

Canek.
Man, Myth and Symbol













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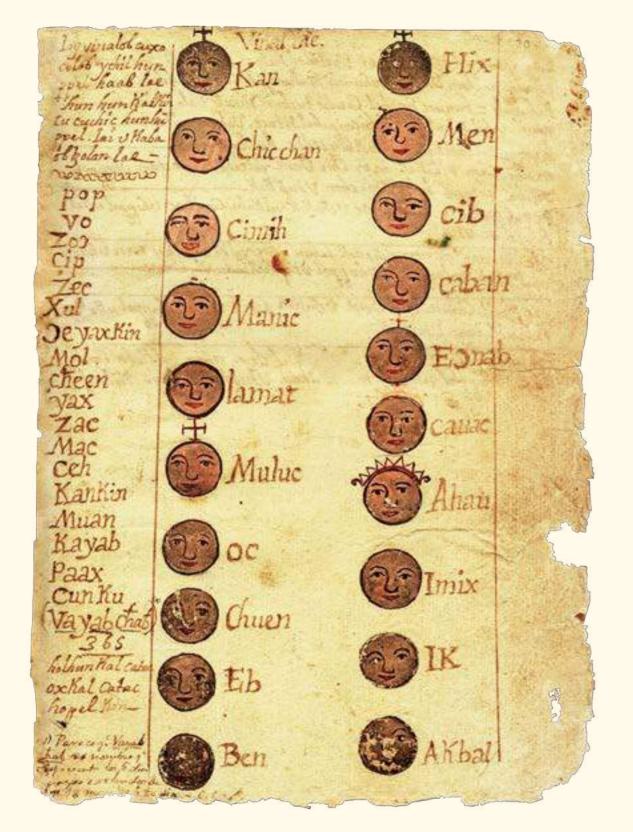


CANEKMan, Myth and Symbol

In the town of Cisteil, municipality of Yaxcabá, during the last days of November 1761, a series of events that disturbed the apparent tranquility of the providence of Yucatan, took place. A Mayan man, who went down in history with the name of Jacinto Canek, refused to acknowledge the authority of the Spanish Crown and rebelled against the then-current political and religious order. The response of the authorities was devastating: the regime militias seized the town from the rebels, captured Canek and his followers and then condemned them to a brutal sentence.

Since then, Jacinto Canek has been ingrained as a character who transcends the boundaries of his own story's time and place. He has been a source of inspiration for artists and a topic of interest within scholars studying Yucatan's past. Today, the name Canek has become an emblem of the resistance and fight for social justice.

With the exhibition *Canek. Man Myth and Symbol* the Government of Yucatan, through the Ministry of Culture and Arts and the *Gran Museo del Mundo Maya de Merida*, along with the federal program *Apoyo a Instituciones Estatales de Cultura* (AIEC 2023), seeks to disseminate one of the most important characters in Yucatecan history, while acknowledging a legacy that remains alive in the language and life of Mayan women and men.





Uinales (months) from the *Chilam Balam* of Ixil 18th Century Paper Manuscript Anthropology and History National Library



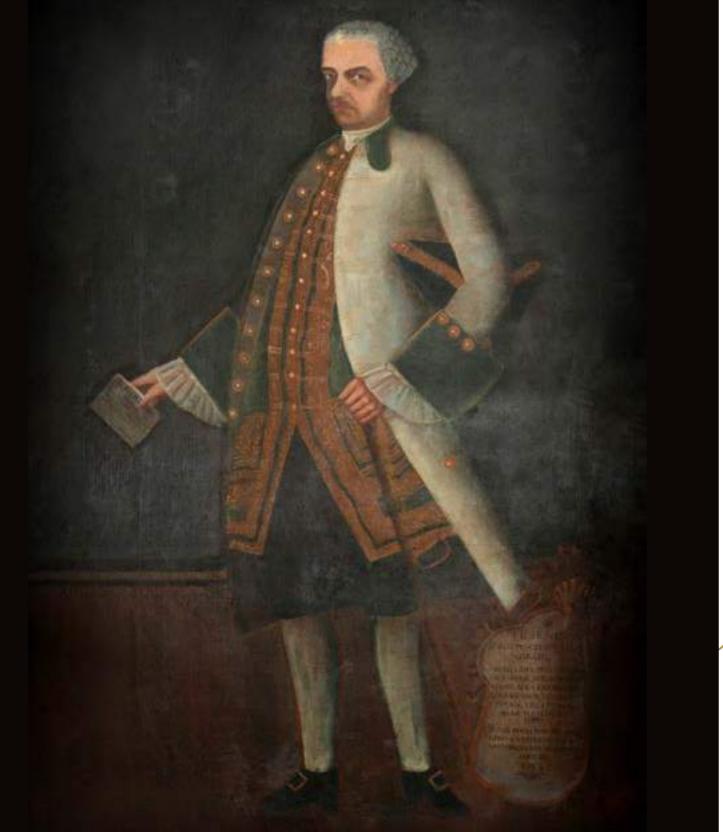
Jacinto Canek

Scarce are documentation records regarding the life of Jacinto Uc de los Santos Canek, a man who in 1761 led the most important Mayan rebellion in Yucatan during the Colonial period. The passing of time and different points of view, molded the image of a character with legend tinges. Historical evidence allows us to trace the biography of the Mayan leader born around 1731 in the neighborhood of San Francisco de Campeche. He couldn't read or write, yet he did have a fair amount of knowledge regarding the Christian doctrine and biblical texts, even serving as a steward of the Brotherhood of Jesus Nazareno in his home neighborhood. He practiced traditional medicine and possessed a wide knowledge of his ancestors' cosmogenic beliefs, preserved in the oral and written memory of Mayan Yucatecan towns.

Data Book of Indians from the San Antonio de Izamal Town 1792 Paper Manuscript Historic Archive of Yucatán Archdiocese



Monument of Jacinto Canek Cisteil, Yaxcabá, Yucatán Andrés Mena Sánchez Taller de Cerámica Maya 2017



The Rebellion of Cisteil

Canek embodied the myth of the man-god of Mesoamerican tradition and is presented as a syncretic Mayan Christian figure: in him, Jesus Christ and Kukulkan are intertwined. While being crowned as king of the town of Cisteil, he assumed the symbolic name of Jacinto Uc de los Santos Canek Chichán Moctezuma, and called upon the *caciques* of the province's towns to start the rebellion, put an end to the Spanish domain and regain their freedom.

As the news reached Merida, governor José de Crespo y Honorato ordered the organization of militias to fight the rebels. After a fierce battle, Cisteil was seized by the military detachments under the command of the captain of Thousco, Cristobal Calderón, on November 26th, 1761.

King Canek was captured a few days later on the hills of Sibac. He was then transported to Merida and, after a perfunctory trial, was condemned to be tortured and publicly executed on the Main Square of the city on December 14th, 1761.

Portrait of Governor José de Crespo y Honorato 18th Century Oil on fabric Regional Museum of Anthropology Palacio Cantón-INAH



Jacinto Uc de los Santos Canek

Fancisco Puc Tomás Balam Simón Mas Leonardo Vevet Matías Uc Felipe Chan
Pedro Chan
Pascual Yupit

Francisco Camal Luis Aké Diego Na Isidro Na Clemente Na Ignacio Camal Eusebio Aké Joseph Oxté Carmen Cauich Juan Cauich Nicolás Cauich Thomás Mas Ignacio Camal Ciervacio Cauich Marcelo Chablé Gregorio Pech Pedro Pech Domingo Chablé Antonio Mauy Pedro May Juan Bautista Dzul Pedro May Cosme Pech André Citep Pedro Chan Miguel Azul Mathías Chan Hilario Canal Atanacio Couoh Joseph Ac

Santiago Ku Gaspar Ceh Santiago May Mathías Ceh Carlos Azul Gregorio Ek Feliciano Ku Pedro Cab Luis Ekul Nicolás Canché Antonio Ek Martin Chab Ventura Yah Miguel Tec Ignacio Ek Atanacio Homa Antonio May Matías Ku Pascual Huchim Pascual Pech Marcos Canché Gregorio Azul Juna Yah Ventura Chablé Sebastián Dzul Juan Azul Pedro Yah Sebastián Cob Ambrosio Azul George Na Marcos Sulú Francisco Camal Simón Huchim Joseph Camal Marcos Yah Antonio Can Diego Pot Pedro Mo Bernardino Batún Francisco Mo Juan de la Cruz Yah Vicente Mo Gaspar Na Martin Azul Francisco Chan Joseph Azul Ambrosio Chan Julián Chan Juan Mas Felipe Mas Pedro Chan Juan Bautista Mas Elorencio Cauich Lorenzo Puc Pedro Cauich Luis Camal Silvestre Cauich

Juan Canul Hilario Canul Thomás Canal Xavier Can Eugenio Can Joseph Abán Eusebio Anán Andrés Ku Antonio Cen Domingo Ku Juan Thomás Ku Juan Antonio Ku Gerónimo Can Marcos Can Pedro Chuc Antonio Can Seferino Cen Gregorio Be Antonio Uc Diego Aké Casimiro Puc Bartolomé Chic Custodio Uc Gabriel Uc Domingo Collí Gaspar Ku Joseph Noh Miguel Chimal Leonardo Camal

Antonio Moan Tomás Canal Iulián Ciau Martin Mex Diego Tut Manuel Tutyb Domingo Tuyub Lorenzo Canché Joseph Canché Juan Canché Juan Vicente Tuyub Cayetano Tus Simón Can Toribio Tuyub Marcos Tuyub Gaspar Canché Lucas Mex Lorenzo Te Mateo Canché Joseph Can Pedro Tun Dionicio Canché Gerónimo Tut Gabriel Tuyub Aparicio Tuyub Juan Tut Julián Canché Iuan Canché Manuel Canché

The Rebels of Cisteil

Canek and eight comrades were condemned to death. The rest received a lashing punishment of 200 hits and the amputation of one ear.

Reference: Pedro Bracamonte y Sosa,

La encarnación de la profecía. Canek en Cisteil (2004)





Canek: Motif and Symbol

In the 19th century, some of the main Yucatecan intellectuals and historians approached the Cisteil revolution and its leader, writing it off as a simple riot with no further transcendence, going as far as doubting its veracity. Within the context of the post-revolutionary cultural nationalism from the mid 20th century, Canek was taken by celebrated writers and artists as a source of inspiration for the production of their work. Artists such as Ermilo Abreu Gómez, Fernando Castro Pacheco and Enrique Gottdiener, dedicated some of their finest pieces to Canek.

In the last decades, the name of Canek has been restored in the memory of the Mayan communities of the Yucatan Peninsula, Chiapas and Guatemala, becoming a symbol of the constant fight for the preservation of their political, social and cultural rights. In this sense, Canek transcends the profile of historic and literary character to play a vital role in Yucatan's collective memory.

Canek

Raúl Cáceres Carenzo 1988 Printed Poster Archive of Fernando Muñoz Castillo Theater





Scene from *Canek, algún día* supimos leer las estrellas Josué Maychí (acting and script) Picture by Gerardo Valdez 2022



Mauricio Vila Dosal Gobernador del Estado de Yucatán

Loreto Noemí Villanueva Trujillo Secretaria de la Cultura y las Artes

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GRAN MUSEO DEL MUNDO MAYA DE MÉRIDA

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Alexis Reynaldo Cruz Mendoza Gener Alexander Ku Chuc Coordinación de conservación Gerónimo Ricardo Can Tec **Traducción al maya**

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The Government of Yucatán, through the State Ministry of Culture and Arts, express its gratitude for being benefited with the *Programa de Apoyos a Instituciones Estatales de Cultura AIEC 2023* from Federal Government. The institution reaffirms its commitment of expand and to enrich the coverage of the cultural services whithin the State and also in other areas inside the Republic.

