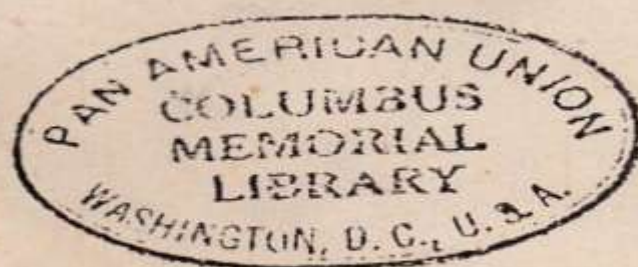


WHO'S WHO
on the
POSTAGE STAMPS
of
ECUADOR

by
Albert F. Kunze



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FOREWORD

INTERLACED WITH TOWERING MOUNTAINS CAPPED IN PERPETUAL ICE, AND EXTENSIVE ZONES OF VARIED CLIMATES, ECUADOR - JUSTLY REFERRED TO AS THE SOUTH AMERICAN SWITZERLAND - OFFERS TOURISTS UNUSUAL AND NUMEROUS ATTRACTIONS. BETWEEN VARIATIONS OF CLIMATE AND TOPOGRAPHY, THE LIFE OF AN ESSENTIALLY DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY HAS DEVELOPED, EMBRACING A WIDE VARIETY OF OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FORWARD MARCH OF THE PROGRESS OF MEN. IN THIS DIVERSITY OF NATURE, WHICH IS CHARACTERISTIC OF ECUADOR, SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING PAGES OF SOUTH AMERICAN HISTORY HAVE BEEN WRITTEN EVEN AS THEY HAVE BEEN ILLUSTRATED ON MANY ECUADOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LAND FROM THE EARLY COLONIAL PERIOD, AND EVEN DURING THE EPOCH OF THE INCAS, IS RECORDED IN A SPECIAL POSTAL ISSUE COMMEMORATING THE WORK OF THE FRENCH GEODETIC MISSION. THOSE WHO COMPOSED THAT EXPEDITION WERE DISPATCHED TO TO THE EQUATORIAL REGIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONDUCTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS TO MEASURE MERIDIONAL DISTANCES IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THE TRUE SHAPE OF THE EARTH AND ITS ORBIT IN CELESTIAL SPACE. THE LIFE STORIES OF THE GREAT LEADERS OF THE EXPEDITION, SO VIVIDLY DEPICTED ON THE STAMPS, CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT FEATURE IN THE SCIENTIFIC HISTORY OF THE WORLD WHICH IS AS FASCINATING AS IT IS MODERN. THE SUBJECT HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED EXTENSIVE JOURNALISTIC COMMENT.

THE EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED, TO A LARGE EXTENT AMID THE RUGGED GORGES AND CLIFFS OF MOUNT PICHINCHA, LOCATED CLOSE TO THE CITY OF QUITO WHERE, YEARS LATER, MANY OF THE MOST DECISIVE BATTLES FOR THE CAUSE OF LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE WERE WAGED. IT WAS IN THIS SAME GENERAL LOCALITY THAT ON MAY 24, 1822, GRAND MARSHAL ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE, COMMANDING THE LIBERATING BATTALIONS, PUT AN END TO THE SPANISH DOMINATION OF WHAT IS NOW THE FLOURISHING AND PROGRESSIVE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR.

IN 1936 ANOTHER SHORT SERIES OF ECUADOREAN STAMPS COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SCIENTIFIC VISIT OF CHARLES DARWIN TO THE GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS, LYING APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED MILES WEST OF THE ECUADOREAN MAINLAND, OPENS VISTAS TO AN INTRIGUING PAST THAT PREDATES RECORDED HISTORY AND THE LIFE OF MAN ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE 1942 EMISSION OF REGULAR AND AIR MAIL STAMPS, PICTORIALLY RECALLING THE AUDACIOUS EXPEDITION OF FRANCISCO ORELLANA AND HIS ASSOCIATES FOUR HUNDRED YEARS EARLIER, TRACING THE MIGHTY AMAZON RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS ACROSS THE CONTINENT TO THE DISTANT ATLANTIC, CONSTITUTES ANOTHER OF THE MOST INTERESTING STORIES OF ADVENTURE MINGLED WITH TRAGEDY AND TRIUMPH, EVER TO HAVE BEEN TOLD. QUITO, HAVING MOTHERED THE DISCOVERY OF THE AMAZON GAVE ECUADOR THE IRREFUTABLE TITLE OF BEING AN AMAZONIC COUNTRY CONFIRMED BY LAW AND GEOGRAPHY.

THE STORY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE QUITO-GUAYAQUIL RAILROAD ACROSS THE HIGH PASSES THROUGH THE TOWERING AND RUGGED ANDES IS REPRESENTED IN THE STAMP PORTRAITS OF FIVE MEN WHOSE DARING AND DETERMINATION ACCOMPLISHED THAT GREAT ENGINEERING FEAT.

THE STRUGGLE FOR ECUADOREAN INDEPENDENCE WHICH WAS VIRTUALLY CONCLUDED AT PICHINCHA WAS PRECEDED BY A LONG PERIOD DURING WHICH MANY EMINENT PERSONS TOOK PART IN THE MOMENTOUS EVENTS THEN IN PROGRESS, OUTSTANDING AMONG THEM HAVING BEEN FRANCISCO XAVIER EUGENIO SANTA CRUZ Y ESPEJO, THE LEARNED DOCTOR, JOURNALIST FOUNDER OF THE "PRIMICIAS DE QUITO", AND AGGRESSIVE STATESMAN WHO OFFERED HIS LIFE TO THE NOBLE CAUSE OF THE LIBERTIES OF PEOPLES. OTHERS WHO DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES DURING THE SAME PERIOD INCLUDED JOSÉ MEJÍA LEQUERICA, THE BRILLIANT ORATOR IN THE CORTES OF CÁDIZ, AND PROMINENT EXPONENT OF AMERICAN ASPIRATIONS; JUAN PÍO MONTÚFAR, MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ DE QUIROGA WHO, WITH THEIR ASSOCIATES ON AUGUST 10, 1809 RAISED THE FIRST CRY FOR LIBERTY IN SOUTH AMERICA. THUS ECUADOR, ARTISTIC AND CULTURAL CENTER OF AMERICA, HAS BECOME KNOWN AS "THE LIGHT OF AMERICA". THE LIVES AND THE HEROIC DEEDS OF THE ECUADOREAN PATRIOTS NOT ONLY INFLUENCED THE LIBERATION OF ECUADOR, BUT THE BLOOD OF THESE MARTYRS PERMITTED THE SEEDS OF INDEPENDENCE TO TAKE ROOT IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WESTERN HEMIS-

PHERE. THESE HEROS AND DREAMERS, WHO CONSTITUTE THE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE GLORIES OF THE HEMISPHERE OF COLUMBUS ARE ALL SET FORTH IN THE BROAD POSTAL GALLERY OF ECUADOR.

MORE THAN SEVENTY-FIVE MEN HAVE BEEN IMMORTALIZED THROUGH THE PORTRAIT STAMPS OF ECUADOR. THE AGGREGATE OF THEIR BIOGRAPHIES REPRESENTS THE POLITICAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF A NATION FROM ITS COLONIAL BEGINNINGS THROUGH THE VICISSITUDES OF CHANGING CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL WELL BEING, TO THE MODERNIZED STATE OF TODAY, HOLDING ITS HIGH POSITION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES AND THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION. SO VARIED ARE THE PICTORIAL STORIES CARRIED BY ECUADOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS THAT PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ASPIRATIONS OF FUTURE GREATNESS, ARE INTERESTINGLY UNFOLDED. LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, ART, ATHLETICS, STATESMANSHIP, RELIGION, AVIATION, SCENIC BEAUTY AND MANY OTHER TOPICS OF HUMAN ACTIVITY AND INTEREST ARE PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED ON ECUADOREAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

IT IS GRATIFYING THAT SO MUCH OF ECUADOREAN LORE, HISTORY AND CULTURE IS, TO A LARGE EXTENT, BEING MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE WITHIN THE PAGES OF "WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF ECUADOR".

JOSE R. CHIRIBOGA V.

AMBASSADOR OF ECUADOR

MARCH 1953

DPD/15

AUTHOR NOTES

"ISSUE OF ----" AT THE HEADING OF EACH BIOGRAPHY REFERS TO THE YEAR DURING WHICH THE STAMP ILLUSTRATED WAS RELEASED.

THE UNDERSCORED NAMES IN THE TEXT INDICATE THAT INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHIES OF THOSE PERSONS HAVE BEEN, OR ARE TO BE PREPARED FOR USE IN THIS OR SOME OTHER BOOKLET OF THIS SERIES. WHERE SUCH BIOGRAPHIES ARE TO BE FOUND IN OTHER BOOKLETS, THE COUNTRY NAME, IN PARENTHESIS, FOLLOWS THE INDIVIDUAL'S NAME.

RESEARCH WORK IN THE COMPILATION OF THIS BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY DISCLOSED FREQUENT INSTANCES OF DIFFERENCES AMONG HISTORIANS AS TO DATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, ASSUMPTION OF PUBLIC OFFICE AND OTHER SUBJECTS. THESE DIFFERENCES MAY HAVE RESULTED FROM THE LOSS OR DESTRUCTION OF ORIGINAL SOURCE MATERIAL DUE TO DISTURBANCES BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE AUTHORITIES. IN SUCH INSTANCES DISCRETION WAS EXERCISED IN RELYING ON SOURCES OF MOST ACCEPTED REPUTE, OR DATA GIVEN IN COMPOSITE WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OR INSTITUTIONS OF OUTSTANDING CHARACTER.

MANY REQUESTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES IN CONNECTION WITH PREVIOUS BOOKLETS OF THIS SERIES. THE COMPILATION OF THE MATERIAL HEREIN GIVEN REQUIRED REFERENCE TO SO MANY SOURCES, INCLUDING NUMEROUS OFFICIAL AND CHURCH RECORDS IN ECUADOR, THAT A FULL LISTING WOULD BE IMPRACTICAL. FURTHER, A MAJOR PORTION OF THE DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM SPANISH LANGUAGE TEXTS WHICH, UNFORTUNATELY, ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN AVERAGE LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES. IN AN ENDEAVOR, HOWEVER, TO MEET PUBLIC DEMAND INSOFAR AS PRACTICAL, REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARD WORKS WHICH ARE REGARDED AS WORTHY OF CONSULTATION FOR FURTHER STUDY:

THE RISE OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
BY W. S. ROBERTSON

THE LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS,
BY W. S. ROBERTSON

THE PEOPLE AND POLITICS OF LATIN AMERICA,
BY MARY W. WILLIAMS

HISPANIC AMERICA,
BY A. C. WILGUS

THE HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA,
BY C. E. AKERS

THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
BY D. G. MUNRO

ALBUM BIOGRÁFICO ECUATORIANA,
BY CAMILO DESTRUGE

UNITED STATES FOREIGN RELATIONS,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

A. F. K.

ECUADOREAN HISTORICAL RESUME

- 1534 DEC. 6 SPANIARDS UNDER BELALCAZAR TAKE POSSESSION OF QUITO.
- 1538 GONZALO PIZARRO MADE GOVERNOR.
- 1542 ECUADOR INCLUDED IN VICEROYALTY OF PERU.
- 1717 ECUADOR INCLUDED IN VICEROYALTY OF NEW GRANADA.
- 1722 ECUADOR RETURNED TO VICEROYALTY OF PERU.
- 1739 ECUADOR RETURNED TO VICEROYALTY OF NEW GRANADA.
- 1809 AUG. 10 INDEPENDENCE DECLARED, SPANISH GOVERNOR OVERTHROWN.
- OCT. SPANISH GOVERNOR OF QUITO RETURNED TO OFFICE.
- 1816 FEB. 9 GUILLERMO BROWN ATTACK ON GUAYAQUIL.
- 1821 AUG. 19-27 BATTLES OF YAQUACHI.
- 1822 MAY 24 SPANIARDS DEFEATED AT PICHINCHA.
- MAY 29 QUITO JOINED GRAN COLOMBIA.
- JULY 30 GUAYAQUIL AND OTHER PROVINCES JOIN GRAN COLOMBIA.
- 1825 OCT. 3 SUCRE NAMED SUPREME RULER DURING ABSENCE OF BOLÍVAR.
- 1826 MAY 18 INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED BY PERU.
- MAY 26 SUCRE ELECTED PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA.
- DEC. 9 SUCRE ELECTED CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT - FOR 2 YEARS.
- 1830 MAY 12 ECUADOR DECLARED INDEPENDENCE FROM GRAN COLOMBIA.
- AUG. 14 CONSTITUTION ADOPTED, AND JUAN JOSÉ FLORES NAMED PRESIDENT.
- 1832 GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS OCCUPIED BY ECUADOR.
- 1835 AUG. 8 VICENTE ROCAFUERTE ELECTED PRESIDENT.
- 1839 JAN. 31 FLORES RETURNED TO OFFICE AS PRESIDENT.
- 1840 FEB. 15 SPAIN ACKNOWLEDGED INDEPENDENCE OF ECUADOR
- 1845 MAR. 6 FLORES RETIRED, PROVISIONAL TRIUMVIRATE ASSUMED CONTROL.
- DEC. 7 VICENTE RAMÓN ROCA NAMED PRESIDENT AND ASSUMED OFFICE ON FEBRUARY 23, 1846.
- 1849 SEPT. 14 MANUEL ASCASUBI ASSUMED OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.
- OCT. 26 ROCA RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT.
- DEC. 20 JOSÉ M. URBINA NAMED JEFE SUPREMO IN QUAYAQUIL AND ANTONIO ELIZALDE IN QUITO.

1850 DEC. 8 DIEGO NABOA ASSUMED PROVISIONAL CONTROL AS PRESIDENT

1851 MAR. NABOA INSTALLED AS CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT.

1852 JULY 17 NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED AND URBINA ELECTED PRESIDENT AND INSTALLED IN OFFICE ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1852.

1854 MAR. SLAVES FREED AND TRIBUTES FROM INDIANS SUSPENDED.

1857 OCT. 15 FRANCISCO ROBLES INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

1859 MAY 1 GUILLERMO FRANCO NAMED JEFE SUPREMO IN GUAYAQUIL AND GABRIEL GARCIA MORENO IN QUITO.

SEPT. 20 ROBLES FLED, AND JERÓNIMO CARRIÓN TOOK PROVISIONAL CONTROL.

1861 JAN. 10 GARCIA MORENO ELECTED PRESIDENT AT QUITO CONVENTION.

1865 AUG. 5 JERÓNIMO CARRIÓN ELECTED PRESIDENT AND INAUGURATED ON SEPTEMBER 4.

1868 JAN. 17 GARCIA MORENO REINSTALLED AS PRESIDENT.

1875 AUG. 6 GARCIA MORENO ASSASSINATED.

1875 DEC. 14 ANTONIO BORRERO ELECTED PRESIDENT.

1876 DEC. 14 IGNACIO VEINTEMILLA ASSUMED OFFICE OF PRESIDENT AFTER A REVOLUTION, AND WAS ELECTED ON MARCH 31, 1878.

1883 JUNE VEINTEMILLA OVERTHROWN, PLACIDO CAAMAÑO ASSUMED CONTROL.

1884 FEB. 7 JOSÉ M. PLACIDO CAJAÑO ELECTED, AND ASSUMED OFFICE AS PRESIDENT ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1878.

1888 AUG. 17 ANTONIO FLORES INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

1892 FEB. DR. LUIS CORDERO ELECTED PRESIDENT AND SOON SUCCEEDED BY VICENTE LUCIO SALAZAR.

1895 JUNE 5 ELOY ALFARO ASSUMED CONTROL AS JEFE SUPREMO AND WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT ON FEBRUARY 6, 1897.

1896 INDIANS ADMITTED TO CITIZENSHIP.

1901 SEPT. 1 LEONIDES PLAZA ASSUMED OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.

1906 ALFARO RETURNED AS PRESIDENT, AND WAS INAUGURATED ON JANUARY 15, 1907.

1911 SEPT. 1 EMILIO ESTRADA INAUGURATED PRESIDENT, FOLLOWED BY TWO SHORT TERM PROVISIONAL PRESIDENTS.

1912 SEPT. 1 PLAZA RETURNED AS PRESIDENT.

1916 SEPT. 1 ALFREDO BAQUERIZO MORENO INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.

1928 OCT. ISIDORO AYORA ELECTED PRESIDENT, FOLLOWED BY FIFTEEN DIFFERENT SHORT TERM PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

1929 MAR. 25 NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

1933 DEC. 14 JOSÉ MARIA VELASCO IBARRA ELECTED PRESIDENT AND INAUGURATED ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1934.

1948 AUG. 20 GALO PLAZA INAUGURATED AS PRESIDENT.

1952 SEPT. 1 VELASCO IBARRA AGAIN INAUGURATED PRESIDENT.



ALFARO



ANTEPARA



ARROYO DEL RIO



ASCASUBI



ATAHUALPA



BAQUERIZO MORENO



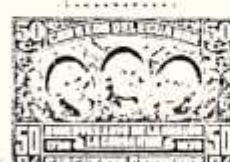
BELLO



BOLIVAR



BORRERO



GOOIN - LA CONDAMINE -
BOUGUER



CALDERON



CARBO



CARRION



CERVANTES



COLUMBUS



CRESPO TORAL



DARNIN



DIAZ DE PINEDA



ELIZALDI



ESCOBEDO



ESPEJO



ESPINOZA



FEBRES CORDERO



FLORES



GARCIA



GARCIA MORENO



GONZALEZ SUAREZ



HARMAN



ILLINGWORTH



ULLOA - LA CONDAMINE -
JUAN



LAVAYEN



LETAMENDI



LIUT



MALDONADO



MEJIA



A. MONCAYO



P. MONCAYO



MONTALVO



C. MONTUFAR



P. MONTUFAR



MORALES



NOBOA



OLMEDO



ORELLANANA



PIZARRO



QUIROGA



ROBLES



ROCA



ROCAFUERTE



ROOSEVELT



SALINAS



SIVENRIGHT



SUCRE



URBINA



URDANETA



VALDEZ



VARGAS TORRES



VELASCO IBARRA



VELASCO



VILLAMIL



VIVERO



WASHINGTON



XIMENA

WHO'S WHO ON THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF ECUADOR

ALFARO Y AROSEMENA, ELOY (b.1842-d.1912)

Issue of 1908*

AHL-FÁH-ROH E AH-RÓS-AH-MENAH, EL-01

Eloy Alfaro, the outstanding liberal of Ecuador, was born in Montecristi in the Province of Manabí on June 25, 1842. His father, a Captain in the Spanish Army, was a well-to-do manufacturer of hats, and provided him with a good education. As a young man Eloy Alfaro engaged commercially, with good success, in an importing and exporting business. On January 10, 1872, he married Ana Paredes in Panamá, of which marriage five children were born. Alfaro took an active interest in affairs of state, and protested vigorously against the conservatism and highly clerical administration of President Gabriel García-Moreno. His open antagonism became so strong that he deemed it advisable to move to Panama in order to escape persecution, and to continue his import-export business from there. During mid 1864 he participated in the unsuccessful revolt against García-Moreno and thereafter returned to Panamá. On the death of García-Moreno (August 6, 1875) Alfaro supported Antonio Borrero for President, although he could no doubt have attained that position himself at the time, had he so desired. Within a short time after Borrero's election on December 14, 1875, Alfaro withdrew his support from the Chief Executive. Having insufficient political strength at the time to bring about the election of a candidate of his own choice, Alfaro yielded to the Radical Party led by Ignacio Veintemilla, who assumed power as President after a successful revolt during the following year (1876). Alfaro remained in Ecuador for a time, working against the Veintemilla Administration, but in 1878 he was apprehended while living, incognito, in Guayaquil. On his agreement to leave Ecuador he was released. Alfaro resumed his export and import business in Panamá but again returned to Guayaquil in 1883 when Veintemilla was overthrown. In this activity he was staunchly supported by Luis Vargas Torres. A rather chaotic political condition prevailed for a short time during which Alfaro again returned to Panamá where he organized an Ecuadorean resistance movement. His plans were well fortified with funds. Among the activities he sponsored was the purchase of a ship on which he sailed in an attack on the administration forces at Guayaquil. As result of damage to the ship in that engagement Alfaro almost lost his life, but succeeded in making his way to Perú, where he remained from 1886 to 1889. Later he toured the United States, seeking support of his ideals for the establishment of a liberal administration. Finally returning to Panamá and then to Colombia, he was expelled from the latter country as a result of pressure

*"Issue of" throughout this volume refers to the year during which the stamp illustrated was released.

brought by Antonio Flores, a strong Conservative, then President of Ecuador. Alfaro's next haven of refuge and scene of action was Managua, Nicaragua. Luis Cordero followed as President of Ecuador, and acted as intermediary in an unfortunate sale of a ship by the Government of Chile to that of Japan. The undertaking was so unpopular that Alfaro was able to use it to good advantage in furthering a revolt against Vicente Lucio Salazar, who was temporarily acting as President. As a result Alfaro was named "Jefe Supremo" on June 5, 1895, by the citizens of Guayaquil. A few months later he was in supreme command of the entire country, and later in the same year elected Jefe Supremo by the Constituent Assembly. Alfaro immediately undertook many liberalizing measures, including greater freedom for the Indians, a reduction of the political and economic privileges of the Church, broadening of educational opportunities, the encouragement of commerce, business, and agriculture, and the building of roads, including the all important Quito-Guayaquil railroad, connecting the chief Pacific port with the capital high among the Andean peaks. On February 6, 1897, Alfaro took office as Constitutional President. During this term he opened schools and government positions to women. His petition to the Queen Regent of Spain urging Cuban independence resulted in the release of a Cuban stamp in 1945 bearing his portrait. Alfaro invited the Foreign Ministers of the Americas to attend a Congress in Mexico City in furtherance of a closer inter-American bond of friendship and commerce. At the end of this term of office in 1901, he continued to participate actively in public affairs. During 1906 he was again elected President and assumed office on January 15, 1907. Still promoting strongly liberal ideas, Alfaro encountered opposition from the Conservatives under the leadership of Gonzalo Suárez. Economic affairs had become seriously involved, resulting in strong divisions of opinion. Factionalism arose among army divisions. Political enemies started many scurrilous rumors in regard to various phases of the contract Alfaro had negotiated with James Sivewright for the construction of the Quito-Guayaquil Railway. In the midst of growing turmoil a revolutionary movement gained headway, and on January 22, 1912, Alfaro was captured by the Revolutionists. In the course of a riot he was brutally murdered on January 28, 1912.

ANTEPARA, JOSE (b.1770-d.1821)

Issue of 1920

ÁHNT-EM-PARA, HOH-SÉH

José Antepara was born in Guayaquil during March of 1770. Little appears to be recorded as to his early life, but it is evident that he soon suffered the injustices that fell to most of the American born colonists of his day. In the hope of meeting the situation, Antepara associated himself with the growing number of patriots who were crystallizing the movement that ultimately led to their independence. As was the case among most men of that time, he took part in military affairs and for his leadership was given the rank of Captain. On February 9, 1816, Antepara participated in the defense of Guayaquil against the attack of Commodore Guillermo Brown (Argentina) who was engaged in harassing all Spanish military and naval establishments along the Pacific Coast. On October 9, 1820, Antepara fought with Antonio de Elizalde and Luis Urdaneta against the Royalists to defend the Declaration of Independence which had just

been issued in Guayaquil. Specifically, he took part in defeats administered to the Spaniards at the Cuartel Daule and the battery at Las Cruces. At Yaguachi on August 27, 1821, he rendered outstanding service to José Antonio Sucre, inflicting a further serious defeat on the Royalists. A short time later however, he suffered the tragedy of battle. Having been assigned an exceptionally dangerous mission in the unsuccessful Battle of Huachi, José Antepara met death on September 12, 1821, from Spanish gun fire while fighting to defend the newly proclaimed independence of his native land.

ARROYO DEL RIO, CARLOS ALBERTO (b.1893-d.)

Issue of 1944

AHR-RÓI-YO DEHL REÉ-YO, CÁHR-LOHS AHL-BÉRT-OH

A strong supporter of the Liberal Party, Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Río was born in Guayaquil on November 27, 1893. He received his education at the Colegio Vicente Rocafuerte and the University of Guayaquil, and in 1914 was admitted to the bar. In addition to practicing law, Arroyo del Río became a member of the faculty and Professor of Sociology and Civil Law. His first civic office was that of Secretary of the Board of Education of Guayaquil. In 1916 he was elected to the National Legislature as deputy for the Province of Guayas. In 1922-3 he was reelected, and in 1924 was elected to the National Senate where he acted as President of that body in 1935. During the following four years Arroyo del Río served as a member of the Advisory Board of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, later as Dean of the Law School, and thereafter as Rector of the University. In affairs of state he took an active part staunchly supporting liberal policies. On two occasions he refused to permit his name to be entered as a Presidential candidate. At the death of President Aurelio Mosquera on November 17, 1939, Arroyo del Río became President pro tempore because of his position as President of the National Senate. After elections were held, he was inaugurated President for a four year term, beginning September 1, 1940, from which position he resigned on May 29, 1944. During his administration he took an active part in cooperative undertakings with the United States during World War II. In order to encourage the Good Neighbor policy of the Western Hemisphere Republics, President Arroyo del Río traveled extensively, conferring personally with the Presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Panamá, Mexico, and the United States, on many subjects, including post war commercial, economic, and cultural readjustments, and he negotiated several agreements permitting Ecuador to arrange loans, totaling some ten or fifteen million dollars, through the Export Import Bank. As the end of his term drew near, considerable opposition arose on domestic problems, and in the face of a revolution led by the supporters of José Velasco Ibarra, he retired to Colombia on May 30, 1944.

ASCASUBI, FRANCISCO JAVIER (b. d.1810)

Issue of 1909

AHZKÁH-SUBI, FRAHN-SÉES-COH CHÁ-VIEHR

Francisco Javier Ascásubi, born in the City of Quito, had a brother by the name of Manuel. Both were very active in the early independence movements

of 1808. Little appears to have been recorded as to the early life of either but when the famous meeting of patriots was held in the home of Doña Manuela Caffizares in Quito on August 9, 1809, Francisco Ascásubi was among those present. Each of the more capable men was assigned a special task in the development of the forthcoming revolt against Ruiz de Castilla, then in charge of the Spanish Presidency of Quito. Juan de Dios Morales and Manuel Rodríguez de Quiroga had strongly urged that the aid of the American born patriots in neighboring communities be sought. Ascásubi was designated to solicit such joint cooperation but in this enterprise he failed to achieve any success worthy of mention. In connection with his next duties he was given the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and the command of some three thousand troops. It was planned that this contingent would march northward from Quito to intercept a Spanish detachment that was moving southward from the Royalist stronghold of Popayán. The patriot army was very poorly equipped and almost entirely without military training or discipline. After marching half way to Popayán, and after many desertions from the ranks, they met the Spanish forces at Sapuyes on October 16, 1809. In the battle which ensued the patriots were badly defeated and Ascásubi was taken prisoner. He was brought back to Quito and incarcerated in the "Real de Lima," where he found many of his patriot associates who had likewise been captured by the Spaniards. A declaration of Independence had been proclaimed by the patriots in Quito and a Provisional Supreme Council had been established before Ascásubi left Quito on his ill fated mission. Shortly thereafter the patriots relinquished their newly assumed prerogatives. The Spanish authorities had again resumed control of the Government before Ascásubi was actually returned to Quito again. Some sixty of the outstanding patriots had been arrested and were likewise imprisoned in the "Real de Lima." All were held in confinement for a considerable time. On August 2, 1810, an assault, said to have been instigated by the wife of Juan José Salinas, was made on the jail. While the attack was well planned and a few of the patriots managed to escape, the opportunity was one which the Commander of the Royal Guard welcomed. On the pretext of restoring order and preventing the escape of the prisoners, the Spanish soldiers ruthlessly put many of them to death. In the turmoil Francisco Javier Ascásubi was killed, and has since been recorded in Ecuadorean history as one of the Martyrs of August 2, 1810.

ATAHUALPA (b. about 1500-d.1533)

Issue of 1937

AHTAH-WHÁL-PAH

Atahualpa, an Inca Chieftain, son of Huayina Capac and Cacha, daughter of the Chief of Quito, was born on some unrecorded date early in the 16th Century. On the death of his father, the great Inca Empire was divided between Atahualpa and his half-brother Huáscar. The latter, on the order of their father, received the lands to the South of Quito, while Atahualpa received the northern lands. Ill-defined boundaries soon gave rise to differences and warfare between the two half-brothers, with fortune favoring first one and then the other. Atahualpa was captured but with the aid of an Indian woman he escaped. Later he was successful in capturing Cuzco and making a prisoner of his half-brother Huáscar. In the fall of 1532

the Spanish Conquistador, Francisco Pizarro, moved southward after the conclusion of the conquest of Mexico City by Hernán Cortés, with a view to conquering the wealthy Inca Empire. The warfare between the two great Inca Chieftains fitted well in the plans of Pizarro, who courted the favor of Atahualpa. A meeting of the two leaders was arranged to take place in the village of Catamarca. At the appointed time Atahualpa appeared borne by servants on a throne of gold encrusted with inlaid silver, and bedecked with the multicolored feathers of sacred birds. Not far behind, as a matter of precaution against possible surprise movements on the part of the somewhat mysterious whitefaced men from beyond the great seas, several thousand Indians stood ready to obey commands. At the conference the power of King Charles I and the omnipotence of the Lord were explained to Atahualpa, followed by the demand that both be recognized as supreme in matters spiritual and temporal. When the proud Inca refused to accept Charles I as his master, Pizarro became furious and when the Inca refused to acknowledge "the white man's God," in place of the great Sun God of his own people, Pizarro gave the order to fire on the Indians. Unfamiliar with the armor and munitions of European warfare, the Indians were unable to defend themselves against the horrible carnage that followed. Atahualpa was held prisoner. Believing his brother to have had a leading part in the ambush into which he had fallen, Atahualpa through his messengers, issued orders that Huáscar, who was still his prisoner in a distant camp, be assassinated. This order obviously harmonized with the plans of Pizarro and, having learned of it, made possible its fulfillment. Then a bargain was struck whereby Atahualpa was to be granted his freedom provided he paid a ransom of gold and silver that amounted in value to more than a million and a half pesos. True to his promise the Inca produced the ransom but recognizing that the Inca at liberty and returned to his Indian warriors would mean further difficulties in conquering the great Empire for his King, Pizarro ordered the death of Atahualpa, which order was executed on June 24, 1533. It may be stated that there are several versions of the death of Huáscar, but the foregoing appears to warrant as much credence as any of the others.

BAQUERIZO MORENO, ALFREDO (b.1859-d.1950)

Issue of 1942

BÁH-COO-REMZOH MOHR-RÉH-NOH, ÁHL-FREDOM

Alfredo Baquerizo Moreno, President of Ecuador during the latter portion of the First World War, was born in Guayaquil on September 28, 1859. Although he specialized in law during his scholastic years, his education was broad, so that after he was admitted to the Bar in 1884, he became well known in the fields of science, literature and music. His well-rounded background, supplemented with his even temperament and outstanding ability as an orator, soon drew him to civic office. At twenty-five he was Secretary of the Superior Court of Guayaquil and thereafter held one or more public offices of trust throughout his life. He was Director of the Public Library of Guayaquil (1890), Mayor of the City (1890-6), Professor of Law at the University of Guayas (1894), President of the Superior Court of Guayas (1899), Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in 1905 Vice President of the Nation, and Senator from the Province of Guayas (1912-6). As the Presi-

dential elections of 1916 drew near and the exigencies of World War I multiplied, it was realized that a man of outstanding ability was needed as the next President. Baquerizo had proved his worth in so many fields that he was elected by a large majority. On September 1, 1916 he was inaugurated for a four year term. Despite the fact that the war deprived Ecuador of an export market and sorely taxed her economic stability, Baquerizo managed to give his country a creditable administration. Under his guidance public health conditions were improved, and agriculture and commerce were stimulated. A further understanding was reached with Columbia in regard to the international boundary. Baquerizo abolished imprisonment for debt and improved other legal remedies. At the end of his term he resumed the private practice of law. During the world financial depression of 1930, Ecuador suffered in both economic and political fields. The office of Chief Executive passed from one incumbent to another and as the result of a revolt against President Luis Larrea Alba on October 15, 1931, Baquerizo, then President of the Senate, became Provisional President of the Nation for a short period. After general elections were held, he retired from public office. He died early in 1950 in Guayaquil.

BELLO, ANDRES (b.1781-d.1865)

Issue of 1948

BELL-YO, ÁHN-DREH

Andres Bello was a native of Venezuela who gained international fame as a writer. Several countries honored him through postal portraiture. His biography will appear in the Venezuelan section of this series.

BOLIVAR, SIMON (b.1783-d.1830)

Issue of 1930

BOH-LEÉ-VAHR, SEE-MÓHN

This biographical sketch of "The Liberator" is intended primarily to recount that portion of the life of Simón Bolívar associated with the Provinces later known as Ecuador. Born of wealthy parents in Caracas, Venezuela on July 24, 1783, he received a good education. In 1801 he married María Teresa Toro who unfortunately died two years later. In order to overcome his loneliness he traveled through Europe and resolved to dedicate his life to gaining the freedom of his native land from Spain. This led to his many successful campaigns and resulted in the Declaration of Independence of Venezuela and Columbia. Realizing that the new American Republics could not hope to subsist if the Provinces to the west and south remained under Spanish rule, he announced his intention to use his military strength to aid the other anti-Royalists of the Americas. Early in May of 1821 he dispatched José Antonio Sucre to aid the patriots of Guayaquil, and then move eastward toward Quito. At the same time Bolívar led an Army from the North toward Quito. This called for leadership and fortitude such as the Americans had never before been called on to display. The Andes had to be crossed with men, munitions, supplies and draft animals. The success achieved was without doubt due to the adroit leadership of Bolívar. In May of 1822 he defeated the Royalists at Bombaná and following the great battle of Pinchincha, Bolívar marched

into Quito on June 16, 1822. From there he proceeded westward to Guayaquil (July 11, 1822) where his political sagacity was put to the test. His broad plan contemplated a Union of the newly liberated Provinces of Guayaquil and Quito with Colombia. Two differing schools of thought were strongly opposed to this plan: one led by José Joaquín Olmedo, favored complete independence, and the other, led by José de San Martín (Argentina) favored a Union with the patriots of his native Province to the south. San Martín was by far the most formidable political opponent Bolívar was ever obliged to meet. The great general of the South reached Guayaquil on July 26, 1822, and on the same evening one of the most mysterious meetings of all history took place. The two great leaders conferred in private. Neither one in later life disclosed what took place at that meeting, but on the following day San Martín proceeded to Peru and never thereafter interfered with Bolívar in the development of the latter's plan to incorporate Guayaquil and Quito into the Bolivarian Confederation of Colombia and Venezuela. The patriot Assembly of Quito yielded to Bolívar on May 29, 1822, and Guayaquil followed suit on July 30. Shortly thereafter Bolívar received calls for help from opposite directions. From Colombia he received word of a substantial uprising by Spanish Royalists, and from Peru came ardent pleas for his aid in expelling the last strong Spanish forces then garrisoned in Lima. Bolívar's activities in vanquishing the latter are treated in his biography in the Peruvian booklet of this Series. The early and latter years of his life, which ended on December 17, 1830, will be related in the Venezuelan booklet.

BORRERO Y CORTAZAR, ANTONIO (b.1827-d.)

Issue of 1907

BOHR-RÉH-ROH E KÓRTA-ZAHR, AHN-TÓH-NEEHO

Antonio Borrero y Cortázar, a statesman and journalistic of note, was born in Cuenca on October 28, 1827. After his schooling period, he became a lawyer and successfully practiced his profession for several years. While still a young man he became closely associated with the Liberal Party, which at that time had but few supporters among the substantial citizens. His able pen, which was directed against the stern administrative methods of President José Urbina, soon provided Borrero with a considerable following. In 1864 President Gabriel García Moreno offered Borrero his support in an election to the office of Vice President. Borrero, an exponent of more democratic principles than those of García-Moreno, however, refused to accept the proffered assistance. This refusal to place himself under political obligation to García-Moreno increased Borrero's prestige immeasurably. As the President's religious proclivities dominated his executive activities, Borrero's critical writings became more frequent, even vindictive. In order to free himself from this annoyance, García-Moreno finally decreed Borrero to be persona non grata. Exiled to Peru, Borrero continued his journalistic attacks on non-democratic forms of government and shortly after the death of García-Moreno, Borrero, with the support of Eloy Alfaro was elected President, having been inaugurated on December 14, 1875. After assuming office the new President endeavored to conciliate the strong Liberal and Conservative elements. In this, his idealistic ambitions overshadowed what might have been the better judgment of a more

astute politician. The Liberals who had staunchly supported his election expected him to call a Convention for the revision of the strongly Clerical constitution of 1869. His refusal to do so at that time resulted in the organization of an Anti-Clerical revolt by a Radical group under the leadership of General Ignacio Veintemilla. The revolutionary forces took Guayaquil and by thus cutting off the Administration forces from that source of supplies, were able successfully to move westward toward Quito. At Galte on December 14, 1876, Borrero's forces were decisively defeated, and shortly thereafter Veintemilla's troops entered and took possession of the Capitol where they set up a Provisional Administration and Borrero left the country. Thereafter he made no further effort to participate in affairs of state. In 1899, during the Administration of Eloy Alfaro, the Congress appropriated a substantial sum of money for the publication of Borrero's writings in recognition of their outstanding merit as expositions on democratic forms of government.

BOUGUER, PIERRE (b.1688-d.1758)

Issue of 1936

BOOH-GÉHR, PEE-ÉHR

Pierre Bouguer, a French hydrographer and mathematician - one of the most noted scientists of the 18th Century, was born in Croisic, Lower Brittany in 1688. He received his education in the College of Jesuits of Vannes (France), specializing in mathematics. While still a young man he was appointed Professor of Hydrography at Croisic, assuming the position formerly held by his father. Bouguer was one of the pioneers in the field of measuring the intensity of light by means of photometry. In 1729 one of his important scientific studies on the quantity of light passing through the atmosphere was published, and in the following year he was appointed Professor of Hydrography at Le Havre. During 1731, while working with Fraunhofer on the invention of the heliometer, he was admitted to the French Academy in recognition of his scientific acumen. Because of his outstanding abilities he was selected as one of the three leaders of the Expedition of 1735 to the equatorial regions of the New World to determine the true shape of the earth. Under instructions from the Academy, Bouguer acted as treasurer of the expedition. (See Louis Godin for details of the Expedition). Before joining the other members of the group in Quito on June 10, 1736, Bouguer stopped at Manabí where he made some scientific observations which later proved of great value in connection with those made later in the higher altitude of Pichincha. After working with the Expedition for almost seven years he was the first of the famous group to return to France, traveling by way of Cartagena, Colombia. His report of the Expedition was published in the Memoirs of the Academy. On August 15, 1758, Pierre Bouguer died in Paris France.

CALDERON, ABDON (b.1804-d.1822)

Issue of 1904

CAHL-DEH-RÓHN, AHB-DÓN

Born in the city of Cuenca on July 30, 1804, Abdón Calderón led a very short but heroic life. While he was still a child his father, a Cuban,

lost his life in fighting for Ecuadorean independence. This constituted one of the preludes to broader efforts on the part of the South American patriots, some years later, in their struggle for independence. At fifteen years of age young Abdon abandoned school to enlist in the patriot army. In the fearlessness of youth he distinguished himself in several battles against the Spaniards and on October 9, 1820, he was commissioned a Lieutenant because of his valiant fighting in the Battle of Guayaquil on that same day. In recognition of his youthful leadership he was appointed Standard Bearer of the famous Yachuchi Battalion under Marshal José Antonio Sucre. In the important battle of Pichincha against the Spanish Royalists on May 24, 1822, he was in the midst of the heaviest fighting, contributing in a large measure to the decisive victory achieved. Although severely wounded, he continued to lead his men until bullets rendered both of his arms useless and shattered both legs. On falling, he was heard to exclaim "We have won; now I can die in peace." On the following day, May 25, 1822 he died, still a youth of but eighteen years. To pay tribute to his memory Simón Bolívar, Supreme Commander of the patriot forces, bestowed a posthumous commission on him with the further provision that his salary as a Captain was to be paid to his widowed mother throughout her life, since, having lost both husband and son, she had no other source of income. In addition to this, an unusual military honor, that has no counterpart in any land, was ordered. From that time to this day, the Third Company of the Yaguachi Battalion, with which he had been associated, has had no living Captain. At formal inspections of the Battalion when the roll is called, instead of the usual report and response from the Captain, the entire company stands at attention and in chorus the men recite a tribute referring to the fact that "at the Battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822, Captain Abdón Calderón was mortally wounded in the defense of his country."

CARBO Y NOBOA, PEDRO JOSE (b.1813-d.1894)

Issue of 1901

CÁHR-BOH E NAH-BÓAH, PÉH-DROH HO-SÉM

Born in Guayaquil on March 19, 1813, Pedro José Carbo y Noboa was more of an intellectual leader than one of military cast. Due to his unusual aptitude for learning and his sound, calm reasoning he received recognition early in life. In the Cabinet of Vicente Rocafuerte he held the responsible position of Sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Interior and Foreign Relations at the age of twenty-two. In the Vicente Ramón Roca Administration he remained in public office as Secretary of the Committee on the Codification of Laws, and later rose in diplomatic ranks in the Ecuadorean Legations in Bogotá, Colombia and Lima, Peru. After the overthrow of Juan José Flores in 1845, he attended the Constituent Assembly held at Cuenca during October of that year to formulate the new national Constitution. In 1851 Carbo took a definite stand against the Administration which had the powerful support of José María Urbina, and Carbo was obliged to flee for safety. For the following nine years he traveled extensively in Europe and also in the United States. While Guillermo Franco was Jefe Supremo in Guayaquil and Gabriel García Moreno controlled Quito, Carbo returned to Ecuador. In 1862 he was elected President of the

Municipal Council of Guayaquil and administered civic affairs in a most creditable manner, establishing a Municipal Library and a Museum, and bringing about many improvements in the Civic Hospital. When President García Moreno negotiated the Concordat with the Holy See in 1862, Carbo criticized the action severely and declared it to be unconstitutional. Although García Moreno admonished him for his statements, the President did not consider it politically advisable to punish a man of Carbo's political strength and popularity. In the election of 1864 Carbo was a candidate to succeed García Moreno, but withdrew from the contest because he lacked the entire support of his party. Carbo then laid the foundations for what later developed into the Liberal Party of Ecuador. President Antonio Borrero, in 1875, offered him an appointment as Minister of Hacienda, which Carbo did not accept. Carbo's outstanding political acumen may be noted from the fact that after the Borrero Administration was overthrown by Ignacio Veintemilla, the latter, as President, appointed Carbo Minister General. For some months Carbo held that office but, unable to agree with Veintemilla's strongly pro-Clerical doctrines, he resigned. In 1878 Carbo attended the Constitutional Convention at Ambato as the Delegate from Guayas, but was evidently out of harmony with the Veintemilla-controlled delegates, for in his "Pages from the History of Ecuador" published a few years later, he rather sharply criticized that meeting. As a result of his writings President Veintemilla declared him an exile. When the general revolt against the Veintemilla Administration took place in 1884 Carbo was recognized by the Revolutionists as the Provisional head of the Government. In that capacity he functioned for but a very short period (July 25 to September 1, 1884) and was succeeded by José Plácido Caamaño. On December 24, 1894, he died in Guayaquil.

CARRION, JERONIMO (b. d.1873)

Issue of 1907

CAHR-REÉOHN, HEH-RÓHN-EEJOH

Born in Loja in the early years of the 19th Century, Jerónimo Carrión grew to manhood during the period in which the political development of the Republic of Ecuador was subjected to many rapid and drastic changes. Little is recorded of his early life. During October of 1845 a Constituent Assembly met in Cuenca which Carrión attended as Deputy from the Province of Azuay. This gathering was held under the sponsorship of the Provisional Administration composed of José Joaquín Olmedo, Diego Naboá, and Vicente Roca and during its course the latter was virtually selected as the next President of Ecuador. A new national Constitution was drafted at that Assembly. During the following year (1846) Carrión was elected Governor of the Province of Azuay. His career for the next several years does not appear to have been of an outstanding nature. In the course of the turbulent period leading up to 1861 Carrión again came into prominence as a staunch supporter of Gabriel García Moreno. On the overthrow of the Administration of Francisco Robles in September of 1859, Carrión was one of a Triumvirate constituting a Provisional Government until an election could be held. As the election campaign materialized Carrión became a candidate for President, endorsed by García Moreno. This support was tantamount to his election on August 5, 1865, and on September 4,

Jerónimo Carrión took office as President of Ecuador. At the outset, his administration was controlled to a large extent by the will of García Moreno. The most important event of Carrión's administration was Ecuador's participation in a defensive alliance with Perú, Chile and Bolivia (1866), based on a declaration of war against Spain. This was the result of a dispute between Perú and Spain over the Chincha Islands, which led to the fear that if Spain was successful, efforts would be made to re-establish Spanish sovereignty throughout South America. Carrión may not have exercised the wisest political strategy in giving his friend Bustamante as much administrative power as he did. Following an unfortunate order for the arrest of several Senators and Deputies who opposed Bustamante, Carrión resolved to prorogue the Congress to avoid an open break among the various political factions. The attempted coup d'état failed, and on November 5, 1867 Congress declared Carrión unworthy of holding his high position, whereupon Carrión resigned from office early in December of 1867. He retired to private life thoroughly disillusioned with the political field, and died in 1873.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE (b.1547-d.1616)

Issue of 1949

CEHR-VÁHN-TEES SAH-AH-VÉH-DRAH, MEE-GÉLL DEH

Spanish litterateur, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was honored on the postal issues of several countries, Ecuador among them. His biography is included in the Argentine section of this Series.

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER

Issue of 1948

Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, discovered the New World in 1492. His biography has been divided to cover his activities as related to the various points he touched. He did not, however, reach the territory now known as Ecuador. Consult sections devoted to Columbus under Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela.

CORDERO, LEON DE FEBRES

SEE: FEBRES CORDERO, LEON DE

LA CONDAMINE, CHARLES MARIA DE (b.1701-d.1774)

Issue of 1936

LAH KÓNDÁH-MEEN, CHARLES MAHR-REÉ-AH DEH

Born in Paris, France on January 28, 1701, Charles Maria de la Condamine was the most spectacular of the three principal members of the Scientific Expedition of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, sent to the equatorial regions of the Vice Royalty of Peru in 1735. La Condamine's early training was directed toward the Army in which he attained high distinction. In his youth he traveled extensively in Italy, England,

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Africa, Asia Minor and the Mediterranean countries. These voyages helped La Condamine to become recognized as an outstanding authority in the field of geography. Natural history, physics and mathematics were also sciences in which he became proficient as a result of his intensive study and first-hand experience. His contacts with the peoples of many lands and his genial, cheerful personality aided him to advance in public esteem beyond some of his more scholarly contemporaries. When the personnel of the famous Expedition of 1735 was being selected La Condamine was appropriately chosen as one of the key men, due to his personal characteristics as well as his scientific knowledge. On May 16, 1735 he left Rochelle, France with the other members of the Expedition, including Luis Godin and Pierre Bouguer. The general outline of the objectives and work of the Expedition are set forth in the biography of Godin in this volume. He reached Quito on June 14, 1736, and with credentials from the King of Spain, and his own cultural and personal assets, he was well qualified to make the most of the hospitality extended to the Expedition by Don Dionisio de Alsedo y Herrera who was then President of the Royal Audiencia of Quito. La Condamine's personality was so dominant that the Expedition soon assumed his name rather than that of Godin whom the Academy had designated as its official head. High on Mt. Pichincha, just west of Quito, where the Expedition conducted its major experiments, La Condamine established the fact that mountains deflect the oscillations of a pendulum to a greater extent than in lowlands situated the same distance from the equator. Through mathematical triangulation La Condamine ascertained the height of Pichincha. As a result of differences with Bouguer, who acted as Treasurer of the Expedition, La Condamine was the first of the three principals to leave the group but he nevertheless continued the work independently. On his journey toward France he made his way from Quito down the Amazon to Cayenne, Colombia, utilizing the long and arduous journey to make many scientific notes which later aided materially in further explorations along the great river of South America. It was not until the beginning of 1745 that he reached his native shores again, and then proceeded to reduce his voluminous notes and memoranda to definitive articles, many of them were published by the French Academy, of which he was a member. On February 4, 1774, he died in Paris as the result of an operation.

CRESPO TORAL, REMIGIO (b.1860-d.1939)

Issue of 1942

KRÉS-POH TOHRÁHL, REH-MÉEG-YOH

On August 4, 1860, Remigio Crespo Toral was born in the city of Cuenca. It was no doubt due to the fact that several members of his family held ranking positions in church circles during a period when ecclesiastic affairs played so prominent a part in the history of Ecuador, that Crespo showed a strong leaning toward close ties between the Church and State. He wrote his first verses of poetry in 1874, while still a student at the Colégio Nacional. Three years later he founded a newspaper, "El Correo del Azuay" in which many of his writings were published. Crespo took up law at the University of Cuenca during which period he continued to write articles that often brought reprimands from President Ignacio de Veintemilla when Crespo defiantly criticized the latter's administration or poli-

cies. During the Administration of Dr. Palacio Caamaño (1884-1888), however, he appears to have regained political favor, for in 1884 he was Secretary to the Governor of Azuay and founded the weekly periodical "El Progreso" the official paper of the Government, which he edited for the following four years. In 1887 he was elected to the National Congress and for two years (1888-9) acted as President of that body. Later he was returned to the National Legislature several times as Deputy from the Province Azuay. During 1905 he was appointed by President Leonidas Plaza as a member of the legal staff of the Ecuadorean Embassy in Lima, Perú, charged with defining the international boundary between the two nations. Throughout his public career Crespo took a very active part in literary circles. He continued to write both prose and poetry on patriotic and religious subjects for which he received many honors abroad; and in his homeland. On November 4, 1917, he was awarded, in addition to other commendations for his literary production, the coveted Laurel Wreath. In 1928 he was again returned to the National Congress as a Deputy and for the following few years was active in matters involving Foreign Affairs. Between his various terms of office he traveled extensively in Europe and visited the United States on numerous occasions. For several years prior to his death, on July 8, 1939, Remigio Crespo Toral served as Rector of the University of Cuenca.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT (b.1809-d.1882)

Issue of 1936

Charles R. Darwin, one of the outstanding scientists of the world, was born in Shrewbury, England, on February 12, 1809. While he spent but little of his life in Ecuador, the results of his studies there were of such momentous significance that many scientific theories of the past were reversed, although students still debate some of the conclusions he reached. His early schooling was planned for the practice of the medical profession but later he shifted to theological studies, in which field he received a degree of Doctor in 1831. As a result of his deep interest in natural history, he was given an opportunity to ship as "Naturalist" with an expedition engaged in taking chronometric measurements at various points around the world. On board the "H.M.S. Beagle" he visited practically all the countries of the South American Continent, taking copious notes and collecting specimens of flora and fauna wherever possible. On the Galápagos Islands of Ecuador, however, he made his most important finds. On September 15, 1835, he landed on San Cristobal (Charles) Island of the Galápagos Archipelago and thereafter visited most of the thirteen larger islands of the group. There he carefully studied the odd land formations composed almost entirely of black volcanic rock and ash, as well as the local birds, insects, large water lizards (iguana) some of which were as much as three or four feet long, and the great tortoise, often weighing several hundred pounds. He carried many specimens back to England and for several years spent practically all of his time in studying them and his notes, prior to publishing his books "The Voyage of the Beagle" and "The Journey of a Naturalist." In later years (1859) he wrote his famous "Origin of the Species" wherein he announced his revolutionary

theories of evolution. His observations of similarities between plant and animal life on the Galápagos Islands, as compared with the evidences of similar plant and animal life of past generations found on the mainland and in other parts of the world satisfied him in his theory of the evolution of the species. Darwin spent the balance of his life in England, and died at Down on April 26, 1882. His remains lie in Westminster Abbey. He was survived by his widow (nee Emma Medgwood) and four sons. In 1936 Ecuador released a series of six very appropriate pictorial postage stamps to commemorate the Centenary of Darwin's visit to the Islands.

DIAZ DE PINEDA, GONZALO (b. d.1545)

Issue of 1942

DÉE-AHS DEH PIN-ÉH-DAH, GOHN-SÁH-LOH

Little appears to be recorded as to the early life of Gonzalo Díaz de Pineda other than that he was a native of Montaña in the Province of Santander, Spain. He was still a young man when he associated himself with Sebastián Belalcázar, then Adelantado of Quito, in the conquest of the South American northwest. From the natives he learned of La Canela, the Land of Cinnamon, and also of the vast quantities of gold in the control of El Dorado. In 1536 he led the first of three expeditions eastward from Quito in search of the treasures. After each journey he returned more certain than before of the existence of his objective, and that the spice and golden hordes lay a little further to the east than he had been able to go. His journeys had taken him as far as the Magdalena River basin where he discovered the Gonzaga River. In recognition of his services he was named Captain General de Gobernación de Quito. The reports of Díaz de Pineda fired Belalcázar with greater enthusiasm for eastward exploration and when, in 1539, Gonzalo Pizarro became Governor of Quito, Díaz de Pineda aided his chief to a considerable extent in preparing for the great expedition of 1541. On December 26 of that year he was among those who left Quito with Pizarro, to be joined later by Francisco Orellana. The ill-fated adventure resulted in disaster for all but Orellana who discovered the full course of the mighty Amazon. In 1544 Blasco Núñez Vela, the newly appointed Viceroy, commissioned Díaz de Pineda, Captain of Arquebusiers in his forces, which had undertaken the enforcement of the "New Laws." These ordinances, intended to correct the abuses which the early conquistadors had inflicted on the Indians, were so severe that they deprived those who had conquered the lands of practically all of the spoils they had arrogated unto themselves. Gonzalo Pizarro was foremost among those who opposed the "New Laws" and in a short time Díaz de Pineda showed a strong inclination to desert the Viceroy in order to aid Pizarro. Not realizing this, Núñez Vela directed Díaz de Pineda to proceed to Xauxa, Peru, with a contingent of Royalist soldiers to intercept the leaders of a group of men who were about to desert from the Royalist forces and join those of Pizarro. Instead of fulfilling his mission, Díaz de Pineda himself joined the rebel group, thereby supporting the opposition to the "New Laws." During 1545 he was directed by his new chief to proceed to Piura (now Peru) to recruit additional forces. On his arrival, he was drawn into ambush by a superior force of Royalists and forced to flee to the

Mountains where he lost his way and died of starvation on some unknown date in 1545.

ELIZALDE Y LA MAR, ANTONIO DE (b.1795-d.1862)

Issue of 1920

L-EE-ZÄHL-DEH E LAH MAHR, AHN-TÓH-NEEHO

Jorge Antonio de Elizalde y La Mar was born in 1795 of a family of the Spanish nobility. As his parents were very wealthy, he was provided with a good education which fitted him for the important part he was to play in the independence movement and the early government of Ecuador. He had an even temperament and, unlike many of his contemporaries, little or no personal ambition for glory. As a young man he acted as head of the government of the Province of Guayas under the Spanish regime but his tendencies were strongly inclined toward republicanism. When the independence movement gained stability, he aided it materially by providing both counsel and funds. His earliest military activities were associated with the revolt of October 9, 1820, when Guayaquil declared her independence from Spain. In 1821 he fought with the patriots under Antonio José Sucre at Yaguachi (August 19 and 27), in the important battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822, and also served in the final battle against Spain at Ayacucho, Peru. As a result of his excellent leadership he was awarded many promotions in rank, ultimately acting as Commander-in-Chief of the revolutionary Liberal forces in opposition to President Juan José Flores in 1845. From this position, however, he voluntarily withdrew in favor of Juan Illingworth, after the battle of Elvira early in March 1845. As Governor of Guayas, Elizalde was able to maintain order in his Province without the exercise of force, despite conditions which bordered on anarchy immediately after the overthrow of Flores. At the same time he acted as Governor through appointment by the new President, Vicente Ramon Roca, he was also serving as Senator in the National Senate, having been elected to that body by several Provinces. As Roca's term drew to a close Elizalde and Diego Noboa were both presidential candidates. Neither candidate appeared able to muster the necessary two-thirds vote of the Senate, whereupon that body terminated its Sessions on September 14, 1849, and Manuel Ascásubi took provisional charge of the government. In the tense situation that prevailed José M. Urbina instigated a counter revolution, whereupon several Provinces proclaimed Elizalde Jefe Supremo. To further complicate matters the citizens of Quito proclaimed Noboa Jefe Supremo. Elizalde then called on Noboa to confer with him, and on the latter's refusal, Elizalde prepared for a military campaign. Noboa thereupon yielded to the extent of sending representatives to confer with those of Elizalde. Ultimately, at Quito, on December 8, 1850, Elizalde relinquished all claim to the office of Chief Executive, as his prime concern was to reestablish harmony and peace rather than to gain honors for himself. His talents in adjusting international difficulties were utilized on several occasions after Noboa took office, particularly in regard to the settlement of border difficulties with Colombia and Peru. With his death on May 24, 1862, Ecuador lost one of its most altruistic patriots.

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ESCOBEDO, GREGORIO (b. about 1765-d.)

Issue of 1920

S-COM-BÉDOH, GREH-GÓH-REEOH

Little has been written in regard to the life of Gregorio Escobedo other than that he was born in Spain, perhaps about 1765 and led a military career. In 1819 he arrived in Guayaquil as second in command of the "Reserve Grenadiers" of the Spanish Royalist forces. Very soon thereafter Escobeda showed strong sympathy with the patriot cause and used his influence to draw others over to it. He was one of those who attended the historic meeting at the home of José Villamil on October 8, 1820, at which the Declaration of Independence of Guayaquil was formulated. On the following day he participated in the fighting on the patriot side, which resulted in the defeat of the Royalists. When the Provisional Governmental Council of Guayaquil was organized, Escobedo was chosen as its President. In the turmoil that soon followed Escobedo turned his efforts to the military campaign, taking part with the rank of Colonel, in the three great battles of Pichincha (May 24, 1822) Junín (August 24, 1824) and Ayacucho (December 9, 1824) which ended Spanish control in South America. After that prolonged campaign Escobedo returned to Cuzco, Perú, where he died.

ESPEJO, FRANCISCO JAVIER EUGENIO DE SANTA CRUZ y
(b.1747-d.1795)

Issue of 1899

S-PÉH-MOH, FRAHN-CÉES-COM CHÁ-VIER U-HÉM-NEEHO

Francisco Javier Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo was one of the outstanding Latin American philosophers and writers during the latter quarter of the 18th Century. He was born in Quito and baptized on February 21, 1747. His early education was acquired largely through the teachings of Fray José del Rosario, physician to the Hospital of Mercy in Quito. As a young man he took up the study of medicine and was graduated as a doctor although it was not until five years later that the Spanish authorities issued his license to practice. He turned his attention early to the grave problem of the sanitation of Quito, and as a result he immediately gained the animosity of the resident members of the medical profession and the civic authorities. Undaunted by this ill will he expressed his dissident views in another field through his first published book entitled "El Nuevo Luciano," in which he rather severely criticized the administration of clerical affairs in the colony. Having disturbed members of his own profession and irritated the higher ranking clericals, he proceeded through his book "La Golilla," which appeared in 1782, to disrupt the political situation by lauding the revolt of Tupac Amará against Spanish authority in Perú. As a result of these activities he was virtually exiled from Quito by being assigned as the physician to accompany an expedition into the forests of the distant Amazonian jungle. Realizing that the true purpose of this assignment was nothing short of persecution, Espejo undertook to leave the country. He went no further, however, than nearby Riobambo where, in seclusion, he continued to write articles in opposition to the methods used by the Spanish authorities and to exchange ideas with other liberal thinkers, including Juan de Dios Morales and Juan José Salinas, both of whom later became important figures in the independence movement. During 1787 Espejo was again arrested, and sent to

Bogotá, Colombia, for trial before the Viceroy himself with Juan de Dios Morales acting as his attorney. Toward the end of 1789 he was acquitted and made preparations to return to his native land. While in Bogotá he became well acquainted with Antonio Nariño (Colombia) and Juan Pío Montúfar. Both received decided encouragement from Espejo and readily accepted his political views. The authorities of Quito consented to his return to that city because of his strong following among the American born colonists. In recognition of his erudition in the field of literature, Espejo, in November of 1791 was appointed Director of the National Library. In spite of the good treatment accorded to him by the Spanish authorities, Espejo, a man of firm convictions, continued to use the full power of his pen in drawing attention to the broader political rights he felt should be accorded to his American-born countrymen. During November of 1792 he organized a "Society of Friends of the Country" and found himself once more in difficulties with the Spanish authorities. He was again arrested, and on January 30, 1795, placed in close confinement, charged with endeavoring to establish an American Government entirely free of Spanish authority. Although he became desperately ill while imprisoned he was not given proper medical attention. It was not until the day prior to his death on December 27, 1795, that he was liberated. In Latin American literary circles Espejo's writings rank as works of perfect Spanish literature and in the field of political science his expositions on government are recognized as having been far in advance of his time. In the course of his many contacts with influential men Espejo accumulated many volumes of classical literature. This famous personal library, from which he gained many of his ideas and skill in writing, was fortunately held intact after his death by his sister who later married José Mejía y Lequerica, one of Espejo's youthful proteges.

ESPINOSA, JAVIER (b.1815-d.1879)

Issue of 1907

S-PfN-OHSAH, CHÁ-VIER

Javier Espinosa, born in Quito during 1815, enjoyed a liberal education and was awarded a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1838. His genial personality and exceptional legal talents soon gave him an outstanding position in juridical circles. Early in life he was appointed Secretary of the Ecuadorean Legation first in Perú and then in Chile. On his return to Quito he was named a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Guayas and later Chief Fiscal Agent of the Republic. During 1865, while Jerónimo Carrión was President, the national political situation was tense as a result of internal differences between the Administration's policies and the demands of Gabriel García Moreno. Espinosa was urged to run for the office of Chief Executive on the resignation of Carrión. Supported by a coalition of the various groups, Espinosa yielded and was elected in 1867. His term of office was short, since he refused to yield to the wishes of García Moreno, who instigated another revolution, and Espinosa was obliged in 1869 to resign from office in the hope of ending civil strife. He retired from public office and political activities to spend his remaining years in the private practice of law. Ten years later, in 1879 Espinosa died.

FEBRES CORDERO, LEON DE (b.1797-d.1872)

Issue of 1920

FÉHB-REHS COR-DÉH-RHO, LEH-ÓHN DEH

On June 28, 1749 León de Febres Cordero was born of noble ancestry in the village of Altagracia, Province of Maracaibo in Venezuela. While still a boy of fifteen, he joined the Spanish military forces in Venezuela and soon distinguished himself in that service. By way of reward he was assigned to the famous "Numancia Regiment." A close and intimate association soon arose between Febres and two of his Venezuelan associates - Miguel de Letamendi and Luis Urdaneta who were likewise members of the same Regiment at the time it was dispatched to Perú. Their chief common bond was a liberal leaning toward the exercise of broader political rights by the American-born colonists. Febres' views in regard to reforms and the curtailment of Spanish authority in the Americas gained considerable sympathy among his fellow members of the Regiment, and sufficient unfavorable attention on the part of his superiors and the Spanish civil authorities, to bring about his recall to Venezuela. He reached Guayaquil in September of 1820, and was transferred to the "Reserve Grenadiers." At that time local unrest in Guayaquil had risen to a high pitch, and was aimed at a revolt against Spanish authority. Febres associated himself with the patriot cause and on the night of October 9, 1820, together with about fifty other men, stormed the Barracks of the Grenadiers, in a successful uprising. The value of his services was shown in the fact that he was elected by the patriots as Governor of the newly established government of the Province. This honor he refused to accept, preferring instead to devote his efforts to the military phases of the revolt, in which he acted with outstanding merit. He participated in numerous local campaigns and later fought in more distant fields under José de San Martín, (Argentina) 1821; José Antonio Sucre (1829) and Simón Bolívar (1829). After the cessation of hostilities Febres continued to be active in civic affairs almost up to the time of his death, which took place in Mérida, Venezuela, on July 7, 1872.

FLORES, JUAN JOSE (b.1801-d.1864)

Issue of 1892

FLÓOR-EHS, HOO-ÁHN HOH-SÉN

The first President of Ecuador, Juan José Flores, was born in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on July 19, 1801. He received a good education and while still little more than a boy enlisted in the Spanish Army, where he obtained a good foundation for an exceptionally successful military career. At twenty years of age he had already been commissioned a lieutenant-colonel, and continued to rise until the highest honors were bestowed on him by Simón Bolívar, with whom his contact was close and very friendly. He is said to have participated in some 20 major battles against the Royal Spanish forces, and in the defense of Quito against the encroachments of the Peruvians shortly after independence was achieved. Although José Antonio Sucre had been appointed by Bolívar to exercise administrative control of Quito, which was immediately incorporated into the Colombian Confederation, Flores nevertheless exercised an important part in the administration of civic affairs. He was, without doubt, the outstanding leader in the movement which resulted in a declaration, on May 12, 1830, of Ecuadorean independence from the

Colombian Confederation. He was at the same time named military chief of the new nation. On May 31 he convened a "Constituent Assembly" at Riobamba at which a constitution was drafted. Elections followed and on September 22, 1830, Flores was inaugurated as the first Constitutional President, with José Joaquín Olmedo as vice president. His task in organizing the political and administrative framework of the new nation was difficult in view of the strong differences of opinion and sentiment between the residents of Quito on the one hand, and those of Guayaquil on the other. The supporters of Bolívar, and the partisans of the clerical and liberal groups added materially to the difficulties Flores was obliged to face. Administration with a firm and resolute hand was imperative in the circumstances, and Juan José Flores showed an unusually capable quality in that direction. So zealous was he in his efforts to build a strong foundation for the new State, that he was soon accused of having assumed dictatorial powers. His most virulent opposition came from Vicente Rocafuerte, with whom he finally entered into a compromise in July 1834 in which he agreed to retire from the Presidency, and further agreed that Rocafuerte would succeed him, while Flores was to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army. On January 15, 1839 Flores was reelected President. His administration was strongly conservative but nevertheless materially advanced Ecuadorean interests. By 1841 Flores encountered greater difficulties with Congress than ever before. He was obliged to face a further defeat by Colombia in connection with the Ecuadorean claims to the Province of Pasto; and even encountered some opposition from the clergy, whom he had previously strongly supported. Despite these difficulties, Flores was again reelected in 1843, but in March 1845 a revolt led by Rocafuerte finally swept Flores from office and into exile. In Europe Flores gathered substantial strength and support, even including promises from Queen Christina of Spain to sponsor a strong military force for the purpose of reconquering her former colonies in South America, and especially Ecuador. He did not succeed in returning to Ecuador until the administration of García Moreno when he again became a public official, but more in a military capacity than as a political or civic figure. He maintained close contact with García Moreno until he died on October 1, 1864. The true value of the man Flores is still overcast by the firmness with which he directed an autocratic administration, but it is possible that in years to come it may be recognized that in the circumstances no other policy would have held the Ecuadorean people together.

GARCIA, BALTAZAR (b. d.1883)

Issue of 1920

GAHR-SÉEAM, BÄHL-TAH-ZAHR

Little is known of the early years of Baltazar García who was born in the City of Guayaquil late in the 18th Century. One of his first recorded military activities consisted of his participation, under the leadership of José de Villamil, in the defense of Guayaquil on February 9, 1816, against the attack of Commodore Guillermo Brown (Argentina), who was engaged in harassing Spanish military and naval establishments along the Pacific coast. Four years later he took part in the revolt of October 9, 1820, fighting under General Luis Urdaneta in the attack on the Spanish barracks at "Daule," and later under Colonel Francisco de Paula Lavayen,

in the attack on the Spanish battery of "Las Cruces." García continued to support the activities of the patriots in the vicinity of Guayaquil and took part against the Spaniards in the battles of Yaguachi (August 19 and 21, 1821), the two battles of Huachi, and that of Pichincha (May 24, 1822). His ardor for independence from Spain prompted him to follow José Antonio Sucre in the battle against the Royalists at Ayacucho, Perú, on December 9, 1824, which ended Spanish control in South America. After that encounter García was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1883 he died in the city of Guayaquil.

GARCIA MORENO, GABRIEL (b.1821-d.1875)

Issue of 1907

GAHR-SÉEAM MOHR-RÉH-NOH, GAHB-RÉHL

Born in the city of Guayaquil on December 24, 1821 just at the time Independence from Spain was being achieved, it is not surprising that Gabriel García Moreno grew to manhood with a deep and sincere love for his native land. Of humble parents, he acquired his education through the teachings of Father Béthencourt, whose deeply-rooted religious training manifested itself not alone in the pupil, but years later through him, in the history of the nation. In 1836 García Moreno entered the University of Quito where his gift for leadership soon manifested itself among the student body. He was devoted to the study of mathematics and philosophy, and shortly after completing his scholastic course he took to writing. Among his works, in prose and verse, *El Zurriago*, *El Diablo* and *Epistle to Fabius* caused quite a stir because of their critical and analytical treatment of broad social and political problems. In the final political struggles of Juan José Flores and Vicente Rocafuerte, García Moreno vigorously opposed the former at public meetings and through his two periodicals, "El Vengador" and "El Suriago." In 1847 he was Mayor of Guayaquil and during 1849 he traveled extensively in Europe. On his return, in 1850, he wrote his famous "Defense of the Jesuits," which refers principally to the expulsion of the order from Ecuador. In the following years he vigorously attacked first, President José María Urbina, and then his successor, Francisco Robles. For these writings he was exiled to Colombia and permission for his return was denied, even when he was elected, in absentia, as Senator to the National Legislature. In 1853 he returned to Europe and entered the University of Paris to continue his studies in advanced mathematics, physics, chemistry and geology. In 1856 he was back in Ecuador and elected Mayor of Quito. Later he became Rector of the University, where he introduced some laudable reforms. In 1859 he was again elected to the Senate. During President Robles' absence from the Capital, García Moreno suppressed a revolt instigated by General Guillermo Franco. García Moreno took advantage of the unsettled conditions and seized the opportunity to establish a new Provisional Government, in which Jerónimo Carrión and two others jointly held the executive power. García Moreno himself assumed the important office of Director of War. Several controversies followed in which García Moreno, with the support of Juan José Flores, brought about the downfall of the Robles administration. Immediately thereafter a Constituent Assembly was called, a new Constitution proclaimed, and García Moreno emerged on January 10, 1861 as the Constitutional President of Ecuador. He immediately

retreated from his recent position of advocating that France assume a protectorate over Ecuador in order to stabilize the government. Instead he concentrated all power in himself and proceeded to rule with an iron hand. Despite his autocratic methods, during the first year of his administration he did bring about some reforms. Increasingly, however, he favored the clerical element and in 1862 (September 26) he signed a Concordat with the Pope, which the opposition contended virtually transferred the Government of Ecuador from Quito to Rome. As the end of his term approached (August 31, 1865) he supported Jerónimo Carrión as his successor. He was elected, but by December of 1867 García Moreno had forced Carrión to resign, and repeated the performance with Javier Espinosa. After Espinosa's expulsion from office in 1869, another convention was held, a new Constitution was promulgated, García Moreno was again elected. On August 10, 1869 he took office for a six year term. During this period he met with considerable opposition but continued to rule firmly, always strongly favoring the Church. In 1875 he was reelected for a second six year term, but on August 6 of that year he was killed by an assassin's bullet while leaving a religious service in the Cathedral at Quito.

GODIN, LOUIS (b.1704-d.1760)

Issue of 1936

GOH-DEEN, LOO-ÉES

Louis Godin, born in Paris, France, on February 28, 1704, was the head of a scientific expedition sent to the equatorial regions of the Vice Royalty of Peru by the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in cooperation with King Louis XV of France in 1735. This expedition was assigned the task, among others, of measuring the arc of a meridian in endeavoring to ascertain the exact shape of the earth. This scientific party consisted of about sixteen men, including the eminent scientists Charles Marie de la Condamine, the geographer, and Pierre Bouguer, the physicist. In his early years Godin began his serious studies in the field of philosophy, but he soon took up the subject of astronomy in which he became a recognized authority. As a result of his findings and theories he was admitted to the French Academy of Sciences in 1725, at the early age of twenty-one. His studies of the cosmic bodies were closely related to the subject of the exact shape of the earth - a topic which was at that time receiving extended consideration by contemporary scientists. There were two principal schools of thought. Jacques Cassini, who contended that the earth rose to a point at both poles, had many followers. Others, including Godin, contended that flattened areas surrounded the poles. Because of his extensive studies in astronomy, Godin was the logical man to receive the appointment as head of a mission sponsored by the French Academy to ascertain (among other things) the distance between meridional markings along the equator as an aid in determining exact shape of the earth. Relatively little of the earth's surface lies along the equator. The equatorial regions of Africa consisted of low lands while those of northern South America presented many high mountains and therefore lent themselves far more advantageously to the experiments to be undertaken. It was thus quite logical to select the highlands of Quito in the vicinity of Mt. Pichincha as the site for making the important studies and investigations assigned to the Godin Expedition. The Vice-Royalty of

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Peru stretched from north of the equator to localities far to the south in western South America. The King of Spain was consulted and gave his hearty support, even to the extent of some financial aid. Well equipped with scientific implements of the day, and accompanied by artisans to provide for their care and repair, cartographers, and an engineer and servants, the Expedition sailed from Rochelle, France, on May 16, 1735. Almost a year elapsed during the course of the journey which carried the adventurous scientists to Hispaniola, the Antilles, Cartagena (Colombia), Portobelo (Panama), and down the west coast of South America to Manta (Ecuador) where they arrived in March of 1736. La Condamine and Bouguer remained along the coast for some time to initiate their studies, while Godin and the rest of the Expedition proceeded inland from Guayaquil to Quito, where the entire personnel of the group was reunited on June 10, 1736. Work then began in earnest with the setting up of the major experimental equipment on the slopes of Mt. Pichincha. The Spanish King's letters of introduction provided Godin and his associates with many a warm and friendly reception, but when the scientists went into the unpopulated and the Indian districts they encountered the hardships of nature and the hostility of the Indians, who failed to understand their objectives. Determined, nevertheless, to observe the stars by night and to record the oscillations of pendulums by day, to analyze the refractions of light, to measure the velocity of sound, and carefully to record full details of their experiments, the scientists from France pursued the course they had planned despite all obstacles. For several years the men labored, from time to time sending their memoranda back to the Academy in Paris, where in turn they were studied by other scientists. The reports from Quito, compared with observations from other localities, aided materially in laying the foundations for many cosmic facts now accepted as commonplaces. The details of how some of the experiments were to be made and the nature of the conclusions to be drawn from them gave rise on numerous occasions to serious differences between Godin and his colleagues. In 1742 Godin was directed by the Viceroy to report to Lima, Peru, where he was no doubt rather pleased to accept an appointment at the University teaching mathematics until 1748. From there he returned to France in 1751, but was soon designated to direct the School of Marine Guards in Cádiz, Spain, a position he held for many years. On September 11, 1760, he died in Cádiz, leaving as his own monument, numerous scientific writings on the subjects of mathematics, physics, geography, and cosmography which were published by the Academy.

GONZALEZ SUAREZ, FEDERICO (b.1844-d.1917)

Issue of 1944

GOHN-SÁHL-EZ, SUÁH-REHZ FEH-DEH-RÉE-COH

Born in Quito on April 12, 1844, Federico González Suárez was virtually brought up by his mother who was of humble lineage. He was often absent from school due to ill health, which, coupled with a serious and melancholy temperament kept him from the normal companionship of boys of his own age. After completing his preparatory education at the School of Santo Domingo in Quito, he continued his studies at the Central University and later entered the Seminary of San Luis. At the University Gabriel García Moreno was one of his instructors. As a result of a political revolution against

the Administration of Francisco Robles, González Suárez left school in 1859 for a period of three years, and then entered the Jesuit Order where he remained until 1872. In recognition of his proficiency in rhetoric, grammar, and philosophy he was assigned to teach those subjects in the schools of Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca. While teaching in the latter city he left the Order with a view to giving financial aid and comfort to his mother, and perhaps in part because ecclesiastic authorities had refused his request to be ordained a priest in Quito. On August 18, 1872, he was finally ordained, and was appointed Secretary to Bishop Remigio Toral in Cuenca. He then engaged in extensive study in the history, religion and archeology, on which subjects he wrote numerous articles. In the light of his outstanding ability as an orator he was called on to participate in a religious ceremony dedicated to García Moreno shortly after the latter's death on August 6, 1875. While he loyally praised the late President, he gave proof of his own sincere and fearless character in pointing out the errors that the devoutly religious President had made. In 1878 he was elected a Deputy to the National Congress and used the full strength of his power against Ignacio de Veintemilla, a strong liberal, who was nevertheless elected President. González Suárez continued his fight against the new President until his overthrow in 1883. During the same year González Suárez was appointed Secretary to Archbishop Ordeñez and taught in the seminary of Quito. At the same time he continued his studies traveling extensively in Europe and the Americas. Five years later (1888) he was named Archdeacon of Quito, and shortly thereafter Director of Public Education. In 1892 and again in 1894 he was elected to the National Senate. When the Archbishop died, González Suárez was appointed to that high office in 1904, and held it until his death. He labored untiringly for the Church and for the advancement of public education. Among his many writings are the monumental works on Ecuadorean history, covering particularly the Colonial and early days of the Republic. On December 1, 1917 Archbishop Federico González Suárez died in Quito.

HARMAN, ARCHER (b.about 1860-d.1901)

Issue of 1908

Archer Harman was born in the United States about 1860 and spent most of his life on engineering projects and their financing. His most spectacular venture was associated with the construction of the Transandean Railroad between Guayaquil and Quito. A close and intimate personal friend of President Eloy Alfaro, he probably had a great deal to do with convincing the latter that his ambition to connect the two great cities of Ecuador by rail was a practical possibility. Together they mapped plans for the road, Alfaro handling the governmental and political problems while Harman assumed charge of the intricate engineering features as well as the very involved interlocking corporate structures found necessary in order to obtain required materials, and the more elaborate plans required to finance the spectacular railroad venture. In the latter field both he and Alfaro were severely attacked on repeated occasions by the political enemies of the President. Despite merciless opposition Harman succeeded in raising what has variously been estimated to have been some \$20,000,000 for the

construction of the road. Of that vast fund, the largest single contributor, outside of the Ecuadorean Government was Sir James Sivewright. Unfortunately Harman never saw his great effort completed. In 1901, when the road had progressed to within a short distance of the suburbs of Quito, Harman was obliged to proceed to New York for the purpose of obtaining additional supplies and funds. Undermined in health as a result of the terrific strain on his system, Harman died even before he reached New York.

ILLINGWORTH, JUAN (b.1786-d.1853)

Issue of 1920

ILL-ING-WORTH, HON-ÁHN

Born in Stockport, County of Chester, on May 10, 1786, Juan Illingworth, native of England, was a typical soldier and sailor of fortune. In his sixty-seven years he experienced a long and exciting series of major adventures. The little schooling he received was in the locality of his birth. As a boy of fifteen he enlisted as a marine in the British service and saw action in many countries including France, Holland, Denmark and Spain. In recognition of his exemplary conduct and skill in battle, he was commissioned a lieutenant on August 1, 1811, and thereafter advanced rapidly to higher ratings. In 1818 Lord Thomas Cochrane (Chile) found it advisable to leave England because of certain financial transactions in which he became involved. Illingworth was assigned to act as Captain of the ship which carried Lord Cochrane to Valparaíso, Chile. The ship, which was purchased by the Chilean Government, and renamed "La Rosa de los Andes," soon started, under the command of Illingworth, on a long series of attacks on Spanish vessels plying along the West Coast of South America. After defeating the Spanish frigate "Prueba," in an engagement in which Illingworth was seriously wounded, the famous "La Rosa de los Andes" was wrecked due to the carelessness on the part of his crew. Illingworth then proceeded to Guayaquil and joined the patriot army in opposition to Spain. On orders from General José Antonio Sucre, he led three hundred men in a successful engagement at Latacunga. He also assisted in the battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822, as a result of which Spanish power ended in that locality. Illingworth, in October of 1822, established the Escuela Naval de Guayaquil where many of the future patriots of Ecuador learned naval and military tactics under his direction. At the same time he was appointed Commander of the Naval Forces of Ecuador and later, in 1828, Intendant of Guayaquil. He supported Luis Urdaneta in the latter's opposition to President Juan José Flores, but after the failure of that effort both left Ecuador. Illingworth fled to Perú, where he remained until late in 1845 when Vicente Ramón Roca who succeeded Flores as President appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Guayaquil. He continued to take an active and prominent part in Ecuadorean politics, going as one of the representatives to the Florida Conference in 1851, at the time General Antonio Elizalde conceded the presidency to Diego Naboá. Illingworth's last public office was that of Deputy from the Province of Guayas to the Convention called by José María Urbina in Guayaquil in 1852. On August 4, 1853, Illingworth's very full and colorful career ended in death on his estate of Chonan along the Daule River in Ecuador.

JOHN E. SANTACILIA, HONORARY

Born on January 5, 1713 in Novelda, Spain, Jorge Juan y Santacilia became an orphan at three, and was raised by a well to do uncle. Juan received his early education in Zaragoza. At sixteen (1729) he joined the Guardia Marina where he continued his studies. Because of outstanding scholastic attainments and leadership he was appointed, along with Antonio Ulloa, as one of the two Spanish representatives on the French Geodetic Mission to Ecuador for the purpose of measuring the meridional arc at the equator. While his letter of instructions, giving him the rank of Naval Lieutenant was dated April 22, 1735, he did not reach Quito until 1736. It was his fortune to cross the Atlantic with the newly appointed Viceroy to Peru, with whom he established a cordial friendship. In Cartagena, Colombia, he met the French group assigned to the mission, including Louis Godin, Charles Maria la Condamine and Pierre Bouguer with whom he worked in close cooperation for several years. Shortly after his arrival in Quito, when Ulloa became involved with the President of the Audencia, both were threatened with arrest, but succeeded in obtaining sanctuary in one of the churches. Despite the guard surrounding that edifice, Juan escaped under cover of darkness and made his way to his friend the new Viceroy in Lima, Peru. Both Juan and Ulloa were released and resumed their duties with the Geodetic Mission. During the war between Spain and England, the Viceroy utilized Juan in connection with naval activities in the Pacific, and for his brilliant seamanship, elevated him to the rank of Naval Captain. On October 22, 1744 Juan returned to Madrid, and after Ulloa joined him they collaborated in writing their report of the Geodetic Mission, published in 1748. Juan was frequently called on by the Royal Court to perform special political and military missions in Spain and other European countries. In 1757 Juan was instrumental in the appointment of Ulloa as Governor of Huancavelica (Peru), and when later (1764), conditions there became so intolerable that Ulloa could not successfully carry on his duties, Juan again came to the support of his friend. The voluminous file of documents relating to Ulloa's difficulties was referred to him by the Royal Court for study and recommendation. Juan's report showered high praise on Ulloa and recommended a transfer to another branch of the Colonial Service. Juan was very active in bringing about the establishment of the Observatorio Astronomica of Cadiz which was opened about 1751. At about the same time he was laying the foundation for the Academy of Sciences. Toward that end he established the Asamblea Amistosa Literaria (Assembly of the Friends of Literature) where he led an elite group in the study and discussion of topics involving mathematics, finance, geography, hygiene, and history. During his life he wrote numerous books on subjects of great importance in his day such as a severe criticism of the Spanish Colonial system, navigation, astronomy and the shape, and course of the earth in the solar system. In some of these works he was associated with Ulloa as joint author. In recognition of his broad knowledge and contributions to science, he was made a member of the Royal Academy of London, the Academies of Science of Paris and Berlin, and other learned societies. On July 21, 1773 he died in Madrid, Spain.

LA-VIEN, FRANH-CÉES-COH DEM PÁW-LAH

One of the leading patriots during the early independence movement, Francisco de Paula Lavayen was born in the City of Guayaquil during 1791. The details of his early life have not been recorded, but in 1816 he took an active part in the dramatic defense of his native city against the attack led by Commodore Guillermo Brown (Argentina). As a Lieutenant under José de Villamil, Lavayen was one of the first to leap into the bay and swim to Commodore Brown's ship, the Esmeralda, when it became evident that there were insufficient craft to carry the Guayaquileños to the battle which resulted in the defeat and capture of Brown. Four years later Lavayen was among the select group of patriots which met at the home of Villamil in Guayaquil on October 9, 1820, to proclaim the declaration of independence from Spain. Lavayen's personal participation in the fighting that followed, centered about the successful attack led by General Luis Urdaneta against the Spanish forces in the Daule Quarter. He likewise took part in the attack on the Spanish battery at Las Cruces and in both of the battles of Yaguachi on August 19 and 27, 1821. When the final great Ecuadorean battle against the Spaniards took place on the slopes of Pichincha (May 24, 1822), Lavayen was again active among the patriot leaders. He likewise supported his countrymen when they carried the fight against the Spaniards beyond Ecuadorean territory and put an end to European domination at Ayacucho on December 9, 1824. Lavayen soon disagreed with Juan José Flores after the latter became president of Ecuador. By 1833 his opposition to the policies of Flores became so outspoken and antagonistic that he was exiled from the country. Taking advantage of the general revolt led by Vicente Rocafuerte, Lavayen disregarded the Decree of banishment, and associated himself with a growing force of rebels, by whom he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In an encounter with the Administration forces at Puná on June 13, 1834, both Lavayen and Rocafuerte were captured and taken to Guayaquil, where they were incarcerated in a dungeon for about a month. Later, after Rocafuerte became President, Lavayen aided him materially, and held several important offices. During 1860 he died in the City of Quito.

LETAMENDI, MIGUEL DE (b. d.)

Issue of 1920

LET-AH-MÉNDI, MEE-GÍLL DEM

A native of Venezuela, Miguel de Letamendi devoted more of his efforts to the Independence Movement of Ecuador, his adopted land, than he did to Venezuela. Early in life he joined the Army with the rank of Sergeant Major and was assigned to the Royal Spanish Battalion of "Numancia". He was stationed in Lima, Peru, but was evidently somewhat indiscreet in expressing his liberal views on the subject of colonial government, and as a result he was ordered to return to Venezuela. En route he passed through Guayaquil during September of 1820, where he became acquainted with others of liberal tendencies. On the strength of his own sound views, and perhaps also because of the Venezuelan nationality of León de Febres Cordero and Luis Urdaneta, who were at that time active in Guayaquil fostering the revolt against Spanish authority, Letamendi quickly gained the confidence of the

leading patriots. He was among those who attended the historic meetings at the home of José Villamil between October 1 and 8, 1820. On October 9, the revolt began with the capture of Guayaquil, and Letamendi was immediately designated to inform José Antonio de San Martín (Argentina) of the victory since it fitted in with the general plan of that great southern leader. On delivering the message, Letamendi was rewarded for his participation in the revolt by being promoted to the rank of Colonel.

LIUT, ELIA (b. -d.)

Issue of 1948

LÉ-UT, E-LÍ-AH

Elia Liut was an Italian aviator who went to Ecuador with the Italian Military Mission which undertook to aid the Ecuadoreans in reorganizing their military establishment after World War II. Liut's early work in Ecuador consisted of a series of demonstration flights with many spectacular activities while aloft. These aerial performances met with high public favor and laid the foundation of confidence which later resulted in the establishment of a National Aviation Service. One immediate result of Liut's activities was the donation of several airplanes, among them, one donated by the newspaper "El Telegrafo." That plane which was christened "El Telegrafo I" was piloted by Liut, but wrecked in an early flight. The newspaper replaced it with "El Telegrafo II." Liut took a leading part in developing a corps of native Ecuadorean pilots, and in building up the National Aviation Service of which he was named Technical Director in 1928. After his services as a pilot ended, he remained in Ecuador instead of returning to Italy.

MALDONADO, PEDRO VICENTE (b.1709-d.1748)

Issue of 1948

MAHL-DOH-NÁH-DOH, PÉH-DROH VEE-SÉNT-EM

Born in the village of Riobamba on November 24, 1709, Pedro Vicente Maldonado attained international fame as a scientist and an explorer. He studied at the Colegio de San Luis in Quito and later continued his scientific researches in astronomy under his older brother, a priest. At about twenty he undertook the exploration of the Province of Esmeraldas which was still virgin jungle land and reported to be rich in precious stones and minerals. He was also interested in finding a roadway from the far northwest to Quito. After seven years he returned to the capital to write a voluminous report on the terrain, people and climate of the locality he had covered. In 1736 he became acquainted with Charles Marie La Condamine and other members of the French Scientific Mission to whom he rendered substantial assistance due to his recent and intimate knowledge of the vicinity of their studies. After working with the Mission for a short time Maldonado undertook another exploratory journey, this time eastward to the legendary region of La Canela. In the town of Laguna on the Marañon River, he waited for La Condamine who arrived on July 10, 1746. They continued on together until La Condamine left for French Guiana and Maldonado proceeded to Madrid. In recognition of his services to science, Maldonado was rewarded handsomely, named Governor and Captain

General of the Province of Esmeraldas, and given a title of nobility. Toward the end of 1746 Maldonado went to Paris and in the following year to London. In the French capital he was made a corresponding member of the Academy. The Royal Society of London bestowed similar honors on him. While still a young man he died of a fever on November 17, 1748.

MEJIA Y LEQUERICA, JOSE (b.1776-d.1813)

Issue of 1899

MEH-HÉE-AH LEH-KEHR-EE-KEH, HOOH-SÉH

Born of humble parents in Quito on May 24, 1776 José Mejía y Lequerica was expected to become a farmer, but he so excelled in grade school, that he was permitted to continue his studies. At the Colegio de San Fernando, and the University of Santo Tomás de Aquino, he continued to display great proficiency and was awarded doctorates in Theology and Medicine. After completing courses in law he was denied the reward of a degree because of American rather than Spanish birth. At twenty he married Maniela Espejo, the sister of Francisco Espejo, who was then twice his own age. As a result of this marriage, Mejía became the owner of the enviable library of Espejo, who had died the previous year. At about the same time Mejía was appointed a professor at the University. Strong opposition was exerted against him, but nevertheless he was given considerable latitude in modernizing the University curriculum, reorganizing many of the old and introducing some new courses. His enemies finally succeeded in having him relieved of his post and defeated in a recommendation that he be appointed a member of the famous expedition led by José Celestino Mutis (Colombia), organized to study the fauna, flora, and geography of northern South America. After a short sojourn in Lima, Peru, where he was accorded many honors, Mejía, in 1807 went to Spain and joined the Army in its struggle against Napoleon. When the General Cortes assembled in 1810, Mejía held a seat as an American Delegate. He was one of the outstanding members of that body. In public addresses and the press he advocated a liberalism for Colonial America that was well in advance of the Spanish prejudices of his day. While still in the Spanish capital he contracted yellow fever and died in the city of Cádiz, Spain, on October 27, 1813.

MONCAYO, ABELARDO (b.1848-d.1917)

Issue of 1908

MON-KÁI-OH, AB-L-ÁHRDOH

An outstanding educator and statesman of liberal ideas, Abelardo Moncayo was born in Quito on June 6, 1848. He studied at the Colegio de los Jesuitas and in 1864, was appointed to teach Latin and Spanish. In 1870 he left the faculty of the Colegio and engaged in educational work in various cities. Together with several other educators he founded a public school for girls in Quito in 1871. During this period he, in close cooperation with Juan Montavlo, took an active part in the conspiracy which resulted in the overthrow of President Gabriel García Moreno. In the following political turmoil, Moncayo fled to Imbabura and remained in exile for nineteen years. During that time he devoted himself to agriculture, teaching, and the writing of many articles on political, historical and literary subjects. In 1895, because of his liberal ideas,

he returned to Quito and was given a cordial welcome by Eloy Alfaro, who was then President. Two years later, in October of 1897, Alfaro appointed him Secretary of the Interior, and in that position he accomplished a great deal for public education and transportation. He was of considerable help to planners of the great Quito-Guayaquil railroad. Alfaro frequently sought and followed Moncayo's advice in international affairs, although that field was beyond the scope of Moncayo's official duties. During the administration of Leonidas Plaza (1901-05) Moncayo continued his educational work as Rector of the "Mejía Institute." When Alfaro was returned as President for his second term in 1906, he again invited Moncayo to join his Cabinet, but the latter declined. Shortly thereafter, however, he was elected to the National Senate, and presided over that body. Moncayo remained loyal to Alfaro, as the latter's political difficulties increased. In 1915 he returned to "La Quinta," his estate in Imbabura for the last time, where he died on June 29, 1917.

MONCAYO, PEDRO (b.1804-d.1881)

Issue of 1899

MON-KÁI-OH, PÉH-DROH

Pedro Moncayo, born in the village of Ibarra in 1804 obtained his formal education at the Universidad Central in Quito from which he received the degree of Doctor of Civil and Canonical Law. He engaged in a successful practice of law in Quito and soon drifted into political fields. Through the well known society "El Quiteño Libre" he strongly opposed the Administration of President Juan José Flores, with the result that he was arrested and later sent into exile. He was an ardent supporter of Vicente Rocafuerte but when the latter compromised with his political enemy, Moncayo refused to accept a position offered to him by Rocafuerte. He proceeded into voluntary exile, and remained out of the country until the civil revolt of March 6, 1845. A Provisional Government was established, succeeded by Vicente Roca who assumed office as President on February 23, 1846. Moncayo was then named a member of the National Chamber of Deputies representing the Provinces of Guayas and Imbabura. He was not, however, able to support all of Roca's policies and a political schism between them arose. When the latter was succeeded in office by Manuel Ascáubi (1849), Moncayo was returned (1850) to the National Chamber of Deputies as the representative of the Province of Pichincha. Later he served as Ecuadorean Minister to Peru and was assigned the special mission of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the long standing and vexatious boundary dispute between the two countries wherein he succeeded admirably. Thereafter he acted as Chargé de Affairs in Paris, France. At the conclusion of that assignment he proceeded to Santiago, Chile, where he again engaged in the practice of law for a number of years. In 1883 the University at Guayaquil offered Moncayo the honor of the Rectorship of that Institution, but due to illness and the infirmities of age, he declined the position. The remainder of his days were spent in journalistic work, many of his articles having appeared in "El Progresista," a popular periodical he had founded years before. In 1888 he died in the city of Santiago, Chile

MONTALVO, JUAN (b.1832-d.1889)

Issue of 1899

MOHN-TÄHL-VOH, HOO-ÄHN

Attention is invited to the biography of Juan Montalvo in the Cuban Section of this series. Referred to as one of the most erudite Latin American writers, Juan Montalvo was born in Ambato on April 13, 1832. Little is known of his ancestry. His formal schooling, in the light of his later achievements appears to have been scanty. He was an ardent student given to prolific reading, and fortunate in having had a well trained retentive mind. At twenty he went to Paris, France, as Secretary of the Ecuadorean Legation. On his return (1860) Gabriel Garcia Moreno was in control of the Administration. Montalvo, although a devout Catholic, was a strong Liberal, violently opposed to Garcia Moreno's policy of giving extensive political power to the Clericals. He immediately began to campaign against the President, never having moderated his attack until the latter's death in 1875. Meanwhile he had been arrested and exiled from Ecuador. In literary fields, however, he was more highly appreciated, but never enjoyed real financial reward for his work. Of his many literary masterpieces "Capítulos que se olvidaron" (Chapters Cervantes Forgot) and "Siete Tratados" (Seven Treatises) have been accepted as his best. In the former he carried forward the style of Cervantes' satire applied to his own contemporaries, phrased in the most impeccable Castillian Spanish. "Siete Tratados" evidenced a supreme outburst of his soul on the subject of moral ethics. Fond of traveling, Montalvo returned to Paris where he died on June 17, 1889.

MONTUFAR, CARLOS (b.1780-d.1816)

Issue of 1909

MOHN-TÖO-FAHR, CAHR-LOHS

Carlos Montúfar, the illustrious son of Juan Pío Montúfar, was born in Quito in 1780. This scion of a wealthy, noble, and cultured family attended the Colegio de Nobles of Madrid, and was awarded the degree of Master of Philosophy with special honors in 1800. In the military service of Spain he achieved the rank of Lt. Colonel as a result of his proficiency in warfare as well as his diplomatic handling of men. Although a loyal Spanish nobleman, he was naturally deeply interested in the political unrest in the Americas, which was increasing alarmingly during the early 19th Century. It was the feeling of the Royal Consejo in Spain that a new policy toward the American colonies might be helpful to the Mother Country in its struggle against Napoleon. To that end Montúfar was sent to Quito, where he arrived on September 9, 1810, as a Special Representative to effect a reconciliation between the Colonists and the Crown. His early efforts were successful but in a short time he was convinced that independence was the only solution, and toward that objective he dedicated his remaining years. In reorganizing the Government pursuant to orders from Madrid he named a Royalist as President, but also named his father Vice President and a sufficient number of patriots to the Council, so that those who favored

independence were in control. The former Royalist troops were released and a new army composed of patriots was organized. Some of the old Royalist military leaders thereupon joined with Spanish troops from Guayaquil, Cuenca, and Perú. They prepared to resist the new patriot army, which, although great in numbers was poorly equipped. In these unfavorable circumstances, dissension soon arose among the patriots and Montúfar was finally replaced as Commander-in-Chief by Col. Francisco D. Calderón, who in turn was followed by other ambitious revolutionists. Meanwhile the Royalists were regaining lost ground and when Montúfar was again given command of the patriot troops the situation was little short of desperate. His defense of Quito failed for lack of trained soldiers and necessary equipment. During February 1813 he was wounded and captured by the Royalists who sent him to a dungeon in Panamá. Soon thereafter he escaped and joined Simón Bolívar's forces in time, triumphantly to enter Bogotá in 1814. He continued in associating himself with military forces in opposition to Spanish troops. Within a few days following a defeat at Tambo (June 29, 1816) he was again captured and after a mock trial by his Spanish conquerors was found guilty of treason. The death sentence was imposed and on July 31, 1816, in the village of Buga, Carlos Montúfar was shot in the back. In 1922 his remains were transferred to a more hallowed resting place among the other immortals whose lives were dedicated to the birth of Ecuadorean independence.

MONTUFAR, JUAN PIO, MARQUIS DE SELVA ALEGRE (b.1759-d.1816) Issue of 1909

MOHN-TÓO-FAHR, HOO-ÁHN PÉE-OH

Juan Pío Montúfar, Marquis de Selva Alegre, was one of the early leaders of Ecuadorean independence. Born in Quito, on June 29, 1759, he was the son of the wealthy Spanish nobleman who was at one time in charge of the Presidency of the Real Audencia of Quito. Juan Pío received his early education in the schools of Quito, and later with the aid of private tutors at his estate at Chillos he acquired an education far above most men of his day. As he grew to manhood his home became the rendezvous of the most brilliant minds of America and of the world at large. Alexander Humbolt and Francisco Espejo were guests of Montúfar. With them, as well as others, he agreed that the Spanish colonists in America were not being treated fairly, and that there was need for action. To this end he was instrumental in organizing the Sociedad de la Concordia, dedicated to national liberty. This ultimately led to his association with Antonio Nariño and Francisco Antonio Zea (Colombia) both of whom were actively engaged in laying the foundations for the struggle for independence from Spain. By the latter part of 1808 plans had been rather definitely outlined and on December 25 of that year, during the course of a Christmas celebration at Chillos, an eventful step was taken. Among the contemporary notables present were Juan de Dios Morales, Manuel R. de Quiroga and Juan Salinas. A Supreme Council was planned with a view to pledging its allegiance to Fernando VII of Spain rather than to Napoleon who had overrun the mother country. This organization, to which Montúfar dedicated his full time, was obliged to conduct its activities in secret, but it nevertheless gained the support of practically all of the American-born colonists

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of note and wealth. On March 9, 1809, however, Montúfar and a number of his patriot supporters were discovered by the Spanish Royalists, apprehended, and imprisoned in the Convent of La Merced. Certain important legal papers associated with the prosecution were stolen at the inception of the trial, and as a result, Montúfar and his colleagues were released. The determination of the Royalists, to stamp out the growing revolt but spurred the patriots to intensify their efforts. On August 9, 1809, at an eventful meeting in the home of Doña Manuela Cañizares, the contemplated Supreme Council was organized with Montúfar as its President. Going further than originally planned, the Council issued a Declaration of Independence. A small patriot army was organized and Ruiz de Castilla, in charge of the Spanish Presidency of Quito was seized and imprisoned. The Royalist troops from neighboring communities endeavored to suppress the rebellion, and although they failed fully to accomplish that objective, they did succeed in creating discord among the patriot leaders themselves. While Montúfar was an outstanding idealist, he was not able to reestablish harmony among the members of the Supreme Council. On October 12, 1809, recognizing that little could be accomplished in view of the division of opinion among the patriots, Montúfar and several of his closest friends resigned from the Council. His successor as President proved to be of little help in furthering the patriot cause. He was satisfied to accept attractive, but empty, promises from the Spanish Royalists. The relief pledged to the American-born colonists by the Royalists, as soon as they regained control, was forgotten and many of the leaders of the patriot movement for independence were thrown into prison. Montúfar, however, succeeded in escaping from jail. A second patriot government Council was secretly organized in which Montúfar was named Vice President, due to the influence of his son Carlos, who had been sent from Spain for the purpose of pacifying the revolutionists. Personal ambitions among the members of the second patriot Council again divided them on the subject of leadership, although both factions were in favor of independence and national sovereignty. Montúfar was the military leader of one faction, but his forces were no match for the well equipped superior Spanish troops. Quito was lost by the patriots on November 8, 1812, and Montúfar made a captive by the Spaniards. He was sentenced to prison at Loja, after a so-called trial on December 5, 1812. Six years later, in 1818, he was exiled to Cádiz, Spain, where he died on July 31, 1816.

MORALES, JUAN DE DIOS (b. -d.1810)

Issue of 1909

MOHR-ÉH-LEES, HOO-ÁHN DEH DÉE-OHS

Born in Rio Negro (now Colombia) of distinguished and well to do parents, Juan de Dios Morales was one of the leading exponents of Ecuadorean independence. He studied at Santa Fé de Bogota, Colombia, where he received a degree of Doctor of Laws while still a very young man. He was well versed in the sciences of government and politics, which, together with his likeable personality, were very useful to him in his life's work. Morales was a close friend and devout admirer of both Juan Pío Montúfar and Francisco Espejo, having acted as counsel for the latter while he was on trial for his life under charges of treason against the Spanish Crown.

Prior to the crystallization of the independence movement, Morales held several important public offices on appointment by the President of the Real Audencia of Quito, including that of Secretary of Government. This position was supposed to have been for life but when Colonel Polo Nieto became President of the Real Audencia at about the turn of the century, Morales was relieved of his duties. From then on he took a more active part in the plans for independence. He was one of the patriots who attended the meeting at the Chillos home of Juan Pío Montúfar on December 25, 1808, and was later among those who were imprisoned in the Convent of La Merced on March 9 of the following year. Undaunted by these persecutions, Morales continued to plan and render good advice to the patriots in the growing revolt against Spain. On August 9, 1809, he was present at the home of Manuela Cañizares when plans were laid for the overthrow of the Spanish Presidency of Quito. In the Provisional Council which the patriots established, Morales was named Secretary of State. Juan Pío Montúfar became President but soon resigned, and his successor made an unfortunate pact with the Spanish authorities which returned them to power. Had Morales succeeded Montúfar, as some of the patriots demanded, a wholly different history might have evolved for Quito and Ecuador. Morales was one of the group of patriots, including Francisco Javier Ascásubi and Manuel Quiroga, who were apprehended by the Spanish authorities and incarcerated in the "Real de Lima." In the fighting which accompanied the endeavor of the patriots to liberate their companions on August 2, 1810, Juan de Dios Morales was killed and so became enshrined as one of the martyrs of Ecuadorean independence.

MORENO GARCIA, GABRIEL

See: GARCIA MORENO, GABRIEL

NOBOA Y ARTETA, DIEGO (b.1789-d.1870)

Issue of 1925

NOH-BÓHAM, DEEAY-GÓH

Men of outstanding ability occasionally have the misfortune of reaching the zenith of their careers at times when general conditions render it impossible for them to accomplish their most ardent desires. Such was the case of Diego Noboa y Arteta who was born in Guayaquil on April 15, 1789. He studied at the Colegio de San Luis in Quito and shortly after receiving his degree was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Guayaquil which was then still under the Spanish Crown. His tendencies, as in the case of most of the native-born sons, were decidedly liberal and he spent much of his time fostering the loose organization which ultimately proclaimed the independence of Guayaquil on October 9, 1820. During the uncertain period that followed, Noboa continued to take part in the struggle for national independence and when it was ultimately accomplished in May of 1822, and the Union with Greater Colombia arranged, he was appointed Treasurer of the Department of Guayaquil and later Minister to Peru. In succeeding years, he filled a number of public offices involving great financial responsibility. His political ascendancy really began in 1839 with his election to the National Senate, to which he was returned

on several occasions during the terms of both Juan José Flores and Vicente Rocafuerte. Despite the tense conditions resulting from the struggles of both of these two leaders to obtain and retain power, Noboa made progress, having twice acted as President of the Senate. When the final collapse of the Flores organization occurred on March 6, 1845, a virtual state of anarchy existed for a short time. A Provisional Government consisting of Noboa, Joaquín Olmedo, and Vicente Ramón Roca sought to reestablish order. Roca was elected President and Noboa returned to the Senate again as President of that body. As the end of Roca's term approached an election was held but neither candidate received a sufficient number of votes to qualify as President, and Vice President Manuel Ascásubi took charge. On February 20, 1850, a military revolt in Guayaquil led by José María Urbina took place. Its success was appreciable and on March 2, its supporters acclaimed Noboa Jefe Supremo of Ecuador. Noboa and Ascásubi, who was still acting as President in Quito, negotiated with a view to restoring order but failed to reach an agreement, and open warfare finally broke out between their supporters. Meanwhile further complications arose in a counter revolution in several provinces supporting Antonio Elizalde. Noboa, however, was finally able to conciliate with Elizalde, resulting at a joint Convention held in Quito on December 8, 1850, in the naming of Noboa as Provisional President. In a formal election which was held on February 25, 1851, Noboa, with the support of Urbina, was elected, and installed as President during the following month. In spite of the agreements entered into by their leaders, there was serious unrest among the people. Noboa had virtually no opportunity to develop any of his broader ideas. Urbina, within a few months, charged Noboa with following the practices and ideologies of Flores, and instigated a revolt against the Noboa administration. The Urbina revolt spread rapidly and on July 17, 1852, Noboa was taken prisoner and sent to Chile where he remained in exile until 1855. When he returned to Guayaquil in that year he retired from public life and died in the city of his birth on November 3, 1870.

OLMEDO, JOSE JOAQUIN (b.1780-d.1847)

Issue of 1930

OHL-MÉH-DOH, HOH-SÉH HOH-AH-KÉEN

José Joaquín Olmedo attained outstanding fame both as a poet and as a statesman. In the world of letters he is still recognized as one of the greatest exponents of the neo-classical school, his writings being of eulogistic character but at the same time demonstrating an aggressive fighting spirit. His two masterpieces are "La Victoria de Junín" and "Canto al General Flores," the former being a tribute to the spirit of Independence, while the second gives high praise to the man with whom he later differed in political fields. Olmedo was born of an influential family, in Guayaquil, on March 19, 1780, while that city was still a part of the Vice Royalty of Perú. He enjoyed an extensive schooling at the College of San Carlos in Lima and at the Universities of San Fernando in Quito and San Marcos in Lima, later becoming a member of the faculty of first one and then the other. At thirty years of age he was elected Deputy for Guayaquil to the Cortes in Spain and was appointed its Secretary. In that capacity he was influential in the enactment of a law which pro-

hibited the collection of tributes (mitas) from the Indians, He took a positive stand against the domination of Napoleon over Ferdinand in the new political order of Europe at that time, and as a result, was obliged to hide in order to escape persecution. After six years, in 1816, he returned to Guayaquil and when that community declared its independence from Spain in 1820, Olmedo was named "jefe político of the First Provisional Council." Guayaquil, as well as the adjacent territory now known as Ecuador, became a part of Colombia on May 29, 1822. Olmedo, with the support of Rafael Ximena, had struggled valiantly against this union, contending that the newly established republic should be wholly independent. Failing to achieve that objective he went to Lima, Perú, where he was elected a deputy to the Constituent Assembly and took charge of drafting the first Peruvian Constitution. The following year he was commissioned to confer with Bolívar with a view to soliciting the latter's aid in the Peruvian struggle against Spain. After the independent government of Peru was established, Olmedo was appointed its first diplomatic representative to London, where he succeeded in gaining British recognition of the Republic of Perú. In Paris he was equally successful. In 1825 Olmedo returned to Guayaquil to resume his fight against Ecuadorean membership in the Bolivarian Confederacy. A declaration of independence from Colombia was reaffirmed in the Constitution adopted on August 14, 1830, and at Riobambo a constitution drafted by Olmedo, was adopted. In the election that followed Juan José Flores was named President and inaugurated on September 22, 1830, but Olmedo who had been elected Vice President refused to accept that office. He did, however, accept an appointment as Prefect of the Department of Guayaquil in which office he felt he would be better able to serve his country. While his respect for and devotion to the President were at first great, Flores' growing tendencies toward dictatorship ultimately turned Olmedo against him. In 1845 the statesman-poet took a leading part in the final overthrow of Flores. A triumvirate composed of Olmedo, Diego Noboa and Vicente Ramón Roca assumed temporary control of the government, and a new Constitution was promulgated, under which Roca assumed the Presidency. Olmedo then retired to his home in Guayaquil, where he died on February 19, 1847.

ORELLANA, FRANCISCO DE (b.1511-d.1550)

Issue of 1942

OHR-L-YÁHN-AH, FRAHN-CÉES-COH DEM

In the city of Trujillo of the Province of Estremadura in Spain, Francisco Orellana was born about 1511, the son of a highly respected family related to the great conquistador, Francisco Pizarro. For more than three hundred years after his death he was quite generally frowned upon as a traitor to his superiors and to his Sovereign. The false estimate of his character was to a large extent attributable to the fact that "historians" were prone to accept, without independent research or thought, the verdict of men who were still influenced by misunderstandings, or adversely affected by Orellana's greatest exploit. Independent research into original source material by José Toribio Medina in the last years of the 19th century, however brought to light the true biography of Orellana. It appears that while still in his teens he sailed for the New World and spent some time along the Atlantic

Coast of Central America, where two great conquests were in process of development, one to the north under Hernándo Cortés and the other in the south under the Pizarro brothers. No doubt influenced by family ties, Orellana chose to join Francisco Pizarro. He is said to have participated in the early conquests against the Incas at Cuzco and Puerto Viejo, in the second of which he built a home and lived for some time. When Pizarro and his former lieutenant, Diego Almagro (Chile) quarreled, resulting in the death of the latter in 1538, it appears that Orellana took an active part on Pizarro's behalf. For his many military exploits, during the course of which he lost one eye, Orellana was rewarded with a grant in the province of La Culata, in which he was to establish and colonize a city. This he did, in about 1537, naming the city Santiago de Guayaquil. Little is recorded of his administrative activities in the building and management of the new settlement but when, late in 1540 he learned that Gonzalo Pizarro, his immediate superior in Quito was about to venture into the jungles to the east in search of El Dorado, whose hordes of gold were said to be limitless, and to seek La Canela, the Land of Cinnamon, Orellana volunteered to join the expedition. His offer together with men and money, were accepted, and late in February of 1541 the combined expedition got under way, the Orellana contingent starting from Guayaquil while the Pizarro group left from Quito. Although at first well supplied with food, it soon developed that their goal lay much farther than they had expected. When it became clear that starvation would soon overtake them, a boat was constructed and launched into the Napo River, which the adventurers had been following. Orellana was placed in charge with a crew of about fifty men. Their mission was to go forth in search of food and to return in twelve days. They carried aboard the brigantine, a substantial part of the gold they had with them, in order to lighten the burden of the servants they were leaving behind. The matter of finding food proved fruitless and the promise to return proved impossible. As Orellana and his men moved downstream to the east, the current of the river increased so appreciably that forward movement was all that they could safely accomplish. Even in that they succeeded only at the expense of constant struggles with the native Indians and the elements. After eighteen months of constant danger their journey brought them to the mouth of the great river. Unwittingly, Orellana had discovered and voyaged down the Amazon, greatest of all rivers of the Western Hemisphere. In due course, he proceeded eastward and returned to Spain where he reported to King Charles V in the city of Valladolid during May of 1543. He was richly rewarded on the strength of his own story, but when later Pizarro's side was heard in Spain, Orellana's high prestige was sadly undermined. To Pizarro, who knew nothing of the dangers which Orellana faced, and the impossibility of his returning as originally promised, he was little more than a traitor. Francisco Orellana died in Brazil during 1550.

PINEDA DIAZ DE, GONZALO

See: DIAZ DE PINEDA, GONZALO

PE-SÁHR-ROH, GOHN-SÁH-LOH

Gonzalo Pizarro was the youngest of four brothers born about 1506 in Estremadura, Spain. Of his early years, little is known other than that they were spent in poverty and with but little benefit of education. Gonzalo does not appear to have gained public recognition until this older brother, Francisco Pizarro (Perú) had achieved his initial success in Peru and had returned to Spain to report to King Charles of Spain. In January of 1530 Gonzalo, along with his brothers Hernando and Juan returned to the New World to conquer the Incas and develop Perú for the benefit of the Spanish Crown. They proceeded first to Panama where their expedition was organized and equipped, then sailed southward toward their objective. Gonzalo's contribution was more in the nature of supporting the conquest of his brother Francisco, than in the nature of independent leadership. Details of that conquest are recounted in the biography of his brother which appears in the Peruvian section of this series. In recognition of his services, Gonzalo was named Regidor of Cusco in March of 1534. Three years later, when the Pizarros battled over possession of Cusco, they were defeated by Diego Almagro (Chile), who claimed that the city was within the jurisdiction assigned to him by the King. During the course of battle, Gonzalo was captured, but shortly thereafter managed to escape and rejoined his brother in Lima, Peru, where he lent valiant support in the campaign in which Almagro met his death in 1538. In 1539 Gonzalo was given military command of Lima and led numerous successful punitive expeditions against the guerrilla warriors of the Inca Manco (Perú). As a reward for his outstanding services, and also in order to forestall conquest by some other adventurer of the King's retinue, Gonzalo was named to command the Province of Quito to the north. Cinnamon and vast quantities of gold were reported to exist in the land to the east of Quito, which Gonzalo was commissioned to conquer. In Quito Gonzalo spent little time with administrative affairs but immediately organized one of the most elaborate expeditions ever to set forth in search of treasure. On December 26, 1541, he started eastward over the Andes, leading several hundred Spanish adventurers and three or four thousand Indians to find and conquer La Canela (The Land of Cinnamon) and El Dorado, The Gilded Man. One of his associates on this expedition was Francisco Orellana whose fortunes and glory proved to be greater than those of Gonzalo, his superior on this venture. When food supplies became exhausted Gonzalo directed Orellana to proceed eastward in a brigantine which was constructed on the banks of the Napo River. Orellana's failure to return was naturally construed as a traitorous desertion, and Pizarro's plan to discover the Land of Canela, and El Dorado, came to nothing. Meanwhile his oldest brother, Hernando, had met his death in a Spanish prison, and his brother Francisco had been murdered by the followers of Diego Almagro. Gonzalo proceeded to Perú, where he declared himself Governor as the successor to his brother Francisco. A substantial following supported him and for several years he ruled with an iron hand, and amid bloodshed such as had never before been known. His principal military engagements were with Blasco Núñez de Vela, the First Viceroy of Perú who had been appointed by Charles V to administer the "New Laws," and later against Pedro de la Gasca who had been sent from Spain to rectify the wrongs of his pre-

decessor. The popularity and military strength of de la Gasca were too much for Gonzalo. In a critical battle at Sacsahuana, Gonzalo's supporters deserted him. Virtually abandoned, he proclaimed that it was better to die as a Christian than commit suicide in further resisting the King's Representative. With his head high and as a true Conquistador of a dramatic age, he gave himself over to his enemy. A mock trial was immediately conducted, he was found guilty of treason, sentenced to death, and beheaded on the field of battle on the following morning, April 10, 1548.

QUIROGA, MANUEL RODRIGUEZ DE (b.1771-d.1810)

Issue of 1909

KIR-RÓH-GAH, MAH-NÓEL RQH-DREÉ-GEHS

Manuel Rodríguez de Quiroga, the son of a high ranking member of the Royal Audencia of Quito, was born on December 18, 1771, in Cusco, Perú. In his early youth he went to Quito, and studied law at the University, where he was closely associated with Juan de Dios Morales. Despite his proficiency in legal matters, he was not permitted to practice his profession in his own name because of the fact that he was not of Spanish birth. This injustice, together with the denial of other civil and political rights withheld from men of Colonial birth, gave rise to his strong feeling in favor of independence from Spain. His broad education, clear mind, and cultured nature, however, were recognized first in his being named Secretary of the University of Santo Tomás de Aquino, and shortly thereafter in his appointment as a member of the Faculty of Law. In 1809 he was appointed Vice Rector of the University of Quito. Quiroga took an active part in the very early gatherings of local patriots at which discussions were conducted and plans laid that were in reality the foundations of the definitive independence movement which followed a few years later. On the occasion of the imprisonment of a number of the patriots, including Quiroga, in the Convent of La Merced on March 9, 1809, he was permitted to speak in their behalf before the Examining Board. His presentation of their case was daring and yet dignified. He admitted that he and his associates were discussing their dissatisfaction with the Colonial Administration, and further that they were seeking ways and means of rectifying the situation. In recognition of his arguments and perhaps, also, for fear of more serious consequences if the "conspirators" were severely punished, the representative of the Crown released them from confinement. When independence was declared in Quito on August 9, 1809, Quiroga was named Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastic Affairs of the First Provisional Council. Insufficiently supported with military strength and because of the inability of the patriots to agree on a unified program, (despite Quiroga's strenuous endeavors to bring about various compromises) the Supreme Council relinquished its independent status. An agreement was reached with the Spanish officials whereby their authority was to be recognized again, on condition that certain rights would be accorded to colonial subjects of American birth. This arrangement was repudiated by the Spaniards when they returned to power and insisted that the patriot leaders of the revolt be imprisoned in the Real de Lima. Quiroga was among those incarcerated. Many were exiled and some forty were condemned to death. One day Quiroga's two daughters came to visit him in the jail where he was being held pending execution of the death sentence. On the same day,

August 2, 1810, the local patriots attacked the jail in the hope of liberating the prisoners. The Spanish guards prevented the escape of all but a few of the prisoners. As the two girls pleaded for their father, the guards proceeded to carry out the death sentence of Quiroga before their eyes.

ROBLES, FRANCISCO (b.1811-d.1893)

Issue of 1907

ROHB-LEHS, FRAHN-CÉES-COH

Francisco Robles was born in Guayaquil on May 5, 1811 and after completing his preparatory education enrolled in the Naval Academy, then under the supervision of Juan Illingworth. At the Academy he displayed a remarkable aptitude for leadership in naval activities and was assigned to active duty in the defense of Callao to which the Peruvians had laid seige (1824-26). Robles was likewise active in the Peruvian war of 1828. When opposition to President Juan José Flores became general in 1833, an order of banishment was issued against Robles, but it was suspended before he actually left the country. Although under suspicion for his anti-Flores tendencies, Robles nevertheless continued to support and take part in the activities of the Opposition Party and was finally obliged to flee and remain in hiding. After the overthrow of Flores, as a result of the revolution of March 6, 1845, Robles returned to Guayaquil where he was received with acclaim. When opposition began to arise against President Manuel Ascásubi, Robles was again among the leaders, closely associated with José María Urbina. After the latter was elected President at the Constituent Assembly in Guayaquil on July 17, 1852 and inaugurated on September 9, Robles was appointed Minister of War, a strategic position in that restless period. At the end of his Presidential term, Urbina supported Robles as his successor because of his faithful service. On September 16, 1856, he was elected and took office on October 15, 1857. Although Chief Executive, Robles was under the influence of Urbina, whom he had appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army. Unrest was still acute throughout the country and when Robles faltered in his foreign relations, serious difficulties arose. In order to satisfy certain bondholders who had advanced funds to support the revolt of Colombia against Spain, Robles undertook to discharge the Ecuadorian share of that debt by giving title to lands in the disputed area between Ecuador and Perú. By way of retaliation, Perú blockaded the port of Guayaquil. These circumstances gave rise to further internal dissention. Guillermo Franco, Commander of the Port of Guayaquil, refused to recognize the Robles Government. At the same time Gabriel García Moreno in Quito fomented opposition to Robles on the score of religious differences. The Robles-Urbina administration was unable to maintain its position against the two revolting factions. The seat of the Government was shifted several times for safety, but on September 20, 1859, Robles was finally obliged to flee to Perú where he remained until after García Moreno was assassinated in 1875. Only once during that period of exile did Robles make any attempt to participate in Ecuadorean affairs, with disastrous result. Antonio Borrero, who had long been an enemy of both Urbina and Robles during their Presidential terms, succeeded García Moreno as President in 1875. Fearing that Borrero was about to perpetuate the highly clerical ideas of García

Moreno, Robles supported the revolt sponsored by Ignacio Veintemilla, directing the battle of Loma de los Molinos on December 14, 1876, which resulted in the overthrow of the Borrero Administration. During the Presidential term of Veintemilla, which followed, Robles held several positions of some importance, and thereafter retired from public affairs to his former country home and died in Guayaquil on March 7, 1893.

ROCA, VICENTE RAMON (b.1792-d.1858)

Issue of 1920

RÓH-KAH, VEE-SÉHN-TEH RAH-MÓHN

Vicente Ramón Roca, born in the City of Guayaquil on September 2, 1792, was the son of well-to-do Spanish parents who personally provided him with virtually all of his schooling. At twenty-eight years of age he was appointed Chief of Police of Guayaquil by Simón Bolívar, and also Manager of the Municipal Revenues. Following this, in September of 1830, he was appointed Accountant of the Department of Guayas. Roca represented Guayas at the Constituent Assembly which met on August 14, 1830, and aided in drafting the first Constitution of Ecuador. As the governmental structure developed, Roca held a number of important civil offices, including those of Adviser of State in 1832 in which capacity he drafted some of the important fiscal laws of the Republic, Deputy to the Legislature in 1833, Senator in 1837 and again in 1839, and First Chief of the Garrison at Guayaquil. After the revolution of 1834, instigated by Vicente Rocafuerte against President Juan José Flores, Roca was appointed Prefect of Guayaquil and on June 1, 1834, Prefect of Guayas. By this time the difference between Flores and Rocafuerte had become so tense that their supporters were constantly subjected to political attack. In these circumstances charges were brought against Roca, but were later proved unfounded. While Roca was a staunch supporter of Flores during the latter's first administration, his friendship later turned to animosity, and when public opinion against Flores had crystallized, Robles took a leading part in the revolt which resulted in Flores' overthrow. To cope with the civic and political turmoil that followed, Roca, Diego Noboa, and José Joaquín Olmedo acted as a Triumvirate to reestablish order and provide for the election of a new President. A Convention was held at Cuenca and on December 7, 1845, Roca was elected to succeed to the Presidency and assumed office on February 23, 1846. His administration was one of progress, although interspersed with several unsuccessful uprisings fomented by the more or less scattered supporters of Flores. Roca was instrumental in the establishment of trial by jury in criminal cases in Ecuador. He was liberal in his religious views and aided in the planning of a School of Arts and Commerce which unfortunately did not materialize until some twenty years later. One of the principal activities of the latter part of his administration centered about the preparations to defend the country against a military conquest by Spain for repossession of her former South and Central American colonies. This venture was instigated in Spain by Flores during the period of his exile there, but was frustrated by the British who had no desire to see their traditional rival rebuild an empire in the Western Hemisphere. As Roca's term of office drew to a close, unrest again spread across the country and when no successor met with general approval, Roca retired to

his home in Guayaquil on October 26, 1849, after turning his post over to Manuel Ascásubi, the Vice President. During 1850-51 he was subjected to many attacks for alleged participation in revolutionary activities, but historical accounts give far more space to his efforts to defend himself and seek refuge from his persecutors, chief among them being José Maria Urbina, and Diego Noboa than to any activities indicating an attempt to remain in power or regain it. On February 23, 1858 Roca died in the City of Guayaquil.

ROCAFUERTE, VICENTE (b.1783-d.1847)

Issue of 1947

ROKÁH-FU-EHRTEH, VEE-SÉHN-TEH

The second President of Ecuador, Vicente Rocafuerte, was born of wealthy parents in Guayaquil on May 1, 1783. His early education was obtained in America and was supplemented by studies at the College of Nobles in Madrid, Spain, and the College of San Germán in Laye, France. In 1807 he returned to Guayaquil and immediately began to advocate greater political freedom for the American-born Spanish colonists. Suspected, (probably with justification) of conspiring with Juan de Dios Morales and other patriots of Quito against the Royalists, Rocafuerte was imprisoned for a short time by the Spanish authorities. He had the strong support of his fellow townsmen and in 1810 they elected him Mayor of Guayaquil, and in the following year Attorney General. In 1813 he was designated as the Deputy from Guayaquil to the Spanish Cortes. Prior to taking his seat in that body, he spent almost two years visiting in England, Switzerland, Norway, and Russia. In the performance of his duties as a Colonial Member of the Cortes, he soon became persona non grata because of his very liberal ideas, and to safeguard his personal liberty he was finally obliged to flee to France. By 1817 he had returned to Guayaquil, where he refrained from participating in political affairs for two years. In 1820, in Cuba, he was active in the work of a secret organization dedicated to a more liberal administration of the American colonies. Simón Bolívar induced him to return to Spain to investigate the details of a revolution then being fomented by Antonio Quiroga and Rafael de Riego y Núñez. On his return in 1821 Rocafuerte wrote a treatise ardently supporting the principle of national independence. As a result, the Mexican patriots invited him to participate in their independence movement led by José Iturbide (Mexico). By the time he reached Mexico City, however, Iturbide had already proclaimed himself Emperor. The opposition patriot group then sent Rocafuerte to Washington to try to induce the United States to deny recognition to the Iturbide monarchy. Later he acted as Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, and subsequently as Mexican Minister to Denmark and Hanover. In February of 1833 Rocafuerte returned to Ecuador and found that a Union with the Bolivarian Confederation of Greater Colombia had already taken place. Rocafuerte was hailed as the political leader of those who opposed the very conservative policies of President Juan José Flores. In June 1833 he was elected Deputy to the Federal Congress from Guayaquil. When the President assumed "extraordinary powers," Rocafuerte led a strong Liberal revolt against Flores which resulted in the latter's overthrow. Rocafuerte was proclaimed "Jefe Supremo" on July 19, 1834, and he assumed office as Constitutional President

on August 8, 1835. He had arranged for a Constitutional Convention which met in Ambato in June 1835, and drew up a more liberal Constitution. Despite several insurrections during his administration, considerable progress was made in government finances, the school system, a greater measure of freedom of speech and a reestablishment of trial by jury. His term ended on January 31, 1839, and he retired to Guayaquil. In 1843 he returned to public office as a delegate to the Convention called by President Flores for the purpose of making drastic revision in the Constitution. In his usual fearless manner Rocafuerte argued against the proposed amendments and even against Flores himself. To avoid imprisonment he was again obliged to flee to Lima, Perú, where he died on May 16, 1847.

ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN DELANO (b.1882-d.1945)

Issue of 1948

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the 31st President of the United States. He was born at Hyde Park, New York on January 30, 1882, and held office from March 4, 1933 until he died at Warm Springs, Georgia on April 12, 1945.

SALINAS, JUAN JOSE (b.1755-d.1810)

Issue of 1909

SAH-LÉE-NAHS, HOO-ÁHN HOM-SÉH

While history books appear to give no date for the birth of Juan José Salinas, church records show that he was baptized at Sangolquí on November 26, 1755. He was the son of a wealthy family of the nobility and received an appropriate education. He was awarded a degree of Doctor of Philosophy, but took up a military career. In recognition of his leadership, he was made an officer in the Royal Spanish Army, and in 1778 assigned to an expedition directed to negotiate with the Portuguese to establish the boundary between the Spanish and Brazilian territory. The expedition traveled a long distance through virgin Amazonian jungles, where wild animals and savage Indians rendered progress slow and dangerous. After eleven years of meritorious service, his superiors recommended that he be made a Captain of Infantry, as well as Governor of the Province of Mayans. The Viceroy, however, did not act on the recommendation for five years, and then only approved the military promotion. Salinas felt that he and many others of American birth, were not receiving due recognition. For the rest of his life he showed a growing fervor for the independence movement. These convictions were strengthened by the writings of his friend Francisco J. E. Espejo. Salinas was one of the patriots who attended the famous meeting called at Chillos by Juan Pío Montúfar on December 25, 1808. In his enthusiasm to aid the patriot cause, he confided the rebel plans to a priest, who informed the Spanish authorities. This resulted in his arrest, together with several other patriots and their imprisonment on March 9, 1809, in the Convent of La Merced. The authorities deemed it inexpedient to punish so many prominent men, and released them several days later. Salinas continued his efforts to stimulate a revolt. At a meeting on August 9, 1809, at the home of Doña Caffizaris, Salinas was placed in charge of a large contingent of revolutionary troops with the

rank of Colonel, while Juan de Dios Morales was placed in charge of another Division. Despite the excellent leadership Salinas displayed, and the sincerity of the patriots, the superior numbers and equipment of the Royalists gave them victory in the engagement that followed. Some sixty of the rebels, including Salinas, were arrested and confined to the Real de Lima. After several months, a group of patriots, said to have been organized by Salinas' wife, assaulted the "Real" on August 2, 1810, in an attempt to liberate their leaders. In defending the prison against the attack, the Spanish guards wantonly murdered a number of the prisoners, Juan José Salinas among them.

SIVEWRIGHT, SIR JAMES (b.1848-d.1916)

Issue of 1908

SEE-VE-RIGHT, JAMES

"Who Was Who - 1916 - 1928" published by A. and C. Black, Ltd. of London, England gives a biographical sketch of James Sivewright setting forth, among other data the fact that he was born in Fochabers, Scotland in 1848. He studied at Aberdeen University and received his degree of Master of Arts in 1866 and was awarded a degree of Doctor of Laws in 1893. Meanwhile he had become General Manager of the South African Telegraph establishment from 1877 to 1885. In 1890 and for the following two years he was Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works at the Cape Colony in Africa. His efforts were largely directed to the latter field and proved so successful that from 1896 to 1898 his entire time was devoted to filling the Office of Royal Commissioner of Public Works for the Cape Colony. In 1880 he had received Royal recognition having been named a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Later, in 1892 in further recognition of his exemplary successes and efforts to serve the Crown, he was Knighted as Honorable Sir James Sivewright, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. At sixty-eight years of age in 1916 he died. In writings other than the British "Who Was Who" it has been recorded that in addition to the performance of his official duties, he engaged in many private business ventures in the nature of public works, and private enterprises especially in planning them and aiding in their financing. In these activities he amassed a substantial fortune. Thru Archer Harman he became interested in the Quito-Quayaquil railroad, underwrote several of its loans, and is said to have been the largest private contributor to the construction of the road. Unfortunately, however, his entire investment in that connection became a total loss due to incidents over which he had no control.

SUCRE, JOSE ANTONIO (b.1795-d.1830)

Issue of 1930

SOÓ-CREEH, HOH-SÉH AHN-TÓH-NEEHO

In speaking of Antonio José Sucre, Simón Bolívar once stated, "If God should give men the right to select the members of their own family, I would choose Sucre for my son." Born in Cumaná, Venezuela, on February 3, 1795, Sucre enjoyed the comforts of a home of wealth and affluence. His mother died while he was still in his teens and since his father was

active in military service, young Sucre made his home with his uncle, who was likewise a member of the military forces. In this environment, and in view of the fact that the colonial independence movement was gathering momentum throughout the Continent, it is little wonder that Sucre concentrated on preparing himself for a military rather than a scholastic or political career. At fifteen he enlisted as a cadet in a company of Hussars commanded by his father and spent practically the rest of his life in uniform, receiving rank and praise of the highest order. A revolt of the colonists during 1812, in which Sucre took an active part, ended in disaster, and in order to escape Spanish persecution he fled to the island of Margarita off the Coast of Venezuela. While there he became acquainted with Santiago Naríño with whom he associated himself for several years, promoting the struggle for independence. His achievements were of such an outstanding character that Simón Bolívar called for his assistance. After the Patriot successes at Boyacá in 1819 and Carabobo in 1821, Sucre felt that he was in a position to give aid to the patriots of Guayaquil and Quito. With a force of one thousand men Sucre reached Guayaquil after the Spaniards had already been expelled in May of 1821, and found there three divergent lines of thought as to what the future of the new Republic of Ecuador should be. Emissaries of José de San Martín (Argentina and Perú) urged union with Perú. Another group led by José Joaquín Olmedo were for complete independence, while a small minority advocated union with Bolívar's Colombian Republic. Sucre's military strength and the strategy he displayed in defeating two serious Spanish thrusts at Yaguachi, on August 19, and 27, 1821, gave him considerable prestige. His troops were supplemented by an additional army supplied by San Martín and after numerous successful engagements were fought against the Royalists, Sucre was finally in a position to accomplish his over-all plan of attacking the Spanish stronghold of Quito. This was accomplished on May 24, 1822, on the slope of Pichincha - one of the outstanding battles of the entire South American struggle against Spain. In recognition of his exemplary services, Bolívar promoted Sucre to the position of General of Division, and shortly thereafter named him Civil and Military Commander of the new Department of Quito, which became an integral part of Greater Colombia, On May 29, 1822. Guayaquil followed suit on July 30, 1822. As late as December of 1822, Sucre was obliged to quell sporadic outbreaks on the part of Royalist groups from time to time, the most serious of which took place in the Pasto highlands. By February of the following year Sucre was sent by Bolívar to Perú where he became commander-in-chief of an army of ten thousand men. He spent some time in reorganizing, training and leading the patriots to victory over the remaining Spanish Royalists. In this campaign he was victorious in numerous encounters, most notable among them having been the battle of Junín in August of 1824, and at Ayacucho on the following December 9. As a result of the latter engagement Spanish power in South America virtually ended and in gratitude of his outstanding services the Peruvian Congress conferred on him the title of Grand Marshal of Ayacucho. After quelling a number of minor counter-attacks by the Spaniards, Sucre continued northward to the newly established Republic of Bolivia where, on October 3, 1825, Bolívar named him Supreme ruler during the Venezuelan Liberator's absence. When the Constituent Assembly met on May 26, 1826 he was elected Provisional President and on December 9, 1826 he was elect-

ed Constitutional President for a two year term during which he was faced with many delicate problems. Among other matters he adjusted a border dispute with Brazil, organized the administrative machinery for the new Bolivian Government, and gained Peruvian recognition of its full independence. When Peru and Colombia engaged in war, Peruvian troops made their way through Bolivia and forced Sucre to resign on August 2, 1828. They felt that as their immediate neighbor Sucre was too close to the ideals of Bolivar for their own independence. After his resignation he retired to Quito. Within a short time he re-entered public office (October 8, 1828), this time by appointment of Bolivar, as Chief of all of the Departments of Ecuador. The movement toward the dissolution of the Bolivarian Confederation began to gain popular support despite all of Sucre's efforts. On October 28, 1838 Sucre again became Commander of the Colombian forces in the War with Peru. It was of relatively short duration, terminating with Sucre's victory at Portete de Tarqui on February 27, 1829. Again returning to Quito, he enjoyed a brief period of rest with his family and by the end of the year, proceeded to Bogotá to preside over the Admirable Congress from January to May. Early in 1830 he started for his home, stopping for rests in numerous places. Near the town of Berruecos, Colombia, he was halted in a surprise attack by assassins who shot and killed him on June 4, 1830.

TORAL, REMIGIO CRESPO See: CRESPO TORAL, REMIGIO

ULLOA, ANTONIO (b.1716-d.1795)

Issue of 1936

OOL-YÓ-AH, AHN-TÓH-NEEHO

Antonio Ulloa, born on January 12, 1716 in Seville, Spain, obtained his early education from his father, then the Colégio de Santo Tomás and at sixteen he entered the Guardia Marina where he received his higher education. In 1730 while awaiting an opening in the Royal Naval Service he took a two year cruise to the middle American Spanish colonies. On November 28, 1733 he was assigned to the Royal Service to reinforce the Spanish troops at Naples, Italy. His scholarly attainments and excellent seamanship resulted in his appointment in 1735 to the rank of Naval Lieutenant, and assignment with Jorge Juan y Santacilia, to the Ecuadorean Geodetic Survey to undertake the measurement of meridional arc. At Cartagena, Colombia, the two young Spaniards met the French group including Luis Godin, Charles Marie de La Condamine and Pierre Bouguer and reached Quito in 1736. In paying compliment to the President of the Audencia, Ulloa became involved in difficulties by openly resenting the President's informality in a matter of protocol. To escape arrest Ulloa, along with Juan, sought sanctuary in one of the local churches. Juan, through his friendship with the new Viceroy of Peru, arranged for their release. In addition to partaking in the scientific work of the French Mission, Ulloa and Juan were expected to report on many political, military and agricultural subjects. That work, however, was interrupted by their appointment to naval sea duty in the Pacific incident to the war with England. For that service Ulloa was raised to the rank of Naval Captain. On October

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22, 1744 he started back to Spain, but enroute was captured by the British and taken to London. Due to his high standing as an intellectual, he was treated with the greatest respect and permitted to return to his home. On reaching Madrid in January 1746 he and Juan collaborated in their report, Ulloa writing four of the five resulting volumes. Another work in which they collaborated was "Noticias Secretas de América" (Confidential Report on America) which consisted of a severe criticism of the Spanish administration of the American colonies. The next important period in Ulloa's life consisted in acting as Governor of Huancavelica, Peru and Superintendent of the local mercury mine. He found that graft and peculations had been carried on for so long by the highest officials that he was powerless. His reports to superior authority in Spain were unheeded, and to complicate matters, charges were filed against him. The voluminous file was at last referred by the Court to Jorge Juan for study and recommendation. His report praised Ulloa highly and suggested his re-assignment as Governor of Louisiana. In 1766 Ulloa reached New Orleans to assume duties there. The change of sovereignty resulted in disturbed conditions and within two years Ulloa returned to Madrid where he resumed his naval career. In recognition of his exceptional services he was elevated to the rank of Vice Admiral. In that capacity he commanded a fleet that proceeded to Vera Cruz, Mexico, and in due course returned with what was probably the last and richest of the old "treasure fleets." The rest of his life was given to less strenuous activities in the form of writings on political and naval subjects. In recognition of his outstanding attainments, Ulloa was elected a member of the Academies of Stockholm and Berlin as well as the Royal Society of London. On July 5, 1795 he died on the Island of Leon, Cadiz, Spain.

URBINA, JOSE MARIA (b.1808-d.1891)

Issue of 1907

OOHR-BÉE-NAH, HOH-SÉM MAH-RÉEAH

José María Urbina changed his political associates more frequently than almost any other Ecuadorean leader. This was perhaps due to his very firm convictions and his refusal to compromise with those who differed with him. He was born in Quito on March 19, 1808, and at thirteen years left school to join the forces of General Juan Illingworth, who took a strong liking to the boy and enrolled him in the Naval School at Guayaquil. Early in his career, during the war with Peru, Urbina became an Ensign and later rose to the highest military rank. Following the establishment of the independent Republic, Urbina staunchly supported Juan José Flores. War was declared against Colombia as a result of a border dispute during the latter part of Flores' first term, and Urbina led the Ecuadorean forces in several ineffectual encounters. After peace was arranged, Flores sent Urbina as Chargé d'Affairs to Bogotá in the hope of accomplishing, through diplomacy, what he had failed to achieve in war. Vicente Rocafuerte meanwhile succeeded Flores as President, and shortly after assuming office recalled Urbina from Bogotá. After his return to Ecuador, Urbina refused to report to the new President, and was exiled to Colombia. When Flores was again returned to office in 1839, he at once ap-

pointed Urbina Governor of the Province of Manabí. Being a man of strong convictions, Urbina disapproved of his superior's increasingly dictatorial methods. As public resentment grew against Flores, Urbina took an active part in the opposition to the Administration. By March of 1845, Urbina was recognized as one of its principal leaders and was honored with the rank of General. He supported the interim Government of Vicente Roca who was inaugurated on February 23, 1846 and selected Urbina as his Minister General. For several years Urbina was a member in the national Legislature, first as Deputy from the Province of Manabí, and later as alternate Senator from Guayas. When Roca's term ended (1849), a new revolt began in which Urbina again assumed the dominant role. In February of 1850 he was recognized as Jefe Supremo by the revolutionists, and in that capacity he negotiated with acting-President Ascásubi at a meeting in Quito on December 8, 1850, with the result that the candidate he supported, namely Diego Noboa was agreed on and assumed office as President, while Urbina became Governor of Guayas and General-in-Chief of the Army. Despite their strategic position neither Urbina nor Noboa were able to cope with the general political unrest throughout the country. Noboa had given refuge to the Jesuits who had been expelled from Colombia, arousing Urbina's displeasure. By July 1851 a revolt against Noboa broke out in Guayaquil which gained support from other Provinces, and Urbina was again named Jefe Supremo. As soon as he assumed power, Urbina exiled his former friend Noboa and on September 6, 1852, took office as Constitutional President. His first official acts after establishing some degree of internal tranquility were to grant freedom to the slaves and to abolish the tributes which the Indians had been obliged to pay to the state since the days of the Spanish Conquistadors. At the end of his Presidential (1857) term he retired from public life, but after Gabriel García Moreno came into office (1861) Urbina again opposed the Administration and was exiled to Perú, where he remained until 1876. In the meantime he had participated in one unsuccessful attempt to overthrow García Moreno (at Jamebli, June 26, 1865). General Ignacio de Veintemilla who named Urbina General-in-Chief and Director of War of the Revolutionary Army, finally succeeded in unseating García Moreno, and on December 14, 1876, after the short term of Antonio Borrero, Veintemilla assumed office as the Chief Executive. Urbina attended the meeting of the Constituent Assembly at Ambato where he acted as its President. In return for his support, Veintemilla named Urbina as special envoy to Perú to offer his services as mediator between Perú and Chile in an endeavor to terminate the War of the Pacific. In this mission Urbina failed to achieve any success. When Veintemilla, near the end of his term (1882), declared himself Dictator, Urbina, then seventy-four years of age, withdrew from public affairs. On September 4, 1891, he died in Guayaquil.

URDANETA, LUIS (b. -d.1831)

Issue of 1920

OOHR-DAH-NÉHTAH, LOO-ÉSS

A native of Venezuela, born in the city of Coro(Maracaibo) Luis Urdaneta was a soldier of vigorous character. His early life appears to have been entirely overshadowed by his many military activities in later years. As a young man he became a member of the famous Royal Spanish Battalion of

Numancia which was sent to Lima, Perú. He entertained very liberal ideas on government, which he frequently voiced to the distress of the Royalists. As a result he and several others, including Miguel Letamendi and León de Febres Cordero, were ordered to return to Venezuela. The party reached Guayaquil during September of 1820, at the time the Independence Movement was reaching a climax. Urdaneta, who was then a Captain, attended the meetings at the home of José Villamil during the first week of October 1820, and as a result of the plans made he was directed to take charge of the attack on the Spanish troops at the Cuartel Daule. In the surprise attack, Urdaneta killed the Spanish General in charge, demoralizing his troops. Then, together with Francisco de Paula Lavayen, he took the Spanish battery at Las Cruces. As a result of these military triumphs the patriot forces of Guayaquil promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Fired by success, Urdaneta continued to support the revolutionary movement, but suffered a serious defeat at Huachi on November 22, 1820 which brought the new independence movement to a temporary halt. Moving his troops to Ambato, he learned of the approach of the Royalist forces, who were reported greatly to outnumber his own. He made a strategic retreat, but was again defeated on the plains of Huachi on September 12, 1821. He then returned to Guayaquil where, for a short period he aided José Antonio Sucre and was later sent by Simón Bolívar (Venezuela) to Lima to offer Colombian aid to the patriots of Perú in their struggle against Spanish authority. After the decisive defeat of the Spaniards in the battle of Junín on August 24, 1824, Urdaneta was directed to organize an army to capture the Spanish garrison in Lima, Perú. In this he was successful at first, but after the Royalist General learned of the weakness of the patriot forces, Urdaneta was defeated in a counter attack. When the local political situation in Guayaquil reached a climax and General José de La Mar (Perú) gained control for a brief period, Urdaneta was thrown into jail until the Constitutional authorities of Ecuador were reinstated. At the time of the war between Perú and Colombia, wherein the former was endeavoring to remain outside of the Bolivarian confederation and to absorb Ecuador, José Antonio Sucre directed Urdaneta to undertake certain military operations. Supported by a single company and about twenty volunteers, he attacked the town of Tarquí (now Bolivia), on February 12, 1829, on the assumption that but a small force of Peruvian troops under La Mar were stationed there. As a matter of fact there were thirteen hundred Peruvian troops, whose Commanding Officer took it for granted that the attacking force must have been much larger to dare such an undertaking. After but little resistance the Peruvian troops fled leaving Urdaneta victorious in that "battle of errors." In recognition of his valor and leadership, Urdaneta was promoted to the rank of a General. Throughout his entire career Urdaneta was a devout follower of Bolívar and struggled bitterly against Juan José Flores, who stood for Ecuadorean independence from the Bolivarian Confederation of Greater Colombia. In his efforts to sustain Bolívar's political theories, Urdaneta was finally defeated by the election of Flores as President on August 14, 1830, and the adoption of an Ecuadorean Constitution providing for the separation of Ecuador from Colombia. After that separation had been accomplished Urdaneta was deserted by his followers and left the country. In Panama, where he went, he associated himself with an ill fated revolutionary movement and after being defeated by General Tomás Herrera (Panama) Urdaneta was court martial-

ed, found guilty and met his death before a firing squad on July 30, 1831.

VALDEZ, ENRIQUE (b.1868-d.1914)

Issue of 1915

VAHL-DEZ, EHN-REÉ-KEH

Born to a wealthy family of Guayaquil in 1868, Enrique Véldez, was sent to London for his education. During his stay there he gained an intimate knowledge of the advantages of political liberalism and good government. On his return to Guayaquil he operated a large and profitable sugar plantation. He soon took an active interest in the political unrest which was rapidly spreading over the nation. When, in 1895 outbreaks took place against the conservative administration of President Luis Cordero (1892-95), Véldez took part in many of the opposition meetings, as well as in the various local skirmishes. In the latter he showed excellent capabilities as a military leader. At that time he was an ardent supporter of Eloy Alfaro and accomplished much that led to the latter's recognition, first as Jefe Supremo and later as the Constitutional President of Ecuador. As a result of his military leadership in the important battle of Catazo, which virtually assured the political triumph of Alfaro, Véldez was given the rank of Colonel. Later, however, when Alfaro was retired from office and was fighting to regain his prestige, Véldez joined the Constitutional Army and contributed to its victory over the former President at Yaquachi in 1912. During the second Administration of Plaza (1912-16) an insurrection of the Negroes of Esmeraldas took place. Véldez, leading a contingent of Government troops in the battle of Camarones, met his death on April 11, 1914.

VARGAS TORRES, LUIS (b. -d.1887)

Issue of 1899

VÁHR-GAHS, TÓHR-RES, LOO-ÉES

Born in Esmeraldas, Luis Vargas Torres gained his place among the illustrious men of Ecuador as a statesman, soldier, and philanthropist. A wealthy, highly educated man, he took a prominent part among the leaders of the Liberal Party. When President Ignacio Veintemilla, nearing the end of his term in 1882, declared himself Dictator, Vargas felt that the time for revolt had come. Having supported the views of Eloy Alfaro, he placed himself at the latter's disposal and provided substantial sums of money to finance an armed revolt against the Dictator's self-assumed authority. Alfaro came south from Panama and on April 6, 1882, the first definitive military engagement of the liberal revolution took place in which Vargas Torres participated as well as in other later skirmishes. On January 6 of the following year Colonel Vargas took part in the successful battle at Esmeraldas, where a further decisive defeat was inflicted on the Veintemilla forces. After several engagements, in many of which Vargas took part, final victory over the Dictator Veintemilla was accomplished at Guayaquil on July 9, 1883. Vargas gave his support to Pedro Carbo as Provisional Jefe Supremo, and attended the Constituent Assembly held at Quito during the latter part of 1883 as Deputy from Esmeraldas. A new Constitution was drafted (promulgated in 1884) and José

María Plácido Caamaño was elected President on February 7, 1884. Neither Vargas nor Alfaro were satisfied with the manner in which Caamaño carried out his duties as Chief Executive, and Vargas again supported Alfaro in a second revolt. Their first endeavors, however, proved quite disastrous and both Vargas and Alfaro were obliged to flee for safety. They found refuge in Lima, Perú, where they continued their anti-administration, Liberal attacks on Caamaño. On December 3, 1886, Vargas led an attack against southern Ecuador and captured the city of Loja. In a counter attack on the 7th, a superior force defeated Vargas' troops and he was taken prisoner. After a military court martial he was found guilty of treason. The death penalty was imposed and on March 20, 1887 Luis Vargas died before a firing squad in Cuenca. Ten years later, during the Administration of Eloy Alfaro, Vargas' remains were transferred to Guayaquil where they were re-interred with honor appropriate to a martyred hero.

VELASCO IBARRA, JOSE M. (b.1893-d.)

Issue of 1946

VEHL-ÁHS-KOH EE-SAHRAH, HOH-SÉH M.

Born in the city of Quito on March 19, 1893, José M. Velasco Ibarra studied in the local Jesuit College, the University of Quito and the University of Paris in France. Agressive of spirit, Velasco Ibarra soon became a leader, his first position having been that of secretary of the Public Welfare Society where he crystallized many ideas in regard to the relations between the State and its citizens. His unusual ability as an orator and his liberal philosophies as to rights of labor enabled him to attain, first the office of Secretary of the Council of State and then Attorney General of Quito. After a brief period as President of the Chamber of Deputies he was elected President of the Republic on September 1, 1934. Difficulties, however, soon began to arise between Velasco Ibarra and the Congress, which was not willing to follow his lead. In slightly less than a year he retired from office and spent several years in Colombia writing articles for magazines and other periodicals as well as his book "Conciencia o Barbarie." In 1940 his supporters again endeavored to elect him as President, but failed and Velasco Ibarra made his way back to Colombia. By mid-1944 he again returned to Ecuador in the belief that the internal political difficulties then dividing the authorities, offered an opportunity for his return to the Presidency. Late in May of that year he assumed control of the government and was thereafter elected by popular vote. Again he urged legislation which the Congress contended was unconstitutional. The situation became so tense that Velasco Ibarra on the night of August 23-4, 1947 tendered his resignation on the demand of the Minister of Defense who thereupon took provisional control of the Administration. Velasco Ibarra himself was immediately flown by an Ecuadorean Air Force plane to Cali. After visiting several other countries he proceeded to Argentina where he became a member of the Faculty of Political and social Sciences of the University of La Plata. In March of 1952 he returned to Quito where a movement was already in progress for his election as President. The campaign was successful and on September 1, 1952 he was again inaugurated to that high office.

VELASCO, JUAN DE (b.1727-d.1819)

Issue of 1947

VEHL-ÁHS-KOH, HOO-ÁHN DEH

Born of a family of Spanish nobility in the city of Riobambo in 1727, Juan de Velasco studied at the Colegio de San Carlos and became a member of the Society of Jesus in 1747. In recognition of his kindly nature and unusual ability as a spiritual leader, he was appointed Prefect of the congregation of Our Lady of Luz. In addition to his ecclesiastical activities Friar Velasco devoted a considerable portion of his time to studies of the natural and political history of America. In this avocation he travelled into the forests to a considerable extent making first hand studies of the flora, fauna, and Indian relics. In regard to historic subjects he interviewed many of the older Spanish colonists and Indians. Virtually six years of his life were given over to this type of study which was interrupted by the harsh treatment accorded to the Jesuits during the reign of King Charles III of Spain (1761). Seeking refuge in Cartagena (Colombia) he sailed for Italy. There he supplemented this religious activities by arranging, reconciling and writing up his vast store of notes on the political and natural history of Ecuador. This work was retarded by an illness which troubled him for almost nine years. Ultimately however, in March of 1789 he finally completed his manuscript which was divided into three large volumes dedicated to (1) Natural History, (2) Ancient History and Modern History. In writing the latter two volumes Friar Velasco was able freely to disclose many hitherto unknown facts and to deflate many of the heroic accomplishments reported by Spanish representatives in the American Colonies, since he was in Italy and beyond the control of the Spanish authorities. The manuscripts were filed in the Royal archives but never published until 1841, long after Velasco's death in the city of Verona, Italy in 1819. At one time his writings were severely criticized due to the fact that they were not considered to be of the best literary style, and because of the fact that they contained many historical references that were obviously inaccurate. The former criticism he explained was unfair due to the fact that he had utilized the language of his time and the locale of which he wrote rather than the language of the Spanish Court. With regard to the inaccuracies of his text, he explained that his statements were merely reports of facts and instances given by others rather than actual truth. In addition to his writings in historical fields, Velasco wrote a number of poems. These, however, have never received high praise.

VILLAMIL, JOSE DE (b.1789-d.1866)

Issue of 1920

VIL-YÁH-WIL, HOH-SÉH DEH

José de Villamil might be said to have possessed a multi-national background. Born in 1789 in the French Territory of Louisiana he became a citizen of the United States by virtue of the purchase of that Territory from the Napoleonic Government of France in 1803. The greater part of Villamil's life and energies, however, were dedicated to helping lay the foundation of the republics of northern South America. At twenty-one years he went to Europe to continue his studies. From the Spanish-Ameri-

cans whom he met in Cádiz, Spain, he acquired a strong desire to aid in the establishment of independent republics in South America. Returning to the Western Hemisphere he settled for a period in Maracaibo, Venezuela, with his two brothers. Somewhat overenthusiastic in his endeavors, he might have been executed by the Spanish authorities had it not been for the intercession of his brothers. After the incident he went to Cuba where in Principe, he met Simón Bolívar, from whom he received ample encouragement to renew his anti-Spanish activities. Guayaquil, to which city he then proceeded, appeared to be fertile ground for action. There he became acquainted with, and later married Ana Garaicoa. On February 9, 1816, Commodore Guillermo Brown, (Argentina) on behalf of the patriots of the Provinces of La Plata, was engaged in attacking Spanish ports on the Pacific and assuming that Guayaquil was in Spanish hands, attacked that port without first conferring with the local patriots. In the defense of the city, Villamil played a prominent part in the defeat and capture of Commodore Brown. Villamil outlined the ambitions of the patriots to his "prisoner" and found Brown exceedingly eager to cooperate in any movement to weaken the power of Spain in the Americas. Four years later Villamil was one of the most active leaders of the patriot revolt. Despite the danger involved, he permitted his home in Guayaquil to be used as a rendezvous where leaders of the independence movement frequently gathered to discuss and formulate their plans. With the support of Luis Urdaneta and others the eventful revolution was planned, culminating in the capture of Guayaquil on October 9, 1820. After the patriot victory, Villamil proceeded southward to inform Lord Cochrane (Chile) and to confer with José San Martín (Argentina). He hoped to gain a promise of their aid in resisting the Spanish counter attacks which were expected. When these attacks did occur, help came from Bolívar in the form of troops under command of José Antonio Sucre. Villamil participated in many of the battles that followed, and was accorded various military promotions and honors. After the Republic was firmly established, he contended that sovereignty should be proclaimed over the Galápagos Islands, lying five hundred miles to the west of the Ecuadorean coast. Not only was his counsel followed, but he was appointed to take charge of colonizing the new territory. On this project he spent several years and achieved considerable success. On returning to the mainland he took an active and constructive part in Ecuadorean politics. During the succeeding years he was appointed Commandant General of Guayas on several occasions; General of Division, the highest military office of the Republic; and Minister General by appointment of President José María Urbina. In 1852 he was sent as Minister to Washington by Urbina. In his later years he retired to private life, but on reaching seventy-seven years of age he again volunteered for active service with the Peruvian Army, which early in 1866 was engaged in repelling a Spanish attack on Valparaíso, now Chile. He was of course too old to render such service, and on May 12, 1866 died in the City of Guayaquil.

VIVIERO, LUIS FERNANDO (b.1790-d.1842)

Issue of 1920

VEE-VEE-ÉHRO, LOO-ÉES FER-NAHN-DOH

Luis Fernando Viviero was born in Latacunga on June 4, 1790. His early

schooling was acquired in Quito and later he attended the University of Santo Tomás de Aquino. In 1810 he received a degree of Doctor of Theology and thereafter took a course in ecclesiastical law for which he was awarded a degree of Doctor of Canonical Law in 1814. After completing his academic education he went to Guayaquil where he became active in the Independence Movement. He was one of the patriots who attended the meetings at the home of José de Villamil during the early part of October 1820. His counsel was not of a fanatical, or military character, but rather of a constructive juridical nature. When the first Provisional Supreme Council was established, Viviero was named Secretary. When on May 29, 1822 Quito became a part of Greater Colombia, Viviero attended one session of the Legislature as a Representative from the Province of Guayas, and distinguished himself as a statesman of outstanding ability. After that Viviero travelled extensively in Europe, making a careful study of the various forms of government and the European languages. At the same time he wrote profusely, his most important published work having been "Lessons in Politics." As late as 1834 Viviero, in association with José Joaquín Olmedo, was still active in Ecuadorean political affairs. He died in the City of Guayaquil on October 1, 1842.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE (b.1732-d.1799)

Issue of 1938

George Washington, first President of the United States had no connection with the history of Ecuador, having died while the Presidency of Quito was still a colony of Spain. Washington's portrait was used on a series of Ecuadorean stamps in 1938 as a tribute to the United States in connection with hemispheric recognition of the 150th Anniversary of the Constitution of the United States.

XIMENA, RAFAEL (b.1789-d.1830)

Issue of 1920

CHI-MÉH-NAH, RAH-FAHÉHL

Born in Guayaquil on August 22, 1789, Rafael Ximena was sent to Spain as a mere youth. He attended the Colégio Militar de Caballeros and the school of the Cadete del Alcázar de Segovia. After leaving school he joined the Spanish Army and participated in the struggle against Napoleon (1808-14). Returning to Guayaquil, he became deeply interested in the movement to terminate the oppressive administration of the Spanish colonies in America. He did not participate in the revolt of October 9, 1820, at which time the independence of Guayaquil was proclaimed, contending that such action on his part would amount to ingratitude toward the land that had provided him with an education. He was, however, later selected as a member of the first temporary Governing Junta, together with Gregorio Escobedo, to function until a permanent government could be organized. By November of 1820 a Provisional Council was organized with José Joaquín Olmedo as President and Ximena was elected a member. The Council designated Ximena Commandant of the Department of Guayas with the rank of Colonel. He agreed with Olmedo on the desirability of complete independence for Ecuador as opposed

to the idea of becoming a part of the Greater Colombian Confederation. When the leaders of Guayaquil acted contrary to his views on that subject, Ximena went to Perú in voluntary exile. During his stay there he continued to manifest his interest in independence from Spain. In his remaining years he held several important offices in the Peruvian Government, including that of Minister of War and Navy, without doubt still defying Simón Bolívar who was then endeavoring to include Perú in the Bolivarian Confederation. On April 11, 1830 he died in the City of Lima, Perú, but when the Centenary of Ecuadorean Independence was celebrated, Ximena's remains were returned to Guayaquil and were enshrined with national honors.