

the colonizer of New Mexico, in 1598. All this region was then a part of N New Mexico, and the exploration of it was made chiefly incident to the development and exploitation of the more interesting Pueblo region in the upper Rio Grande valley.

6 "The Search for Gran Quivira. But the subjugation of the Pueblos did not exhaust the energies of the conquistadores, and they turned again from time to time with all their old fire to exploit and exploration. To the east there were several points of interest. Gran Quivira was still to be sought somewhere across the Llanos del Cigolo: adjacent to it were the Aijados, in whose country were the Seven Hills supposedly rich in gold: southeast of Santa Fe, on the upper Colorado River, were the Jumano Indians, who welcomed missionaries and afforded trade in hides, and in whose streams were found pearls. Finally, in the pursuit of these objects, still another, more remote, rose above the horizon in the east, the "Great Kingdom of the Texas."

1595 and later numerous expeditions east and west of Santa Fe. In these pursuits a search into the country of the Jumano Indians seems to have carried Spaniards all over western and northern Texas. The Buffalo plains seem to have had something to do with their habitat.

8 1629 carries the legend of the beautiful woman wearing the garb of a nun who had converted many of these Indians. The priests were working out of old Isleta.

9 Location of the Jumanos is indicated as possibly the Concho river just north of the O S T in west Texas.

10 The Mendoza expedition, 1684, settles all doubt as to the location of the tribe. In previous decades there seem to have been many journeys or the purpose of trade.

11 "In 1683, when a delegation of Jumanos from the eastern plains visited the Spanish refugees then at El Paso, the authorities declared in writing, as evidence of the friendship of the tribe, that before 1680,