



[1 - Home](#)
[CURRICULUM](#)
[CAREER](#)
[SOURCES](#)
[Works 1.](#)
[Artworks 2.](#)
[Artworks 3.](#)
[Artworks 4.](#)
[Artworks 5.](#)
[Works 6.](#)
[Final works](#)
[Hemerography](#)
[Other painters](#)

CAREER

DESCRIPTION

- This page chronologically describes relevant aspects of the experiences and personal experiences of the artist DINORA ROSALES, which produced some impact on his paintings.
- The data presented below are reliable, that is, can be properly documented. There are also testimonials from friends and people who knew her personally credible.
- However confidential details are omitted or which may affect the image or the personal interests of third parties.



DINORA ROSALES: ORIGINS

- Dinora Rosales was born in the town of San Ignacio, Province of Dims, current VIII Region of Chile, one day April 22, 1919, eldest daughter of Doña Rufina Riquelme Arteaga and Don Cipriano Rodríguez Miguel Rosales.
- His maternal grandfather, Don Julian Riquelme, upright and exemplary citizen, with impeccable ethics, dedication to service and great civic consciousness, is among the founders of the Radical Party in locations remote from Chillán. When he died he left his young widow, Doña Amelia Rosa Arteaga Arias, energetic woman and big decisions, a loose economic status, which allowed him to raise and educate her four children well.
- His mother, Doña Rufina Riquelme, born in 1901, contracted marriage to 16 years with Don Cipriano Rosales, an anarchist radical freethinker, rather older than she, son of Doña Ofelia Rodríguez and Don Daniel Rosales Riquelme, carrying a long tradition Republican whose origins go back to ancient fighters Patria Vieja, in times of Chilean Independence.
- At first, Don Cipriano Rosales formed and consolidated his family home, however, a few years was distancing himself from his wife and children, to go into the fields and inaccessible locations, leading a life full of anecdotes azaroza, being hated by liberals and conservatives and feared by landowners and clerics, to find a miserable death at the Hospital of Angol, whose cause was never investigated. His body was thrown into a common grave in the cemetery of Victoria, in the Province of Malleco.

Don ROSALES MIGUEL RODRIGUEZ CIPRIANO (no hat), father of Dinora Rosales, with huasos group. Termas de Chillán, 1920.



- After some years of widowhood, Doña Rufina Riquelme married Don Jose Ronda, a native trader Santiago de Chile, linked to a prosperous merchant family brave. It was the mother of two boys: Walter Hugo Round and Round, who in adulthood radicarian in Buenos Aires, Argentina, one after the other.

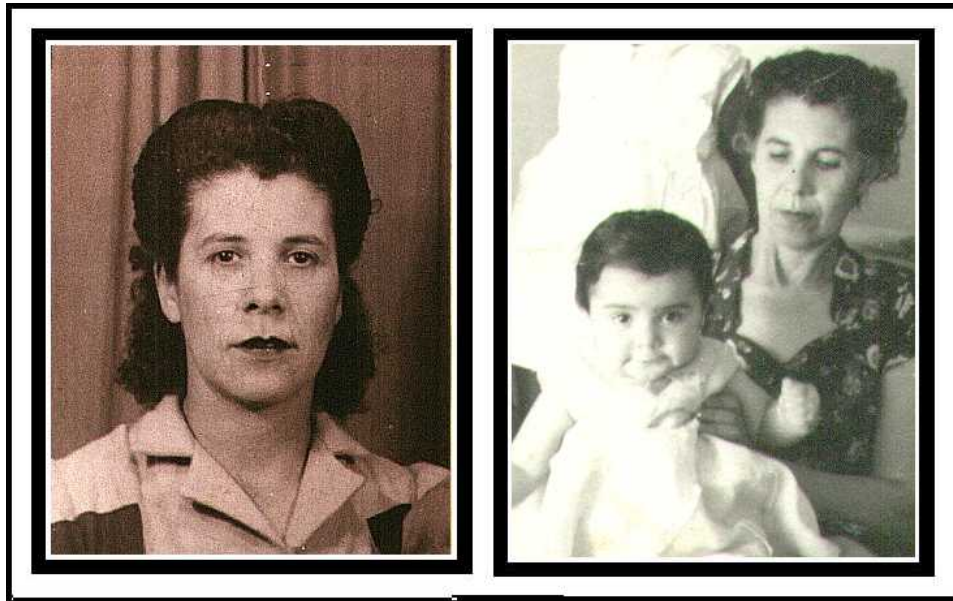
- Below: photos of Doña ROSA ARTEAGA ARIAS AMELIA, daughter of Don Estanislao Arteaga (of Basque origin) and Doña Rufina Arias Valley, chilaneja, maternal grandmother Dinora Rosales.



Below:

- Photo left: Doña Rufina RIQUELME ARTEAGA, mother DINORA ROSALES, Santiago de Chile, 1936.

- Right photo: Doña Rufina RIQUELME holds her granddaughter DINORAH SEPULVEDA MARITZA ROSALES, Santiago de Chile, 1956.



CHILDREN AND YOUTH

- Moved the family to Santiago, Don José Round installed a grocery store and grocery in the neighborhood Slaughterhouse, which initially worked pretty well. But the great economic crisis of the Dictatorship of Ibanez and the effects of the Great Depression in the U.S. stock markets led to ruin the small family business, unable to stem the rising tide of rising input prices and low purchasing power of clientele, high taxes and interest on unpaid debts. On the streets long lines of unemployed, whole families sleeping in the open and common pots in the corners to be seen.

- Dinora late starter as a school, given the poor monetary situation of the family. With much effort did his Primary Education at the Scuola Italiana, demonstrating both leadership skills, a couple of years older than her classmates, and her artistic talent.

- The period of political instability that followed the fall of the ibaista tyranny did not contribute to the economic recovery of the poorest sectors of Chilean society, so as never took off the business of Riquelme Ronda, unlike again the socialist militancy Don José Ronda, who had also entered the militia, who supported the Revolution Marmaduke Grove, the situation became more complicated.

crisis that led to alcoholism, which failed to overcome, to lead to the de facto separation of marriage.

- Left: DINORA ROSALES, Secondary School student, at the time, HUMANITIES.
- Right: DINORA ROSALES, alumna of the School of Applied Arts, part of the University of Chile.



ARTISTIC VOCATION.

- Young collaborated Dinora económicamente at home very early, selling small paintings on recycled cardboard, plywood waste and other material discarded, parchments, diplomas and Christmas cards and greetings created by her, helped her mother with designs embroidery linen napkins and tablecloths, being very adept at drawing Gothic, Germanic and English lyrics, which added details invented.
- To stimulate artistic vocation Dinora Dona Rufina enrolled her in a workshop Drawing and Oil Painting, in the same slaughterhouse district. Soon the young man was accepted into the School of Applied Arts, to learn a manual trade that allowed a living, using their natural talent.
- The School of Applied Arts, part of the University of Chile, was crafted technicians to work in various trades: potters, bookbinders, graphic designers, costume and interior makers in iron, copper artisans, goldsmiths, engravers, etc. . In this school I had great friends for life: the sculptor Arauco Villalon, the ceramicist Luis Guzman, watercolorist Margot War (Guerra sister Flora pianist), Joy Santiago watercolorist, etc..
- Always closer to the anarchist movement, Dinora active supporter of the Communist Youth, where he met and worked, among others, publicist and painter Santiago Nattino (beheaded in 1985 by the military dictatorship) and muralist and painter Pedro Lobos became (who died prematurely in 1968), who always had a great admiration with a deep and sincere friendship.
- The victory at the polls of the Popular Front headed by Pedro Aguirre Cerda represented a great hope for the postponed class. Dinora participated in peace marches, an impending war in Europe, protesting against the Spanish nationalists sympathized with the unemployed and North nitrate, which was beginning to get thousands to Santiago.
- However, during those years he met his eternal friend, the painter Olga Chaín huja Don José Chaín (Schain), a Syrian immigrant, Orthodox Christian, a store owner in the slaughterhouse district. With its contemplative, soft, tender and mystical temperament, Olga Chaín filled a deep spiritual deficiency in Dinora, although restless nature, had always been a dreamer, in such a way that, despite the differences, the complemented each other .
- Don José Chaín rented room in a large mansion trusted people, usually his countrymen, the emptied some, Doña Rufina moved to live there with their children, so that the two friends share the same home for years . Home of Don José met weekly, immigrants not only Syrians, but other Arab nacioanlidades, which guaran number of Spanish Republican refugees and anti-fascist Italians added.

[Click here](#)
[The painter Pedro Lobos](#)

- Left: DINORA ROSALES, a student at the School of Fine Arts and the Pedagogical Institute of the University of Chile.
- Right: DINORA ROSALES, Professor of State, majoring in Fine Arts Education.



ART EDUCATION.

- After the School Education Secundaria Dinora surrendered and ran for the School of Fine Arts and the Pedagogical Institute, both branches of the University of Chile institutions. Outstanding student in engraving always leaned to the paint shop, having, among other teachers, teachers and Marco Bontá, Jorge Caballero and Carlos Pedraza, who left little mark on it, but perseverance and desire to excel. Among his closest friends were: the artist Ximena Cristi, Rosita Abarca, daughter of the painter Agustín Abarca and geometric abstract painter Ramón Vergara Grez, who then integrate the "box" group.

- Students were then in other searches, different from their teachers, leaning more toward the gestural painting and social Neo-realism. The impact of the stay in Chile David Alfaro Siqueiros and his mural making in the Mexico School of Chillán, had not been indifferent to the restless youth of the School of Fine Arts. However you feel very close to this current Dinora not adhered to it, but the social issue was always present in his work, closer to German Expressionism.

- Although there was a common enemy in Nazism, advanced young you were irreconcilably divided between pro-Soviet (which was to say stalinistas) and trotszkistas. Dinora, apart from such ideological disputes, it was interesting and faithful friends on both sides, foreign students of tropical America, Colombians, Venezuelans and Ecuadorians, scholarships in Chile is more approached, with those involved in long conversations plethoric of much snuff and coffee (excesses that later severely impact on their health, especially their respiratory and digestive systems).

- The nights of cheerful tropical bohemia, amid the cold of Santiago, Dinora awoke in a great love for his continent. Among his friends include Venezuelan muralist Gabriel Bracho, born in Maracaibo, future leader of the painters in the country, with murals in Bolivia, Argentina and the Soviet Union.

YOUNG ARTISTS CHILEAN NEO-REALISTIC:

- Photo Left: CARLOS FAZ

- Central Photo: JOSEPH VENTURELLI

- Photo Right: PEDRO LOBOS



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- [More information about the Venezuelan neo-realist painter Gabriel Bracho](#)

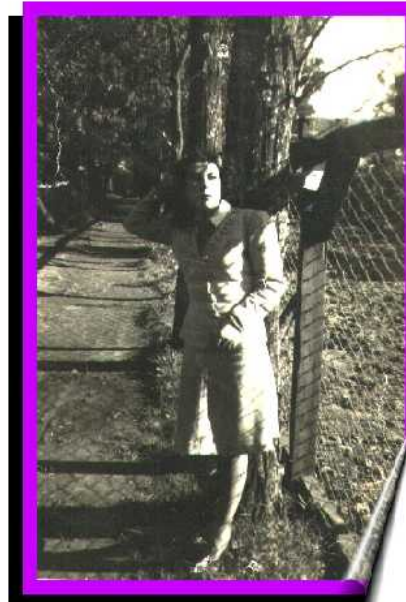
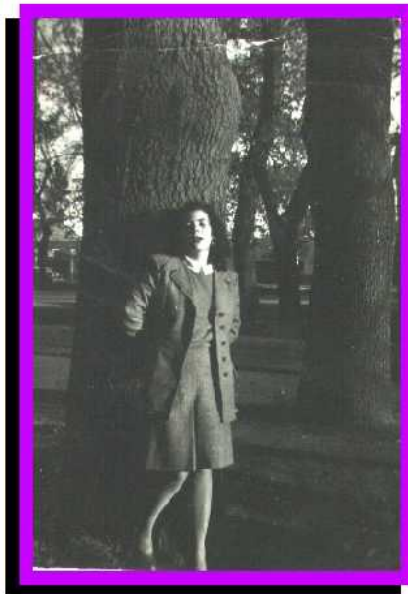


Figura 14. Gabriel Barcha, *Falsa y verdadera*, Hotel Guakamayo, Los Cármenes, La Guaira, 1960.



Figura 15. Gabriel Barcha, mural *Venezuela*, Instituto Escuela de Caracas, 1970-1971.

- Below: DINORA ROSALES after his appointment as Professor of Fine Arts in San Carlos.



WORK TEACHER: EDUCATING FOR ART

- After World War II, Chile began to become more involved with the interests of the United States, which in turn hegemonizaba throughout Western Europe. According to the U.S. strategy, Latin America would fall under its sphere of influence, a situation from which Chile could not escape. The so-called Third World, made up of the nations of Africa, Oceania, Asia and Latin America, never was, indeed, a homogeneous block. Rivalries baseless, remnants of previous disputes, civil wars and border disagreements did prey of great powers.

- Abrupt changes experienced the artistic work of Chile, gradually distanced himself from the spirit of Latin American brotherhood that had characterized those years, losing interest in social Neo-realism in pinturs. Some young people addicted to this trend migrating to Mexico and other countries of the continent, or to Eastern Europe, the countries of the Warsaw Pact (pro-Soviet).

- DINORA ROSALES one of the various active-participatory field with his students (!) activities.

DINORA ROSALES Y GRUPO ESCOLAR, SAN CARLOS, ÑUBLE, VI PLAZA DE ARMAS, 1948



- Graduate Pedagogical Institute, Dinora made his practice in Santiago and then ran to the town of San Carlos, Dims (VII Region of Chile), accepting an invitation from the Ministry of Education that required young professionals to enhance innovative work in the classroom provinces. The Radical Governments, under the slogan RULE IS TO EDUCATE, had become true rudders of educational innovations, placing Chile as an example for Latin America, despite their status as third world nation and its subsequent shift to the Western bloc.

The Educational Project CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS was to generate knowledge based on the very reality of the students, in teams with all players, ie, E, and paraprofessionals Faculty, Students, and familiaias neighborhood. Public Schools would focus generator Culture to the Community.

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Education: CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS PILOT and schools

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

- In San Carlos met Professor Victor Hugo Sepulveda White, normalista and musician, son of Professor Pedro Nolasco Vilumilla Sepúlveda and Doña Ana Luisa Osorio White. He had come to the city from Sewell, mining camp where his father had served as Director School Men # 10, an appointment which he was awarded after years of economic hardship, because of political persecution which was subject to the dictatorship of Ibanez.

- By 1925, the year of the promulgation of the Compulsory Primary Education Act, Don Pedro Sepulveda Vilumilla admirer and follower of the educational proposal of Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento and therefore of "the German Education" by serving as Director the No. 1 College men Balmnaceda Current School President, Curico until exonerdo be because of their ideals active radical activist, staunch defender of public education, did not share that sought to turn the Ruler Carlos Ibáñez to Education Chilean, whose reform at first would have been nice intencioinada.

Below: Doña María Magdalena Vilumilla (the Map: fulu-Mile, "Golden Snake"), daughter of Don José Andrés Vilumilla, mother of Don Pedro Nolasco Sepulveda, paternal grandmother of Don Victor Hugo Sepulveda White, Curico, 1923.



[press here](#)

About the great rebellion of 1723, led by Toki Vilumilla (fulu-Mile: Gold or Golden Snake) as part colonialist approach, approved by the Spanish monarchy in the eighteenth century official version.

[press here](#)

The Toki Vilumilla, in the context of the "War of Arauco," according Mapuche version.

Below: Don Pedro Nolasco Vilumilla Sepulveda, father of Victor Hugo Sepulveda White.



Dn. PEDRO NOLASCO SEPÚLVEDA VILUMILLA

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About Don Domingo Faustino Sarmiento

- Victor Hugo Don Sepulveda, after completing his studies at the José Abelardo Núñez Normal School in Santiago, entered the School of Law of the University of Chile, but it was stronger in the educational vocation and desire to continue the great work started by his father. For this reason he moved to San Carlos to work in the Education Project Consolidated School. Addicted to the ideas of the philosopher and educator John Dewey and its active-participatory methodology, in which experimentation, direct observation and personal experience play an important role in learning, the templer province became work for him on land fertile and permeable to educational innovations proposed.



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The proposal of John Dewey

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Image of John Dewey

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The Experience in Education

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Image of John Dewey

- In his personal life, Don Víctor Hugo Sepulveda used to frequent the nightclubs of San Carlos, along with other musicians, earning some extra money or interpreting environmental issues and danceable tunes such as tangos, waltzes, pasodobles, fox, folkfox, swing, etc. ., fashionable in the late forties, and, occasionally, pieces of music learned. Already in his youth he had been part of chamber ensembles, choirs and small string orchestras.

Below: Youth String Orchestra, Curico, 1943.

The penultimate, standing, is Víctor Hugo Sepulveda.



- Despite the deep differences, both character as opinions and political ideologies, the product of very different life experiences, Dinora Rosales and Victor Hugo Sepulveda coincided in many respects, especially with regard to a lifestyle in which artistic creation was paramount, coupled with the pedagogical passion and having had many common teachers, both at the Normal School and the Pedagogical Institute, in a way, were married in 1948 and were pillars in the cultural life of San Carlos: choirs, musical ensembles, assembly of small plays, art exhibitions of students (as), sets, etc.. Consolidated School transformed into a generator and irradiator Culture focus.

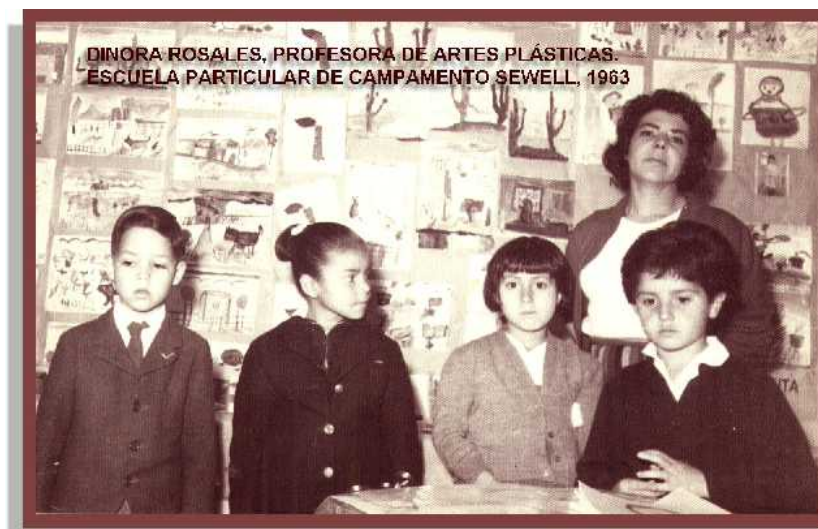
Below:

- Left photo: the young couple in San Carlos.
- Right photo: Pichilemu, January 1948



Below: Dinora Rosales Plaza de San Carlos, summer 1953.

- Left: Hanging with their first three children, while she was pregnant, expecting her fourth child: Victor Hugo.
- Right: Holding Rosita Amelia

SEWELL

Below: Dinora Rosales and Victor Hugo Sepúlveda.
 - Left: Cerro San Juan Machali summer of 1964.
 - Right: Camp Sewell, front cabin 302, Teachers, spring 1964.

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SANTIAGO DE CHILE

RANCAGUA

- Since 1970, Dinora Sewell moved from the Capital of the Sixth Region (then Province of O'Higgins), Rancagua, under the appointment of the Inspector General of No.2 Industrial School.

RANCAGUA SUR (1970 - 1977)

Below: visiting the South Rancagua City, view from Pan American Highway.

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POPULATION "HOPE" (1977 - 2005)

Below: Avenida "Las Torres" Hope Town.

