

appearance of the Blessed Virgin; the Capilla del Pocito encloses the well or spring which first gushed forth during the last interview between Juan and the Blessed Virgin.

The 12th of December was generally observed by the Indians of Mexico as a religious feast almost from the time of the alleged apparition, but it did not receive papal sanction until 1754. Then by papal bull the festival was instituted, and the Virgin of Guadalupe was declared the Patroness and Protectress of New Spain. She became the champion of the Mexicans in the revolt of New Spain in the present century, while the Virgin of the Remedies became the champion of the Spanish troops. The 12th of December was made a national holiday upon the establishment of the Republic in 1824, and Guadalupe has been made a religious centre ever since.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE VICEROYS OF THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES, AND THE INQUISITION.

Portraits of the Viceroys. — Antonio de Mendoza, the first Viceroy. — The first Book and the first Coins in the New World. — Development of mines, manufactures, and founding of cities. — Bartolomeo de las Casas, Bishop of Chiapas. — Luis de Velasco, the Emancipator. — Mining in New Spain. — Conspiracy of Martin Cortés. — Martin Enríques de Almanza, the Inquisitor. — Establishment of the Holy Office in New Spain. — The Braserero and its Victims. — Arrival of the Jesuits. — Beginning of the Cathedral. — Pest and Inundation. — New Mexico. — Exploration on Californian coast, and colonization elsewhere. — Another inundation of the capital. — Attempts to drain the Valley. — The Huehuetoca tunnel. — Brief rule of the Archbishop of Mexico. — Further attempts at drainage and other public works. — The rival Engineers. — Trouble between Church and State. — The great Inundation. — Reopening of the tunnel. — The dikes. — The Bishop of Puebla, viceroy. — Autos de fé. — Cruel rule of the Bishop of Yucatan. — Another Bishop of Puebla. — Colonization of Texas and California. — Famine and Insurrection. — Conquest of Texas and New Mexico. — Change of Dynasty in Spain.

**I**N one of the rooms of the National Museum, in the city of Mexico, in long rows running along two side walls, hang sixty-two portraits in oil, representing the viceroys who, for nearly three centuries, ruled Mexico,

— some well, some ill, most of them indifferently. As the visitor examines these portraits, he will be apt to conclude that the Spanish viceroys gave more attention to toilets than to government; that the powdering of hair, the trimming of beards and moustachios, and the ruffling of lace collars, were more in their minds than the affairs of Mexico; and that the portraits would be far more suggestive to a theatrical costumer than to an historian. Rich ecclesiastical garments are depicted in some of these portraits, for ten of the viceroys were prelates. It is because two of the men whose portraits hang in this room held the responsible position of viceroy twice, that the number of viceroys in Mexico is usually given as sixty-four.

There are some strong faces looking out from the dingy frames in these long rows of portraits, and among the sixty-two viceroys there were some strong characters. Most of them belonged to the Spanish nobility, and possessed long military or civic titles. Some have left enduring records of good or evil; but for the most part, archbishops, bishops, dukes, counts, and marquises, have left in Mexico only their names on the long list,— some, grotesque autographs attached to offi-

cial documents, — and their portraits in the National Museum. Yet these long lines of portraits furnish the basis of nearly three centuries of the history of Mexico.

The first of the viceroys was Don Antonio de Mendoza, *Conde de Tendilla y comendador de Socuëllanos*, who arrived in 1535. He had been distinguished in the wars in Spain against the Moors, and he won still greater distinction by his long, wise, and beneficent rule in Mexico. The record of his administration is the record of the advancement of New Spain in arts, industries, material wealth, and the progress of colonization, commerce, mining, and manufactures. The year after his advent the first book printed in the New World was produced in the city of Mexico, from a printing-press imported by him from Spain. It was in 1536 and 1537 that the school of Santiago-Tlatelolco, and a school of music for natives, were founded by Pedro Gante, with the aid of the viceroy, upon the site now occupied by the military prison.

The Count of Tendilla founded the mint for the production of silver and copper coins, but the copper coins met with no favor from the natives, and were in the year 1541 con-

signed by them to Lake Texcoco. Merino sheep were introduced into the country, and manufactories of cloth established. The rich mine of La Luz was discovered in Guajuato, which still produces immense wealth, and the mining town of Zacatecas was settled by the Spaniards. Two cities were founded by the Viceroy which are now beautiful State capitals, and rank among the more important cities of the republic. The first of these, Guadalajara, was founded in 1541. The cruel Auditor Guzman had attempted, in 1530, to found elsewhere a town, to which he gave the name of Villa del Espiritu Santo de Guadalajara, in honor of his birthplace, and this was moved six years later; but being then in a place distasteful to the inhabitants and exposed to the incursions of hostile Indians, it was by the viceroy's orders removed to and established in a valley formerly called Atemaxac, where it now stands. The other city was Valladolid, so called in honor of the viceroy, whose birthplace was Valladolid in Spain. The name was changed in the present century to Morelia, to do honor to one of whom the republic was proud.

The Viceroy brought to justice the notorious Nuño de Guzman, the president of the

First Audience. He was incarcerated in the common prison at the capital. The oppression of Indian slaves under the iniquitous system of *repartimientos*, begun in the time of the military governors, led to a conspiracy against the Spanish authorities in 1549. Doubtless the viceroy acted according to his ideas of duty in having the leaders of the insurrection hanged after suppressing the trouble, though we cannot repress our sympathies for the down-trodden slaves of Mexico, the victims of Spanish rapacity.

For three years of the administration of the Count of Tendilla, the name of one of the most remarkable men of the sixteenth century, and one of the staunchest friends of the oppressed Indians, has its place in the history of Mexico. There hangs in one of the galleries of the San Carlos Academy, in the city of Mexico, a superb painting by Felix Parra, entitled "Las Casas Defendiendo Los Indios" ("Las Casas Protecting the Indians"). It has more than a local reputation, for it was exhibited at the New Orleans Exposition in 1884, and attracted much attention. Bartolomeo de Las Casas, of whose noble efforts to ameliorate the condition of the natives of the New World enslaved by the Spanish

Conquerors this painting is such an appropriate monument, arrived in Mexico as Bishop of Chiapas in the year 1544. He was then seventy years of age, and his reputation had been already gained by his steady efforts for more than thirty years to have abolished the vicious system of *repartimientos*, whereby the natives of the West Indies and Mexico were distributed as slaves among the Spanish colonists. The honorable title of "Protector-General of the Indians" had been conferred upon him by the Spanish monarch. He had made the cause of the oppressed Indian his own, and by writing and personal application to the court of the Spanish sovereign, he had secured various concessions, none of which, however, proved effectual in wiping out the evil. In coming to Mexico as Bishop of Chiapas, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean for the fifth time. But circumstances were wholly against him in Mexico, and after three years spent in fruitless efforts to enforce his measures among the Spanish slaveholders, he returned to Spain to spend the remainder of his life in the seclusion of a Dominican monastery. He died at Madrid in 1566, at the age of ninety-two.

In 1550 Mendoza, the Count of Tendilla, was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru, and a worthy successor was found in Don Luis de Velasco, to whose name history has added the enviable title of "The Emancipator." His first official act was the emancipation of one hundred and fifty thousand Indian slaves working in the mines; and in connection with this act he was the author of a noble sentiment. It was uttered in reply to those who objected to this measure as impolitic, and destructive of the mining industry of New Spain. "Of more importance than all the mines in the world is the liberty of the Indians," said the emancipator, showing himself to have been an apt pupil of the noble Las Casas. He did not succeed, however, in incorporating this principle upon the political code of New Spain, though the mining industries of the country seem not to have been materially injured by his act of emancipation. For the mines of Fresnillo and Sombrerete were first worked in his time, and the invention by Bartolomeo de Medina of smelting by amalgamation, known as the *patio* process, was first applied in Pachuca. The reign of the second viceroy continued for fourteen years, and was beneficent. The

*Santa Hermandad*, a Spanish institution of the former century, designed to suppress highway robbery, was introduced into New Spain; the Chichimecan Indians in the neighborhood of Queretaro were subjugated by Fernando de Tapia, an Indian cacique; and the outposts of Chametli, San Miguel, and Durango were established. The University of Mexico dates its rise from this time. Velasco was brought in contact with the water question, with which his son subsequently had so much to do. An inundation of the capital in 1552 led him to direct the construction of the San Lazaro dike.

Velasco, "The Emancipator," died in Mexico in 1564. In the interim between his death and the arrival of his successor, the Audience, composed of Doctor Ceynos and others, governed New Spain, and found plenty to do in quelling a conspiracy headed by Don Martin Cortés, Marques del Valle, son of the Conqueror by his lawful wife. He was aided by Martin, the Conqueror's son by La Marina. The Marques del Valle gave a grand reception in his palace on the west side of the plaza (where now stands the Monte de Piedad), on San Hipolito's day, the anniversary of the final conquest of the

Aztec capital. The occasion was the baptism of his twin sons. While the festivities were in progress it was designed to kill all the Spanish authorities, overthrow the Spanish rule in America, and elevate the Marques to the throne of New Spain. The plot was discovered in time to prevent its execution. The Marques and his accomplices, Martin, his half-brother, and Alonzo and Gil Gonzales de Avila were imprisoned and sentenced to be hanged. The third viceroy, however, Don Gaston de Peralta, *Marques de Falces*, arrived in 1566, and suspended the executions and sent the Marques del Valle to Spain. His property, which was confiscated, was subsequently restored. In 1568 a Royal Visitor, a man of ferocious character, Muñoz by name, arrived from Spain to investigate matters pertaining to the conspiracy of the Cortés family. He sent so many persons to prison and to the scaffold, and otherwise so far infringed upon the prerogatives of the viceroy that the viceroy left the country in disgust. Muñoz was recalled to Spain and reprimanded by the King. Peralta vindicated himself of charges preferred against him by Muñoz and other enemies.

With the fourth viceroy, Don Martin En-

riques de Almanza, who arrived in 1568, a tragic chapter in Mexican history opens. It was in 1571 that, according to a pious chronicler of the Franciscan order, "the tribunal of the Inquisition, the strong fort and Mount of Zion, was founded in the city of Mexico;" and though Almanza's responsibility for its establishment is not apparent upon the face of the records, history has given him the title of "The Inquisitor."

In 1527 the Spanish Inquisition had been extended to Mexico, so far as the banishment of Jews and Moors from the country was concerned. Two years later a conference of notable men of New Spain, ecclesiastical and lay, was held, and it was decided to petition the Spanish king for the exercise of the Holy Office in the New World, as a safeguard against the introduction of heresies and evil customs into the country through the corsairs who infested the coast, or from the countries with which New Spain had commercial relations. In answer to this petition inquisitorial powers were conferred upon certain persons in succession, and their presence in New Spain seems to have been effectual in keeping down flagrant heresies and open violation of canon law for forty years. Mean-

while the Santa Hermandad — a sort of national police and civil inquisition — did much to preserve order in New Spain. It was by royal order dated 16th August, 1570, that Don Pedro Moya de Contreras was appointed Inquisitor-General of New Spain, Guatemala, and the Philippine Islands, with headquarters in the city of Mexico. It was his arrival in the country the following year that marked the actual beginning of the work of the Holy Office in Mexico. His jurisdiction extended over all but the Indians. They were wisely exempted.

A small monastery erected by the Dominicans upon their arrival in the country in 1526, but abandoned by them upon the erection of their new and commodious monastery in 1530, was adopted as the headquarters of the Holy Office. It was shortly replaced by another and better building. A subsequent building upon the same site was erected in 1732. It was converted into the Medical School (*Escuela de Medicina*) in 1854.

A *brasero*, or *quemadero* (burning-place) was erected upon what is now the western end of the Alameda, but was then the western limit of the city, — the edge of a swamp, —

over which the ashes of victims might be strewn. But burning alive was resorted to only in cases of extreme offences. Strangulation in most cases preceded the burning of the victim. The *auto de fé* was attended with much pomp and ceremony, as in Spain. How many actually perished by means of the Inquisition is not known. A few notable *autos de fé* are mentioned in history. The first was in 1574. Twenty-one "pestilent Lutherans" (probably meaning Protestants merely, without further attempting to classify them) were then burned.

The Inquisition was intimately connected with the Dominican Order in Mexico, as elsewhere, and was a powerful factor in the politics of New Spain down to the time of its final overthrow in 1815.

In 1572 the Jesuits arrived in New Spain, and the following year the first stone of the magnificent cathedral now the centre of attraction in the Mexican capital, was laid. That the former cathedral might continue in use while the new one was in process of erection, the new was begun just north of the old. And as the old marked the site of the great teocalli of Tenochtitlan, that site may now be identified as directly in front of the pres-

ent cathedral, probably extending over a large portion of the main plaza, or *Zocalo*. More than a century elapsed before the cathedral was completed.

A pest carried off two millions of Indians in the time of Almanza, and an inundation of the capital turned attention again to the necessity of taking steps to carry off the waters of the lakes which constantly threatened the city. It is a subject kept constantly before us in the times of the viceroys and even in later days. Almanza pushed colonization so far north as to encounter savage Indians.

The fourth viceroy was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru in 1580. His successor, Don Lorenzo Juarez de Mendoza, *Conde de Coruña*, an affable and honorable man, died in July, 1582, having been in the country less than two years, and having accomplished nothing worthy of mention.

The Inquisitor-General, Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, was, upon the death of Alonso de Montufar, advanced to the vacant archbishopric, and in 1584 (the Audience having taken control of affairs upon the death of Mendoza) he was made viceroy, and held office long enough to give his portrait a