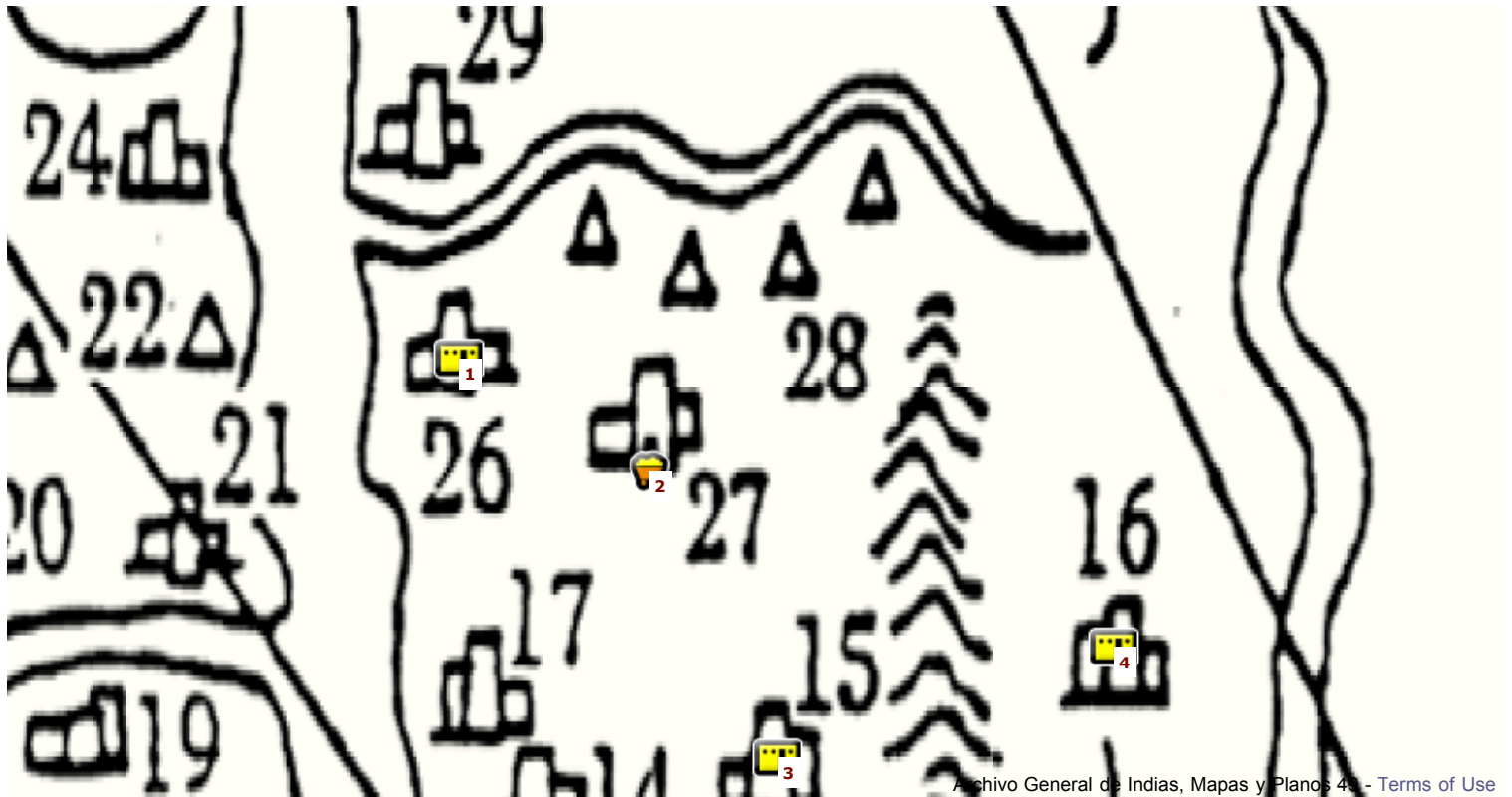


Enrique Martinez: Map of New Mexico Colony 1602



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1: San Ildefonso Pueblo

1598

Quote: (08 August 1598) On the 8th we left for San Ildefonso, where we remained on the 9th; on the 10th, feast day of San Lorenzo, after mass, we went to San Juan. [Oñate, Don Juan de]

Overview: San Ildefonso Pueblo

San Ildefonso, a Tewa-speaking pueblo lies at the northern end of the Jemez Mountains, and has been inhabited since before 1300 CE. San Ildefonso's black on black pottery was revived in the 1920s by Maria Martinez, and has become widely famous. The Tewa name for the pueblo is Po-woh-ge-oweenge, or "Where the water cuts through."

After the uprising of 1696, when the church was ruined by fire, the village was moved a short distance farther north, and the present church is located almost in front of the site of the older one, to the north of it. Neither does the black mesa called Tu-yo, two miles from the village, deserve attention except from an historic standpoint. It was on this cliff that the Tehuas held out so long in 1694 against Diego de Vargas. The ruins on its summit are those of the temporary abodes constructed at that time by the Indians.

Vargas made four expeditions against the mesa, three of which proved unsuccessful. The first was on the 28th of January, 1694, and as the Tehuas made proposals of surrender, Vargas returned to Santa Fe without making an attack upon them. But as the Indians soon after resumed hostilities, he invested the mesa from the 27th of February to the 19th of March, making an effectual assault on the 4th of March. A third attempt was made on the 30th of June, without results; and finally, on the 4th of September, after a siege of five days, the Tehuas surrendered. Previously they had made several desperate descents from the rock, and experienced some loss in men and in supplies. The mesa is so steep that there was hardly any possibility of a successful assault. [Bandelier, Adolph Francis Alphonse]

Quote: Q: How long ago was that though? When his father used to tell him about the Apache raids on the pueblo for corn. Did they steal the corn?

A: Yeah, that was when our grandpa was captured.

Q: Oh, your grandfather was captured? Can you tell me about that?

A: That was all I know, that he was captured...

Q: What happened to him?

A: He was raised here, you see.

Q: Raised as an Apache?

A: He is a Navajo.... I remember him when I was about six.

Q: He was Navajo and raised here and captured here? They just took him in?

A: Yes.

Q: Did he say where he lived then, I mean he came back here to live?

A: No, he was a Navajo. He was captured and raised here you see, and then he got married here. Yes and he, about two sisters and they were captured. I don't know where they were raised, somewhere in Spanish towns.

Q: Did the Apaches, do you remember from the stories, do you remember if the Navajos too, did they used to raid the Spanish towns too?

A: I think so, yes.

Q: They just raided everybody?

A: Yes.

Q: Was it the Navajo that came more than the Apache?

A: Yes, I know and old man out there at San Juan, Manuel Quenque, that was wondering about the Navajos raided Santa Clara and then Santa Clara and San Juan got together and went after them. The Pueblos used to get together.

--T. Sanchez, J.C. Roybal, *San Ildefonso elders. Interviewer: Patricia K. Gregory.* [University of New Mexico, Department of History]

Images:



San Ildefonso men and women perform the Buffalo Dance

Links:

Indian Pueblo Cultural Center: San Ildefonso -- <http://indianpueblo.org/19pueblos/sanildefonso.html>



2: San Marcos

1600

Quote: (29 July 1600) ...the sargento mayor discovered the mines of San Marcos and that he and his men were the first to extract silver, both by smelting and the use of quicksilver and thus set an example that was followed by other soldiers. He has made many other discoveries which, it is believed, will prove profitable to the royal treasury.

--Diego de Zubia's testimony about the doings of Vicente de Zaldívar Mendoza, Sargento Mayor and Chief Officer of Oñate's army. [Oñate, Don Juan de]



3: Caligoes

1601

This passage illustrates the importance of Galisteo as a jumping-off point for travel to the bison-covered plains.

Quote: (1601) The most necessary things having been arranged for the journey, with the supply of provisions, arms, ammunition, and other requisite military stores, with more than seventy picked men for the expedition, all very well equipped, more than seven hundred horses and mules, six mule carts, and two carts drawn by oxen conveying four pieces of artillery, and with servants to carry the necessary baggage, the journey was begun this year of 1601, the said adelantado, Don Juan de Oñate, governor and captain-general, going as commander, with Vicente de Caldivar Mendoca as his maese de campo and sargento mayor, and two religious of the order of our father San Francisco, Fray Francisco de Velasco, priest, and Fray Pedro de Vergara, lay brother. For reasons which prevented all the people from setting out together, it was necessary that some should go out ahead of the others to a convenient place where all should unite. The first left this camp of San Gabriel on the 23d of the month of June, eve of the Most Blessed Precursor, San Juan Bautista, and having travelled for four days they reached the post or pueblo which is called Galisteo, which is one of these first settlements.

There the greater part of the men came together in five or six days, and from there they commenced to march toward the east; and although at two leagues from this post there arose the difficulty of a large mountain which it was feared the carts could not ascend, our Lord was pleased to overcome it by opening a road through which they passed very easily. Having travelled five days we all came to a river in an opening, with peaceful waters, covered with shady groves of trees, some bearing fruits, and with very good fish. Having reached the river on the eve of the learned and seraphic San Buenaventura, we named it San Buenaventura River.

--Governor Oñate, in *"Faithful and true account of the events which took place in the expedition made by the Adelantado and Governor Don Juan de Oñate, in the name of his Majesty, from these first settlements of New Mexico, toward the north, in the year of 1601."* [Bolton, Herbert Eugene]

Overview: Galisteo Pueblo

Las Madres pueblo had around 47+ rooms, and was inhabited between AD 1275-1370. The larger Galisteo Pueblo was inhabited up into the 1700s, and included a mission. Both sites were abandoned by the middle of the 18th century due to epidemic disease and resettlement by the Spanish. The inhabitants of both sites moved to Santa Domingo Pueblo, downstream on the Rio Grande. [Bureau of Land Mangement, New Mexico State Office]

Images:



Aerial view of the ruins of Galisteo Pueblo

Links:

Galisteo 1688 -- <http://atlas.nmhum.org/atlas.php?gmap=14&glat=44.9336&glng=-112.9394&gzoom=8&g=62>

4: Cocoyes (Cicuyé)

1599

Quote: (02 March 1599) There is another nation, that of the Cocoyes, an innumerable people with huts and agriculture. Of this nation and of the large settlements at the source of the Rio del Norte and of those to the northwest and west and towards the South Sea, I have numberless reports, and pearls of remarkable size from the said sea, and assurance that there is an infinite number of them on the coast of this country.

--From a letter written by Don Juan de Oñate in New Mexico to the Viceroy, the Count of Monterey, on the second day of March, 1599. [Bolton, Herbert Eugene]

Overview: Pecos Pueblo

Thanks to its propitious location at the nexus between the Rio Grande pueblos and the buffalo-rich plains tribes, for centuries the Towa-speaking Pecos controlled trade, and became one of the richest and most powerful pueblos. Early Spanish explorers quickly ran into conflicts with the pueblo's powerful leaders. Disease, particularly smallpox, ultimately decimated the population- mostly adults, as many children had been vaccinated- in the early 19th century. A few survivors resettled with the Jemez (possibly in 1838), bringing their important fetishes, societies, and patron saints.

Today, the National Park Service manages the mission and the Pueblo ruins as a national historic site. Visitors can tour the ruins and learn more about Pueblo and mission life in the visitor center.

The ruins of Cícúique are still to be seen at the site where Alvarado visited it, close by the modern town of Pecos. This is one of the most historic spots in the Southwest, for in every era since it was first seen by Alvarado as the guest of Bigotes, it has occupied a distinctive position in all the major developments of the region. It was the gateway for Pueblo Indians when they went buffalo hunting on the Plains; a two-way pass for barter and war between Pueblos and Plains tribes; a portal through the mountains for Spanish explorers, traders, and buffalo hunters; for the St. Louis caravan traders with Santa Fe; for pioneer Anglo-American settlers; for Spanish and Saxon Indian fighters; for Civil War armies; and for a transcontinental railroad passing through the Southwest.[bimsplit] Herbert E. Bolton, Coronado, Knight of Pueblos and Plains, 1949 [Bolton, Herbert Eugene]

27 April 1968:

Quote: A: ... I do not have any story about Comanches attacking the Zia Pueblo.

Q: But all three of the other [Apache, Navajo and Ute] did?

A: Yes, especially what we heard about Pecos Indians. When the Pecos are still at their, living at Pecos the Comanches used to make war on them and there is a story about them in the Zia Pueblo.

Q: About the Pecos?

A: About Pecos, yes.

Q: Is it, the way that we hear it is that one of the reason Pecos was abandoned was because of the Comanches, is this, does this fit the Zia story?

A: Ues, they have something a story something like that. That the Pecos warriors or the Pecos Indians could no longer protect themselves from Comanches and they had to abandon that village. And as you know as the story goes on part of them join the Northern Indians and part of them join the Jemez.

Q: On their way from Pecos to Jemez, did they stop off at Zia for any length of time?

A: I think they did ask permission that the story tells us that they first came down to Santo Domingo but for some reason they were refused, they were not welcome there. And then they went to other pueblos then to Zia and of course zia I guess at that time was with many people at that time the Zia felt like they shouldn't allow any more Indians to that territory into that country there because their land become so small so they went on up on to Jemez. They even say that they offer many of their sacred things like masks of different kinds and other things what they use in their ceremonial doings.

Q: The Zia's turned it down?

A: The Zia's would offer, but I don't believe that they took any of their things from the Pecos.

Q: Did any of the Pecos people ever come to live at Zia after?

A: No.

Q: So Jemez is the only place where they lived?

A: Yes, Jemez is the only place where the Pecos, we know the Pecos Indians lived in Jemez only.

--Anonymous informant, Zia Pueblo. Jerome J. Brody, interviewer. [University of New Mexico, Department of History]

Images:



Ruins of Pecos Mission: National Park Service

Links:

Kiva, Cross, and Crown -- National Park Service online book --

http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/kcc/index.htm

Pecos National Historic Park -- <http://www.nps.gov/peco/>



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 Alonzo 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 relation.

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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