Bartolomé de Ojeda

Spanish-speaking and literate, Bartolomé de Ojeda had fought with determination against the Spaniards. Twice wounded, once by' musket shot and once by arrow, and fearing death, he repented and asked to confess to a Spanish priest. Afterward, Governor Jironza had the wounded Indian leader treated and carried along with the other prisoners. When he recovered in El Paso, Ojeda proved a rare source of information for Governor Jironza, who was already' planning the reoccupation of New Mexico.

Especially encouraging was Oleda's report of Pueblo Indian disunity. According to him, the Keresan-speaking peoples of Zia, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Cochiti, and Santo Domingo, along with the Jemez, Taos, and Pecos, were waging continuous warfare against the Tewa pueblos and Picuris. The Acomas had split, one faction still living atop their rocky eminence and the other at Laguna, where immigrants from Zia and Santa Ana had joined them. This Laguna aggregation warred against the other Acoma faction and Zia. Zunis and Hopis were also at war.

Bands of Apaches made peace with some pueblos and raided others whenever they could. The Utes had been hostile s nce 1680 to all the up risen Pueblo Indians, punishing especially Taos, Picuris, the Tewa pueblos, and Jemez. The Tewas and Picuris in 1688 had relieved Luis Tupatú of command and reelected Popé, but they' were the only ones who obeyed him. Bartolomé de Ojeda also related in detail how seven of the Franciscan missionaries had met their deaths in 1680. from Kiva, Cross, and Crown by John Kessell p.26-27.