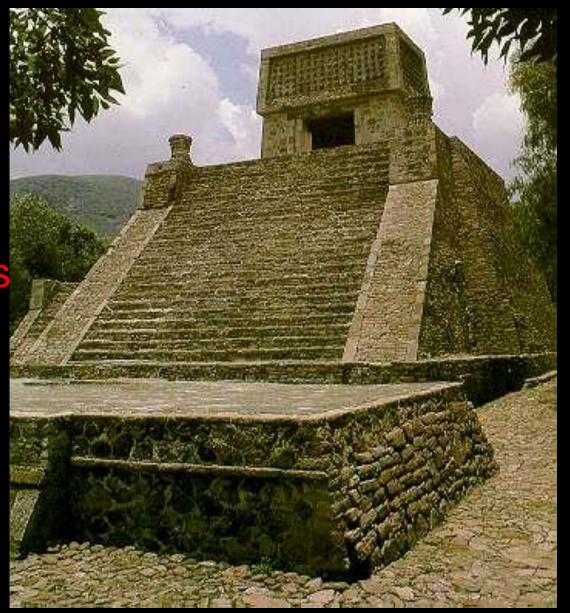
Dia de los Muertos



A *Platica* in Memory of Horacio Sanchez Valderas, about Mesoamerican mythology, and Traditional & Nontraditional Altares.

Templo Azteca





Is a combination of Catholic religious beliefs and Mesoamerican spirituality

 Belief that neither nature nor man were sent to and everlasting death

 Observation of a natural cycle of life and death.

 Life and death are two sides of the same reality

 Is a feast in honor of our ancestors and deceased loved ones that is observed on November 1st and 2nd of each year.

 It has it roots in Ancient Aztec traditional ceremonies.

According to ancient Aztec tradition,
Dia De Los Muertos represents a
time when our loved ones leave
Mictlan (the underworld—land of the dead)
and journey to visit and live with us
for a brief moment.

Warriors that died in battle and women who died during childbirth were said to journey to the highest heaven ...where they would fly with Tonatuih - the sun, on its daily journey across the sky.

Those who drowned or died of anything related to water journeyed to the paradise called Tlalocan—the place of Tlaloc, the water god

All others went to *Mictlan-the underworld* that lay beneath the great mountains of the north—a cold barren place.

 Death was a stage in the journey of the soul to heaven...or hell

 The soul had to pass through several trails in order to get there.

 The way in which people died dictated where they would begin their journey and trails.

La Muerte







Mictlantecuitli
Lord of the Underworld

La Muerte



To the Aztecs, death
was a horror that was
constantly in their
thoughts and ever
present in their lives.

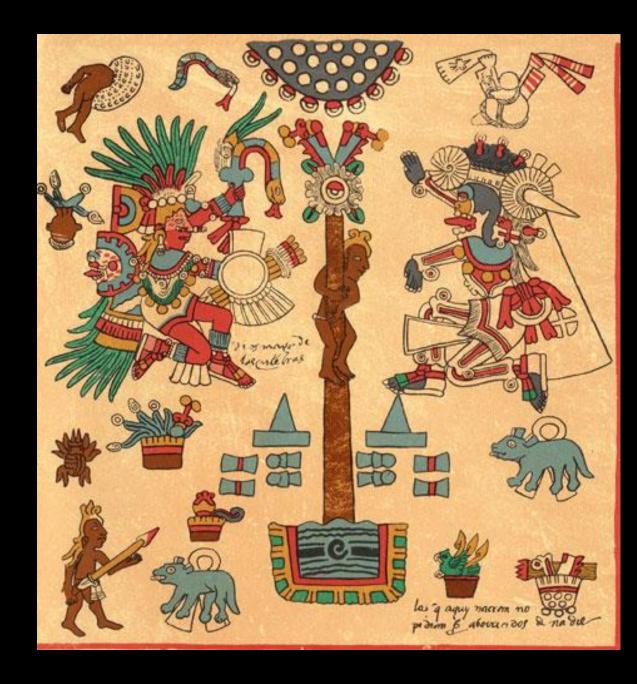
The Underworld

The Lord and Lady of the Underworld ruled over this world all the souls of humans that traveled into the underworld.



Life and Death

The Red Tezcatlipoca and MicItlantecuitli Battled over the human soul



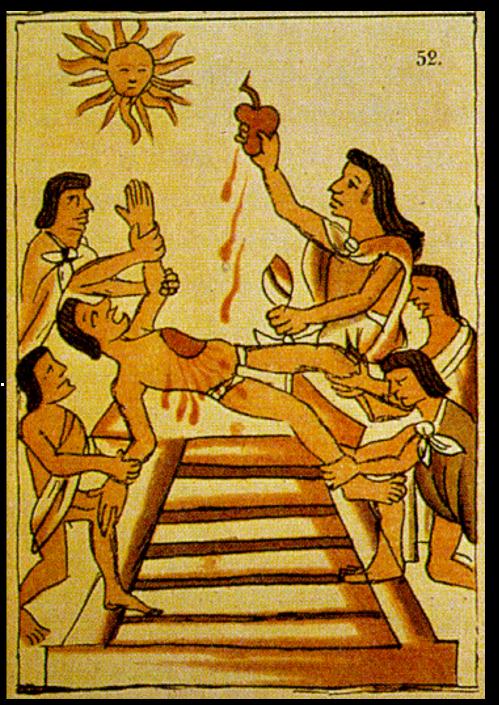
Tecpactl the Flint Knife

Instrument and deity of physical and spiritual sacrifice.



La Ceremonia

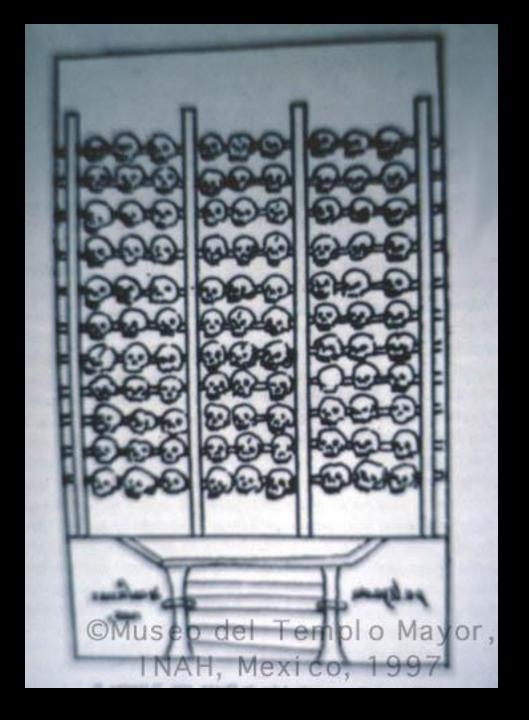
Heart Sacrifice for nourishment and sustenance of *Tonatuih* — *the Lord Sun*, was a primary cosmic principle.



Honoring the Sacrifice

Tzompantli

the skull rack



Honoring the Sacrifice



Tzompantli —stylized skull rack on temple wall

Horacio Sanchez Valderas

Horacio ~El Charro 1942



Deacon for Sacred Heart Catholic Church







Working for Martin-Nelson Funeral Home. Horacio y "La carossa".

South Pacific portrait for *la familia* back home.



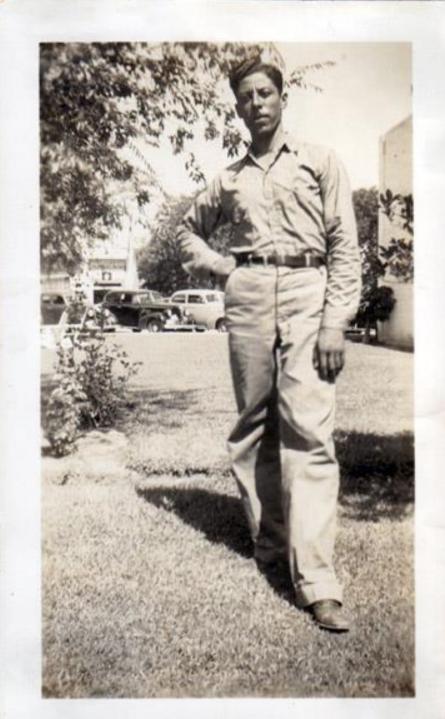


Basic Training in Yuma, Arizona

Pvt. 1st Class Horacio Sanchez Valderas 1944



Somewhere in Yuma, Arizona.





Basic Training barracks—Yuma, Arizona.

Horacio and friend -the Army Chaplain Yuma, Arizona '44.



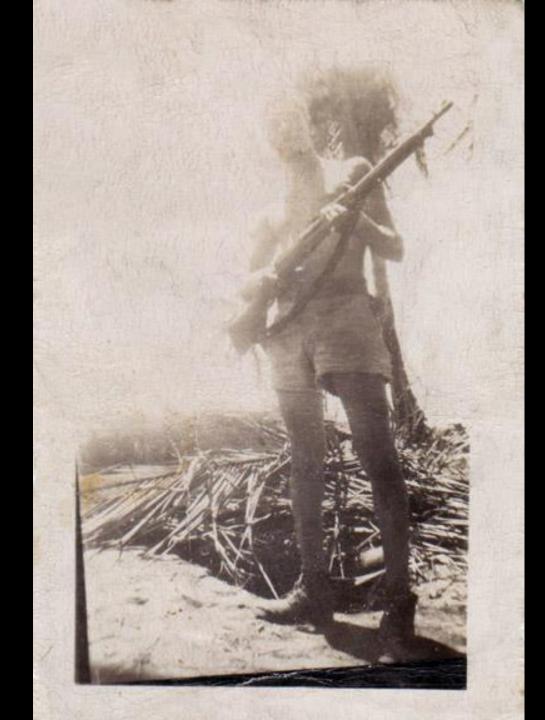
"Here we go" deployment to the South Pacific after basic training



Horacio and friend, *el Sacerdote Catolico* somewhere on
Guadalcanal in the South Pacific.



A Guadalcanal foxhole.



Post-WW II years



Auto mechanics class of `46 — using the G.I. Bill.

The Fifties



Drinking coffee with the Maytag Co. 'brass'.

The Fifties

Horacio (top salesman) at the Maytag Corp. Headquarters

> ~Plant No.1~ Newton, Iowa

to visit the "big brass".



The Nineties



Horacio on Bob's fire truck.

Los Altares

by Luis Valderas

- Anywhere from 3 to 7 levels in the altares-representing the stages traversed by all that die and travel the underworld. Four elements represented, the four stages of life-birth, life, death and rebirth, the allusion to the temple-as an astronomical calendar cycle.
- An arch of flowers-the entry to the underworld
- Water –to cleanse and quench the thirst of the deceased
- Earth-seeds fruits, vegetables-nature's blessing
- Fire- Candles (to light the way for the deceased)
- Wind-Papel picado
- Flowers (marigolds are the typical flower used. They are sprinkled around the altar to help the deceased find his/her way)
- Pictures of the deceased
- Offerings of food and drink (typically favorite items of the deceased when he/she was alive. Can include tamales, mole, pan de los muertos)
- Favorite items enjoyed by the deceased when he/she was alive
- Candy calaveras or skulls



Anywhere from 3 to 7 levels in the altares-representing the stages traversed by all that die and travel the underworld. Four elements represented, the four stages of life-birth, life, death and rebirth, the allusion to the temple-as an astronomical calendar cycle.



Water

Flowers (marigolds are the typical flower used. They are sprinkled around the altar to help the deceased find his/her way) Earth-seeds fruits, vegetables-nature's blessing

Candy calaveras or skulls or effigies



Candles (to light the way for the deceased)

Pictures of the deceased

An arch of flowers



Favorite items or belongings of the deceased when he/she was alive.

Nontraditional
Dia de los Muertos
altar in honor of:

Horacio Sanchez Valderas 03.07.09~04.30.02



El Soldado y La Sandia installation

Heroic size installation for "Dia de los Muertos~2004

@ Blue Star" Contemporary Art Space—SATX.



La Cruz de Sandillas



El Soldado y La Sandia installation

Heroic size installation for Dia de los Muertos~2004 @ Blue Star Contemporary Art Space—SATX.



White Rocket tezcatlipoca

Back side of heroic size installation for

Dia de los Muertos~2004

@ Blue Star Contemporary Art Space—SATX.



Dia de los Muertos Altar

@ Gallista Gallery-2006

Luis & Horacio Valderas



Setting up the flowers



El Mantel y las Flores



Los escalones con calaveras



Libros con Paisano



Las Heramientas



El Templo



Las Calaveras





Evening at Aztlan 2007



Altar @ Centro Cultural Aztlan-2007 SATX





Calaveras con La Fruta

La Fruta





La Muerte con la sandilla



Los Vegetales

Sus Libros



El Pillonsillo

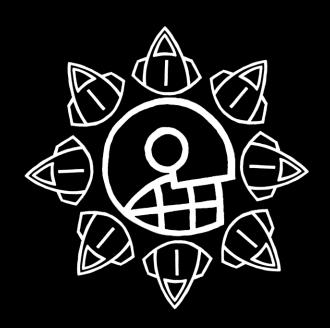


The 3 stages of man ~symbolized through corn~



Un Obseqio de su hermano





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