The enigmatic Dr. John H. Robinson’s role in the Pike expedition may never be totally explained; he was known to be affiliated with filibusterers like James Wilkinson and Aaron Burr, and explained his presence in New Mexico with a story about recovering lost goods. The New Mexicans suspected he was a spy, but doctors were a rarity on the frontier, and Robinson found himself grudgingly welcome wherever he went.

In Chihuahua, he made enemies with Captain General Nemesio Salcedo, commander of the internal provinces, in part by a bizarre attempt to defect, in the cause of exploring the northwest and founding a Spanish colony in Oregon.

By the time he left Chihuahua, he was a firm believer in the cause of Mexican independence, and met with the revolutionary leader José Toledo on his way back to the U.S. Upon his return, Robinson managed to get himself appointed as special envoy to Mexico. He returned to Chihuahua through Natchitoches in 1812, meeting the Republican Army of the North, led by Colonel Augustus Magee and Bernardo Gutiérrez de Lara. Upon reaching Chihuahua, Captain-General Salcedo met Robinson with angry suspicion and sent him away.

Robinson wrote a long report to Secretary of State James Monroe, with an impassioned plea for the U.S. to support the cause of Mexican Independence, but the state department was more inclined to side with Spain, and after publishing a broadside calling for Americans to support the Mexican Revolution, he lost his job. Robinson returned to Mexico to serve as Brigadier-General with the Republican Army, and finally returned to the United States, his health broken, to complete this map, illustrating the enormity of Spanish claims, as well as the heroic struggles of the Republican Army.

Robert Ames Bennet was one writer who dared to speculate about the motives for Dr. Robinson’s quixotic life struggle to gain support for Mexican independence. In his highly romantic novel (see links), he speculates that...
Robinson was motivated primarily out of love for a señorita, whose father enlisted the doctor in his cause.

**Quote:** (07 February 1807) Saturday, 7th February.

The Doctor marched alone for Santa Fe. In the evening I despatched Corporal Jackson with four men to recross the mountains, in order to bring in the baggage left with the frozen men, and to see if they were yet able to proceed. This detachment left me with four men only, two of whom had their feet frozen: they were employed in finishing the stockade, and myself in supporting them by the chase.**

**The demands which Dr. Robinson had on persons in New Mexico, although originally legitimate, were in some degree spurious in his hands: the circumstances were as follows: In the year 1804, William Morrison, Esq., an enterprising merchant of Kaskaskias, sent a man by the name of Bapatiste Lalande, a Creole of the country of Missouri and of La Plate, directing him if possible to push into Santa Fé. He sent in Indians, and the Spaniards came out with horses and carried him and his goods into the province. Finding that he sold the goods high, had land offered him, and that the women were kind, he concluded to expatriate himself, and convert the property of Morrison to his own benefit.**

When I was about to sail, Morrison conceiving that it was possible I might meet some Spanish factors on the Red river, intrusted me with the claim, in order if they were acquainted with Lalande, I might negotiate the affair with some of them. When on the frontiers, the idea suggested itself to us of making this claim a pretext for Robinson to visit Santa Fé. We therefore gave it the proper appearance, and he marched for that place. Our views were to gain a knowledge of the country, the prospect of trade, force, &c., whilst at the same time our treaties with Spain guaranteed to him, as a citizen of the United States, the right of seeking the recovery of all just debts, dues, or demands, before the legal and authorized tribunals of the country, as a franchised inhabitant of the same, as specified in the 22d article of the treaty.

As it was uncertain whether this gentleman would ever join me again, I at that time committed the following testimonial of respect for his good qualities to paper, which I do not at this time feel any disposition to efface.

He has had the benefit of a liberal education, without having spent his time as too many of our gentlemen do in colleges, in skimming over the surfaces of science, without ever endeavouring to make themselves masters of the solid foundations; but he had studied and reasoned. With these qualifications he possessed a liberality of mind too great ever to reject an hypothesis, because it was not agreeable to the dogmas of the schools; or adopt it, because it had all the eclat of novelty. His soul could conceive great actions, and his hand was ready to achieve them: in short, it may truly be said, that nothing was above, his genius, nor anything so minute that he conceived it entirely unworthy of consideration. As a gentleman and companion in dangers, difficulties and hardships, I, in particular, and the expedition in general, owe much to his exertions. [Pike, Zebulon M.]

**Links:**


**2: Agua Caliente**

1807

**Quote:** (09 February 1807) I marched the first day up the branch on which we were situated (as you know we had concluded it would be the most proper to follow it to its source, and then cross the mountains west, when we had conceived we should find the Spanish settlements).

At night I encamped on its banks: the second day I left it a little and bore more south, and was getting up the side of the mountain, when I discovered two Indians, for whom I made. They were armed with bows and arrows, and were extremely shy of my approach; but after sometime, confidence being somewhat restored, I signified a wish to go to Santa Fé, when they pointed due south down the river on which I had left you. As I could not believe them, I reiterated the inquiry, and received the same reply.

I then concluded that we had been deceived, and that you were on the Rio del Norte, instead of Red river, and was embarrassed whether I should not immediately return and apprise you of it, but concluded it to be too late, as I was discovered by the Indians. If I had not met them, or some others, I should have continued on and crossed the mountain to the waters of the Colorado and descended them, until from their course I should have discovered my mistake. I therefore offered the Indians some presents to conduct me in: they agreed, conducted me to their camp, where their women were, and in five minutes we were on our march. That night we encamped in the woods: I slept very little, owing to my distrust of my companions.

The next day at three o’clock, P. M. we arrived at the village of Agua Caliente, where I was immediately taken into the house of the commandant, and expresses were despatched to Santa Fe; that night I was put to sleep on a mattress on the floor. The next day we departed early, leaving my arms and baggage at the commandant’s, he promising to have them forwarded to me at the city.

--Dr. Robinson’s account of his solitary adventures, as related by Zebulon Pike [Pike, Zebulon M.]

**Overview:** Ojo Caliente
The healing waters of Ojo Caliente have long been known, but its precarious position on New Mexico's northern frontier prevented Ojo Caliente from achieving a stable population all throughout the 18th century. The area was resettled in 1769, then within a decade, governors were looking to repopulate it, even threatening former residents with fines and jail unless they returned, which most refused to do.

A merchant named Antonio Joseph bought the deeds from the heirs of the 1793 grant and got the grant confirmed and patented in 1894.

Today the site of the Ojo Caliente land grant offers visitors pools and spa facilities built around the hot springs, a hotel, and a restaurant.

Links:
Visitor Information for Ojo Caliente -- http://ojocalientesprings.com/

3: Santa Fe

1807

Quote: (12 February 1807) On our arrival at Santa Fe, the Governor received me with great austerity at first, entered into an examination of my business, and took possession of all my papers. After all this was explained, he ordered me to a room where the officers were confined when under arrest, and commanded a non-commissioned officer to attend me when I walked into the city, which I had free permission to do. I was supplied with provision from the Governor’s table, who had promised he would write to Baptiste Lalande, whose circumstances I had apprised myself of, to come down and answer to the claim I had against him. The second day the Governor sent for me, and informed me that he had made enquiry as to the abilities of Lalande to discharge the debt, and found that he possessed no property, but that at some future period he would secure the money for me. To this I made a spirited remonstrance, as an infringement of our treaties, and a protection of a refugee citizen of the United States against his creditors; which had no other effect than to obtain me an invitation to dinner, and rather more respectful treatment than I had hitherto received from his excellency.

Being slightly afflicted with the dropsy, he requested my advice as to his case. On which I prescribed a regimen and mode of treatment, which happening to differ from the one adopted by a monk and practising physician of the place, brought on me his enmity and ill-offices.

The ensuing day I was ordered by the Governor to hold myself in readiness to proceed to the internal parts of the country: to which I agreed, determining not to attempt to leave the country in a clandestine manner, unless they offered to treat me with indignity or hardship, and conceiving it in my power to join you, on your retreat, or find Red river and descend it, should you not be brought in, but in that case to share your destiny: added to this, I felt a desire to see more of the country, for which purpose I was willing to run the risk of future consequences.

--Dr. Robinson’s account of his solitary adventures, as related by Zebulon Pike [Pike, Zebulon M.]

Overview: Santa Fé

Santa Fe was for centuries the end of the Camino Real, and has almost always been the seat of government in New Mexico. Most of the original town was built between 1610-1612, and centered around the plaza. The barrio of Analco, across the Río de Santa Fé from the plaza, was one of the main genízaro settlements of New Mexico from its founding at least until the late eighteenth century.

The Casas Reales, or the Palace of the Governors, was built in 1610 when Santa Fé was established. People took refuge in it during the Indian siege of August 1680. Subsequently, this seat of government was occupied by the Pueblo rebels, again by the Spanish, by the Mexican Provincial governors, by U.S. General Kearny, the Confederate Army, and a string of American Territorial governors. [Long Distance Trails Group--Santa Fe, National Park Service, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management]

Quote: Every calculation based on experience elsewhere fails in New Mexico...
--Lew Wallace, Governor of Territorial New Mexico, 1878-1881

Images:
4: Albuquerque

1807

Quote: (07 March 1807) Both above and below Albuquerque the citizens were beginning to open the canals, to let in the water of the river to fertilize the plains and fields which border its banks on both sides: we saw men, women, and children of all ages and both sexes, at the joyful labour, which was to crown with rich abundance their future harvest, and ensure them plenty for the ensuing year. These scenes brought to my recollection the bright descriptions given by Savary, of the opening of the canals of Egypt. The cultivation of the fields was now commencing, and everything appeared to give life and gaiety to the surrounding scenery. We crossed the Rio del Norte, a little below the village of Albuquerque, where it was four hundred yards wide, but not more than three feet deep, and excellent fording.

On our arrival at the next village, a dependency of Father Ambrosio's, we were invited into the house of the commandant. When I entered, I saw a man sitting by the fire, reading a book, with blooming cheeks, fine complexion, and a genius speaking eye. He arose from his seat; it was Robinson!

Not that Robinson who had left my camp on the head waters of the Rio del Norte, pale, emaciated, with uncombed locks and beard of eight months' growth, but with fire, unsubdued enterprise and fortitude; the change was indeed surprising.

I started back, and exclaimed, Robinson! yes, but I do not know you, I replied; but I know you, he exclaimed, and I would not be unknown to you here, in this land of tyranny and oppression, to avoid all the pains they dare to inflict.

Yet, my friend, I grieve to see you here, and thus, for I presume you are a prisoner?

I replied, No! I wear my sword you see, and all my men have their arms, and the moment they dare to ill-treat us, we will surprise their guards in the night, carry off some horses, and make our way to Apaches, and then set them at defiance.

At this moment, Captain D'Almansa [Pike's escort] entered, and I introduced Robinson to him, as my companion de voyage and friend. Having before seen him at Santa Fe, he did not appear much surprised, and received him with a significant smile, as much as to say I knew this. [Pike, Zebulon M.]

Overview: Albuquerque

Albuquerque was founded as a villa in 1706 in a rich agricultural region of New Mexico. Its Old Town plaza was the original town center. Evidently, the decision to settle the "Bosque Grande of Doña Luisa" was made in 1698. A manuscript from February 1706 showed that Governor Cuervo y Valdés authorized the actual settlement, which took place shortly thereafter. A church, dedicated to Saint Francis Xavier, was later rededicated to San Felipe, in honor of His Majesty the King.

The name was changed to Albuquerque after the United States militarily occupied New Mexico. [Long Distance Trails Group--Santa Fe, National Park Service, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management]
5: San Fernandez

1807

Quote: (1807) We marched the ensuing day, I having been equipped by a friend with some small articles of which I stood in need, such as I would receive out of numerous offers. The fourth day I arrived at the village of St. Fernandez, where I was received and taken charge of by Lieutenant Don Faciendo Malgares, who commanded the expedition to the Pawnees, and whom you will find a gentleman, a soldier, and one of the most gallant men you ever knew. With him I could no longer keep the disguise, and when he informed me (two days since) that you were on the way in, I confessed to him I belonged to your party, and we have been ever since anticipating the pleasures we shall enjoy in our journey to Chihuahua, for he is to command the escort, his dragoons being now encamped in the field. Since I have been with him I have practiced physic in the country, in order to have an opportunity of examining the manners, customs, &c. of the people, and to endeavour to ascertain their political and religious feelings, with every other species of information which would be necessary to our country or ourselves. I am now here on a visit to this man's wife, attended by a corporal of dragoons as a guard, who answered very well as a waiter and guide in my excursions through the country, but I will immediately return with you to Malgares.

--Dr. Robinson's account of his solitary adventures, as related by Zebulon Pike [Pike, Zebulon M.]

Overview: Valencia

The site of Sangre de Cristo Church in Valencia also boasted a pre-colonial pueblo and a seventeenth-century estancia. Before 1800, two plazas were established, one at the old pueblo and estancia site and the other to the south.

Francisco de Valencia received an encomienda at the later site of the hacienda on the east side of the Río Grande early in the seventeenth century. It included the pueblo of Los Lentes on the west side of the river. During the 1630s he built an estancia at or very near the site of an already abandoned Southern Tiwa pueblo. The estancia was burned in the 1680 revolt.

Candelaria gave the date of the resettlement of Valencia as 1751. Other sources place it in the 1740s when a group of genízaros settled the Valencia area and two plazas were established by 1790. One was near the site of the former pueblo and estancia, and the present Valencia ??; the other was near the modern intersection of New Mexico Highway 47 and North El Cerro Loop. Valencia has been named as one of the main genízaro settlements of New Mexico in the middle of the eighteenth century. [Long Distance Trails Group--Santa Fe, National Park Service, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land Management]
6: Robinson tries to defect

1807

This letter, written in Spanish, shows that by the time Robinson had reached Chihuahua, he had decided that his destiny lay with Mexico. Robinson had a new bride back in St. Louis, powerful political allies, and a stable profession, so the request to defect is perplexing. Perhaps Salcedo’s curt refusal led to Robinson spending the rest of his life supporting the revolution that was to eventually overturn the “imbecile government” of Spain. Certainly, Salcedo remembered this exchange five years later, when Robinson returned as envoy of the Secretary of State.

Those who have speculated that Robinson was serving as a spy for General Wilkinson and/or Aaron Burr, point to the penultimate paragraph as proof that Robinson had made arrangements for Wilkinson to come with troops to rescue him, should he be captured by the Spanish. But the fact that Robinson was trying to defect, and to hide that fact from his countrymen, indicates that he is pursuing his own interests, rather than those of a paymaster.

It is also notable that this letter was translated into Spanish by Juan Pedro Walker, who later supplied maps and information to Robinson, so that he could create this map.

Quote: (23 April 1807) Chihuagua, April 23, 1807

To His Excellency Señor Don Nemesio Salcedo, Commandant General of the Internal Provinces of New Spain.

Sir. -- Having given notice to Your Excellency in an earlier letter of my intention to be a subject of His Catholic Majesty, what remains for the present is merely to explain, for the best decision and approbation of Your Excellency, those mans by which I can do the greatest services to my Country and by which I can become a useful member of [its] society.

To which end I have chosen an enterprise, the most difficult that has been yet seen, to wit: To explore that Country which lies between Your Excellency’s Provinces and the more Northern [regions].

A knowledge of that Country, most especially in this Period, appears to be of extreme interest to the Court of Spain, because of the claims which the English and the Americans (Congress of the United States) are sustaining, if it is possible to maintain [them].

It is impossible for me to enter into the details of my project at present, but I assure Your Excellency that I am well acquainted with the plan and intention of the United States and Great Britain about this matter, all of which will be explained and set forth in my memorandum.

In a memorandum which I presented some time ago to the Congress of the United States to colonize a part of that Country which is along the Western Ocean to about 45 degrees of Northern latitude I received their approval and sponsorship...

But at present, because of my knowledge of the Geographical Situation of the Country, and an even better knowledge of the rights of the Court of Spain, I now find myself led to believe that the claims of the United States and Great Britain will be, exactly and eventually, proved useless.

I do not wish that my friend Lieutenant Pike nor any American know of the cause of my detention, for various reasons: 1st, So that the expedition may not be known to any foreign Power; 2nd, So as to avoid the confiscation of my possessions in the United States (which would be the case if it were known that I was remaining here voluntarily).

Finally, I desire that Your Excellency inform me only that it is necessary that I remain here for some months. This would remove the necessity for me to send or present, under the care of my friend, a memorandum to the United States requesting my return.
7: Disputed Area

1818

Robinson got some of the recognition for his cause that he had hoped, as evidenced by this article in Niles’ Register, pointing out the vast acreage at stake in the negotiations of Louisiana’s southern boundary. The visual presentation of otherwise dry negotiations fueled public objections to the Adams-Onís Treaty, and led to a popular sentiment that somehow Spain had “cheated” the U.S. out of its rightful territory, including Texas.

Quote: Small difference! Dr. John H. Robinson's new map of Louisiana and Mexico is noticed in a Natchez newspaper. The boundary lines of the territorial claims of the United States and Spain are marked on this map. The tract of countries lying between the extreme extent of country so claimed, is estimated to contain one thousand and twenty four millions, 982 thousand acres! [Niles, Hezekiah]

1819 Mexico-U.S. Boundary

1819

The Adams-Onís Treaty, designed to clarify the limits of Louisiana, was not actually ratified by Spain until 1821, but the conclusion of the treaty in 1819 was enough for Robinson to include it on this, the second version of the map. This treaty established the northern limits of Spanish territories, and firmly established Texas as Spanish property.

Many, including later presidents Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor, believed the terms of the treaty were too generous to Spain.

Quote: ARTICLE III

The boundary-line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulph[sic] of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Nachitoches, or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But if the source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas Rivers, throughout the course thus described. to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

--Adams-Onís Treaty, February 22, 1819

Limit of the United States Claims

1818

This line shows the limits of United States claims before the Adams-Onís Treaty, based on instructions issued by Laussat, French governor during the twenty days that France held claim to Louisiana. The secret instructions laid claim from the mouth of the Rio de las Palmas (the Rio Grande) to the 30th parallel. "The line of demarcation stops after reaching this point... the farther we go northward, the more undecided is the boundary."

The basis of these claims was the outpost at the mouth of the Rio de las Palmas established by Père La Salle in 1685-1687, when he claimed all lands north of the Rio Grande. The United States asserted that because of the French claims, when southwestern limit of Louisiana was the Rio Grande.

Later, when the Texan revolutionaries negotiated the Treaty of Velasco after capturing Mexican General Santa Anna, they also referred to this boundary as the legitimate extent of Texas, although by that point, Coahuila and Texas had been combined as states by the Mexican government.
Quote: This envied region [Mexico] surpasses all others in natural advantages, the country gradually rises from both oceans, until it attains a temperature of climate that seems to be the most favorable to the nature of man; in the elevated plains, the soil is exuberantly fertile and peculiarly adapted to the production of all the fruits, grass and vegetables, necessary to his wants and luxuries. It is also peculiarly proper for rearing domestic animals, for they are found there better in their species and more abundant than in any other country; and there may be produced every article of raw material for manufacturing, that we are acquainted with from the Torrid to the Temperate Zone, in sufficient abundance to supply all the workshops of Europe. Mexico is the capital, and is one of the finest cities of the world, it is situated at about an equal distance from the two oceans, and enjoys the singular advantage of at the same time giving the hand to the United States and Europe on the one side, and from the other communicating with Asia. The wealth of Mexico in minerals is even proverbial. She furnishes a great proportion of the precious metals to the world, the revenue of the Crown, heretofore, may be estimated at $16,800,000 per annum.

Such, Sir, is New Spain, she is our nearest neighbour, and may become a useful friend, or an inconvenient, even a dangerous enemy, according to the policy we pursue towards her, at this critical juncture. In this interesting country a revolution now rages with circumstances of violence and public misery, almost without a parallel in history, unless it be found in the wars of Cortes or Pizarro. [Pike, Zebulon M.]

Dr. John Robinson: A Map of Mexico, Louisiana, and the Missouri Territory : 1818

Dr. John Robinson was a latecomer, but an important member of Pike's southwest expedition, serving as surgeon and naturalist. He left the stockade to enter Santa Fe alone, purportedly to resolve some business, but was met with the (possibly deserved) suspicion of being a spy. After the rest of the Pike expedition was detained and transported to Chihuahua, Robinson tried to defect, was refused, and returned to the U.S.

Back in the U.S., Pike's influence helped convince Secretary of State James Monroe to appoint Robinson as special envoy to Mexico. Robinson traveled back to Chihuahua to meet Captain General Nemesio Salcedo, the same man who had refused him asylum several years before. Salcedo again (and again, for good reason) suspected Robinson's motives, and they traded hostile words. After failing in his official mission, Robinson met with several important Mexican revolutionary leaders, became committed to independence, and officially endorsed it, both in communications to Monroe, but also in a published broadside, which was imprudent enough to get him terminated from his position. He became more active in the cause of Mexican independence, serving as a Brigadier-General in the Mexican Republican Army for eighteen months, and then returning to Louisiana to create this monumental map.

In Natchez, he compiled this six-sheet wall map of western North America (relying heavily on the maps of Juan Pedro Walker) and was the first to label Pike's Peak as such. His map shows the competing Spanish and U.S. boundary claims across Louisiana Territory, and in this, the second edition, he marks the line of the Adams-Onís Treaty, signed the year of the map's publication. The map was not a commercial success, being too full of geographic inaccuracies to prove useful on the ground, but many journalists did take note of the 1.6 million acres the U.S. stood to lose to Spain, including the area of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, including Taos, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque. Robinson died at the age of 37, and did not live to see Mexico achieve independence.

TIMELINE: SHIFTING ALLEGIANCES

1800

In 1800, Napoleon signed the secret Treaty of Ildefonso with Spain, stipulating that France should provide Spain with a kingdom if Spain would return Louisiana to France. Napoleon's plan for dominating North America collapsed when the revolt in the French colony of Saint-Domingue succeeded, forcing French troops to return defeated to France. As Napoleon's New World empire disintegrated, the loss of Haiti made Louisiana unnecessary.

Nov 1801

Philip Nolan, a surveyor who worked for Louisiana Trader James Wilkinson, and (who had established trade into Texas and had a wife & child in San Antonio de Bexos) left Louisiana to invade Texas with 30 countrymen, was killed en route by Spanish forces under Pedro de Nava. Nolan is sometimes credited with being the first to map Texas for the American frontiersmen, but his map has never been found. Nonetheless, his observations were passed on to General James Wilkinson, who used them to produce his map of the Texas-Louisiana frontier in
On November 30, 1803, Spain's representatives officially transferred Louisiana to France. Although the French representative was instructed to transfer Louisiana to the United States the next day, twenty days actually separated the transfers, during which time Laussat became governor of Louisiana and created a new town council. During this time he is issued secret instructions in which France lays claim to the Rio Grande from the mouth (Rio de las Palmas on the Gulf) to the 30th parallel. "The line of demarcation stops after reaching this point... the farther we go northward, the more undecided is the boundary."

This becomes the basis for the Texian claim to eastern New Mexico.

On December 20, 1803, the French officially gave lower Louisiana to the United States. The United States took formal possession of the full territory of Louisiana, although its boundaries were vaguely defined, in St. Louis three months later, when France handed over the rights to upper Louisiana.

Jean Baptiste La Lande stole a wagon team and expatriated to New Mexico, becoming the first American to move there.

Admiral Lord Nelson defeats the Spanish navy at Trafalgar, precipitating the end of Spanish military force.

James Pursley arrives in New Mexico trying to drum up trade with the Plains tribes, and stays in Santa Fe as a carpenter.

Expedition headed by General Wilkinson and Lieutenant Zebulon Pike travels west with secret instructions to scout out the northern Spanish territories. Dr. John Robinson joins the expedition at the last minute, but becomes a valued member of the party.

Robinson meets Don Nemesio Salcedo, Captain General of Internal Provinces.

Salcedo refuses his attempt to defect.

Robinson meets with Secretary of State James Monroe, who is concerned that filibustering activity might provoke war with Spain; appoints Robinson to the post of envoy to Nemesio Salcedo.

Robinson goes from Natchitoches through Texas, meeting Bernardo Gutierrez de Lara and Augustus Magee. He also meets with Salcedo, who suspects him once again of spying, and refuses to enter negotiations.

Robinson publishes inflammatory epistles in favor of Mexican revolution (see Liberty Showering Her Blessings), is dismissed by the State department.

Texas declares independence in April.

Royal forces reclaim it in September.

King Joseph Bonaparte (Napoleon's brother) flees Wellington, Ferdinand VII returns to the throne.

Robinson disputes with Toledo about leadership of the revolutionary force.

Moves to New Orleans, offers support to Governor Claiborne, is refused, takes a post in the militia, in a hospital near New Orleans

Robinson sails for Veracruz to help the revolution. He writes for support to President Madison, including a copy of the new Mexican constitution, and remains with the Republican Army for 18 months (through the end of 1816).

Robinson retires from his commission as Brigadier General in the Mexican Revolutionary Army.

Robinson condemned by Spanish envoy Onís, engages in verbal battle in papers, settles in Natchez.
1819

John Quincy Adams, President Monroe's Secretary of State, negotiates a treaty with Luis de Onís to define the boundary of Texas (the Adams-Onís Treaty Line). Under the Florida Treaty, Spain cedes Florida and Texas west to Sabine River.

1821

Texas becomes a province of Mexico following the revolution.

Mexico combines Texas & Coahuila, opens immigration to large numbers of Americans into Texas.

William Becknell takes wagons across what will become the Santa Fe Trail.

1822

Regular route established along Santa Fe Trail "led directly to the San Miguel by way of the Cimarron River instead of following the Arkansas to the mountains direct to San Miguel instead of by way of Taos."

(Chittenden)

Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri petitions the Senate, to make the Santa Fe Trail a permanent road "to draw from the bosom of the wilderness an immense wealth which now must be left to grow and perish where it grows or be gathered by the citizens of some other government to the great loss of Missouri."

Commissioners mark out a road from Missouri to the Mexican boundary. Sibley surveys a new, longer road.

1824

Mexican constitution establishes Texas and Coahuila as sister states, as with New Mexico and Chihuahua.

1835-1836

Texans revolt against Mexico, and fight for independence, claiming all land to the Rio Grande.

Texas rebels capture General Santa Anna at the Battle of San Jacinto, and win a surrender with the Treaty of Velasco, which stipulates that the "limits of Texas would not extend past the Rio Grande." However, Mexico never ratifies this treaty.

1837

United States grants formal recognition to the Republic of Texas.

New Mexicans overthrow centralist governor Albino Perez, Manuel Armijo rises to power in 1838.

The government offers large land grants to both native citizens and to American merchants such as St. Vrain, Maxwell, and Mirabeau.

1841

Texas expedition led by Brigadier General Hugh McLeod, and accompanied by journalist George Wilkins Kendall, travels across the Llano Estacado to ask New Mexicans to join Texas in independence or to open trade. Governor Armijo has the Texans captured, brutally mistreated, and forced to march in chains to Mexico City, where they remained imprisoned for several years.

1843

Texas sends two raiding parties to New Mexico in retribution for the mistreatment of the Texas-Santa Fe Expedition.

Taos gets closed as a port of entry.

1844

Question of Texas central to United States presidential election, and popular support of annexation sweeps James K. Polk into office.

1845

Annexation of Texas; formally admitted as a state December 29, 1845.

State constitution supports Texas' claims to all lands extending to the Rio Grande.

1846

Polk declares war with Mexico, and General Zachary Taylor invades Mexico along the Rio Grande in Texas.

United States forces led by General Stephen Kearny seize New Mexico, and Governor Armijo is persuaded to surrender without a battle.

Colonel Alexander Doniphan writes the code for governing the Territory of New Mexico.
New Mexico is designated the Ninth Military Department of the United States.

1847

Rebels in Taos lead an uprising against the American government, and kill Governor Charles Bent.

1848

Mexico signs the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which cedes lands in California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico to the United States. The boundary of New Mexico is described in relation to Disturnell's map, which showed erroneous distances.

1848 Fort Bliss established.

1849

The Department of Interior established. Interior would manage most of the lands in New Mexico for some time to come.

1850

The Texas boundary compromise required Texas to release claims to lands in eastern New Mexico, in exchange for a settlement of debts. As part of the Compromise of 1850, New Mexico was finally admitted as a territory, with the issue of slavery to be decided by New Mexicans.

1851-1853

Fort Bliss abandoned for Fort Fillmore

1852-1860

Cantonment Burgwin established to control Taos rebels. The fort was decommissioned in 1860 and the soldiers moved to Fort Garland or Fort Union.

1852 Boundary Survey

1st international boundary commission established in accordance with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo.

This survey runs into difficulties establishing the boundary line, and the Americans realize that the line as surveyed does not give them a transcontinental railway route.

1853

Gadsden Purchase from Mexico expands New Mexico territory.

1854

Fort Bliss moved to Magoffinsville.