

Chapter 1 : AENY | Spanish Artists in New York

New interviews Round Trip NY // Nueva entrevistas Round Trip NY Isidro Blasco, Ant3n Cabaleiro, David Maroto, Blanca de la Torre, Bruno Le Mieux Founder and Executive Director: Eva Mendoza Chandas English: calendrierdelascience.com Round Trip NY is a blog about Spanish art in New York that contains interviews with artists, curators, art managers.

Spanish Institute has presented a variety of cultural activities throughout the years, which include art exhibitions, lectures and symposia on a myriad of topics, book presentations and a varied Music Program that includes recitals and concert performances. The Institute takes great pride in its top-notch speakers. Barbara Rose and Lord Hugh Thomas. Wiley, designed by Arion Press founder Andrew Hoyem. March 10 – June 8, Balenciaga: Curated by Hamish Bowles. Curated by Javier Fuentes. In collaboration with the Embassy of Spain in Washington D. November 18, – January 17, Vicente Colom: Nature into Art Pen and ink drawings on paper. Curated by Barbara Rose. September 24 – November 6, Santiago Calatrava: The exhibitions encompasses a series of works by 17 Mallorcan, Catalan and foreign artists. November 28, – February 2, Madrid Fashion Week A beautiful and dynamic fashion presentation to showcase the works of Spanish designers from the Cibeles Runway Shows. Curated by Isabel Justo. Curated by Jaume Coll Conesa. In collaboration with the Generalitat of Valencia. July 21 – September 29, Carlos Saura: Exhibition of Flamenco Photographs, An exhibition of 95 black and white photographs by Carlos Saura. In collaboration with the Embassy of Spain in Washington, D. December 5, – February 4, Clay and Paint: In collaboration with The Hispanic Society of America. April 26 – July 30, Why? In collaboration with the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In collaboration with the Generalitat de Valencia. Circles and Dreams Curated by Mariano Navarro. Gerardo Rueda Drawings and Collages. Sponsored by Delta Airlines. Pinturas para el Nuevo Mundo Generalitat Valenciana.

Chapter 2 : Spanish cultural events in New York | SPAIN arts & culture

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May 30, Do you want to catch a Spanish play? What about a very passionate Spanish Flamenco? What about exploring Spanish culture through its food such as Spanish tapas and the paella? Whatever type of Spanish art and culture that you are interested in, we have all the information here available for you. We even organize specific events according to what you are interested in. So we fervently hope that with all the information we provide here, you will go out of your contemporary garage doors from even as far as Albuquerque and head out to the Big Apple. Spain Culture, New York works towards promoting Spanish culture and art. We are working with a lot of Spanish artists and culture experts, companies and even the Spanish government to promote our heritage. We know for a fact that Spain has contributed a lot to the world in terms of our arts and culture, even as far back as the 15th century. This is why we are doing our very best to continue this advocacy and show the entire world the wonders of the Spanish heritage. So what do we offer? Spanish literature Spain is known for its various literary products in terms of novels, poetry and prose. Our literature is so rich because of its many influences in terms of our history, generations and geography. We have a lot of well-known literary compositions including the Cantar de Mio Cid which is even available in medieval Spanish and is known as the oldest of its kind. We have also brought to the world such literary compositions as the Don Quixote, La Celestina and even the picaresque novel. Architecture If you visit the many different regions of Spain, you will notice one important thing – the architecture differs from one area to the next. For example, Barcelona is very much different from Madrid. And Alhambra is also a lot different. If you also look at the different basilicas and castles, you will notice the changes from the Gothic to the Renaissance, the Baroque, Neoclassical periods, among others. Dance Spain is well-known in terms of its traditional dances, the most famous of which is the Flamenco. But did you know that there are various types of Flamenco? Definitely a work of art that is uniquely Spain. Spain has also developed its very own Spanish cinema, with its filmmakers and actors getting recognition for their craft. Cuisine Of course, any discussion on Spanish culture and arts will never be complete without including its cuisine. From the paella, to the Spanish tapas and even the Spanish wines and Sangria, the cuisine definitely deserves its own category.

Chapter 3 : Spanish classes New York City - Learn to speak Spanish | Fluent City

Spanish comic book artist and illustrator Belén Ortega is featured in the 3rd edition of the conference Bitter Laughter, which brings the boldest and most controversial cartoonists from Latin America and Spain to New York City.

Is the organization described in section c 3 or a 1 other than a private foundation? Yes Did the organization engage in direct or indirect political campaign activities on behalf of or in opposition to candidates for public office? No Did the organization engage in lobbying activities, or have a section h election in effect during the tax year? No Is the organization a section c 4 , c 5 , or c 6 organization that receives membership dues, assessments, or similar amounts as defined in Revenue Procedure ? No Did the organization maintain any donor advised funds or any similar funds or accounts for which donors have the right to provide advice on the distribution or investment of amounts in such funds or accounts? No Did the organization receive or hold a conservation easement, including easements to preserve open space, the environment, historic land areas, or historic structures? No Did the organization maintain collections of works of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets? No Did the organization report an amount for escrow or custodial account liability; serve as a custodian or provide credit counseling, debt management, credit repair, or debt negotiation services? No Did the organization, directly or through a related organization, hold assets in temporarily restricted endowments, permanent endowments, or quasi-endowments? No Did the organization report an amount for land, buildings, and equipment? Yes Did the organization report an amount for other liabilities? Yes Did the organization obtain separate, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? Yes Was the organization included in consolidated, independent audited financial statements for the tax year? No Is the organization a school described in section b 1 A ii? No Did the organization maintain an office, employees, or agents outside of the United States? No Did the organization operate one or more hospital facilities? No Did the organization attach a copy of its audited financial statements? No Did the organization invest any proceeds of tax-exempt bonds beyond a temporary period exception? No Did the organization maintain an escrow account other than a refunding escrow at any time during the year to defease any tax-exempt bonds? No Did the organization engage in an excess benefit transaction with a disqualified person during the year? No Did the organization report any amount for receivables from or payables to any current or former officers, directors, trustees, key employees, highest compensated employees, or disqualified persons? No Was the organization a party to a business transaction with one of the following parties A current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? No A family member of a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee? No An entity of which a current or former officer, director, trustee, or key employee or a family member thereof was an officer, director, trustee, or direct or indirect owner? No Did the organization receive contributions of art, historical treasures, or other similar assets, or qualified conservation contributions? No Did the organization liquidate, terminate, or dissolve and cease operations? No Was the organization related to any tax-exempt or taxable entity? No Did the organization have a controlled entity within the meaning of section b 13? No Did the organization make any transfers to an exempt non-charitable related organization?

Chapter 4 : New York | AMA | Art Museum of the Americas

Spain Culture, New York works towards promoting Spanish culture and art. We are working with a lot of Spanish artists and culture experts, companies and even the Spanish government to promote our heritage.

Federal prosecutors in Manhattan allege that he produced dozens of worthless fakes that were eventually sold by prestigious galleries for tens of millions of dollars. The dealers – brothers Jose Carlos and Jesus Angel Bergantinos Diaz, 58 and 65 – are awaiting likely extradition proceedings, after being arrested and bailed in Spain last week. The Obama administration has little chance of extracting Qian, who has both Chinese and American citizenship, even if it were willing to devote diplomatic efforts to doing so, according to Professor Julian Ku, an expert on China and international law at Hofstra University. A spokeswoman there said: Rosales, 57, pleaded guilty last year to crimes related to selling 60 fraudulent artworks, and has been cooperating with authorities. Qian, who once painted portraits of Chairman Mao for display in Chinese workplaces and schools, arrived in the US on a student visa in . He is said to have been discovered by Jose Carlos later that decade as he was painting at an easel on a lower Manhattan street corner. By the early s, prosecutors say, Qian was churning out signed fakes from his home studio in Queens under instructions from the Bergantinos Diaz brothers and Rosales. In pursuit of authentic-looking forgeries, Jose Carlos is said to have bought Qian old canvases at flea markets and auctions, and supplied him with old paint. Works by other modern artists such as Robert Motherwell, Barnett Newman, Sam Francis and Franz Kline were also ripped off by Qian, according to prosecutors, who said he was found to own books and auction catalogues about the artists he copied. Far bigger sums of money, however, were involved when the trio of dealers allegedly sold the forgeries on to respected New York galleries. Knoedler, which closed in , is being sued for millions of dollars in lawsuits brought by disgruntled buyers. The Bergantinos Diaz brothers and Rosales are accused of faking detailed backstories of the paintings and falsely claiming to represent clients in Europe. Rosales pleaded guilty to nine criminal charges in September last year and faces up to 99 years in prison when she is sentenced later this year. The brothers are charged with conspiring to commit wire fraud and money-laundering. If he is convicted of all the charges against him, he could be sentenced to as much as years in prison. His brother faces a sentence of up to 80 years. An official from the Spanish interior ministry told the New York Times last week that, after he was arrested at a hotel in Seville last Friday, Jose Carlos suffered an anxiety attack and was hospitalised. His brother had been arrested in Spain four days earlier, according to US prosecutors. Neither could be reached for comment on Tuesday. The US is expected to request their extradition by Spanish authorities under a treaty agreed to by the two countries in . Qian, however, is likely to prove more elusive. However, he claimed not to know Rosales or the names of artists whose work and signatures he is accused of forging, and insisted he had not faked their style.

Chapter 5 : A guide to Spanish colonial art | Christie's

Art by Goya, Velázquez and El Greco that struggled for visitors at the Hispanic Society of America has drawn , at the Prado since April.

Census born in Spain pop. Spaniards spilled into New Jersey with 3,, followed by Florida 3, and Pennsylvania 1, In Florida ranked first with 78, Spanish immigrants followed by: The Census was a significant decline in Spanish-origin immigrants. Communities in the United States, in keeping with their strong regional identification in Spain, have established ethnic organizations for Basques , Galicians , Asturians , Andalusians , and other such communities. These figures show that there was never the mass emigration from Iberia that there was from Latin America. It is evident in the figures that Spanish immigration peaked in the s and s. The majority settled in Florida and New York, although there was also a sizable Spanish influx to West Virginia at the turn of the 20th century, mostly from Asturias. Some of the first ancestors of Spanish Americans were Spanish Jews [citation needed] who spoke Ladino , a language derived from Castilian Spanish and Hebrew. In the s and s, Spanish immigration mostly consisted of refugees fleeing from the Spanish Civil War “ and from the Franco military regime in Spain, which lasted until his death in Since , others sometimes referred to as Californios many appear in the "Notable Californios" section below include: Early Alta California immigrants who settled down and made new lives in the province, regardless of where they were born. This group is distinct from indigenous peoples of California. Descendants of Californios, especially those who married other Californios. The military, religious and civil components of pre Californio society were embodied in the thinly-populated presidios , missions, pueblos and ranchos. After secularization, the Mexican authorities divided most of the mission lands into new ranchos and granted them to Mexican citizens including many Californios resident in California. The Spanish colonial and later Mexican national governments encouraged settlers from the northern and western provinces of Mexico, whom Californios called "Sonorans. Children of those few early settlers and retired soldiers became the first true Californios. One genealogist estimated that, in , between , and , Californians were descendants of Californios. In the early s, Tampa was an isolated village with a population of less than and a struggling economy.

Chapter 6 : Spanish Lessons in NYC - Spanish Classes New York City

New York City is home to immigrants from all over the world and one-quarter of its 8 million residents are Hispanic or Latino, a highly diverse group that draws from Native American, African, Caribbean, Portuguese and Spanish cultures. Hispanic art heritage, literature and current cultural debates.

Spanish colonial art An expert overview of the rich and varied art produced in the New World from the late 15th century until around 1800, with insider tips from leading collectors Carl and Marilyn Thoma and Richard and Roberta Huber What is Spanish colonial art? Spanish colonial art includes paintings, sculptures and decorative objects produced across one and a half continents, from Mexico down to South America, over a period of about 300 years. Artworks produced in Brazil during this period are referred to as Portuguese colonial art. Because of its incredibly broad scope, Spanish colonial art cannot be defined by any one particular style, subject or form. One can find a preponderance of depictions of Virgins and Saints, attesting to the spread of Catholicism in the region, but often these come with a distinctly regional flavour. Anonymous Mexican school, 18th century, *Virgen de Guadalupe con apariciones*. The Viceroyalty of New Spain "essentially the New World royalty" and other members of the elite often commissioned portraits that served as a visual declaration of their status and power. Anonymous Ecuadorean, 17th century, *Virgen de Quito*. These global routes brought prints and paintings from Europe that artists in the New World often used as a point of departure for their own creative innovations. As such Spanish colonial art is an excellent example of early globalisation in art. Who are some of the important Spanish colonial artists? Typically produced by guilds or workshops, Spanish colonial art is often unsigned. Artworks that are signed by one of the identifiable masters of the period often command a premium on the market. Juan Correa active in Mexico, *Saint Jerome in the Wilderness*. Anonymous Cuzco School, 17th century. There has been a recent rise in market demand for Spanish colonial art, both from institutions and private collectors. New exhibitions and curatorships specialising in the field at many of the top museums in the United States have helped to spur this interest. This has heightened collector interest and whereas we often used to be the only bidders at auctions of this material, now we have many competing prospective buyers. That has meant higher prices, but ultimately much greater general interest in this vast field. To answer this question, we turned to collectors Carl and Marilyn Thoma, who offered the following: It takes time to research the field properly. You will soon see that there are differences, for instance, between the exuberant style of the High Andes and the more conservative one preferred in coastal Lima. Collecting is of course a very personal journey. Those who choose to collect Spanish colonial art will probably find the experience "as rich and rewarding as Richard and Roberta Huber have done" to be incredibly fulfilling. Anonymous Peruvian, 18th century, *Archangel Asiel*. It has been fun and immensely educational.

Chapter 7 : calendrierdelascience.com - Spanish art in New York

Áew York, featuring works by young, outstanding Latin American and Spanish artists residing in New York City commemorates a long lost artistic exchange and recovers innovative communication channels between Latin American and Spanish plastic and visual artists. The exhibition incorporates New York City as the current setting where these.

He had last visited Spain in and never returned. During the Spanish Civil War, it was regarded as the northern bastion of the Republican resistance movement and the center of Basque culture, adding to its significance as a target. The Nationalists, led by General Francisco Franco, sought a return to pre-Republican Spain, based on law, order, and traditional Catholic values. Germany, at this time led by Hitler, had lent material support to the Nationalists. Later, intense aerial bombardment became a crucial preliminary step in the Blitzkrieg tactic. The s toppled a number of houses and destroyed the water mains. The incendiaries now could spread and become effective. The materials of the houses: Most inhabitants were away because of a holiday; a majority of the rest left town immediately at the beginning [of the bombardment]. A small number perished in shelters that were hit. Any Republican retreat towards Bilbao and any Nationalist advance towards Bilbao had to pass through Guernica. The following day, Richthofen wrote in his war diary, "Guernica burning. The nearest military target of any consequence was a factory on the outskirts of the town, which manufactured various war products. The factory went through the attack unscathed. Thus, the motivation of the bombing was one of intimidation. Also, women and children have often been presented by Picasso as the very perfection of mankind. Guernica, the most ancient town of the Basques and the centre of their cultural tradition, was completely destroyed yesterday afternoon by insurgent air raiders. The bombardment of this open town far behind the lines occupied precisely three hours and a quarter, during which a powerful fleet of aeroplanes consisting of three types of German types, Junkers and Heinkel bombers, did not cease unloading on the town bombs weighing from 1, lbs. The fighters, meanwhile, plunged low from above the centre of the town to machinegun those of the civilian population who had taken refuge in the fields. My whole life as an artist has been nothing more than a continuous struggle against reaction and the death of art. How could anybody think for a moment that I could be in agreement with reaction and death? In the panel on which I am working, which I shall call Guernica, and in all my recent works of art, I clearly express my abhorrence of the military caste which has sunk Spain in an ocean of pain and death. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message The scene is within a room where, on the left, a wide-eyed bull stands over a grieving woman who holds a dead child in her arms. The center of the painting is occupied by a horse falling in agony, as if it had just been run through by a spear or javelin. Under the horse is a dead, dismembered, soldier. The hand of his severed right arm still grasps a shattered sword, from which a flower grows. To the upper right of the horse, a frightened female figure, who seems to be witnessing the scenes before her, appears to have floated into the room through a window. She carries a flame-lit lamp which is positioned close to the bare bulb. From the right, an awe-struck woman staggers towards the center below the floating female figure. She looks up blankly into the blazing light bulb. Daggers that suggest screaming have replaced the tongues of the bull, the grieving woman, and the horse. A dove is scribed on the wall behind the bull. Part of its body comprises a crack in the wall through which bright light can be seen. On the far right, a woman with arms raised in terror is entrapped by fire from above and below; her right hand suggests the shape of an airplane. A dark wall with an open door defines the right end of the mural. Two "hidden" images formed by the horse appear in Guernica: A bull appears to gore the horse from underneath. Symbolism and interpretations[edit] Interpretations of Guernica vary widely and contradict one another. Art historian Patricia Failing said, "The bull and the horse are important characters in Spanish culture. Picasso himself certainly used these characters to play many different roles over time. This has made the task of interpreting the specific meaning of the bull and the horse very tough. If you give a meaning to certain things in my paintings it may be very true, but it is not my idea to give this meaning. What ideas and conclusions you have got I obtained too, but instinctively, unconsciously. I make the painting for the painting. I paint the objects for what they are. Work on these

illustrations began before the bombing of Guernica, and four additional panels were added, three of which relate directly to the Guernica mural. According to scholar Beverly Ray, the following list of interpretations reflects the general consensus of historians: There is no way out of the nightmarish cityscape. The absence of color makes the violent scene developing right before your eyes even more horrifying. The blacks, whites, and grays startle you—especially because you are used to see war images broadcast live and in high-definition right to your living room. We are fighting for the essential unity of Spain. We are fighting for the integrity of Spanish soil. We are fighting for the independence of our country and for the right of the Spanish people to determine their own destiny. At its unveiling at the Paris Exhibition it garnered little attention. Picasso also writes our letter of doom: It then travelled onwards to Leeds , Liverpool and in early Manchester. American tour[edit] After the victory of Francisco Franco in Spain, the painting was sent to the United States to raise funds and support for Spanish refugees. Barr in collaboration with the Art Institute of Chicago. The exhibition contained works, including Guernica and its studies. It then went on to Chicago and Philadelphia. By this time, concern for the state of the painting resulted in a decision to keep it in one place: The studies and photos were often loaned for other exhibitions, but until , Guernica itself remained at MoMA. He later added other conditions, such as the restoration of "public liberties and democratic institutions". Picasso died in Under great pressure from a number of observers, MoMA finally ceded the painting to Spain in The Spanish historian Javier Tusell was one of the negotiators. Even the staff of the Guggenheim do not see a permanent transfer of the painting as possible, although the Basque government continues to support the possibility of a temporary exhibition in Bilbao. It was displayed first from to , and returned in It was commissioned in by Nelson Rockefeller , since Picasso refused to sell him the original. On 5 February a large blue curtain was placed to cover this work at the UN, so that it would not be visible in the background when Colin Powell and John Negroponte gave press conferences at the United Nations. Some diplomats, however, in talks with journalists claimed that the Bush Administration pressured UN officials to cover the tapestry, rather than have it in the background while Powell or other US diplomats argued for war on Iraq. The Guernica tapestry was the showcase piece for the grand reopening of the Whitechapel Gallery. It is a reference when speaking about genocide from El Salvador to Bosnia. The Basque left has repeatedly used imagery from the picture. An example is the organization Etxerat which uses a reversed image of the lamp as its symbol. References and sources[edit].

Chapter 8 : Spain Culture Newyork | Manifestations of Spanish culture and arts

Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), New York Painted by Catalan artist Salvador Dalí- in , this work is sometimes referred to by other titles, such as The Soft Watches or The Melting Watches. This Dalí- painting has been in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) in New York City since

I have both Spanish and American citizenship. I originally came to the United States awarded with a Fulbright Scholarship. I have more than 20 years of experience teaching Spanish. If you are interested, please look over my testimonials and education and experience as a Spanish language teacher and tutor in New York City and abroad. I come from a family of teachers. My mother and my father were teachers. My wife was born in New York, and she is a Spanish teacher too, teaching since We have been living in New York City since and we are the parents of a beautiful girl who is completely bilingual. What Students Are Saying I got more from his teachings than from any other foreign language class I have taken He uses a good balance of grammar and vocabulary with interactive conversation and role play in real life situations. Adrian is very patient I can sincerely say that he was the most organized, energetic, and motivating professor He also has a terrific sense of humor and is very professional and thorough in his approach. Lessons are both intense and fun As a result I can now speak, write and understand Spanish In no time, you will be speaking comfortably Taking your classes has been so rewarding and one of the most important things in my life and I appreciate all your help, encouragement and your laughter during our classes I learned a great deal, had a great time and felt empowered by his instruction I would highly recommend going to Adrian as he successfully creates an environment where any type of student can feel comfortable to make mistakes and ultimately become better Spanish speakers

Chapter 9 : 11 Paintings from Spanish Artists That You Can See in U.S. Museums

"A free museum and reference library for the study of the arts and cultures of Spain, Portugal, and Latin America." Hispanic Society Museum & Library and its neighborhood The Hispanic Society of America is located in Upper Manhattan on the west side of Broadway between th and th streets.