

Research shows how Spanish colonists changed life in the Middle Rio Grande Valley

June 26 2015, by Karen Wentworth



Emily Jones studies mammal bones in the lab.

Spanish settlement of the Middle Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico changed the way people lived, but a new paper in the journal "*The Holocene*" by UNM Assistant Professor of Anthropology Emily Jones, suggests the change did not come quickly.

"The Columbian Exchange and landscapes of the Middle Rio Grande Valley, AD 1300-1900" is an examination of the impact of Spanish colonization including what people were eating, and an indication of what animals and plants were abundant in the area.

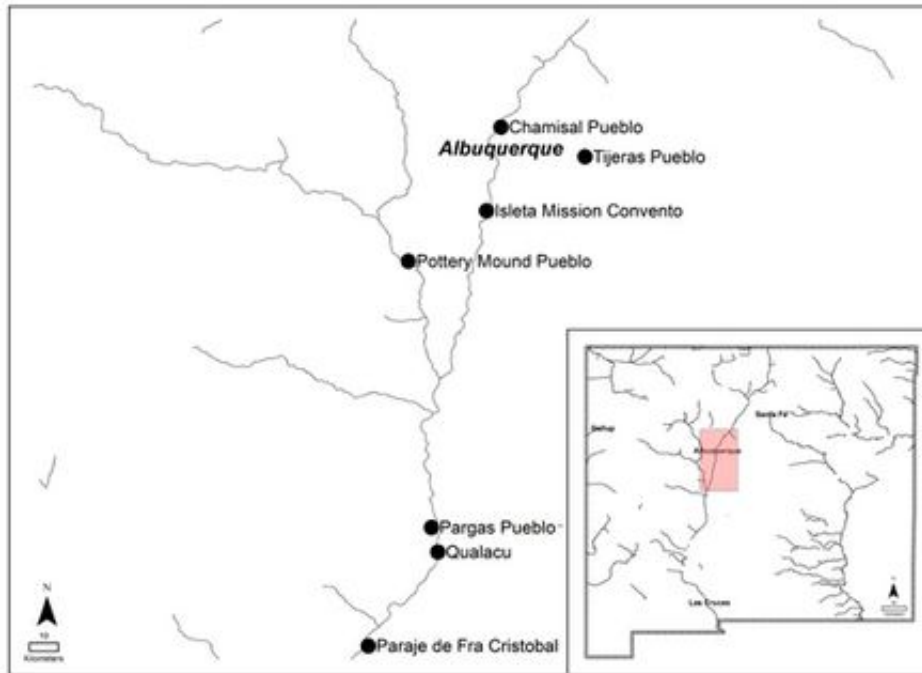
When the Spanish expeditions came to the Middle Rio Grande Valley in 1598 to establish residence, they found inhabited villages and long standing agricultural practices. The Spanish colonists brought seeds, plant cuttings and domestic livestock with them and use of the plants and animals were readily adopted by the Native Americans.

But Jones says animal bones from archeological sites suggest no immediate major impact on the landscape.

Jones' research focuses on the "Columbian Exchange" or the transformation of landscapes that came with contact between the old and new world. For this paper she examined archeological faunal materials from a number of historic pueblos, missions and villages – essentially the bones left in the trash heaps to determine the animal portion of historic people's diets.

Jones found significant amounts of wild game (pronghorn, deer and rabbits) alongside domestic animals up through the late 19th century, suggesting hunting was a major part of life through that time.

"I was expecting to see a turnover in the mammals people ate – a change from wild mammals to introduced domesticates, like sheep, goats and cattle - relatively early in the 17th or early 18th century. You would start with wild fauna which would then be mostly replaced by things like sheep, and goats and cattle," she said. "What I actually found was that this change doesn't seem to occur until very late in the game in the late 19th and early 20th century."



Study sites in Middle Rio Grande Valley

The data on mammals have implications about how vegetation may have changed with Spanish colonization. There has been some debate as to when overgrazing became a problem in the Middle Rio Grande Valley – whether it occurred soon after Spanish colonists brought sheep and cattle in 1598 or if livestock populations took some time to make an impact.

Jones' data may suggest that widespread overgrazing of the landscape did not occur until the time that rail travel brought many more people into the Middle Rio Grande Valley in the late 19th century – a time when other invasive species such as tumbleweeds also became a problem.



"To me the Columbian exchange was an incredible event. It shaped the world we live in now, causing environments in very different parts of the world to look more similar to each other," Jones said. "This research project is situated in the larger question of when did that change take place and how – was it gradual or quick? To me, this question is really cool."

More information: "The 'Columbian Exchange' and landscapes of the Middle Rio Grande Valley, AD 1300–1900." *The Holocene* 0959683615588375, first published on June 3, 2015 [DOI: 10.1177/0959683615588375](https://doi.org/10.1177/0959683615588375)

Provided by University of New Mexico

Citation: Research shows how Spanish colonists changed life in the Middle Rio Grande Valley (2015, June 26) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2015-06-spanish-colonists-life-middle-rio.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is

provided for information purposes only.