

~~called Tejo, died about this time and the effect is that the Seven~~

~~cities were destroyed, Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 473. Cabeza de Vaca, as mentioned in the~~

In the ^{latter part} ~~beginning~~ of 1536 or the beginning of '37, Nuño de Guzman, whose sway in New Galicia ^{was earlier in pinuco and in New Spain,} had been one of extreme injustice and the most brutal cruelty, was tried by a juez de residencia*, the licentiate

Footnote ^{the} ~~judge~~ appointed to investigate the accounts and ^{the} ~~administration~~ administration of ^{the} ~~official~~ official. (Winship.)

Diego Perez de la Torre, who was appointed ~~in~~ March 17, 1536, and sent from Spain for that purpose. The "very grand" and "most illustrious" ruler of New Galicia was convicted of ^{gross} malfeasance of office, and ^{in 1538,} ~~after many months in prison,~~ ^{after many months in prison,} was sent to Spain. "The monarch refused to see him, and assigned Torrejon de Velasco as his future abiding-place, where, neglected and despised, he passed the remaining six years of his life."* In the government of Nueva Galicia, he

Footnote *Baneroff X, ~~460~~ 460.

was succeeded by Torre, who (satisfactorily administered) the affairs of that province until his untimely death in 1538.

After Guzman's expedition and the death of Tejo, the memory of the latter's tales about the Seven Cities seems still to have lingered in the minds of the people, and ^{to have been} ~~revived~~ revived in 1536 by the arrival among them of Cabeza de Vaca and his two white companions, ~~Andres Dorantes and Alonso del Castillo Maldonado,~~ Andres Dorantes and Alonso del Castillo Maldonado, and one black one, Estevan, ~~the~~ the "Barbary negro,"*

Footnote *According to Cabeza de Vaca, Stephen was a native of "Açamor", (Azamor, or Azemmour, ~~an~~ an Atlantic seaport town of Morocco.)

sole survivors (if we except ^{Juan} Ortiz*) ~~of~~ of the

Footnote *Whom in 1540 De Soto found living among the Indians in the country east of the Mississippi. ^{Only died at Quitmanque, on the Arkansas River, in the winter of 1541-2.}

unfortunate Narvaez expedition, which, eight years before, had landed in Florida, whither it had sailed, under royal authorization, "to explore, conquer, and colonize the country between Florida and the Rio de Palmas, a grant comprising all that portion of North America bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, which is now included within the limits of the United States."* These survivors told of their disappointments

Footnote *Winship, ^{Historical} Introduction, ~~and~~ Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 346.

in Florida, their reëmbarkation on the Gulf of Mexico in improvised boats, their subsequent shipwreck, and their final wanderings across ~~what~~ what are now Texas, Chihuahua, and Sonora. The

three Spaniards also wrote several accounts of their experiences; of which the best known are the ^{of Cabeza de Vaca} Naufragios and the "joint report", ^{the latter} ~~now known only as~~ ^{and which, however, was published} published in Oviedo's Historia General. From these we learn that Cabeza de Vaca and his companion saw, among the Indians of the Sierra Madre in western Chihuahua and eastern Sonora, turquoises from the north, where ^{were, says} Oviedo, ~~some~~ "casas grandes" and in the Naufragios, Cabeza de Vaca tells us also that he was given by these Indians five arrows pointed with what he calls "emeralds",* obtained (in exchange for parrot feathers) from "some very high mountains which were toward the north", and that "they [these Indians] said that there were there pueblos of many people and very large houses." These hearsay data were all probably valid advices concerning the region of the ancient aboriginal turquoise mine of the Cerillos, near Santa Fe, and concerning the region of great communal structures in New Mexico and Arizona.

"A few things", says Winship, "had been seen and heard by the wanderers which suggested the possibility of lands worth conquering. 'A copper hawk-bell, thick and large, figured with a face,' had been given to Cabeza de Vaca, soon after he started on his journey toward Mexico. The natives who gave this to him said that they had received it from other Indians, 'who had brought it from the north, where there was much copper, which was highly esteemed.' After the travelers had crossed the Rio Grande, they showed this bell to some other Indians who said that 'there were many plates of this same metal buried in the ground in the place whence it had come, and that it was a thing which they esteemed highly, and that there were fixed habitations where it had come from.'.....He had heard.....of a better region than any he saw, for the Indians told him 'that there are pearls and great riches on the coast of the South sea (the Pacific), and all the best and most opulent countries are near there.' We may be sure that none of this was omitted whenever he told the Spanish colonists the story of his journey across northern Mexico."*

*Winship, ~~History~~ ^{in footnotes} page 350; which, ~~refers~~ ^{refers} to Winship's "Why Coronado went to New Mexico in 1540", in Proceedings of the American Historical Association, 1894, and to Buckingham Smith's translation of Cabeza de Vaca's Narrative, page 150.

The information of large pueblos and of very large houses, and the other tales of these wanderers, must have aroused fresh interest and conversation concerning the great unknown countries to the north, and incidentally concerning the Seven Cities.

About this time, 1536 to 1539, Don Antonio de Mendoza, first actual incumbent of the ^{then} newly established viceregal government, began to

In grave near Santa Fe, fragment of gem, long, occur as particles. Associated with "ruby" garnets (of which) on grave on the Navajo and 2 with Indian ornaments, small gem particles are found not uncommonly.

direct his thought to northern exploration; but the annals of New Spain for that period are incomplete and more or less conflicting, and have led to much confusion concerning the history of Mendoza's efforts in this direction.

As the first step toward clearing up this confusion, the greater number of the known writings that record these efforts, have been brought together by Bandelier*; and from these, while confessing his

Footnote

*Southwestern Historical Contributions, pp. 80 to 102.

inability to solve the riddle wholly to his own satisfaction, he considers it probable that, prior to Coronado's expedition, the attempts at northern reconnaissance fathered by ~~the~~ Mendoza were as follows:

- In 1537, one in which Andres Dorantes figured;
- in 1538, one in which Juan de la Asuncion^{a Franciscan friar} went north to the latitude of Gila River;
- in 1538 also, an abortive attempt to enter the region of Topia (Mendoza's "Topira"), in Durango;
- in 1539, ~~the journey~~^{the journey} in which Fray Marcos de Niza^{another Franciscan} reached the borders of Cibola-Zufi.*

Footnote

*See ~~Southwestern Historical Contributions~~^{work cited}, pp. 103~~and~~ and 104.

The writings ~~of~~ⁱⁿ which ~~Bandelier~~^{Bandelier} presents ~~selected~~^{selected} and from which he ~~draws such inferences~~^{draws such inferences} are as follows:*

- 1.-A portion of a letter from Don Antonio Mendoza to the Emperor; undated and usually cited as the "première lettre", but written in 1539.
- 2.-Motolinia's version (1540-41) of the explorations made in 1538.
- 3.-An extract, written "Fifty-six years later", from Mendieta's Historia Ecclesiastica Indiana; it ~~is~~ is largely identical with the preceding, but contains some important additional statements.
- 4.-A sentence from Zárate-Salmeron's Relaciones (of affairs in New Mexico, 1538-1626)
- 5.-A few lines from Villagran, (1610.)
- 6.-A detailed account of the explorations of 1538, from Captain Mateo Mange's Luz de Tierra Incognita. (The date of this work is 1720; but it is quite possible that parts of it were written considerably earlier.)
- 7.-Mota-Padilla's version of the relation of a journey by Fray Marcos to the earlier journey by other ecclesiastics; from the Historia de la Conquista de la Provincia de la Nueva Galicia.^(M. 1742.)
- 8.-A fragment of Father Francisco Garcés' Diario y Derrotero (of 1775-76), relating to the same explorations, and in which Garcés presents in quotation marks an extract from some older document.

In connection with these writings, see the index briefly to others which he does not quote, since they are relatively unimportant.

9.-A brief extract from the Prologue of Arricivita's *Crónica Seráfica Apostolica* (1792), alluding to the explorations of both 1538 and 1539.

10.-A paragraph from a letter of Oct. 9, 1539, written by the Augustinian monk, Fray Gerónimo Ximénez de San Estéban, to Saint Thomas of Villa Nueva.

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In his "première lettre" Mendoza wrote, "By the last vessels, on which Miguel Usnago has gone, I wrote to your Majesty that I had despatched two ecclesiastics of the Order of Saint Francis to discover the cape of the mainland which runs in the direction of the North. As this journey has exceeded all my hopes, I will begin with entertaining your Majesty concerning it."..... ["...Andrés Dorantès, one of those who made part of the army of Pamphilo Narvaez, came my way. I had frequent conversations with him; I thought that he could render a great service to your Majesty, if I despatched him with forty or fifty horses and everything necessary for discovering that country. I expended much money for the expedition, but I do not know how it comes that the affair had no result. Of all the outfit that I made up, there remains to me only a negro who came with Dorantès, some slaves that I had bought, and some Indians, natives of that country, that I had had collected."] "I despatched them ^[in September, 1538*] with the Friar Marcos of Nizza, and another ecclesiastic of the order of Saint Francis. These friars had long resided in the neighboring countries, were inured to hardships, experienced in matters of the Indies, conscientious, and of good morals. I requested their Provincial to grant them to me. They left with Francisco Vasquez Coronado, Governor of New Galicia, and went to San Miguel de Culiacan, the most remote place in that government inhabited by Spaniards, and two hundred leagues from Mexico. When the Governor arrived there with the friars, he commanded some Indians whom I had given to him to act as his guides to inform the natives that your Majesty had forbidden that they should be reduced to slavery. I induced them to be no longer afraid to come back to their homes and live quietly. They had indeed been much ill-treated in the beginning. He told them that your Majesty had chastised the guilty ones. Ten days afterwards, these Indians returned, to the number of about four hundred, appeared before the Governor, and told him that they came in behalf of all the inhabitants, to see and to know those who did them so much good, allowing them to return to their homes and plant corn; for it was a long time that they had been scattered through the mountains, hiding like wild beasts for fear of being reduced to slavery. They added, that they and their companions were ready to comply with the orders that would be given to them. The

*According to Herrera, as quoted in Baudouin's *Can- tributions*, these friars were six in number and were sent by Coronado to the villages of Petatlan and of the Cacahillo, fifty leagues beyond San Miguel de Culiacan, in 1538, to look for the natives of that region. The account is mistaken.

Footnote

*Letter of Fray Gerónimo Ximénez de San Estéban to the viceroys' formal instructions to Fray Marcos seem to have been issued later, and to have overtaken the latter on the 20th of November, at Tonalá. See Baudouin, *S.W. Hist. Cont.*, pp. 102 and 107.

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Footnote

*Letter of Fray Gerónimo Ximénez de San Estéban to the viceroys' formal instructions to Fray Marcos seem to have been issued later, and to have overtaken the latter on the 20th of November, at Tonalá. See Baudouin, *S.W. Hist. Cont.*, pp. 102 and 107.

his Historical Introduction has written as follows:

"While Dorantes was stopping at Vera Cruz during the winter of 1536-37, he received a letter from Mendoza, asking him to return to the City of Mexico. After several interviews, the viceroy induced Dorantes to remain in New Spain, agreeing to provide him with a party of horsemen and friars, in order to explore more thoroughly the country through which he had wandered. Mendoza explains the details of his plans in the letter written in December, 1537, and declares that he expected many advantages would be derived from this expedition which would redound to the glory of God and to the profit of His Majesty the King. The viceroy was prepared to expend a large sum—3,500 or 4,000 pesos—to insure a successful undertaking, but he promised to raise the whole amount, without taking a single maravedi* from the royal treasury, by means of a more careful collection of dues, and especially by enforcing the payment of overdue sums, the collection of which hitherto had been considered impossible. This reform in the collection of rents and other royal exactions and the careful attention to all the details of the fiscal administration were among the most valuable of the many services rendered by Mendoza as viceroy. The expedition under Dorantes never started [sic], though why nothing came of all the preparations, wrote Mendoza in his next letter to the King, 'I never could find out'. "

*The smallest Spanish coin; comparable to a farthing. - F.W.S.

Footnote *Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, page 349.

The version of the explorations that led to the discovery of southern Arizona in 1538, given by Fray Toribio de Paredes o Motolinia, "the celebrated missionary" and "eyewitness of the times", who wrote his Historia de los Indios de la Nueva Espana* "in the same year that

Footnote *Published in Vol. I of the Documentos para la Historia de Mexico, edited by Sr. G. Ycazbalceta.

Coronado made his famous journey to New Mexico (1540-41)", is translated by Bandelier as follows:

"In this same year, the said provincial, Fray Antonio de Ciudad Rodrigo sent two friars by the coast of the South Sea around to the north, through Jalisco and New Galicia, with a captain who was on a

[Mendieta adds "of thirty-eight"]

[As we shall see, was almost certainly Dorantes]

~~... of discovery, as soon as they were beyond the part of the coast that is discovered, known, and conquered, they met with two roads, well open and plain. The captain made the choice, and went by the right hand road that deflected towards the interior, and after few days' journey got into mountains so rugged that his party could not cross them, and he was obliged to turn back by the same road he had taken. Of the two friars, one fell sick, and the other, who was~~

Handwritten note: This is a translation of Mendieta's account of the expedition of 1538, in book 1 of the Documentos para la Historia de Mexico.