

place on the walls of the National Museum. He was quickly recalled to Spain to become president of the Council of the Indies, and was succeeded by Don Alvaro Manrique de Zuñiga, *Marques de Villa Manrique*, who ruled for five years, extending the commerce of Mexico with the East, but otherwise failing to distinguish himself. He was replaced in 1590 by Don Luis de Velasco, the son of "The Emancipator." He also ruled for five uneventful years, and was promoted to the viceroyalty of Peru. A monument of Velasco the Second's reign exists in the Alameda of the Mexican capital, the eastern half of which was laid out by him. The growth of the city in that direction is thus shown.

During this somewhat rapid succession of viceroys, explorations and colonization extended as far north as New Mexico. In 1542 the Spaniards are reported as having possession of numerous pueblos in that portion of the country. A Franciscan friar, Agustin Ruiz, had settled at Paura, and introduced sheep into the country. Capt. Francisco de Leyva Bonillo discovered the mineral wealth of the territory and named it Nueva Mejico. Antonio Espejo went to the rescue of the good friar Ruiz who had fallen into the power

of unfriendly natives, and visited Zuñi and Moqui, but meeting with a large number of warriors while on his way to Tiguex or Tigua (now Santa Fé), he had retired to the Pecos and Concha valleys. In 1585 Humaña's expedition resulted in the settlement of Paso del Norte. In 1595 Juan de Oñate founded a colony near the junction of the Chama and Rio Grande, and about the same time Santa Fé was settled by the Europeans. It had been an Indian pueblo of some importance.

Velasco the Second was succeeded by Don Gaspar de Zuñiga y Acevedo, *Conde de Monterey*, and his administration extended into the seventeenth century. He pushed forward the explorations and colonizations begun by his predecessors. He sent an expedition under Sebastian Vizcayno along the Pacific coast in 1596, and another in 1602 which reached a point two degrees north of Cape Mendocino on the coast of California. In honor of the viceroy, the Count of Monterey, the Californian coast was named Monterey. In Nueva Leon, the town of Monterey was founded and named also in his honor. Many settlements were made in New Mexico and in the year 1600 the City of Vera Cruz was, by royal order, removed to the spot

where it had been originally located by Cortés, and where it now stands. The viceroy, Zuñiga, was promoted to the government of Peru in 1603 and carried away with him the affection of the Mexicans.

Missionary efforts kept pace with — in some cases even led — the colonizing expeditions which especially marked the history of New Spain in the sixteenth century. It is scarcely necessary to state that the wealth of Spain was already materially increased by her American colonies.

Don Juan de Mendoza y Luna, *Marques de Montes Claros*, was the tenth viceroy, succeeding the Count of Monterey, and entering Mexico in October, 1603. The next year an inundation of the capital raised the question of the expediency of removing the city to the site of Tacubaya. Nothing was done, however, further than the construction of various dikes and the reconstruction or enlarging of the *calzadas*, or highways, of San Antonio Abad and Guadalupe, and the construction of the *calzada* of Chapultepec. The guardian of the Monastery of Santiago-Tlatelolco, Fray Juan de Torquemada, directed the construction of the *calzada* de Guadalupe. The causeway to Tacuba had been rebuilt soon

after the Conquest, but under the Marquis of Montes Claros the aqueduct was constructed along this causeway by which water is now brought into the city from beyond Tres Cruces, by the foot of Chapultepec, entering the city at Tlaxpana, and ending abruptly at San Cosme.

Mexico seems at this time to have been but a training school for viceroys of Peru, and Juan de Mendoza y Luna passed on to that higher estate in 1607, being succeeded by Don Luis de Velasco, the son of "The Emancipator," who came the second time to rule over New Spain, this time with the title *Marques de Salinas*. He had resigned the government of Peru, to which he had been promoted in 1593, and had chosen Atzacapotzalco as his residence. He resumed the reins of government in New Spain in time to grapple with the already ancient question of immunity from inundation for the capital. He was a man of energy. He made a personal reconnoissance of the valley and arrived at the conclusion that by securing some means of egress beyond the mountain wall for the overflow of Lake Zumpango in times of excessive rains (that being the highest of the lakes in the Mexican Valley), all further

trouble could be obviated. He consulted with the Jesuit Juan Sanchez, and the engineer Enrico Martinez. The latter proposed what is now (1889) the subject of a contract, — the draining of the entire valley, the lowest and all the intermediate lakes, as well as the highest, — thus ending for all time the question which has so long vexed Mexico. It was not deemed advisable at that time to do more than construct a tunnel for the waters of Zumpango, and this work was entrusted to Martinez, and begun at Huehuetoca on the 28th of December, 1608, in the presence of the viceroy. Fifteen thousand Indians were employed, and worked to advantage by means of shafts and galleries, so that at the end of eleven months a tunnel was completed four miles in length, thirteen feet high, and eleven feet wide. This was, however, as we shall shortly see, but a single incident in the long history of the labors to render the City of Mexico safe from inundation, and leading up to that other question, that of draining the valley for the sanitary improvement of the city.

In 1611 Velasco received the appointment of president of the Council of the Indies, and returned to Spain. He was succeeded

by the Archbishop of Mexico, Fray Garcia Guerra, who governed New Spain less than a year, when he died from the effects of a fall received when mounting his coach. The Audience took up the reins of government as he let them fall, and held them pending the appointment of his successor. And, as was usual with the Audiences in such cases, it was called upon to suppress a conspiracy. In consequence, thirty-two negroes were hanged in the great plaza in the year 1612. The next year Don Diego Fernandez de Córdoba, *Marques de Guadalcázar*, arrived as the thirteenth viceroy. He took an interest at once in the schemes for protecting the capital from inundation. Upon application to the Spanish King, Adrian Boot, an engineer from Holland, was sent to inspect the drainage works of Martinez. He reported the tunnel insufficient, and advised that dikes be built about Lake San Cristobal, on a lower level than Zumpango, to catch all the overflow from the higher lake in excessively rainy seasons. The dikes were to prevent its being precipitated upon the unfortunate city. They were accordingly built.

Under this viceroy the aqueduct to San Cosme was extended to Santa Isabel (the ex-

tension having since been taken down), and as then standing, consisted of nine hundred arches, and cost about \$250,000. The Marquis of Guadalcázar was promoted to Peru in 1621, and the Audience assumed charge of public affairs until the arrival of Don Diego Carrillo Mendoza y Pimentel, *Marques de Gelves*, who had scarcely seated himself upon the viceregal throne before, in his efforts to rid Mexico of highwaymen, he became involved in serious disputes with the Archbishop, Juan Perez de la Serna. Both were hot-headed Spaniards, and the trouble arose over the arrest of a robber who had sought "sanctuary" in the Church of Santo Domingo. The viceroy decreed the deposition and banishment of the Archbishop, and the Archbishop retorted by excommunicating the viceroy. The populace took up the matter. The partisans of the ecclesiastic assaulted and attempted to burn the viceregal palace; but the viceroy made his escape,—himself seeking the privileges of "sanctuary" until the way was open for him to return to Spain. The Archbishop was also recalled. This was in 1624. Don Rodrigo Pacheco y Osorio, *Marques de Cerralvo*, was appointed viceroy, and with him came to Mexico a famous

inquisitor of Valladolid, Martin Carrillo, with authority to punish the participants in the commotions of the previous administration.

And now had come the time for testing the respective merits of the engineering schemes of Enrico Martinez and Adrian Boot. In 1629 the rainy season set in with unusual violence. On the 29th of June Martinez, either to prevent the destruction of his work, or through pique at the popular criticism of it, or through spite at having the suggestions of an engineer from Holland preferred to his, closed the mouth of his tunnel. Zumpango accordingly overflowed into San Cristobal, and the latter lake overflowed the dikes, and in a short time the streets of Mexico were three feet under water; and thus they remained for three years, Martinez spending that time in prison. It would be impossible to picture the results of this inundation. Many edifices suffered total destruction. The population of the city (it had been estimated at 15,000 in the year 1600) was decreased by the death of three thousand Indians and the removal of nearly all the European families. The courts and local legislative bodies suspended their sittings, churches were abandoned, and the mass was celebrated on the balconies and

housetops. People moved from place to place in canoes. The city really became what it had been called before the Conquest, "the American Venice." Its removal to the high ground between Tacuba and Tacubaya was again discussed, and it has been stated that a royal edict was procured directing the removal. But in 1632 the waters subsided, and the royal edict (if any there were) was suppressed. It was estimated that the cost of the removal would have been \$50,000,000. In 1634 the fearful scenes of 1629, 1630, and 1631, were repeated to some extent. But after the rainy season of that year earthquakes opened rents in the ground which caused the rapid subsidence of the waters. Martinez was released from prison and commanded to employ such measures as would prevent any further inundation of the capital. He reopened his tunnel, and so far made concessions to his Holland rival as to rebuild the dikes about San Cristobal as they remain to-day,—two in number, two miles and three quarters, and a mile and a half in length, respectively, and eight or ten feet high by twenty-eight feet wide. The tunnel has a further history.

The Marquis of Cerralvo was succeeded

in 1635 by Don Lope Diaz de Armentariz, *Marques de Cadareita*. Beyond the founding of the city of Cadareita in Nueva Leon, the government of this, the sixteenth Viceroy was marked by no events worthy of mention. He was just and moderate in his measures, and when recalled to Spain he was made bishop of Badajoz. He was succeeded in 1640 by Don Diego López Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadillo, *Duque de Escalona y Marques de Villena*. Only one event of importance occurred during the brief rule of this viceroy; that was the burning of the buildings on the Cortés estate, west of the plaza, in what is called the Empedradillo, where now stands the Monte de Piedad.

The viceroy was the victim of the suspicions of the Bishop of Puebla, who had come with him to Mexico. The Bishop had him deposed and sent to Spain on a charge of plotting against the King; and the Bishop himself, Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, more in the capacity of Royal Visitor than as viceroy, though he is numbered among the viceroys, ruled New Spain for about five months. In that time he managed to destroy many of the idols that had been preserved in various parts of the city as trophies and souvenirs of

the Conquest, therein following the example of Zumarraga, the first Bishop of Mexico. Palafox was a man of learning, but ambitious and turbulent. He was superseded, in 1642, by Don Garcia Sarmiento Sotomayor, *Conde de Salvatierra*, who in 1643 founded the city of Salvatierra in the State of Michoacan (now in the State of Guanajuato). A series of notable *autos de fé*, held in the years 1646, 1647, and 1648, were the distinguishing feature of his time, — a famous victim being Martin de Villancencio, called the *Garatuza*. When in 1648 Sotomayor was promoted to Peru, he left Mexican affairs in the hands of Marcos Lopez de Torres y Rueda, Bishop of Yucatan, who, though taking the title of Governor of Mexico, is numbered among the Viceroyes. By the continuation of the annual *autos de fé*, established in the reign of his predecessor, he gained a reputation for extreme cruelty. Fourteen or fifteen persons are known to have been strangled or burned by the Holy Office in 1649, — among them a personage named Tomas Treviño, whose crime was that he had "cursed the Holy Office and also the Pope." Death put an end to the rule of the Bishop of Yucatan in 1650, and he was succeeded by Don Luis En-

riquez de Guzman, *Conde de Alba de Liste*, who was in 1653 promoted to the Peruvian viceroyalty. His successor was Don Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva, *Duque de Albuquerque*, the annals of whose rule comprise two events, — the execution of many robbers in 1659, and the attack made upon the life of the viceroy in the Cathedral by a soldier, who was supposed to be insane, but was nevertheless hanged within twenty-four hours. The viceroy left shortly afterwards for Spain. It was to a later Duke of Albuquerque that the New-Mexican town owes its foundation and its name.

Few events mark the history of Mexico for several succeeding years. Don Juan de Leiva y de la Cerda, *Marques de Leiva y de Labrada, y Conde de Baños*, was the twenty-third Viceroy. His administration (1660-1664) was unpopular on account of the disreputable character of his sons, and his recall was thereby obtained. He was succeeded by Diego Osorio Escobar y Llamas, Bishop of Puebla, who ruled from June to October, 1664, when Don Sebastian de Toledo, *Marques de Mancera*, became viceroy. His rule was continued three years beyond the usual period (1664-1673), — proof that it was accept-

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"ALFONSO REYES"

Año. 1625 MONTERREY, MEXICO

able, at least to the Spanish government. He was succeeded by Don Pedro Nuño Colon de Portugal y Castro, *Duque de Veraguas, y Marques de Jamaica*, a descendant of Christopher Columbus. He was a very old man, and lived only six days after taking possession of his office. It was in 1667 that the great Cathedral, almost a century having been spent upon its construction, was completed (with the exception of the two towers) and consecrated. The sacristy had been completed in 1626, and services were held therein for fifteen years. The cost of the building up to the time of the consecration was one and two thirds millions. The two towers were completed in 1791.

Upon the death of Nuño Colon, Fray Payo Enriquez de Rivera, Archbishop of Mexico, a descendant of Cortés by the female line, became viceroy. He was beneficent and just, in every way exemplary and progressive. He rebuilt the viceregal palace, paved many of the streets of the capital, built bridges and *acequias*, introduced water into the town of Guadalupe by means of an aqueduct, and constructed a stone causeway into that religious town,— that along which now runs the railway to Vera Cruz. Numismatists will be

interested in knowing that in 1675 the Mexican mint began the coining of gold. At the end of six years (1679) the good Archbishop, tired of the cares of government in Mexico, civil and ecclesiastical, resigned and went to Spain, where he was appointed Bishop of Cuenca and President of the Council of the Indies. But despite these honors he retired to a monastery, and ended his life there.

His successor was Don Tomas Antonio Manrique de la Cerda, *Marques de la Laguna, y Conde de Paredes*. His reign is marked by the sack of Vera Cruz by the famous pirate, Agramont, and by the colonization of Texas and California. In 1686 the Marquis of la Laguna laid down the reins of government and returned to Spain, where he died twenty days after his arrival. His successor, Don Melchor Portocarrero Laso de la Vega, *Conde de Monclova*, is known as "the man with the silver arm," because, having lost his right arm in battle, its place was supplied by one of silver. He gave his attention to the colonization of Coahuila, and was the founder and namesake of the town of Monclova. He began the construction, at his own expense, of the aqueduct which brings the water from Chapultepec to Salto

del Agua along the ancient route. Such public-spirited generosity as he evinced in this was not unusual at this period, as we shall see. It attests the immense means at the disposal of the viceroys. The salary of the office at that time was \$40,000 annually, and it was afterwards increased to \$70,000.

The Duke of Monclova was translated to Peru in 1689, and was succeeded by Don Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, *Conde de Galve*. A notable insurrection, growing out of the scarcity of corn, occurred in 1692. An Indian woman buying corn, the price of which was very high, had an altercation with the vendor, who was a mulatto. The mulatto struck her and she died. The friends of the murdered woman took her remains to Santiago-Tlatelolco, where there was little difficulty in inciting an uprising of the Indians. In a short time a force of two hundred Indians surrounded the viceregal palace, and demanded an interview with the viceroy and the Archbishop. Failing to accomplish their purpose, they began to stone the doors and balconies of the palace. The number of the insurgents increased hourly; piling up the wooden stalls of the market-place about the building, they set fire

to them, and the palace and other buildings were damaged to the extent of three millions of dollars. Some of the public archives were destroyed. The Viceroy and his family sought refuge in the Convent of San Francisco. The mob was finally quelled by the efforts of the clergy. The same year the Indians of Tlaxcala rose in revolt, and there was a tumult in Guadalajara over the scarcity of provisions. The Count of Galve accomplished the conquest of Texas (1691), and completed the conquest of New Mexico. He also founded, what is now an important town of the United States, Pensacola, Florida.

In 1696 the Count of Galve was succeeded by Juan de Ortega Montañes, Bishop of Michoacan, who administered civil affairs for a few months only, during which time the students of the University made a tumult, running about the streets and crying, "Death to the *Cathedraticos!*" — a precursor of the opposition to ecclesiastical influence in civil affairs which was destined to play such a prominent part in the subsequent history of Mexico. The students did no further damage than burn the pagoda or kiosk in the plaza.

The Michoacan Bishop was succeeded by



Don José Sarmiento Valladares, *Conde de Moctezuma y de Tula*, whose wife was the third Countess of Moctezuma, and the great-great-grand-niece of the Chief-of-Men Moteczuma II. The disturbances over the scarcity of corn continued, and in 1697 an *auto de fé* was celebrated, in which a gentleman named Fernando de Molina was burned. The reign of the Count of Moctezuma extended to the second year of the eighteenth century.

The reigning sovereigns of Spain during the viceregal period thus far, were Charles V. (Charles I. of Spain), Philip II., Philip III., Philip IV., and Charles II. of the House of Austria. In 1700, by the death of Charles II., a change of dynasty occurred,—the throne passed to the House of Bourbon. The next occupant of the throne was Philip V.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE VICEROYS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Viceroy of the eighteenth century. — Founding of San Antonio. — The Mexican Gazette. — Another prelate viceroy. — The Virgin of Guadalupe made patroness of the Indians. — The Cosmographer of New Spain. — Short but energetic administration of the Governor of Cuba. — Expulsion of the Jesuits. — Chapultepec rebuilt. — Another Archbishop of Mexico, viceroy. — Manuel Antonio Flores, the soldier. — The second Count of Revillagigedo. — His energy and eccentricity. — Cleansing of the Capital. — Discovery of Relics. — The Marquis of Branciforte. — Encouragement of Art. — The San Carlos Academy. — Tolsa, the Sculptor and Architect. — The Statue of Carlos IV. — Its History. — Miguel José de Azanza, the Bonapartist.

UPON the retirement of the Count of Moctezuma, the Bishop of Michoacan, Juan de Ortega Montañes for the second time undertook the management of civil affairs in New Spain, and held the position of viceroy a little over a year. He was then succeeded by Don Francisco Fernandez de la Cueva Enriquez, *Duque de Albuquerque y Marques de Cuellar*, the founder of the now important New-Mexican town of Albuquerque, and its namesake. It was in 1709 that