



*They were surprising in completeness of realization and absolutely convincing in authenticity. In all there was evident his serious inquiry, his bold adventure, his passionate engagement..*

—William Brice, artist and teacher; about Eduardo Carrillo

“Como un rayito de luna...”  
 Eduardo Leonardo Carrillo  
 April 8, 1937 - July 14, 1997

[www.museoeduardocarrillo.org](http://www.museoeduardocarrillo.org)

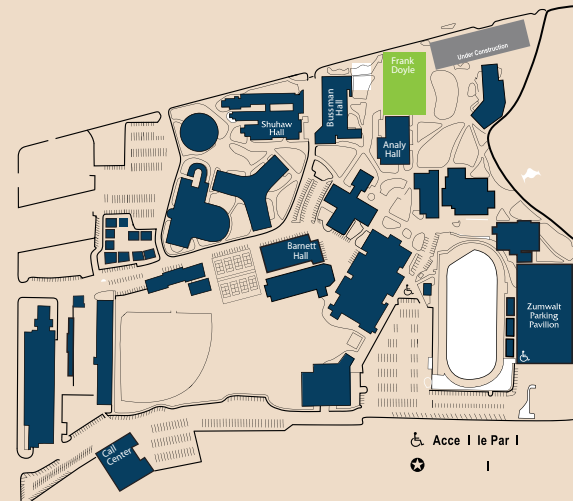
Santa Rosa Junior College presents:



Self Portrait. Frame carved and painted by Clemente Arce



55 Gallon Drum



**PARKING PERMITS ARE REQUIRED**  
 7 days a week / 24 hours a day  
 Daily permits – \$4.00  
 Permit machines available in all campus lots

**SANTA ROSA JUNIOR COLLEGE ART GALLERY**  
 Frank P. Doyle Library, 1st Floor  
 1501 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, CA 95401 707.527.4298

Made possible by the Randolph Newman Cultural Enrichment Grant.

# EDUARDO CARRILLO

## Within a Cultural Context

September 9–October 23, 2010



Born in Los Angeles in 1937, Edward Leonard Carrillo was the 5th and last child born to Alejandro and Rebecca Carrillo. His father came from La Paz, in the south of Baja California, but his mother's roots were in San Ignacio, in the central region. Alejandro died when Edward was only five years old. Subsequently, during the summers, Rebecca would take her two youngest children to San Ignacio to visit her own mother and other relatives.

Then, his grandmother, Dona Maria Leree would come to Los Angeles to help out during the school year. In her 4'10" frame, Edward sought a connection to an older, non-European heritage, to the indigenous Cochimi of Kadaakaaman, now San Ignacio.

Enrolled in UCLA from 1958-1964, he received both his BA and MA with honors. The lifelong friendships he established with other artists at school proved pivotal. Throughout the years they would travel to Baja to paint.



*Dona Maria Leree with daughter Rebecca*



*La Otra, 1984*



*Self Portrait c. 1960*

In 1966, he moved to La Paz with his family and founded an institute devoted to regional crafts- ceramics and weaving. From native artisans he learned about the history and art of Mexico. It was an awakening and at this time he changed his name to Eduardo Leonardo Carrillo.

Simultaneously, in the States, the Chicano Movement was taking shape. Upon his return to California, Carrillo relocated in order to teach at Sacramento State University, becoming part of the Royal Chicano Air Force, an arts group focused on social change. In 1972, he was offered a professorship at UC Santa Cruz and taught there until his death in 1997.

His ancestral ties were strengthened to San Ignacio when he was gifted a piece of land from his mother on a hillside above the town.

In 1983 Eduardo was told about a series of previously undiscovered cave paintings. They sparked his curiosity. His connection to the mysterious people who painted them prompted him to explore his inner terrain of archetypal story.



*San Ignacio Mesa*

The allegorical images are rich with symbols that hold layers of meaning that invite the viewers to participate in the creation of their own stories.



*The Sacred Twins, 1984*

In the following 14 years he traveled there many times to view the cave paintings. He studied the changing light of the arid landscape and verdant valleys. His paintings are filled with observations of the people and the land of central Baja. He repeatedly painted his favorite uncle, Tio Beto, and friend Jacobo. Tio Beto cared for Eduardo's land and the people of the community loved him. Jacobo was the hub of town news and would also find Eduardo's models for him.



*Jacobo and Tio Beto, 1991*