

CORTEGE



Easter week in Lorca



An explanation of the Biblical Passionate Parades

GOOD FRIDAY



ayuntamientolorca

LORCA

Lo bordamos



Costa
Cálida
Región
de Murcia

GLOSSARY



Mayordomo:

Member of the brotherhood wearing a robe with the colour of the “Paso” he or she belongs to.

Paso:

Usual name of every brotherhood.

Trono:

It refers to allegorical thrones. It is usually embellished with medallions, mythological and religious figures and images.

Some of the most significant characters as well as the Virgins parading on the trono are:

Stmo. Cristo de la Sangre: Christ of the Blood

Virgen de la Soledad: Lady of Solitude

Stmo. Cristo del Perdón: Christ of Forgiveness

Stma. Virgen de la Piedad: Lady of Piety

Stmo. Cristo de la Buena Muerte o Cristo Yacente: The laying Christ

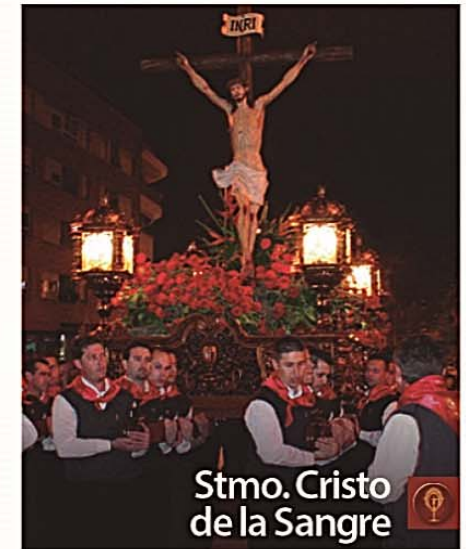
Stma. Virgen de los dolores: Lady of Sorrows

Cristo de la Misericordia : Christ of Mercy

El Resucitado: The Risen Lord

Cristo del Rescate: Christ of Rescue

Rosario: Rosary



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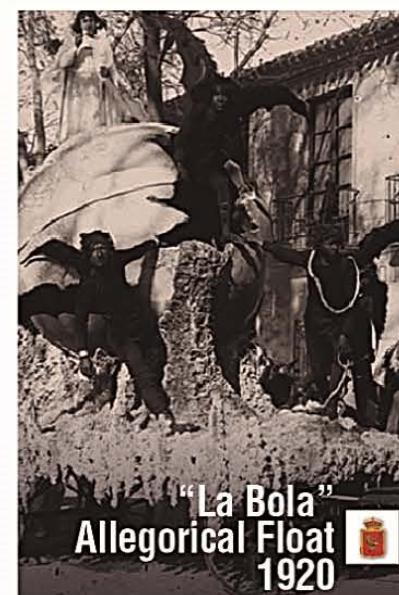
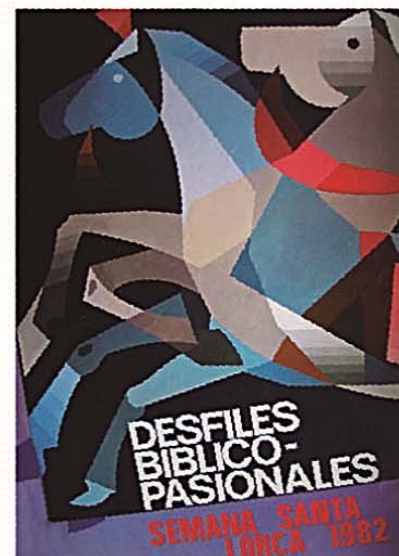
THE PARADES: THE ORIGIN

The “Biblical Passionate Parades” are the original identity sign distinguishing Easter Week in Lorca from another.

Easter Processions, which have been organized by primitive Fraternities and Brotherhoods in Lorca, had already been documented in the 16th century and they responded to the traditional liturgical pattern.

The new model started in the middle of the 19th century. It arose at a time when, after Mendizábal disentailment, the Church wanted Easter celebrations back without having images to parade with. Thus, it was decided to make live representations of Life, Passion and Christ's Death as a “Living Catechesis” for citizens.

“Whites and Blues” broke away from the traditional model when they incorporated the first biblical groups in 1855 with “The triumphal entrance of Jesus into Jerusalem” (White Brotherhood) and the horse in the year 1856 using the Roman Calvary (Blue Brotherhood).





EASTER WEEK IN LORCA 2019



THE PARADES: A DIFFERENT PASSION

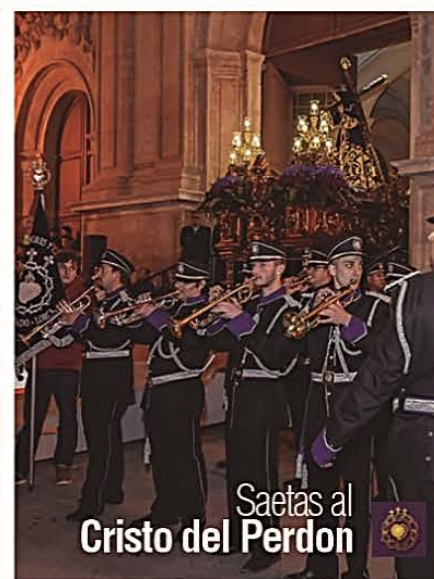
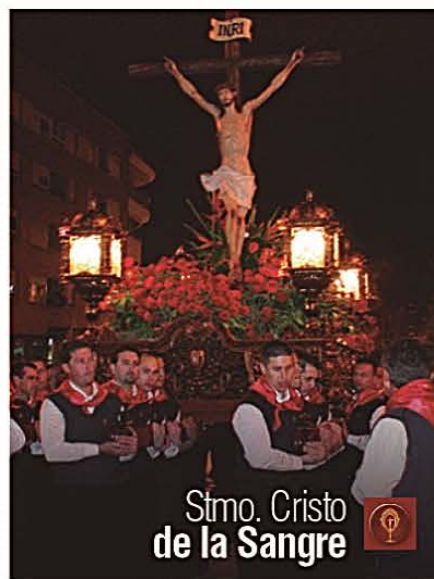
The parades of Viernes de Dolores, Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday run along Avda. Juan Carlos I, “la carrera”. Meanwhile, whites and blues are sitting facing each other, cheering up, making a fuss with their handkerchiefs and supporting their brotherhoods with their contagious “vivas” and passion. At the same time, a thousand local extras perform passages from the Old and New Testament.

THE HORSES

The two leading brotherhood in Lorca: White Brotherhood and Blue Brotherhood both show their prowess with chariots and other carriages in an exhibition which is intertwined with historical remnants. All in all, the spectator is transported to the History of Salvation and to the Triumph of Christianity. The tradition of using horses in Lorca is more than justified. It is in these very days, in the City of the Sun, the Baroque City of the Spanish Levant, where the best specimens of horses coming from various points of the national geography can be admired. At the same time, visitors enjoy the city's delight and pride in a cultural, social and religious manifestation that will leave no one impassive or indifferent.

TRADITIONAL PROCESSIONS

In addition, Traditional Processions have persisted in the city's oldest neighborhoods as it was originally conceived, lit by the light of streetlamps, with silence and devoutness only broken by the sound of musical ensembles: Procession of La Curia (Passion Saturday, Black Brotherhood), Penitential Path of the Stmo. Cristo de la Misedicordia (Holy Wednesday, Purple Brotherhood), Procession of the Silence (Maunday Thursday, Crimson Brotherhood), Procession of El Resucitado (Easter Sunday, Archconfraternity of El Resucitado).





PRELIMINARY INFORMATION



LORCA EMBROIDERY TRADITION

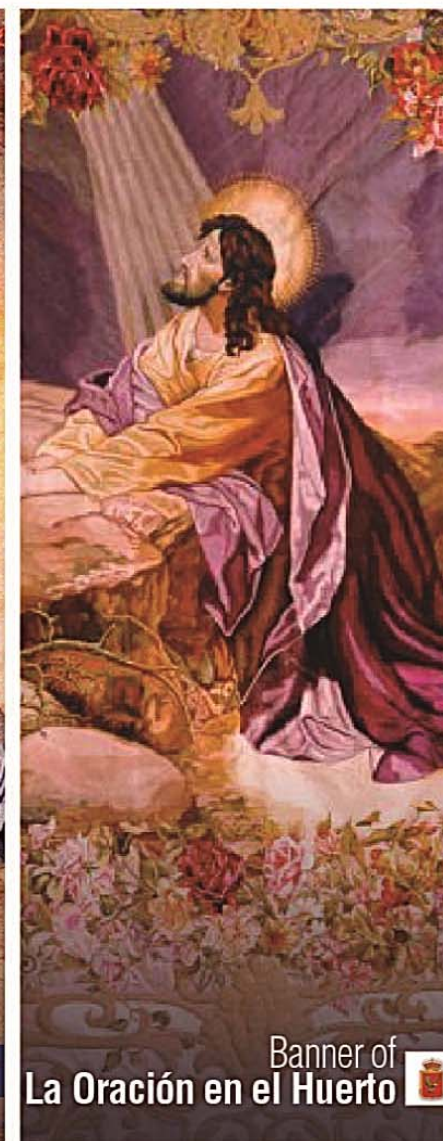
The majesty of the Brotherhoods' heritage is unprecedented and the richness of the embroidery of the cloaks made with tinged silk and bead of gold is its greatest exponent.

Embroidery is documented in Lorca since the 16th century. However, it was in the mid 19th century when the embroiderer from Lorca, in hands of an Artistic Director uses embroidery as a peculiar decorative technique for dressing characters and hence the stunning cloaks parading through "la Carrera".

At the beginning of the 20th century, Lorca Embroidery real revolution happens as we know it today being silk the predominant material used to produce main pieces, especially regarding the significant costumes that Virgins wear which would include pieces of sacred art completely embroidered in silk, accomplished under the supervision of Francisco Cayuela (Blue Brotherhood) and Emilio Felices (White Brotherhood) who determinate stylistic lines that also served as a frame of reference for embroidery in Lorca.



Banner of
El Reflejo



Banner of
La Oración en el Huerto



EASTER WEEK IN LORCA 2019



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In February 2007, Easter Week in Lorca was declared of INTERNATIONAL TOURIST INTEREST which corroborates its role as a religious, artistic, cultural and social manifestation capable of engaging not only people in the country but also outside our borders.

Its approach, originality, staging, high level of civil participation as well as the abundance of distinctive activities and events organized for these 10 days make Easter Week in Lorca “A DIFFERENT PASSION”.

Since 2005, twelve pieces of Lorca Embroidery became the first textiles in the entire country to be declared of Heritage of Cultural Interest (BIC).

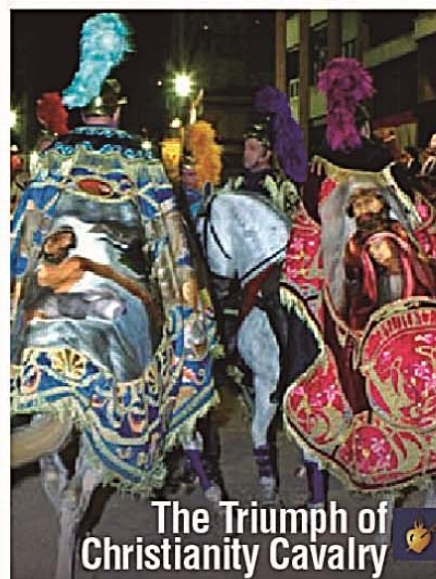
Since November 2014, Lorca Embroidery Art has been Official Candidate to Word Heritage by UNESCO as it has been one of the proposals officially nominated by the National Council of Historical Heritage responsible for approving these candidacies.



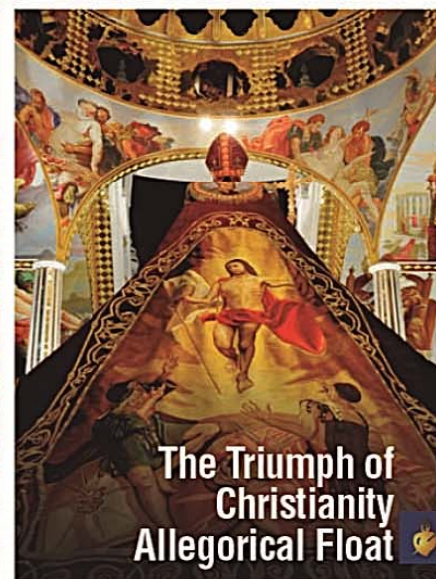
Rey Salomon
Cavalry



Octavio César
Augusto's Cloak



The Triumph of
Christianity Cavalry

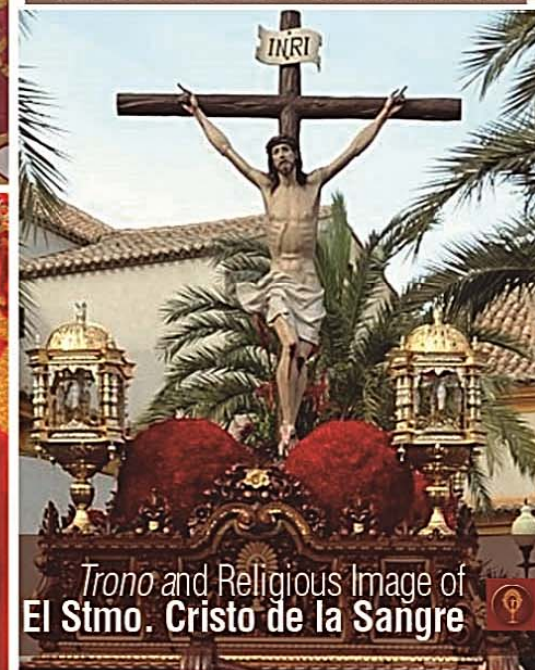
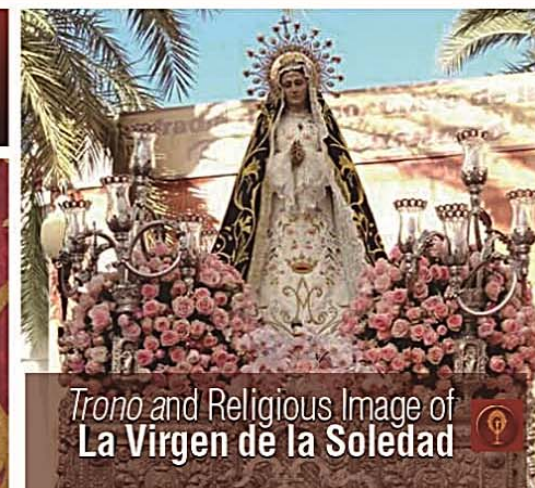
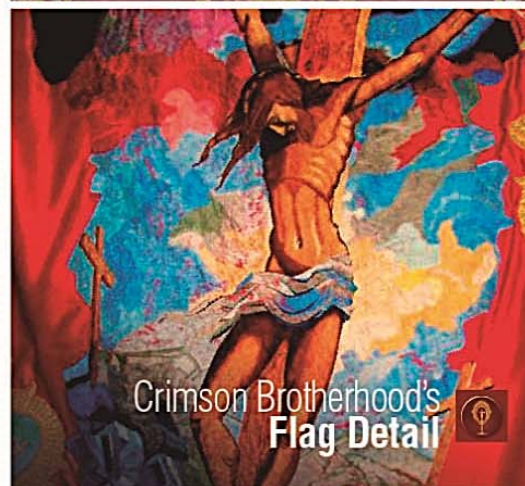
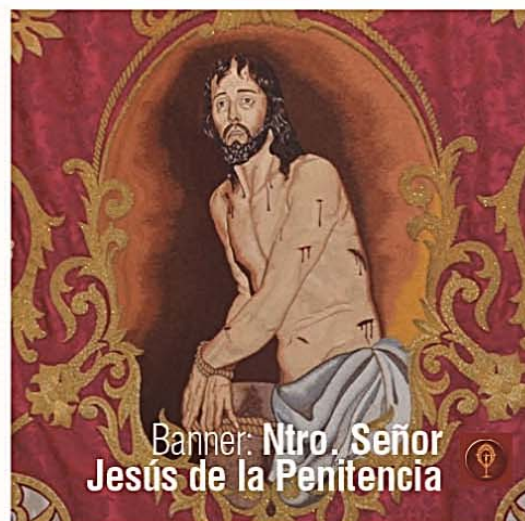


The Triumph of
Christianity
Allegorical Float



ARCHCONFRATERNITY STMO. CRISTO DE LA SANGRE. **CRIMSON BROTHERHOOD.**

- Banner of La Expiración
- Banner of La Virgen de la Soledad
- Group of Nazarenes of the Virgen de la Soledad
- *Trono* of La Stma. Virgen de la Soledad
- Youth Musical Ensemble of La Virgen de la Soledad
- Banner of Ntro. Señor Jesús de la Penitencia
- Group of Nazarenes of La Expiración
- Crimson Brotherhood Flag
- Banner of El Cristo de la Sangre
- Group of Nazarenes of Las Estaciones
- *Trono* of El Stmo. Cristo de la Sangre
- Picas Group
- The relay group of the *trono* porters
- Musical Ensemble of El Stmo. Cristo de la Sangre
- Closing Nazarenes / mayordomos





BIBLICAL PASSIONATE CORTEGE ORDER



ARCHCONFRATERNITY STMO. CRISTO DEL PERDÓN. **PURPLE BROTHERHOOD**

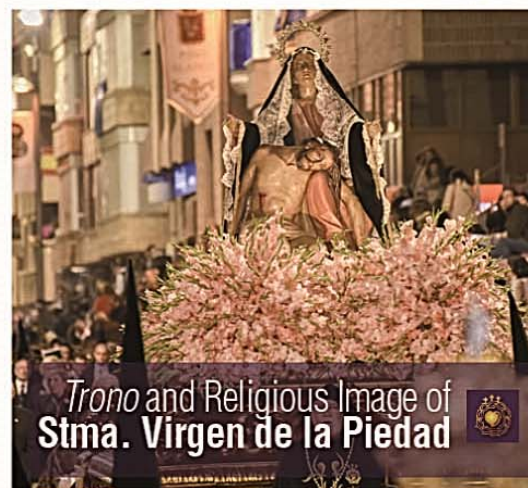
- Guidon banner
- Gala Music Ensemble
- Holy Dinner Banner and Lanterns
- Stmo. Cristo del Perdón Banner and Lanterns
- *Trono* Stmo. Cristo del Perdón
- Stmo. Cristo de la Misericordia Banner and Lanterns
- Santa Faz Banner and Lanterns
- Stma Virgen de la Piedad Banner and Lanterns
- Trono de la Stma. Virgen de la Piedad
- Gala Flag
- Las Cinco Llagas Group of Nazarenes



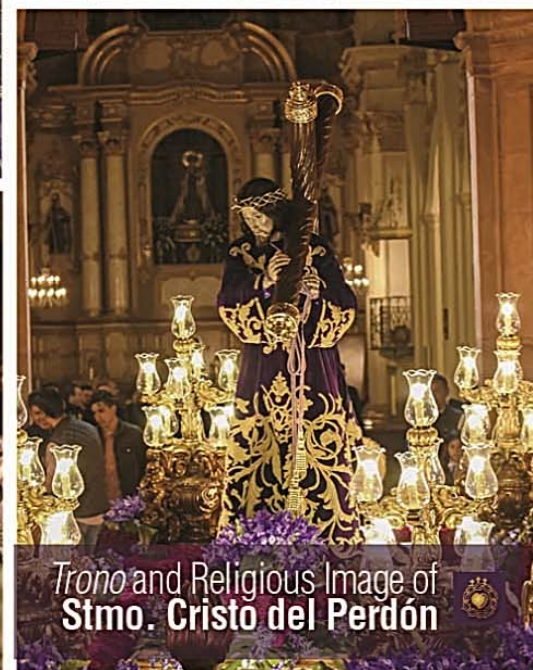
Roman Band



Group of nazarenes of
Las Cinco Llagas



Trono and Religious Image of
Stma. Virgen de la Piedad



Trono and Religious Image of
Stmo. Cristo del Perdón



PLOWMEN BROTHERHOOD. **BLUE BROTHERHOOD**



BIBLICAL CORTEGE

Blue Brotherhood Procession consists of two differentiated parts: a biblical-historical parade on one hand and a religious procession on the other. Each one has its own identity but with a unifying nexus: the "Triumph of Christianity".

Virgen de los Dolores Guidon Banner or Guidon Banner (BIC)

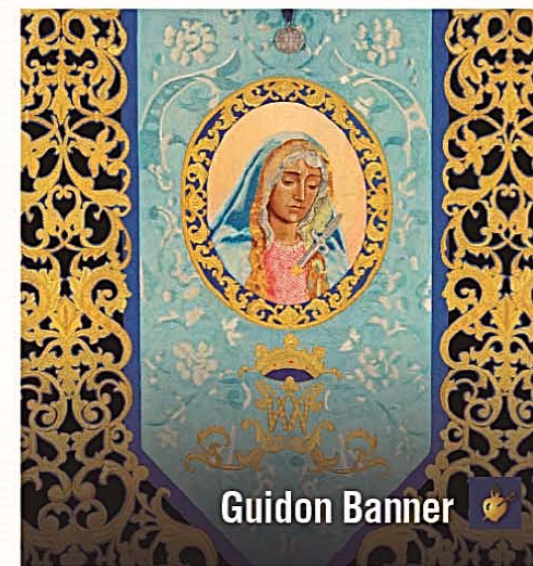
It was embroidered in 1944 and headed by Emiliano Rojo. It represents the new image of La Dolorosa which became part of the Brotherhood after the Civil War. It got a silver medal at the National Decorative Arts and Industries Exhibition (1947).

Roman Infantry

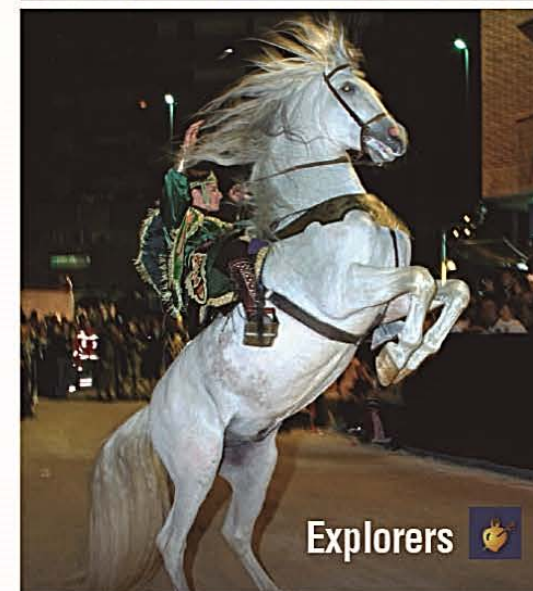
Popularly known as "armaos" due to the armors they wear from the time of Tiberius Caesar, they represent the VII Legion referring to Blue Brotherhood's painful nature. Seventy men headed by a centurion, three decuriones (head of ten soldiers) and an aquilifer carrying the labarum with the imperial eagle and the vexillum with the acronyms of the Senate S.P.Q.R

Explorers sent by Moses to the Promised Land

It represents the returning act of the explorers sent by Moses, bringing news about the fecundity of the soil in the land of Canaan. Jockeys wear satin capes representing the fruits of the Promised Land, figs, pomegranates, grapes, as well as Joshua and Caleb, the landscape of the Promised Land and the Sinai. The restored cape of the "Celajes" completes the group.



Guidon Banner



Explorers



BLUE BROTHERHOOD

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The Flag

When the Brotherhood anthem “Las Caretas” is played, we can admire the Blue Brotherhood's Flag. It is embroidered in gold and silk with the symbol of the Brotherhood: the heart pierced by the sword on the front side and the anagram of the Virgin Mary on the reverse one.

Antíoco IV, Epiphanes

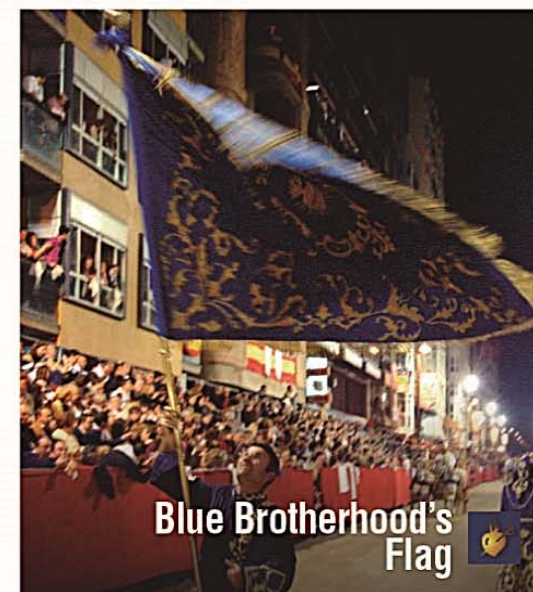
It is shown on an Egyptian style biga (an ancient two-horse chariot) from the time of Thebes. This Seleucid Syrian-Greek king plundered Jerusalem's Temple taking its treasures. For Christians, he is a symbol of the antichrist or the left hand of God.

Deborah, the Prophetess of Israel

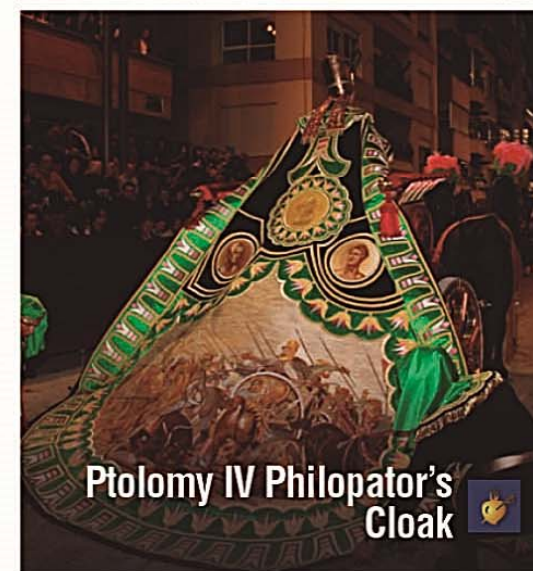
The group, which is inspired by the book of the Judge and by the Exodus, comprises the horsewoman and an escort of 6 jockeys representing the battle against the Cananites 12th century B.C. The prophetess wears a sea green satin cape with her bust embroidered in silk. Barac wears his own bust embroidered on the back and he is accompanied by warriors from the Israelite Tribes wearing their costumes: the Tables of the Law, the Ark of the Covenant, el Candelabro (Ancient Hebrew lampstand), Deborah's Palm Tree and the Image of Jael. The group has parade in procession since 1878 and it represents the protection of those believing in el Altísimo “the Most High” by himself.

Ptolomy IV Philopator

It represents the ownership of Palestine by Ptolemaic Egypt. The charioteer on a triumphal biga is covered with a black velvet and green satin cloak. The gold and silk embroidered central medallion in the centre represents the Battle of Issus between Alexander the Great and Darius



Blue Brotherhood's Flag



Ptolomy IV Philopator's Cloak



The Ethiopians: The Entrance of Sisac into Jerusalem

This Group on horses represents the Egyptian King Sisac at the time he enters into Jerusalem helped by the Ethiopian hordes submissive to him. It is one of the Blue Brotherhood's most representative groups because of bare-back riding.

GROUP OF THE PHARAOH: MOSES AND HIS FOSTER MOTHER MEIAMÉN

Since 1883, this group represents the days of Moses' life when once adult he went out to his people and saw their affliction and hardships. He renounced to be the Pharaoh's son because of his faith becoming therefore the Savior of Israel.

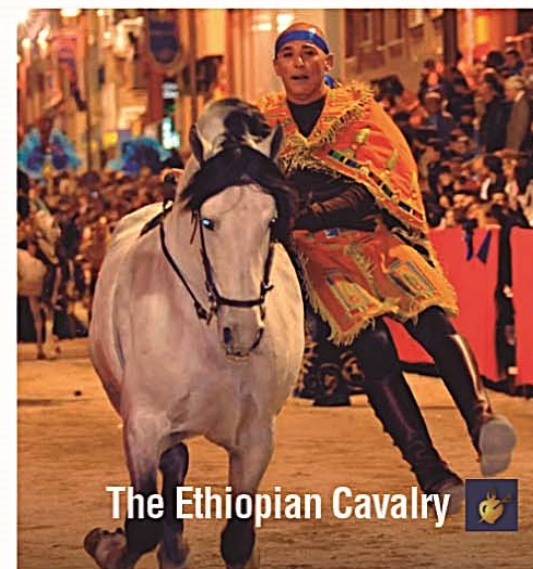
Moses goes in procession as the prince of Egypt, on a biga wearing a cloak embroidered in silk where he appears at the top taking "the Tables of the Law" and, at the bottom, at the moment his foster mother picked him up in the Nile River when he was a child.

Group of timpani and slaves, colorful group comprised of musicians and lines of richly adorned slaves. Some of the women throw petals in order to announce the arrival of the Princess.

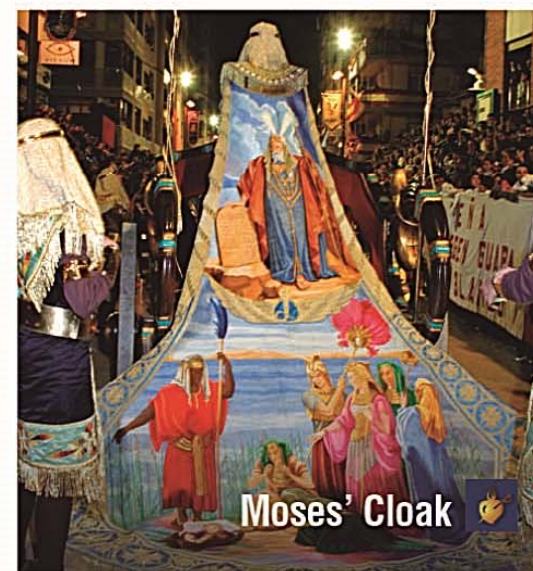
Princess Meiamén's Allegorical Float. It is an Egyptian style float inspired by the pylons in Dakkeh Temple in Nubia. Meiamén is sitting at the temple's gate, she is adorned with the "klaff" or real headdress and accompanied by a group of maidens and the Royal Guard.

The Prophetesses' Calvary

Seven horsewomen, the firsts in the history of Easter Week in Lorca, with the spiritual gift of prophecy. They scort the princess and their cloaks represent Egyptian Goddesses: Osiris, Isis, Ra, Horus, Amón and Nut. The Torah represents the Egyptian oppression on the Jewish people.



The Ethiopian Cavalry



Moses' Cloak



BLUE BROTHERHOOD



Julius Caesar's Chariot

The great Roman General parades in a triumphal chariot representing the Roman occupation of Israel. The character appears under a canopy held by two magnificent horns that stand for abundance. Both banners at the back have been renewed this year: the green one celebrates Cesar's victories and the second one, in red, represents the the bust of Hercules. The chariot keeps the general's green velvet cloak mainly standing for the so called "Carro del Sol".

Egyptian Cavalry

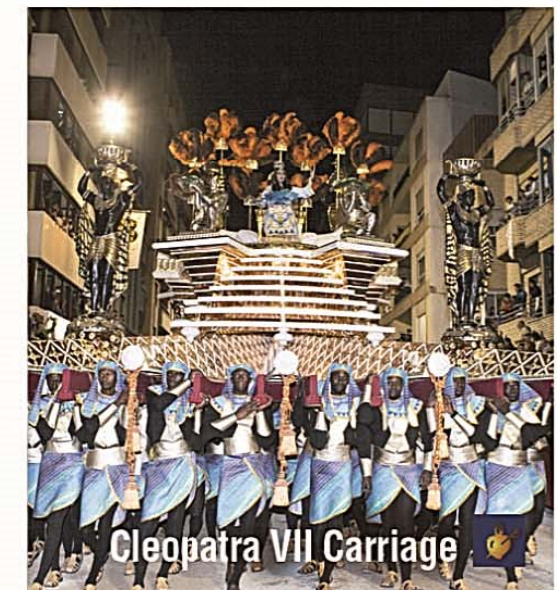
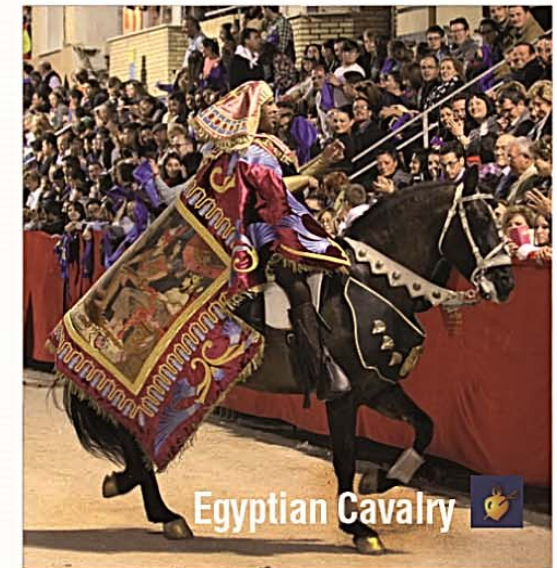
This cavalry provides a biblical (Genesis and Exodus), historical and religious journey reflecting the Egyptian oppression of the Jews for 4 centuries. It consists of 7 cloaks: Joseph and the Pharaoh (maroon), the Death of the First Born (purple), Exodus (copper), the Pyramids (ochre), Osiris (green) and Cleopatra (aquamarine blue).

Cleopatra VIII

A corps of guards, slavers and percussion music announce the arrival of this majestic float. The last Egyptian pharaoh stages the passage of the triumvir Marcus Antonius' reception. Cleopatra represents the end of the mythical Pharaonic Egypt and the country on the Nile direct dependency. of Rome. She goes in procession with the headdress, attributes and the real attire on a luxurious and magnificent float of two volumes carried upon a hundred slavers' shoulders and accompanied by a group of maidens and the Royal Guard.

Marcus Antonius

This Roman triumvir defeated Aristobulus, Salome Alexandra's son, at the time of the civil war and thus making the Jewish state fully dependent of Rome (51-45 B.C).





In the central medallion, released this year (designed and addressed by Miguel García Peñarrubia) Marco Antonio and Cleopatra are in the terrace of a Palace in Alejandría watching the fleet of boats which are about to fight against Octavio. He parades in his new “triga” (chariot pulled by 3 horses), the only one of these characteristics in Lorca’s processions.

Egyptian Infantry

Forty-four figures complete the representation of Egyptian Civilization: a captain, three lieutenants, seven lancers and thirty-three musicians.

Nero

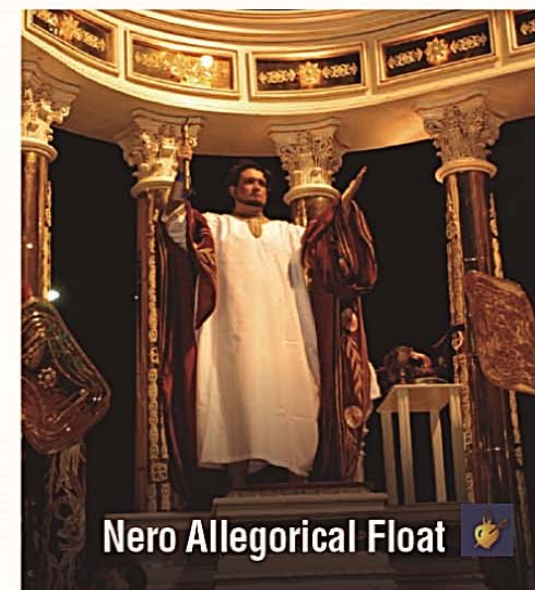
The Roman Emperor (54-68 b.c) parades on a chariot simulating an Imperial lounge. It represents the first persecution against Christians, in which Saint Peter and Saint Paul were martyred. He’s accompanied by his master the philosopher Seneca from Cordoba and the Praetorian Guard. It is the first large float included in Lorca processions in 1972.

Falvian and Nerva-Antonine dynasties. “Las Cuádrigas”

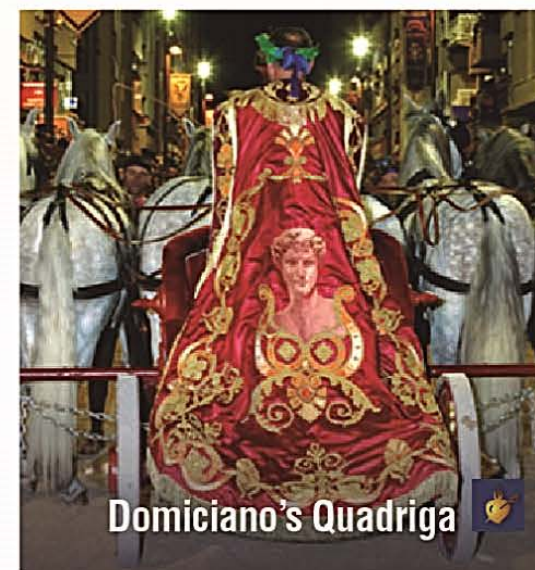
The emblematic group of the Blue Brotherhood represents: on the one hand, the emperors of Flavio dynasty including Vespasianus, his son and successor Titus, Domitian and his wife Domitia Longina; on the other hand, the Nerva-Antonine, dynasty which includes Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian.

Roman Cavalry

It is composed by 11 jockeys; six of them represent “the Sibyls”, women able to predict the future. They were known because of their attachment to the place where they used to make their predictions: Delphic, Cumaean, Samian, Phrygian, Erythraean and Cimmerian Sybils. They are connected with the prediction of Christ’s birth. Four of them represent the Latin Church Fathers, Saint Augustine, Saint Gregory, Saint Jerome and Saint Ambrose.



Nero Allegorical Float



Domiziano's Quadriga



BLUE BROTHERHOOD

15

Finally, the captain is chairing the cavalry with his maroon satin cloak which represents the reason of St. Peter head-down crucifixion, since he was not considered worthy to die the same way as the Lord.

Emperor Tiberius Caesar

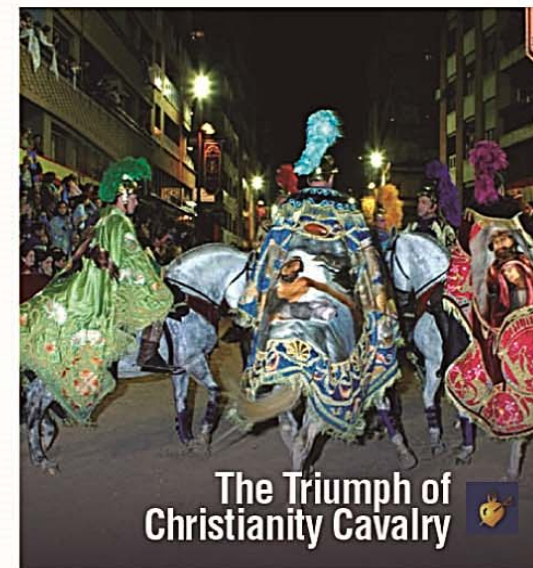
It is during his reign when Christ's passion and life runs its course. He parades on a chariot that simulates the Roman imperial eagle pretending to stop flying and grabbing the axle of the wheels. He's wearing a crimson velvet cloak with the image of the god Jupiter.

The Triumph of Christianity group

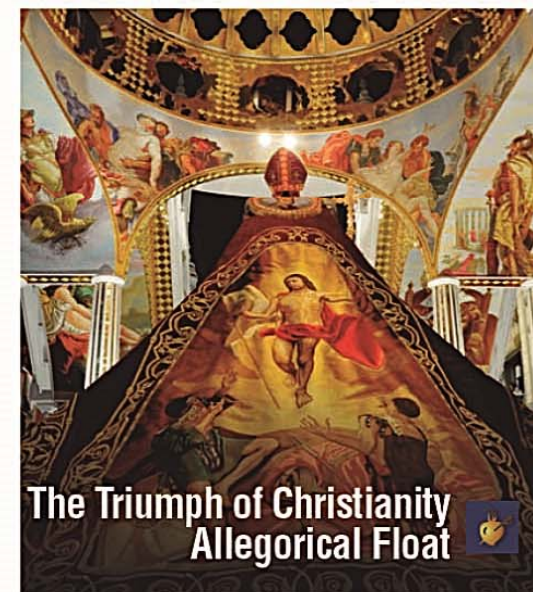
It represents the unifying nexus between the Biblical-Historical Cortege and the Religious one. The group dates back to 1878 with the figure of "Luzbel defeated by the Heavenly Hosts, with the triumph of Jesus Christ over Satan".

It includes the **Triumph Cavalry** which is composed of 10 jockeys representing gods in Greek and Roman mythology: Ares, Poseidon, Pluto, Diana, Jupiter, Venus-Aphrodite, Apollo, Mercury, Bacchus and Vulcan.

The group closes with the **Triumph of Christianity Allegorical Float** made of solid beech wood. The Renaissance Venetian inspired chariot is composed of three volumes with the figures of devil incarnate, a representation of the seven deadly sins, the dome of a temple mount with the Victorious Archangel and a small temple with the Doric columns, a character symbolizing a minister of the church with a big cloak showing the Resurrection of Christ embroidered in silk. The character is completed with an Episcopal miter and a stole where the figure of Saint Peter appears.



The Triumph of Christianity Cavalry



The Triumph of Christianity Allegorical Float



REDEMPTION CORTEGE

Rised Cross with a shroud

The Religious Cortege starts with a wooden cross from the 18th century, with a shroud.

Great penitent, Simeon and Pilate

Simeon and Pilate are wearing navy blue velvet tunics and a green satin cape. The great penitent is a Nazarene with the hood embroidered in silk.

Cristo de la Buena Muerte Banner

Made by Emiliano Rojo in 1962. It reproduces the Cristo yacente woodcarving statue and the angel asking for silence due to the death of the Redeemer.

Group of Nazarenes of the Stmo. Cristo de la Buena Muerte

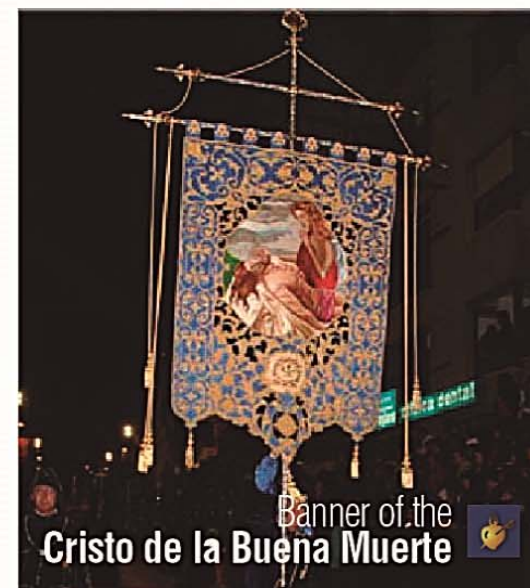
They wear black velvet tunics and blue satin capes. The emblems of the Holy Burial and the Holy Sepulcher formed by a big cross as well as four smaller crosses between the arms stand out.

Guiding cross and deacons

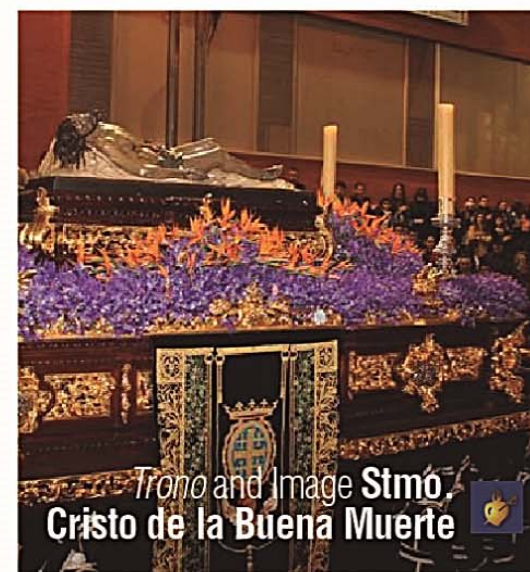
A group of dalmatics carrying a cross, ciriales (metal candlesticks), thuribles and silver navetas (vessels to keep incense) as a funeral procession for the Cristo Yacente "the Lying Christ".

Image and trono Stmo. Cristo de la Buena Muerte.

A hand-made wood figure built of cedar with golden cresterías (a decorative element of Gothic style), and completed with corbels and hachones (torch with a big wax candle), Juan Borrero's work. The beautiful woodcarving of the Cristo Yacente by José Planes in 1945 was given a prize in the Exhibition of Sacred Art held in Rome on 1951.



Banner of the
Cristo de la Buena Muerte



Trono and Image Stmo.
Cristo de la Buena Muerte



The Medallion Banner

This banner is so called because it has a medallion with the image of the Virgen de los Dolores embroidered in gold and silver. The work, carried out by Francisco Cayuela in 1930, is determined by its modernist style.

“The crowning with thorns” group of Nazarenes, Nazarenes wearing satin costumes

They are wearing blue velvet tunics, red velvet capes and light blue satin hoods which are embroidered in silk, gold and precious stones and decorated with plants motifs.

The Angel Velado Banner (BIC)

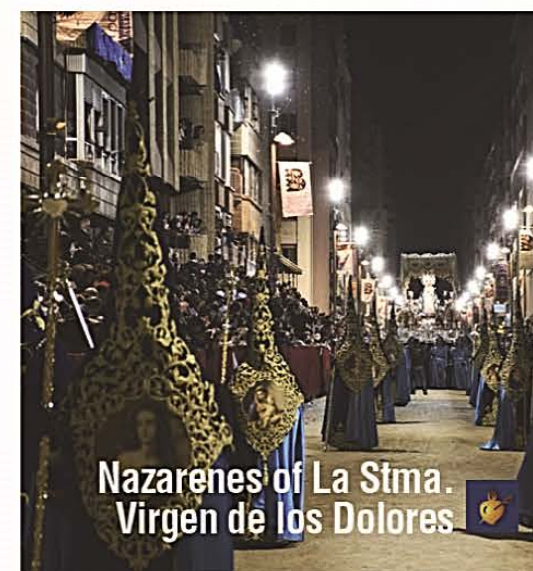
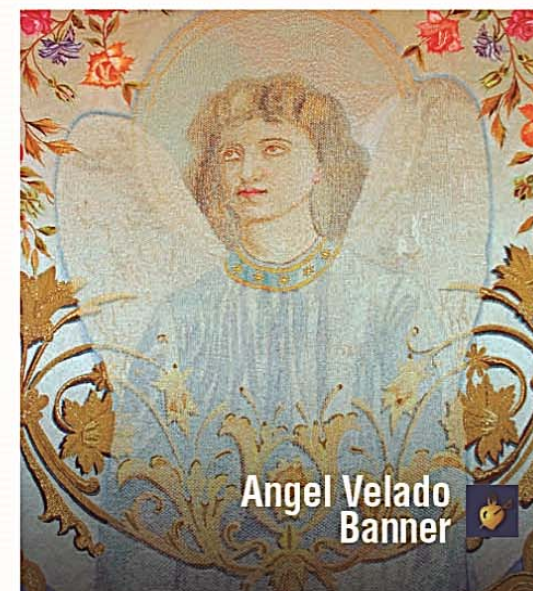
An embroidered tulle is extended on the embroidery of the angel. This specific technique can only be appreciated in this work carried out by the unforgettable Francisco Cayuela in 1915.

Stma. Virgen de los Dolores Nazarenes

Twelve Nazarenes accompany the trono of La Stma. Virgen de los Dolores and walk before it. They are wearing navy blue velvet tunics embroidered in gold and decorated with plant motifs on the front. Images symbolizing the Virgin and Christ's Passion stand out, since they have been realized by recognized painters and the most classic embroidery technique is recovered. This technique, known as Opus Pulvidarioum, was initiated by the great Francisco Cayuela and used for the King and Queen of Spain's requests in the 16th century.

San Juan and Magdalena Banners

Both made by Cayuela in 1917 (BIC).



El Reflejo Banner (BIC)

It is an embroidered reproduction of the Stma. Virgen de los Dolores which disappeared during the Spanish Civil War, in 1936. It was designed by the distinguished artistic director of the Brotherhood Francisco Cayuela.

Trono, image, cloak and pallium of the Stma. Virgen de los Dolores. Heading of the Blue Brotherhood

The trono

It is the work of Juan Borrero and it is composed of a silver-chiselled platform throne with 12 allegorical medallions symbolizing the life of the Virgin; and on the front, there is a chapel with the scene of Simeon's prophecy and two small angles holding a sword above it. On its two sides, the cloths of Saint John and Mary Magdalene are hanging, both release last year 2018 for the first time and made by Miguel García Peñarrubia.

The imagen

Made by José Capuz (1942). It is an exhaustive reproduction with a golden crown on his head and a sword of sorrow of the same metal in his chest, right on the heart.



Trono and image of La
Stma. Virgen de los Dolores 



BLUE BROTHERHOOD

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The Cloak (BIC)

It was carried out by Francisco Cayuela (1904). In its central part, some corbels represent the Lord's face and the attributes of passion as well as Pilate's Judgment. Surrounding the main scene, an allegory of the Holy Cross is symbolized by angels throwing flowers to Christ's wooden cross. The entire cloak is bordered with a very thin meander of bear's breeches and an edging of golden thread completes it.

The Pallium

It consists of 10 breasms with many chapels with the 12 apostles on its base. The cloths of the pallium, made by Emilio Rojo, represent the 14 stations of the Cross embroidered in silk with a gold border. The ceiling of the pallium, carried out by Joaquín Castellar, is an allegory of Holy Spirit embroidered in silk.

"Mater Dolorosa" Musical Ensemble

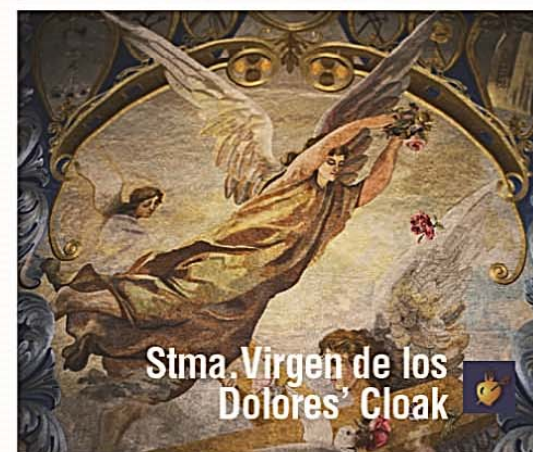
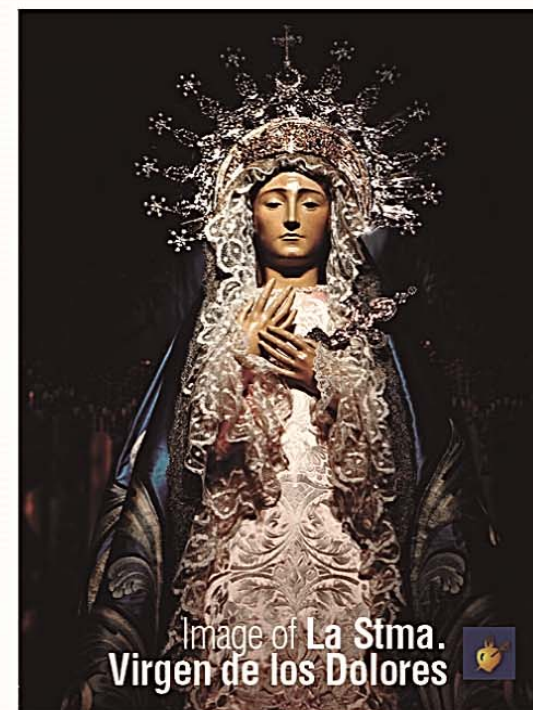
A musical ensemble accompanies the Virgin in order to mark the rhythm of the parade by interpreting different melodies. Musicians are wearing military-style bright uniforms and metal helmets adorned with feathers.

Blue or closing Nazarenes

They are wearing blue velvet tunics, blue satin capes and hoods with the image of the Virgin, it's a work of García Peñarubia in 1969.

Mayordomos

The president of the Blue Brotherhood and mayordomos accompany the Stma. Virgen de los Dolores after finishing their role in the procession.





Official Flag of the Brotherhood

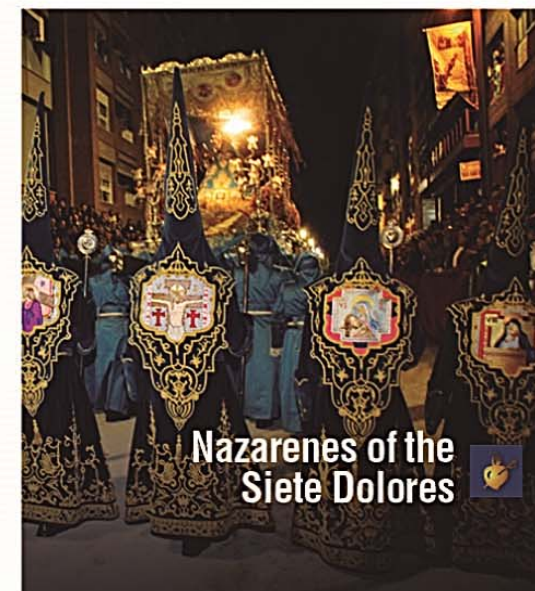
It is embroidered in silk, gold and precious stones and decorated with plants motifs. At the top of the adverse side, there is a heart sided by to angels, and the city coat of arms at the bottom.

The Virgin Nazarenes “Allegory of the *Siete Dolores*” (Seven Sorrows)

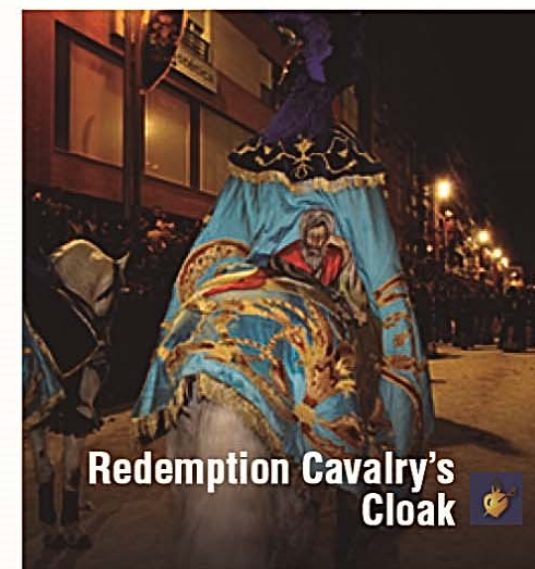
They wear blue velvet tunics embroidered in silk and gold. The symbol of the Brotherhood overhung by seven daggers is placed at the front; at the back, the images of the *Siete Dolores*.

The Redemption Cavalry or “escorting of the Virgen de los Dolores”

They wear blue velvet tunics embroidered in silk and gold. The symbol of the Brotherhood overhung by seven daggers is placed at the front; at the back, the images of the *Siete Dolores*. Five figures with a maroon satin cloak represent the Archangel Saint Gabriel and the four evangelists: Saint Matthew, Saint Mark, Saint Luke and Saint John, messengers of the redemption.



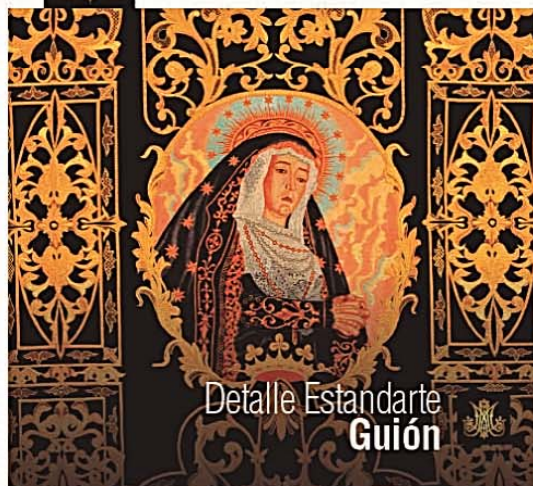
Nazarenes of the
Siete Dolores



Redemption Cavalry's
Cloak



LA CURIA BROTHERHOOD. BLACK BROTHERHOOD



Detalle Estandarte
Guión

- Guidon Banner and torches
- Flag
- Group of Togas





BIBLICAL PASSIONATE CORTEGE ORDER



THE VERY ILLUSTRIOUS CHAPTER OF THE NTRA. SRA. LA VIRGEN DE LA AMARGURA.
WHITE BROTHERHOOD



BIBLICAL PASSIONATE CORTEGE

The Rosario's Banner and Nazarenes

The Very Illustrious Chapter of Nuestra Señora la Virgen de la Amargura in the Real and Very Illustrious Order-Archconfraternity of Ntra. Sra. del Rosario always precedes the White Brotherhood in the processions it participates. It has the image of the Virgen del Rosario embroidered in silk and at the back, the eagle of Saint John, patron saint of the White Brotherhood, resting on The Gospel.

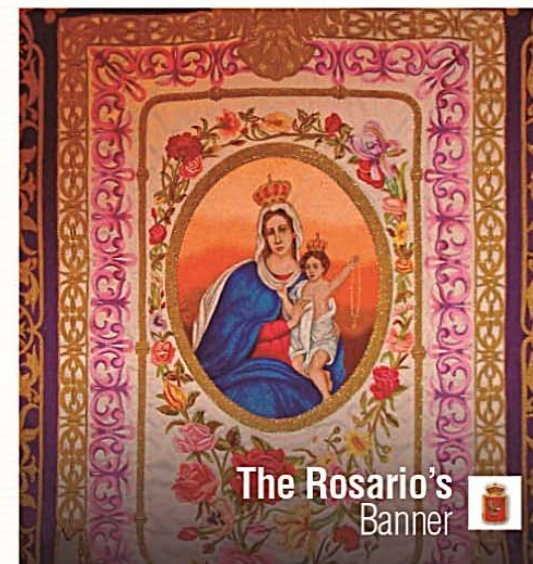
The Very Illustrious Chapter of the Ntra. Sra. La Virgen de la Amargura Flag

The Eagle of Saint John the Evangelist, patron saint of the White Brotherhood is on the front, embroidered in silk; on the back, the anagram of the Virgin Mary crowned with the symbols of the Purísima and Inmaculada Concepción embroidered in gold.

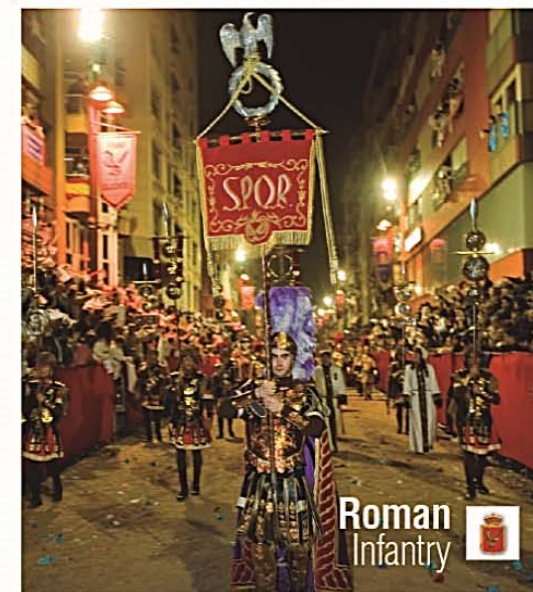
ROMAN GROUP It represents the culmination of the process that will result in the most important spiritual reform in Human History: "Christianity".

Roman Infantry and Bugles and Drums Band

The so-called "armaos" form a band comprising the consul, legacy, aquilifer, centurion, 4 tribunes, 2 lictors, 8 signifers and 12 hastatis "military leaders during the Roman period". It marches to the beat of bugles and drums.



The Rosario's
Banner



Roman
Infantry





Saint Helena's Group

The emperor Constantino's mother goes in procession is sitting on an imperial chair and wearing a dress richly embroidered in silk and gold with two stolons along its sides as Byzantine elements. She has a key contributing role in the conversion of her son to Christianity.

Octavian Caesar Augustus

He represents the historical moment of Jesus' birth. He parades on quintiga wearing a green cloak embellished with a bust of Roma's first emperor made of silk.

Theodosius I "The Great"

He was emperor from 379 and 395. Thanks to him, Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire. He parades in a chariot, wearing a red cloak. The central medallion of Apollo's cloak is from 1935.

Valerius Licinianus Licinius

He's the consignee of the so-called "Edict of Toleration". He is covered by a red chlamys embroidered in gold. He's driving a chariot.

Flavius Valerius Constatine "Constantine the Great"

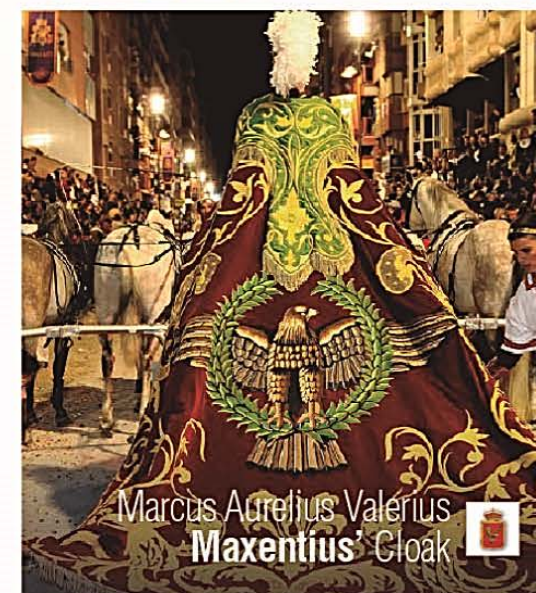
This Emperor granted religious freedom to Christians by way of the "Edict of Toleration" "313 A.C". He parades in a chariot, wearing a purple cloak embroidered with the image of a victorious cross.

Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius

He is Constantine's rival. He's driving a siga (an ancient three-horse chariot) and he is wearing a red cloak with Mars' eagle.



Saint Helena



Marcus Aurelius Valerius
Maxentius' Cloak



WHITE BROTHERHOOD

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Roman Cavalry

Ten jockeys wearing cloaks embroidered in gold, silk and precious stones escort the Imperial family. The red cloaks they are wearing show Mars' eagle at the center and, at the sides, mythological figures. The jockey wearing a black cloak is Crispus, Constantine's son. His cloak represents the Capitoline Triad. The Roman Cavalry dates back to 1856.

Imperial Cavalry

It consists of those emperors who pursued the most atrocious persecutions against Christians at the beginning of the IV century.

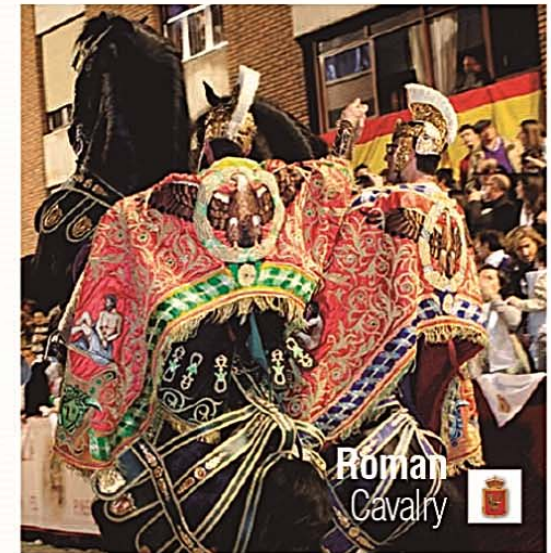
Diocletian (Green and red cloak). He transformed the Empire in a Tetrarchy governed by two "Augustus" and two "Caesars".

Galerius (Burgundy cloak). He was named Caesar by Diocletian. He was the one who encouraged the persecution of Christians.

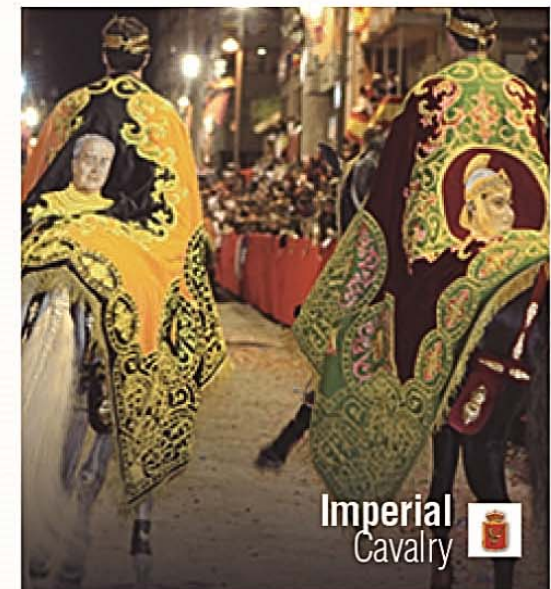
Maximian (Black and orange cloak). Adopted and named co-regent by Diocletian. He also pursued Christians with cruelty in the West. Constantine's father-in-law, he betrayed him later, when he committed suicide.

Maximinus Daia (Dark green cloak). Galerius' Caesar; within his domains, Christians were maimed before being sent to forced labor.

Julian the Apostate (Purple cloak). So-called because of his attempt to restore paganism.



Roman Cavalry



Imperial Cavalry



King Nebuchadnezzar II. Infantry and Allegorical Float

He represents the deportation and exile of Israel in Mesopotamia in hands of Nabuchadnezzar, king of Babylon. The float is an ornamental and architectural synthesis of the Royal Palace, the professional avenue of Ishar's gate which has been built by Nabuchadnezzar in Babylon and whose scenes are inspired by the Book of Daniel. One of them is prophesying the coming of God through a dream and another one as a model of Christian martyrdom: three Hebrew young men to whom the Lord Saved as a reward for their loyalty since they refused to adore the golden image of the King avoiding erring on the side of idolatry.

GROUP OF ESTHER AND AHASUERUS

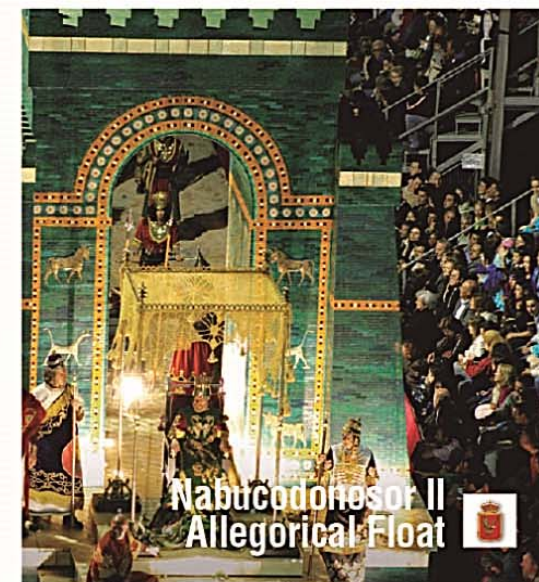
According to the Old Testament, the Persian King Ahasuerus married the Hebrew Esther without knowing she was Jewish. The way of the group is opened by Ahasuerus' evildoers as well as his infants, archers, lancers and slaves.

Esther and Ahasuerus' chariots

They parade on a biga wearing impressive cloaks with the image of the Queen Esther fainting in front of Ahasuerus embroidered on silk. She managed to solve the village when she interceded for Jews before the King even in peril of her own life. She has been considered a representation of the Virgin Mary who intercedes before God for the Church.

Esther and Ahasuerus' cavalry

This Cavalry is composed of 8 princes or ministers who formed part of the Royal Council. Jockeys show cloaks dramatically embroidered with scenes of the lives and the reign of the following Kings: Tharsis (green cloak), Sethar (deep-red cloak), Admatha (black cloak),





WHITE BROTHERHOOD

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Memucan (purple cloak), Mares (golden cloak), Vashti (pink cloak) and Charsena (red cloak).

TRIBES OF ISRAEL GROUP

It represents many passages from the Old Testament about the history of the Hebrew people, who symbolize the Church since they are the “chosen people”. It includes Jewish infantry, Benjamin and Judah.

King David

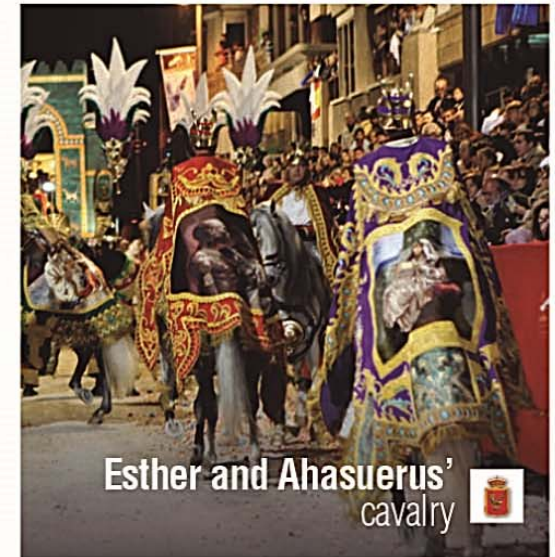
David, victorious over Goliath, is represented at the time he is welcomed by the people of Jerusalem in order to prefigure the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem, in other words, the beginning of Easter. In his monumental white cloak the Arc or the Covenant stands out, which is embroidered in gold, as well as the images of Jacob and Moses in silk. He parades on a biga.

King David's wives cavalry

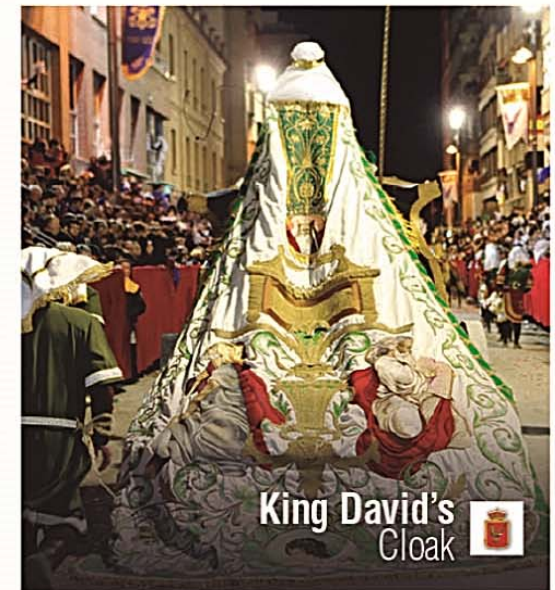
The King is escorted by his wives riding horses: Abigail (black cloak), Michal and Ahinoam (brick red cloaks), Abital and Eglah (blue cloaks), Machah and Yaaguit (brown cloaks).

King Salomon Group on foot

It represents the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem during Salomon's reign David's son and inheritor and one of the oldest, going in procession since 1863. The Jewish infantry marches to the beat of bugles and drums. Then the royal court walks, the architect the priests of the temple escorting the horse of “the Respect”.



Esther and Ahasuerus' cavalry



King David's Cloak



Horse of “the Respect”

It is the horse on which Salomon rode in order to be anointed as the King of Israel.

King Salomon

He parades on biga. His cloak, premiered in 2007, is a faithful re-creation of the one realized in 1932: An original set of officials and members of the Royal Court showing a medallion with the image of the King as he goes in procession in front of the Temple in Jerusalem.

King Salomon Cavalry

The group refers to the four geographic points of the great civilizations that delimit the Salomonic Empire: Egypt (blue cloak), Rome (purple cloak), Mesopotamia (green cloak) and Greece (red cloak).

Bathsheba and Heralds

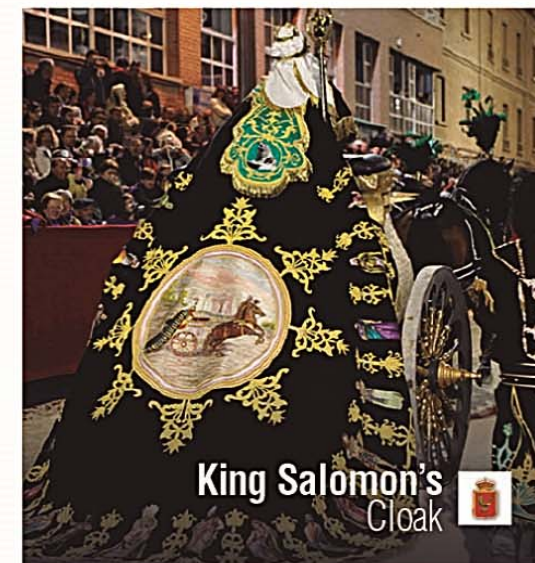
She was King David's favorite wife and Salomon's mother. Her coronation prefigures the Coronation of the Virgin. She's wearing a black cloak which is richly embroidered with plant motifs and she's represented together with the King. Three heralds represent the Embassy that sent the King of Tyrus in order to ask him woods and materials to build the Temple. They are wearing pieces embroidered symbolizing the mentioned Phoenician city.

Manelik

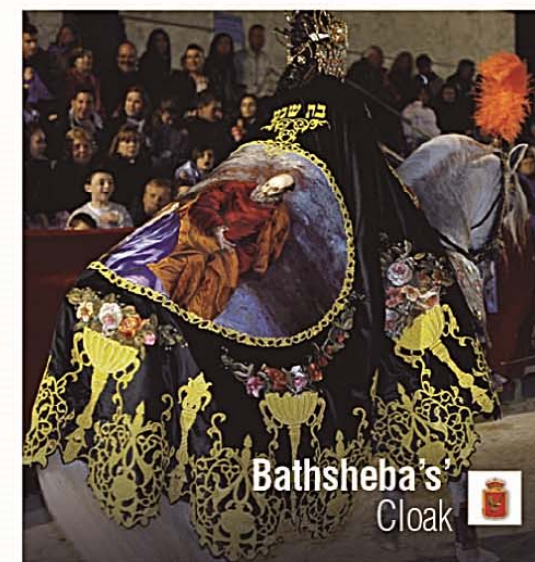
He's Salomon and the Queen of Sheba's son. He opens the group parading on a biga.

The Queen of Sheba's Court on foot

Group formed by ladies of the Court, priestesses, and slaves with presents for King Salomon.



King Salomon's
Cloak



Bathsheba's
Cloak

The Queen of Sheba's Allegorical Float

The Queen parades on a magnificent and impressive Egyptian style float pulled by 33 Abyssinian slaves in command of a foreman and going to Jerusalem attracted by the wise King's reputation. This chapter is represented as a prefiguration of the Epiphany of our Lord.

The Queen of Sheba's Cavalry

The quests and values the Queen of Sheba offered to Salomon are represented in the medallions of this 9 Abyssinian jockeys' capes. Among all of them, the outstanding one is the so-called capeta del negro "the black man's cape" a realistic cape embroidered in silk in 1935.

SAINT JOHN'S APOCALYPTIC VISION. **THE SALVATION CORTEGE**

St. John's the Evangelist Banner

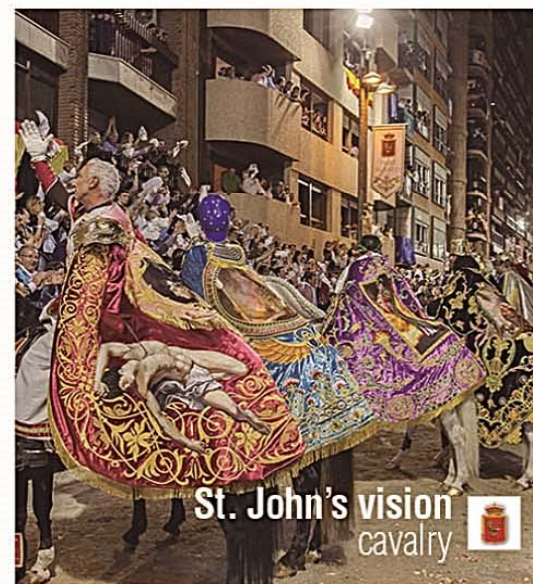
The moment in which Jesus entrusts his mother to this disciple from the Cross is represented.

St. John's the Evangelist Nazarenes

They're wearing tunics embroidered in silk and gold and they're carrying medallions symbolizing the Apocalypse.

Saint John's Vision cavalry

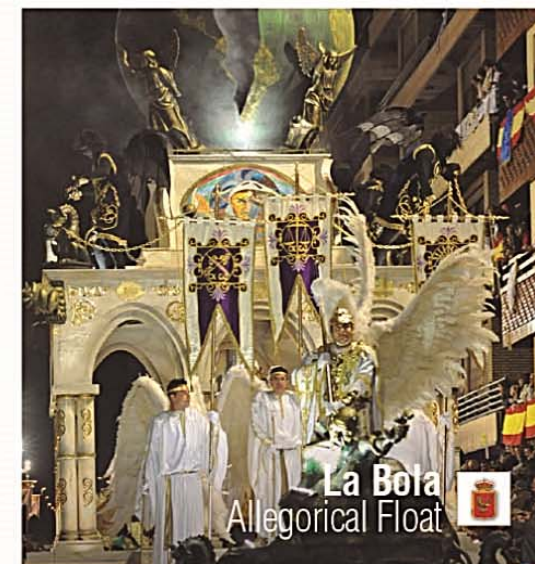
This cavalry, originally from 1903, represents historical characters who were enemies of Christianity such as Cyrus, Attila and Nero.





“Saint John’s Vision” Allegorical Float

Due to the globe crowing the globe, it is popularly known as “La Bola”. It’s inspired by different passages in the book of Revelation. Firstly, St. Michael appears pulling the beast towards the abyss. Then, three angels announce the final judgment with the sound of trumpets. The Earth, cracked by a comet rises up over a small temple of twelve doors, according to the apocalyptic description of the New Jerusalem, where the Arc of the Covenant is placed. Unclean spirits emerge from the Earth’s interior. Saint John is represented lying down at the back of the float.



La Bola
Allegorical Float

The four horsemen of the Apocalypse

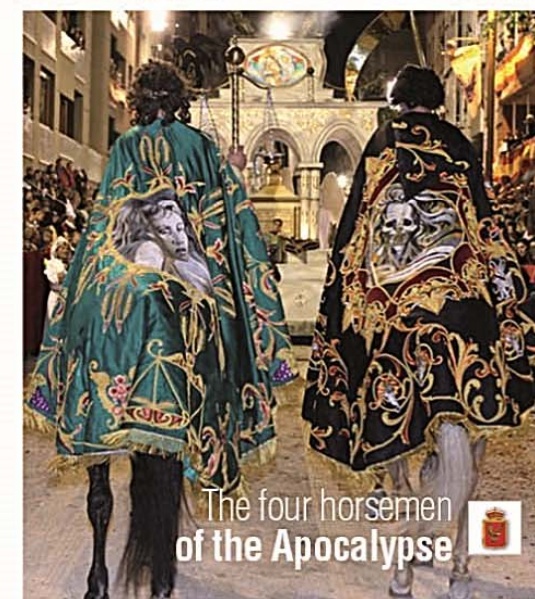
They paraded for the first time in 1886. The central medallions of the cloaks date from 1974 and they represent the death, hunger, war and plague heading the forces of good in the victorious final fight against evil.

White Brotherhood’s flag

The emblematic Saint John the Evangelist’s eagle, patron Saint of the White Brotherhood, is placed on the obverse side and the anagram with the image of the Virgin Mary crowded with golden branches.

Saint John’s the Evangelist *trono*

The own Evangelist carried by 84 porters in trono de andas is one who closes the group “St. John’s vision” being the wooden sculpture the work of the sculptor Castillo Lastrucci from Sevilla. This group becomes the transition between Biblical and Salvational corteges of the white Brotherhood’s, which cannot be understood separately, but as a revelation paradigm for Easter’s idiosyncrasy. It is accompanied by a bugles and drums band.



The four horsemen
of the Apocalypse

The Holy Face Banner

It presents original gold embroidery framing the mark left by the Holy Face on the cloth in which that pious woman wiped the Face of Christ, according to the tradition.

Santa Mujer Verónica trono

The cloak's central medallion is a grisaille embroidered in silk between silver orle in dark green color. The image is the work of Sánchez Lozano (1950). The trono (2002) is carried by 84 porters (only women).

Santa Mujer Verónica Escort

They are dressed like penitents but the particularity of leaving their faces uncovered. Tunics and hoods are embroidered in silver over green with motifs alluding passion.

Stmo. Cristo del Rescate Banner

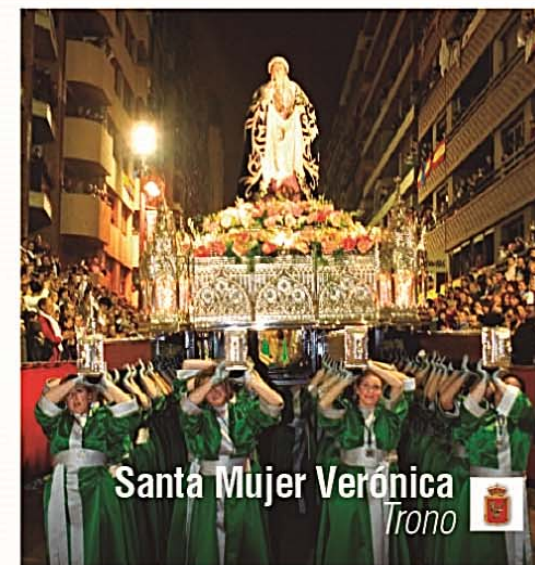
It has been released in 1975. The medallion with the image of Christ as a prisoner has been made with the so-called punto radial, which is a technique of embroidery technique by using silk. It's accompanied by Nazarenes of the Chapter.

Oración en el Huerto Nazarenes and Banner (BIC)

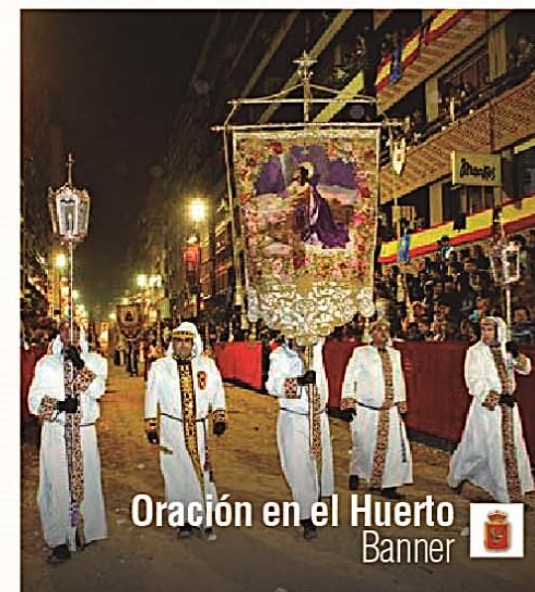
It is popularly known as el paño de las flores (the flowers' cloth). It is escorted by "the prayer in the garden" Nazarenes. They are wearing on the back of the hood medallions with images of the disciples accompanying Jesus in the Garden of Olives (Peter, Santiago and John) embroidered in silk. Thomas the Doubter parades separated from them.

Ntra. Sra. La Virgen de la Amargura Banner

It reflects the Head of the White Brotherhood and it is embroidered in silk and gold. It was realized between 1972 and 1973, and extended with the orle.



Santa Mujer Verónica
Trono



Oración en el Huerto
Banner



Mysteries

They are Gothic-inspired Nazarenes of the Virgen de la Amargura. The tunic has its lower part embroidered in gold and, instead of the tympanum; there is a medallion in silk with the motifs of the 15 mysteries of the Rosario. Hoods resemble cathedral spires with tridimensional pinnacles embroidered in silk.

Trono, image, cloak and pallium of Nuestra Señora la Virgen de la Amargura. Heading of White Brotherhood

The Trono was released in the year 2008 with the procession of Good Friday after 3 years of work in the workshop of the Hermanos Caballero from Sevilla. The corbels framing 15 medallions with the mysteries of the Stmo. Rosario stands out, made in authentic ivory by Mariano Sánchez del Pino, an artist from this Andalusian city.

The imagen of Ntra. Sra. La Virgen de la Amargura has been carried out by Sánchez Lozano in 1949, inspired by the old image acquired by the Archconfraternity of the Rosario from Francisco Salzillo in 1753 destroyed in the Civil War.



Trono and image
Ntra. Sra. la Virgen de la Amargura



The pallium of the Virgen de la Amargura consists of four cloths embroidered in silk with scenes of Passion together with many other pieces embroidered in gold with Gothic drawing. In addition, it has four circular medallions in each front. These works were made with the technique of punto corto (it includes four pieces which have been declared Heritage of Cultural Interest), under the artistic direction of Emilio Felices Barnés between 1910 and 1915.

The Cloak (BIC) has been realized between 1907 and 1925 with the same technique used for the Pallium and under the initial supervision of Emilio Felices and concluded by José Cánovas. Its dimensions (350 x 450cm) make it the one with the largest embroidered area in Lorca's processions, being impossible to perceive the blue satin surface on which it has been realized. The main motif represents the Holy Burial. An angel is holding the custody of the Eucharist between angels and cherubs. The Sun as God the Father, Jesus as Son of God and the Holy Spirit accompany Our Lady during its triumphal procession through the streets of Lorca. The frame of the composition is represented by an orle embroidered in gold. It is accompanied by priests and deacons.

Escort Nazarenes

They're showing scenes of Passion on their medallions. These tunics' images embroidered in gold are inspired by four different artistic styles: Romantic, Gothic, Mudejar and Baroque.

Virgen de la Amargura Musical Ensemble

It provides musical accompaniment for the different images belonging to this Brotherhood

The Rosario Nazarenes

Embroidered on purple velvet with silks representing grillwork inspired in the Palace of Versailles.

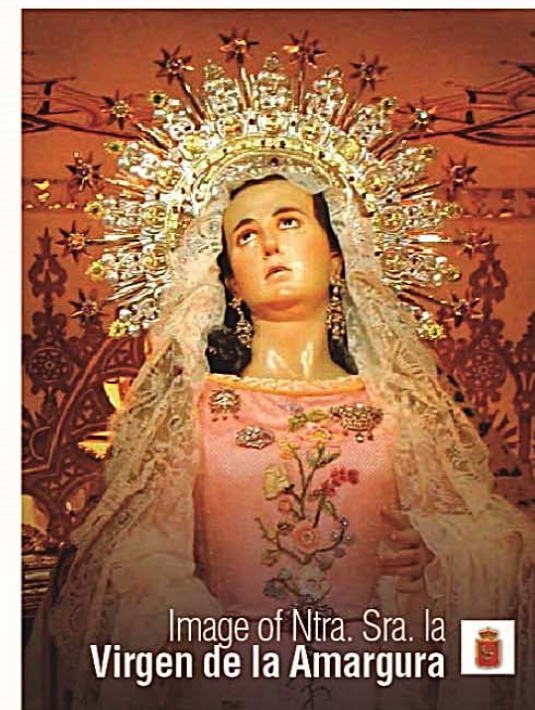


Image of Ntra. Sra. la
Virgen de la Amargura 



Cloak of Ntra. Sra. la
Virgen de la Amargura 



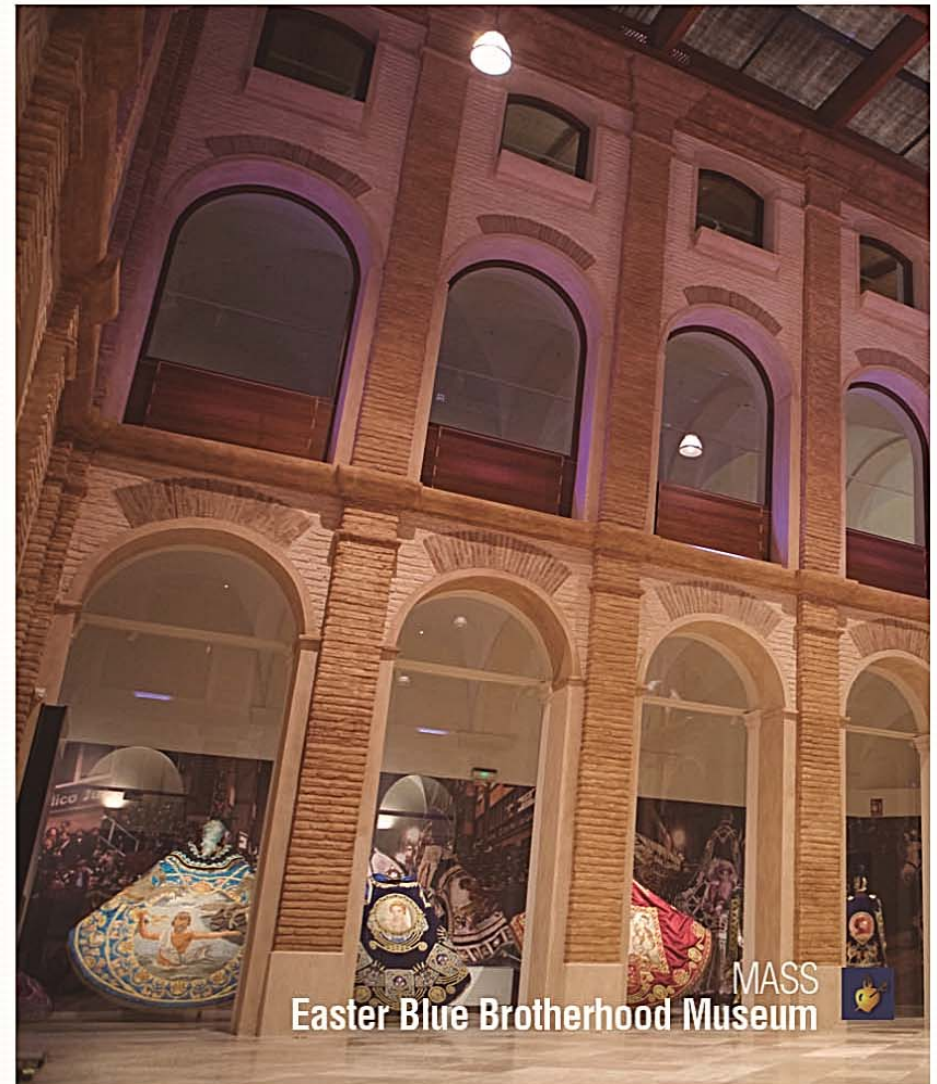
A YEAR OF PASSION

Easter Week in Lorca never finishes. After Easter Sunday, brotherhoods begin to prepare the following Easter Week and the embroidery workshops continue their activities in order to create new works.

Visitors can enjoy Lorca all the year round through its Embroidery Museums. It is the best option in order to see up close cloaks, capes, Nazarenes and other pieces appreciating every seam of this art, which has been Official Candidate to Word Heritage by UNESCO.



Il Maestro
Museo Nicolás Salzillo - Purple Brotherhood

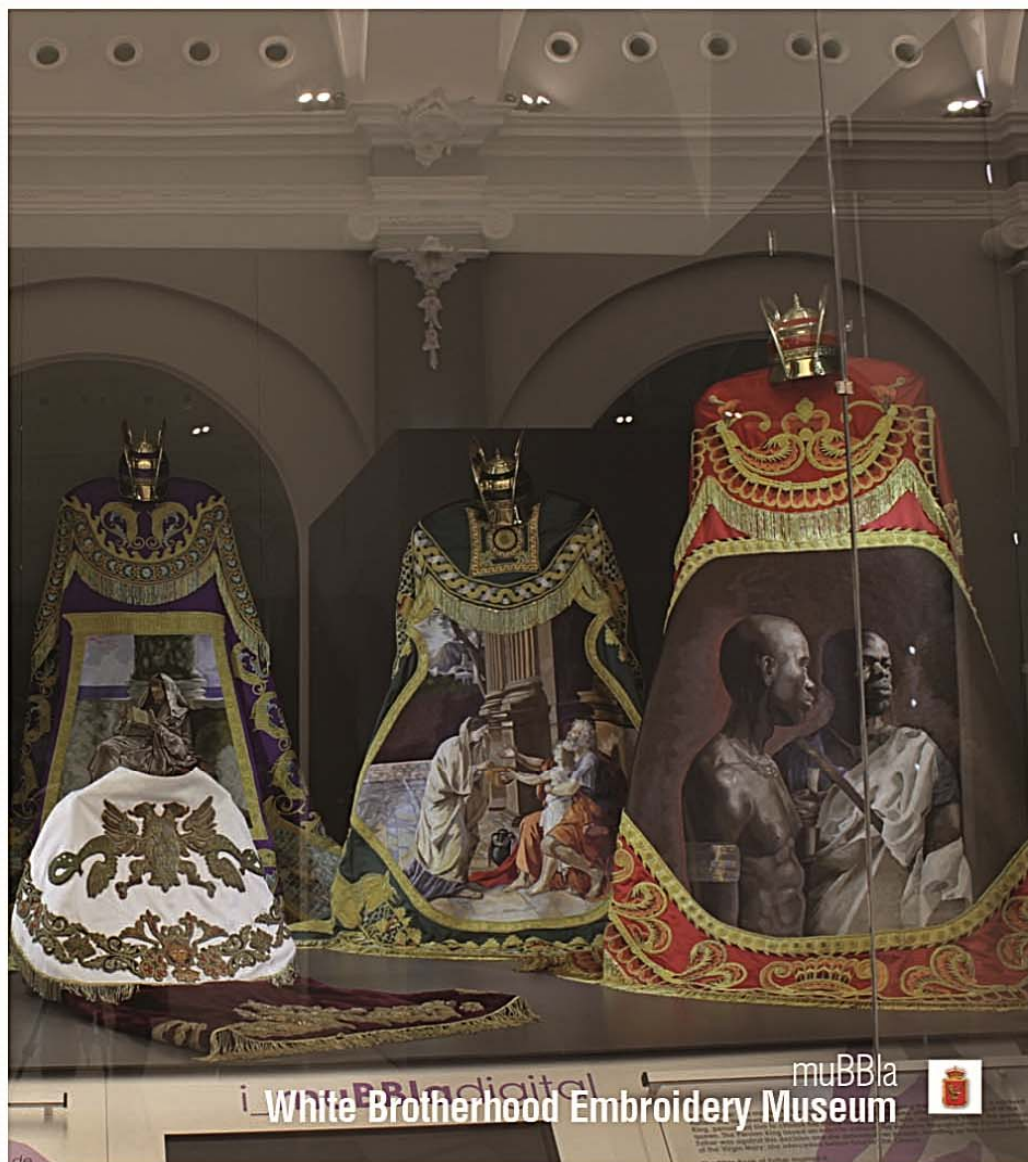


MASS
Easter Blue Brotherhood Museum



EASTER IN LORCA ALL THE YEAR

33



White Brotherhood Embroidery Museum

MASS - MUSEO AZUL DE LA SEMANA SANTA

C/Cuesta de San Francisco, 2

www.museoazul.com - 968 472 077

MUBBLA - MUSEO DE BORDADOS PASO BLANCO

C/ Santo Domingo, 8

www.pasoblanco.org - 968 461 813

MUPAEN - MUSEO PASO ENCARNADO

C/ Eulogio Periago, 2

www.pasoencarnado.es - 968 472 456

NICOLÁS SALZILLO "IL MAESTRO" - PASO MORADO

C/ Nogalte, 42

www.pasomorado.com - 968 467 959

COLEGIATA DE SAN PATRICIO

Sede de la Hermandad de la Curia y de la Archicofradía de Jesús Resucitado



MUPAEN
Crimson Brotherhood Museum



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LORCA DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

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Lorca department of Tourism is not responsible for alterations or last minute changes in the programme or in the order of the processions



CORTEGE 2019

AN EXPLANATION OF THE BIBLICAL PASSIONATE PARADES

GOOD FRIDAY



Lo bordamos





SÍ
*a dejarse
llevar*

**Compras, cine
diversión
y mucho más**



CORTEFIEL

Massimo Dutti



ZARA

Sprinter

lefties

MANGO

H&M

parque  **Almenara**
Centro Comercial y de Ocio
Muy de Lorca