The History of Jalisco and Zacatecas

by John P. Schmal

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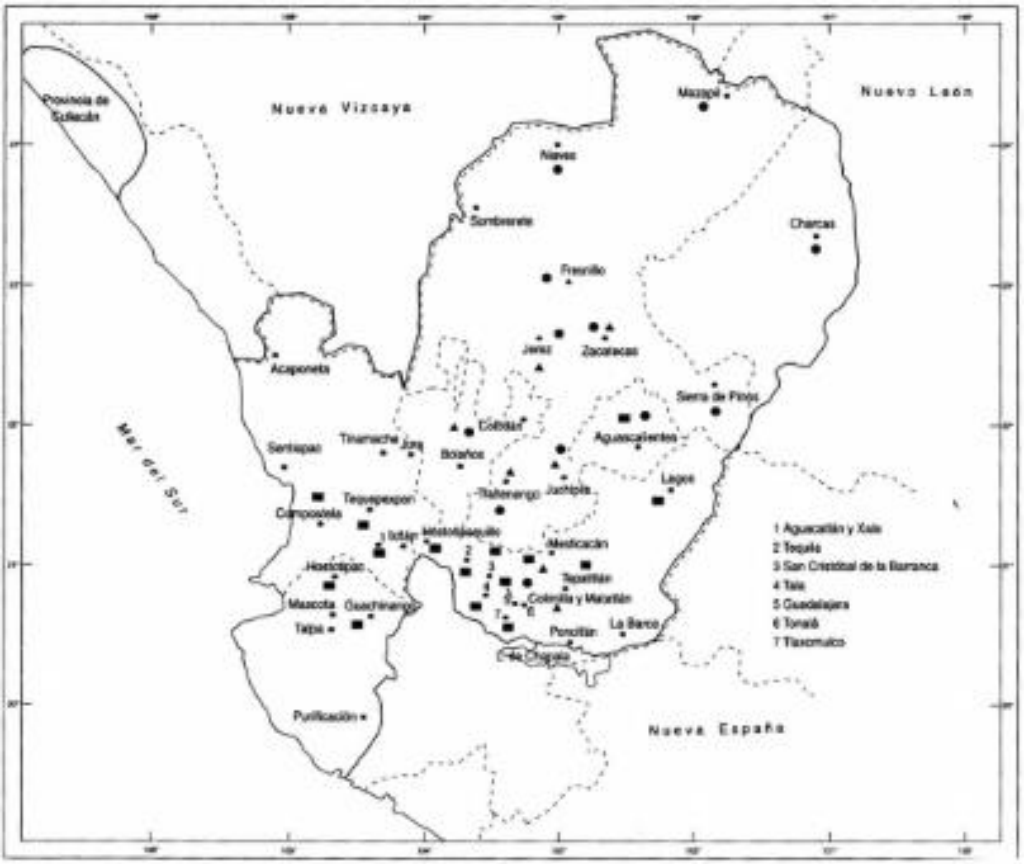


Indigenous Nueva Galicia
(including Jalisco, Aguascalientes & Zacatecas)

Source: *Cartografía histórica de la Nueva Galicia,* Universidad de Cuadalajara, Escuela de Estudios Hispano-Americanos de Sevilla, España, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México, 1984.

Nueva Galicia's Indigenous People

Established in 1548, the Spanish province of Nueva Galicia embraced 180,000 kilometers and included most of present-day Jalisco, Nayarit, Aguascalientes and Zacatecas. Across this broad range of territory, a wide array of indigenous groups lived during the Sixteenth Century.

Mapa del Reino de Nueva Galicia en 1548

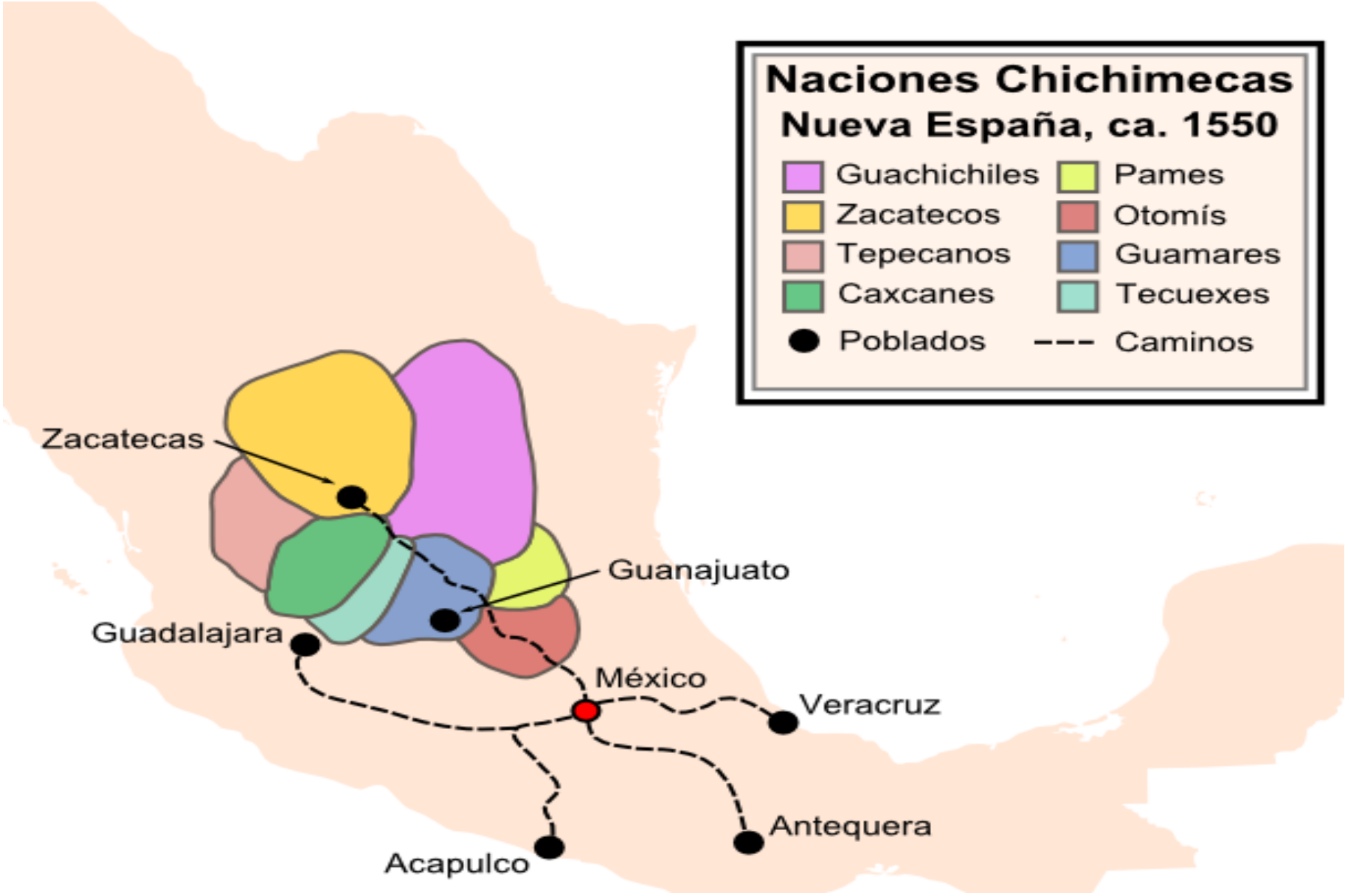
Map Source: Para Todo México.

Domingo Lázaro de Arregui, in his Descripción de la Nueva Galicia - published in 1621 - wrote that 72 languages were spoken in the Spanish colonial province of Nueva Galicia.

"Chichimecas" was the collective name for a wide range of indigenous groups living throughout Zacatecas, Aguascalientes, Durango, and most of Jalisco and Guanajuato. **It is believed that most of these groups spoke languages that were related to Náhuatl (the language of the Aztecs and Mexica) and part of the Uto-Aztecan Stock.**

Source: Domingo Lázaro de Arregui, "Descripción de la Nueva Galicia" (Dec. 24, 1621).

The Chichimeca Nations in the Sixteenth Century



Map Source: Wikipedia, "Chichimeca War."

The Indians of Jalisco

At the time of the Spanish contact, the most important indigenous tribes of what is now known as Jalisco were:

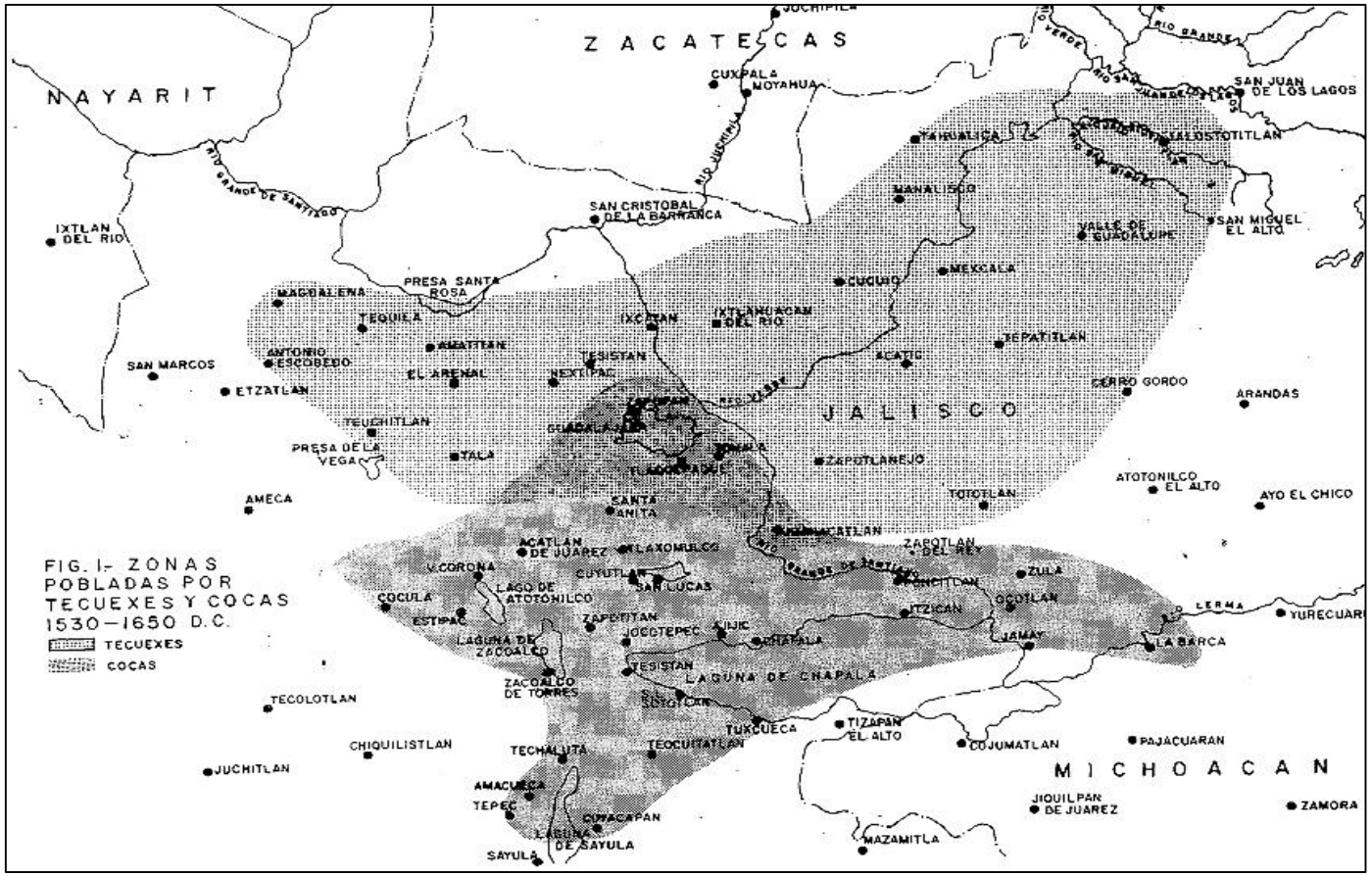
- Cocas – Central Jalisco (near Guadalajara and Lake Chapala)
- Guachichiles – Northeastern Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Guanajuato
- Huicholes – Northwestern Jalisco and Nayarit
- Tecuexes – Northern Jalisco (north of Guadalajara)
- Caxcanes – Northern Jalisco (Los Altos), Southwestern Zacatecas and Western Aguascalientes
- Tepehuanes – Northern Jalisco and large parts of Durango
- Purépecha (Tarascans) – Southern Jalisco and large sections of Michoacán

Early on, disease, war and assimilation reduced their numbers. Dr. Van Young has written that **"the extensive and deep-running mestizaje of the area** has meant that at any time much beyond the close of the colonial period the history of the native peoples has been **progressively interwoven with (or submerged in) that of non-native groups."** Today, only the Huicholes survive as a cultural entity.

Source: Eric Van Young, "The Indigenous Peoples of Western Mexico from the Spanish Invasion to the Present," in Richard E.W. Adams and Murdo J. MacLeod (ed.), The Cambridge History of the Native Peoples of the Americas, Volume II: Mesoamerica, Part 2 (Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 2000), pp. 136-186.

The Lifeblood of Jalisco

The Cocas and Tecuexes, in particular, represent the life-blood of most of central and north-central Jalisco, while the Caxcanes, Guachichiles and Guamares might be looked upon as the life-blood of the Los Altos (northeast) area and far eastern portions of Jalisco. They are al extinct entities today. But the Coras and Huicholes survive to this day and have left a lasting legacy in northwestern Jalisco and southern Nayarit.



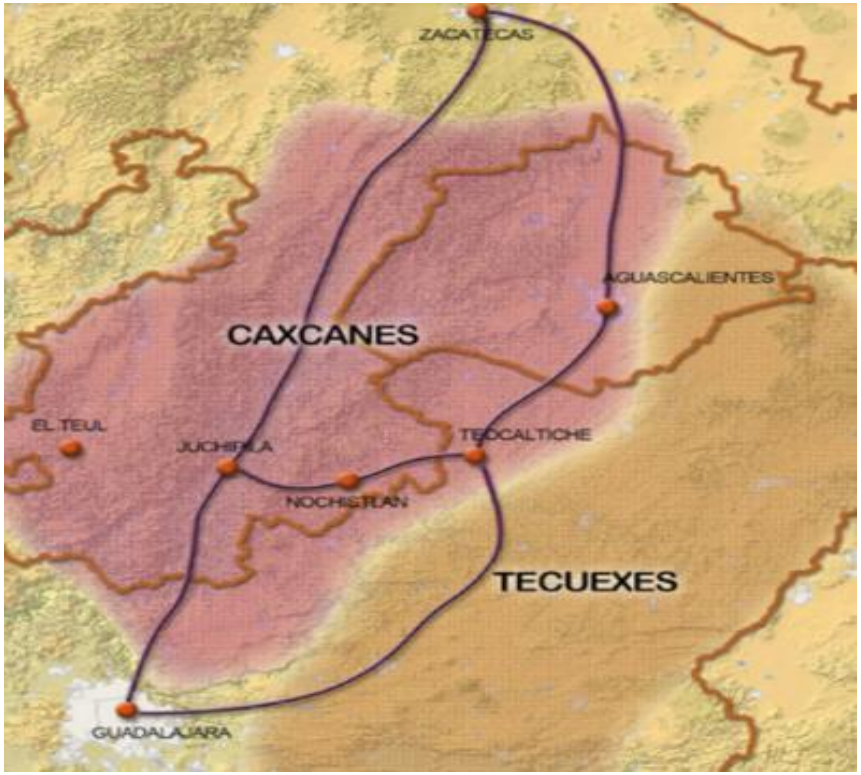
The Cocas and Tecuexes of Jalisco

Map Source: Carolyn Baus de Czitrom, "Tecuexes y Cocas: Dos Grupos de la Region Jalisco en el Siglo XVI" (1992).

The Caxcanes and Tecuexes

The Caxcanes Indians occupied portions of present day Aguascalientes, southern Zacatecas and northern Jalisco. Dr. Phil C. Weigand theorized that the Caxcan Indians probably originated in the **Chalchihuites** area of northwestern Zacatecas and moved south after 1000 A.D.

Dr. Weigand has also studied the Tecuexes Indians who occupied a considerable area of Jalisco north of Guadalajara and western Los Altos, including Jalostotitlán, Tepatitilán and Yahualica. The Tecuexes also occupied the central region near Tequila and Cuquío.



The territory of the Caxcanes overlapped with the Zacatecos, while the territory of the Tecuexes overlapped with the Guachichiles, Guamares and Cocas. Aguascalientes was primarily dominated by Caxcanes, Zacatecos and Tecuexes.

Indigenous Zacatecas at Contact

- Zacatecos – Western Zacatecas, Eastern Durango and Southern Coahuila
- Guachichiles – Eastern Zacatecas and Western San Luis Potosí and Northern Jalisco
- Caxcanes – Southwest Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and Northern Jalisco
- Tepehuanes, Huicholes and Tecuexes inhabited some southwestern areas near the borders of Durango, Jalisco and Nayarit.

The Zacatecos of Zacatecas

Source: WikiVisually, "Puebla Zacateco." Online: https://wikivisually.com/lang-es/wiki/Pueblo_Zacateco.

The Guachichiles

- The **Guachichile Indians** were the most populous Chichimeca nation, occupying about 100,000 square kilometers, from Lake Chapala in Jalisco to modern Saltillo in Coahuila. The Guachichiles inhabited all of eastern Zacatecas and portions of eastern Jalisco.
- The name "Guachichil" was given to them by the Mexica, and meant “head colored red” (Quaítl = head; Chichitic = red). They had been given this label because they wore red feather headdresses, painted their bodies and their hair red, and wore head coverings (bonetillas) made of hides and painted red.
- The Spanish frontiersmen and contemporary writers referred to the Guachichiles **"as being the most ferocious, the most valiant, and the most elusive" of all their indigenous adversaries**
- It is believed that the Guachichile Indians were closely related to the **Huichol Indians,** who continue to live in Nayarit and the northern fringes of Zacatecas in the present day era… Consider the similarity of **“Guachil”** and **“Huichol”** – the theory states that the Huichol were a subgroup that moved to the west and developed their own culture and language.

Sources: Stacy B. Schaefer and Peter T. Furst (eds.), "People of the Peyote: Huichol Indian History, Religion, and Survival" (1996); Philip Wayne Powell, "Soldiers, Indians and Silver: North America's First Frontier War" (1973).

The Chichimecas: Conquest and Assimilation

1) The occupation and conquests of **Nuño de Guzmán (1529-1531)** left a trail of devastation and terror across Jalisco and southern Zacatecas.

2) The influence of epidemics played a significant role in reducing the indigenous populations (especially in western Jalisco).

3) The **Mixtõn Rebellion (1540-1542).** The aftermath of this bloody conflict led to widespread enslavement of the Caxcanes.

4) The **Chichimeca War (1550-1590).** This was forty-year conflict was waged by nearly all the natives of Zacatecas. Spanish settlements came under attack and most were evacuated and/or depopulated.

5) The gradual assimilation that resulted from the **"peace by purchase"** policy of the **Marqués de Villamanrique** who offered the Chichimecas incentives for peaceful settlement (conversion, food, clothing, lands and agricultural implements).

Source: Philip Wayne Powell, "Soldiers, Indians and Silver: North America's First Frontier War" (Tempe, Arizona: Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, 1973).

The Chichimecas: Assimilation & Mestizaje

The Chichimeca War ended shortly after 1590. Essentially the Spaniards had bribed the Chichimecas to make peace by offering them a more luxurious existence with the trappings of the so-called "civilized world." At strategically located depots, the Spaniards offered the Chichimecas vast quantities of food (mostly maize and beef) and clothing (woolen cloth, coarse blankets, woven petticoats, shirts, hats and capes). They also received agricultural implements, including plows, hoes, axes, hatchets, leather saddles, and slaughtering knives.

Soon Christian Indians were brought from the south (Tlaxcalans, Aztecs, Otomíes and Tarascans) and settled among the Chichimecas to **help them adapt to their new existence.** The peace offensive and missionary efforts of the Spaniards were so successful that **within a few years, the Zacatecos and Guachichiles had settled down to peaceful living** within the small settlements that now dotted the Zacatecas landscape.

Working in the fields and mines alongside their Indian brethren, the Chichimeca Indians were very rapidly assimilated and, as historian Phillip Wayne Powell writes, **"The Sixteenth-century land of war thus became fully Mexican in its mixture."**

Source: Philip Wayne Powell, "Soldiers, Indians and Silver: North America's First Frontier War" (Tempe, Arizona: Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, 1973).

The Huicholes: The Sole Survivors

- Presently, the Huichol live primarily in the States of Jalisco and Nayarit. At the time of the 2010 Mexican census, 44,788 people were known to speak this language, which belongs to the Pima-Cora family.

- The actual number of Huichol is difficult to determine due to the inaccessibility of the mountainous territory in which they live (many peaks over 9,000 feet) and the natural suspicion the Huichol have of strangers. The Huichol have protected their traditional culture by removing themselves from areas where non-Huichol have come to live.

Current Indigenous Languages in Nueva Galicia

Indigenous Languages Spoken in the 2010 Census						
	Aguascalientes		Jalisco		Zacatecas	
Indigenous Language	Population of Persons 3 Years of Age or More Who Speak an Indigenous Language	Percent of Indigenous Speakers	Population of Persons 3 Years of Age or More Who Speak an Indigenous Language	Percent of Indigenous Speakers	Population of Persons 3 Years of Age or More Who Speak an Indigenous Language	Percent of Indigenous Speakers
Huichol	107	4.3%	18,409	34.3%	1,003	19.4%
Náhuatl	391	15.7%	11,650	21.7%	503	9.8%
Purépecha	52	2.1%	3,960	7.4%	100	1.9%
Mixteco	60	2.4%	2,001	3.7%	111	2.2%
Zapoteco	87	3.5%	1,637	3.0%	137	2.7%
Mazahua	176	7.1%	1,009	1.9%	151	2.9%
Other	1,620	64.9%	15,029	28.0%	3,152	61.1%
Total Indigenous Speakers	2,493	100%	53,695	100%	5,157	100%

Source: INEGI, Censo de Población y Vivienda 2010: Tabulados del Cuestionario Básico.
Other languages spoken in the three states include Mixe, Maya, Huasteco, Otomí, Tepehuanes and unspecified languages.

The Silver Industry Built Zacatecas

The Silver Industry and Zacatecas

In 1546, Juan de Tolosa discovered silver on the hill of La Bufa, near the present-day City of Zacatecos. Among the Mexican mining centers, **Zacatecas had the highest rates of silver production**.

The development of the mining industry in Zacatecas led to **the development of extensive communication networks**, making Zacatecas **the axis of an extensive economic space** consisting of cities, towns, villages, ranches, haciendas and other mining centers.

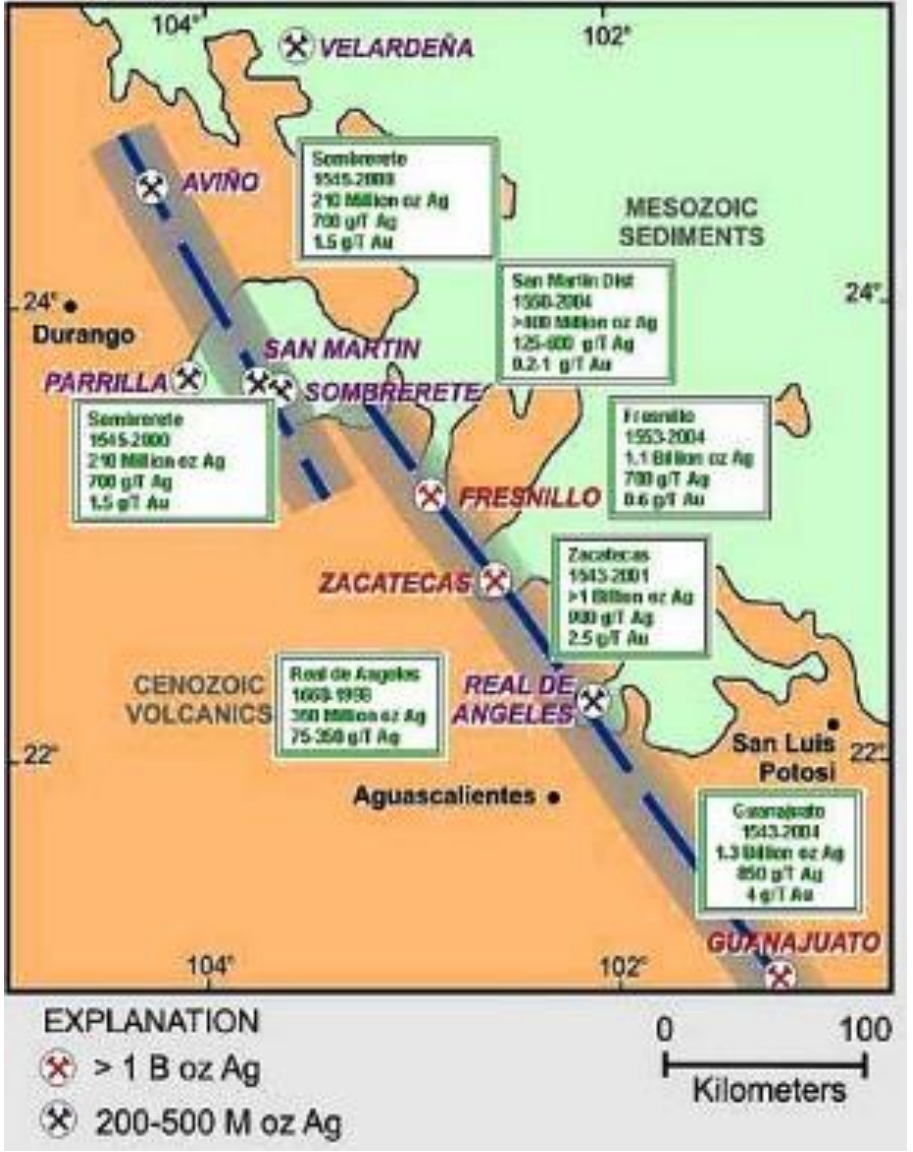
Zacatecas, **producing one-fifth of all of the colony's silver,** became the third largest city in colonial Mexico during the 1500s. Today, Zacatecas is the 30th largest city in Mexico.

Map Source: Tony Burton, Interactive Map of Zacatecas. Mexconnect, Copyright 2009.

Zacatecas: A Magnet for Labor

In the next two decades, rich mineral-bearing deposits would also be discovered farther north in San Martín (1556), Chalchihuites (1556), Avino (1558), Sombrerete (1558), Fresnillo (1566), Mazapil (1568), and Nieves (1574).

Almost immediately, Zacatecas silver miners sought settlers and colonists to work in their mines. According to Dana Velasco Murillo, the author of "Urban Indians in a Silver City," in order to attract Indian labor, **native peoples taking up residency in Zacatecas were given exemption from tribute collection and rotary labor draft.** And these incentives remained in place up to the eighteenth century for any indigenous resident of the City of Zacatecas.



Map Source: Geo-Mexico: The Geography and Dynamics of Modern Mexico: Fresnillo, Mexico's Leading Silver Mining Town (Aug. 24, 2013).

Sources: Dana Velasco Murillo, "Urban Indians in a Silver City: Zacatecas, Mexico, 1546-1810" (Stanford University Press, 2016); Peter Gerhard, "The North Frontier of New Spain" (Princeton University Press, 1982).

The City of Zacatecas

According to Professor Dana Velasco Murillo, by the 1550s, the Zacatecas mines brought in a **"a consistent influx of indigenous immigrants from western and central Mexico."** In addition, she states that **wages and exemptions served as "pull" factors for migrants**, while **the heavy tribute obligations in central Mexican communities functioned as "push" factors**.

According to Professor Dana Velasco Murillo, in the Sixteenth Century, **Zacatecas became "the site of relatively high wages, multiple employment opportunities, and tribute exemptions."** As a result, the province became the destination for many indigenous peoples fleeing the oppressive draft labor of central Mexico. Wages were the magnet that drew workers from central Mexico and a few sedentary Indian groups in the North like the Yaqui to the mining-ranching economy of the New Spanish North

Near the City of Zacatecas, each Indian migrant group "lived in its own barrio," and these became pueblos segregated by nationality and language. Eventually there were barrios for the Aztecs (Mexicalpa), the Tlaxcalans (Tlacuitlapan), Tarascans (Tonalá), and Texcocans (El Niño).

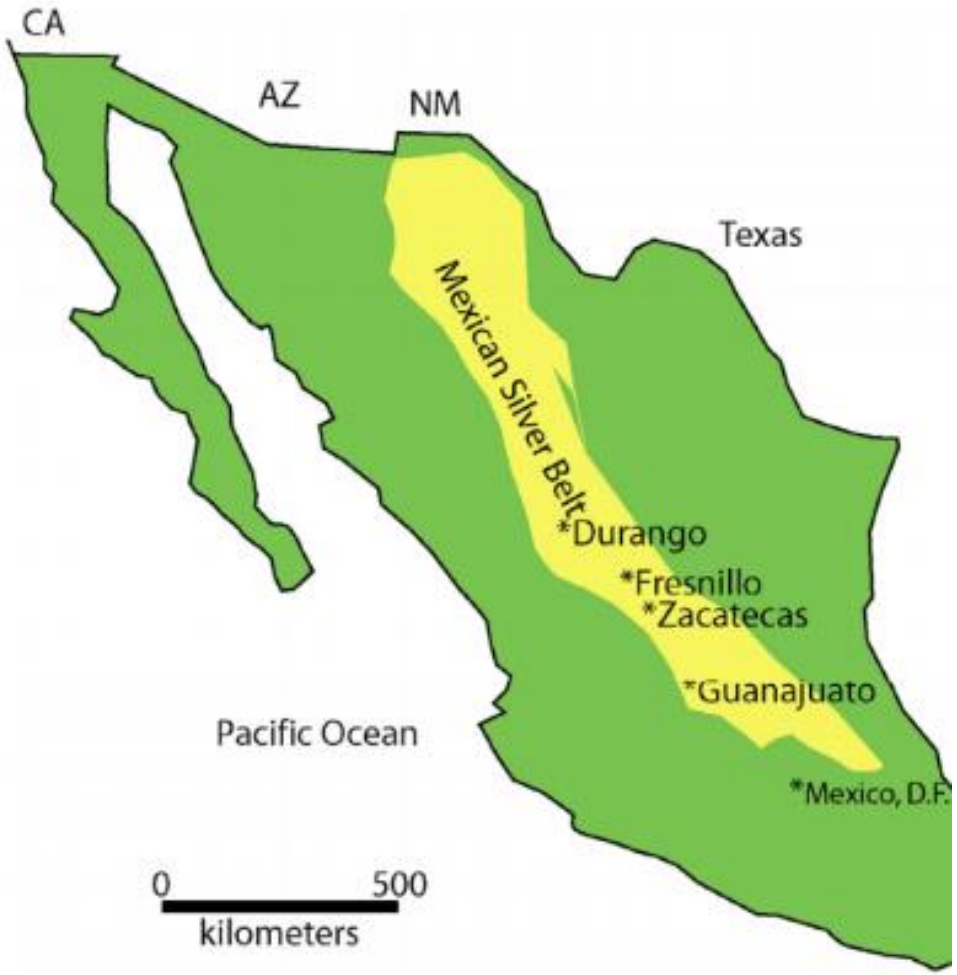
Source: Dana Velasco Murillo, "Urban Indians in a Silver City: Zacatecas, Mexico, 1546-1810." Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2016.

Mexico's Silver Belt

Today, Mexico is the world's leading producer of silver with 21% of global production, followed by Peru (15%), China (12%) and Australia and Russia (each 6%).

Mexico's "La Faja de Plata" (The Silver Belt) runs 1,000 km from NW of Mexico City to Chihuahua and is the **most prolific mining district in the world,** with a historical production of more than 10,000 million ounces of silver (311,000 tons).

Many of the major mines in the belt include Guanajuato, Zacatecas, Fresnillo, Santa Eulalia and Parral-Santa Barbara-San Francisco del Oro, all of which have been in nearly continuous production since the 16th century.

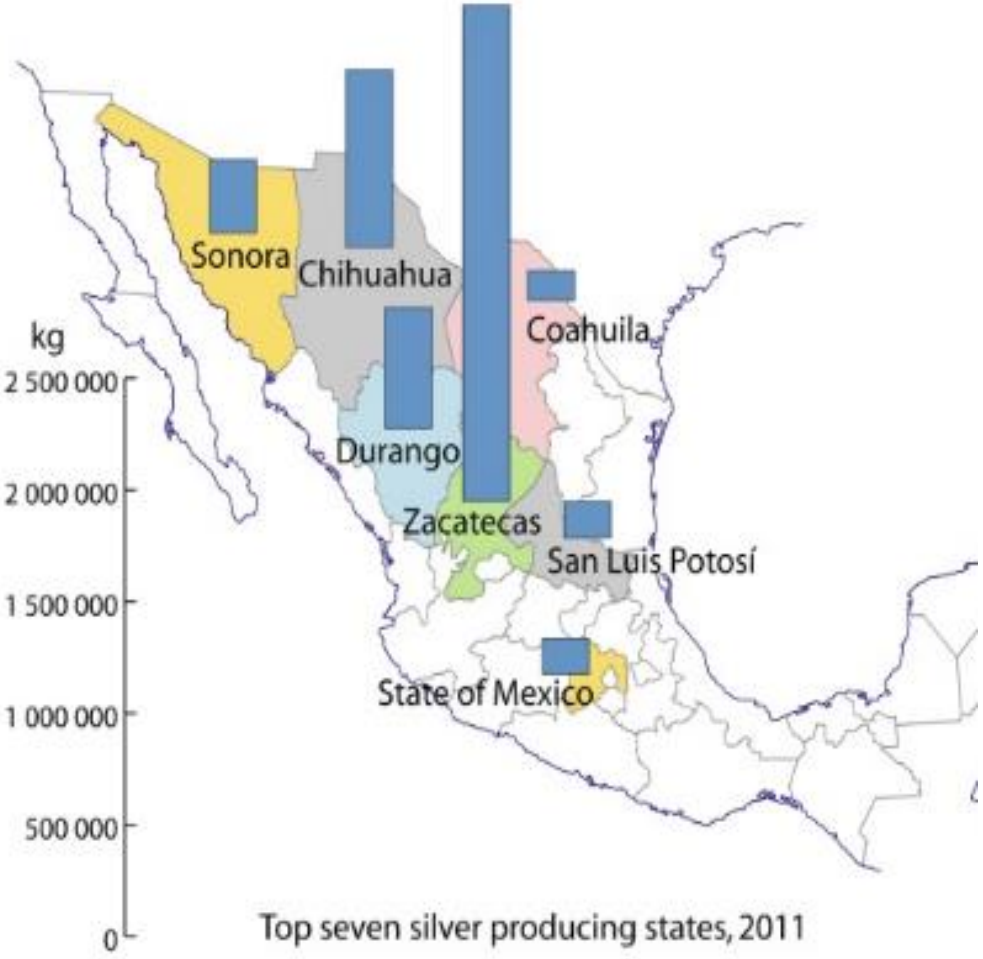


Source: University of Texas at Dallas, "Colonial Silver- Potosi (Bolivia) and Guanajuato (Mexico)."

Mexico's Silver Industry Still Thrives

Zacatecas is still Mexico's leading silver producing state (46.5% of the total in 2011, as noted on the adjacent map), well ahead of Chihuahua (16.6%), Durango (11.3%) and Sonora (6.9%).

The 15 mining districts in Zacatecas yield silver, lead, zinc, gold, phosphorite, wollastonite, fluorite and barium. Silver mining is especially important in the municipalities of Fresnillo (24% of total national silver production) and Mazapil (15%) as well as Chalchihuites and Sombrerete (3% each).



Silver production in Mexico, 2011. Data: INEGI. Credit: Tony Burton/Geo-Mexico

Source: "The Geography of Silver Mining in Mexico." Online: http://geo-mexico.com/?tag=mining. Map Credit: Silver Production in Mexico, 2011. Data: INEGI. Credit: Tony Burton/Geo-Mexico.

Why Do So Many Americans Have Roots in Zacatecas and Jalisco?

The Long Journey to America

The largest cities of Zacatecas and Jalisco are a long distance from the U.S. border. The following "as the crow flies" distances from Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua to Guadalajara and Zacatecas are:

- Juárez to Guadalajara (1,264 kilometers or 785 miles)
- Juárez to Zacatecas (1,199 kilometers or 745 miles)

Before 1900, a journey from Zacatecas or Jalisco to the U.S. was prohibitive, lasting weeks and filled with numerous perils. But between 1876 and 1900, the administration of President Porfirio Díaz constructed over 12,000 miles of railroad, helping Mexico to develop its rich natural resources for export. The railroads provided easy access to markets and stimulated Mexico's internal commerce, agriculture, industry and mineral production.

The Mexican National and Mexican Central Railroads also opened up the American markets to the north and they became **important north-south conduits of people**.

Source: Parlee, Lorena M. Porfirio Diaz, "Railroads, and Development in Northern Mexico: A Study of Government Policy Toward the Central and Nacional Railroads, 1876-1910" (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilms International, 1981).

The Mexican Central Railway

From 1880 to 1884, the **Mexican Central Railway** (Ferrocarril Central Mexicano) provided a direct link between Mexico City and the northern border. By April 1884, this route consisted of 1,969 kilometers (1,224 miles) of rails that ran from Mexico City through Aguascalientes, Zacatecas, and Chihuahua to the border towns of Paso del Norte (now Ciudad Juárez), Chihuahua and El Paso, Texas.

Railroad jobs in the north usually paid very well, providing many Zacatecanos with incentives to move north.

Map Source: GeoMexico.com, "The Spatial Development of Mexico's Railwaty Network," Dec. 20, 2014.

The U.S. Link to Guadalajara

A direct railroad link between Guadalajara and the western U.S. did not come about until April 1927 when the Southern Pacific of Mexico Railroad linked Guadalajara with Nogales, Arizona, giving persons from Jalisco the ability to travel up the coast of western Mexico to Arizona and California.

Until 1927, existing railway lines had forced most immigrants from Jalisco to enter the U.S. by way of El Paso. An immediate influx of immigrants from Jalisco were now able to make their way north to work in California and Arizona via Nogales. The railroad network of Mexico became an indispensable factor in the massive migration of Mexican laborers to American markets during the Twentieth Century.

Map Source: APL, “Routes.” Online: https://www.apl.com/wps/portal/apl/apl-home/local-sites/apl.localsites.aplmexico/routes.

Source: Parlee, Lorena M. Porfirio Diaz, "Railroads, and Development in Northern Mexico: A Study of Government Policy Toward the Central and Nacional Railroads, 1876-1910" (Ann Arbor, Michigan: University Microfilm International, 1981).

Zacatecas

The City of Zacatecas

Around 1548, the first houses in the City of Zacatecas were built. By 1584, the powerful Zacatecan miners had come to believe that their place of residence had acquired such prominence due to the prestige and wealth of its inhabitants, that their status should be raised from a villa (town) to a ciudad (city).

In 1585, Felipe II, the King of Spain, agreed with the miners and elevated Zacatecas to the status of a ciudad and in 1588, he granted the City of Zacatecas the title of the **"Very Noble and Loyal City of Our Lady of the Zacatecas."**

Two years later, the Chichimeca War would finally end, after 40 years of hostilities with the indigenous natives of the area. As a result, Zacatecas became a land of peace.

Source: Wikipedia, "Coat of Arms of Zacatecas."

The Fundadores of Zacatecas

La Fundación de Zacatecas (the Foundation of Zacatecas) is celebrated on Sept. 8, 1546. The four primary conquistadores and founders of Zacatecas were:

1. **Juan de Tolosa** – married Leonor Cortés Moctezuma – they had 3 children.

2. **Cristóbal de Oñate (1504-1567)** – married Catalina de Salazar de la Cadena: They had six children, including Aelando Don Juan de Oñate, who married Doña Isabel de Tolosa Cortés Moctezuma (daughter of Juan de Tolosa)

3. **Capitán Baltazar Temiño de Bañuelos** – married to Maria de Zaldivar Mendoza in 1572 – they had six children between 1575 and 1587.

4. **Diego de Ybarra (1502-1600)** – married Ana de Velasco y Castilla – they had two children.

Fundadores of Zacatecas: Sources

The four primary sources of information about the founding families and early settlers of Zacatecas are:

José Ignacio Dávila Garibi, "**La Sociedad de Zacatecas en Los Albores del Régimen Colonial, Actuación de Los Principales Fundadores y Primeros Funcionarios Públicos de la Ciudad"** (1939: 132 pages and 16 genealogical tables).

Juan J. Zaldívar Ortega, **"Zacatecanos y Vascos: Tomo I"** (1999: Fondo de Cultura Zacatecana, 128 pages).

José Luis Vázquez y Rodríguez de Frías, **"Genealogía de Nochistlán Antiguo Reino de la Nueva Galicia en el Siglo XVII Según sus Archivos Parroquiales"** (2001: 475 pages).

Arturo Ramos Pinedo, **"Familias Antiguas de Tlatenango"** (2010: 218 pages).

Prosperity for the City of Zacatecas (1719-1810)

Starting in the Seventeenth Century, the prosperity of Zacatecas corresponded with the vagaries of its silver industry. In her publication, "Urban Indians in a Silver City: Zacatecas, Mexico, 1546-1810," Dana Velasco Murillo writes that the mining town of Zacatecas underwent "a particularly protracted and spectacular boom in silver production" from 1719 to the early 1730s. During this period, **Zacatecas mines generated 25% of Mexico's total silver production,** and, as a result, the City of Zacatecas reached its population apex of 40,000 in 1732.

The period of prosperity from 1690 to 1752 was followed by a period of economic depression in which the value of silver dropped, and the population of the ciudad dropped to 22,495 by 1790. However, in 1768, the silver industry started to rally and the next period of expansion lasted until 1810.

Source: Dana Velasco Murillo, “Urban Indians in a Silver City: Zacatecas, Mexico, 1546-1810.” Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2016.

The Population of the City of Zacatecas (1803)

African slave labor was an important element of the silver industry in colonial Zacatecas. A census tally in 1803 revealed the ethnic composition of the City of Zacatecas: 42% Spanish and mestizo extraction; 27% Indian; and 31% Black and mulato. By this time, Afro-Mexican slaves or descendants of former slaves now resided in the City.

A mestizo is a person of mixed Spanish and Indian heritage, while a mulato is a person of mixed Spanish and African ancestry. By 1805, the population of the city had increased to 33,000, not quite reaching its peak from 1732.

By 1803, Mexico's mines were producing more than 67% of all silver in the Americas and Zacatecas was the third most prosperous mining site in New Spain. The revenues from this production were central to Spain's colonial economy and helped the Kingdom of Spain to compete against the kingdoms of France and England on the world stage. But this would soon end, as Mexico sought independence from Spain.

Source: Dana Velasco Murillo, "Urban Indians in a Silver City: Zacatecas, Mexico, 1546-1810." Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2016.

Mexican Independence — Zacatecas

The insurrection of Fr. Miguel Hidalgo in Guanajuato in September 1810 spread to Zacatecas within a month. In Zacatecas the insurgency was concentrated in the southern region, due to the conditions of agrarian life, similar to those of Guanajuato, where the revolution had begun. In Northern Zacatecas — semi-desert and depopulated — cattle haciendas predominated and the rebellion had little support. Over time, the insurgent leaders in Zacatecas moved to other regions to fight for their cause.

The Hidalgo insurrection failed, but the war for independence continued for ten more years before the Spanish Empire was finally forced to give up its prized colony at the Treaty of Cordoba on August 24, 1821. Two years later, on July 12, 1823, Zacatecas declared itself an independent state within the Mexican Republic.

In the years to follow, many of the Mexican states, including Zacatecas, would seek provincial self-government and political autonomy from Mexico City. However, the self-determination that Zacatecas sought for itself came into direct conflict with the Federal government.

Santa Ana Defeats Zacatecas (1835)

In 1832, Federal forces under President Anastacio Bustamante, representing Conservative interests, defeated rebellious Zacatecas forces under the command of General Esteban Moctezuma in the Battle of Gallinero.

In 1835, Zacatecas once again revolted against the national government. But, on May 11, 1835, the Zacatecas militia, under the command of Francisco García, was defeated at the Battle of Guadalupe by the Federal forces of General Santa Anna. Soon after this victory, Santa Anna's forces ransacked the city of Zacatecas and the rich silver mines at Fresnillo.

In addition to seizing large quantities of Zacatecas silver, **Santa Anna punished Zacatecas by separating Aguascalientes from Zacatecas and making it into an independent territory.** Aguascalientes would achieve the status of state in 1857. The loss of Aguascalientes and its rich agricultural terrain would be a severe blow to the economy and the spirit of Zacatecas.

The Mexican Revolution and Zacatecas

During the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), Zacatecas, with its central location in the Republic, was unable to escape the devastation of war. In June 1914, the City of Zacatecas was the center of national attention when the city was taken on June 23, 1914 by Pancho Villa and his Dorados in the famous battle known as **La Toma de Zacatecas (The Taking of Zacatecas)**. The City of Zacatecas, then a town of 30,000, witnessed the largest and bloodiest battle that took place in the fighting against General Victoriano Huerta. When the battle ended, some 7,000 soldiers lay dead. In addition, 5,000 combatants were wounded and a large number of civilians were injured or killed. Pancho Villa claimed that only 200 of the 12,000 defenders of the city managed to escaped.

Five months later, on December 4, 1914, Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata met in the Mexico City suburb of Xochimilco at the head of their peasant armies.

Jalisco

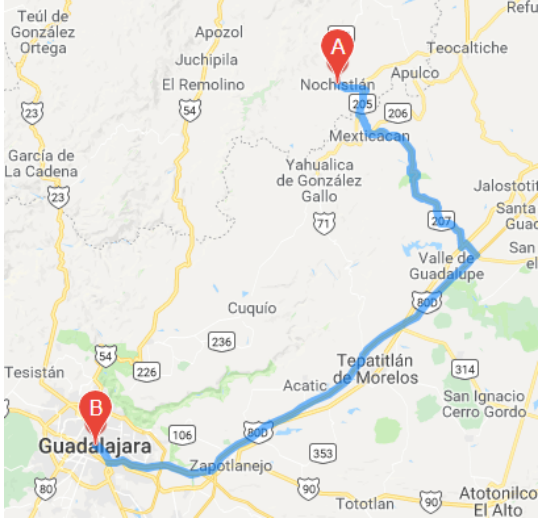
Jalisco's Culture

Some people say that Jalisco is both the heart and soul of Mexico. Many of the things that are considered as typically Mexican, such as **mariachi music, charreadas (rodeos), the Mexican Hat Dance, tequila, and the broad-rimmed sombrero hat,** are in fact derived from Jalisco's rich cultural heritage.

Charrería: Early colonial Jalisco had many large cattle-raising estates and many of the local indigenous people known as "vaqueros" (cowboys), becoming skilled horsemen. Smaller landholders, known as rancheros, were the first genuine "charros" and they are credited as the inventors of the charreadas, a competitive event similar to American rodeo that was developed from animal husbandry practices used on the haciendas of old Mexico. Today it has become a national sport a multi-colored spectacle.

Mariachi: It is said that Cocula was the birthplace of the Mariachi. Some say that the word mariachi has French origins, but the most prominent theory states that it has indigenous roots with the Coca Indians. The mariachi has become synonymous with joy, music and party. The mariachi costume is famous worldwide.

Guadalajara: Four Foundations



The first foundation of Guadalajara happened in 1532 in Nochistlán (now in Zacatecas). The Villa de Guadalajara was founded by 42 persons, but a year later, it was decided to move the city to a place where there was more water and better living conditions, as the local Caxcanes had been very hostile to the newcomers.

The second foundation of Guadalajara was made in Tonalá, where it would remain for approximately two years. The third Guadalajara foundation occurred in 1535 in the Tlacotán region; however, the settlers were continuously attacked by the Tecuexes people of the region, leaving them to look for a new location for the city.

Finally, on February 14, 1542, the city of Guadalajara was founded for the fourth and last time in the Valley of Atemajac about 95 kilometers (58.5 miles) southwest of the original location. Most of the first inhabitants of Guadalajara were Peninsulares. It has been estimated that the initial population of the city was approximately 300 inhabitants.

Fundadores of Guadalajara from Spain or Portugal

Founder	Originally from:
Diego Alvarez de Ovalle	Extremadura
Miguel Ibarra	From Vizcaya; he is a brother of Diego de Ibarra (founder of Zacatecas)
Alonso Lorenzo	From Villa de San Martín Trebejo, Cáceres; rode with Nuño de Guzmán.
Cristóbal Maldonado	From Burguillos, Sevilla, Andalucía. Came to México in 1528, rode with Nuño de Guzmán
Andres del Campo de Mendoza	Originally from Logroño (now capital of La Rioja Province)
Juan de Castañeda	Native of Villa Zebil, en Valle de Toranzo (now Cantabria)
Francisco Delgadillo	Native of Toledo
Diego Mendoza	Portuguese; he accompanied Coronado in search of Cíbola.
Hernando Flores	Originally from Salamanca
Bartolomé García	Native of Villa de Montánchez (Santiago) – now in the province of Caceres, Extremadura
Diego Hurtado de Mendoza	From Madrid, "uno de los primeros conquistadores de la Nueva Galicia."
Pedro Cuadrado	Native of Villa de Paiazuelo, Obispado de Siguenza (now in Province of Guadalajara)

Source: Jose Maria Muriá y Jaime Olveda, "Generalidades históricas sobre la fundación y los primeros años de Guadalajara, Volume 1" (1991: 221 pages – Lists of names/info on pages 91-110 and 114-118).

Fundadores of Guadalajara from Spain or Portugal

Founder	Originally from:
Pedro Sánchez Mejía	From Toledo
Gaspar Tapia	From La Villa de Arévalo in Avila (Castilla & León)
Francisco de Trejo	From Extremadura
Antonio Urrutia	From Vizcaya
Andres Villanueva	From Laguna de Cameros in la Rioja. He took part in the conquest of Michoacán and Jalisco and served with Viceroy Mendoza
Juan de Villarreal	From Villa de Agudo (now Ciudad Real) in Castilla. He was on the Coronado Expedition
Juan Michel	Portuguese; he died in the Mixtón Rebellion (1541); his widow and three children were the forerunners of a well-known family in Autlán
Juan Ojeda	From Santo Domingo de la Calzada, La Rioja; first visited México in 1518 with the Garay Expedition
Alonso Plasencia	From Sevilla. Accompanied Viceroy Mendoza in the pacification of Nueva Galicia after the Mixtón Rebellion
Pedro Plasencia	From Sevilla (brother of Alonso). He accompanied Oñate in the pacification of Nochistlán and Juchipila. Became the first alcalde of Guadalajara
Cristõbal Romero	From Villa de Lucena in Córdoba, in Andalucía

Source: Jose Maria Muriá y Jaime Olveda, “Generalidades históricas sobre la fundación y los primeros años de Guadalajara, Volume 1” (1991: 221 pages – Lists of names/info on pages 91-110 and 114-118).

Fundadores of Nueva Galicia: Table of Contents

This publication has a wide range of information about early settlers and families for several areas of Nueva Galicia and is available in many libraries.

Source: Guillermo Garmendia Leal, “Fundadores de Nueva Galicia: Guadalajara, Tomo I” (1996: Monterrey).

Guadalajara Over Time

The Guadalajara of the Sixteenth Century was a small city. Epidemics has reduced the populations of the local indigenous groups, but, over time, merchants came to Guadalajara to conduct business. In 1557, the first hospital was established in the city, and in **1560, Guadalajara became the official capital of Nueva Galicia.**

In the Seventeenth Century, Guadalajara experienced remarkable growth in in its infrastructure and gained new relevance in its religious and cultural elements, leading to a considerable increase in the population of the city. The first printing press in Guadalajara was established in 1793.

By the Eighteenth Century, the inhabitants of Guadalajara achieved a high standard of living, due to the flourishing of industry, agricultural production, the crafts and commerce. Guadalajara ended up consolidating itself as one of the most important population centers of New Spain and is one of the top 10 economic cities of Latin America today.

War of Independence in Jalisco and Zacatecas

On September 16, 1810, Father Miguel Hidalgo set into motion the Mexican struggle for independence from his Dolores Parish in Guanajuato. Moving from one town to another, Hidalgo's insurgents were able to conquer a great deal of material.

Only a little over a month later, on November 28th, 1810, Guadalajara was one of the first cities to fall to the rebels. However, the battle of Calderon Bridge, over the Lerma River on January 11th, 1811, broke the back of Hidalgo's personal revolt but his subsequent capture and execution only fed the flames of conflict. Fighting continued, and was especially intense around the shores of Lake Chapala, until the Spanish finally gave up all claims to Mexico in 1822.

The Campaign of Father Miguel Hidalgo, Sept. 1810 to March 1811.

Map Source: Rodrigo Moreno, Independencias Iberoamericanas (Colegio de Historia, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, UNAM).

Instability in Jalisco (1825-1885)

In the years following independence, the historian Dawn Fogle Deaton writes that in the sixty-year period from 1825 to 1885, **Jalisco witnessed twenty-seven peasant (primarily indigenous) rebellions**. Seventeen of these uprisings occurred within one decade, 1855-64, and the year 1857 witnessed ten separate revolts.

According to Ms. Deaton, the cause of these "waves of unrest, popular protest, and open rebellion" arose "out of the political and social struggles among classes and between classes." She further explained that the "commercialization of the economy," especially in agriculture, had led to fundamental changes in the lifestyles of the peasants and thus brought about "the seeds of discontent."

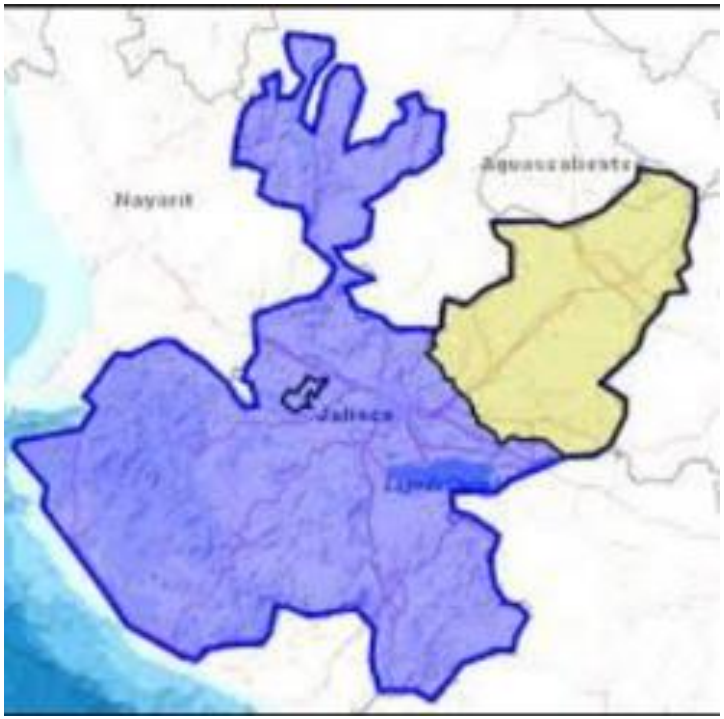
The peasant rebellions were accompanied by revolts on the state level against the federal government. On April 12, 1834, the Jalisco Legislature tried to ally itself with other states to form a coalition to defend themselves against the Federal rule of General Antonio López de Santa Anna. During that summer, a mob of about sixty to eighty men, through intimidation and threats, persuaded the leaders of Guadalajara to resign. Through such manipulation, the Federal Government kept Jalisco under heel.

Source Dawn Fogle Deaton, “The Decade of Revolt: Peasant Rebellion in Jalisco, Mexico, 1855-1864 In Robert H. Jackson, “Liberals, the Church and Indian Peasants” (1997), pp. 37-64.

Cristero Rebellion (1926-1929)

One of the major consequences of the Mexican Revolution was the Constitution of 1917. The articles of this constitution deprived the Catholic Church of its traditional privileged position in Mexican society by **secularizing all primary education and requiring the registration of all clergymen with the government**. Article 24, which forbade public worship outside the confines of the church, had antagonized many Mexican citizens.

These laws were ignored until the anti-clerical President Elias Calles signed his **"Intolerable Acts“** on June 14, 1926. The provisions of these acts stated that priests were to be fined 500 pesos for wearing clerical garb. In addition, a priest could be imprisoned five years for simply criticizing the government. The implementation of these strongly anti-clerical laws antagonized many Catholics and laid the foundation of the so-called **"Cristero Religious War"** in Jalisco, especially in Los Altos.



Cristero Rebellion (1926-1929)

On July 11, 1926, Mexico's Catholic bishops voted to suspend all public worship in Mexico in response to the Calles Law, and Catholic Church essentially went on strike, depriving Mexican citizens of receiving the sacraments.

During the period from 1926 to 1932, the government of Jalisco changed hands ten times. At one point, some 25,000 rebels had been mobilized in Jalisco to resist the articles of the Constitution, but the bloody conflict was formally ended in June 1929. Some has claimed that as many as 250,000 people were killed. Wikipedia states that the war had claimed the lives of some 90,000 people (56,882 on the federal side and 30,000 Cristeros, as well as civilians).

On June 25, 1929, the first public Catholic Mass took place in Mexico since August 1, 1926. Soon after, churches around the country were reopened. However, some outbreaks of violence continued up until 1934. Over time, the uneasy relationship between the Church and the State relaxed considerably and, in 1938, Lázaro Cárdenas suspended the laws.

Aguascalientes

Aguascalientes in the War Zone

La Villa de Nuestra Señora de la Asunción de Aguascalientes (The Village of Our Lady of the Assumption of Aguascalientes) was founded on October 22, 1575 by Doñ Gerónimo de Orozco, the Governor of Nueva Galicia.

However, as a result of the Chichimeca War, in 1582, Aguascalientes — well inside of the war zone — had a mere population of one military commander, 16 soldiers and two citizen residents. However, the threat of Indian attack diminished steadily, as the Spanish authorities attempted to negotiate a peace with the Indians of the region. The last Indian attack took place in 1593, after which the threat of hostile attack disappeared entirely and the region experienced a new peace.

Early Spaniards in Aguascalientes

Searching through the Parish records of Aguascalientes you will sometimes find that some persons getting married were natives of Spain.

Peninsulars Married in Aguascalientes during the Seventeenth Century			
Date	**Name**	**City or Province in Spain**	**Wife**
2-14-1616	Juan de Padilla	Xérez de la Frontera	Petrona de Siordia
11-25-1618	Francisco Montes de Oca	Castilla La Vieja	Ana Ruiz de Esparza
3-26-1618	Juan Rodríguez de Chavarría	San Lúcar de Barrameda	Beatriz de Retamosa
5-7-1621	Francisco de Palacios	San Martín (Madrid)	Magdalena Méndez
11-5-1621	Antonio González da Acosta	Tavira (Port.)	María Magdalena, india
5-25-1621	Manuel Martín	Segovia, Castilla	María Rodríguez
5-16-1623	Luis de Tiscareño	Sevilla	Lorenza Ruiz de Esparza
11-29-1623	Ginés Valero	Murcia	Juana de Espinosa
4-27-1625	Gaspar de Aguilar	Lepe, Castilla	Bernarda Salado

Source: Daniel Méndez de Torres y Camino—Archivos Parroquiales de Aguascalientes: Siglo XVII: Appendix VIII.

Early Spaniards in Aguascalientes

Peninsulars Married in Aguascalientes during the Seventeenth Century			
Date	**Name**	**City or Province in Spain**	**Wife**
12-1-1637	Juan Martín Xuárez	Valor, Granada	Agustina de la Cruz, india
5-1-1638	Gaspar de Palos	Évora (Portugal)	María de Retamosa
5-18-1644	Juan Pérez Maldonado	Xérez de la Frontera	Luisa de Vargas
10-6-1645	Joseph Bohórquez	Santa María (Andalucia)	Ana de Morales
6-3-1647	Francisco Gómez	Sevilla	Margarita Ruiz de Esparza
1-20-1653	Francisco Ponce	Cañete La Real, Málaga	Constanza de Aguilar
6-23-1661	Gabriel de la Cueva	Sevilla	Beatriz López del Castillo
3-14-1670	Capt. Francisco Murillo	La Serena, Extremadura	María de Orozco

Source: Daniel Méndez de Torres y Camino—Archivos Parroquiales de Aguascalientes: Siglo XVII: Appendix VIII.

Current Economic Data

Mining, Quarrying and Oil and Gas Extraction

Although silver mining is still important to Mexico's modern economy, it represents only a portion of the **Mining, Quarrying, Oil & Gas Extraction Sector**, which also includes coal, crude petroleum and natural gas. As a result, the silver industry does not represent a significant part of the GDP of Zacatecas or the other mining states. In fact, as noted in the table below, the super giant **Cantarell Oil Field** off the shores of Campeche and Tabasco (one of the largest in the world), accounts for over 60% of the Mexican Republic's Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas Extraction GDP (2016). Other silver producing states are also shown for comparison.

Selected Jurisdictions for Comparison	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction 2016 GDP (in Pesos)	% of National Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction GDP
Campeche (oil producer)	274,403	37.4%
Tabasco (oil producer)	169,988	23.3%
Sonora (silver production)	70,695	9.6%
Zacatecas (silver Production)	**32,927**	**4.5%**
Chihuahua (silver production)	18,315	2.5%
The Mexican Republic	733,066	100%

Source: ProMéxico Inversión y Comercio.

The Zacatecas Economy

Most of Zacatecas' 636,725 workers in 2017 were engaged in the agriculture, commerce and manufacturing industries. Only 2% of the workers are involved in mining, electricity & water.

Zacatecas had a diverse 2017 GDP of 184 billion pesos, representing 1% of Mexico's national GDP. One-third (33.3%) of Zacatecas' 2016 GDP was attributed to Mining, Quarrying, Oil & Gas Extraction, and Wholesale & Retail Trade.

Employment in Zacatecas (2017)		
Industry	Employees in Zacatecas	Percent of Zacatecas Population
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	161,087	22.2%
Commerce	111,182	17.5%
Manufacturing	75,747	11.9%
Construction	57,907	9.1%
Social Assistance	54,405	8.5%
Total Zacatecas Working Population	636,725	100%

Zacatecas GDP (Gross Domestic Product) 2016 (in Pesos)			
2016 GDP Activity	Total Zacatecas GDP (in millions of pesos)	Percent of Total Zacatecas GDP	Share of Mexican National GDP (%)
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	32,695	17.8%	4.5%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	30,232	16.5%	0.8%
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	20,546	11.2%	1.0%
Manufacturing	20,122	11.0%	0.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	17,039	9.3%	2.5%
Total Zacatecas GDP	183,619	100%	1.0%

Source: ProMéxico Inversión y Comercio.

The Jalisco Economy

Two-thirds (66.5%) of Jalisco's 3.6 million workers in 2017 were engaged in the commerce and manufacturing industries. Jalisco's working population represents 6.9% of Mexico's working population.

Employment in Jalisco (2017)		
Industry	**Employees in Jalisco**	**Percent of Jalisco Population**
Commerce	733,638	20.1%
Manufacturing	691,078	18.9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	346,696	9.5%
Social Assistance	304,578	8.4%
Accommodation & Food Services	304,035	8.3%
Total Jalisco Working Population	3,647,376	100%

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Jalisco exceeded 1.3 trillion pesos in 2016 and contributed 7.1% of Mexico's national GDP. Nearly half (46.5%) of Jalisco's GDP consists of wholesale & retail trade and manufacturing.

Jalisco GDP (Gross Domestic Product) 2016 (in Pesos)			
2016 GDP Activity	**Total Jalisco GDP**	**Percent of Total Jalisco GDP**	**Share of Mexican National GDP (%)**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	317,791	23.6%	8.5%
Manufacturing	308,195	22.9%	9.1%
Real Estate & Rental and Leasing	161,981	12.0%	7.7%
Construction	104,720	7.8%	7.1%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	75,907	5.6%	11.3%
Total Jalisco GDP	1,347,787	100%	7.1%

Source: ProMéxico Inversión y Comercio.

The Aguascalientes Economy

Forty-four percent of Aguascalientes' 547,208 workers in 2017 were engaged in the manufacturing and commerce industries.

More than half (53.2%) of Aguascalientes' 2016 GDP of 256 billion pesos was attributed to manufacturing, and the wholesale and retail trades.

Employment in Aguascalientes (2017)		
Industry	Employees in Aguascalientes	Percent of Aguascalientes Population
Manufacturing	142,230	26.0%
Commerce	98,969	18.1%
Social Assistance	50,071	9.2%
Construction	42,564	7.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	36,959	6.8%
Total Aguascalientes Working Population	547,208	100%

Aguascalientes GDP (Gross Domestic Product) 2016 (in Pesos)			
2016 GDP Activity	Total Aguas GDP	Percent of Total Aguas GDP	Share of Mexican National GDP (%)
Manufacturing	81,364	31.7%	2.4%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55,051	21.5%	1.5%
Construction	30,610	11.9%	2.1%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19,839	7.7%	0.9%
Transportation & Warehousing	9,738	3.8%	0.8%
Educational Services	9,529	3.7%	1.2%
Total Aguascalientes GDP	2554,476	100%	1.4%

Source: ProMéxico Inversión y Comercio.