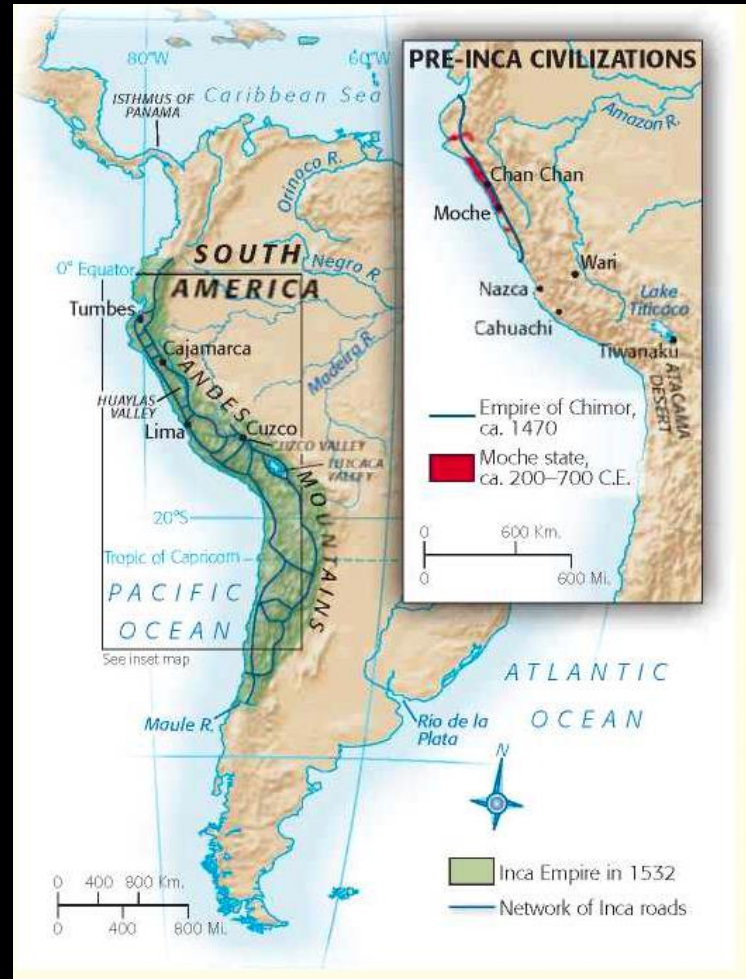
Veracruz, El Tajín, *Ballgame*
yoke, 600-900 CE, stone,
41.72



Aztec (Mexico), *Chalchiuhtlicue*, c.
1200-1521 (Reconstruction of [Templo
Mayor in Tenochtitlán](#))



South America (Andean cultures)



Paracas, *Double spout Vessel* (Jaguar and bird), c. 900-200 BCE and Paracas textile (mantle)



The Moche were organized in politically independent groups who shared a common ideology, mythical and religious beliefs and practices, as well as a common iconography for their artwork.

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/art-americas/south-america-early/moche-culture/a/moche-culture-an-introduction>



Moche, Vessel (Owl), c. 200
BCE - 600 CE

Owls played a significant role in Moche religion...they carry defeated warriors to the world of the dead, and may personify shamans or healers, whose power of curing illness is strengthened by the owl's vision. (metmuseum.org)



Questions?





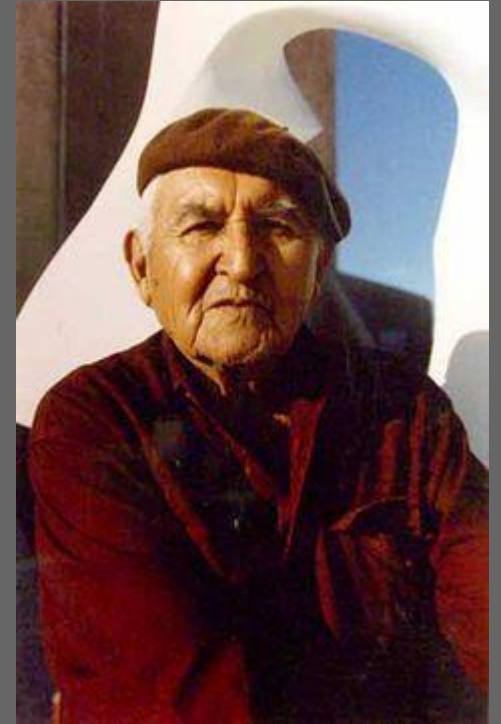
Allan Houser, Rendezvous,
1981. Indiana limestone,
2000.98



Allan Houser, Young Woman,
1992, bronze, 2017.95.1



Allan Houser (Haozous) 1914-1994



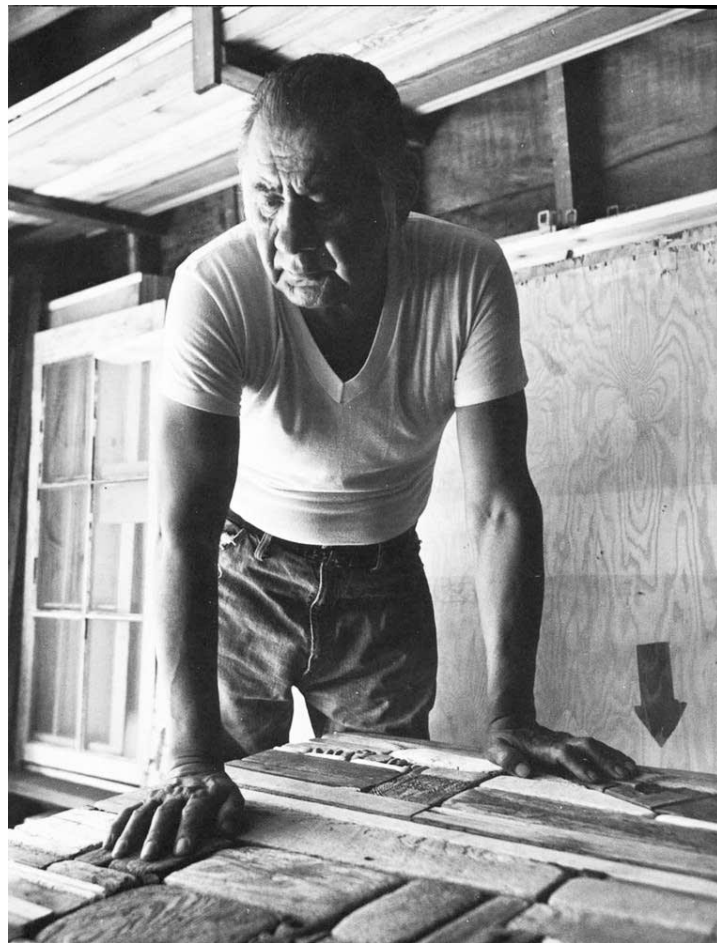


George Morrison, Collage IX: Landscape, 1974, wood, 75.94

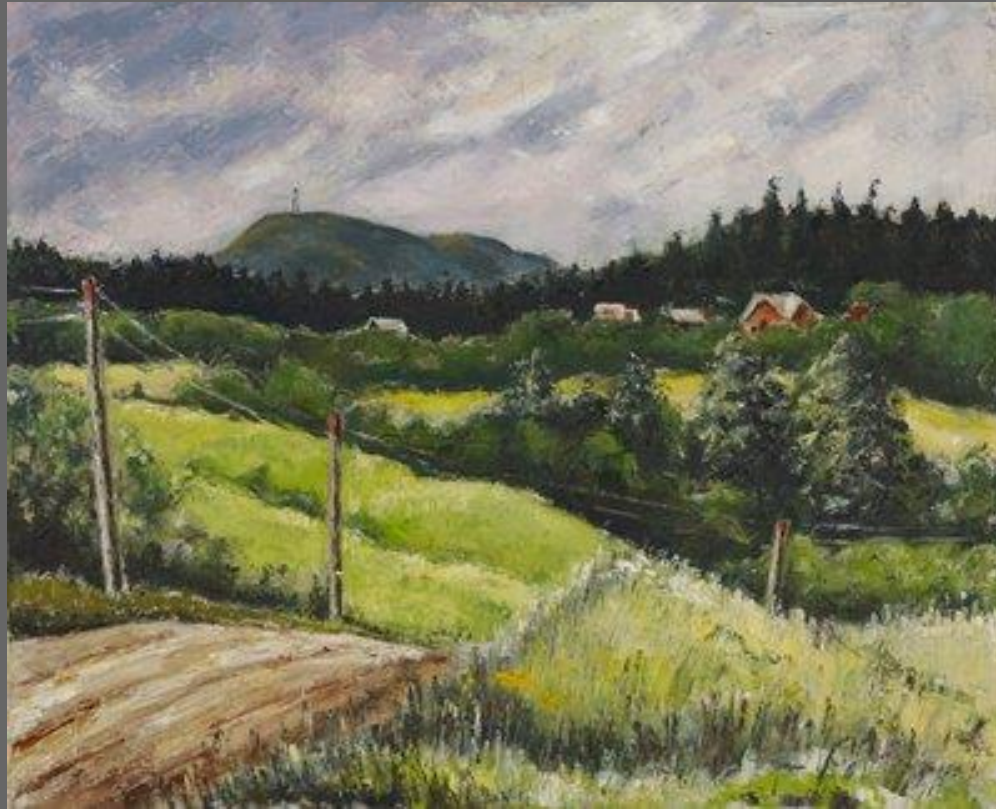




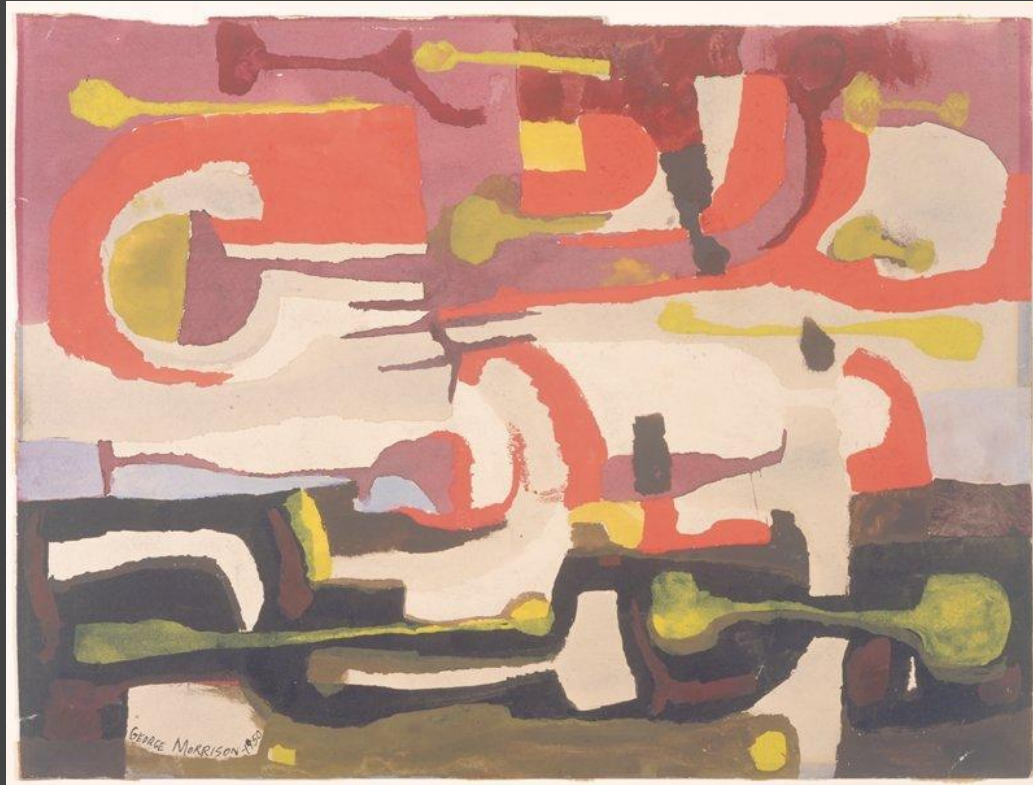
George Morrison, Wah Wah Teh Go Nay Ga Bo
(Standing in the Northern Lights) 1919 - 2000



George Morrison, Mount Maude, c. 1942, Oil on canvas, 42.20



George Morrison, Untitled, 1950, tempera on paper, 99.79.4



George Morrison, Untitled, 1960, oil and acrylic on linen, 75.75

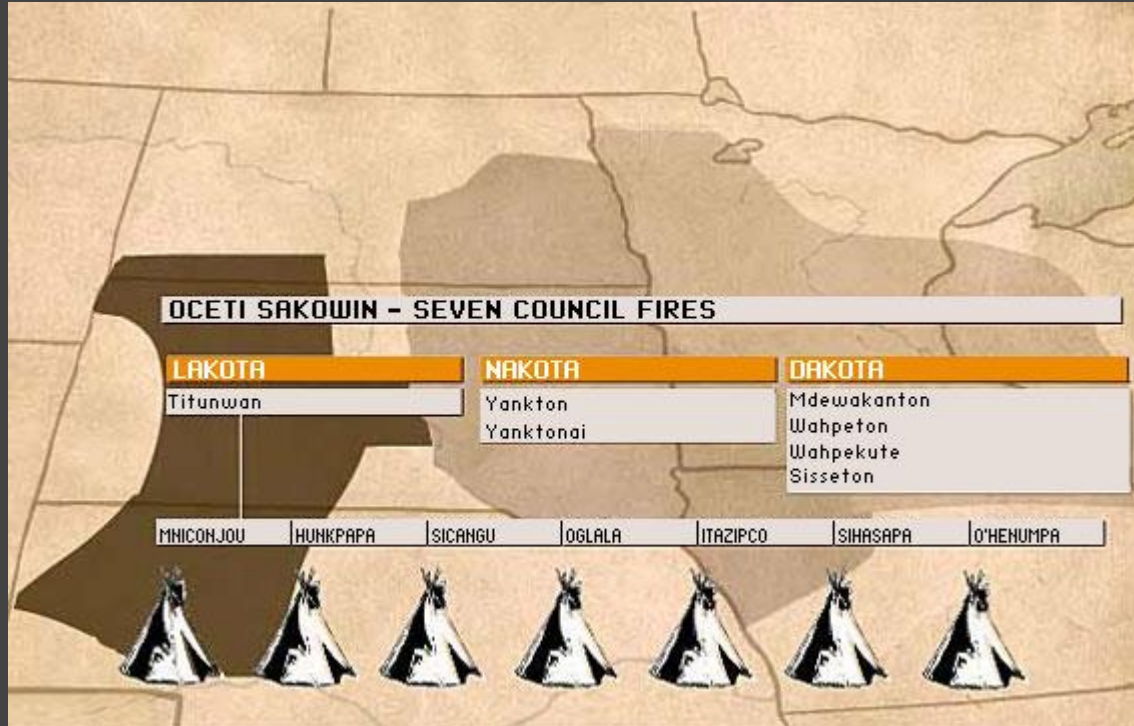


Headdress, late 19th-early 20th century
Tsistsistas (Cheyenne) or Lakǎóta
Bald eagle and other feathers, wool, buffalo hide,
cowhide, horsehair, beads, pigments

Gift of Jack Garcia, Lakota, 2015.6



Long Wolf, Lakḥóta



Blessing ceremony with Mr. Jim Thunder Hawk, Mia curator Jill Ahlberg Yohe, and the Jack Garcia and Mary Jennings families. 17 July 2015.





