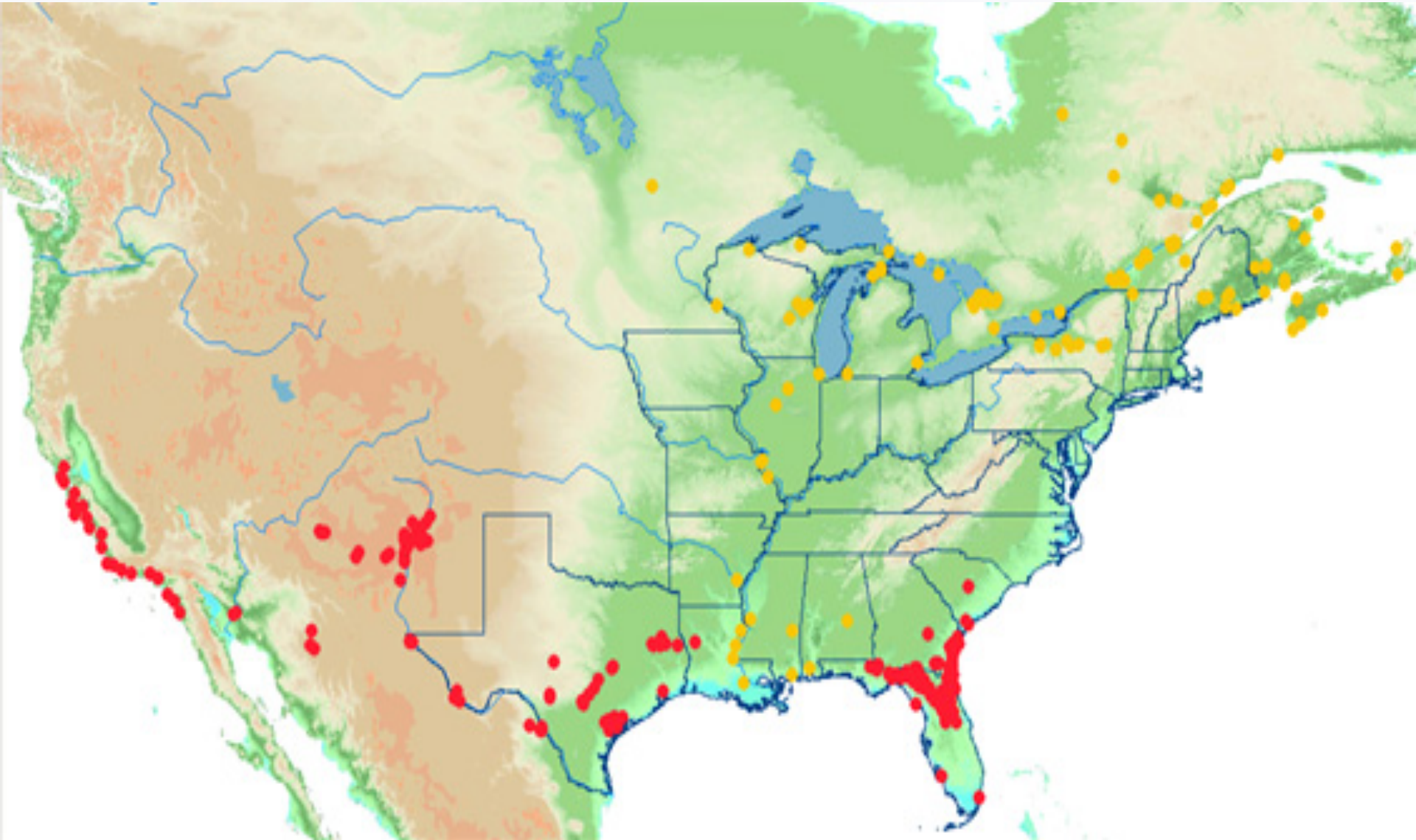


Spanish Colonial Architecture

Missions



Context



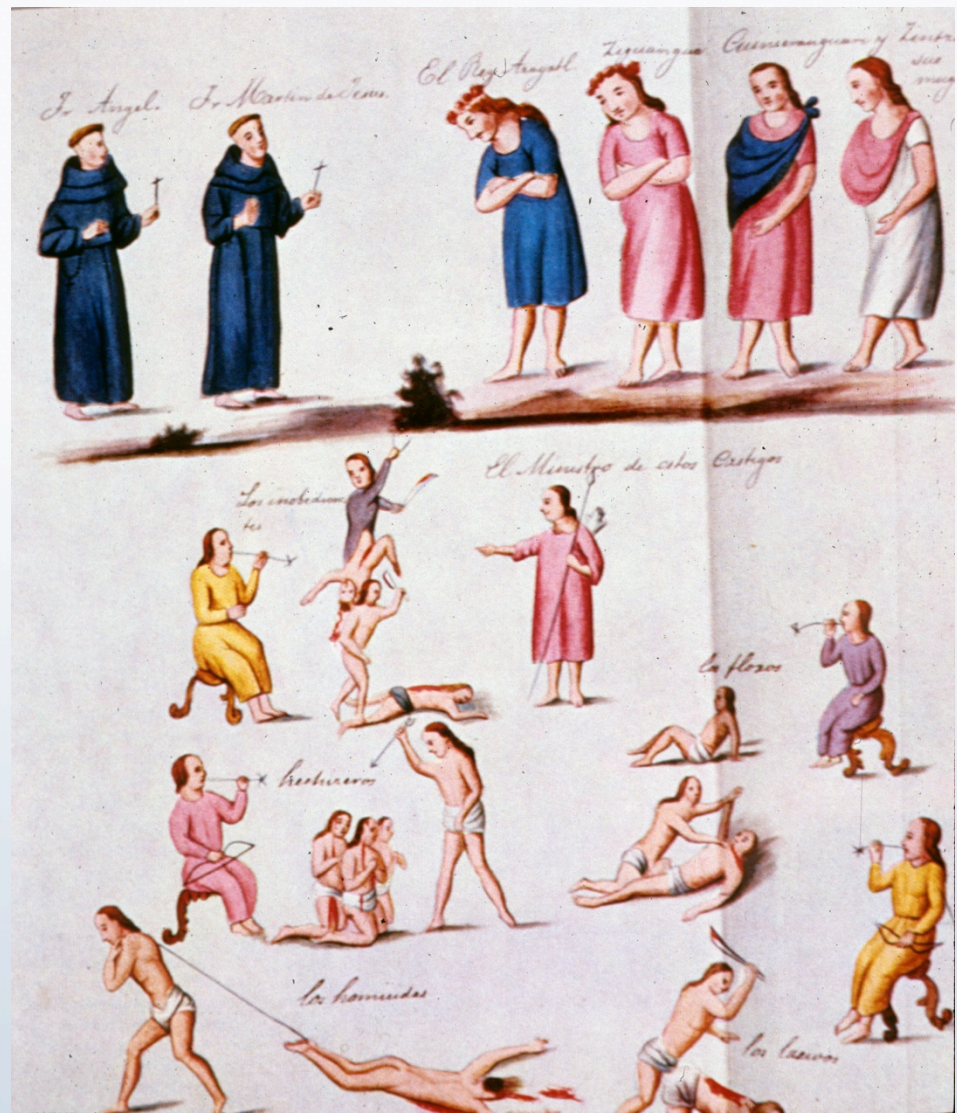
Spanish Missions in North America 1573 – 1823

French Missions in North America 1611 – 1804

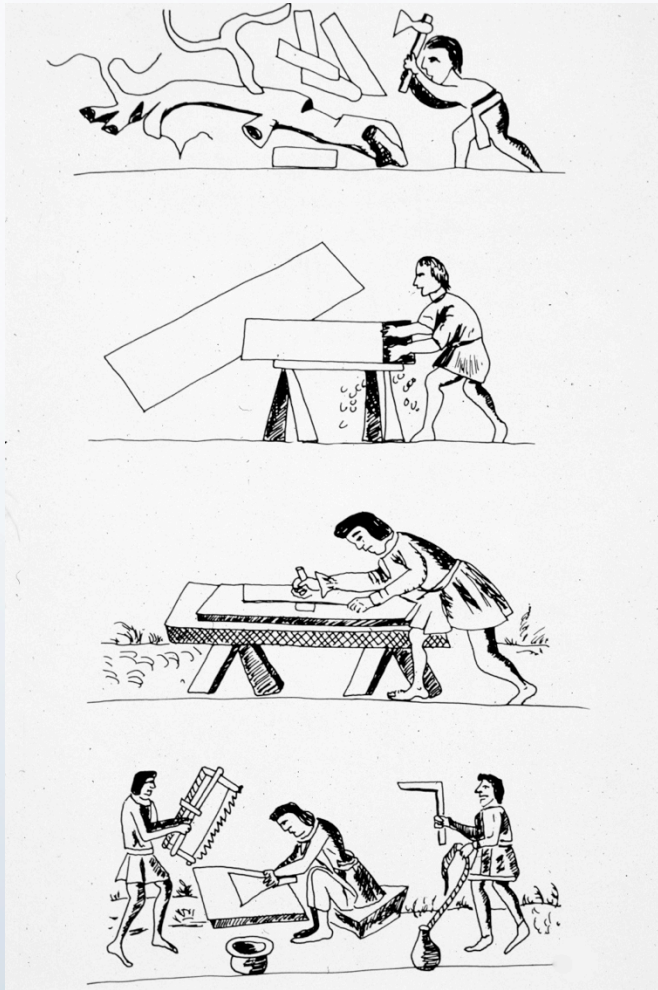


The attentive audience (top) hears the word of God from a priest. At lower left, docile Indians, surely aware by now of the temptations offered by lurking devils with bat wings, fashing tails, and cloven hoofs, follow a Spanish official.

At the lower right the eager and chastised converts, their ismment, education, and conversion completed, are ba into the faith at last. Friar Beaumont made his observ as a surgeon and teacher at Mexico City's royal ho

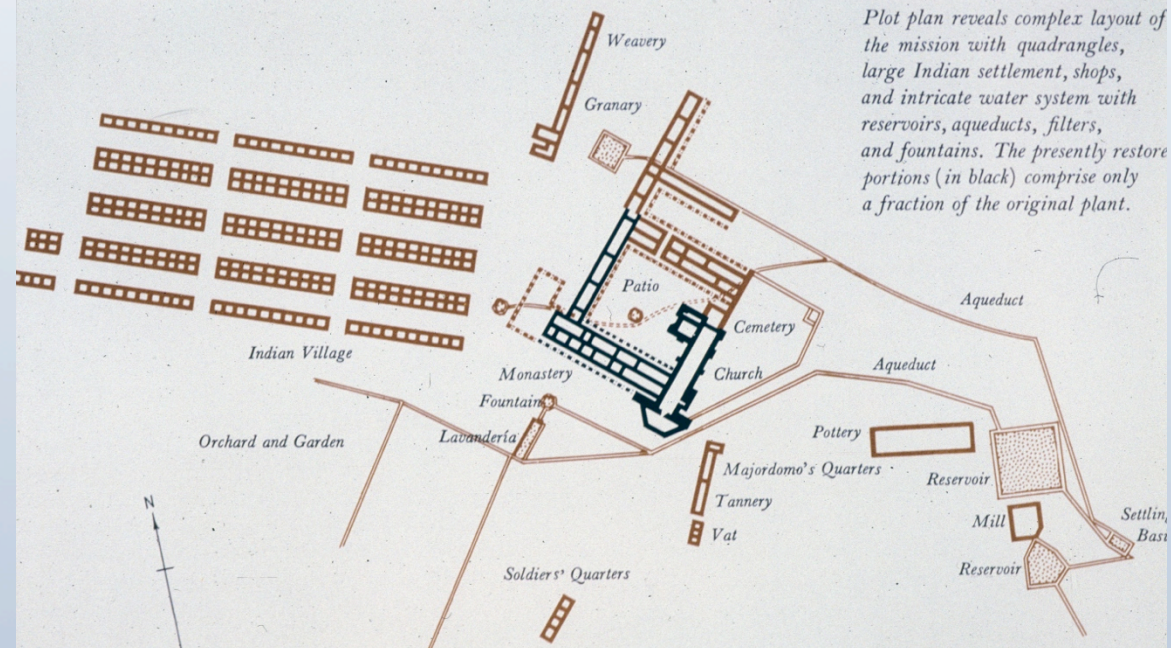


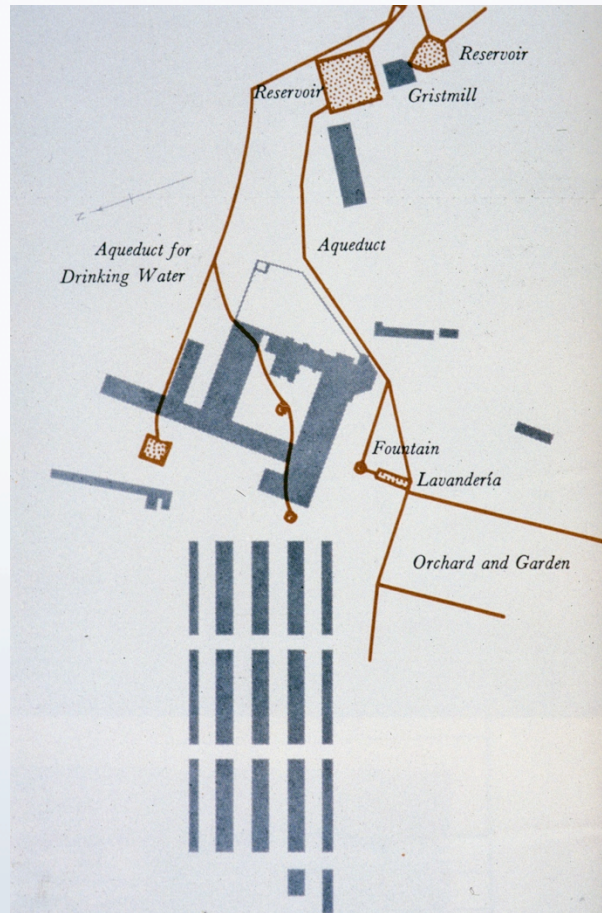
Missions served a role in subduing the native population, establishing political and religious authority, and securing the Spanish Kings' claims in the New World



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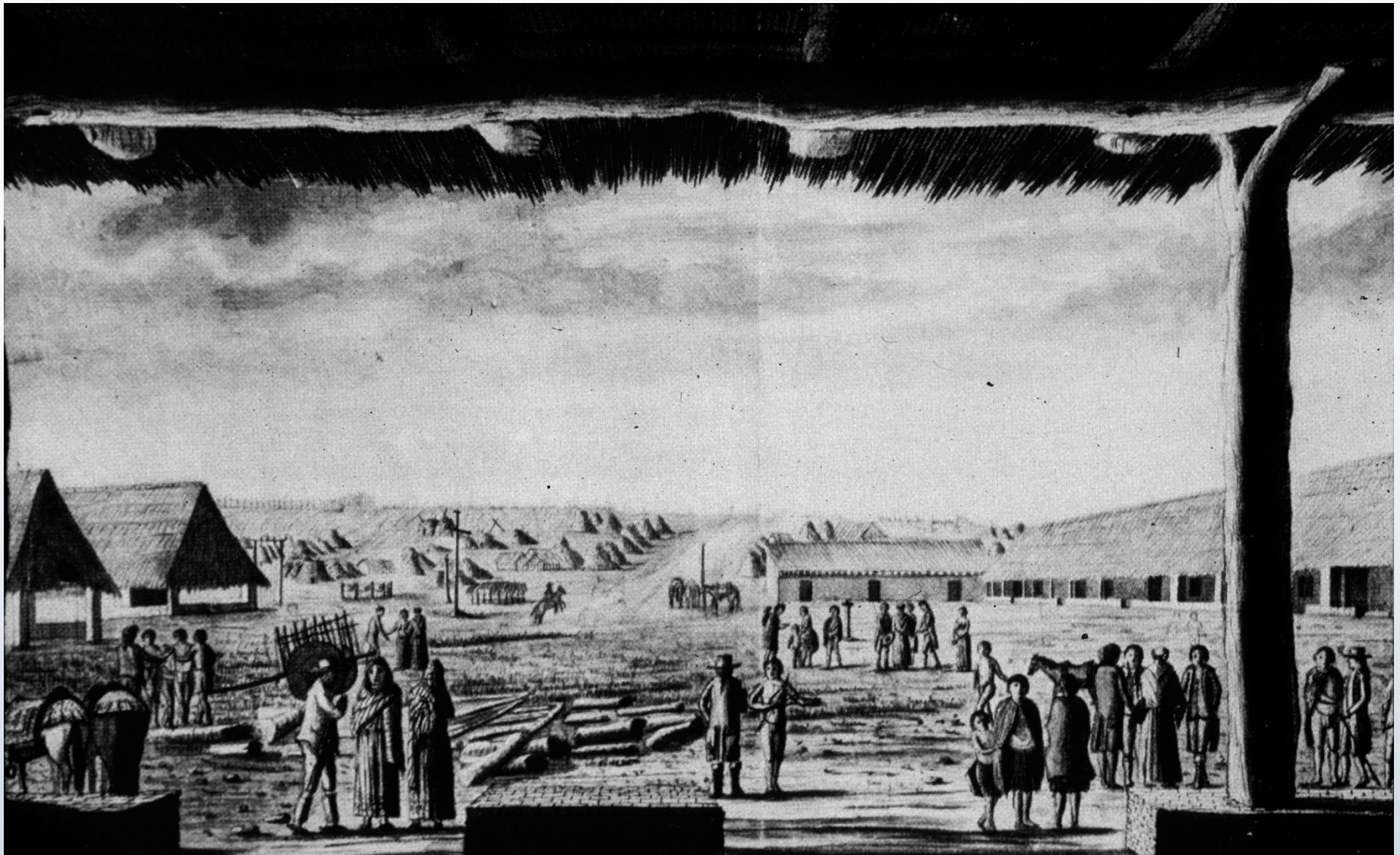
Native Americans provided labor. The Spanish trained them in European building trades.





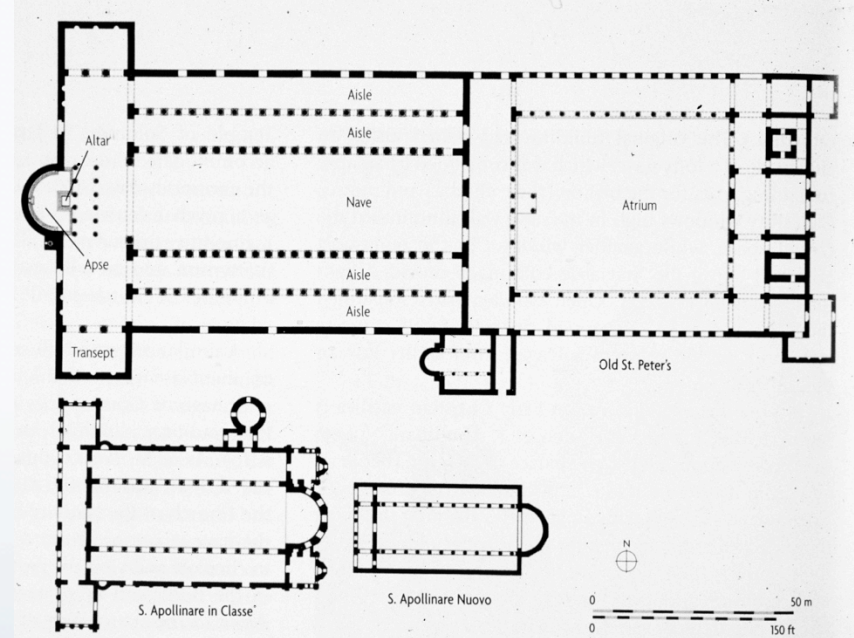
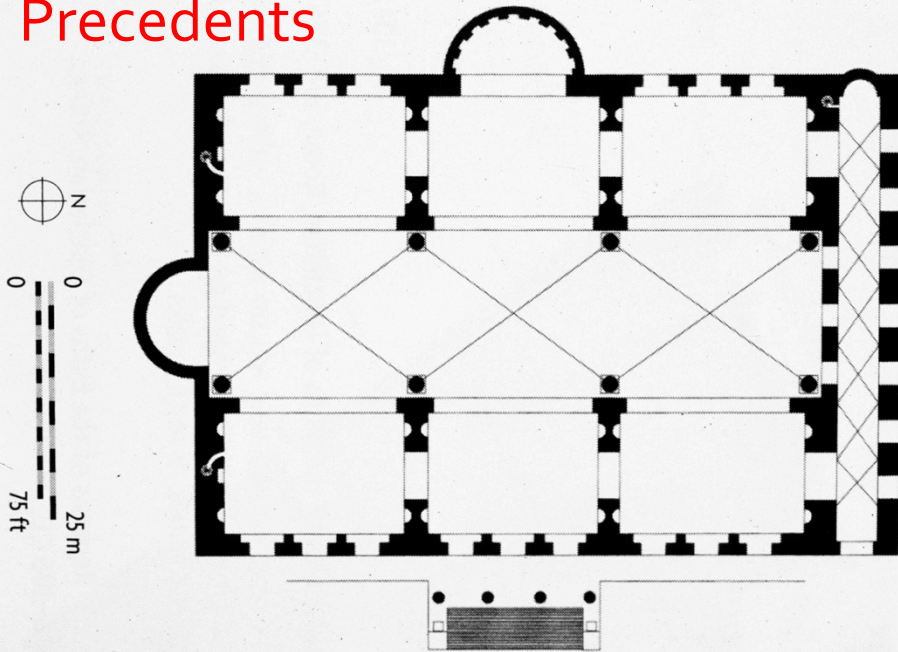
Infrastructure of the missions





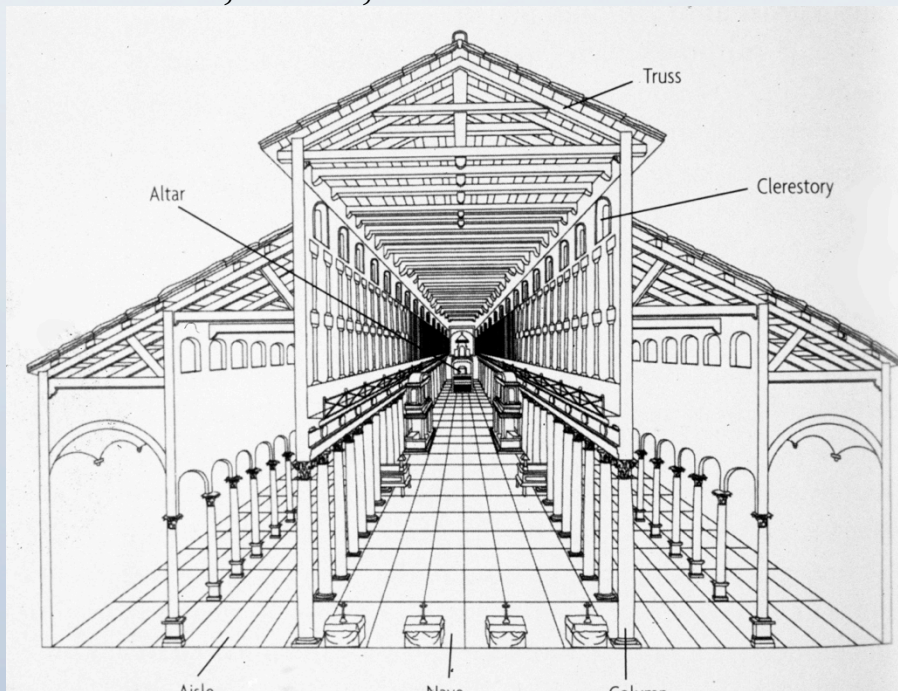
Sum up

Precedents



Basilica of Maxentius, Rome, 308

St. Peter's, Rome, 320





Sant'Andrea, Mantua, 1470, Alberti



Santa Susanna, Rome, 1585, Carlo Maderno

The Missions:

New Mexico

Texas

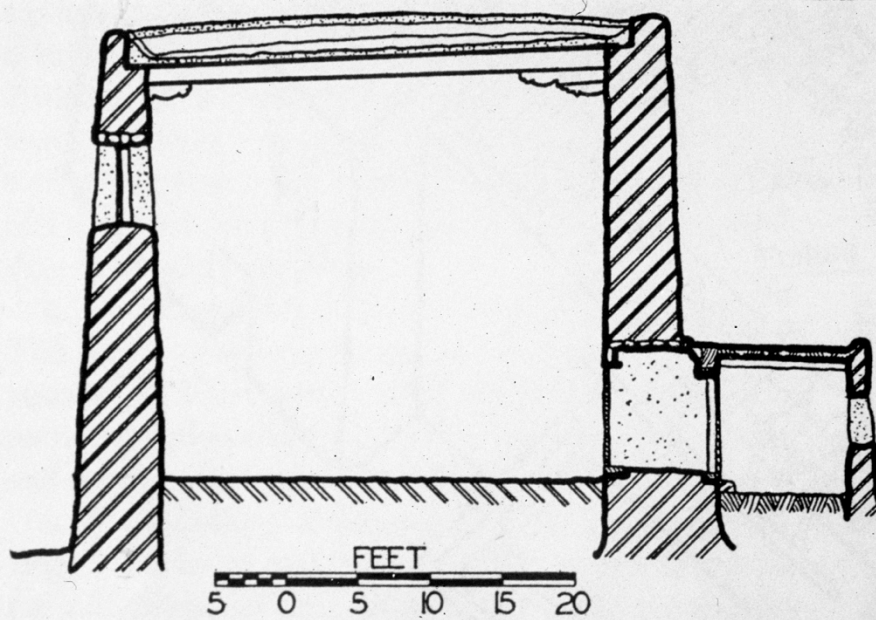
Arizona

California

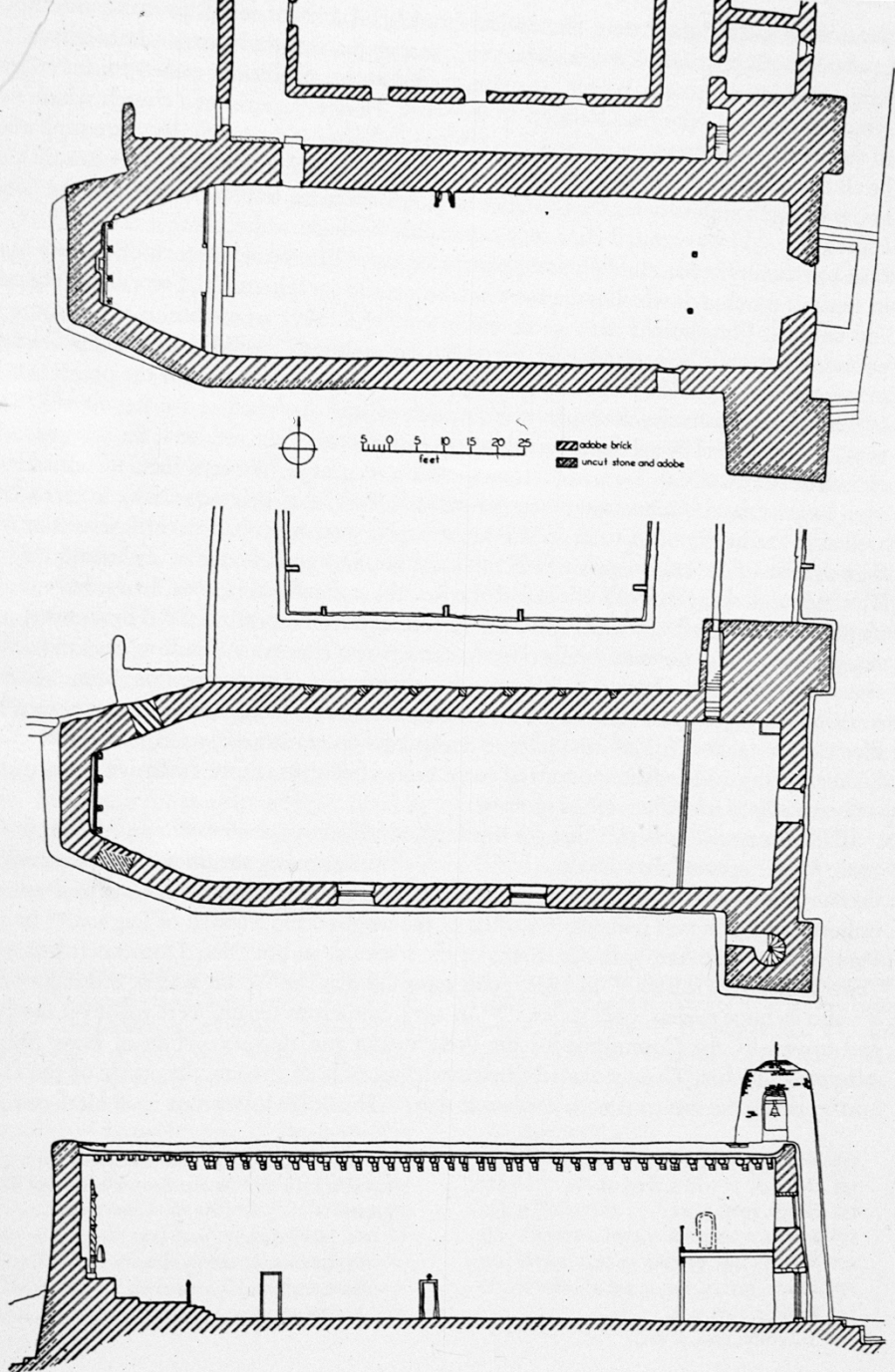
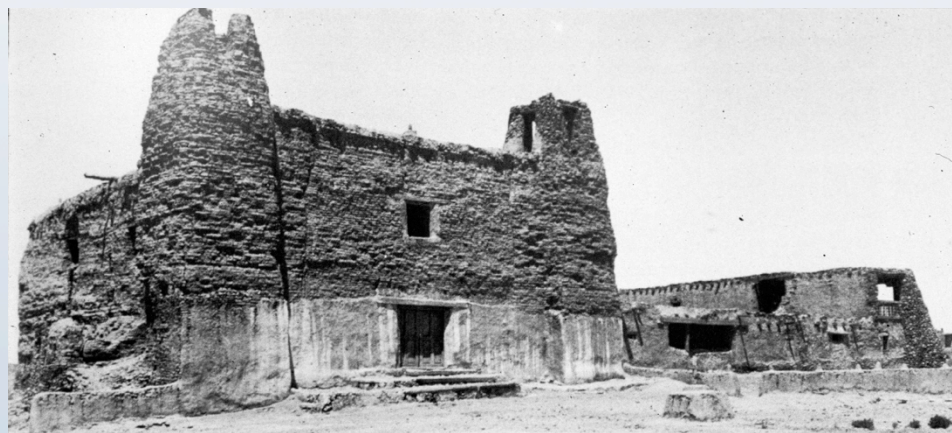
New Mexico Missions 1598 - 1781



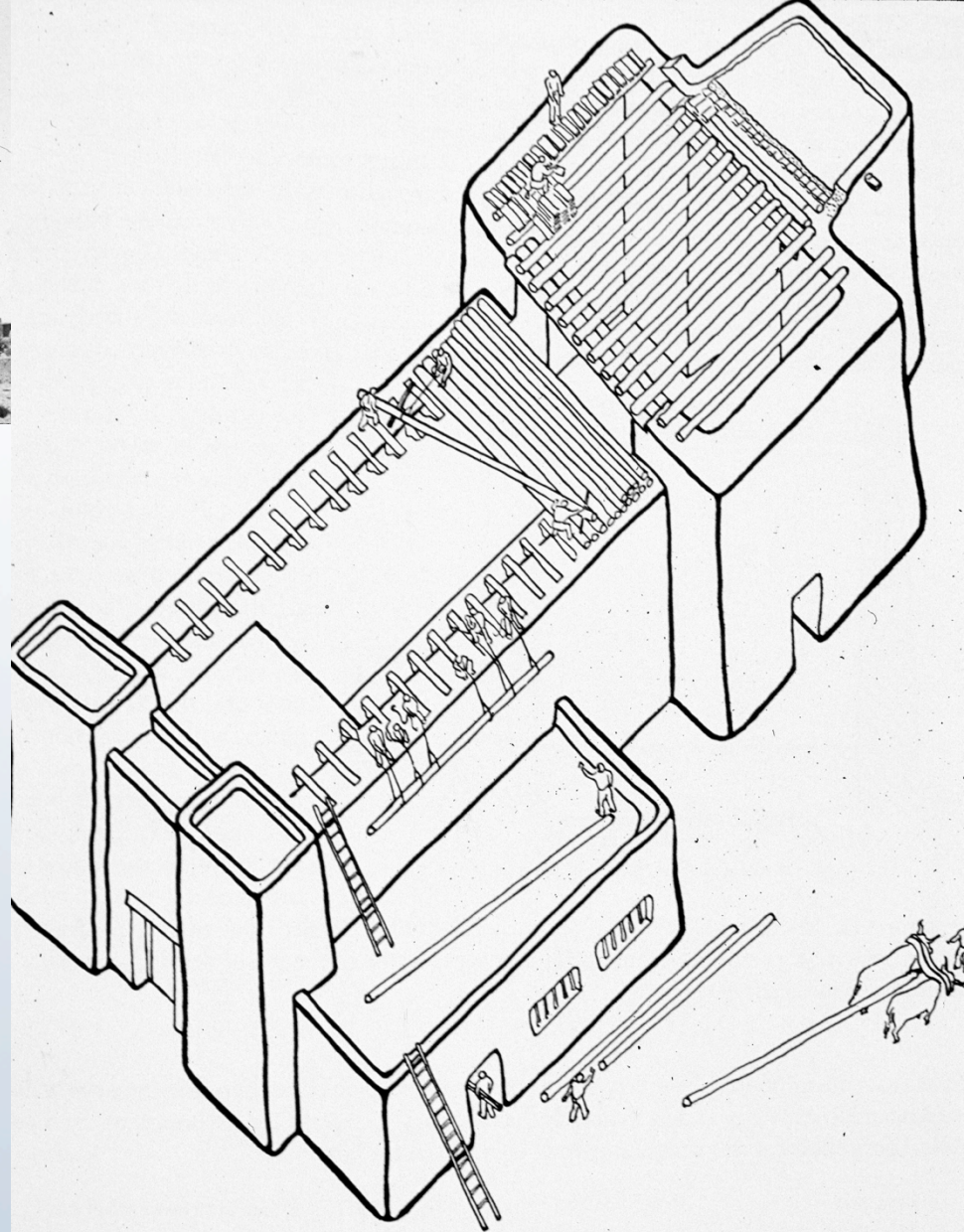
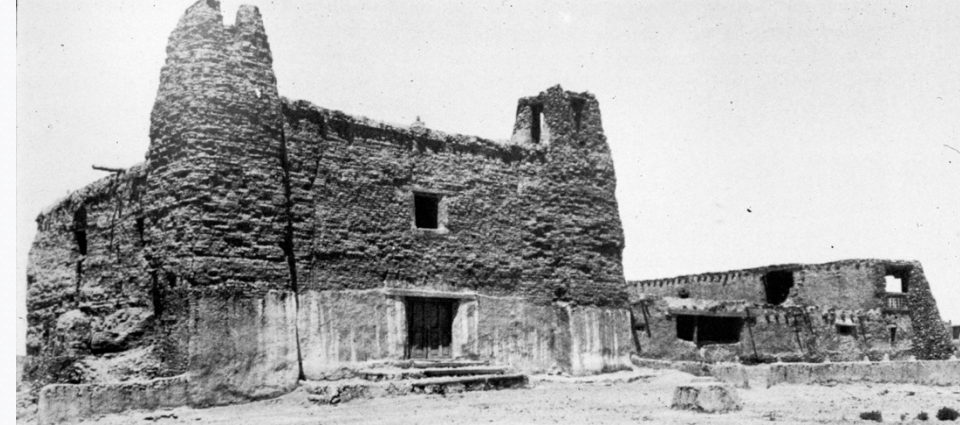
San Estaban
Acoma, NM
1629



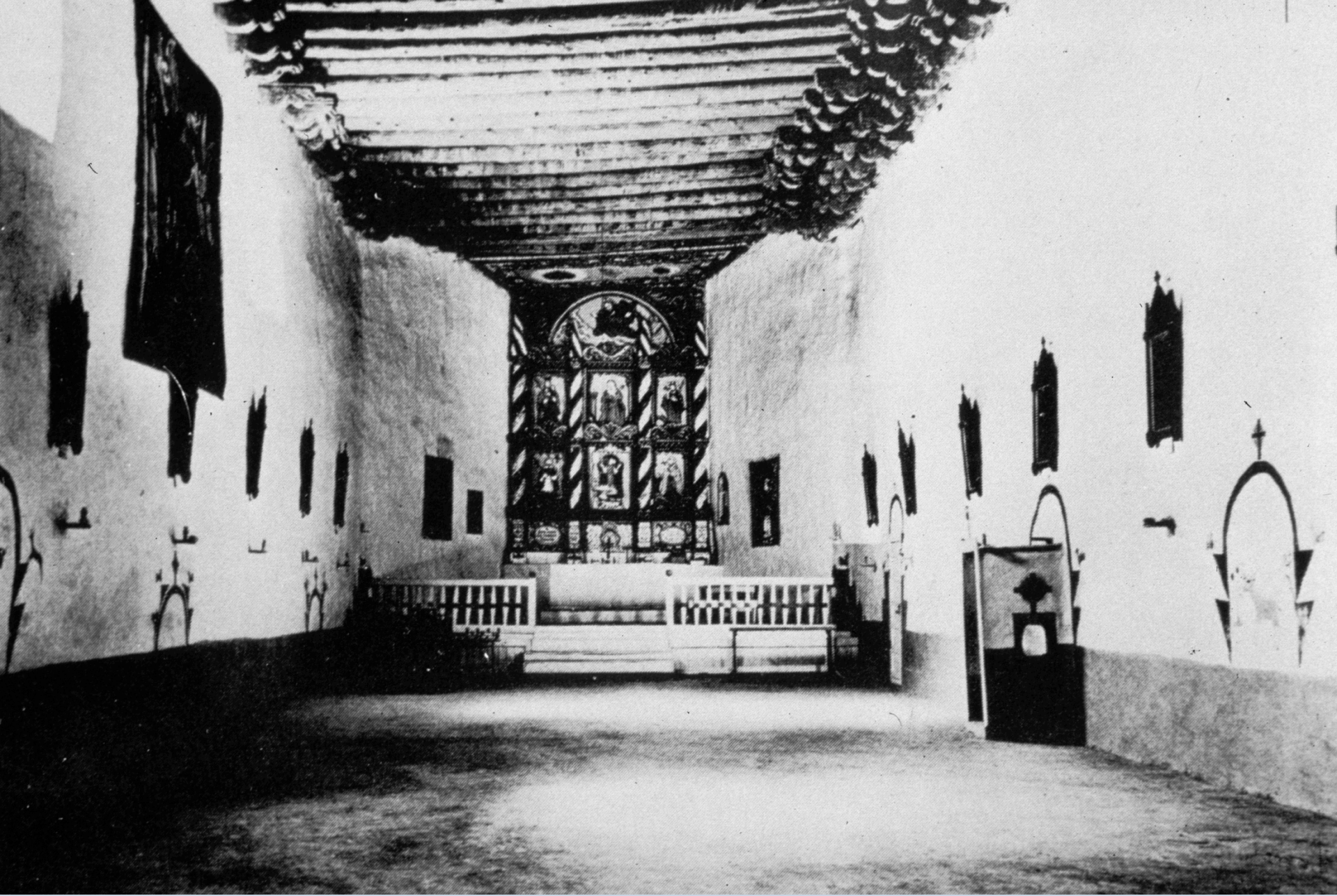
11. Acoma. Cross section of the nave.



32. Acoma. Above: Plan at ground level. Center: Plan at window level. Below: Longitudinal section.



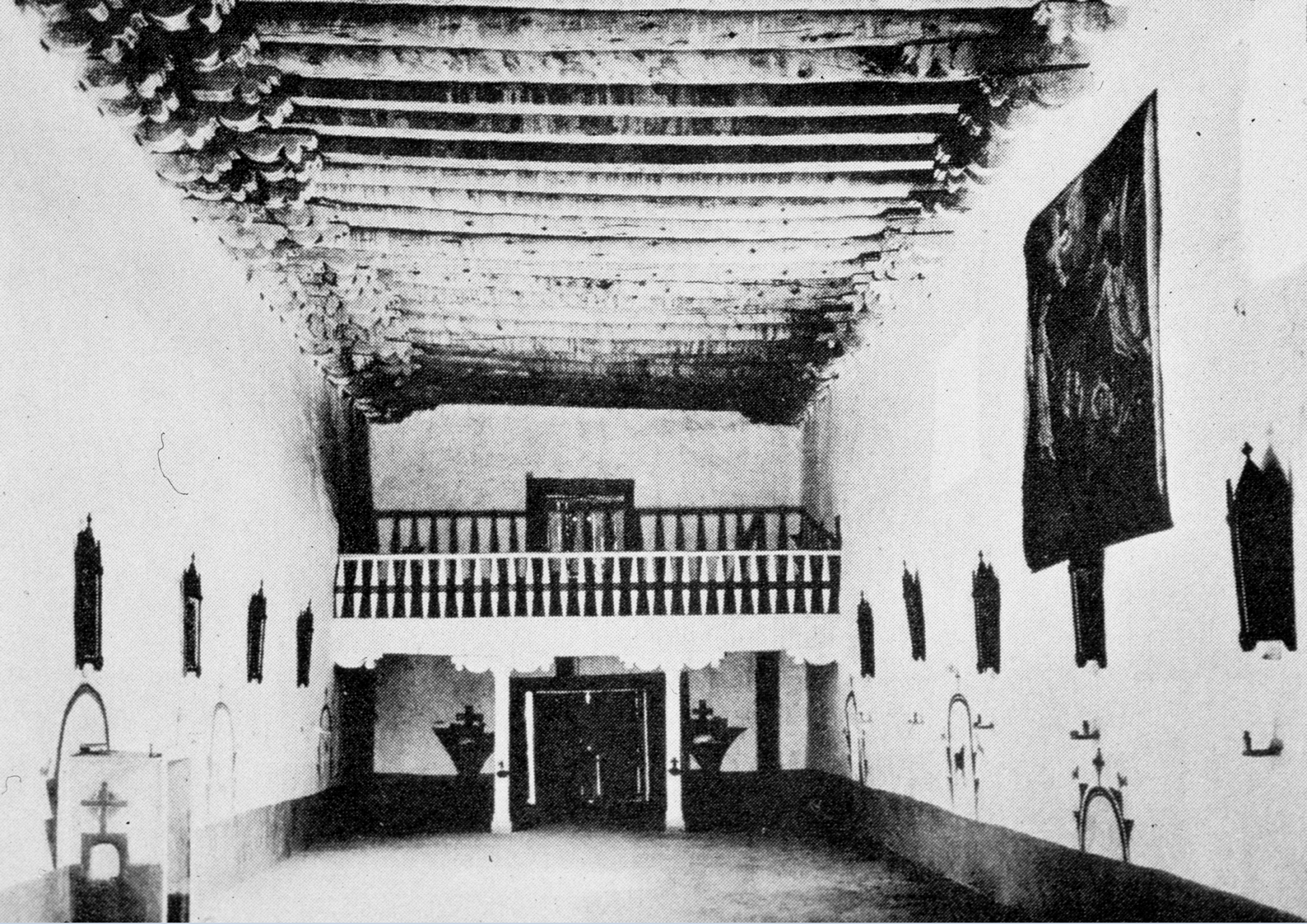
10. Hypothetical roof laying in the seventeenth century.



N.M. 31-AGORA 2-23

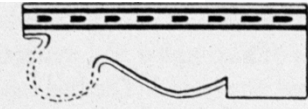


36-N.M.-5

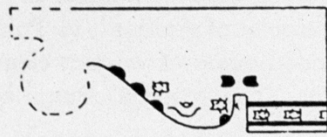




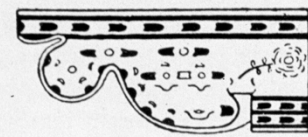
Corbel: a projecting cantilevered element of either wood or stone that supports a beam or ceiling.



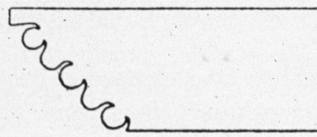
A



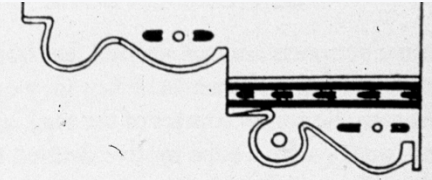
B



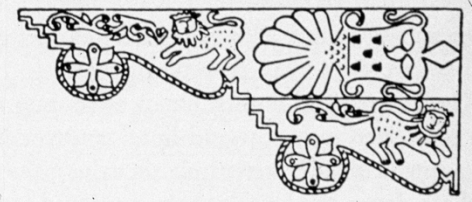
C



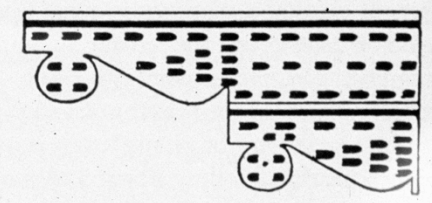
D



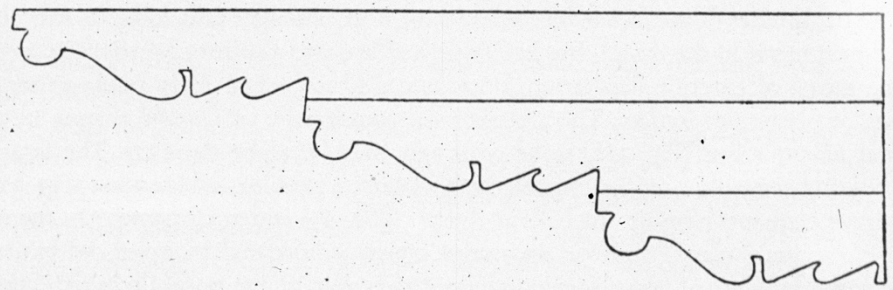
E



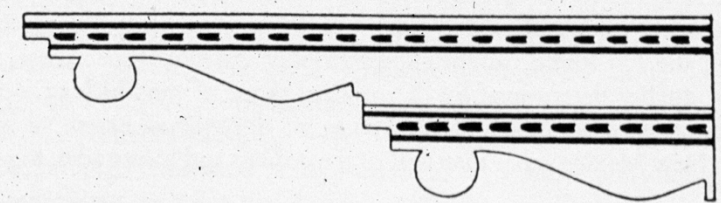
F



G



H

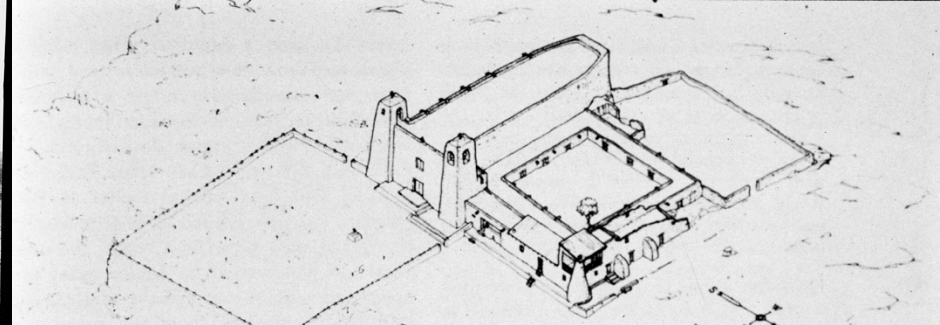


I

at various angles from New Mexico. A. D. ...



Latia: a young straight sapling used as ceiling lathe.

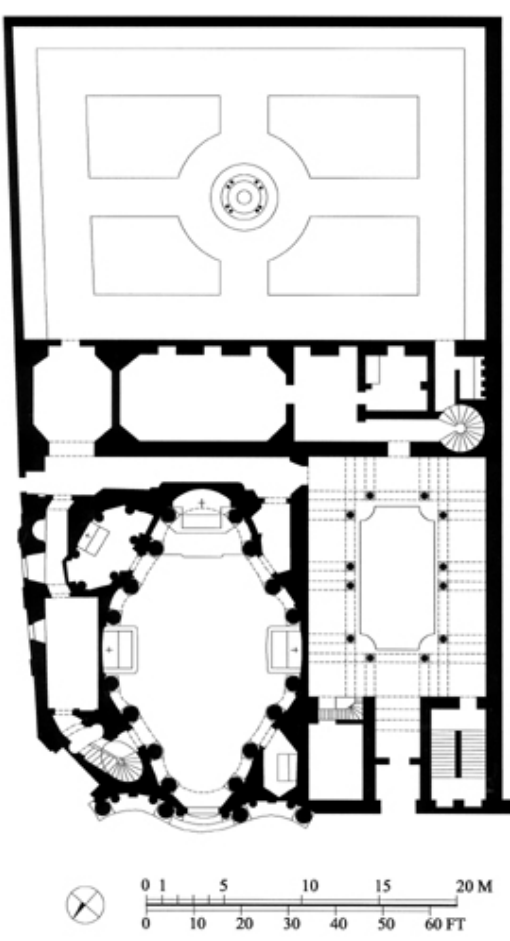


Context



Italian Baroque
Spanish Plateresque





San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane
Rome, 1599
Francesco Borromini

Italian Baroque
Counter Reformation
Council of Trent, 1545 - 63



Salamanca University
Founded 1218
Plateresque façade, c. 1580
Plateresque: “in the manner of the silversmith.” A transition between Gothic and Renaissance, unique to Spain.



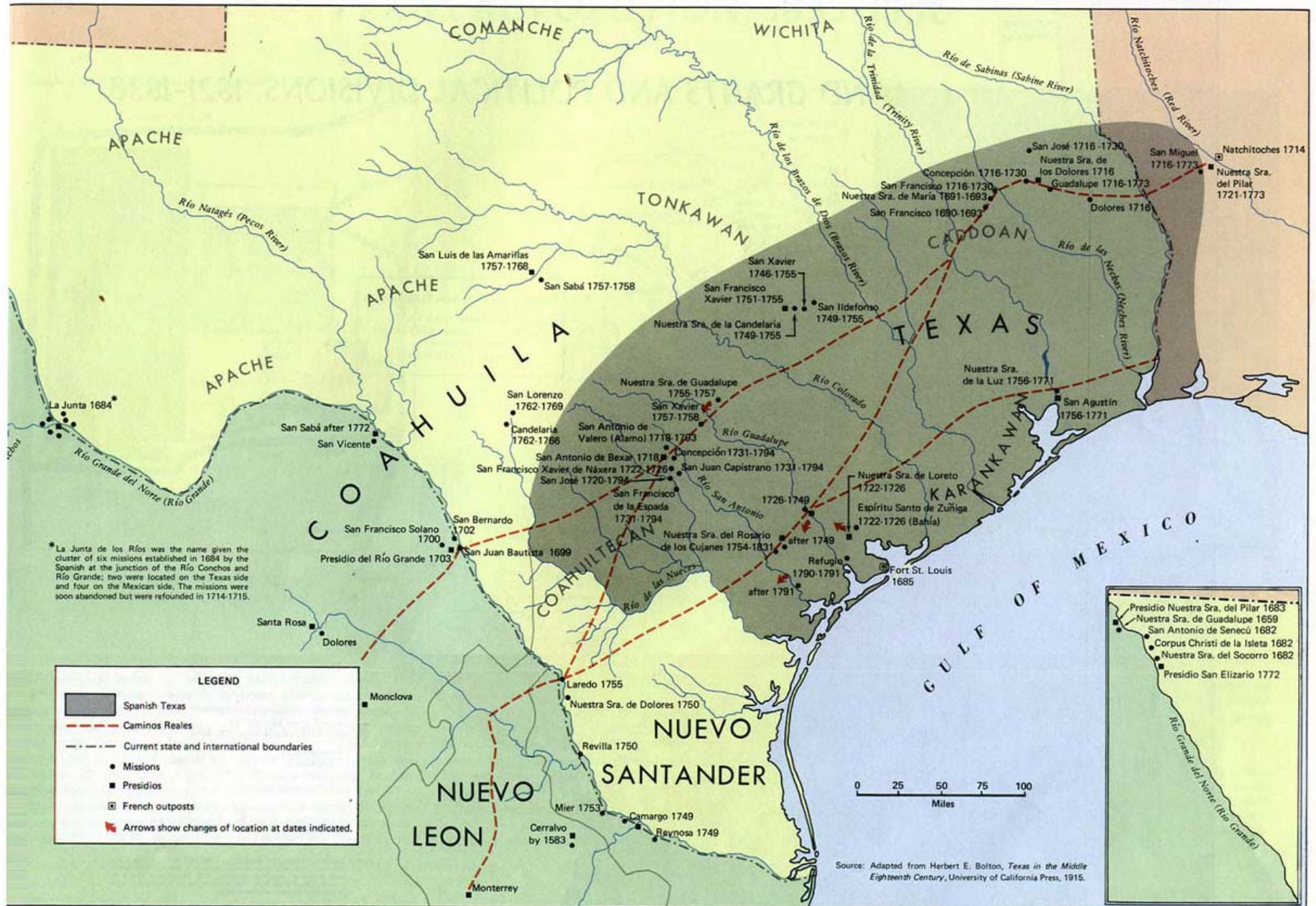
Texas Missions

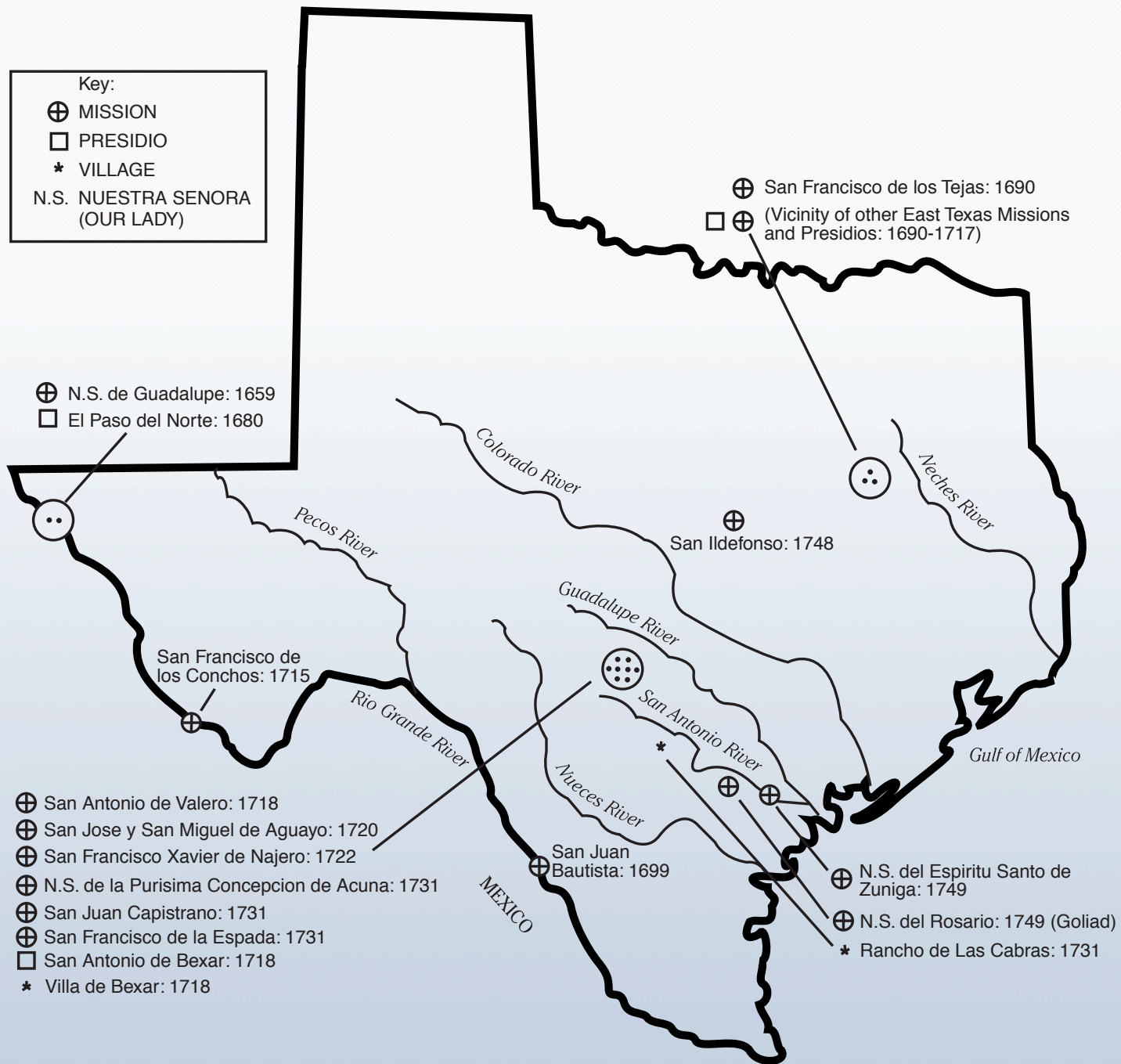
1689 - 1793



San Jose y Miguel, San Antonio, 1768

SPANISH MISSIONS, PRESIDIOS, AND ROADS IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES







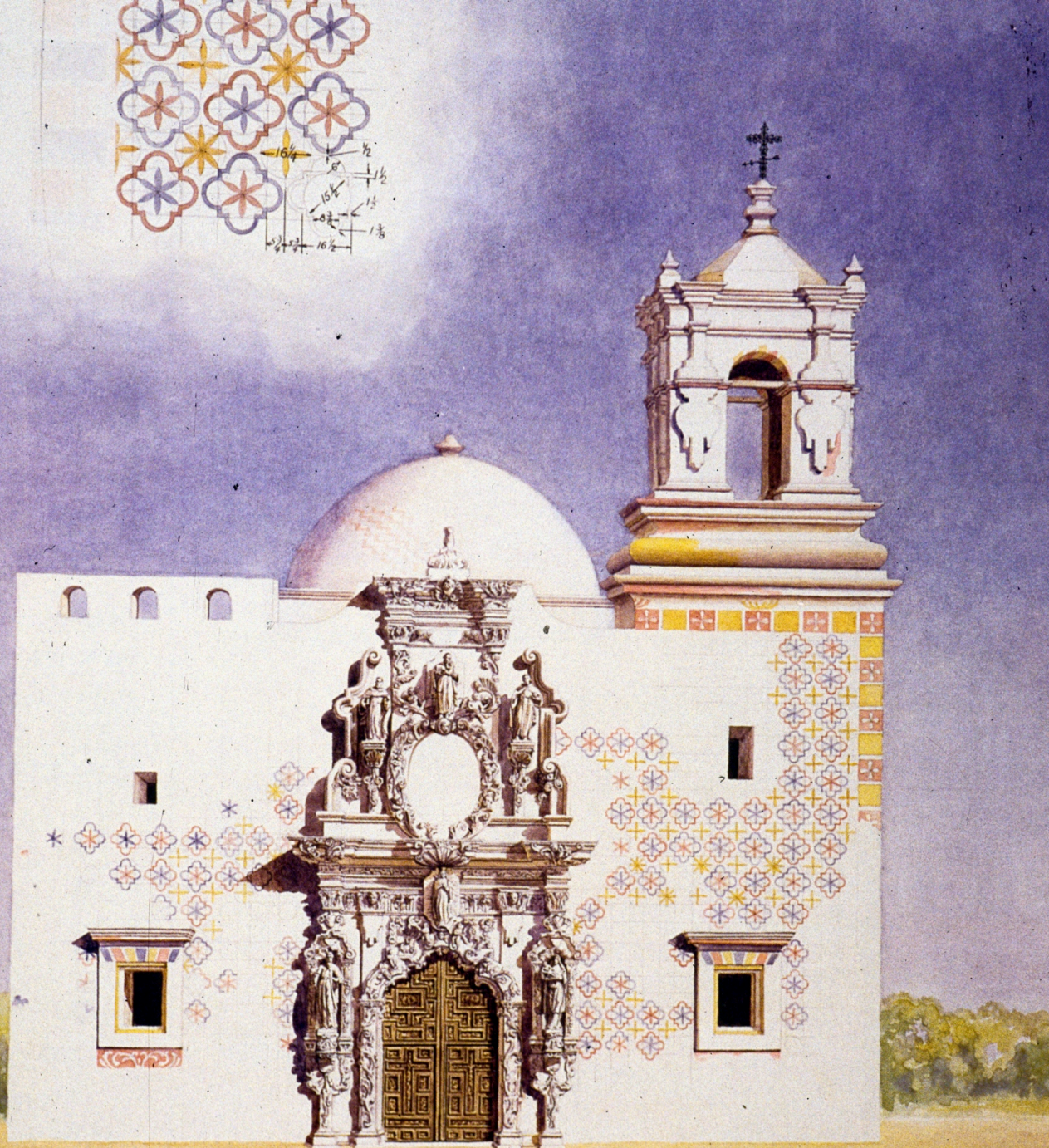








Geometric polychromy



Ernst Schuchard
1932





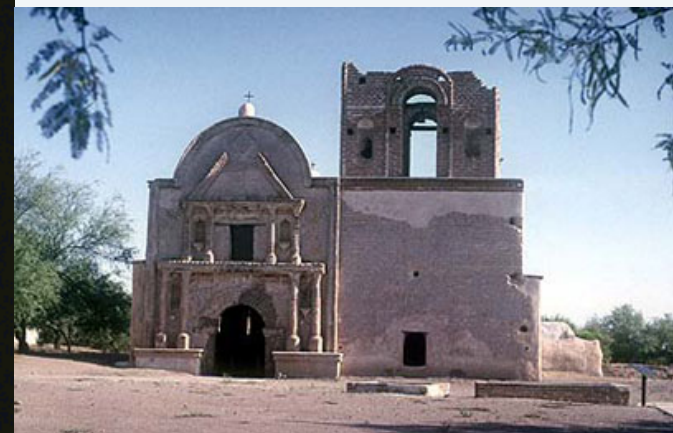
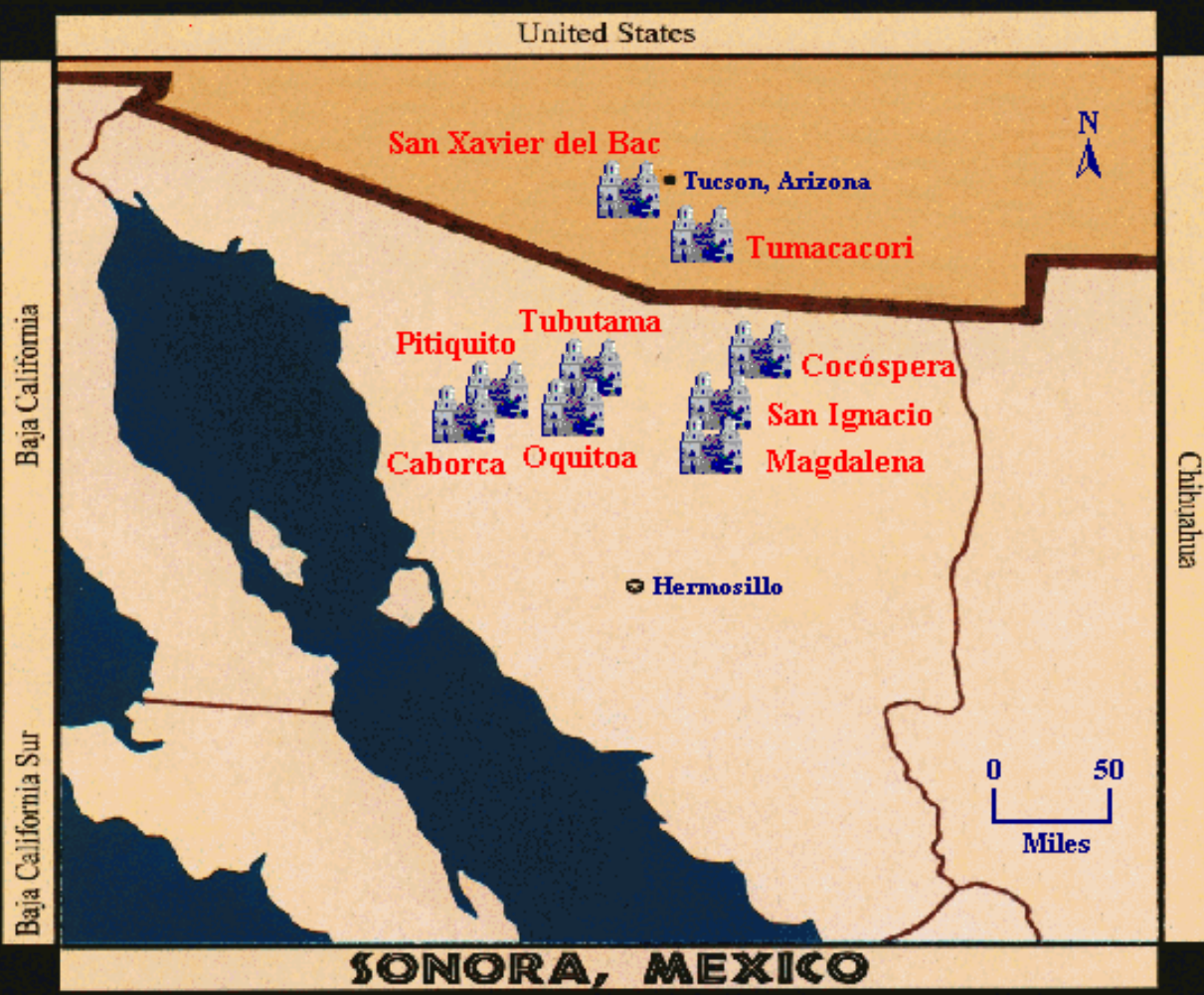


“Rose” window,
at which the host
was shown to the
faithful during the
Feast of Pentecost









Arizona Missions

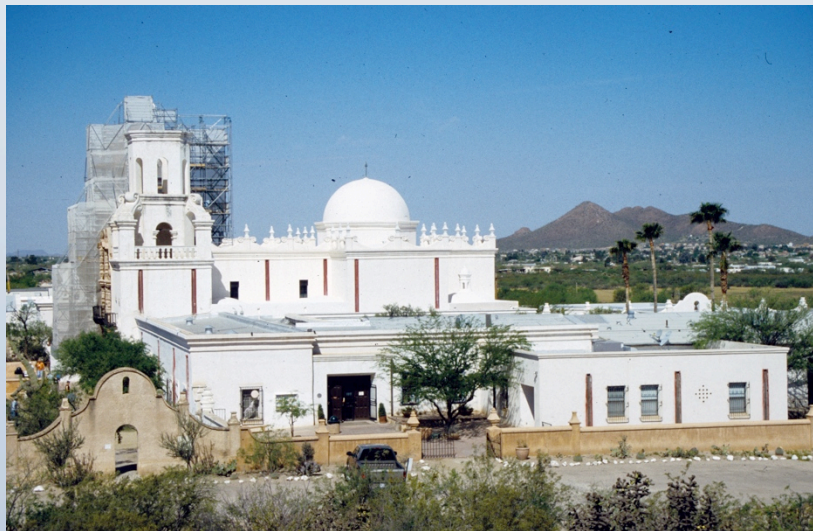
1687 - 1781

San Xavier del Bac, estab. 1700
Tucson, AZ
1783

Tumacacori, estab. 1691
Tumacacori, AZ
1755



San Xavier del Bac
Tucson, AZ
1783





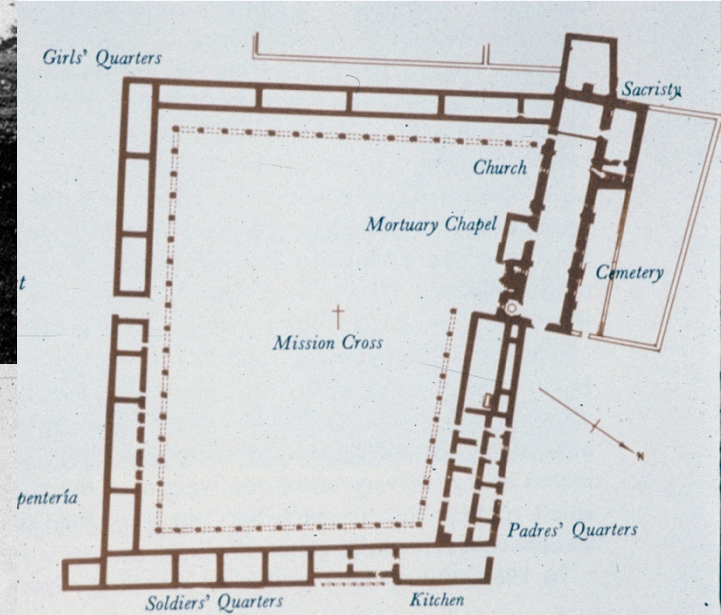
California Franciscan Missions

California Missions 1769 -1823





San Carlo Borromeo
Carmel, CA
Establ. 1770
Present church, 1794



SAN CARLOS BORROMEO DE CARMELO



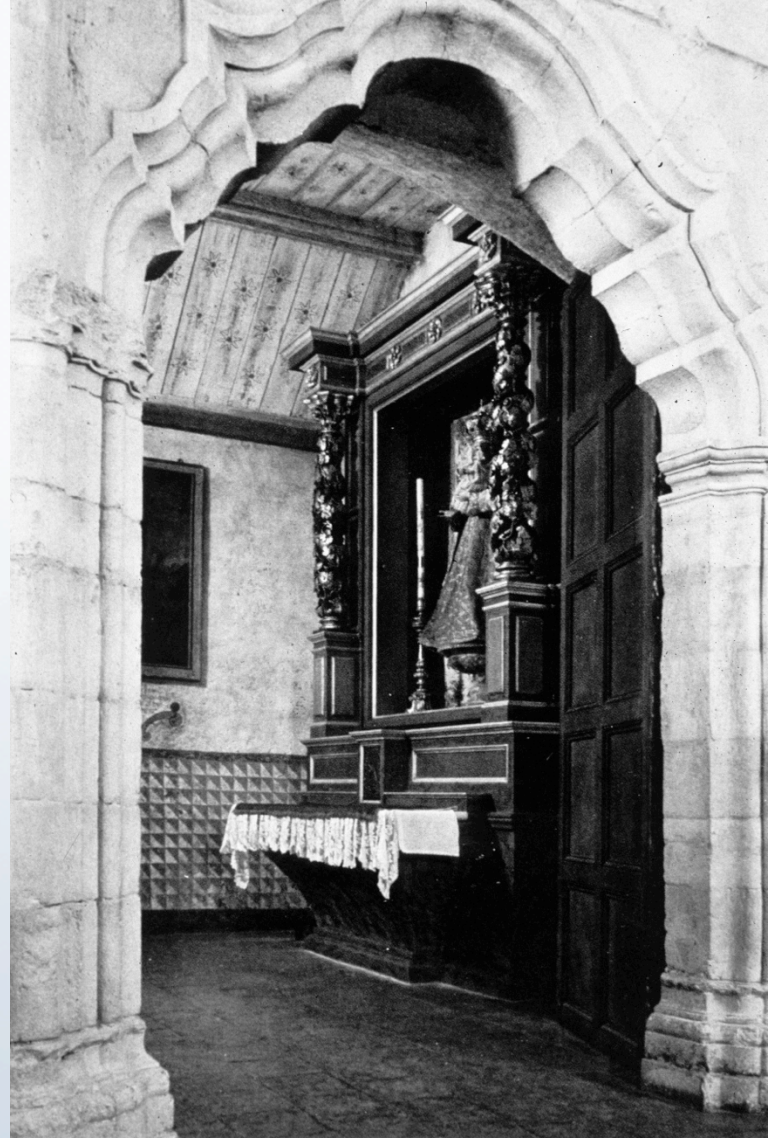


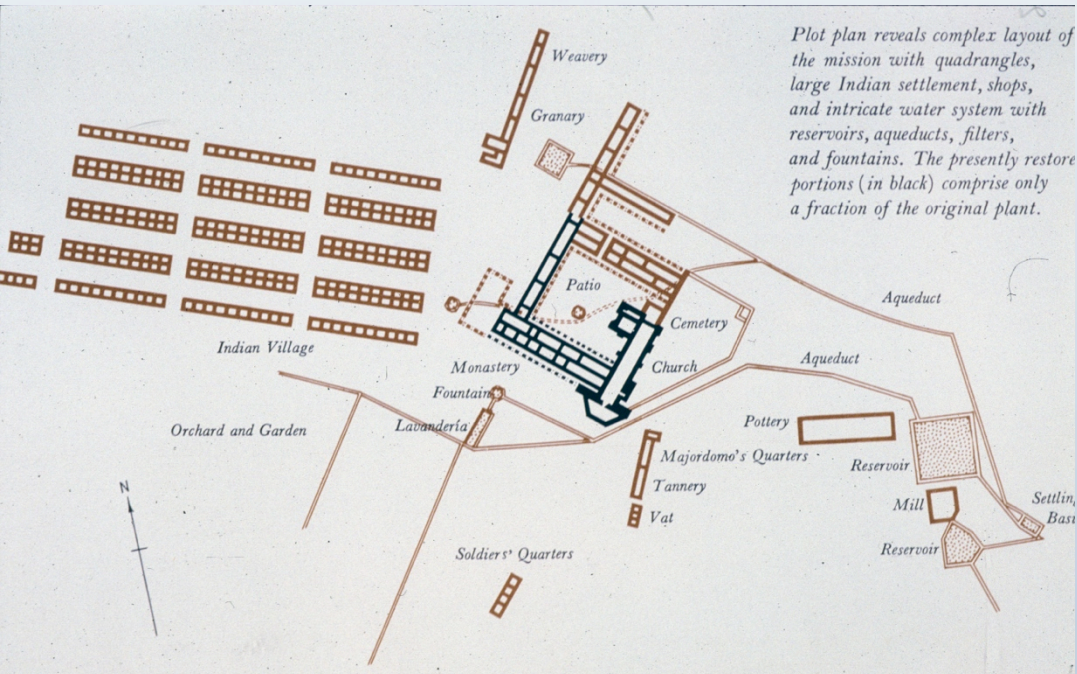
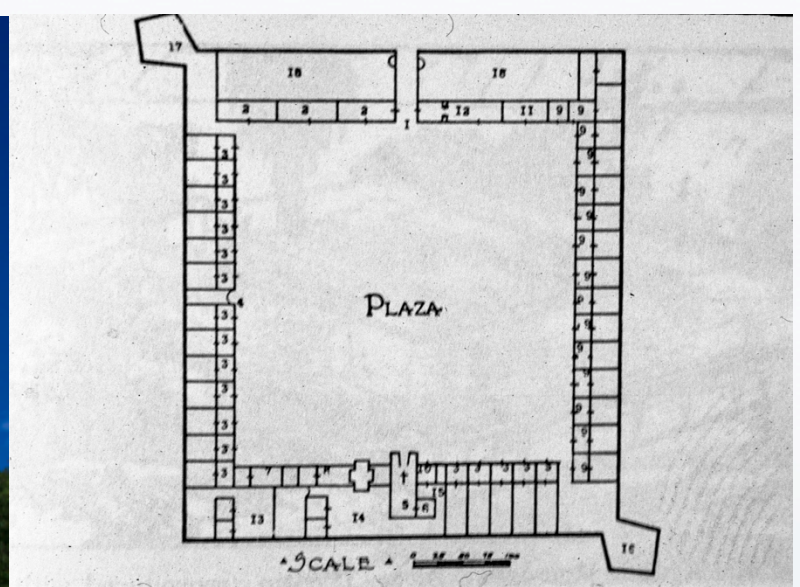


Dome of the
Madrasa-i-Shah
Isfahn, Iran
16th century

Eight-pointed star
'the seal of the
prophets'

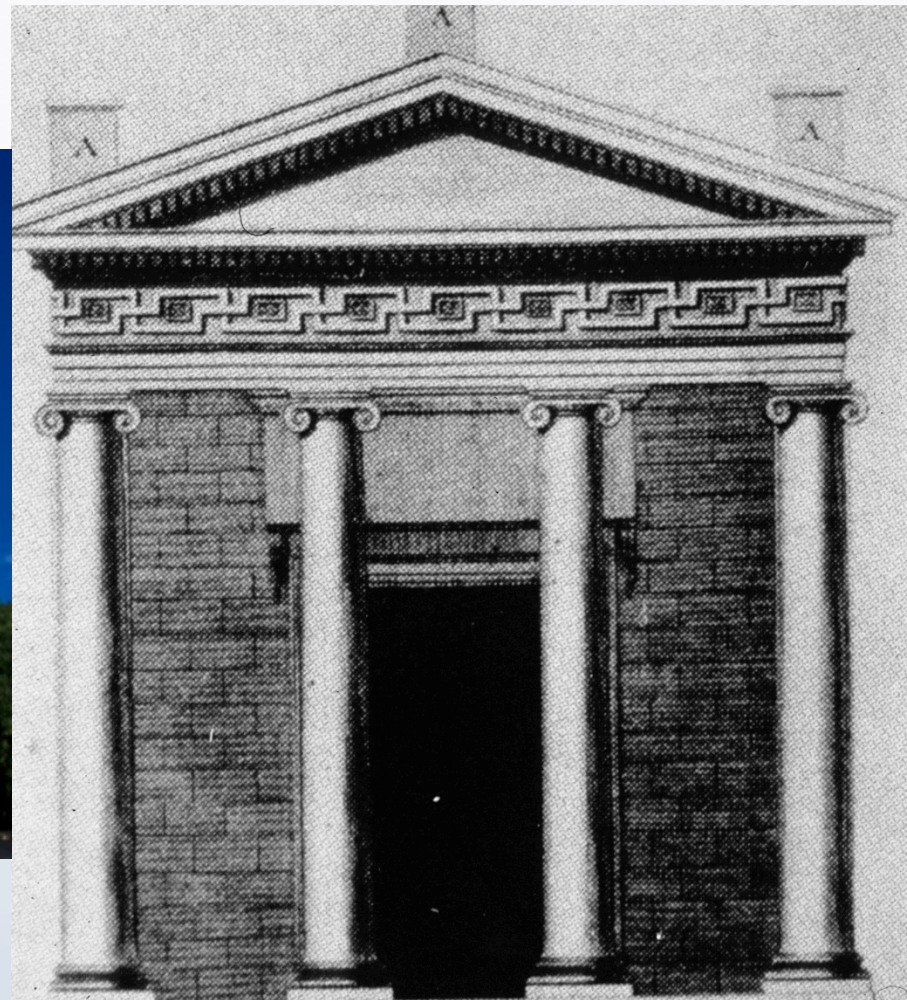
Moorish architectural influence and Renaissance forms





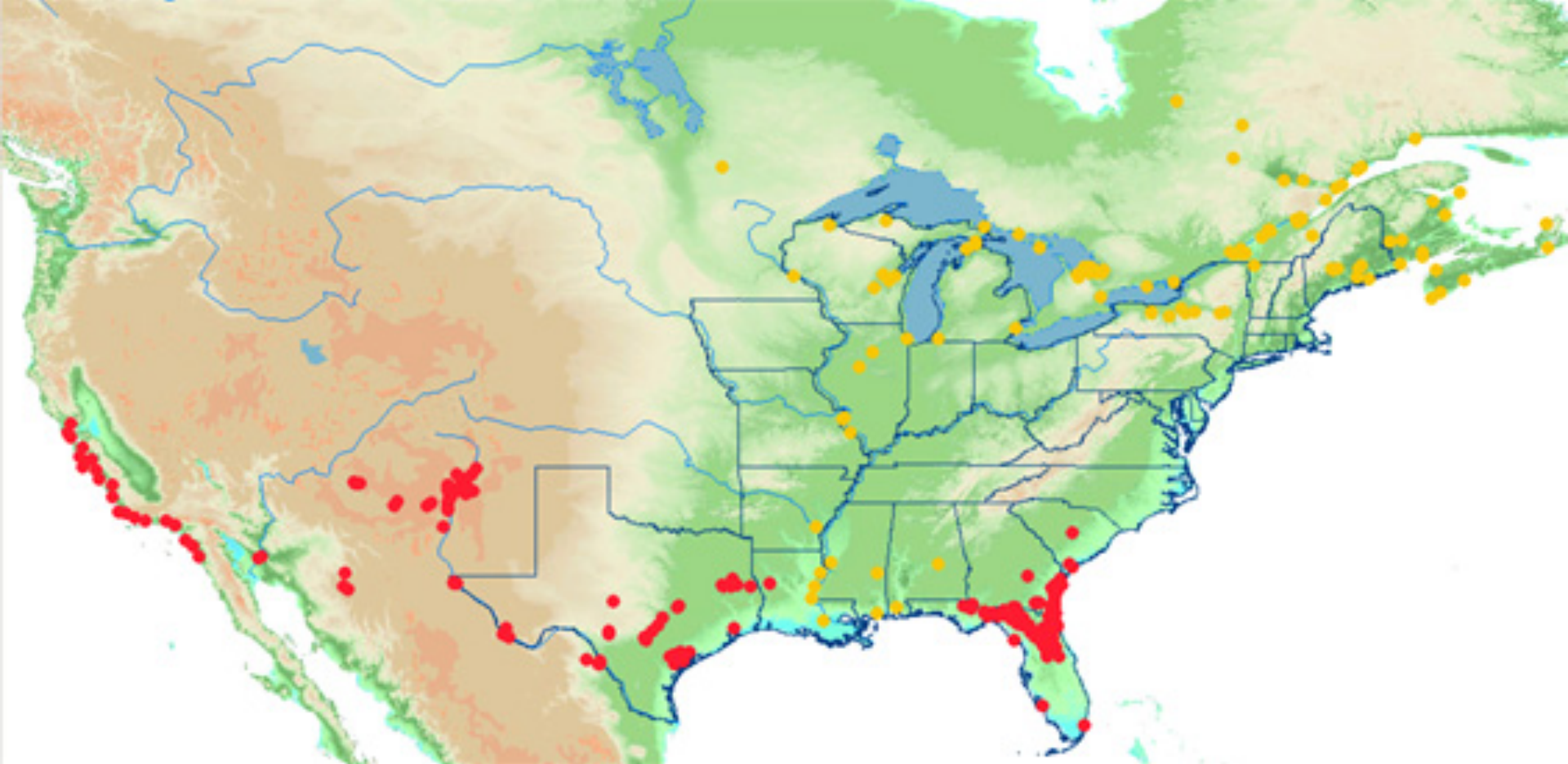
Santa Barbara Presidio and Mission
 Santa Barbara, CA
 Estab. 1786
 Rebuilt 1815
 Father Antonio Ripoli, after Vitruvius





1787 Spanish edition of Vitruvius



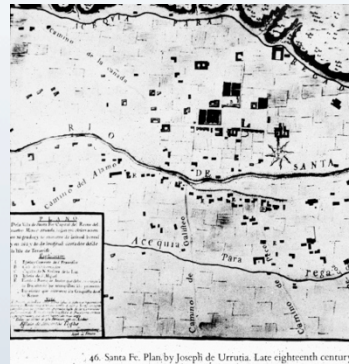
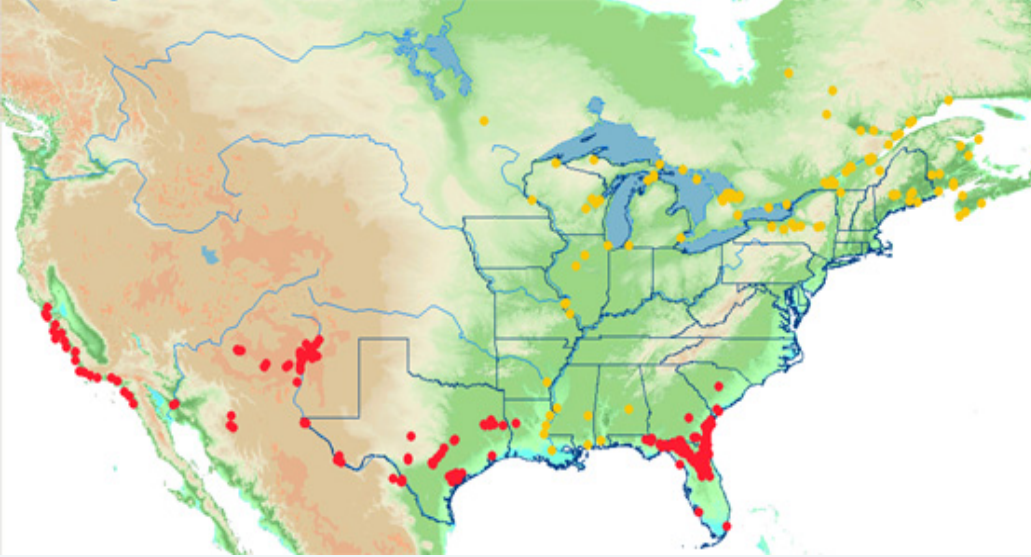


Spanish Missions in North America 1573 - 1823

French Missions in North America 1611 – 1804

European Rivals: English, French, Russians





46. Santa Fe. Plan by Joseph de Urrutia. Late eighteenth century.

Architectural strategies for Spanish Colonization: **Fort** **Presidio** **Mission**

