**Unit Three Introduction**

New Mexico has long been a land of different cultures. It has been a land where people from different cultures have shaped the state that we know today. In Unit One you learned about New Mexico's geography and its Indian cultures. In Unit Two you learned about early Spanish explorers and the settling of Spaniards in New Mexico. In this unit you will study the Hispanic culture that took root in New Mexico in 1693. By Hispanic culture we mean the ways of living introduced into New Mexico by people whose ancestors came from Spain.

With the passage of time, these ways of living became uniquely New Mexican. These ways of living helped define the heritage that belongs to people who live in New Mexico today. In Chapter 7 you will read about New Mexico under Spanish rule following the Spaniards' reconquest of New Mexico after the Pueblo Revolt. In Chapter 8 you will read about how people lived in New Mexico's Hispanic communities. In Chapter 9 you will read about New Mexico under Mexican rule after it became part of the new nation of Mexico.

**Chapter 7**

**New Mexico under Spanish Rule, 1692-1821**

In May 1777 Albuquerque's priest rushed south to the town of Tomé. He knew he would have to perform many funerals. Comanche Indians had raided the town, and 20 people lay dead. Indian attacks were common at that time. So, what made this one different? Why is it still remembered?

The story began with Don Ignacio Baca, leader of Tomé. Don Ignacio wanted to end Indian attacks in the area. Each year raiders took away food and livestock. Don Ignacio came up with an idea. He promised to marry his young daughter, Maria, to the son of a Comanche chief. The chief agreed, and years of peace began. When the year for the wedding finally arrived, the Comanches returned. But Don Ignacio had bad news. Young Maria had died of smallpox. He showed the chief a fresh grave, and the sad chief rode away.

Weeks later the Comanches learned the truth. Maria Baca was alive! Don Ignacio had tricked them. Angry Comanches then rode to Tomé. Entering the church during mass, they killed all the men present. They set fire to the town and carried away many of the women, including Maria. The girl did marry the chief's son. Legend has it that Maria herself had a son. And this son later became a famous Comanche chief.

You have read how the Spaniards left New Mexico in 1680. In this chapter you will learn how Spaniards reconquered New Mexico. You will learn how New Mexico changed in the 1700s. You will also read about threats to New Mexico from Indian raids, French traders, and American explorers. As you read, you will find information divided into the following sections:

**VARGAS AND THE RECONQUEST**

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**WORDS TO KNOW**

* **buffer zone**

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**The Spaniards decide to return to New Mexico.** From 1680 to 1692 Spanish New Mexicans remained at El Paso. There they waited to return to their homes upriver. Three times soldiers went to visit the pueblos. Each time the settlers learned they would have to wait. The Pueblo Indians were still unfriendly.

Spain's reasons for returning to New Mexico were many. First, New Spain needed a **buffer zone.** This buffer zone would give New Spain an outer layer of protection. It would help protect settlements south of New Mexico against Indian raids. Second, Spain still desired to Christianize the Indians. The Spaniards wanted to bring New Mexico's Indians back to the Catholic faith. Third, the Pueblo Revolt had been a blow to Spain's power in the Americas. Spanish pride called for a return to New Mexico. Finally, Spain was worried about all its American settlements. It feared the presence of other countries, such as France, in North America.

France had a growing interest in North America. In 1682 the French laid claim to the entire Mississippi River Valley. The French called this land Louisiana. It brought them close to lands claimed by Spain.

**Vargas becomes governor of New Mexico.** The man who reconquered New Mexico was Don Diego de Vargas. Vargas became governor of New Mexico in 1688. Vargas was a man of both honor and courage. He came from one of Spain's leading families. And he was a soldier. He came to retake New Mexico for Spain.

Vargas headed north from El Paso in August 1692. With him were 60 soldiers and 100 Indian helpers. He planned to retake the Pueblo country by peaceful means. He would approach each pueblo. No shots would be fired. He would announce his presence. He would ask the Indians to rejoin the Catholic Church and the Spanish empire.

Then, the priests would forgive the Indians their sins. They would baptize any children born since the Pueblo Revolt. If every pueblo accepted these peaceful terms, the reconquest would be bloodless. If the Indians fought, there would be bloodshed.

**The reconquest is peaceful.** As the Spaniards pushed up the Rio Grande, they found one abandoned pueblo after another. The Indians had moved to better-protected areas. The Spaniards then traveled on to Santa Fe. They arrived there after dark on September 13. Inside the town was a group of Pueblo Indians.

At dawn Vargas rode forward. He offered peace and a full pardon. He told the Indians they would be returned to the Catholic faith. The Indians, however, shouted that they would fight. Hearing this, Vargas lined up his men to attack. He wheeled his cannon into position. Only then did the Indians agree to give up. By nightfall the Spaniards had reconquered New Mexico's capital.

The next morning Vargas entered Santa Fe. Three times the Spaniards raised the royal banner. It was the same banner Oñate had brought into New Mexico in 1598. Otermín had carried it to El Paso in 1680. Each time the banner was raised, the Indians repeated after Vargas, "Long live the king." Friars then forgave the Indians their sins.

**The reconquest is complete.** In the days that followed, the Indians seemed to accept the return of Spanish rule. In late September, Vargas and his men left Santa Fe. They visited the northern pueblos. They made peace with each one, although there were some tense moments. The reconquest of the Rio Grande Valley was now complete. Vargas then headed to the western pueblos. He had heard that these people were ready to fight the Spaniards. However, each pueblo put up little resistance. With great courage Vargas walked among the Pueblo peoples of western New Mexico. He got them to accept Spanish rule.

**Vargas prepares to resettle New Mexico.** Vargas and his men at last returned to El Paso. During the four-month adventure, not a single soldier or Pueblo Indian had been killed. Vargas had shown wise leadership. He had reconquered 23 pueblos without firing a shot. He had burned not a single kiva or pueblo storehouse.

Vargas now prepared to take Spanish settlers to New Mexico. On October 4, 1693, Vargas led them northward. He had planned a presidio (fort) of 100 soldiers. He had planned a colony of 500 settlers. In the actual group that traveled northward were 100 soldiers, 70 families, and 18 friars. Many friendly Indians went along as well. With the settlers went 18 wagons and hundreds of mules, horses, and cattle.

**Vargas reconquers New Mexico a second time.** As the settlers struggled northward, Vargas took a few soldiers and rode ahead. He wanted to find out the mood of the Indians. He quickly found that most of the pueblos had become unfriendly. Learning this, Vargas returned to the main party.

The march north was hard. Winter was coming soon. Everyone struggled crossing the stretch of desert south of Socorro called the "Journey of the Dead Man." Still, Vargas pushed on to Santa Fe. The Spaniards arrived there on December 16. Again Vargas found Indians in the town. The governor entered Santa Fe and formally reclaimed it for Spain. The Spaniards then camped outside the town and waited for the Indians to leave.

The Indians, however, stayed. During the next two weeks, 22 Spanish children died. The cold, snowy camp outside the town had taken its toll. On December 28 the Indians dared the Spaniards to attack.

Vargas accepted the challenge. The Spaniards attacked and on December 30 captured the town. A total of 81 Indians died in the fighting. Another 70 were executed on orders from Vargas. Still another 400 Indians were taken captive. The Spaniards had returned to New Mexico's capital city. But beyond Santa Fe the land and its people would have to be conquered once again.

**The Pueblo Indians resist Spanish rule.** Bringing peace to the land was not an easy task. From 1694 to 1696 there were three separate revolts against Spanish rule. However, the unity against Spanish rule that appeared in 1680 was gone. The pueblos did not rise at once. And some pueblos sided with the Spaniards. Thus each uprising was put down.

After 1696 Spanish control of the Indians along the Rio Grande was complete. The Rio Grande Pueblos would never again take up arms against Spanish rule.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. Why did Spain return to New Mexico after the Pueblo Revolt?

2. How did Don Diego de Vargas plan to reconquer the pueblos?

3. How successful was Vargas's reconquest of New Mexico in 1692?

4. What was the mood of the Pueblo Indians when Vargas returned to New Mexico in 1693?

5. When did the Spaniards finally gain control over the Rio Grande pueblos?

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**NEW MEXICO IN THE 1700s**

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**WORDS TO KNOW**

* **apostate**
* **villa**

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**The Spanish reconquest upsets the pueblos.** The Spanish victory over the pueblos proved costly. It upset life along the Rio Grande. For the next 20 years the people in the pueblos did not trust their neighbors. The people of some pueblos did not trust the people of other pueblos. The Pueblo peoples split on the question of loyalty to the Spaniards. Most, but not all, of the pueblos experienced these divisions.

Also, many of the Pueblo Indians left their homes. Altogether several thousand of them left the Rio Grande Valley during the early 1700s. They refused to accept Spanish rule. Some of these Indians went to live with the Hopis in present-day Arizona. They turned the Hopis against the Spaniards. Others settled among the Navajos. Some even joined Indians on the eastern plains. The Spaniards had a word for the Pueblo Indians who left New Mexico. They called them **apostates.**

To the Spaniards the apostates were a threat. They knew the trails, settlements, and waterholes of New Mexico. They could guide Indians coming to raid in New Mexico. The Spaniards thus worked to return the apostates home. In 1716 the Spaniards brought some of them back to the Rio Grande. Fifty years would pass before other apostates returned to their homeland.

**The Pueblo Indians readjust to Spanish rule.** In time, though, most of the Pueblo peoples accepted Spanish rule. The Spaniards sent out more and more mission priests. By 1740 there were 40 mission priests in New Mexico. They worked to build new churches. However, the priests made no further raids on the kivas.

They stopped destroying the objects of Pueblo religion. And the Pueblo peoples accepted Christianity, at least on the surface. They hid their own religious rites from the Spaniards.

Contact with Spaniards again provided many desirable items to the Pueblo Indians. The Pueblo peoples once more received cattle, sheep, and horses. They again planted wheat, melons, peaches, chile peppers, and other new foods. Still, life was hard for the Pueblo Indians during the 1700s.

**The Pueblo Indian population declines.** By 1800 there were only half as many Pueblo Indians as in 1700. And there were many fewer villages. There had been more than 60 pueblos in New Mexico in the mid-1500s. Now, only 19 remained. Of these 19, only four stood where they were in the middle of the 1500s. The four were Isleta, Acoma, Taos, and Picuris.

At the same time, the Pueblo population moved. By the end of the 1700s, many Pueblo Indians had left their homelands and moved elsewhere. One group from Santo Domingo even built a new pueblo in 1699. This was the pueblo of Laguna near Acoma. On the other hand, whole pueblos were abandoned. Some pueblos did not change as greatly as others did. Yet even these pueblos were smaller by the late 1700s than they had been in the 1500s.

The Pueblo population dropped during the 1700s for several reasons. Of these, two were of major importance. The first was disease. Smallpox hit New Mexico an average of once every ten years. These outbreaks of smallpox cost both Spanish and Indian lives. The second was Indian raids on the pueblos. These raids took both Pueblo lives and property.

**The Spaniards found new towns.** The story of the Spaniards in New Mexico was different. After 1693 the Spanish population grew steadily. The number of Spanish **villas** (towns) also grew. Villas served two main purposes. They were centers of defense and trade. In April 1695 Vargas led 44 families from Santa Fe to what is today the Espanola Valley. There, the settlers set up the villa of Santa Cruz de la Canada. At the time it was simply called La Canada. Its purpose was to help protect northern New Mexico.

Thirty-five Spanish families set up yet another villa in 1706. The spot chosen was south of Santa Fe on the banks of the Rio Grande. A steady water supply, good soil, grasslands, and timber made the spot attractive. This villa became the modern city of Albuquerque. Its purpose was to help protect the Rio Abajo against Indian attacks.

This new villa was named for a Spanish nobleman. This was the Duke of Alburquerque. The Spaniards spelled it with the extra "r." In the 1800s Anglo-Americans dropped the first "r." Today most people spell it "Albuquerque." But some like to use "Alburquerque." Neither is wrong.

La Canada and Albuquerque joined Santa Fe and El Paso as Spanish New Mexico's official villas. Spaniards founded all four villas under grants from Spain's king. These grants gave villa settlers special rights. For example, villas were to have elected town councils. These were the only four villas founded while New Mexico was a colony of Spain. You can see the location of these villas on the map on page 147.

**The Spanish population grows.** The villas were New Mexico's population centers during the Spanish period. Fertile' land near the villas brought more settlers. The population both in and around the villas grew throughout the 1700s. Vargas had brought 100 soldiers and 70 families with him in 1693. By 1752 there were 3,402 Spanish settlers north of El Paso. This number nearly doubled over the next 25 years. It more than doubled once more between 1776 and 1789.

The number of Spanish settlers in New Mexico climbed to more than 10,000 in the 1790s. New Mexico had by 1800 become one of New Spain's most populous outer provinces. More people lived in New Mexico in 1817 than in all of California, Baja California, Arizona, and Texas.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. How did the Spaniards' return disrupt the pueblos?

2. How did the Spaniards deal with the Pueblo religion?

3. From the 1500s to the end of the 1700s, what changes took place in the lives of the Pueblo

peoples?

4. What were the Spanish villas in New Mexico?

5. Describe the growth of the Spanish population in New Mexico.

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**INDIAN RAIDS**

**Indians threaten New Mexico.** When the Spaniards settled in New Mexico, they hoped to make peace with all the Indians. To do this, they tried to group the nomadic Indians together. They tried to Christianize these Indians. Neither of these ideas worked. In the 1600s New Mexico's Navajos and Apaches lived outside Spanish control. The Navajos roamed the mountains and mesas to the west. The Jicarilla Apaches lived in the northeast. The Mescalero Apaches lived in the southeast. To the south and west lived the Chiricahua Apaches.

In the 1600s Navajos and Apaches raided New Mexico settlements. This made life difficult for Spaniards and Pueblo Indians alike. In the 1670s, for example, Apache attacks forced the people to abandon the pueblos east of the Manzano Mountains.

After the Pueblo Revolt the raids grew worse. The nomadic Indians now had horses. With horses they struck quickly and rode away. They now extended their raids over wider areas. And by the early 1700s Spanish records said that the Apaches controlled all the land south of Zuni.

**The Comanches arrive in New Mexico.** In the early 1700s a new Indian group arrived in New Mexico. These nomadic Indians were the feared Comanches. They arrived from the northern plains in 1706. They first settled in the valleys of southern Colorado. They camped there alongside the Ute Indians. From their camps the Comanches and Utes raided New Mexico.

In the 1730s the Comanches moved to New Mexico's eastern plains. This forced the Apache bands on the plains to move. For the next 50 years, the Comanches controlled the eastern plains. For 50 years they raided New Mexico's settlements.

**The Spaniards and the Pueblo Indians unite.** During the 1700s, then, Indian raids upset life in New Mexico. Comanches, Utes, Apaches, and Navajos alike raided up and down the Rio Grande Valley. They took horses, sheep, and other livestock. They took food. Some Indian raids destroyed lives as well as property. In 1760, for example, the Comanches raided Taos. From Taos they carried off 50 Spanish women and children.

Indian raids so threatened the people of New Mexico that Spaniards and Pueblo peoples joined forces. The Spaniards now formed Pueblo militias. As militia (citizen soldiers), the Pueblo peoples helped protect the area.

The Spaniards and their Pueblo allies tried to defend settlements against Indian raids. At times, they gave chase to bands of raiders. They fought few formal battles, mainly because the raiders did not want to fight. The raiders preferred hit-and-run tactics. Without good maps New Mexicans found it hard to fight the raiders. (See Special Interest Feature.)

**Yearly trade fairs take place.** Yet despite frequent attacks, the Spaniards found time to trade with their enemies. Once a year Taos hosted a trade fair. The Spaniards traveled up the Rio Grande to the fair. Indians, including Comanches, Apaches, Utes, and Navajos joined them in Taos.

A church official described the Taos fair in 1760. He wrote that the Indians came with "captives to sell, buckskins, many buffalo hides, and booty they have taken...." These included "horses, guns, muskets, ammunition, knives, meat and various other things." In return the Spaniards had such things as clothes, blankets, and corn to trade. The trade fairs brought brief moments of peace to New Mexico's people. But the moment soon passed as Indian raids quickly began again.

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**A MAP MAKER FOR NEW MEXICO**

In 1756 no one had a good map of New Mexico. So, in that year the viceroy ordered that one be made. This map, he said, should show "rivers, mountains,... presidios and missions...." Making this map fell to one man, Don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco. Don Bernardo had just come to New Mexico as alcalde of Pecos.

Don Bernardo had been born in Spain. He became a soldier, and in 1743 he moved to El Paso. He was also a painter and mapmaker. At El Paso he fought in wars against the Apaches. While fighting, he mapped much of southwestern New Mexico. He also mapped the area down river from El Paso. It was in 1756 that New Mexico's governor made him alcalde. At the same time, the governor asked him to make the map for the viceroy.

From June until December 1757, Don Bernardo toured all of New Mexico. He did so on horseback and on foot. He learned the land. In April 1758 he then completed the map for the viceroy. Don Bernardo also described the people of New Mexico on the map. For example, he counted 5,170 non-Indians and 8,964 Pueblo peoples in 22 villages. He reported that Spaniards owned 531 muskets and 367 lances for defense. Pueblo people possessed 82,250 arrows.

The map and its descriptions pleased the viceroy. Then, the map disappeared. Historians searched for it. They at last found it in Mexico City in 1925. They photographed it in 1930. From this photograph, experts have redrawn the map.

Don Bernardo made other maps over the years. He painted one on a 30 by 40 inch piece of local cotton cloth. The Museum of New Mexico owns this colorful map. Paints were scarce in New Mexico. But the talented Don Bernardo knew how to use local clays to make different colors.

In 1776 the mapmaker joined a group hoping to find and map a trail to California. Friars Atanacio Domínguez and Silvestre Veléz de Escalante led the expedition of 10 men. From July 29, 1776, until the end of the year, the men explored southwestern Colorado and what is now Utah. Bernardo mapped the land. The men, however, failed to find a trail to California. Still, Don Bernardo's map gave New Mexicans their first glimpse of what lay to the northwest.

Don Bernardo remained in New Mexico until his death. He found new things to do. He used his talents to paint and carve religious objects for New Mexico missions. Several of these, like his maps, still survive.

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**Anza becomes governor of New Mexico.** In the 1770s Indian raids became so bad that New Mexico's survival as a Spanish colony was in doubt. Many settlers along the Rio Grande left their country homes. Some moved into the villas. Some moved into the Indian pueblos. Many Spaniards and Pueblo Indians lost their lives.

Then, in 1776, the Spanish king addressed the crisis in New Mexico. Juan Bautista de Anza was chosen to save New Mexico. He was an Indian fighter and explorer. In 1778 Governor Anza made his way to Santa Fe. He had orders to stop Comanche raids. He was to convince them to join the Spaniards in a war against the Apaches.

To defeat the Comanches, Anza would have to fight them on their home ground. He would have to fight them on the plains. He would have to overcome the famous Comanche chief Cuerno Verde, meaning "Green Horn." Cuerno Verde wore a headdress with a buffalo horn painted green.

**Anza defeats the Comanches.** To fight Cuerno Verde, Anza gathered a force of 600 soldiers. Some were regular soldiers. Most were volunteers, both Spanish and Pueblo Indian. This force headed northward in the summer of 1779. In pushing toward Colorado, Anza traveled up the western side of the Rocky Mountains.

The mountains hid Anza from the Comanches. He and his soldiers in time crossed the Rockies. They surprised and defeated one group of Comanches. From those he captured, Anza learned that Cuerno Verde had just finished a raid into New Mexico. The Comanche chief was heading back to his camp nearby.

Moving southward, Anza and his men ambushed Cuerno Verde. Surrounded by the Spaniards, Cuerno Verde made his last stand. He and his followers killed their horses and fought from behind the horses' bodies. With greater numbers Anza and his soldiers prevailed. Cuerno Verde and other Comanche leaders died in the fighting.

**The Comanches make peace.** Anza's victory did not bring peace right away. But the Comanches did raid less. Still, Anza's victory had laid the groundwork for peace with the Comanches.

Anza finally made peace after years of skillful talks with various Comanche leaders. Comanche and Spanish leaders met at Pecos Pueblo in February 1786. There, the two sides declared a lasting peace. From then on the Comanches left the people of New Mexico alone. The Spaniards and Comanches now traded year round rather than only at yearly trade fairs. At the same time, the Comanches joined the Spaniards in their fight against the Apaches.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. Where did the Comanches come from, and when did they take over the eastern plains of New Mexico?
2. What Indian groups raided settlements in New Mexico in the 1700s, and what did they take in these raids?
3. Why did Spaniards and Pueblo Indians unite?
4. According to the church official who went to the trade fair in 1760, what items did the Indians bring with them to trade?
5. How did the Spaniards defeat the Comanches?
6. When did the Spaniards and Comanches make peace, and how did the Comanches then help the Spaniards?

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**OUTSIDE THREATS TO NEW MEXICO**

**French traders eye New Mexico.** You read at the start of this chapter about the French claim to the Mississippi River. This claim was one reason Spain reconquered New Mexico (page 141). After all, Spain needed New Mexico as a buffer zone. It was supposed to protect the rich mining areas of northern New Spain from all outside threats. New Mexico was to help keep foreigners out of Spanish territory. In time, the French settled on the Gulf of Mexico and along the Mississippi. They called this land Louisiana. French traders were now close to New Mexico. Soon they were trading with the Indians who roamed the Great Plains.

Spanish officials felt threatened. They did not want French traders coming to New Mexico. Spain had always controlled its American trade. By law Spaniards in New Mexico could not trade with foreigners.

The viceroy warned New Mexico's governor to watch for any French activity. He also warned New Mexicans against trading with outsiders. In effect, officials told New Mexicans to obey Spanish law.

**Villasur travels onto the plains.** In trying to head off the French, the governor took direct action. In 1720 he sent out a small armed force. He told these men to find out if the French were trading with the Pawnee Indians. The Pawnee Indians were strong. They had the upper hand in the central plains area. Trade with the Pawnees would show that French traders had spread westward.

The Spanish force left New Mexico and headed for the Platte River in present-day Nebraska. Its leader was Don Pedro de Villasur, a young lieutenant from the presidio at Santa Fe. With Villasur were 42 Spanish soldiers and some Pueblo soldiers.

The force traveled to the Platte. There, they clashed with the Pawnees. Armed with French muskets and their own bows and arrows, the Pawnees overran Villasur's force. More than 30 soldiers from New Mexico died. So did their leader. The wounded returned to Santa Fe with news of the disaster. The French threat seemed real.

**Some outside trade does occur.** The French were surely trading with the Pawnees. Before long they were trading with the nomadic Indians who lived on the plains of eastern New Mexico. And in 1739 the first French traders arrived in Santa Fe. The people of Santa Fe welcomed them. The Spanish settlers were starved for outside goods. They quickly bought everything the traders had to sell.

The governor only watched while the settlers broke the law. He then wrote the viceroy of New Spain. He asked the viceroy to relax the Spanish rules on trade. The governor hoped for trade between New Mexico's people and the French in the Mississippi Valley.

The viceroy's reply to the governor was brief. He simply restated the Spanish position. Spaniards were not to trade with foreigners.

Still, French traders entered New Mexico in the following years. They knew they could be arrested. They came anyway. They did so because their trade with New Mexicans brought them great profits.

**The United States buys Louisiana.** In 1803 a new country began to threaten New Mexico. This was the United States of America. The United States had gained its independence from Great Britain in 1783. In 1803 it bought Louisiana from France.

Spain's first concern was boundaries. What boundaries would the United States claim for its new land? The American president, Thomas Jefferson, soon replied. He claimed that Louisiana extended across Texas to the Rio Grande. Jefferson's claim included much of New Mexico.

Spain was alarmed. American expeditions then set out to explore Louisiana. Spaniards heard reports of Americans working to turn the Plains Indians against them. One American expedition led by Zebulon Pike entered Spanish territory. Sent out in 1806, Pike's orders were to find the headwaters of the Arkansas and Red rivers. He was to explore the southwestern part of the land called Louisiana.

**The Spaniards respond to the American challenge.** Word of Pike's expedition reached Santa Fe in 1806. New Mexico's governor responded to this challenge. He sent a force eastward to the plains boundary that Spain said was the true eastern border of New Mexico. The force was under orders to make friends with the Plains Indians against the United States. It was also supposed to find Pike. Included in the force of 400 men were 100 Spanish soldiers. The rest were militia. They did not find Pike on the plains. Instead, in the late winter of 1807, Pike and his men entered the Rockies. On a small river that they thought was the Red River, the Anglo-Americans built a small fort. As it turned out, the fort was in Spanish territory. Pike may or may not have known this.

**Pike sees Santa Fe.** Spanish troops continued to look for Pike. Soon they found his fort. The Spaniards arrested Pike and his men. They took them to Santa Fe. Pike was able to view a settlement long closed to the eyes of outsiders. The Spaniards treated Pike in a pleasant manner. Still, they took from him his notes and his maps. Later they took him to Chihuahua. Then they took him to the Louisiana border. There, the Spaniards released him.

Once back in the United States, Pike found that people wanted to know more about his adventures. So, Pike wrote from memory what he had seen during his visit in New Mexico. He gave the outside world the first view of the Spanish settlements along the upper Rio Grande. He praised the people of New Mexico. He wrote that these people were "the bravest and most hardy subjects of New Spain----" He noted that "their remote situation also causes them to exhibit... heaven-like qualities of hospitality and kindness...."

Published in 1810, Pike's writings were of special interest to Anglo-American traders. Maybe they could find a way to enter Spanish New Mexico. Maybe they could find a way to trade with the people there.

***SECTION REVIEW***

1. What was Spain's trade policy in the Americas?

2. How did the people of New Mexico respond to French traders?

3. What boundary did the United States claim for its new territory of Louisiana?

4. Why did the Spaniards arrest Zebulon Pike?

5. In his writings how did Pike describe the people of New Mexico?

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**Chapter Review**

**Words You Should Know**

Find each word in your reading and explain its meaning.

1. buffer zone

2. apostate

3. villa

**Places You Should Be Able to Locate**

Be able to locate these places on the maps in your book.

1. El Paso

2. Santa Fe

3. Santa Cruz de la Cañada

4. Albuquerque

5. Taos

**Facts You Should Remember**

Answer the following questions by recalling information presented in this chapter.

1. Why did the Spaniards think it important to reconquer New Mexico?

2. Why did Vargas have to reconquer New Mexico not once but twice?

3. Compare and contrast what happened to the Pueblo and Spanish populations and settlements

in New Mexico from the 1500s to the end of the 1700s.

4. What groups of nomadic Indians raided settlements in New Mexico?

5. In what ways did the Spaniards deal with these nomadic Indians?

6. Who are the following people, and why are they important?

a. Don Diego de Vargas

b. Don Pedro de Villasur

c. Juan Bautista de Anza

d. Cuerno Verde

e. Zebulon Pike