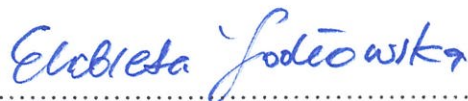


Streszczenie w języku angielskim:

**Señor de la Soledad Christ worship center in Huaráz, in the northern Peruvian Andes.
Anthropology of syncretism and cultural identity.**

This work is a reconstruction of the ethnohistorical conditions of the formation of the center of the cult of Christ, **Señor de la Soledad (Lord of Solitude)** in Huaraz, in the northern Peruvian Andes. At the outset, I analyze the ideological and iconographic pattern of the figure of Christ Crucified, adopted in Europe after the Council of Trent, which was brought to Peru through Spain. The Andean cultural, religious and historical background are characterized as well to show the factors co-creating the process of forming a syncretic image of the Lord of Solitude. Writing about the “great story”, I follow the 450-year development of the relationship between this Christ and the Indians who recognized him as their God. He became their *axis mundi* - the axis of cultural identity and the central figure of Christianized cosmovision. An important finding of the work is noticing the ways of modeling Indian religiosity by Andean mythological structures and the traditional system of kinship. This impact, which is part of the so-called “secondary inculturation” manifests itself in the important theme of the five brothers-Christes present in the religious folklore of Peru. The work also proposes a new perspective on the study of the cult of Saints in Andean folk religiosity, focused on their role in creating and updating the social framework of memory, by including them in symbolic and metonymic relationships with the members of local communities.

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