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Tokyo, July <sup>27</sup>~~20~~, 1977

Miss Laura Gilpin  
409 Camino del Monte Sol  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501  
U.S.A.

Dear Miss Gilpin:

We are a publisher of Japan specialized in text-books. We are now going to publish a Japanese edition of The Tiegies-Adams Series: "Our Country - Inquiring and Learning, New Edition" by Ginn and Company, a Xerox Education Corporation.

For this purpose we should like to ask you to permit us to reuse your photograph which is inserted in page 144 of this book. For your reference, I enclose a xeroxed copy of it. At the same time, please let us know the fee for our reuse of it.

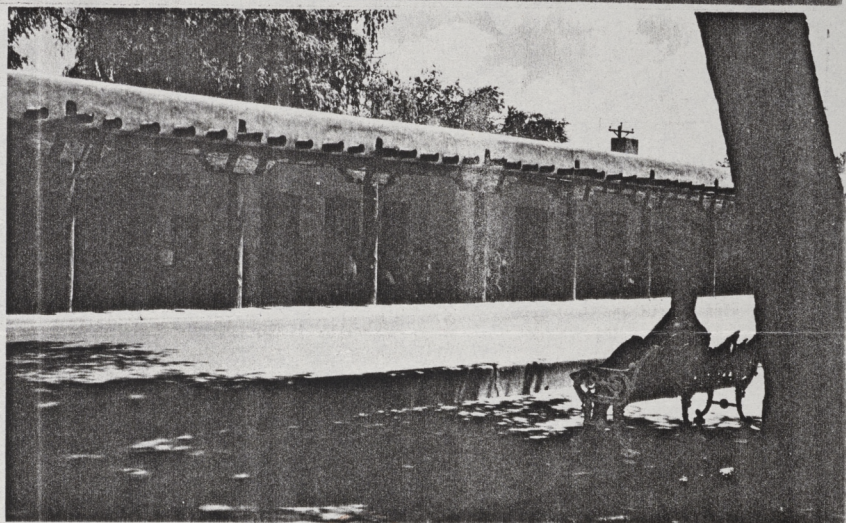
We very much appreciate your possibly earliest reply, for we must estimate the cost taking it into consideration. By the way, we are scheduled to publish the Japanese edition in spring, 1978.

Looking forward to your reply,

Very truly yours,  
Teikoku-Shoin Co., Ltd.

Takashi Goto  
Manager  
International Sect.  
Editorial Dept.

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dishes and books. More than 7000 animals were driven behind the carts. There were extra horses and mules, as well as cattle and sheep. Onaté had planned carefully for this new colony.

**The colony became known as New Mexico.** The Mexicans made friends with some of the Indians. They taught them how to build carts and weave cotton cloth. They showed the Indian farmers how to grow crops like wheat, peas, and onions. They helped them to start apple, peach, and pear trees. The Indians shared their foods. They showed the colonists where to find honey and nuts.

**Santa Fe became the capital of New Mexico in 1610.** It is the oldest capital in our country. Santa Fe's most famous building is the *Palace of the Governors*, shown above. For many years, the work of government in New Mexico was carried on here. It is the oldest government building in the United States.

The Palace of the Governors is partly Spanish-Mexican in style and partly

**The Palace of the Governors.**

Indian. The colonists used ideas from their Spanish ancestors. One was adding covered walkways along a building.

Notice how round logs extend beyond the walls. They support the roof. The Pueblo Indians used logs in this way. They did not cut them off at the wall. Instead they saved them for use on a larger building if needed later on. But logs were scarce in this dry land. The clever Indians were careful not to waste them. They continued to build in the way when they worked for the Mexican colonists:

So a charming Spanish-Mexican-Indian style of building grew up. It is popular today in many parts of the Southwest.

Pike and his men were brought to the Spanish-Mexican capital, Santa Fe. After they were freed, they returned to the United States. You can imagine how much interesting information they had to share.