

# MEXICO: FROM EMPIRE TO REVOLUTION

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## GLOSSARY

### *Album Fotográfico Mexicano*

The earliest photographic album of Mexico City by the French photographer Claude-Joseph-Désiré Charnay. Comprising 25 photographs, it depicts many of the most important colonial buildings and sites in Mexico City and its environs. The photographs were probably taken in early 1859; the album was published by Charnay's associate, the photographer Julio Michaud, in 1860.

### **Albumen Print (Albumin Print)**

Photographic paper prepared by coating with albumen, or egg white, and a salt and made light-sensitive by treatment with silver nitrate solution. Introduced by the French photographer Louis-Désiré Blanquart Évrard around 1850 and used for some 60 years thereafter. Albumen was also used as a binder for the light-sensitive crystals on glass-plate negatives. Albumen prints are prized for their subtle gradations of tone and fine resolution.

### **American Civil War**

A four-year war (1861-65) between the federal government of the United States and 11 Southern states that asserted their right to secede from the Union. The war ended with the victory of the federal North.

### **Apache**

Nomadic Indians who originated in the Western sub-arctic region of North America, migrating to the Southwestern plains of the United States around the 1500s. From the period of Spanish conquest until 1886 they were noted for their battles, largely under the leadership of Cochise, Victorio, and Geronimo.

### *Archaeology: Biología Centrali-Americana*

Four volumes of Alfred Percival Maudslay's "contributions to the knowledge of the fauna and flora of Mexico and Central America" published by R.H. Porter and Dulau & Co. from 1889 to 1902.

### **Ayala Plan**

Issued by Emiliano Zapata on November 28, 1911 when Francisco Madero refused to redistribute land. The Ayala Plan was Zapata's own program of agrarian reform, which he attempted to implement by means of guerrilla warfare.

### **Aztec**

The indigenous people dominant in Central and Southern Mexico after the 12th-century collapse of the Toltec civilization and before the 16th-century Spanish conquest.

### **Aztec Calendar Stone**

A basaltic monolith weighing approximately 25 tons and measuring about 3.7 meters in diameter, discovered in 1790. Housed in the *Museo Nacional de Antropología*, Mexico City.

## **Baroque**

The style and period of architecture, visual art, decorative art, music, and literature of Western Europe and the Americas from about 1590 to 1750, often with an emphasis on spectacle and emotional content, and a tendency toward contrasts of light against dark, mass against void, and the use of strong diagonals and curves.

## **Barra, Francisco León de la**

Born in Querétaro (Mexico) in 1863. Porfirio Díaz's secretary of foreign relations; provisional president in 1911 under Madero, installed after the sudden departure of Díaz; transferred power to Madero on November 6, 1911 after the general election held on October 1st. De la Barra also served as Huerta's secretary of foreign relations; went to Europe upon Huerta's fall. Died in Biarritz (France) in 1939.

## **bas-relief**

Sculptural relief technique in which the projection of the forms is relatively shallow.

## **Bazaine, François-Achille**

Born Versailles (France), 1811. Marshal of France during the Second Empire. Sentenced to death for surrender during the Franco-German War, but escaped. Fought in the Crimean War, the Franco-Sardinian War, and the French Intervention in Mexico. Bazaine and his French Foreign Legion recaptured Puebla from the Mexicans on May 8, 1862. Died in Madrid in 1888.

## **Blanco, Lucio**

Born in Coahuila (Mexico), 1879. One of the first to follow Carranza against Huerta in 1913. In 1913, Blanco led the Constitutionalists in capturing the city of Matamoros from the Federales. Assassinated in Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (Mexico) in 1922.

## **cabinet card (cabinet photograph, cabinet print)**

A larger version of the carte-de-visite, with the photographer's imprint and exhibiting similar styles of decorative artwork on the card face or back. Most cabinet cards were albumen prints, but other processes were also used.

## **campesino**

A farmer or farm worker in a Latin-American country.

## **Carlota (Marie-Charlotte Amélie-Augustine-Victoire-Clementine Léopoldine**

Born Laeken (Belgium), 1840. Daughter of Leopold I of Belgium and wife of emperor Maximilian of Mexico. Interests in Mexican art, culture, history; sought European assistance for her husband's regime in Mexico, but failed; collapsed emotionally after Maximilian's death and spent the rest of her life in seclusion. Died in Brussels in 1927.

## **Carranza, Venustiano (Venustiano Carranza Garza)**

General under Madero, born Cuatro Ciénegas (Mexico), 1859. Issued the Guadalupe Plan declaring Huerta's regime illegal and was supplied with weapons from the U.S. to oust Huerta. Declared himself

president and remained in presidency despite attacks by Villa and Zapata until he was deposed by General Obregón in 1920. Died in Tlaxcalantongo (Mexico) in 1920.

### **carte-de-visite (card photograph, sure card, carte-de-visite photograph)**

A small portrait in the form of a paper photographic print mounted on a commercially produced card, functioning as a visiting card; flourished from the 1860s to the 1880s.

### **Juan de Dios Machain**

A conflict that began when peasants led by Juan Alvarez rose up against the centralist Mexican government; caused by conflicts over disputed lands, high taxes, suffrage restrictions, and the removal of local municipal governments; produced a resurgence of guerrilla warfare and rebellion; also called the Caste War of the Yucatán.

### **Catherwood, Frederick**

English illustrator and archaeologist (1799-1854) who accompanied writer John Lloyd Stephens to Central America to illustrate the book Stephens was writing on the ancient Mayan ruins (*Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan*). Catherwood used a camera lucida (an optical device utilizing a prism to project an accurate image of an object onto a flat surface for the purpose of tracing) to aid him in his drawings.

### **Chan-Bahlum (also known as Serpent-Jaguar)**

Seventh-century Mayan ruler. Eldest son and successor of Pacal, Chan-Bahlum continued his father's aggressive building program at Palenque.

### **Cinco de Mayo (May 5)**

Holiday observed, particularly by Mexican-American communities in the United States, in commemoration of the 1862 defeat of French troops at the Battle of Puebla.

### ***Cités et ruines américaines***

Book of Désiré Charnay's reminiscences and photographs of Mexico with a supplementary text by Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc, published in 1863.

### **Columbus, Christopher (Christopher Columbo, Cristóbal Colón)**

Born Genoa (Italy), 1481. Mariner and navigator who was the first historically significant European discoverer of the Americas. His four expeditions (1492-93, 1493-96, 1498-1500, and 1502-04) opened the way for European exploration, exploitation, and colonization of the region. Died in Valladolid (Spain) in 1506.

### **Cortés, Hernán (Hernando; also spelled Cortéz, Marqués Del Valle De Oaxaca)**

Born Medellín (Spain), 1485. Spanish conquistador who, with Indian and particularly Tlaxcalan allies, overthrew the Aztec empire and won Mexico for the crown of Spain. Appointed Captain General of an expedition to the Yucatán in 1519. Initially received with deference by the Aztecs, who feared him to be the incarnation of the god Quetzalcóatl. However, hostility between the two factions increased, culminating with Cortés conquering the city of Tenochtitlán on August 31, 1521, thus ending the Aztec empire. Died near Seville (Spain) in 1547.

## **Cuauhtémoc (Guatimozin)**

Born c. 1495. Last Aztec emperor, nephew and son-in-law of Montezuma II. Succeeded to throne in 1520. Captured by Hernán Cortés in 1521 after a four-month siege of the Aztec capital Tenochtitlán by Spanish and Indian forces. Cuauhtémoc's refusal to give into torture inflicted by the Spanish, seeking hidden Aztec treasure, became legendary. An Indian rebellion during a punitive expedition to Honduras prompted Cortés to order Cuauhtémoc and other Indian nobles hanged in 1522.

## **Daguerreotype**

The first successful form of photography, in which a copper plate coated with silver iodide was exposed to light in a camera, then fumed with mercury vapor and made permanent by a solution of common salt. Perfected in the 1830s by Louis-Jaques-Mandé Daguerre, daguerreotypes, were popular until the mid-19th century, when the technique began to be supplanted by the wet collodion process.

## **Decena Trágica (February 9-18, 1913)**

Ten days of fighting when federal troops led by Victoriano Huerta clashed with Félix Díaz's conservative rebel forces, causing terrible civilian casualties, until the two met in U.S. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson's office and signed the "Pact of Embassy" in which they agreed to conspire against Madero to install Huerta as president.

## **Díaz, Felix**

Born Oaxaca (Mexico), 1868. Nephew of Porfirio Díaz. Conspired with Reyes under Huerta to overthrow Madero. Later fought against Carranza's regime. Died in Veracruz (Mexico) in 1945.

## **Díaz, Porfirio (Porfirio Díaz Mori)**

Born Oaxaca (Mexico), 1830. Originally a disciple of Benito Juárez, Díaz held the constitutional presidency of Mexico from 1876 until he was overthrown by liberals in 1911. He died in Paris in 1915.

## **Garibaldi, José**

Nephew of the famous Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi. Fought in Francisco Madero's forces from 1911.

## **Gelatin Photochrom Print**

The Photochrom process was a part photographic, part lithographic printing technology developed in Switzerland to colorize black and white photographs. A series of lithographic stones were made for each color, and numerous chemical baths were required. The Detroit Publishing Company, in which photographer William Henry Jackson became a partner in 1898, was the only American firm to ever license the process.

## **Gelatin Silver Print**

A gelatin silver print is created when the photographic paper used itself contains light-sensitive silver halides, rather than only the film used to create the negative. Both the film and the paper have to go through a similar chemical process, whereby the silver is suspended in a gelatin binder and most is rinsed away during processing, revealing a latent image.

**gold leaf**

Gold beaten or rolled out to extreme thinness for use in gilding or other decorative processes.

**González, Abraham**

Born Ciudad Guerrero (Mexico), 1865; chief supporter of Francisco Madero in Chihuahua. Died in Mexico City in 1913.

**Guadalupe Plan**

Issued by Venustiano Carranza on March 26, 1913, the Guadalupe Plan declared Huerta's regime illegal and made Carranza head of the Constitutional Army.

**Gutiérrez, Eulalio**

Born la Hacienda de Santo Domingo (Mexico), 1881. Fought against Porfirio Díaz's forces; after the fall of Huerta, Villa and Zapata made Gutiérrez the provisional president of the Republic; Gutiérrez later turned against Villa, Zapata and Carranza. Escaped to the United States, and later returned to Mexico. Died in Saltillo (Mexico) in 1939.

**hacienda**

A large Spanish landed estate common to 17th-century Seville, used as a farm or ranch. Also applies to a Spanish-American estate and the main building of such a complex.

**hieroglyph**

Ancient Egyptian writing, and certain other scripts, such as Mayan, composed of characters that are for the most part pictographic.

**Huerta, Victoriano**

Born Colotlán (Mexico), 1854; in military service under Díaz and Madero; conspired with Henry Lane Wilson and others to overthrow Madero; established himself as dictator in 1913; forced to resign in 1914; fled to Europe and then to the United States. Died in El Paso, Texas in 1916.

***Images of Mexico***

Album compiled between 1864 and 1866 by Louis Falconnet, an officer of the French army in Mexico during the French intervention; documentation (photos, watercolors, graphics, etc.) with main focus on indigenous Mexican cultures and people.

***Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan***

Book published in 1843 by John Lloyd Stephens containing his texts and numerous wood engraved illustrations after Frederick Catherwood on archaeological findings in Mexico and Central America.

### **Iturbide, Agustín de (Agustín I)**

Born Valladolid (Viceroyalty of New Spain) [now Morelia, Mexico], 1783. Military leader of conservative factions in the Mexican independence movement; briefly emperor of Mexico. Died in Padilla (Mexico) in 1824.

### **Juárez, Benito (Benito Pablo Juárez)**

Born San Pablo Guelatao (Mexico), 1806; a national hero of Mexico; fought against foreign occupation under the emperor Maximilian and sought constitutional reforms to create a democratic federal republic; president of Mexico from 1861 to 1872. Died in Mexico City in 1872.

### **Leopold II of Belgium (Léopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor; Leopold Lodewijk Filips Maria Victor)**

Born Brussels (Belgium), 1835; brother of Maximilian's wife, Carlota; married Maria Henrietta, daughter of Austrian Archduke Joseph; built Belgian defenses; annexed the Belgian Congo. Died in Laeken (Belgium), 1909.

### **Lerdo de Tejada, Sebastián**

Born Jalapa, Veracruz (Mexico), 1827. Joined Benito Juárez during the period of French intervention in Mexico (1861-67), becoming president of the Tribunal Supremo and de facto vice president of the Mexican republic after its restoration in 1867. After Juárez's death in 1872, Lerdo became president of Mexico; he was driven into exile by an uprising led by Porfirio Díaz in 1877. Died in New York in 1889.

### **lithograph**

A print produced by lithography, the printing process in which ink is applied to a grease-treated image rendered onto a flat printing surface. The grease-treated areas retain the ink, while the blank areas, which hold moisture, repel it. The inked surface is then printed directly onto paper, or onto a rubber cylinder for mass printing.

### **London, Jack (pseudonym of John Griffith Chaney)**

The American writer, born in San Francisco in 1876 and author of numerous novels and short stories, traveled to Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914 as a war correspondent to report on the Mexican Revolution for *Collier's Weekly*, a popular mass-circulation news magazine. London's health, having deteriorated over the few years before this assignment, took a serious turn for the worse after his return. He died in 1916 in Glen Ellen, California.

### **Madero, Francisco (Francisco Indalécio Madero González)**

Born Parras (Mexico), 1873. Revolutionary who issued the San Luis Potosí Plan, declaring Díaz's regime illegal. Ousted Díaz and became president; was deposed and executed by Huerta in Mexico City in 1913.

### **Madero, Raúl**

Military officer, brother of Francisco Madero; rescued Pancho Villa from execution for insubordination by Victoriano Huerta.

## **Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph von Hapsburg)**

Born Vienna (Austria), 1832. Rear admiral in the Austrian navy; governor-general of Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; archduke of Austria; accepted Napoleon's offer of the Mexican throne in 1863 and served as emperor until he was executed in Querétaro (Mexico) in 1867.

## **Maya**

Meso-American Indians of Yucatán and Central America who reached their cultural peak in 4th-8th centuries. Before the Spanish conquest of Mexico and Central America, the Maya had developed one of the greatest civilizations in the Western Hemisphere.

## **mestizo**

A Spaniard or Portuguese of mixed race, especially the offspring of a Spaniard and an American Indian.

## **Mexican Revolution (1910-1920)**

A long and bloody struggle among several factions in constantly shifting alliances that began with the overthrow of Porfirio Díaz's 30-year dictatorship. While it led to the establishment of a constitutional republic under Venustiano Carranza in 1917, the Revolution did not end until 1920, with the election of Álvaro Obregón as president.

## **Mexican-American War (1846-1848)**

**(also known as the Mexican War, Guerra de 1847, Guerra de Estados Unidos a México)**

War between Mexico and the United States due to Mexican anger at the U.S. annexation of Texas (1845) and a dispute over the location of the Texas border. The United States' victory resulted in U.S. acquisition of more than 500,000 square miles of Mexican territory.

## **Miramón, Miguel**

Born in Mexico City in 1831; general under Maximilian; youngest president of the Republic, 1859-1860. Assassinated along with emperor Maximilian and general Tomás Mejía in 1867.

## **Mixtec**

American Indian population living in the northern and western sections of what is the modern state of Oaxaca and in neighboring parts of the states of Guerrero and Puebla in southern Mexico. The Mixtec had achieved a high degree of civilization in Aztec and pre-Aztec times.

## **Mondragón, Manuel**

Born Ixtlahuaca (Mexico), 1859; served in the military under Porfirio Díaz; rebelled against Madero with Huerta; later exiled by Huerta and fled to Spain. Died San Sebastián (Spain), 1922.

## **Montezuma II (Moctezuma)**

Born c. 1466. Aztec Emperor famous for his fatal confrontation with Spanish conquistador Hernán Cortés. Montezuma feared Cortés to be the incarnation of the god Quetzalcóatl, a fear that Cortés exploited to take the emperor prisoner in his own capital, Tenochtitlán. In June of 1520 the Aztecs revolted. Montezuma attempted to speak to the mob, and according to Spanish accounts was fatally wounded by stones and arrows thrown by the disgusted populace. The Aztecs, however, assumed the Spaniards had murdered their emperor. Died Tenochtitlán (Mexico), 1520.

## **Navarro Garza, Luis**

Born in Coahuila (Mexico) in 1881. A relative of Madero, Navarro Garza joined the movement against Díaz. Participated in the constitutional congress of 1916-17. Died in 1961.

## **Neoclassical**

The style of European and American architecture and fine and decorative arts between the mid-18th century and the mid-19th century, inspired by archaeological discoveries in the Mediterranean and the Near East and characterized by the imitation of Greek and Roman forms and motifs. Considered a reaction to Rococo opulence, Neoclassical works are often linear, symmetrical, and even severe.

## **Obregón, Álvaro**

Born Sonora (Mexico), 1880. Army general who supported Madero against Orozco's rebellion; allied with Carranza against Huerta after Madero was overthrown; served briefly as president. Died in Mexico City in 1928.

## **Orozco, Pascual**

Born Guerrero (Mexico), 1882; opposed Díaz; did military service under Abraham González and Madero, but turned against them; rebelled against Madero's regime; allied with Huerta, and fled to the United States when Huerta was deposed. Died in Big Bend, Texas in 1925.

## **Orozquista Plan**

Issued by Pascual Orozco on March 25, 1912. Characterized by numerous personal attacks on Francisco Madero, this plan proposed a labor and agrarian reform program that was a precursor to the constitution of 1917.

## **Ortega Ramírez, Toribio**

Born in Chihuahua (Mexico) in 1870. Businessman who positioned himself against the *caciquismo* of the Creel and Terrazas families of Chihuahua. An adversary of the Díaz regime, Ortega supported Madero and fought various forces in solidarity with the constitutional movement. He later organized the González-Ortega brigade of the *División del Norte constitucionalista* and participated in the attack on Chihuahua, the takeover of Juárez, and many other battles. He died a supporter of Pancho Villa in 1916.

## **Pacal**

**(also known as Pakal, Hanab-Pakal, Pacal the Great, Lord Shield Pacal, Lord Shield-Pacal, Escudo Solar)**

Mayan ruler at Palenque; ruled from 615 to 683. Pacal, who began the construction of the great ceremonial center in Palenque in what is now the state of Chiapas, was entombed in the sarcophagus of the Temple of the Inscriptions at Palenque.

## **Pershing, John J. (“Black Jack”)**

Born Laclede, Missouri (United States), 1860. Pershing served as a general in the United States army in several Indian wars, the Spanish-American War, and in the Philippines. Commander of a punitive raid against Pancho Villa in March of 1916. Served in World War I. Died in Washington D.C. in 1948.

## **Photographic Information Agency**

Founded by photographer Agustín Víctor Casasola and his friend Gonzalo Herrerías in 1914, the Photographic Information Agency supplied photographs to national and foreign newspapers. Exists presently as a photo archive (*Archivo Casasola*).

## **Pino Suárez, José María**

Born Tenosique (Mexico), 1869; supporter of Francisco Madero; vice president under Madero for his entire presidency; assassinated with Madero by Huerta in Mexico City in 1913.

## **Porfiriato (1877-1911)**

Term used to describe the period under the presidency of Porfirio Díaz. The Porfiriato was characterized by a strong centralized government; there was a hiatus from 1881 to 1884. Díaz's second term was essentially a dictatorship that favored the upper class.

## **Pre-Columbian (Precolumbian)**

The Native American cultures that developed in North, South and Central America before the arrival of Christopher Columbus and other Europeans beginning in the late 15th century. The term "Pre-Columbian" is sometimes used more narrowly to refer only to the early cultures of Mexico, Central America, and South America.

## **Pre-Hispanic (Precolumbian, Pre-Columbian)**

The Native American cultures that developed in North, South and Central America before the arrival of Christopher Columbus and other Europeans beginning in the late 15th century. The term "Pre-Columbian" is sometimes used more narrowly to refer only to the early cultures of Mexico, Central America, and South America.

## **Reyes, Bernardo**

Born Guadalajara (Mexico), 1850; general under Porfirio Díaz. Later left Mexico for the U.S.; returned to help depose Madero. Died in the attack on the palace in Mexico City to capture Madero in 1913.

### **Rurales, los (rural police)**

Established in 1861 by Mexican president Benito Juárez as a federal corps of rural police to combat the banditry that threatened travel and commerce in Mexico. The power of this paramilitary force was increased under Porfirio Díaz; the Rurales were disbanded after the Revolution in 1914.

### ***Sacred Mysteries Among the Mayas and the Quiches***

Illustrated book on Mexican antiquities by Augustus Le Plongeon published in 1886.

### **Sahagún, Bernardino de**

Born Sahagún (Spain), circa 1500, this Franciscan priest devoted his life to missionary work in Mexico; became an Aztec archaeologist; author of multiple works on Aztec language and culture. Died in Mexico City in 1590.

### **San Luis Potosí Plan**

A plan issued by Francisco Madero on November 20, 1910 to initiate a revolution against Porfirio Díaz. The plan declared Díaz's regime illegal and made Madero provisional president of the Republic to restore constitutional order.

### **Santa Anna, Antonio López de**

Born Jalapa (Mexico), 1794. Army general and politician deeply involved in the revolt of Texas against Mexico in 1836 and the Mexican-American War (1846-48). Died in Mexico City in 1876.

### **Scott, Winfield**

Born Petersburg, Virginia (United States), 1786. General in the United States Army in three wars, including the Mexican-American War. Died in West Point, New York in 1866.

### **Sosa, Ramon V**

Mexican constitutionalist and colonel in the commanding forces of General Obregón. More militarily than politically driven, Sosa supported Obregón in the campaign against Huerta, and his forces took the city of Irapuato in 1914.

### **Spanish-American War (1898)**

Conflict between the United States and Spain that began with the Cuban struggle for independence from Spain. Ended Spanish colonial rule in the Americas and resulted in U.S. acquisition of territories in the Western Pacific and Latin America.

### **Stephens, John Lloyd**

Born Shrewsbury, New Jersey (United States), 1805. American traveler and archaeologist who explored Mayan ruins in Mexico and Central America. Died in New York in 1852. See *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan*.

## **Stone of Tizoc**

A large cylindrical carved stone commemorating the exploits of the Aztec warlord Tizoc, who ruled as emperor between 1481 and 1486.

## **Terrazas Fuentes, Luis**

Born in Chihuahua (Mexico) in 1829. Opposed the French Intervention in Mexico, giving asylum to Benito Juárez in the north of the state of Chihuahua. Governor of Chihuahua 1869-1873, he opposed Díaz's rebellion against Juárez. When Chihuahua fell to Pancho Villa in 1913, Terrazas went into exile in the United States. He returned in 1920, selling a large part of his land to the federal government for 123 million pesos. He died in Chihuahua in 1923.

## **Tlahuica**

One of the Aztec peoples at the time of the Spanish conquest (1521) in what is now the state of Morelos in Central Mexico. Their largest city, Cuauhnahuac, was renamed Cuernavaca by the Spaniards.

## **Tolsá, Manuel**

Born Enguera (Spain), 1757. Spanish sculptor, architect, and teacher, trained in Valencia; relocated to Mexico in 1791 and became director of the *Real Academia de San Carlos de la Nueva España*. Tolsá, whose most important works were done in Mexico in the Neoclassical style, died in Mexico City in 1816.

## **Toltec**

Indigenous people who dominated what is now Central Mexico circa 900-1200; a warrior aristocracy that developed an innovative culture.

## **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**

Treaty between the United States and Mexico signed on February 2, 1848, ending the Mexican-American War. Drew the boundary between the U.S. and Mexico at the Rio Grande and the Gila River. Under the treaty, Mexico ceded Upper California and New Mexico (including Arizona) to the United States and recognized U.S. claims over Texas, with the Rio Grande as its southern boundary. The United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000, assumed the claims of American citizens against Mexico, recognized prior land grants in the Southwest, and offered citizenship to any Mexicans residing in the area.

## **Veracruz Incident (April 21-November 14, 1914)**

The occupation of Veracruz, the chief port on the east coast of Mexico, by military forces of the United States during the civil wars of the Mexican Revolution.

## **Villa, Pancho (Villa, Francisco; born Arango Doroteo)**

Born San Juan del Río (Mexico), 1878; Mexican revolutionary and guerrilla who fought with Madero against Díaz, against Huerta's regime, and against Carranza; after 1914 he engaged in civil war and banditry. Villa was assassinated on his ranch in Hidalgo de Parral in 1923, three years after he had retired from political life.

## **Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène-Emmanuel**

Born Paris (France), 1814; French Gothic Revival architect and restorer of French medieval buildings. Died Lausanne (Switzerland), 1879. See Charnay, Désiré.

## **Wet Collodion Process (Collodion Process)**

Photographic technique invented in 1851 that replaced the daguerreotype process. Soluble iodide was added to a solution of collodion (cellulose nitrate) and used to coat a glass plate that was then immersed in a solution of silver nitrate to form light-sensitive silver iodide and exposed while still wet. Immediate developing and fixing were required because when the collodion mixture dried it became waterproof and impenetrable to reagent solutions.

## **Wilson, Henry Lane**

Born Crawfordsville, Indiana (United States), 1857; diplomat and active member of the Republican party; served as the United States ambassador to Mexico beginning in March 1910, joining in a call for Madero to resign; urged Mexicans to back Huerta and asked the U.S. government to recognize the new regime (the Taft administration ignored the advice). Wilson was forced to resign by President Woodrow Wilson, and left Mexico in 1913. He died in Indianapolis in 1932.

## **Wilson, Woodrow**

Born Staunton, Virginia (United States), 1856; President of the United States 1913-1921; led U.S. into World War I; advocate of the League of Nations; won the Nobel Peace Prize; refused to recognize Huerta's authority in Mexico and supplied Carranza with arms. He died in Washington D.C. in 1924.

## **Yaqui**

Indian people in southern Sonora state on the west coast of Mexico. Settled agriculturalists, the Yaqui stubbornly resisted the first Spanish invaders in the 16th and 17th centuries.

## **Zapata, Emiliano (Emiliano Zapata Salazar)**

Born San Miguel Anenecuilco (Mexico), 1879. Mexican revolutionary who served under Madero to oust Díaz and then fought to depose Huerta; concerned with agrarian reform, as represented in his Ayala Plan; opposed the transitional government of Venustiano Carranza; ambushed and killed by Carrancista soldiers in Chinameca in 1919.