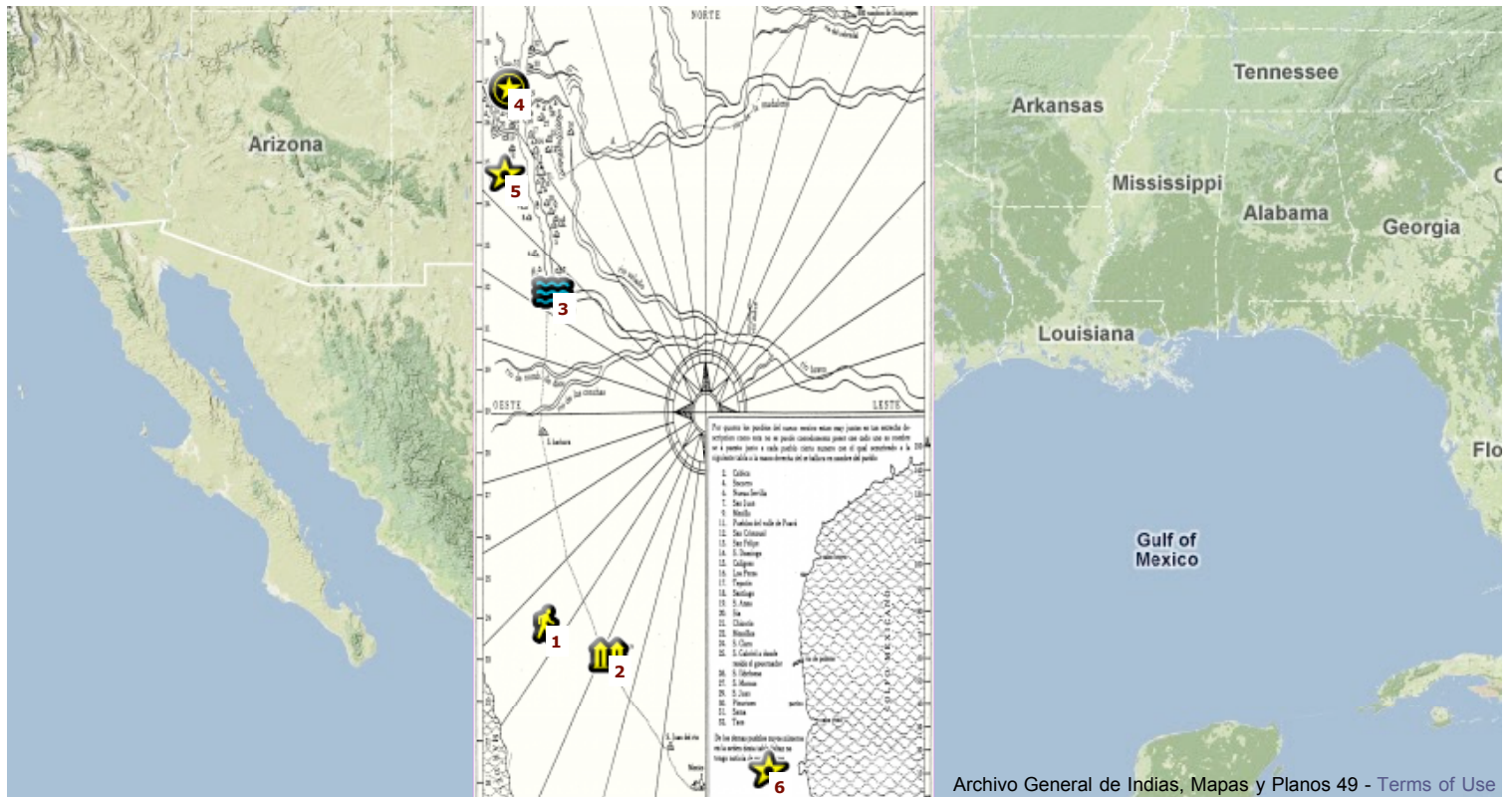


## Enrique Martinez: Map of New Mexico Colony 1602



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### 1: Don Juan de Oñate

1598

Don Juan de Oñate won approval from the King to lead the first group of missionaries and colonists to New Mexico. His expedition was chronicled by Captain Gaspar Pérez de Villagrà. Vicente de Zaldívar, his *maese de campo*, also contributed to the body of knowledge about Oñate's expeditions and administration.

Zaldívar's brother was killed at Acoma, and the Spanish retaliated harshly, killing 800, enslaving 500 women and children, and amputating the left foot of the surviving men. Oñate was later called to account for this and other cruelties, and for mismanagement leading to a revolt by settlers.

Oñate may have been exonerated by the Spanish courts, but his legacy remains tarnished.

### Links:

**New Mexico State Historian: Don Juan de Oñate** -- <http://newmexicohistory.org/filedetails.php?fileID=312>



### 2: Çacatecas

1598

*Quote:* Don Juan de Oñate, adelantado of New Mexico, legitimate son of Don Cristóbal de Oñate and Doña Catalina de Salazar, states that his father was one of the conquerors of New Spain in the company of the marquis, Don Hernando Cortés...

Further, Don Juan's father and his father-in-law, Juanes de Tolosa, were the first settlers and conquerors of the mines of Zacatecas, and Don Cristóbal was one of the four caballeros whose picture King Philip II ordered to be placed on the coat of arms which he gave the said city, honoring them with these noble words: "so that, as illustrious men, they should be remembered in future centuries," as is set forth in a royal cedula. These mines, after they had been conquered and settled, in spite of continuous wars with the Chichimecos Indians, have yielded to your majesty in royal fifths, from 1575 to 1600, five and one half millions.

--Don Juan de Oñate, *Services rendered to the King, 1623; written as part of a request for restoration of his title of adelantado, after being suspended from office and banished from New Spain. At this point, he was over eighty years old. His plea seems to have been successful, though it is not entirely clear.* [Oñate, Don Juan de]

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**Overview:** Zacatecas



### 3: Crossing the Rio Grande

1598

*Despite repeated testimony by army personnel as to the good treatment of the natives under Oñate's command, Oñate was still ultimately convicted of abuses in the Spanish cortes.*

*Quote:* (29 July 1600) ...when the entire army reached the Río del Norte, the sargento mayor, by order of the governor, went out with five companions to reassure the people who lived along this river. He found many Indians at war, whom he restored to peace, reassuring them though good treatment and many gifts, giving them even the clothes he was wearing. Thus the army was spared from possible harm by the Indians, who as a result came peacefully to camp and brought fish, mesquite, and other things, and helped to get the cattle across the river and to push the carts at the bad passes, which was a great help.

Thus the road was made so safe that, after the army came to these settlements, four or five men without armed horses went to New Spain and the Indians met them as friends, giving them fish and other things and stayed with them where they stopped for the night. Thus his majesty was well served, and it seems that the natives will easily become Christians.

--Diego de Zubía, *purveyor general of the army, in an inquiry made by Vicente de Zaldívar Mendoza, Sargento Mayor, Captain and Chief Officer of the Army.* [Oñate, Don Juan de]

*Quote:* (1598) The ford is in 31 degrees exactly. So, from April 20, when we reached the river, to May 4, during the time that we traveled the eight and one-half leagues, more or less, mentioned above, we descended half a degree of latitude. On this day we passed the ruts made by the ten carts that Castaño and Morlete took out from New Mexico. [edited by George Hammond and Agapito Rey]

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**Overview:** El Paso

Although the Spanish did not settle the area until the Pueblo Revolt, Oñate noted it as he crossed the Rio Grande, and it gained significance on maps as an important landmark, where the river continues to be crossed to this day.

After fleeing the warring Puebloans, the Spanish built a settlement on the banks of the Rio Grande and waited eleven years for reinforcements. About two years in, Governor Otermín tried to retake the Rio Arriba to no avail.

During this period, the priests planted vineyards, which bore fruit that made eventually made El Paso del Norte famed in the region for its fine wines and brandies.

The Piro of the Rio Abajo retreated with the Spanish and together they established three mission churches, active to this day: Mission Ysleta del Sud, Mission Soccoro, and San Elizario Mission.

*Quote:* In the name of the most Christian king, Don Philip.... I take and seize tenancy and possession, real and actual, civil and natural, one two, three times... and all the times that by right I can and should....without limitations

--Juan de Oñate at El Paso, April 1598

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**Images:**



The Plaza and Church of El Paso



Mexican adobe house, Mt. Franklin in distance, El Paso, Texas. 1907

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#### Links:

**Office of State Historian: Wine Production in El Paso and the Grapevine Inventory of 1755 --**

[http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails\\_docs.php?fileID=525](http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=525)



#### 4: San Gabriel a donde reside el governador

1598

*Quote:* (11 August 1598) On the 11th we began work on the irrigation ditch for the city of our father, Saint Francis. Just as the Spaniards worship him as their patron saint, so the Indians in their chapel worship Saint Paul on the feast day of his conversion, and thus St. Paul is considered as the patron saint of all New Mexico, as Saint Joseph is of New Spain. Thus these provinces are called the *Conversión Evangelica*, and they have the conversion of Saint Paul as their emblem. Some fifteen hundred barbarian Indians gathered on this day and helped us with our work.

We waited for the carts until August 18 of the said year, 1598, when they arrived. This was the eve of the feast of the blessed San Luis Obispo, on whose day, a year before, they had arrived at San Bartolomé after a long wait at Casco, harassed by the children of this world in the prosecution of this blessed expedition.

On the 20th the worthlessness of some soldiers who organized a conspiracy was made evident. The 21st was the day of merciful punishment. It was the occasion of the famous sermon of tears and of universal peace.

On the 23rd the building of the church was started, and it was completed on September 7. It was large enough to accommodate all the people of the camp. [Oñate, Don Juan de]

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#### Overview: Ohkay Owingue Pueblo

Named San Juan de los Caballeros by the Spanish, Ohkay Owingue is a Tewa-speaking pueblo just north of the confluence of the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande.

Residents of this pueblo participated in both the Revolt of 1680 and the Revolt of 1837.

01 June 1969:

*Quote:* We don't have any stories about the Spanish coming here and I mean, I think the Indians have always been afraid to tell the stories about the coming of the Spanish because just as I repeat, we have been Christianized... you know and the church ways, well we were always right and you were always wrong... and we were made to believe that, you know. You were always wrong and we were always right and so we don't have stories about when the Spanish came and I have to learn these things through history. But some of use who have analyzed and studied the history, especially a good friend of mine, he has done a lot of studying....

When the Spanish came here... we the people of San Juan and Oyenque supposedly moved to the other side of the river and they gave the old portion of the pueblo to the Spanish... so the Spanish called us San Juan de los Cabellitos.... and of course Alfonso doesn't believe that, he says no, and so he says when we heard that the Spanish were coming, they go tall the women and children together and they sent them away somewhere... you know, in hiding... Someplace, he knows where, he said that they sent all the children and women together, and when they sent them away from San Juan when they heard that the Spanish were coming and they had always heard of the cruelty of the Spanish you know, when the Spanish came up from the south and encountered the pueblos lower in the south, they had been very cruel.... and so when San Juan people heard that the Spanish were coming, they got the women and children together and sent them away so where, only the men stayed here and they were powerless against the Spanish guns, so maybe they did let the Spanish establish their capital across the river, and maybe we did move here but I mean it wasn't because of kindness, it was because we were scared.

--David Garcia, San Juan Pueblo. Interviewer, Mike Weber. [University of New Mexico, Department of History]

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## Images:



The Governor of San Juan and His Family

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## Links:

**Office of the State Historian: Ohkay Owingue** -- [http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails\\_docs.php?fileID=510](http://www.newmexicohistory.org/filedetails_docs.php?fileID=510)



### 5: Nuevo Mexico

1605

*Although this is written less than a decade after the missions established a system where each pueblo supported its own priest and church, Father Escobar is already trying to remedy the unprofitable and widely-resented tribute system. Failure to do so ultimately led to the Pueblo Revolt 75 years later. This passage also paints an interesting picture of an agriculture and hunting-based barter economy that would remain largely unchanged for two centuries.*

*Quote:* (1605) Three hundred and sixty leagues from the city of Mexico toward the north pole, on the banks of a large river named the Río del Norte (because it flows toward the south), there are seven or eight provinces and nations of peoples. all of different languages. The Spaniards generally call these provinces New Mexico. They must contain thirty thousand souls or more. The country is very poor and cold, and has much snow, but it quite habitable for a Spanish colony of moderate size, provided the people have clothing to wear and that they will bring cattle from New Spain to provide food and to till the soil, for none of these are produced there, and although the cattle brought multiply readily, the land is too limited in resources to raise large numbers of them.

The people of these provinces are very affable and docile. They all live in pueblos, which, for Indian dwellings, are very well arranged. In each pueblo there are many good estufas, where, with little fire, they keep warm and wherein they spend the cold weather and snows of winter. Their clothes consist of cotton blankets, woven in their pueblos, and of very well-dressed white buckskins, of which, for their way of living, they have sufficient, for they are satisfied with little, but they do not have enough of them with which to pay tribute to the Spaniards. They are in great need and find this burden hard to bear, so that many abandon their pueblos at the time when tribute is gathered. The amount collected is now very small and a considerable obstacle to their conversion. If they were relieved of this payment and if they were sent interpreters to preach to them and teach them our holy faith, I believe that most of them would embrace it readily. This will be quite difficult if we persist in collecting tribute, which is so burdensome to them and of so little benefit to the Spaniards that, although it is gathered every year, the Spaniards are destitute. Moreover, those who are to live in these provinces are in no way able to protect the ministers of the gospel unless they get the necessary succor in clothes with which to dress and keep warm, and cattle for food and for tilling and cultivating their farms and fields.

The Indians in this land raise maize, which constitutes their main food, and beans and calabashes. In the winter they wear skins or hides of the buffalo which are tanned and very well dressed, have very soft hair, and which are brought to these provinces to trade for corn flour and cotton blankets by the Indians who live among the cattle and who commonly live in tents or movable houses made of these same hides. Their ordinary pack animals are dogs, which they take along, loaded, on their travels.

--Fray Francisco de Escobar's *Diary of the Oñate Expedition to California, 1605* [Oñate, Don Juan de]



### 6: Martinez' Note

*Quote:* I have no information of the names of other peoples, the numbers of whom are missing in the above table.

--*Enrique Martinez.*



### About this Map

#### Enrique Martinez: Map of New Mexico Colony : 1602

This map was prepared for Don Juan de Oñate by Enrico Martinez, an astrologer, geographer and engineer in Mexico City. Martinez, born as Heinrich Martin in Hamburg, Germany, moved to Spain as a child, and studied mathematics in Paris. He emigrated to Mexico in 1589 where he opened up a print shop, practiced as a physician, and published *Repertorio de los Tiempos é Historia Natural de la Nueva España*, six treatises on astrology, astronomy, cosmology, natural history, and history in 1606.

Martinez prepared a map of New Mexico for Oñate at the suggestion of Rodrigo del Rio, lieutenant -captain-general of Nueva Galacia, for the governor Oñate's use in reporting to the king about his new colony. Martinez based his "sketch" on information supplied by one of Vicente de Zaldivar's soldiers, Juan Rodriguez. The Martinez map is the very first map of New Mexico, the first based on first-hand exploration, and the first to label any significant number of New Mexico's towns and pueblos.

**Atlas Citation:** [Eidenbach, Peter]

**Map Credits:** *Archivo General de Indias, Mapas y Planos 49*

## TIMELINE: TERRA INCOGNITA

circa 1150

Quivira and Cibola are two of the fantastic Seven Cities of Gold, that springs from the Moorish invasions. According to legend, seven bishops fled the invasion, to save their own lives and to prevent the Muslims from obtaining sacred religious relics. A rumor grew that the seven bishops had founded the cities of Cibola and Quivira. The legend says that these cities grew very rich, mainly from gold and precious stones. This idea fueled many expeditions in search of the mythical cities during the following centuries. Eventually, the legend behind these cities grew to such an extent that no one spoke solely of Quivira and Cibola, but instead of seven magnificent cities made of gold.

1492

Cristobal Colón, an Italian on a Spanish-financed expedition, discovers the New World. He travels with two Spanish captains as the captains of the Niña and the Pinta. Martin Alonso Pinzon sailed as captain of the Pinta, but he was also the co-owner of the Niña and the Pinta. His brother, Vincente Yáñez Pinzon, sailed as captain of the Niña. Vincente Pinzon made additional explorations in South and Central America.

1493

Papal Bull dividing all land in the new world between Portugal and Spain.

1499 Vicente Yáñez Pinzón, Alonso de Ojeda, Americo Vespucci, Juan de la Cosa, Alonso Niño and Cristóbal Guerra were sent by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to explore new territories. They went along the coast of Brazil to the Gulf of Mexico and the Florida coast. They also reached the Chesapeake Bay.

1500

Juan de la Cosa drew the first map of America's coastline.

1513

Juan Ponce de Leon, in search of the fountain of youth and other fabulous riches, instead became the first European to land in Florida. At the time, he was also the first governor of Puerto Rico. On a later expedition, he discovered the Gulf Stream. This current became very important for Spanish trips from Europe to the Americas.

1519

Captain Alonso Alvarez de Pineda explored and charted the Gulf Coast from Florida to Mexico. De Pineda and his crew were the first Europeans in Texas, and claimed it for Spain.

1528

Panfilo de Narvaez led a disastrous expedition to settle Florida, when almost all of his men, and de Narvaez himself, died after being abandoned onshore. Four men survived, and spent the next eight years crossing Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, looking for a Spanish settlement. Cabeza de Vaca and his three companions were the first Europeans to explore the Southwest, enter New Mexico, and contact many Southwestern tribes.

1528-1536

Alvar Cabeza de Vaca explores Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. De Vaca published an account of his journey upon his return to New Spain. He receives a copper bell on the Rio Grande & is told that inhabitants farther north on the river "there were many plates of this same metal buried in the ground in the place where it had come and that it was a thing which they esteemed highly and that there were fixed habitations where it came from." Buckingham Smith's translation of Cabeza de Vaca's relacion.

1539

Fray Marcos de Niza, a Franciscan priest, claimed to have traveled to the fabled "Seven Golden Cities of Cibola" during the summer of 1539. The Viceroy of New Spain sent Fray Marcos to accompany Estevan, a Moorish slave who had traveled with Cabeza de Vaca, to find the great cities in the north the desert tribes had described. Estevan was killed at Zuni Pueblo, but Fray Marcos returned to Mexico to report that indeed, great cities lay to the north.

1540-1542

Francisco Vasquez de Coronado searched for the Seven Golden Cities of Cibola for nearly three years, covering huge areas of Arizona, New Mexico, the Grand Canyon, the Texas panhandle, Kansas, and Colorado. In Tiguex, and then at Cicuye, he came into conflict with the pueblos, and subsequent expeditions have to contend with the negative results of Coronado's decisions.

1540

Alernando de Alarcon takes boats from Acapulco to the Colorado River, and ascends the river twice to determine if California is an island. Far upriver (before the canyons begin) he meets a man familiar with the pueblos and with the plains tribes. Their informant tells them of Coronado's doings.

1542

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed from Acapulco to southern California, claiming California for King Charles I of Spain. Cabrillo named San Diego Bay and Santa Barbara.

1548

Zacatecas founded.

1562

Diego Gutiérrez published a map where California appeared for the first time.

1563

Durango founded.

1563-1565

Francisco de Ibarra explored New Mexico.

1565

Captain Pedro Menendez de Aviles established a settlement at St. Augustine, Florida, making it the oldest European city in the U.S.. De Aviles also explored the coastline of North America as far north as St. Helena Island, South Carolina, and had forts built along the coast for protection.

1565-1580

Mines open in Santa Barbara, San Bartolome, Parral. The rich mines of northern Mexico drove demand for both workers and food, both of which New Mexico supplied for centuries.

1573

Council of the Indies Code is established for regulating new domains. New laws require:

- discoveries were to be made with "Peace and Mercy"
- no injuring native peoples
- only the King or his representative can authorize expeditions
- Spanish governments can't aid one tribe over another

1581

Francisco Sanchez Chamuscado and Fray Agustin Rodriguez enter the pueblo province, which they call San Felipe, leading 9 spanish men and 16 indian servants. They leave 2 priests behind: Juan de Santa Maria gets killed by the Maguas Indians; Fray Francisco López is killed in Puaray (near Bernalillo).

1582-1583

Don Antonio Espejo launches an expedition to rescue the priests, and upon finding that there were no priests left alive to rescue, traveled around New Mexico, from the Galisteo Basin to Jemez, claiming New Mexico for the King.

1589

Luis de Carabajal governor of Nuevo León, gets arrested by the Inquisition, and his Lieutenant Governor, Castaño de Sosa, takes his seat.

1590-1591

Governor de Sosa takes the entire colony on an unauthorized expedition of New Mexico. Troops are sent from Saltillo to arrest de Sosa, who is exiled to the Philippines.

1594-1596

Antonio Gutiérrez de Humaña and Francisco Leyva de Bonilla explore New Mexico and Colorado as far as the Purgatoire River in an unauthorized expedition. While in present-day Kansas, Humaña murdered Bonilla, then all men were killed before they could leave the plans.

1596

Juan de Zaldivar explored the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

1598-1608

Don Juan de Oñate brought the first colony to New Mexico, and explored vast areas of New Mexico, Colorado, and Kansas. He reached the South Sea in 1605, and signed his name at on Inscription Rock, now El Morro National Monument. Farfán explores Arizona on behalf of Oñate and reports the discovery of large pearls and lodes of rich ore.

1598

Juan de Archuleta explored Colorado as far as Kiowa County.

1602

Sebastián Vizcaíno sailed up the coast of California, and named Monterey Bay, San Diego, San Clemente, Catalina, Santa Barbara, Point Concepcion, Carmel, Monterey, La Paz, and Ano Nuevo. Vizcaíno also tried unsuccessfully to colonize southern California.

1607

First permanent British colony founded by Capt. John Smith at Jamestown, VA.

1610

In Santa Fe, New Mexico, the Spanish built the block long adobe Palace of the Governors.

1630, 1640

Fray Alonso Benavides makes an inspection of the New Mexico missions and the progress in converting the pueblos. He reports several wonders, including the conversion of the Xumanas through the miraculous apparition of Mother Luisa de Carrion.

1641-late 1650s

Smallpox epidemic devastates New Mexico.

1653

Captain Alonso de Leon followed Rio de Palmas (Rio Grande) a few hundred miles to the mouth and reported prospering Indian farmers.

1660-1662

Drought in New Mexico; war parties of nomadic tribes strike Cerralvo, Saltillo, Monterey, Casas Grandes, and Chihuahua.

1661- 1662

Don Diego Peñalosa becomes governor of New Mexico. Don Diego Peñalosa, accused of seditious and scandalous behavior by the Inquisition, gets exiled from Spain and her dominions. Twenty years later, he manages to get the ear of the French monarch, arguing for an attack from Louisiana and seize northern Mexico. This plan may have encouraged Sieur La Salle to make an expedition to the mouth of the Rio Bravo in "Florida" with an eye to founding a French colony. Their plans come to nothing, but Coronelli's 1688 map was inspired in large part by this saga.

1668

Widespread hunger in New Mexico.

1671

Disease, Apache raids.

1675

Senecu destroyed by Apache attack, never resettled .

1673

Fray Juan Larios recruits a reconnaissance team to meet and convert tribes along the Rio Grande, south to La Junta del Rios, where the Pecos and the Rio Grande meet. Lieutenant Fernando del Bosque led the expedition, made notes of the country and its products, and recommended three settlements along the river, a recommendation which Spain would continue to ignore for a long time.

1680

Tired of harsh treatment and religious intolerance, the Pueblo people band together under the leadership of a man named Popé and drive the Spanish from the New Mexico colonies. The rebels destroy and deface most of the Spanish churches. The Spanish retreat to the south side of the Rio Grande, and found the city El Paso while waiting eleven years for reinforcements.

1682

Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle commissioned to conquer Spain's northern American colonies in 1682, France claims Louisiana from Rio de las Palmas (modern-day Rio Grande) up the Gulf Coast.

1683

Governor Otermin's replacement is General Domingo Jironza Petriz de Cruzate. Cruzate extends the reach of El Paso south and east along the Rio Grande, and responds to requests for missionaries from tribes from the area of Junta de los Rios.

1691-1695

Francisco de Vargas reconquered New Mexico and entered the San Luis Valley.

1687-1711

Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, a Jesuit priest, founded many missions and explored areas the Pimería Alta region of New Spain, including what are now northern Mexico, California, and Arizona. He founded his first mission in what is now Sonora, Mexico, then spent 25 years exploring and mapping the lands along the Rio Grande, the Colorado River, and the Gila River, traveling as far as the headwaters for the Rio Grande and the Gila.

1706

Juan de Ulibarri crossed Colorado as far as the Arkansas Valley into Kiowa County.

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