

The name "Petatlan", of which this "Petetean" is ~~sometimes~~ a ~~name~~ as the case might be, ^{as the case might be} ~~is~~, has been applied by early writers, to a pueblo, to a river, or to a province. ~~and~~ that ~~extended~~ extended from the valley of the stream now called Rio Mocorito northward to that of present Rio Sinaloa, or ^{whose} ~~which~~ was even loosely stretched (by Fray Marcos at least, it would seem) ~~extending~~ ^{the lower part} so far north as to include ~~part~~ of present Rio Fuerte.* But the friar's above-said "twenty-five or thirty

Footnote *See page ___, footnote on Petatlan.

leagues" were obviously reckoned from the Petatlan to which his narrative had just brought him; namely, the pueblo of Petatlan, which we have seen was on the stream now called Rio Sinaloa; and that distance therefore brought him to the Rio del Fuerte, and to the lower part of that stream, not far from some coastal islands.*

Footnote Bandelier (1890, — Contrib., p. 118), in this connection, has identified Petatlan River with Rio del Fuerte, so that by these "twenty-five or thirty leagues" he brings Fray Marcos to Rio Mayo; but Bancroft's statement (1884, — North Mex. S. and Tex., Vol. I, p. 56), making the Petatlan River of the sixteenth century synonymous with Rio Sinaloa of to-day, is undoubtedly correct.

A number of small, narrow islands, indeed, skirt this part of the coast; and one of these, which Fray Marcos approached nearly enough to see Indians passing to and from it on rafts, he may have been told had been visited by a ship of Cortés' fleet. From his expression, "the island" [rather than an island] "in which the Marquis del Valle has been," ^{and his mention of the question of its peninsular character,} it would seem, rather, that he thought this to be the supposed island upon which Cortés had, from 1535 to 1536, maintained a colony, which supposed island was known at first as "Santa Cruz" and later as "the Isle of the Marquis"; but the "Isle of the Marquis" was a part of the peninsula of Lower California near present La Paz, and hence a part of terra firma.* ^{It is doubtful whether} Cortés himself ~~does not appear~~ ever

Footnote *In 1597, Sebastian Vizcaino, sailing up the coast with a fleet of three vessels and many men, landed at a port which he named La Paz, and which still bears that name. They also sailed farther north, and some "very rich comederos, or pearl-beds, were reported." (Bancroft, XV, pp. 147-150.) At La Paz they found "iron fragments and traces of an encampment," and among the natives "a tradition of former visitors remained;" and the place is supposed to be identical with the Santa Cruz of Cortés. It was not settled by Vizcaino; but ^{the town} ~~the town~~ ^{was founded} ~~was founded~~ later, and the port of La Paz became the center of a famous pearl fishery.

Footnote See also footnote relating to Santa Cruz and La Paz, in Early Far West Paper, No. 2.

visited the coast at Rio Fuerte; but it appears certain that two of his sea captains, with their ships, ~~had done so, considerably prior to this journey of Fray Marcos.~~

In the early summer of 1532, Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, a cousin of the Marquis, and under the latter's orders, sailed from Acapulco with a fleet of two unseaworthy vessels, the San Miguel and the San Marcos, with instructions to explore the coast, ports, and rivers northward for 150 leagues beyond the limit of territory that had been discovered by Nuño de Guzman, and to land and take possession at suitable points. Some of his men having mutinied, and he continuing his exploration ~~with~~ but a single vessel, Hurtado landed on the island-girt coast of Sinaloa and perished at Oremy (Aheme), where his fate was discovered in the succeeding year by Diego de Guzman, who there "found relics of the ill-fated crew, and learned from the natives that the commander with twenty or thirty men, having left the vessel and gone up the Rio Tamotchala, now ^{the Rio} Fuerte, to the villages, were killed when sleeping, sickness and fatigue having rendered them careless. The few men left in charge of the vessel were also killed by the Indians a little later, and the 'wooden house' in which the strangers came was driven ashore and broken up at the mouth of the Rio Petatlan, now the Rio Sinaloa."²

Footnote | *Bancroft XV, pp. 44 - 45.

Again, in 1535, while Cortés was on the peninsula, founding his colony of Santa Cruz, one of the two ships that he had sent to the mainland to bring over the last installment of the colonists, was "driven up the coast to a river which they called San Pedro y San Pablo, where they were detained several months"; but at length "they came down to the port of Guayabal" (that of present Altata?), where they "learned that the colonists had come up overland to San Miguel".*

Footnote | ²Ibid., p. 51.

On the record kept by the captain of this storm-driven vessel, was probably based the delineation of the northern part of the main coast shown on the map which Cortés filed in the Archivo General de Indias with his document "Acta de posesion de la nueva tierra de Santa Cruz, descubierta por Hernan Cortés, el dia 3 de Mayo de 1535," a facsimile of which map is given in Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America",³ and is here reproduced. This map, good in most respects

Footnote | ³Opposite page 442 of Volume II.

save the undue expansion of the supposed island of Santa Cruz toward the unknown northwest, shows not only the lower part of the peninsula northward to the region about ~~approximately~~ the Bay of Santa Cruz (La Paz), with the three good-sized islands there in their proper locations, but also the coast east of it from about 19° to about 27° north latitude, or from just above the present port of Manzanillo to near Rio Mayo, with leading geographic names between 20° and 26° . The places named do not include islands, though some islands that are easily identified with the aid of modern maps, are charted; such as the Tres Marias and the Tres Marietas, northwest of Cape Corrientes. North of the Rio Grande of Culiacan are shown the Rio Mocorito and the Rio Sinaloa (Petalan), under the names "de los trabajos" and "petatam de los remedios", separated by a capa below which is represented first a small island and then a very elongate one, the present Isla Saliaca and Isla Altamuro. Above the "petatam", is represented what was apparently thought to be the mouth of a river, but which seems not to have been entered, since it was left without a name. This was probably the contracted entrance of Topolobampo Bay. Southwest of this, and not so near the ~~mainland~~ as ^{low sandy} many of the ^{islets} of the coastline, ~~is~~ is represented (not shaded, but in solid black) a small, apparently prominent, or rocky, island — ~~is~~ one of the sort that the Spaniards call a farrallon; and this particular one is evidently the "Isla San Ignacio Farrallon" of modern maps. Finally, a trifle below latitude 26° , in a region where a considerable body of the coast-land advances prominently to the west, are shown the mouths of two closely associated rivers legended "san: peo" (for san pedro) and "san: pablo", and which, whether judged by the latitude in which they are shown, or by their bearing from the middle one of the three islands about La Paz Bay, or by their distance (about half a degree) and due-north direction from San Ignacio Farrallon, correspond to the mouths of Rio del Fuerte and Rio Alamos respectively. At the mouth of Rio del Fuerte are shown a prominent point (now known as Punta Ahome) and ~~dots for shelves and islets~~, as on some modern maps. No rivers nor names are given above the San Pablo-Alamos; but a broadly reentrant insweep of the coastline, shown above the latter, represents the Bay of Santa Barbara. The latitudes of this map are not (as often in sixteenth century observations) seriously overestimated; on the main coast they are in fact roughly correct, Cape Corrientes being about a third of a degree north of 20° , etc., etc.; though the Santa Cruz latitudes are a little too low.

I have been thus particular in examining the geography of this map,

Note: The Rio del Fuerte, from the vicinity of Ahome village to the sea, has sometimes been called "Rio Ahome".

in order to show that it is, for ^{coast} ~~a~~ reconnaissance chart of its day, remarkably accurate; and to show that the supposed "river" of Saint Peter and Saint Paul is not Rio Yaqui, ~~nor Rio Grande~~, nor yet ~~nor Rio Grande~~ Rio Mayo, but is in fact a closely associated pair of rivers, of which the chief one, San Pedro, is the Rio del Fuerte.

The island ~~which~~ Fray Marcos understood the islanders to say ~~which~~ was that in which the Marqués del Valle had been, and which by the friar's narrative was only half a league from the coast at the Rio del Fuerte, may have been one upon which Hurtado had landed in 1532, before his unfortunate trip up-river to Ahome. But however that may be, it was almost certainly the island upon which the captain and crew of the storm-driven vessel of Cortés' fleet found refuge during their several months detention at the rivers San Pedro and San Pablo in 1535; for, on the Cortés map, ~~the~~ dots indicate the ^{about} ~~low~~ ~~coastal~~ ~~islands~~ islets of the gulf exploration of that year, and the most northerly of these ~~islands~~ are put at the mouth of the river San Pedro, alias Ahome, alias del Fuerte.

But after telling us of his meeting with the natives from the island which he connected with ~~the~~ Cortés, Fray Marcos says, ~~which~~

"There also came to see me Indians from another isle larger than the first one," [i. e., larger than the isle where Cortés' ship had been,] "and situated farther ahead."

Footnote: "L. C.

Fray Marcos does not tell us ~~whether~~ how much farther ahead this ^{second and} ~~larger~~ island was; nor should we infer that ~~its inhabitants~~ of ~~the~~ ~~larger~~ ~~island~~ met him at the same place as did those from the del Fuerte isle. It hardly seems possible that this second lot of islanders came from the great ~~island~~ Tiburon: first, because that island was so much farther ahead; and second, because ~~it is~~ ^{40 leagues} ~~it would~~ have been ^{unnecessary} for the friar to ^{send to} the coast to arrange for an interview with Tiburon islanders (as we shall see that he did), when later he reached Vacapa, if he had already met and interviewed ~~Tiburon~~ ^{them} and had from them the facts about islands, pearls, etc., which he learned from the second lot of islanders met, of whom he says,

"I learned from them that there were thirty more islands—small ones—

settled, but destitute of food, except two, where they say that they have maize. These Indians wore many conch-shells suspended to their necks, in which there used to be pearls, and when I showed them a pearl which I had taken along, they said that there were some of these on those islands, but I did not see any."*

Footnote

*L. C.

In connection with these ~~points~~ ^{locations}, I would note that, on the maps I have seen, scarcely any coastal islands appear between the rivers del Fuerte and Mayo, and that none indeed are shown ^{there} squalling the larger of those at the mouth of the former stream until we pass that of the latter, a short distance above which is the elongate Isla Ciarris, considerably larger than any island ^{at the mouth of} near Rio del Fuerte.

In view of the above considerations, it is reasonable to conclude that the second lot of islanders were from the Isla Ciarris, ~~and~~ above the Mayo River, and that ~~just beyond~~ ^{just beyond} the lower part of this river, and not far from that island, is where he met them. Fray Marcos probably ~~met~~ ^{a desert, or}

Four days' travel through uninhabited country, next brought the friar to the lower valley of the Rio Yaqui, and to Indians who were ^{obviously} either the Yaquis of modern fame and Piman linguistic affinities or the ^{now} extinct Guaymas nation, generally assigned to the ^{other} linguistic family. ~~These Indians~~ greatly wondered at him and called him

"Sayota", ^(man from heaven), having no previous knowl-
The Seris have sometimes been referred to the Yuman stock, but the evidence collected by the Seris indicates
that they are probably distinct. XVII, 156.
Among the nations named by Zárate-Salmeron (and in Bandfort ~~1605~~) as having been met with near the tide-water region of the Colorado River of the West by Ofate in January, 1605, were the "Tlalliguamayas", neighbors of the "Tlaglli" and "Cocapas". The last named, and probably the others, were of Yuman stock, as were the tribes generally of the said region. ~~in the~~ ^{a curious} ~~name~~ ^{name} ~~the~~ ^{the} names "Tlalliguamayas" and "Guaymas". In

1678, according to Zapata's Relacion (cited in Bancroft XV, 247), there was at Belen—which is on the Yaqui delta-plain—~~was~~ a partido of the Mission of San Ignacio de Yaqui, ~~then~~ founded among the Guaymas, with a population of 564. The ~~Guaymas~~ Guaymas nation has left its name to the ^{modern} port of Guaymas. ~~For dissection of the evidence pointing to the conclusion that the Guaymas were of~~ ^{family, see the Seris' memoir in the Seris, in 17th Ann. Rep. Bu. Am. Eth. 741.} ~~edge of white men because, by reason of the desert, they did not~~ ^{first seems} traffic with the nations that the party had left behind.

It at first seems difficult to determine satisfactorily whether the Indians

among whom Fray Marcos had now arrived, were the Yaquis or the Guaymas. The fact that the expedition had thus far kept quite near the coast, and the fact that some of the Yaquis, at least, (those farthest up-stream, at present Buena Vista), had had knowledge of white men, not only in the attack upon one of their villages by Diego de Guzman and in the passing of Cabeza de Vaca's party, but through Nuño de Guzman's slave-raiders and others, would at first sight, ^{soon} ~~make~~

crossed the Rio Mayo at the
place now called Montero,
short distance ^{from} ~~below~~ Cabeza de Vaca's camp,
and where Fray Marcos probably

to point to the inference that they were Guaymas. But on the other hand, the settlements of the Yaquis extended to the coast, as Ribas (1645) informs us*; and Fray Marcos' statement (which we shall cite

⁴See Bandelier, Contributions, p. 120.

more definitely farther on), that beyond these people and as far as Vacapa he found the same people, points more strongly to the conclusion that they were ~~members~~ of the Piman linguistic stock, and therefore not Guaymas, but Yaquis, provided that the ~~the~~ assignment of the Guaymas to the ~~Sierran~~ family is correct; for the people who dwelt

between the Rio Yaqui and Vacapa were Nevomes and Opatas, both belonging to the Piman family.

March probably crossed the Magu River at Totam, proceeding thence to Uxmal.

As he did not wish at that time to go so far from the sea, the friar postponed until his return journey an attempt to visit and inspect a locality of which he was given most interesting information by these people of the Yaqui delta region; "they told me", says he, "that four or five days' inland, where the sierras are quite obliterated, there is formed a level valley of considerable area,

longing to the Pisan family, both the
queen and the king made novenas and
fasted for the return of the son, who
had not been seen at that time. In
order to help the king, the queen
offered to go to the sea, to
attract people to the coast and
attract the注意力 of the
people who had come to the
city to see the king. The queen
then went to the sea, and the
people followed her. The king
was very happy to see his son
again, and the queen was
also very happy to see her son
again. The king then
offered to give the queen
a reward for her
efforts, but the queen
refused, saying that
she had done it
for the love of her son.

in which are many and quite large villages, in which there are people clothed in cotton. And on my showing them some metals that I carried for gaining intelligence about the metals of the country, they took the gold and told me that there were vessels of that among those people of the valley, and that they wore suspended from the nose and ears certain round things of that gold, and that they have little plates of it with which they scrape off the sweat", "and that the

"Thus far, translated from ~~the Spanish~~ an extract, ~~printed~~ in the Spanish of the friar's Report, given on page 121 of Southwestern Historical Contributions by Bandelier, who there remarks, "The little scrapers which are mentioned here were formerly in use also among the New Mexican Pueblos, or at least among some of them. Now they are in disuse, and it would be difficult even to find a specimen."

walls of their temple are covered therewith, and that they use it in all their household vessels."* It is probable that the large

²Conquest of New Mexico, p. 117.

villages told of were those ~~Maguacan~~^{Neomes} of the (Neomes,) or Low-

Pimas ~~of~~ (Pimas Bajos), whom Bandelier, condensing from Ribas (Historia, page 360), describes as "an agricultural, pottery-making people, who dressed in cotton and nicely prepared skins, and wore flashy trinkets. They occupied valleys on the upper Yaqui, and irrigated by means of artificial canals. Their houses were large-sized adobes, and the centre of a village was frequently occupied by a particularly solid and extensive structure, the walls of which were perforated with loopholes. Thither the inhabitants retreated for defence in case of attack." Bandelier farther observes that some of the pottery of Sonora is yellow, and that some of the vessels, being made of a micaceous clay, "appear as if covered with gold-dust, and their lustre is easily distinguishable from brass." And he adds, "It was very natural for the coast people of Sonora, who made no pottery themselves, and had no idea of the difference between metallic and earthen substances, to recognize in the color and brilliancy of gold the hues of micaceous pottery." ^{From Herod.} Thought ~~me~~ had been in Fern, where

¹*Contributions. p. 122.

gold vessels were made by the aborigines. Bandalier