

DIA DE MUERTOS



This program has been made possible by a grant from Indiana Humanities in cooperation with the National Endowment of the Humanities



DIA DE MUERTOS

Dubois County Museum

Have you ever visited or had the opportunity to create an Altar de Muertos?

You live in the right community to participate in this cultural immersive experience.

Dia de Muertos is sacred, it transcends beliefs, education, borders, it's a day we honor the people we love who have died. These days are, as culture proclaims, a gate to receive the souls of our people, and that is why, we prepare Altars, to lead them to us. This is not about magic, this is about believing in love after death.

Dubois County Museum and Partners invite you to create an "Altar de Muertos" at our Museum.

We will display all teams Altars Monday November 1st with a "Day of The Dead Celebration"

All Dubois County based Businesses, schools, groups can participate.

To sign up your team please send an email before Monday Oct 11, 2021 to: sandovalr@swdubois.k12.in.us

We will open the Museum on these specific dates in October to allow our teams to build their Altars:

Saturday 16th 10:00AM -1:00PM,

Thursday, October 21st 5:30 - 8:00 p.m. (Spooky Streets Trick of Treating)

Saturday 23rd 10:00AM-1:00PM

Address: 2704 North Newton Street Jasper, Indiana 47546

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Dubois County Museum te invita a:
Invites you to:

DIA DE MUERTOS



Monday, November 1, 2021
Place: Dubois County Museum
Time: 5:00-8:00PM EST

Program:

5:00-6:00 Open Exhibit /Exhibición abre

6:00-7:00 Lecture by USI Professor Manuel Apodaca:
Day of the Dead: Celebration, Mythology, and Tradition.

7:00-8:00 Latinx Dance Class

Instructor:

Daisy Valdez-Perez.

Exhibit will remain open until Nov 15
La exhibición permanecerá abierta hasta el 15 de Noviembre

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Quieres ayudarme a construir el
altar de muertos en el Museo?
Mándame un mensaje o whats,
vamos a hacer un grupo de hasta
10 padres, madres o guardianes y
nos vamos a reunir el Sábado 16
de Octubre de 10-1PM
812-489-8104

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The Altar is welcoming, it's a material form that symbolizes a bridge that connects us. We remember their lives, their impact and the love we feel for them. It's colorful to bring good, positive emotions and celebration. This is a happy event, we eat, drink, dance, listen to music and sing, we act, we do, we use our bodies to embrace our life. This is a way of mourning. This is an event for all humans, we want to share our values and traditions with our community, come! Enjoy!

Different Levels

An altar In some areas altars are made with two levels that symbolize heaven and earth; in others they are made with three levels for heaven, purgatory and earth; and there are places where altars with seven levels are placed, each of these levels represents the steps a soul has to make to get to heaven.

Water

Representative of the purity of the soul, and it is believed that the water will quench the thirst of thirsty spirits, to reinvigorate their energies for their journey into the beyond.

Bread

The most common food offering for the spirits, the most commonly used form of bread is called "pan de muerto," (bread of the dead), a round loaf of bread that may be adorned in three colors in the forms of quills and bones, and then sprinkled with white sugar.

Fruit

This is to delight the soul, to include seasonal fruits such as apples (which represent the blood), pumpkin, hawthorn, sugar cane, jicama, etc.

Other Food and Beverages

The altar will include beverages, dishes and casseroles that the deceased enjoyed on earth.

Salt

It is believed that during the journey of the afterlife, the salt will prevent the body of the departed from breaking down as it travels along the winding road to eternity.

Candles

Candles show the souls their way to the altar and back to the dead world; they symbolize the light, hope and faith

Marigolds

Its strong scent and bright color (said to represent the Aztec sun god Tonotiuah) are believed to be an attraction to the spirits of the deceased as they come to visit their family on the Day of the Dead.

Sugar Skulls

As an example of the enlacing of pre-Hispanic and Christian elements that combine to define this tradition, the small sugar skulls symbolize Miquiztli, the God of death, as well as representing the victory of the Trinity.

A Cross

The display of the Christian cross symbolizes the forgiveness of any remaining sins of the deceased. Typically this is a cross made of wood, but may also be made from flowers or other materials.

Copal

The special fragrance of this ancient origin resin from a tree of the same name, has two meanings: the first is to purify the place of evil spirits where the altar is located, and the other is a connection with the sky – it is believed that as the aromatic smoke of the copal rises, it makes a connection with the dead.

Papel Picado

These are the colorful tissue paper rectangles that are cut to display Dia de Muertos designs and hung from string above altars, and places on the front and sides of altars



DÍA DE MUERTOS

El Altar es acogedor, es una forma material que simboliza un puente que nos conecta. Recordamos sus vidas, su impacto y el amor que sentimos por ellos. Es colorido para traer buenas emociones positivas y celebración. Este es un evento feliz, comemos, bebemos, bailamos, escuchamos música y cantamos, usamos nuestro cuerpo para abrazar nuestra vida. Esta es una forma de duelo. Este es un evento para todos los humanos, queremos compartir nuestros valores y tradiciones con nuestra comunidad, ¡ven! ¡disfrutar!

Diferentes Niveles

Hay quien usa 2 niveles para simbolizar, el cielo y la tierra, hay quien usa 3 para simbolizar, cielo, purgatorio y tierra, y los mas grandes son de 7 niveles que marcan el camino de ida y regreso entre el cielo y la Tierra.

Agua

Representante de la pureza del alma, y se cree que el agua saciará la sed de los espíritus sedientos, para revitalizar sus energías para su viaje al más allá.

Pan

La ofrenda de comida más común para los espíritus, la forma de pan más comúnmente utilizada se llama "pan de muerto", una barra de pan redonda que se puede adornar en tres colores en forma de púas y huesos. , y luego espolvoreado con azúcar blanca.

Fruta

Esto es para deleitar el alma, para incluir frutas de temporada como manzanas (que representan la sangre), calabaza, espino, caña de azúcar, jícama, etc.

Otros alimentos y bebidas

El altar incluirá bebidas, platos y guisos que los difuntos disfrutaron en la tierra.

Sal

La sal evitará que el cuerpo de los difuntos se descomponga mientras viaja por el sinuoso camino hacia la eternidad.

Velas

Se coloca en una cruz que representa los puntos cardinales como guía

Caléndulas

El Cempasúchil es la caléndula mexicana de color amarillo brillante, también conocida como la flor de muerto, es el principal adorno floral para tumbas y altares.

Se cree que su fuerte aroma y su color brillante (que se dice que representa al dios sol azteca Tonotih) son una atracción para los espíritus de los difuntos cuando visitan a su familia en el Día de los Muertos.

Calaveras de azúcar

Como ejemplo del entrelazamiento de elementos prehispánicos y cristianos que se combinan para definir esta tradición, las pequeñas calaveras de azúcar simbolizan a Miquiztli, el Dios de la muerte, además de representar la victoria de la Trinidad. Las calaveras de azúcar suelen tener el nombre del difunto en la frente, son uno de los elementos más comunes que se colocan en los altares u ofrendas.

Cruz

La exhibición de la cruz cristiana simboliza el perdón de los pecados restantes del difunto.

Copal

La fragancia especial de esta resina de origen antiguo de un árbol del mismo nombre, tiene dos significados: el primero es purificar el lugar de los espíritus malignos donde se encuentra el altar, y el otro es una conexión con el cielo - se cree que a medida que se eleva el humo aromático del copal, se conecta con los muertos.

Papel Picado

Estos son los coloridos rectángulos de papel de seda que se cortan para mostrar los diseños del Día de Muertos y se cuelgan de una cuerda sobre los altares, y se colocan en el frente y los lados de los altares.



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