

ment of the Indians; he established a press, thus giving Mexico the glory of being the first city in the New World to exercise this important art. The first work to be published was the "Spiritual Scale of Juan Climaco" by Juan Pablos in 1535, and was translated from the Latin by Father Juan de Estrada. During the government of Don Antonio de Mendoza, the colleges of Santa Cruz, in Tlaltelolco, another one for girls and a college in San Juan de Letran were founded through the efforts of Father Pedro de Gante; coinage was commenced as well as work in the mines of Zacatecas and Guanajuato, and expeditions were sent to make discoveries in the Northern regions. During this Vice-royalty also, Nuño de Guzman was prosecuted and sentenced to prison, but he afterwards died in exile (1537), and during this period it was also that the great Protector of the Indians, Fray Bartolomé de las Casas arrived in the country. Many other remarkable events occurred during this period, of which the most important were: the death of Pedro de Alvarado in the mountains of Mochiltitlic, that of Hernando Cortés (1547) in Castilleja de la Cuesta (Spain), and that of the Archbishop Zumárraga in 1548: Popocatepetl, threw out ashes that destroyed crops and trees, and the cities of Guadalajara and Valladolid now Morelia, were founded. In 1550, the viceroy departed for Peru which country he had been commissioned to pacify and bring to order.

Don Luis de Velasco, a worthy successor of Don Antonio de Mendoza. The most notable events of his period of government were: the emancipation of 150,000 Indians who had been kept in a state of slavery, it being worthy of remembrance that when the Viceroy was told that such a step would cause the ruin of the mining companies, he answered: "*that the liberty of the Indians was worth more than all the mines in the world;*" the foundation of the University of Mexico in 1553; the establishment of a tribunal for the trial of thieves; the foundation of a hospital for Indians and of several colonies; and the division of waste lands among the Indians. During this period, the mines of

Fresnillo and Sombrerete were discovered; Barlolome de Medina in Pachuca discovered the treatment of ores which is called the patio process (1557); in 1563, the city of Durango was founded, and lastly, the city of Mexico was inundated for the first time during the Spanish domination. Don Luis de Velasco died in this city on the 31st. of July 1564, and his good administration and personal virtues gained for him the title of *Father of his Country*.

Don Martin Enriquez de Almanza, fourth Viceroy. The establishment during this administration, in the year 1571, of the terrible tribunal of the Inquisition, forms a remarkable contrast with the prudent and beneficent acts of the Viceroy, both with regard to his subjection of the Huachichile Indians, as in his efforts against the terrible epidemic of the *Matlalzahuatl* a special fever that only attacked Indians and carried off more than two millions of them. In this period was founded the Church of San Hipolito; the Company of Jesus established itself in Mexico, opening the Seminary of St. Peter and St. Paul; the school of Saints was also founded, and the first stone was laid, in 1573, of the beautiful Cathedral of Mexico. The government of D. Martin Enriquez de Almanza, came to an end in 1580, through his being sent to take the Viceroyalty of Peru.

Don Luis de Velasco, son of the second Viceroy. Endowed with the same virtues and following the example of his father, his good administration contributed greatly to the progress of New Spain. He established factories of woolen cloth, he arranged terms of peace with the Chichimecas, he sent families from Tlaxcala and Franciscan monks to the colonies of San Luis, Mezquitic, San Andrés and Colotlan, he planted the handsome Alameda of Mexico, and decreed several measures in favor of the Indians. D. Luis de Velasco who was a native of Mexico, governed New Spain up to November 1595, when he was promoted to the Viceroyalty of Peru.

Fray Payo de Rivera, twenty seventh viceroy and Archbishop of Mexico. The following words of a historian show the

virtues that adorned this illustrious personage: "He so understood how to temper justice with mercy, and liberality with economy, that his government will serve as a example to future ages."

During his administration, the mint began the coinage of gold (1675), the causeway to Guadalupe was paved, the aqueduct for introducing water into the same town was constructed, the viceregal palace was renewed and completed, bridges were built over the canals, the work of the drainage was supposed to be completed, and the Hospital of Betlemitas was founded.

The Church of San Agustin having been destroyed by fire, the Viceroy had the architect prepare new plans for another temple still more sumptuous, In 1678, the pirates sacked the town of Campeche, took possession of the island of Carmen and threatened the Port of Alvarado. The court of Spain, having admitted the resignation which the virtuous Fray Payo Enriquez de Rivera presented of both the religious and civil governments, this descendant of one of the most illustrious families, left Mexico on the 30th. of June 1681, after having divided all his money among the different charitable establishments of the city, and leaving his library to the Oratory of San Felipe Neri.

Don Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Count of Galve, 30th Viceroy, whose administration was one of the most remarkable for the prudence and justice of its measures, and for the important events which occurred in that period. Amongst those that are most worthy of mention, we have the following: in 1689, an expedition was sent to make a reconnaissance of the Bay of San Bernardo in Texas, and to drive the French from there, but found they had been already killed by the Indians. In the same year, the Tarahumares rebelled, killing the Franciscan missionaries and three Jesuits; the rebellion was suppressed by one of the Fathers of that Order, called Juan María Salvatierra. In 1690, the French were defeated in Guarico by

the Governor of Santo Domingo, with the help of Mexican troops who had been sent by the Viceroy. In 1691, the province of Texas was brought into subjection, and after a short time Panzacola was founded, and a convict colony settled there. The populace of Mexico, created a riot on account of the scarcity of provisions, setting fire to the Viceregal palace, the Municipal buildings and the shops in the great square. The greater part of the archives were lost in this riot and the rest were saved at the peril of his life by the learned Mexican, Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora, and the Viceroy found himself obliged to take refuge in the Convent of San Francisco. After the due investigations which were made on the following day eight of the principal leaders of the riot were executed, others were sentenced to be flogged, and the Indians to the loss of their hair. In the following year the Spaniards and English attacked the French in the island of Española, destroying their forts and taking 81 pieces of artillery. In the same year, Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz, a famous Mexican poetess, and a nun of the Order of Saint Jerome died.

Don Juan de Acuña, Marqués de Casa Fuerte, 37th. Viceroy, was one of the most notable governors for his public and private virtues, for his great talent in government and model administration. His administration lasted, from the 15th. of October 1722 to the 17th. of March 1734, on which date he died. During this administration, the buildings of the Custom House and of the Mint were constructed.

Don Agustín de Ahumada y Villalón, Marqués de las Amarillas, renowned in the wars of Italy. He was the 42nd. Viceroy of New Spain, and made his administration remarkable through the disinterested reforms which he zealously carried out for the correction of abuses. During his period solemn feasts took place to celebrate the concession which the pope had granted to the City of Mexico, placing it under the patronage of the Virgin of Guadalupe; the Iguana mines were found in the new kingdom of Leon, though the fame of their riches very soon

died out, and in 1758 the volcano of Jorullo was formed, when the ashes reached as far as Querétaro. The Viceroy died at Cuernavaca of apoplexy, on the fifth of February 1760.

Don Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marqués de Croix, 45th. Viceroy, succeeded the Marqués de Cruillas. His administration was remarkable for its strict honesty. During this period and in obedience to orders received from the Court, the Jesuits were expelled from Mexico on the 25th. of June 1767, and they issued from their Convent of the Profesa after communicating and singing the Te Deum. Amongst the Mexicans who shed glory on this Company, we may mention the Fathers Alegre, Clavijero, Landivar, Maneiro, Cavo, Lacunza and Marquez.

Don Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa, 46th. Viceroy, whose government made itself remarkable for the felicity of its administrative acts, so much so, that according to the Historical and Geographical Dictionary, the period of his government was one of uninterrupted felicity for New Spain. Amongst the prominent works of this administration, may be cited: the placing of a loan among the merchants of the foundation of the mint; this loan amounted to \$2,800,000, including the four hundred bars of bullion belonging to the Conde de Regla, of which 300 were dedicated by the count to the foundation of that useful and beneficent establishment, the Mont de Piete; the female Asylum was endowed and established; a poor asylum and orphan asylum were opened; the important drainage works were energetically pushed forward and almost terminated; the Castle of Perote was completed; besides which the Castle of San Diego at Acapulco was constructed, and that of San Juan de Ulúa greatly improved; the mining tribunal was established, and explorations were made in the quicksilver mines, which were being worked for account of the Royal Treasury; the aqueduct leading to the fountain called el Salto del Agua was concluded, and many other important improvements were carried out. It was during the period of this administration that the learned Mexican Don Joaquín Velázquez de León, took ob-

servations in Lower California of the transit of Venus across the sun, and father Alzate was commissioned to discover the quicksilver mines. The Viceroy Bucareli, died on the 9th. of April 1779, leaving a grateful remembrance in Mexican history, and was buried in the Sanctuary of Guadalupe.

Don Matías de Galvez, 48th. Viceroy, who made his administration remarkable by his disinterested and earnest efforts to improve the public works. He gave great attention to the repairs of the streets of the capital, had the foul canals cleaned out; fostered the Academy of Fine Arts, which had been established by his predecessor the Viceroy, Don Martín de Mayorga, and during his administration, imported the collection of plaster copies of the most famous Greek and Roman statues, which still adorn the galleries of the Academy; he gave great attention to the organization of the police and conceded privileges to the printer Don Manuel Valdes for the publication of a gazette.

Don Bernardo Galvez, son and immediate successor of the preceding viceroy. He showed his zeal for the public good and his personal liberality by distributing large sums of his own money to the poor people during the period of scarcity caused by the loss of the crops, a charitable work which was greatly assisted by the Archbishop of Mexico as well as the bishops of Puebla and Michoacan. During his administration, and with the object of giving occupation to the poor people, the reconstruction of the beautiful palace of Chapultepec and of the two handsome towers and atrium of the Cathedral, were proceeded with, whilst the works of the causeways were also attended to.

This illustrious governor died in the flower of manhood, in the archiepiscopal palace in Tacubaya, on the 30th. of November, 1786.

Don Juan Vicente de Güemes Pacheco de Padilla, second Count de Revillagigedo. This was the 52nd. Viceroy and perhaps the most notable, of those who governed New Spain, as was well

proved by his well arranged measures for the cleanliness and embellishment of the capital. He reorganized the police, established public lighting, attended to the cleanliness and paving of the streets, meted out justice to the evil doers, and persuaded the lower classes to dress better; he regulated the cutting of forests and promoted the construction of the roads to Veracruz, Toluca and Acapulco; he established two weekly mails; afforded help to the maritime expedition of Malaspina, for the exploration of the coast of Fuca and the Behring straits, and gave decided protection to public instruction, including the geography and history of the country, the learned Martin de Sesé, commencing during this administration, his lectures on botany in the garden of the palace. The private instructions which the count left for his successor, demonstrate the good judgement and profound understanding of this illustrious Governor.

Such were the Viceroys, who deserve special mention in history for their important administrative acts. (See the chronological notice of the Governors of this country, which appears at the end of this section).

New Spain, which comprehended all the territory [that now forms the Mexican Republic as well as that which was ceded to the United States under the treaties of Guadalupe and La Mesilla, extended from 15° 30' up to 40° 12' of N. latitude, and its boundaries with the United State were formed by the Red and Arkansas rivers, which at that time separated New Mexico and the province of Texas from Louisiana, which was than much more extensive than at the present day. On the South the territories of Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tabasco and Yucatan, adjoined the kingdom of Guatemala or ancient Quauhtemallan.

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

*Reign of the Emperor Charles V. of Germany and I of Spain.
1521 to 1556.*

GOVERNORS.

1. Don Hernando Cortés, Governor and Captain General. In 1524, on account of his expedition to the Hibueras, against Cristobal Olid, he left the Treasurer, Alonso de Estrada and Lic. Alonso de Zuazo in charge of the Government, joining with them the accountant Albornoz. At a subsequent period, Salazar and Chirino joined Lic. Zuazo in the Government, and in 1525, Estrada and Albornoz were readmitted. 1521 to 1526.
2. Lic. Luis Ponce, Governor commissioned to investigate the administration of Cortés, 1526.
3. Lic. Marcos Aguilar, who substituted Lic. Ponce in his duties, on the death of the latter, 1526.
4. Alonso de Estrada and Gonzalo de Sandoval, governed jointly for the sake of peace, notwithstanding that Lic. Aguilar, for the same reason as his predecessor appointed Estrada to succeed him, 1527.
5. Alonso de Estrada, Governor, 1527.

"AUDIENCIAS."

6. *First Audiencia.* President Nuño de Guzman; Judges, Juan Ortiz de Matienzo and Diego Delgadillo, Alonso de Parada and Francisco Maldonado. These two last died shortly after their arrival in Mexico. 1528 to 1531.
7. *Second Audiencia.* President, D. Sebastian de Fuenleal, Bishop of Santo Domingo; D. Vasco de Quiroga, afterwards Bishop of Michoacan; Lic. Juan de Salmeron, Lic. Alonso Maldonado and Francisco Ceinos, 1531 to 1535.

VICEROYS.

1. Don Antonio de Mendoza, Conde de Tendilla, 1535 to 1550.
2. Don Luis de Velasco, a gentleman of the House of the Constable of Castilla, 1550 to 1564.

Reign of Philip II.—1556 to 1598.

3. Don Gaston de Peralta, Marqués de Falces, 1566 to 1568.
4. Don Martin Enríquez de Almanza, 1568 to 1580.
5. Don Lorenzo Suárez de Mendoza, Conde de la Coruña, 1580 to 1583.
6. Don Pedro Moya de Contreras, Archbishop of México, 1584 to 1585.
7. Don Alvaro Manrique de Zúñiga, Marqués de Villa Manrique, 1585 to 1590.
8. Don Luis de Velasco, son of the second Viceroy, 1590 to 1595.
9. Don Gaspar de Zúñiga y Acevedo, Conde de Monterey, 1595 to 1603.

Reign of Philip III.—1598 to 1621.

10. Don Juan de Mendoza y Luna, Marqués de Montesclaros, 1603 to 1607.
11. D. Luis de Velasco, for the second time, when he was granted the title of Marqués de Salinas, 1607 to 1611.
12. Fray García Guerra, of the Order of Preachers, Archbishop of Mexico, 1611 to 1612.
13. Don Diego Fernández de Cordoba, Marqués de Guadalcázar, 1612 to 1621.

Reign of Philip IV.—1621 to 1665.

14. Don Diego Carrillo de Mendoza y Pimentel, Marqués de Gelves, Conde de Priego, 1621 to 1634.

15. Don Rodrigo Pacheco y Osorio, Marqués de Cerralvo, 1624 to 1635.
16. Don Lope Diaz de Armendariz, Marqués de Cadereyta, 1635 to 1640.
17. Don Diego López Pacheco Cabrera y Bobadilla, Duque de Escalona and Marqués de Villena, Grandee of Spain, 1640 to 1642.
18. Don Juan de Palafox y Mendoza, Bishop of Puebla, 1642.
19. Don García Sarmiento de Sotomayor, Conde de Salvatierra, Marqués de Sobroso, 1642 to 1648.
20. Don Marcos de Torres y Rueda, Bishop of Yucatan, 1648 to 1649.
21. Don Luis Enríquez de Guzman, Conde de Alva de Liste and Marqués de Villafior, 1650 to 1653.
22. Don Francisco de la Cueva, Duque de Alburquerque, and Grandee of Spain, 1653 to 1660.
23. Don Juan de Leiva y de la Cerda, Marqués de Leiva and Ladrada, and Conde de Baños. 1660 to 1664.
24. Don Diego Osorio de Escobar y Llamas, Bishop of Puebla, 1664.
25. Don Antonio Sebastian de Toledo, Marqués de Manceira. 1664 to 1673.

*Reign of Charles II.—Under a Regency from 1665 to 1667.
As king 1667, to 1700.*

26. Don Pedro Nuño de Colon y Castro, Duque de Veraguas, Marqués de Jamaica and Grandee of Spain, 1663.
27. Fray Payo Enríquez de Rivera, of the Order of St. Augustine, Archbishop of México, 1673 to 1680.
28. Don Tomás Antonio Manrique de la Cerda, Marqués de la Laguna and Conde de Paredes, 1680 to 1686.
29. Don Melchor Portocarrero Laso de la Vega, Conde de la Monclova, 1686 to 1688.
30. Don Gaspar de la Cerda Sandoval Silva y Mendoza, Conde de Galve, 1688 to 1696.

31. Don Juan Ortega Montañez, Bishop of Michoacan, 1696.
32. Don José Sarmiento y Valladares, Conde de Moctezuma y de Tula, 1696 to 1701.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Reign of Philip V.—1700 to 1746.

In 1724 he abdicated the crown in favor of his son Louis I and re-assumed it on the death of the latter within the year.

33. Don Juan de Ortega Montañez, for the second time, 1701 to 1702.
34. Don Francisco Fernández de la Cueva Enríquez, Duque de Alburquerque, 1702 to 1711.
35. Don Fernando de Alencastre Noroña y Silva, Duque de Linares, and Marqués de Valdefuentes, 1711 to 1716.
36. Don Baltasar de Zúñiga Guzman Sotomayor y Mendoza, Marqués de Valero, 1716 to 1722.
37. Don Juan de Acuña, Marqués de Casa Fuerte, 1722 to 1734.
38. Don Juan Antonio Vizarron y Eguiarreta, Archbishop of México, 1734 to 1740.
39. Don Pedro de Castro Figueroa y Salazar, Duque de la Conquista and Marqués de Gracia-Real, 1740 to 1741.
40. Don Pedro Cebrian y Agustin, Conde de Fuen Clara, 1742 to 1746.

Reign of Ferdinand VI.—1746 to 1759.

41. Don Juan Francisco de Güemez y Horcasitas, First Conde de Revillagigedo, 1746 to 1755.
42. Don Agustin de Ahumada y Villalon, Marqués de las Amarillas, 1755 to 1760.

Reign of Charles III.—1759 to 1788.

43. Don Francisco Cajigal de la Vega, 1760.
44. Don Joaquin de Monserrat, Marqués de Cruillas, 1760 to 1766.

45. Don Carlos Francisco de Croix, Marqués de Croix, 1766 to 1771.
46. Don Antonio María Bucareli y Ursúa, Bailiff of the Order of St. John, 1771 to 1779.
47. Don Martin de Mayorga, 1779 to 1783.
48. Don Matías de Gálvez, 1783 to 1784.
49. Don Bernardo de Gálvez, Conde de Gálvez, son of the last Viceroy, 1785 the 1786.
50. Don Alonso Núñez de Haro y Peralta, Archbishop of México, 1787.
51. Don Manuel Antonio Flores, 1787 to 1789.

Reign of Charles IV.—1788 to 1808.

52. Don Juan Vicente de Güemez Pacheco de Padilla, Conde de Revillagigedo, 1789 to 1794.
53. Don Miguel de la Grúa Talamanca, Marqués de Branciforte, 1794 to 1798.
54. Don Miguel José de Azanza, 1798 to 1800.
55. Don Félix Berenguer de Marquina, 1800 to 1803.
56. Don José de Iturrigaray, 1803 to 1808.

Reign of Ferdinand VII, from 1808 to 1821.

This king survived twelve years after the consummation of Mexican Independence.

57. Don Pedro Garibay, Field Marshal, 1808 to 1809.
58. Don Francisco Xavier de Lizana y Beaumont, Archbishop of México, 1809 to 1810.
59. Don Francisco Xavier de Venegas, 1810 to 1813.
60. Don Félix María Calleja, Conde de Calderon, 1813 to 1816.
61. Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca, afterwards Conde del Venadito, 1816 to 1821.
62. Don Juan O'Donojú.—Did not take possession of his post.

From the time of the Viceroy Don Miguel José de Azanza, certain symptoms began to show themselves against the viceregal government; the conspiracy which was betrayed to the Viceroy and suppressed by him in 1798, clearly showed the ideas that were gaining ground in the colony against the metropolis, and which continued to develop, favored by the emancipation of the Anglo-American colonies as well as by the uneasy and disordered condition of Spain through the French invasion and the scandalous dissensions which arose between Charles IV and his son Fernando. To these causes ought to be added the violent deposition and arrest of the Viceroy Iturrigaray, to the great detriment of the authorities in general, by certain members of the Audiencia and a few Spaniards, who believed that, in opposing himself to the recognition of the Junta de Sevilla, the Viceroy was preparing to proclaim the independence of Mexico.

All these ideas of emancipation continued manifesting themselves during the subsequent administration, and resulted in the arrest and death of Lic. Verdad, who died by hanging in the prison of the archiepiscopal palace of Mexico, during the government of the octogenarian viceroy, Don Pedro Garibay; the apprehension of several individuals complicated in a conspiracy, which was discovered in Morelia towards the end of 1809, and the object of which had been the formation of a Commission to govern the colony; and lastly, the proclamation of independence on the 16th. of December 1810, by the Rector of Dolores DON MIGUEL HIDALGO Y COSTILLA, at the time when the lieutenant general Don Francisco Javier de Venegas was viceroy of New Spain.

The way for this glorious proclamation had been prepared by the meetings held in Querétaro, favored by the ex-alderman Don Miguel Domínguez and by his wife the famous Doña Josefa Ortiz, the pretext for which meetings had been the cul-

tivation of literature. These meetings were attended by the captain Don Ignacio Allende, Don Juan Aldama, Don Mariano Abasolo, who were in garrison at San Miguel el Grande; the lieutenant D. Francisco Lanzagorta, captain D. Joaquin Arias, civilians Don Emeterio and Don Epigmenio González, besides many other private persons, amongst whom figured several ecclesiastics.

Once the conspiracy was discovered, the alderman and his wife were thrown into prison, but the latter managed to notify Allende by means of a messenger, who not finding the captain in San Miguel, communicated his missive to Don Juan Aldama. This gentleman at once set out for Dolores where he arrived on the 16th. of September, and presented himself to Hidalgo who at that moment was in company with Allende, the latter having already acquired information of what was going on through some correspondence which he had himself intercepted. At the dawn of the same day, which was a Sunday, Hidalgo accompanied by his brother Don Mariano, by the two captains and by ten armed men, proceeded with the greatest activity to set the prisoners at liberty, to call his parishioners together by ringing the bells and to increase his force with the peasantry until he got together 300 men, and with this force he took the road to San Miguel el Grande, on the road to which and in the town of Atotonilco he raised as a flag for his little army a cloth on which was painted the Virgen of Guadalupe.

This small army continued to receive reinforcements as it passed through Celaya and other towns, so that when it presented itself before Guanajuato to summon the Intendente Riaño to surrender, it already had a strength of 50,000 men.

After a desperate battle in the celebrated building of the Alhóndiga de Granaditas during which the Intendente lost his life, the Spaniards surrendered, abandoning a rich booty to the insurgents, who occupied the fortress and killed all its defenders on the 28th. of September.

From Guanajuato Hidalgo marched on Michoacan, and en-