

Mexican Phoenix

Our Lady of Guadalupe: Image and Tradition across Five Centuries

In 1999 Our Lady of Guadalupe was proclaimed patron saint of the Americas by Pope John Paul II. How did a sixteenth-century Mexican painting of the Virgin Mary attract such an unprecedented honour?

Across the centuries the enigmatic power of this image has aroused fervent devotion in Mexico: it served as the banner of the rebellion against Spanish rule and, despite scepticism and anti-clericalism, still remains a potent symbol of the modern nation. But devotion was also sustained by the tradition that in 1531 Mary appeared to a poor Indian named Juan Diego and miraculously imprinted her likeness on his cape. From the start this narrative was inspired by a scriptural theology in which Juan Diego figured as another Moses and the Virgin's image as the Mexican Ark of the Covenant.

The purpose of this book is to trace the intellectual origins, the sudden efflorescence and the adamantine resilience of the tradition of Our Lady of Guadalupe. It is a story that will fascinate anyone concerned with the history of religion and its symbols.

DAVID BRADING is Professor of Mexican History, University of Cambridge. His previous books include Miners and Merchants in Bourbon Mexico 1763—1810 (1971), which was awarded the prestigious Bolton Prize, Haciendas and Ranchos in the Mexican Bajío (1978), Caudillo and Peasant in the Mexican Revolution (ed., 1980), Prophecy and Myth in Mexican History (1984), The Origins of Mexican Nationalism (1985), The First America (1991) and Church and State in Bourbon Mexico (1994). Professor Brading taught at the University of California, Berkeley, and at Yale University before returning to Cambridge.





Our Lady of Guadalupe



MEXICAN PHOENIX

OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE: IMAGE AND TRADITION ACROSS FIVE CENTURIES

D. A. BRADING





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For Celia Wu





And there appeared a great sign in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars; and she being with child cried, travailing in birth, and pained to be delivered . . . And to the woman were given two wings of a great eagle, that she might fly into the wilderness . . . And I, John, saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband.

REVELATION 12.1–2, 14; 21.2

The day in which the Virgin of Tepeyac is not adored in this land, it is certain that there shall have disappeared, not only Mexican nationality, but also the very memory of the dwellers of Mexico today . . . In the last extreme, in the most desperate cases, the cult of the Mexican Virgin is the only bond that unites them.

IGNACIO MANUEL ALTAMIRANO, The Feast of Guadalupe





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Preface

In 1993 I returned to Mexico and there, in the idyllic surroundings of the Centre for the Study of the History of Mexico at Condumex, I immersed myself in reading a profusion of baroque sermons preached in honour of Our Lady of Guadalupe. So enthused was I by these panegyrics that I persuaded Condumex to publish in facsimile form *Seven Guadalupan Sermons* 1709–1765 as their book for that year. In *The First America* (1991), I had already included a chapter on the Virgin entitled 'Mexican Phoenix'. Inspired by Francisco de la Maza's classic work, *Mexican Guadalupanism* (1952), I there emphasized the patriotic motivation of Miguel Sánchez, the first chronicler of the Virgin Mary's apparitions to Juan Diego, even if it was obvious that he was also a profound theologian. What the sermons revealed was the extent to which preachers drew on the Greek Fathers of the Church to elaborate a neo-platonic theology of the Mexican image. Here was the starting point of my research and the explanation of why this book begins in the ancient rather than in the New World.

Distracted by a vain attempt to define the relation between patriotism and nationalism, I did not begin to write this general account of the Guadalupe tradition until 1996. By then I had already delved into the extensive works of Clemente de Jesús Mungía, the nineteenth-century bishop of Michoacán, and, much earlier, in The Origins of Mexican Nationalism, first published in Spanish in 1973, had described the idiosyncratic intervention of Servando de Mier, the insurgent ideologue. What soon became clear was that in almost every generation since the middle years of the seventeenth century something of note or interest had been written about the Virgin of Tepeyac. The materials for a study of the cult and tradition of the Guadalupe are abundant but heterogeneous. They range from weighty treatises, polemical disquisitions and critical pamphlets to panegyrical sermons, illustrated albums and detailed descriptions of public celebrations, not to mention pastoral letters, papal pronouncements and iconographical assessments. The causes and occasions of these publications were diverse. But it should be noted that devotion to the Virgin has played a major role in Mexican history, be it in the achievement of independence or as a symbol of the Church's resistance to political intervention. On another plane, the historical credibility of the apparition narrative has been a source of contention since the beginning of the nineteenth century. To trace the development of the tradition of Our Lady

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of Guadalupe is thus no easy task, since it is imperative to eschew any diversion into general history or embroilment in partisan polemic.

A word about method and terminology may prove helpful. The introduction provides a conspectus of the subjects covered in the chapters which follow. The order is essentially chronological, starting in the seventeenth century and reaching the present day. The last chapter offers a brief theological interpretation of the image and its tradition. Generally, but not invariably, sources are discussed, not when they were written but when they were published; thus the 1556 *Statements* are examined in chapter 11, since they were not printed and analysed until the 1880s. This method thus allows readers to observe the gradual growth in knowledge of the cult's origins and how the discovery of early documents affected the tradition. As regards terminology, I follow Mexican usage and at times refer to the image as 'the Guadalupe', which is to say, *la guadalupana*. To render my account more readable, I have translated all book titles into English, albeit retaining their original titles in the notes and bibliography.

In the research and writing of this book I have incurred many debts. Without the invaluable, pioneering works of Francisco de la Maza and Edmundo O'Gorman my interest in this theme would never have been aroused or indeed sustained. An understanding of the historical and theological significance of holy images came from reading Peter Brown, Jaroslav Pelikan and Hans Belting. Like all students of the Guadalupe, I have benefited from Testimonios históricos guadalupanos (1982), a comprehensive collection of sources expertly edited by Ernesto de la Torre Villar and Ramiro Navarro de Anda. At Condumex I wish to thank Julio Gutiérrez Trujillo, the president of the Consultative Council, and especially Manuel Ramos Medina, the director, who welcomed me as the first visiting scholar and encouraged me to make Condumex my base of research in Mexico. I am grateful to the staff of that Centre, and in particular to José Gutiérrez, who found many a book that I had been unable to trace. Fausto Zerón Medina first alerted me to the significance of both Clemente de Jesús Munguía and the 1895 coronation and thereafter assisted me by comment and through the supply of valuable source material. Guillermo Tovar de Teresa was remarkably generous, both with rare books and in good counsel. Ramón Mujica Pinilla told me about Blessed Amadeus of Portugal. Peter Burke offered a prompt, instructive assessment of the completed text, and so incisive were the generous comments of Eric Van Young that I reframed an entire chapter and transposed another. As regards the illustrations, I am greatly indebted to Jaime Cuadriello, who helped me understand the iconography of the Virgin and then obtained the photographs of the images which adorn this book. In that task he was assisted by the interim rector of the Basílica of St Mary of Guadalupe, Mons. Antonio Macedo Tenllado, by the director of the Basilica's Museum, Jorge Guadarrama, and by Eumelia Hernández, head of the photographic section of the Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas of the National Autonomous University of Mexico. For other materials, comments and assistance I thank Clara García Ayluardo, Susan Deans-Smith, Edmund Hill, OP, Marta Eugenia García Ugarte, Manuel Olimón Nolasco, Enrique Florescano, Aidan Nichols, OP, José Luis Neyra, Julie Coimbra and Alejandro González Acosta. It should be



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emphasized, however, that I alone am responsible for the opinions and interpretation advanced in this book.

It was the award of a Leverhulme Research Fellowship which allowed me to undertake research in Mexico during 1993. A subsequent visit in 1996 was made possible by my appointment as Julio Cortázar Visiting Professor at the University of Guadalajara. Without two terms of sabbatical leave from the University of Cambridge I could not have completed the book. Margaret Rankine typed the manuscript, corrected my errors, and generally encouraged me. At the Cambridge University Press, William Davies, as always, offered a generous welcome to the typescript and urged me to find illustrations. Permission to reproduce from paintings and books in their possession was granted by the Museo de la Basílica de Guadalupe, the Instituto de Investigaciones Estéticas, the Instituto de Antropología e Historia, the Museo Nacional de Arte, the Museo Nacional de Historia, the Centro de Estudios de Historia de Mexico, Condumex, the Archivo Casasús, the Centro de Cultura Casa Lamm, the Biblioteca Nacional, the José Luis Neyra Collection, the Ramón Cuadriello Collection, and in Madrid the Biblioteca Nacional. To conclude, at all moments during both the research and the writing of this book, I enjoyed the unstinting support of my wife, Celia Wu, and I dedicate the book to her, not least for her good sense in choosing to enter the world on the feast day of Our Lady of Guadalupe.