Cuzco's eighteenth century is a clear testimony of cultural diversity in peruvian Viceroyalty. Have you thought about the painters and sculptors of these works? Most of them were baptized Indians and mestizos who still lived with the traditions of their ancestral culture.

A striking feature of the Cusco School is the gold leaf technique, a decoration that makes use of thin sheets of twenty-four golden carat.

While for the European culture gold alluded to the economic wealth from these territories, to the local culture, it represented a way of subtly introduce their devotions: gold symbolized the sun and silver symbolized the moon, both considered as indian deidades.

Cuzco's art was quite original and highly valued in the colonial era. Large shipments were destined to different provinces of the vast peruvian Viceroyalty and other colonies of the Spanish Crown in different parts of the world.