

TASTING NM: **AROUND THE WORLD IN 11 RESTAURANTS** (P. 60)

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JULY 2016

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A Stitch Out of Time

Traditional *colcha* embroidery has brightened New Mexico fabrics for centuries. Julia Gomez hopes to make it last for many more.

BY *DEBORAH BUSEMEYER*



KATE RUSSELL

ART IN NEW MEXICO | CARLSBAD

AT EL RANCHO de las Golondrinas, a sprawling “living history” museum south of Santa Fe, *colcha* embroiderers demonstrate their craft on a dusty plaza enlivened by the aroma of fresh-baked bread. Julia Gomez, dressed in a long red skirt and a peasant blouse, invites eager children to clean wool sheared from the museum’s Churro sheep. They rub the rough wool between two wide brushes until it turns soft and thin, ready to be made into an embroidery yarn, just as Spanish colonists did 400 years ago.

It is here at the museum that Gomez first learned the history of *colcha* embroidery. Spanish women introduced the craft to New Mexico as a way to mend holes in their bedspreads (called *colchas*) and to spruce up a utilitarian wool textile called *sabanilla*, injecting beauty into lives ruled by arduous labor. Gomez came to understand *colcha*’s legacy as a part of New Mexican culture that has escaped extinction more than once, and which she is determined to see thrive again.

“I really feel it’s my purpose to pass on this art,” says Gomez, a 75-year-old retired home-economics teacher. “It’s not my art. It’s a part of our history.”

At her home, Gomez shows me the *colcha* stitch, which was a practical way of preserving yarn at a time when the only textiles available came from sheep. She draws a rectangle on the material and threads the yarn through the top of the shape, anchoring it with two small stitches. She pulls the thread loosely down to the bottom of the rectangle so I can sew small stitches back up, tacking down the long stitch and making neat rows across the rectangle. When my thread is almost gone, Gomez carefully weaves the last of the thread through the stitched lines. The fibers in the yarn stick together, eliminating the need for knots and creating a smooth finish on the back of the material. Embroiderers like to say there are no rules

Julia Gomez with her *colcha* embroidery at El Rancho de las Golondrinas.



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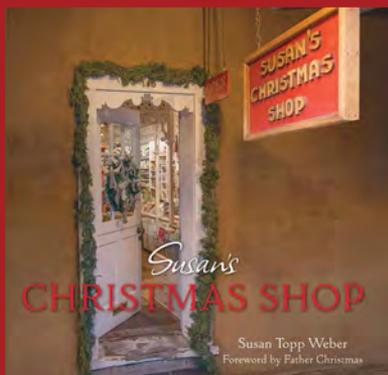
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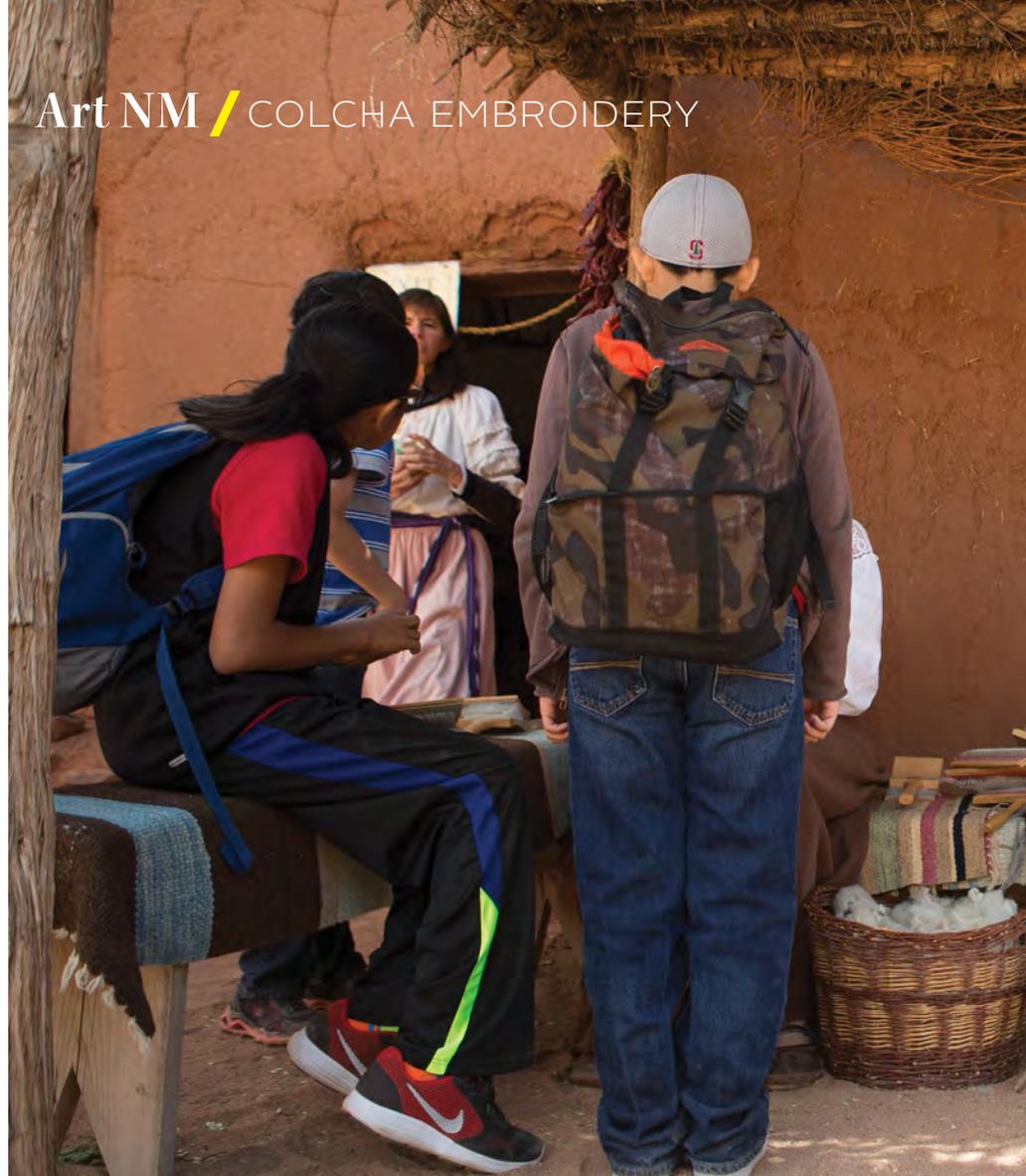


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Art NM / COLCHA EMBROIDERY



for colcha beyond this basic technique. The size, angle, and spacing of the stitches are left to personal preference, which can feel liberating compared to other embroidery techniques that demand specific regimens.

Though traditionalists still use hand-spun, hand-dyed wool on *sabanilla*, a second style of colcha made from commercial yarn on cotton or linen emerged after the Santa Fe Trail opened in 1821, says Josie Caruso, a retired textile restorer who served as historical consultant for the book *New Mexico Colcha Club*. In addition to bedspreads, colonial women embroidered curtains, tablecloths, and altar cloths. As these items became commercially available, colcha went into decline and might have disappeared entirely had concerned Santa Feans not founded Spanish Market in 1926 to promote traditional colonial crafts.

The preservationist movement succeeded. Colcha became known throughout the country, and Santa Fe did a brisk business

shipping embroidery to such big cities as New York, Boston, and Chicago. “There was a flowering of colcha in the twenties and thirties. It was really catching on, selling, and being marketed,” Caruso says. “It was a fairly big deal.”

The deaths of both founders in the 1930s and the Depression took a toll on Spanish Market, which fell silent for a few decades. Colcha once again began to fade from memory. Gomez’s generation had few teachers to pass down the tradition. She did learn to sew her own wardrobe, though mostly out of necessity—no clothes ever fit her 4-foot-6 frame. The homemade tailoring satisfied her. “We were poor, and I could make anything.” Gomez took a colcha class in the seventies, but she was too focused on work and raising her daughter by herself to delve into a craft that, by then, only a few women maintained.

Most colcha artists get their start because of persistent, supportive mentors. Late in life, Gomez found hers in Monica



Melinda Bell demonstrates traditional wool-spinning techniques to students visiting Las Golondrinas.

Sosaya Halford and Beatrice Maestas Sandoval. Sosaya Halford, who has shown pieces at Spanish Market since 1979, helped to familiarize Gomez with the art form. Maestas Sandoval, whose 2001 Spanish Market grand prize helped renew interest in colcha, led Gomez to Las Golondrinas. Gomez was hooked. Her work quickly began to earn top awards at Spanish Market and the State Fair, and even in China. The Albuquerque Museum of Art and History bought a prize-winning bedspread for its permanent collection. This year, a wall hanging of hers, featuring a large tree bursting with colorful birds and flowers, won the centerpiece spot on Spanish Market's promotional poster.

Gomez is one of a few local artists who prefers the traditional style of colcha. She creates her pieces with brightly colored natural dyes—marigold for yellow, indigo for blue, and the dried female cochineal insect for a brilliant, pure red. Her motifs are equally vibrant and personal, each

piece reflecting one of her loves: animals, flowers, and her devotion to family and to the Catholic Church. The connection with her creations is clear, as is the work involved. Though most colcha artists make only pennies per hour from their labors of love, Gomez says she only regrets that each sale deprives her of a memento.

The time involved to make colcha embroidery, especially the old-fashioned way, keeps it a niche pursuit, but a close-knit community of colcha artists is working to ensure the craft's future. The "Golden Girls," as Gomez calls her fellow colcha embroiderers, have the leisure time to devote to the craft and the maturity to appreciate its history. They teach classes, advise colcha clubs, and personally mentor newcomers with the hope that New Mexico's first style of embroidery will never be lost.

Annette Gutierrez Turk is one of the Golden Girls, and one of seven colcha embroiderers who will show their work at

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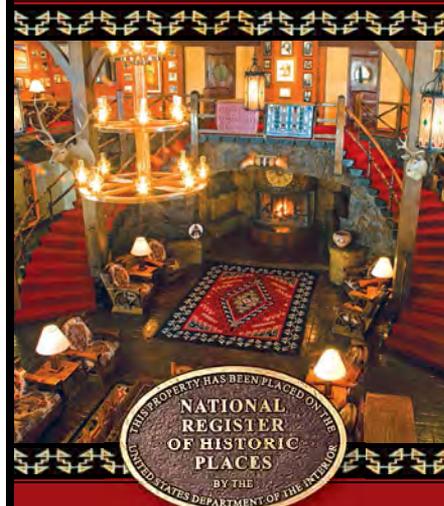


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Spanish Market this month. “What encourages me is that people see me doing colcha and they stop and ask about it,” the award-winning artist says. “I tell them a little about the history and you can see the light come on. It sparks their imagination—it’s our special history in the special place we live. I think a lot of people appreciate that.”

A few years ago at Spanish Market, Gutierrez Turk was introduced to a nine-year-old named Liberty May Gonzales who became fascinated with Gutierrez Turk’s embroidery. As the girl grew old enough to do her own colcha work, Gutierrez Turk offered to mentor her. But when Gonzales, by then an outgoing 12-year-old cheerleader, revealed her plans for a colcha pattern involving archangels and flowers, Gutierrez Turk says her heart almost broke; she was worried her student couldn’t finish such a large, ambitious piece. Not only did Gonzales pull it off, she won Spanish Market’s 2014 youth colcha award. This year she’ll be there again, with the Golden Girls nearby, carrying on the tradition. ■

Deborah Busemeyer wrote about the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project in the May issue.



From left: Julia Gomez cards wool to be turned into yarn. One of Gomez’s finished pieces.

HIGH COLCHA

About 250 New Mexico artists from 20 categories will sell crafts such as those made during the Spanish Colonial period at the **65th Annual Traditional Spanish Market**, July 30–31. The downtown event is free and open to the public from 8 a.m.–5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, with a special Friday night preview for Spanish Market members on July 29. The cultural experience includes food, music, dance performances, and book signings. City bus and shuttle services run every 20–30 minutes from the Rail Runner stations and Santa Fe Place Transit Center. Maps of the market and artist loca-

tions are listed in the *Spanish Market Magazine*, which you can find at the Spanish Market booth on the Plaza as well as at the street closure points. (505) 982-2226; spanishcolonial.org

El Rancho de las Golondrinas, a living history museum on 200 acres 20 minutes south of Santa Fe, depicts the culture, food, and music of northern New Mexico during the Spanish Colonial period. Volunteers demonstrate wool carding, weaving, dyeing, and colcha embroidery from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. every Friday, except before festivals. Kids age 12 and younger are free for all events. Wednesdays are free for New Mexico residents

June through September. Bring a picnic lunch or buy food at the historical ranch. (505) 471-2261; golondrinas.org. **2016 season: Self-guided tours** 10 a.m.–4 p.m., Wed. through Sun., June 1–Oct. 2; \$6 adults, \$4 age 62 and older, teens 13 to 18. **Santa Fe Wine Festival** 12–6 p.m., July 2–3, \$13 adults 21+ (includes wineglass), \$5 teens. **Santa Fe Renaissance Fair** 10 a.m.–6 p.m., Sept. 17–18, \$10 adults, \$8 seniors/teens. Other festivals cost \$8 adults, \$6 seniors/teens and include **“¡Viva México!” Celebration** 10 a.m.–5 p.m., July 16–17; **Summer Festival & Wild West Adventures** 10 a.m.–4 p.m., Aug. 6–7; and **Harvest Fair** 10 a.m.–4 p.m., Oct. 1–2.