



1540: Three Worlds Collide

The Tiguex War
in the Rio Grande Valley

Sharon Walker



Photos Courtesy of Sharon Walker

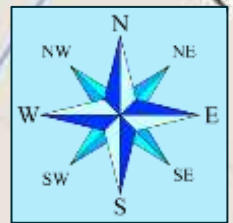
Coronado Historic Site

Site of the ancient Tiwa village of Kuaua, and the first war between Europeans and Native Americans on this continent.

Children and school field trips are free!

Photo courtesy of Sharon Walker





Bernalillo
Soccer
Fields

CORONADO HISTORIC SITE

550

Santa Ana Star Casino

528

IHOP



I-25 to
Santa
Fe

WalMart

550

Old Hwy 44

On I-25: Take
2nd Bernalillo
Exit - West



Bernalillo
Elementary School

Camino Don To



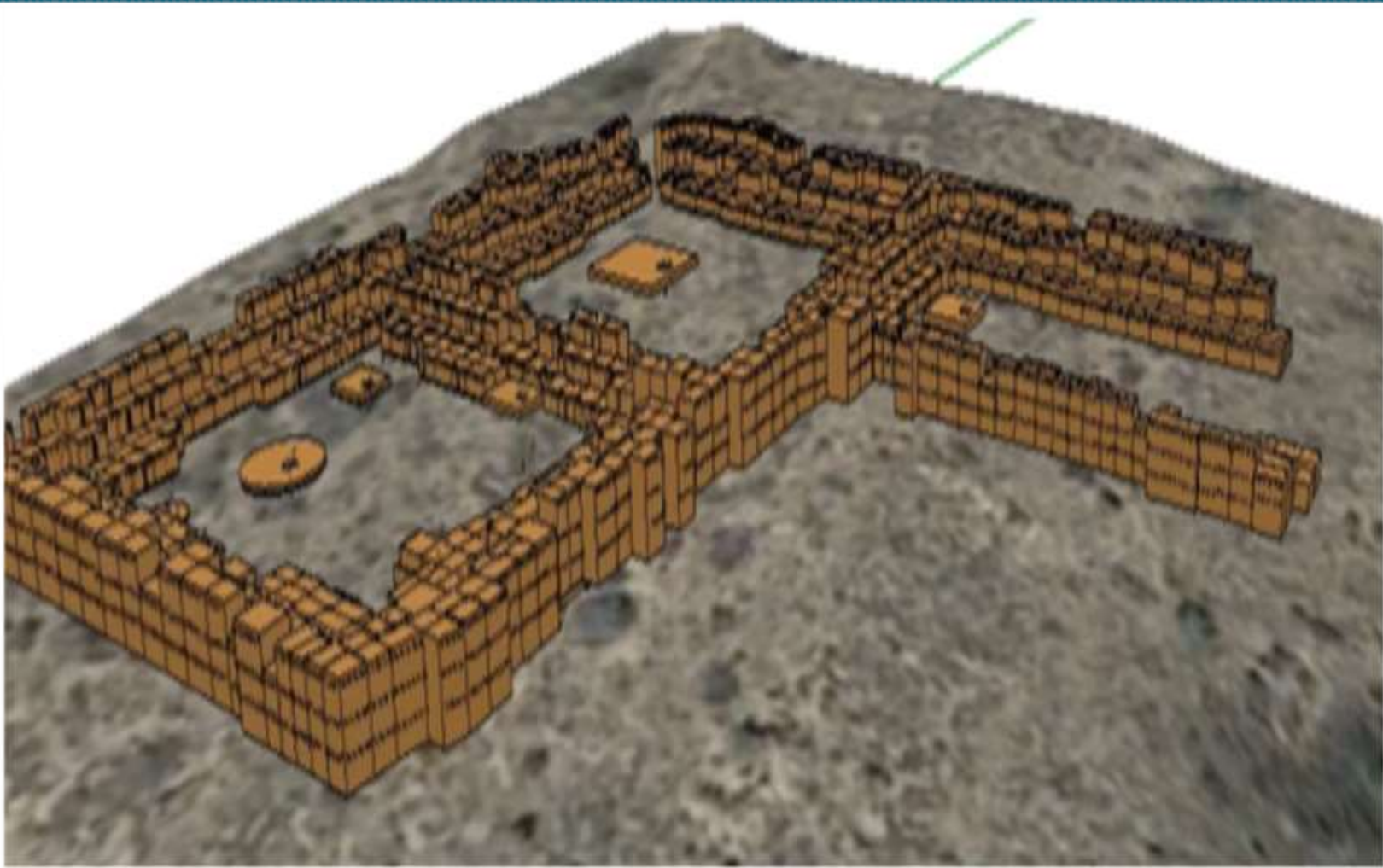
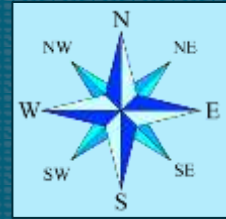
Coronado Historic Site

Coronado was New Mexico's first state monument.

The excavation of Kuaua Pueblo was intended to create a tourist attraction coinciding with the 1940 400th anniversary of Coronado's entrada into the Rio Grande Valley.



Kuaua – 1660 AD



Map Courtesy of Ethan Ortega

Archaeology at LA 187



Photo Courtesy of Coronado Historic Site Archives

In the 1930's, interest in a growing NM tourist industry encouraged excavation of two sites near Bernalillo, NM.

The intent was to prove that the Coronado entrada stayed here.

The surprise: this wasn't the site!

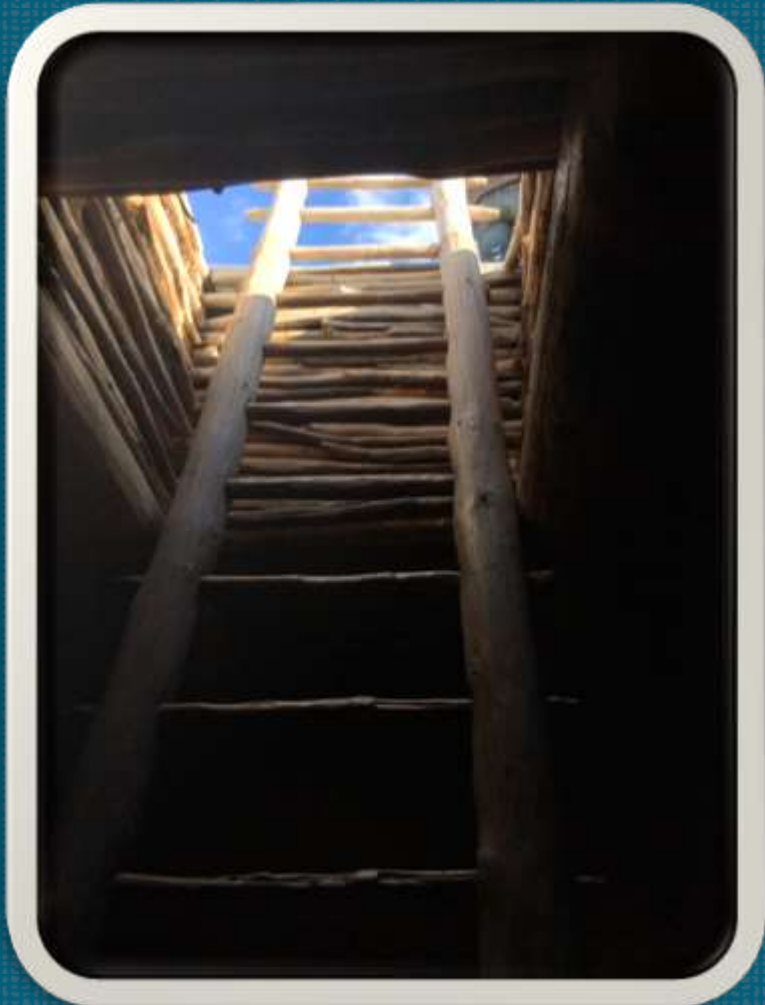
A Valentine's Day Surprise: The Painted Kiva



Photo Courtesy of Coronado Historic Site Archives

During the excavation of Kiva 3, images were uncovered on the walls which are over 500 years old.

500 Year Old Paintings!

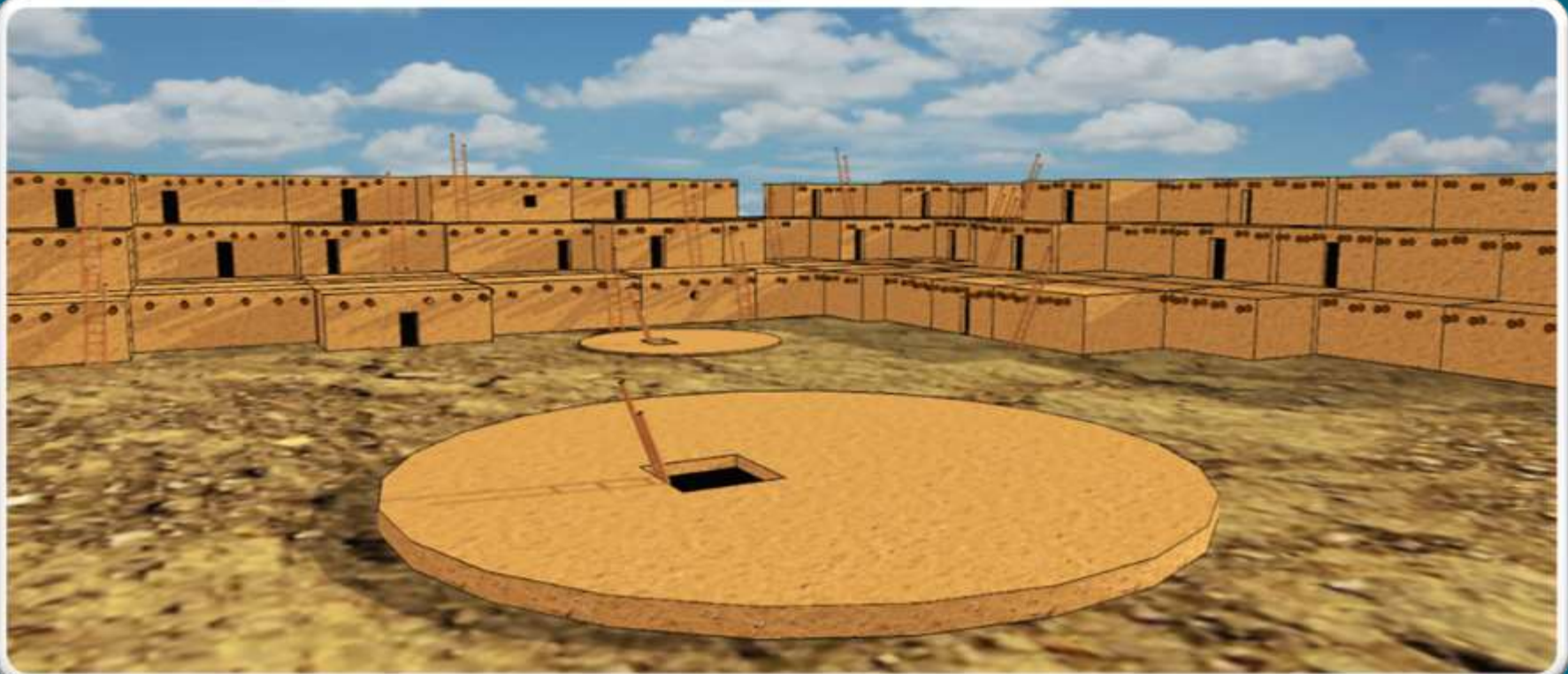


Fourteen of them are housed at Coronado.

Out of respect for cultural stakeholders, we do not allow photography – come see them!

The Pueblo of Kuaua

Occupied from about 1300 to 1700's, Kuaua was a multilevel pueblo with about 900 first floor rooms , 3 large plazas, and 6 subterranean kivas – both circular and square.



Art Courtesy of Ethan Ortega

Ancient Pueblo Homes

Unlike this modern picture, pueblos long ago **did not** have many openings on the first floor. These rooms, used for storage, would be entered from second floor dwellings above them. Ladders could be pulled up to control access and protect the pueblo.



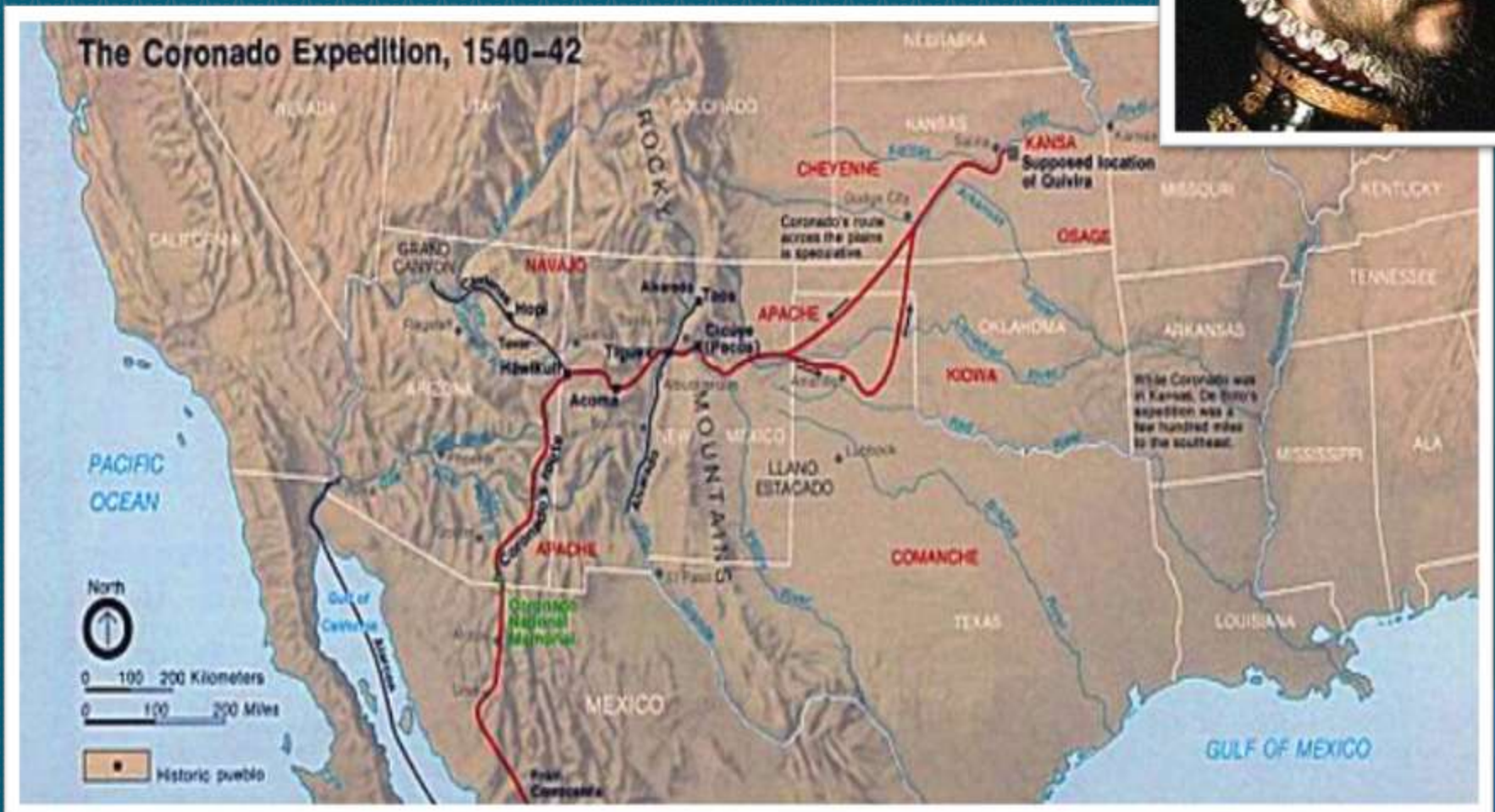
An Agricultural Economy



Kauuan village scene by Betsy James

Courtesy Museum of New Mexico - State Monuments

The Coronado Expedition



Who Accompanied Coronado?

The muster roll of the expedition lists 289 Europeans. Others came as servants and some were African slaves. Primary sources tell us that an uncounted allied force of Native Americans from Mexico, somewhere between 1000-3000, came to support the expedition.



Art Courtesy of Cara Curley

Aztec Jaguar Warrior

Spanish primary sources -- mostly letters to the Spanish crown or journals-- imply that Mesoamerican allies who accompanied Coronado's expedition were porters or servants.

Native American primary sources tell us a different story . Many, if not most of them, were warriors.

This changes the way we view this expedition and the people who participated in it.



What Worked in Mexico City...



In 1540, the Aztec capital of Tenochtitlán (which became Mexico City) had a great marketplace where 60,000 vendors daily traded gold and silver ornaments, as well as many other items. Following the model of the European feudal system, the Spanish forced local populations to work and make products to sell in Europe.

Setting Out for Cíbola: the Seven Cities of Gold

Gold was not the only goal of expedition. Coronado & others invested their personal fortunes in the expedition.

They were businessmen looking for a large work force to produce products to sell in Europe.

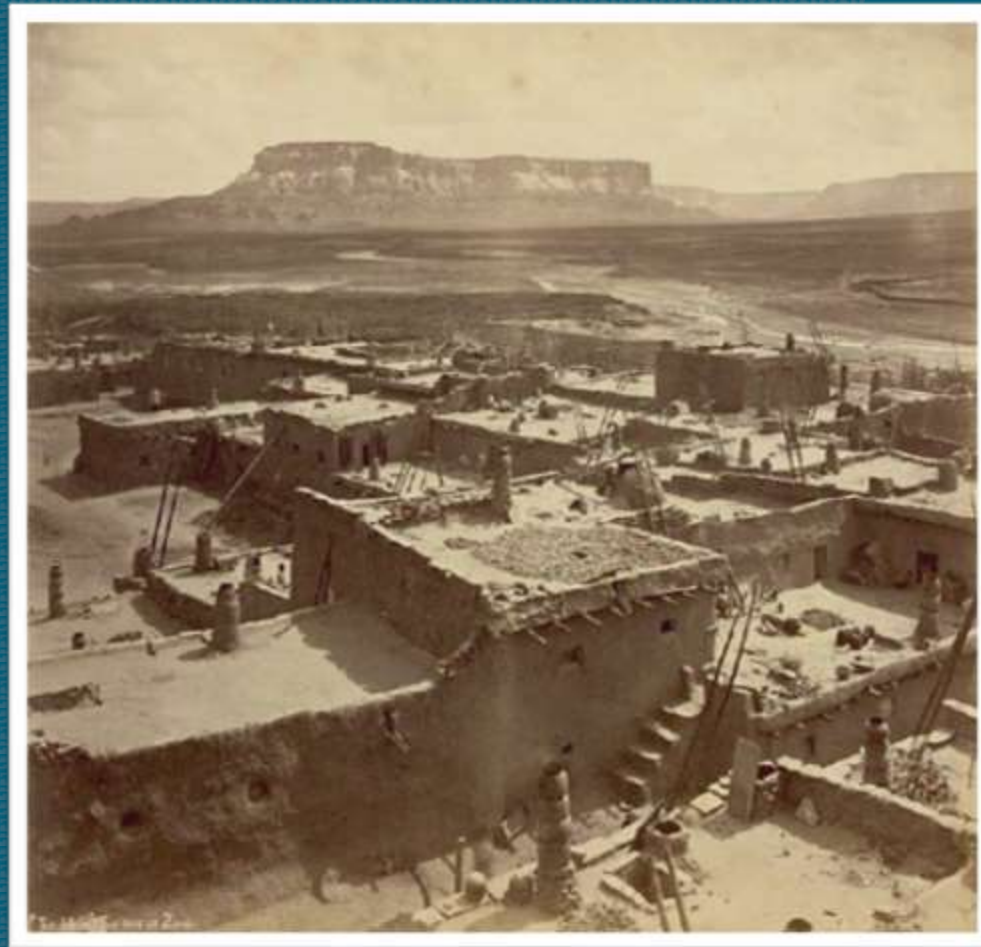


Disappointment at Cíbola

*“On beholding it (Hawikuh),
the army broke forth with
maledictions on Friar Marcos
de Niza,” one of Coronado’s
men said. “God grant that he
may feel none of them.”*

Fray Marcos had guided the Spanish north with stories of the Seven Cities of Cíbola. Hawikuh, a Zuni pueblo, was thought to be one of the seven cities.

Fray Marcos soon left the expedition and returned to Mexico in disgrace.



This 1879 Smithsonian Institution photo by John Hillers shows the Zuni Pueblo with the tribe's sacred mesa, Dowa Yalanne (Corn Mountain), in the background

Moving East Toward the Rio Grande: The Province of Tiguex



Photo Courtesy of Jack Ellis

Coronado Moves In For the Winter



Photo courtesy of Sharon Walker

Tiguex was a successful agricultural area with generous stores of corn. The Spanish took over one pueblo to stay in. They requested food and warm clothing from the others.



philipmartin.info

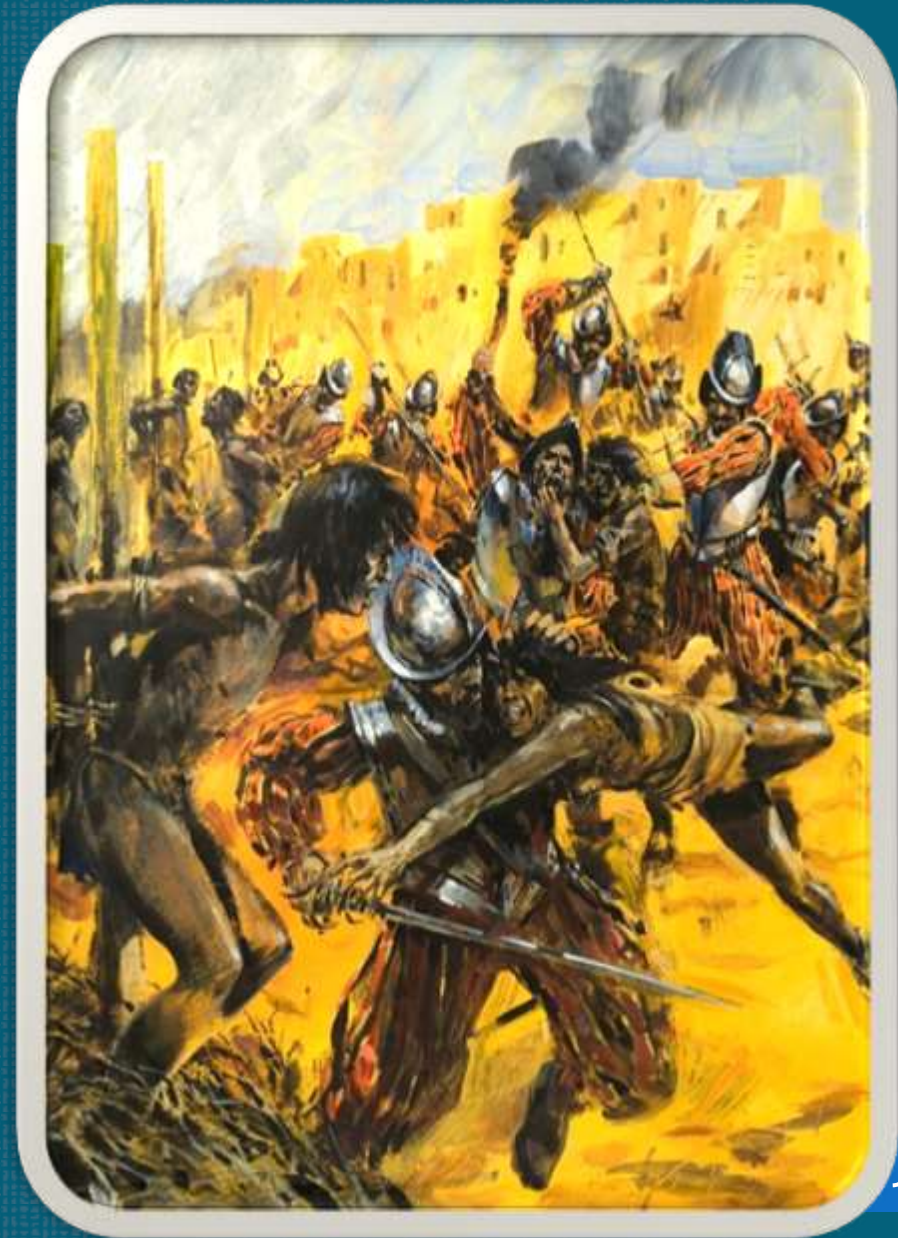
Image courtesy
of Philip Martin

The Tiguex War

(tea-wesh)

The first war between Native Americans and Europeans in North America was fought in the middle Rio Grande valley, now Albuquerque, Bernalillo, and Rio Rancho.

Pueblos resisted supplying tribute of food and clothing beyond what they could spare. When they killed a guard and attacked the Spanish horses, the Spanish retaliated harshly. Many Pueblo people were killed, and 30 or more were burned at the stake.



Art by Graham Coton

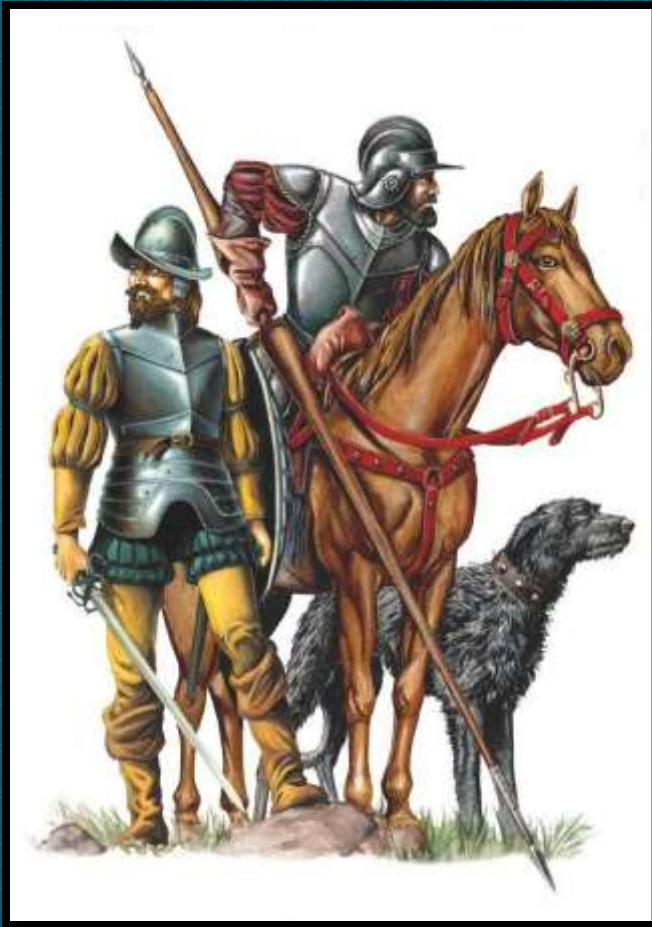
Unsung Heroes

The Pueblo alliance was led by Xauían . After months of fighting, the Pueblos barricaded themselves into the most defensible pueblo, called Mojo – its location is unknown today.

After a siege that lasted months, the Spanish were able to attack and defeat the allied Pueblos. It's estimated that 400 Pueblo people died in this war. Many others became slaves.



Why Did the Spanish Win?

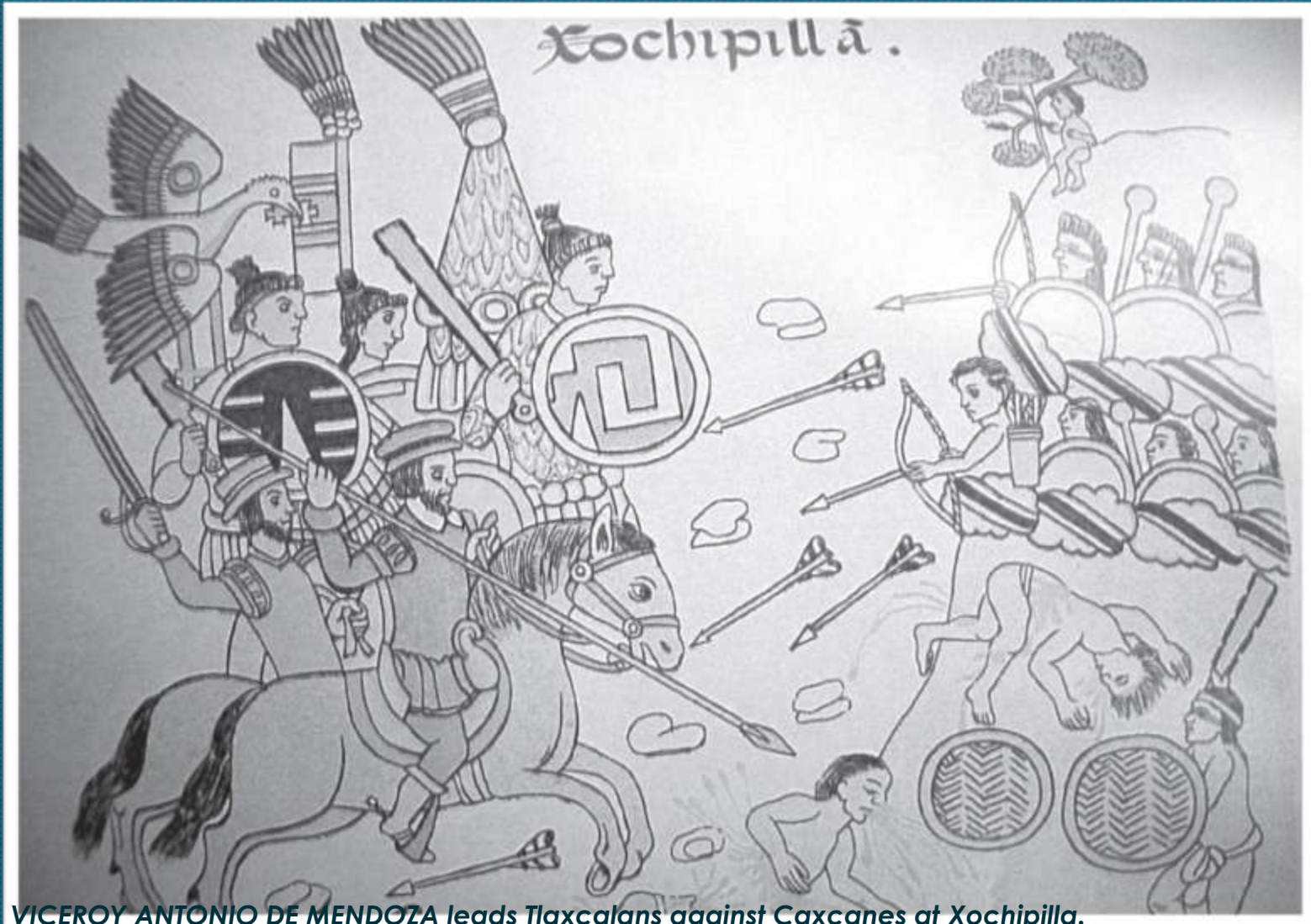


Spanish had superior weapons - metal and gunpowder, cannons, as well as superior numbers .

Their army included Mexican allies -- Nahuatl speaking Native Americans called the *indios amigos* by the Spanish gave them an advantage.

The Spanish also had the mobility of fighting from horseback, lances, and even war dogs.

Why Did the Spanish Win?



VICEROY ANTONIO DE MENDOZA leads Tlaxcalans against Caxcanes at Xochipilla.

Image from the Codex Mendoza

Spanish Arms & Armor



Photo Courtesy of Sharon Walker

“Armas de la Tierra”





The Aftermath

Coronado's expedition explored the southwestern United States from the Grand Canyon to Kansas, and although this established a firmer claim on the land for Spain, Coronado returned to Mexico emptyhanded and impoverished.

Spain did not find enough wealth or population to pursue colonization of New Spain for fifty years.

What's the Impact?

The Columbian Exchange

“...the tsunami of biological exchange did not start until 1492.” ~

*Alfred W. Crosby,
Professor Emeritus,
University of Texas at Austin*



Exchanges of Food & Disease



The Spanish Introduced New Technology

Adobe bricks, horno ovens, wooden doors with hinges, candles --- all this and more came over with the first Europeans.

Wheeled carts aided transportation and made it easier to move goods.

Wool and silk fabric, clothing with sleeves, and shoes would be change the life of Native Americans.



Photo Courtesy of Sharon Walker

Christianity

The introduction of the Catholic faith (Christianity) to the Native Americans was an important motivation for the Spanish to return and settle New Spain.



And More – DNA !



Photo courtesy of Sharon Walker

In the fashion of the “melting pot” of America, much of the population of the Southwestern United States represents a blending of European, African, Asian, and Native American cultures.

Art & Photography Credits

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Hillers, John K. Library of Congress Photo of Zuni Pueblo, 1879

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1879 Photo of Zuni Pueblo

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