



SELO QUARTILLO: UN QUARTILLO;
 AÑOS DE MIL OCHOCIENTOS VEINTE
 Y VEINTE Y UNO.

Sept. 14. de 1821.



De conformidad con lo capu-
 loto y la Estima Diputación. Re-

Utopias of Liberty

Palacio Nacional, Guatemala quince de Sep-
 tiembre de mil ochocientos veinte y uno.

Siendo publica e incontestable los deseos de
 independencia del gob. español q. por escrito
 y de palabra ha manifestado el pueblo en
 esta Capital: recibidos por el ultimo Consejo
 Director oficial de los Ayuntamientos Constitucio-
 nales de Ciudad Real, Comitan y Tuxtla en
 of. concurrido y firmado y suando
 etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.

LISTEN 

Presentation

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of the political emancipation of the Audiencia of Guatemala from Spain in 1821, the Museum of San Carlos University (MUSAC) and General Directorate of Research (DIGI), USAC present the exhibition "*Utopias of Liberty*".

This online exhibition depicts the historical background of that event and shows the crucial role of San Carlos University during the independence movements in the 19th century by contributing material and human resources to the cause, until the events that led to the creation of the Republic of Guatemala in 1847.

The university's heritage pieces, figurines, books, ancient engravings, and portrait paintings of professional leaders in their patriotic deeds were taken for its depiction.

Virtual conferences with researchers of the "History of Guatemala" published by the General Directorate of Research (DIGI), a documentary base of the present expository content, are projected to deepen the contents.

We invite all to imagine the vast and green geography of the homeland, to relive actions and achievements, both just and unjust, to identify forgotten faces, and to encourage dialogue on the causes and effects of the circumstances described. And, based on this analysis, to reformulate a new path toward the homeland.

Utopias of Liberty

LISTEN 

American Settlement

According to the History of Guatemala, the initial settlement of the Americas is estimated to be around 36,000 BC, with few and dispersed inhabitants. From 5,000 to 3,000 BC the first cultural features appeared, which a millennium later formed the basis of the Mesoamerican pattern.

Mesoamerica

It is the geographic area extended from the current center, south, and the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, parts of Honduras, Nicaragua, and northern Costa Rica.



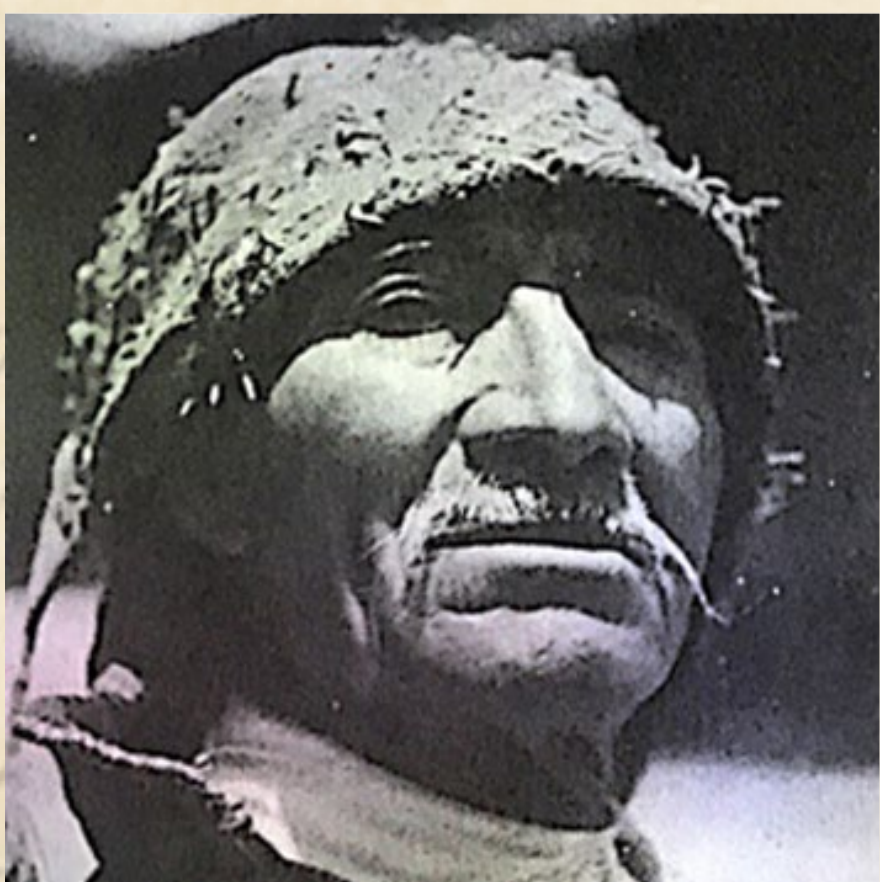
American Settlement

LISTEN 

Mayans in Guatemala

(1250-1524 AD)

The development level reached by the ancient groups transcends the current history of the Central American isthmus. The groups settled in Guatemala that belong to the Mayan family are Quichés, Kaqchiqueles, Tzutujiles, Mames, Pocomames, Kekchíes, Poqomchíes, and Pipiles. And by a linguistically and culturally distinct group: the Xincas



Yucatán, Chichén Itzá, and Quiché Mayas in Guatemala.

Images retrieved from: Sylvanus G. Morley, *La Civilización Maya*, 1946, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico, D.F. Page 42.

Mayans in Guatemala

(1250-1524 AD)



Pot

Prehispanic
Ceramic modeling
H. 13.5 x D. cm (5 5/16" x D" in)
MUSAC Collection



Polishing stone

Prehispanic
Ceramic modeling
H. 4.5 x W. 5.7 x L. 13 cm (1 3/4" x 2 1/4"
x 5 1/8" in)
MUSAC Collection



Anthropomorphic Figurine

Prehispanic
Ceramic modeling
H. 15.5 x W. 10.4 cm (6 1/8" x 4 1/16" in)
MUSAC Collection



Zoomorphic Whistle

Prehispanic
Ceramic modeling
H. 5.2 x W. 5 x L. 7 cm (2 1/16" x 2"
x 2 3/4" in)
MUSAC Collection

LISTEN 

Social stratification

Classification of people depended on their social position and their role in society. They were stratified in complex lordships, through lineages made up of rulers, priests, warriors, scribes, sculptors, fishers, hunters, and builders.

Part-time artisans and specialist traders were responsible for the long-distance exchange of utilitarian and non-utilitarian goods.

Irrigation and labor-specialized farmers were the poorest. Slaves and war captives may have been the lowest stratum.

Commercial dynamics between markets throughout the Mesoamerican territory were conducted by human force by land with secured loads with mecapal, and by water in canoes, taking advantage of the currents of rivers and lakes.



Monolith Transport and Engraving

Illustrations 64 and 65.

Sylvanus G. Morley, *La Civilización Maya*, 1946, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Mexico, D.F. Pages 351, 325 and 353.

LISTEN 

Territory

The environment consisted of an independent political unit series identified with their own “Emblem Glyph” to mark their cities as autonomous territories. They were ruled by dynasties, headed by a Kùl ahau, a “Sacred Lord.” A “Lordship” could have larger or smaller settlements, from 50,000 to 10,000 inhabitants.



Cuenca El Mirador, Guatemala

Retrieved from:
<https://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/418/>



Tikal Emblem Glyph (drawing)

Stela 31, Tikal
Retrieved from:
<http://epigrafiausac2014.blogspot.com/2014/05>

Territory



The oldest mural painting in the Mayan area was found in Uaxactún and represents a religious ceremony. It appears a complete image of the ruling caste.

Uaxactún, Religious Ceremony, Mural Painting.
Enciclopedia Océano, Volume 1. Señal de Identidad, Barcelona, Spain
<http://www.oceano.com>, page 121.

LISTEN 

Overpopulation

The pressure for land produced continuous battles between “City-States” also internal rebellions and revolts in different places due to the pressure on the elites and discontent in the population, disintegrating the old socio-political order.

As a result, many cities became abandoned, and many migrated to new lands in the northern and northwestern highlands of Guatemala, with a decrease in the number of inhabitants, leading to small villages and towns with defensible localities.



El Mirador. Petén, Guatemala.

Image retrieved from:

[https://globalheritagefund.org/places/mirador-guatemala/#iLightbox\[gallery_image_11/9](https://globalheritagefund.org/places/mirador-guatemala/#iLightbox[gallery_image_11/9)

LISTEN 

Conquista Española

(1524-1699)

At the time of the encounter with the Spaniards the various Mayan populations had again failed to form any kind of unification or alliance with a dominant power.



Boats from the time of the Conquest.

Engraving. Taken from *México a Través de los siglos*. p. 193.

The Quichés, Kaqchikeles and Tzutujiles were enemies and were the most powerful at the arrival of the Spanish army under the command of the Adelantado, Pedro de Alvarado.

Those lordships had news of the advance of the Spaniards through Mexicas messengers. Alvarado sent them the requirement of submission to Spanish rule and the Catholic Church, their penalty of death, destruction and expropriation of property and slavery.



Don Pedro de Alvarado

Engraving. Taken from *México a Través de los siglos*. p. 61.

LISTEN 

Divide and Conquer

As a strategy, the Spaniards sought alliances with enemy groups among themselves and thus achieved military advantage, taking advantage of the enmities between Quichés, Kaqchikeles and Tzutujiles.

For this reason, the indigenous lordships supported the Spaniards as allies in their military campaigns, hoping to defeat the enemy opponents and thus, acquire the status of conquerors.



“Don Pedro gave to the yndios The Battle of Utlatlanqz.”

Engraving. Taken from *México a Través de los siglos*. p. 93.

Among the military advantages that favored the Spaniards were the use of metallic artifacts, gunpowder, dogs, and horses.

The Spanish conquest in Guatemala lasted from 1524 to 1699 with the reduction of the Itzaes Indians from the fortified island of Tayasal, today Flores Petén Island.



Indio devorado por un perro. (Tomado de un manuscrito y publicado en la residencia de Pedro de Alvarado)

Engraving. Taken from *México a Través de los siglos*. p. 61.

LISTEN 

Colonial Institutions

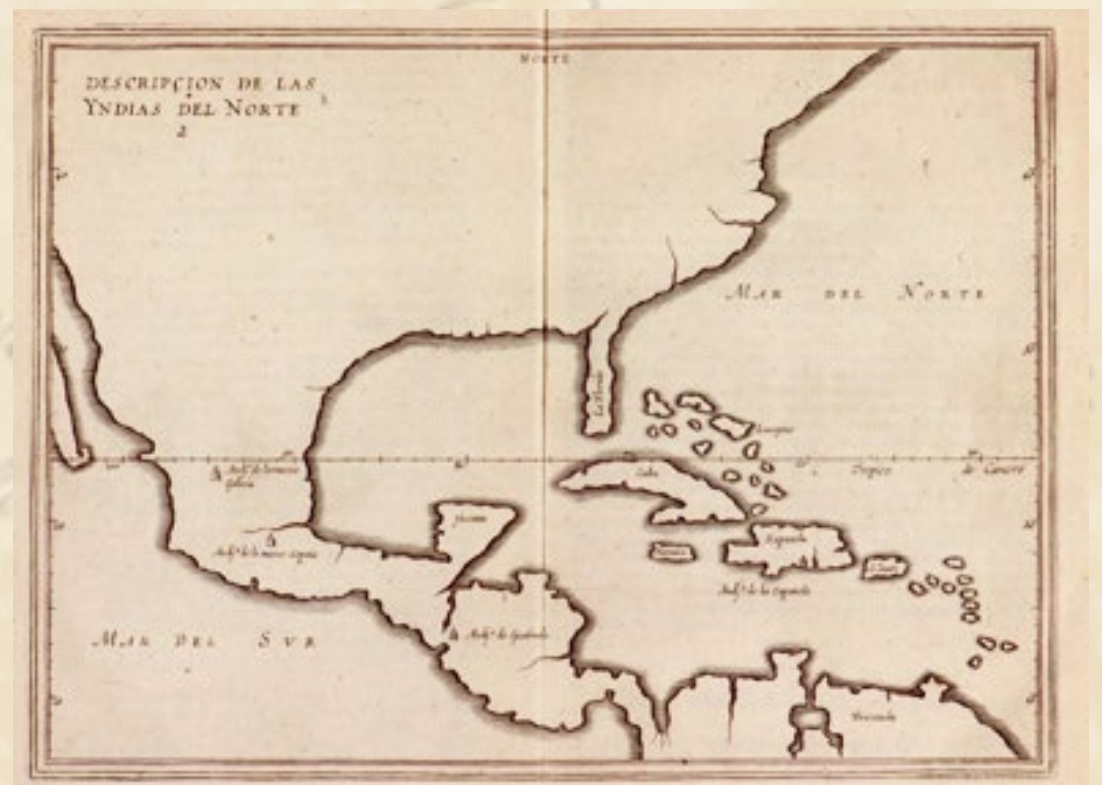
In the 16th century, King Charles I issued ordinances to recover the power granted to the adelantados, known as new laws among which the following stand out:

a. Creation of the Audience of Guatemala formed by Chiapas, Soconusco, Guatemala, Verapaz, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. It was created to govern and administer justice in the name of the king.

b. Spanish Republic and Indigenous Republic. Legal statute of protection for the Indians based on the conclusion that the Indians were wretched in spirit. They did not know right from wrong and therefore needed protection.

c. Indian villages. Initiated in 1548, the direct dominion of the Indians was eliminated. Only religious Spaniards could enter these villages to civilize and Christianize. They were assigned a patron saint, religious festivities and their own clothing was imposed, which in that time introduced ancient religious elements.

d. Municipality. With mayors, council members and bailiffs. It functioned as the core and base of indigenous social, political, economic, and cultural life. Taxation was reduced by half.



1622, Map of the Audiencia of Guatemala



Procession of the Cofradía del Santísimo / Oil / Carlos Nicolas Choc

Arte Naif-Guatemala, Contemporary Guatemalan Mayan Painting, UNESCO, 1998, UNESCO/Paiz Foundation for Education and Culture, 2001, p. 109.

LISTEN 

Stability Stage

(1570 - 1700)

This period includes several changes of kings in Spain. The Audiencia of Guatemala was reestablished in America. That allowed the territory's economic development to continue on the possession and control of the indigenous labor force for cocoa and indigo harvesting. The existing institutions got established, and new ones got founded.

Castes and Ladinos

A biological mixed racial heritage. As a product of the forced or voluntary coexistence among the inhabitants of the republics, the different ethnic groups of the territory emerged, characterizing the colonial period in five large groups: Peninsulars, Creoles, Castes or Ladinos, Indians, and Blacks.



Map of the Audiencia of Guatemala

LISTEN 

Stability Stage

(1570 – 1700)

Major arts

Church played a significant role in artistic development through the major arts: sculpture, painting, and architecture. Due to the imposition of the Spanish language, art was a vehicle for messages that replaced illiteracy. Also, it was an instrument to transmit Christian iconography. Architecture and engineering were outstanding in the construction of churches, fortresses, palaces, fountains, and aqueducts.

Scientific Expeditions

A scientific organization that recognized America's vitality and vegetable and mineral riches influenced the Spanish Crown to finance the "Scientific Expeditions" to produce notable bibliographic collections containing information from the New World.

LISTEN 

Stability Stage

(1570 - 1700)

Printing press

A vital factor in knowledge transmission. With it began the issuance of religious works in Latin, and later journalistic works such as the *Gaceta de Guatemala*, newsletter which, since 1797, reported literary, economic, and social events. In 1803 the newsletter got canceled for reflecting Enlightenment ideas. Afterward, both newspapers: *El Amigo de la Patria* by Lic. José Cecilio del Valle and *El Editor Constitucional* by Dr. Pedro Molina appeared, and undoubtedly influenced pro-independence thinking.



Friar Payo Enríquez de Rivera
Introduced the Printing press in the
Audiencia of Guatemala.

Engraving. Retrieved from *México a Través de los siglos*. Page 635.

LISTEN 

Stability Stage

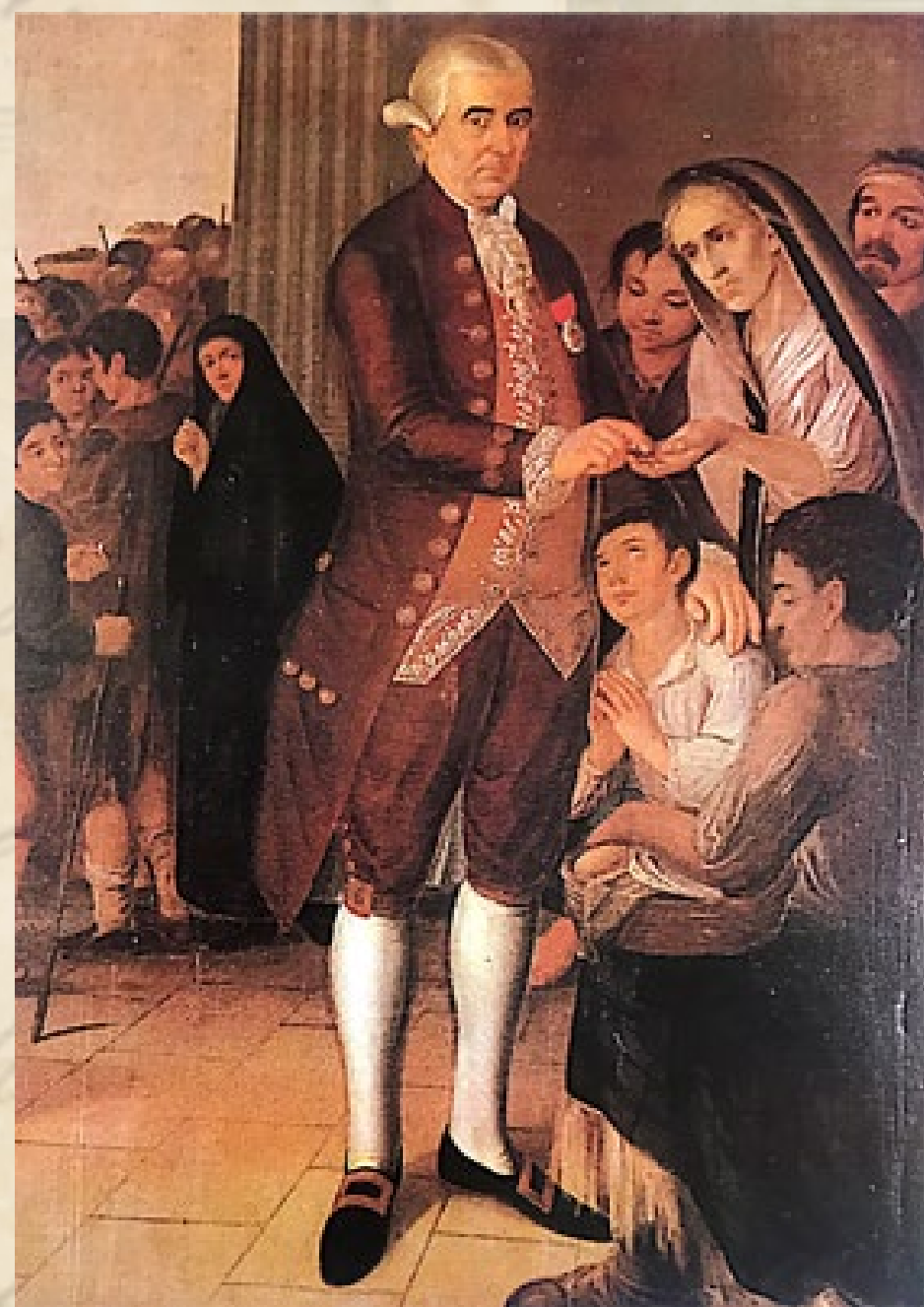
(1570 – 1700)

Economic Society of Friends

A sociocultural entity of broad economic influence that encouraged and provided solutions to local problems by publishing gazettes with reforms in agriculture, commerce, medicine, customs, and education.

Creole class (Spanish descendants born in America)

Landowners with an aristocratic class, although without titles, with control of monocultures, mining, and commerce. They had no access to the principal political, administrative, and economic positions of institutions as the Peninsulars. They also initiated the political movements that led to independence in the early 19th century.

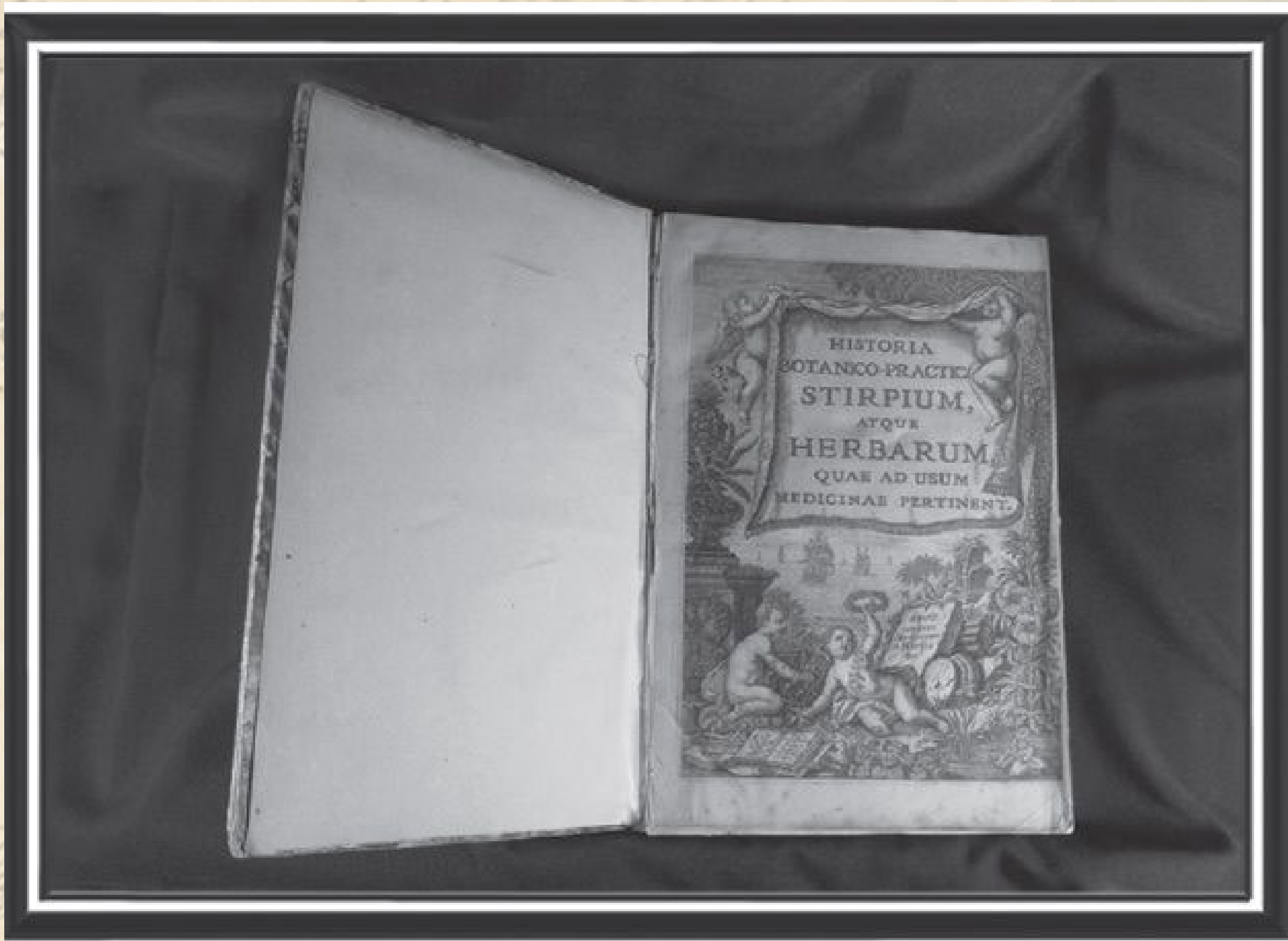


Basque-Navarrese merchant Juan Fermín de Aycinena

Enciclopedia Océano, Volume 1, Señal de identidad, Barcelona, Spain – <http://www.oceano.com>, page 159.

Stability Stage

(1570 - 1700)



Historia Botanica Practica, Seu Plantarum Intaglio

Book: Historia Botanica Practica, Seu Plantarum
Year: M.DCC.XLIV (1744)
MUSAC Collection

*Siendo publica e incontestable los Rejos de
independencia del gob. Lepand. q. por escrito
y de palabra ha manifestado al pueblo en
esta Capital: recibidos por el ultimo Consejo
diversos officios de los ayuntamientos Constitucio-
nales de Ciudad Real, Comitron y Truelle en
of. comunal habee proclamado y fuesen
sta. Independencia, y excitacion a q. se haga*

LISTEN 

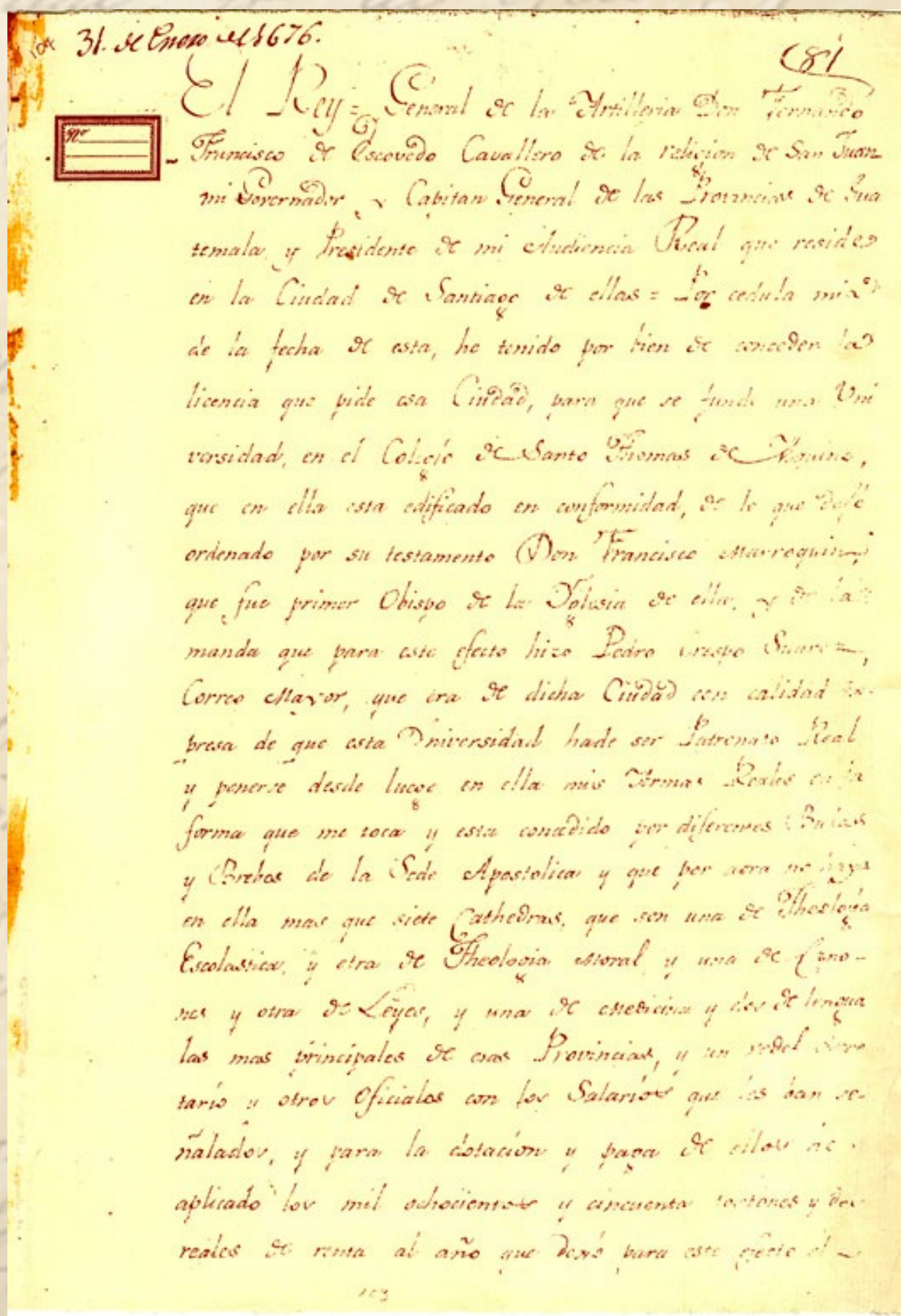
Stability Stage

(1570 - 1700)

Colonial University

In 1776, the monarch Charles III issued a royal decree authorizing the founding of the San Carlos University.

In 1768, the application of Cartesian philosophy began, incorporating fundamental physics and mathematics to higher studies in a first reform led by priests as a prelude to the Enlightenment.



Facsimile of the Royal Decree of Foundation of the San Carlos University.

Musac Collection

LISTEN 

Belén Conspiracy

The training of professionals in different fields of knowledge allowed, by the beginning of the 19th century, to have enlightened people to be aware of the independent atmosphere coming to the American continent.

Thus, in the so-called Belén Conspiracy that took place in 1813, some university figures were distinguished.

The figure of Tomás Ruiz, Nicaraguan, and the first Indigenous who graduated from the San Carlos University and attained the Doctor of Canon Law degree in 1804, appeared. That organized group was exposed. Dr. Ruiz suffered imprisonment and was released in 1819 after a long sentence. Shortly after leaving prison, he died.



Photographic archive: Instituto Belén



Tomás Ruiz Romero: First Indigenous who graduated from Royal and Pontifical San Carlos de Guatemala University. He was a theologian who was born in Chinandega, Nicaragua. Because he could not afford to obtain his Doctorate, he applied for an exemption and got granted it.

LISTEN 

The Enlightenment

It is a cultural and academic movement on the importance of reason and the scientific method, which emphasizes the human possibility of thinking, planning, and reaching conclusions outside of religious thought itself. It was born in Europe in the middle of the 17th century and lasted until the beginning of the 19th century. Its influence spread to America. After the French Revolution of 1789, it disseminated ideas of freedom, elimination of the monarchy, and, therefore, independence ideas.

Intellectuals of the Royal and Pontifical San Carlos de Guatemala University appropriated innovative ideas and modified academic reforms, such as the one implemented by Dr. Antonio de Liendo y Goicoechea through experimental studies in medicine. The improvements continued with the reforms of the Academy of Studies of Mariano Gálvez, which continued to deepen scientific studies and the advent of history teaching. In short, the separation of Church and State, and faith and reason.



Dr. Friar José Antonio de Liendo y Goicoechea (1735-1814)

Portrait in the Archdiocesan Archive Monsignor Bernardo Augusto Thiel (San José, Costa Rica).



In *Historia de la Medicina en Guatemala*, Francisco Asturias. Guatemala: Editorial Universitaria, 1959, p. 472.

The Enlightenment

Dr. José Felipe Flores

The last physician graduated in Santiago de Guatemala. He was born in Chiapas. He was a renowned physician who became the family doctor of the King of Spain. His wax mannequins were continentally famous and burned in 1921 in the fire that consumed the house where the Medicine School was located. His mannequins were

dismountable and made of three kinds, which allowed for didactic purposes instead of using corpses. Together with Liendo y Goicoechea, he started an experimental school of physiology, physics, and anatomy. As a renowned physician, he promoted the establishment of the Protomedicato Tribunal in 1793. He was the first legal proto medic in Guatemala. He studied cancer and wrote a booklet about it, where he recommended eating a specific lizard to counteract the disease. He was named the doctor to the chamber of the King of Spain. He first moved to the United States and then settled in Spain. According to what was said, he died in anonymity, far from Guatemala, and was not practicing medicine.



MUSAC Collection

The Enlightenment



Oil painting of the Medicine School of USAC.

Dr. Narciso Esparragoza y Gallardo (1759-1819)

He was the first physician who graduated in Nueva Guatemala de la Asunción. A disciple of Dr. Flores. He was the director of the Hospital San Juan de Dios and a university professor. He conducted social and scientific work in vaccination and cataract treatment. He implemented an operating room and invented a flexible handle to prevent infant mortality in the mother's uterus. He was born in Venezuela and died in Guatemala City.

Independence on September 1st, 1821

LISTEN



The Conjuración of Belen failed, but the desire for independence from Spain continued. On September 15, 1821, the Act of Independence was signed.

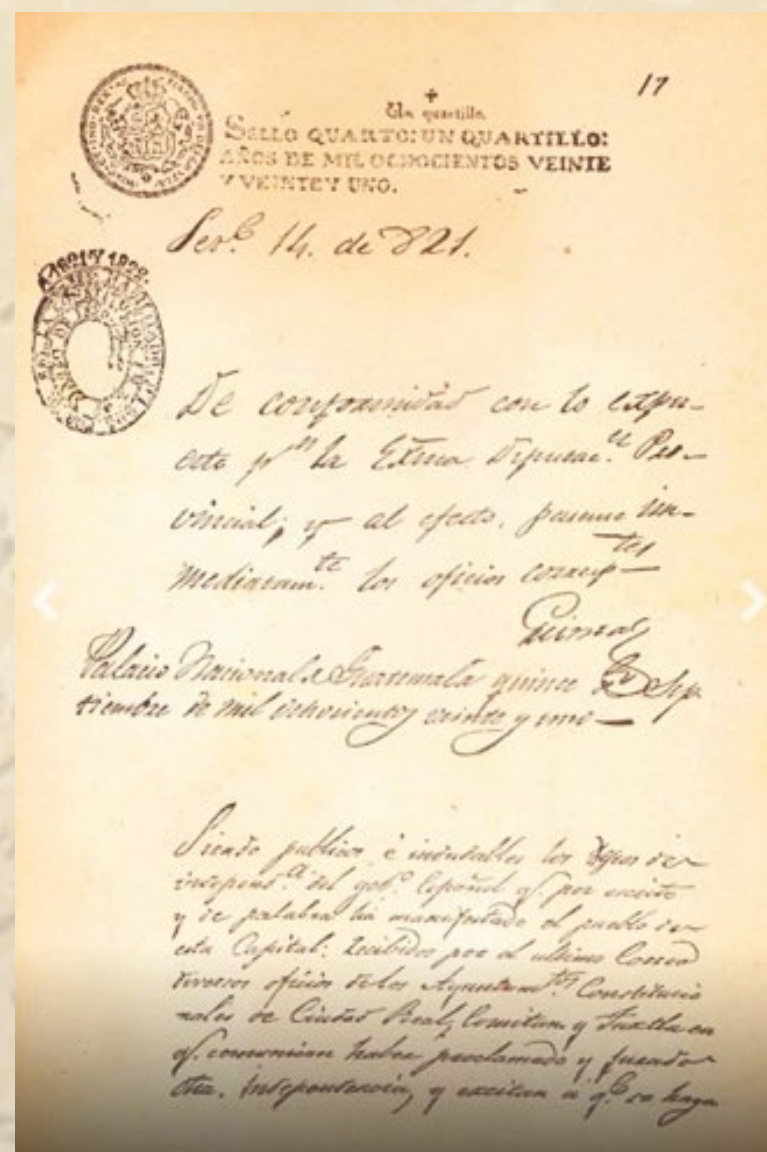


Royal Palace and Fountain of Carlos III, Nueva Guatemala de la Asunción.
The building was destroyed by the earthquakes of 1917 and 1918. In its place was erected the so-called Palacio de Cartón (arlequinklaus.blogspot.com)

Most of the recipients were graduates of the San Carlos University. In fact, there was an official San Carlos representation integrated by its rector, Dr. Antonio de Larrazábal. As well as the representatives of the faculty, Serapio Sanchez and Mariano Galvez. The bar association was represented by José Francisco Córdoba and Santiago Milla. The act was written by one of its graduates, Dr. José Cecilio del Valle.



Dr. Antonio de Larrazábal y Arrivillaga,
University Rector who attended the act of declaration of Independence on September 15, 1821 (Historia Sinóptica de Guatemala, FUCUDE, 2015, page 275).



Part of the Act of Independence signed on September 15, 1821. Retrieved from: <https://ahora.gl/la-independencia-de-guatemala>

LISTEN 

First students killed for opposing annexation to Mexico. 1822.

Within this independence process, the San Carlos University continued working and only being absent when necessary. San Carlos students and professionals opposed the annexation to Mexico on January 5, 1822. In fact, because they did not agree, a group of professionals was attacked and the first martyred students died, being members of the patriotic boards Mariano Bedolla and Remigio Meda.



Territory of the Mexican Empire in 1822.

Retrieved from: <https://travesiasdigital.com/noticias/territorio-mexicano-antes-y-despues>

LISTEN 

Absolute Independence on July 1st, 1823

The moment of separation from Mexico came. On July 1st, 1823, the deputies of the National Constituent Assembly signed the Act of Absolute Independence. On that occasion, the Republic of the United Provinces of Central America was born, made up of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. And Chiapas and Soconusco became part of Mexico.

Dr. Mariano Gálvez, a Doctor of Law who graduated from San Carlos University, played an essential role. His remains rest in the General Greater Hall of MUSAC. For 11 years, the deputies occupied the General Greater Hall of the old university building. In 1824, they created the Federal Constitution of Central America and a decree for the abolition of slavery, proposed by Simeón Cañas.

“Between walls of the General Greater Hall, the loud voices of the deputies and the spontaneous people unanimously proclaimed the longed-for total and absolute independence over any people, both from the Old and New world, thus definitively establishing the New Republic of Central America.”



Interior of the General Greater Hall of
the Museum of the San Carlos University
-MUSAC-

The University in the Independence Movement

Absolute Independence on July 1st, 1823



MUSAC Collection

Dr. Mariano Gálvez

He was a foundling left in a basket. Then was adopted and raised by Mrs. Gertrudis de Gálvez. He obtained both degrees of Doctor of Civil Law and Canon Law. He participated in the Independence process and became secretary of the Federal Constitution. Chief of State of Guatemala from 1830 to 1838. He resigned from power under pressure from the Conservatives. He went into exile in Mexico and vowed never to return to Guatemala, even though he loved his country. However, his remains were repatriated to Guatemala. Since 1925, his remains have rested in the General Greater Hall of the San Carlos University, today MUSAC.

The University in the Independence Movement

Absolute Independence on July 1st, 1823



MUSAC Collection

Dr. José María Álvarez y Estrada

He was born in Guatemala City. He graduated as a theologian and had a significant knowledge of canons. He became a professor of Roman Law. In 1820 he was appointed deputy to the Spanish Courts. Nevertheless, on his way through Trujillo, Honduras, the cholera plague attacked him, and he died, still being a young man. Author of the book *Instituciones de Derecho Real de Castilla y de Indias*. His book was recognized and became a reference text for several Latin American countries. Since 1818, this book has been published in several editions and consists of four volumes.

The University in the Independence Movement

Absolute Independence on July 1st, 1823

Dr. Friar Matías de Córdoba y Ordoñez (1768 – 1828)

He was born in Ciudad Real, Chiapas. He obtained Degrees in Theology and Philosophy from San Carlos University. He also earned his Doctorate in Theology in 1800. He taught Rhetoric at the University. He was a light for Chiapas because he introduced the first printing press and founded the Economic Society in Chiapas (since he was also a member of the Economic Society of Friends of the Country in Guatemala). He founded

the newspaper *El Pararrayos* and published his works under the pseudonym *El Especiero*. In 1828, he founded the first teacher training school on the continent in Chiapas. He was the driving force behind the Independence of Chiapas, which took place on September 3rd, 1821, renouncing the Audiencia of Guatemala. He wrote several works, among them a method of reading and writing and his famous fable “*La Tentativa del León y el Éxito de su Empresa*.”



MUSAC Collection

Absolute Independence on July 1st, 1823



MUSAC Collection

Dr. José Cecilio del Valle

He was born in Choluteca, Honduras. He came from a wealthy Creole family. He studied at San Carlos University Philosophy, Civil Law, and Canon Law areas. He was the director of the newspaper *El Amigo de la Patria* to defend the interests of the Creoles. He proclaimed a homogeneous society where Indigenous people would mix with all races, including the Swiss people. He drafted the Act of Independence from Spain in 1821. He disagreed with the Annexation of Mexico but eventually accepted it. He was a deputy in Mexico and chancellor of the authoritarian government of Agustín de Iturbide. He was elected president of the Central American Federation. But later, the Assembly claimed he had not won by a majority vote, and Manuel José Arce received the charge.

LISTEN 

University Academic Work Before Absolute Independence

During this period, there were some reforms. For instance, on January 21st, 1825, a Chemistry chair began. This course was required to be taught in both Medicine and Pharmacy Schools. On July 24th, 1829, it was agreed, by legislative order, to form a commission of wise men to develop a new university curriculum.

On June 27th, 1831, the Assembly also agreed to introduce a Philosophy chair in the towns of the Central American Federation.



Alejandro Marure (1806-1851)

Oil on canvas
Artist: Tomás Mur
Year: 1851
MUSAC Collection

The University in the Independence Movement

University Academic Work Before Absolute Independence

Dr. Juan José de Aycinena y Piñol (1792-1865)

Dr. Juan José de Aycinena y Piñol was the Rector of San Carlos University for nearly thirty years. His grandfather was the Marquis Fermín de Aycinena. Hence, Juan José was known as the III Marquis of Aycinena. He studied at San Carlos University. At age 17, he obtained a bachelor's degree in law and a Doctorate of Canon Law in 1821. He was the Rector of San Carlos University in two periods: from 1825 to 1829 and from 1840 to 1865. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rafael Carrera's government. After the loss of power of his relative Mariano de Aycinena y Piñol, he was in charge of the political matters of the Clan Aycinena. In 1843 he advised the Conservative government to find a Belgian colony in Santo Tomás de Castilla. He also advised signing a concordat with the Vatican in 1852. Through his influence on Rafael Carrera's government, he proposed the creation of the Republic of Guatemala in 1847 since he disagreed with the Central American Federation.



MUSAC Collection

LISTEN 

The Creation of the Republic of Guatemala, our True Independence

On March 21st, 1847, Rafael Carrera created the Republic of Guatemala, thus closing the cycle of independence. Dr. Juan José de Aycinena, the Rector of the National University, was one of those behind Carrera's power and influenced the relationship between the State and the Church and several political changes. With the creation of the Republic, Guatemala, no longer belonging to Spain, Mexico, or Central America, is finally independent.

It is important to note that possibly because of Guatemala City's preponderance concerning the Central American provinces, particularly its economic elite, the teaching of history does not emphasize its true independence.



Map of the Republic of Guatemala

Retrieved from:

https://bvpb.mcu.es/institutos/gl/catalogo_imagenes/grupo.do

LISTEN 

Guatemala, Utopia of Development

After the political emancipation achieved at the beginning of the 19th century, each Central American country, according to its vision, has taken different routes that have given it more or less opportunity to develop its societies.

Guatemala has not been an exception. Two hundred years have passed since those initial events shaped the cultural, social, religious, artistic, educational, and political life we are part of today.

The republican evolution to be analyzed covers the transcendental events from 1847 to 2021.

To describe and analyze this period with its events and later consequences requires the expert eye of historians and the keen serenity of those interested in learning the actions that define us as Guatemalans, not only of the territory that provides our material needs but of the spiritual and cultural environment that gives us identity before the rest of the countries of the world.



Current Political Map of the Republic of Guatemala.

Enciclopedia de Guatemala, Volume 1, p. 54

Guatemala, Utopia of Development



La Placita de Comalapa

Julio R. Chalí Tuye
Oil on canvas
35 x 28.5 cm (13 3/4" x 11 1/4" in)
1989
MUSAC Collection



Pedida de la Novia de Comalapa

Oscar Perén
Oil on canvas
41 x 56 cm (16 1/8" x 22 1/16" in)
MUSAC Collection



Chichi

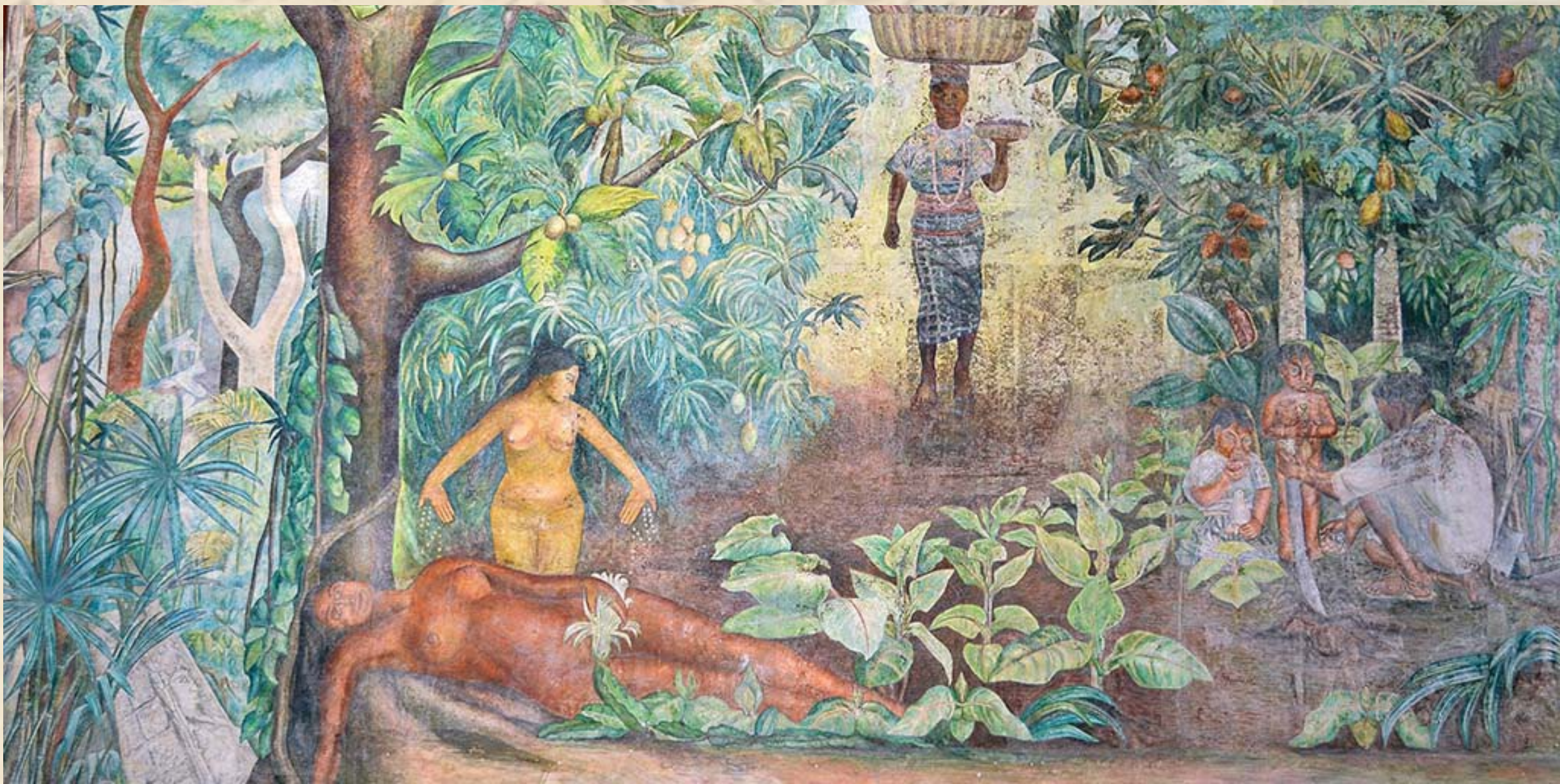
Edgar Perén
Oil on canvas
40 x 29.8 cm (15 3/4" x 11 3/4" in)
1989
MUSAC Collection



Humberto Garavito

Oil on canvas
78.5 x 98 cm (30 15/16" x 38 9/16" in)
1929
MUSAC Collection

Guatemala, Utopia of Development



Tierra Fértil

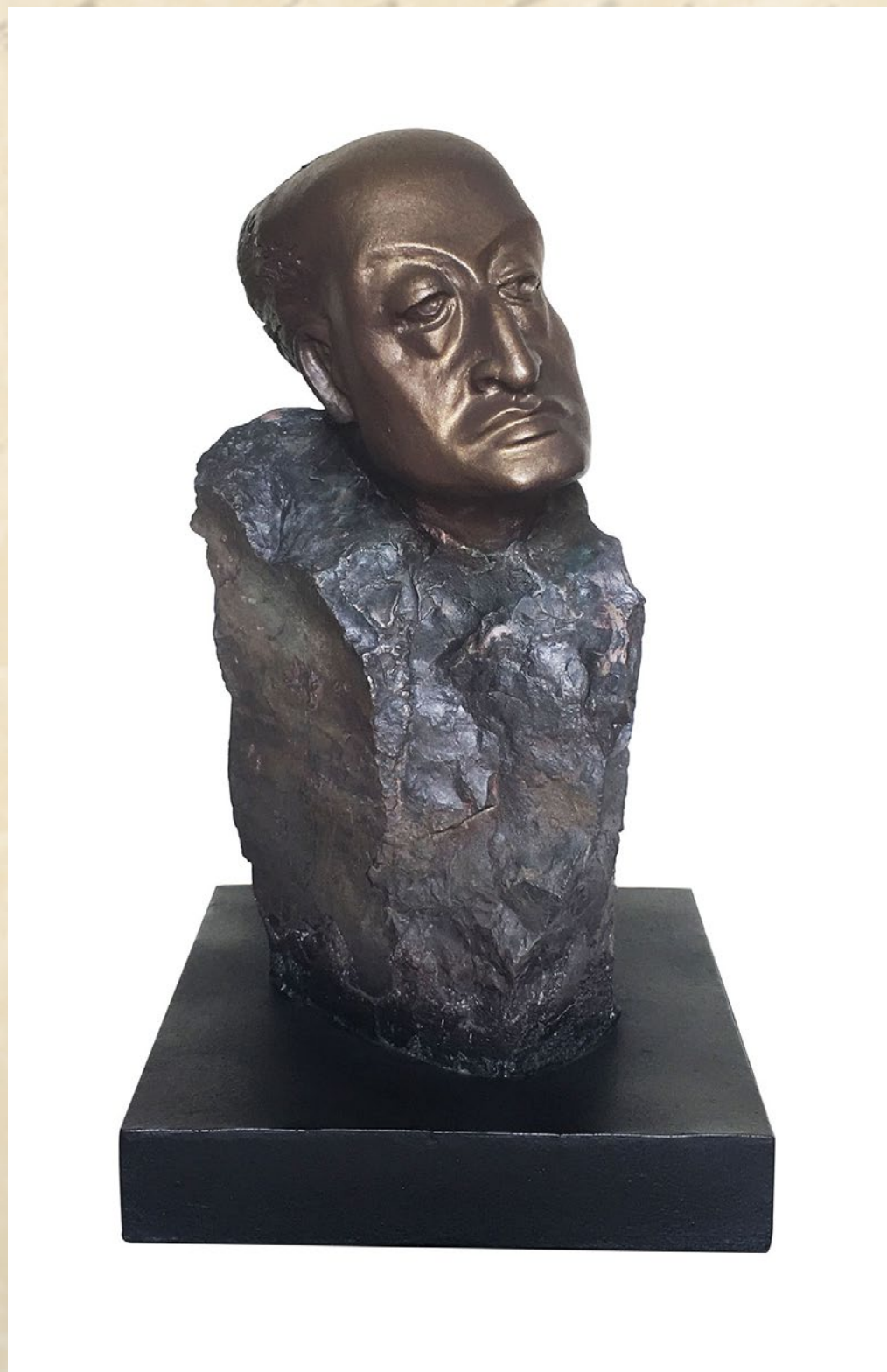
Rina Lazo

Fresco painting

3 x 4.80 m (118 1/8" x 189" in)

1954

MUSAC Collection



Miguel Ángel Asturias

Leopoldo Barrientos

Bronze statue

0.40 x 0.23 x 0.19 cm (3/16" x 1/16" x 1/16" in)

2013

MUSAC Collection