

Pedro River or on one of its sources toward ^{the present} Port Huachuca, in the Huachuca Mountains, I have not thus far been able to ascertain.*

Footnote

~~is equivalent in pronunciation to Huachuca, but though not~~
~~as a name was formerly sometimes used in Spanish, but~~
~~the name is~~ *The name, Huachuca, Guchuca, or Guachuca, is perhaps
 akin in its mode of formation, to Guag-Arispe (or Huc-Arispe)
 Gua-muchil, etc. ^{In 1917, several years after the above was written, the writer learned of an aboriginal}
^{village site north of Terrenate, within the State of Arizona. It is possible that}

Turquoises were worn even more abundantly in this village than south of the 4-days despoblado; and the collars or necklaces here were of three or four coils, while those seen at Arispe consisted of but a single string of the beautiful robin's-egg gems.

"Cibola was as well known here as Mexico is in New Spain, or Cuzco in Peru; and they described fully the shape of the houses, the arrangement of the villages, the streets and squares, like people who had been there often, and who obtained there, in return for their services, the objects of luxury and convenience which they possessed. I said to them that it could not be possible that the houses were of such a kind as they represented; and in order to give me to understand it, they took soil and ashes, poured water on them, and showed me how they placed the stones and how they raised the structure, putting mud and stone until it rose on high. I asked the men if the people there had wings to ascend to these stories (of the buildings); but they laughed, and described to me a ladder, as well as I could have done it myself, and they took a pole, placing it on their heads to show that that was the height from story to story. I also heard from them about the cloth of Totonteac, where they say that the houses are like those of Cibola, but better and more numerous, and that it is a big thing without any end to it."*

Footnote

*Pray Marcos' Relacion, p. 339, as translated by Bandelier, *Southern Hist. Cont.*, p. 142.

Here also, Fray Marcos made an interesting geographical discovery; and he writes, "Here I was informed that the coast turns quite strongly to the west, for until this first despoblado, which I passed, the coast always ran prevailing northward; and as the turning of the ^{coast} was a matter of great importance, I determined to know it, and so I went to investigate it and saw clearly that at 35° it turns to the west, by which I was as much delighted as by the good news about the interior."*

Footnote

*Translated from ^{Bandelier's} ~~an~~ extract of the ^{Spanish} ~~Relacion~~, ~~Bandelier~~ ~~Spanish~~ ~~l.c.~~, page 143, footnote.

The coast of Sonora does, indeed, begin to turn west-northwestward in

about latitude $31^{\circ} 15'$, or at Pinacate Bay, very nearly opposite the village in which the friar now was; but he overestimated the latitude by about $3\frac{3}{4}$ degrees.*

*Pinacate Bay is a mere turn of the coast and not, in any true sense, a port. Says the narrative of Charles D. Poston, as by transcript thereof given in J. Ross Browne's "Adventures in the Apache Country," page 251, "We followed Gray's trail" [in 1854, from Altar] "down to the coast, a distance of about fifty miles over the Pinacate Mountains, and then through about fifteen or twenty miles of sand-hills to the beach. There is neither fresh water, wood, grass, nor vegetation of any kind here—nothing but a desert of sand-hills as far as the eye can reach up and down the Gulf. The desert extends at least two hundred and fifty miles along the coast by about ~~some~~ twenty-five to thirty miles wide. There is no vestige of a port."

The origin of the name "Pinacate," is explained by Father Mentuig in his Geographical Description of the Province of Sonora, page 146 of the Guiteras translation, which says, "Another beetle, black and larger" [than "the bug of Compostela,"] "is called pinacate, and in Opata teura. Its sting is poisonous and quite painful. The worst feature about it is that it can only be driven away at the cost of much discomfort, for on approach it expels an offensive stench that the sense of smell cannot tolerate."

Pray Marcos was here fully 200 miles, by air line, from the nearest coast point. There is a 40-league route from Casas de San Pedro to Baboquiburi^{Peak}, whose elevation, ^{whose elevation, however, according to the late Boundary Survey, is 2372 meters (7783 feet);} and there are 50-league routes (possibly shorter by

^(perhaps a legitimate contraction) "Spelled 'Baboquiburi' in the Rudo Ensayo; and in the recent Atlas of the U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, 'Babocomari,' a distinct geographic name." leaving the roads in some places) from Casas de San Pedro to El Carnero, a ^{Lower} peak in the neighborhood of Altar, and to El Hume, ~~and~~ farther northward, and ^{to the Carrizal and} other mountains in that quarter, and Winship has called attention to the fact that "There is a week or ten days, during this part of the [friar's] journey [to Cibola], for which his narrative gives no specific reckoning." On his return journey from Cibola,

*Historical Introduction, p. 359.

we shall see, he showed that, when necessary, he could make 8 and 10 leagues a day, for many days in succession. Sobajipuri guides, who ^{might} have undertaken to conduct him to where he could see the coast for himself, were of course able ~~to~~ ^{to} exceed that rate, and in ten days ^{their best runners} could even have gone from San Pedro to the coast and returned. I do not know whether the gulf ~~and~~ coast-line is visible from the summit of any of these mountains or not.* If it be so visible, it is not

Place Hornaday's "Over Desert and Down" for most interesting narrative of exploration of the Pinacate Mountains, made by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Director of the U.S. Geological Survey, and published in the U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin, No. 100, p. 100.

*According to the Atlas of the Boundary Survey, the summit of the Carrizal Mountain is 1458 meters above the sea, from which it is distant less than 70 miles.

For note

*From El Carrero, the shortest distance to tide water is southwest-
ward, ^{by Herbul's Sonora map} and apparently does not exceed 56 miles; but the distance west-
northwesterly, to which he would have to see, to observe the coast
~~turn~~ turn, would be 75 or 80. The distance from El Hume to the coast
turn, ~~is about 70 miles~~ is about 70 miles, but it would be necessary to
look somewhat beyond that distance to observe the westward trend of
the coast. Moreover, between any of the points mentioned and the gulf,
other heights may shut off the view, even if those points are high ^{enough} ~~enough~~ ^{to throw} enough and near enough to the gulf to afford a glimpse of it. ~~enough~~

impossible that the friar may have gone to where he could confirm, with
his own vision, the coast turn of which the Indians told him. Winship
admits the possibility of this, but suggests that, "in the absence of
any details, it is hardly likely that the friar did more than secure
from other Indians stories confirming what he had already been told." Such

Footnote

*L. O. ^{opinion seems sound.} As to the manner of confirmation,
~~but~~ however, it should be noticed that if the gulf
coast itself be not visible from a mountain which, with Indian guides,
he could have reached in 4 or 5 days of double-rate travel, yet ^{mountain and} ~~yet~~
ranges that ^{overlook} ~~the~~ the coast and indicate its ^{position} ~~location~~ near
~~Pinacate Bay~~ Pinacate Bay, are ~~certainly~~ certainly thus visible, and may have
been pointed out to him with the statement that the seacoast ran ^{not far beyond} ~~near~~
their western bases. Such are ~~the~~ the ~~Pinacate Mountains~~ Pinacate Mountains.

hill

and like

~~Prinos, Hist. Sketches, p. 107.~~

villages of New England, being "from a quarter to half a league long, *although*

Footnote

^{At length} their dwellings were ~~completely~~ ^{sketchy} hatched cabins, like the Pima lodges of the nineteenth century.
In all of them through which he passed, he heard many reports of the

Seven Cities, and the inhabitants gave such particular accounts as might be expected from a people who were in close intercourse with those of whom they spoke. * In one of them, which we shall now briefly ~~consider~~^{consider}, he ob-

Footnote | *Davis, Cong. H. M., pages 127-8.

In the village ^{at the} ~~locally~~ ^{place} he met an old man who was a native and former resident of Cibola. He was a refugee from that place, ~~Marangas~~ ^{Marangas} who, because of some difficulty, had fled "from the governor ^u or Lieutenant of the ^{Louisa} ~~town~~; for the Lord of the ^sSeven Cities liveth and abideth in one of those towns ^s, called Ahacus [Háwikuh], and in the rest he appointeth lieutenants under him."* This Cibolan was "a white man"

Footnote: *Hakluyt, as quoted by ~~Wright~~ ^{Wright} Bancelian, in the Colaga de Vase vol. of *The Trail Master*, p. 218.

perhaps one of the albinos for which Zuñi ~~has~~ has long been noted; and Fray Marcos regarded him as "of far ^{greater} capacity" than the natives of ~~this~~ ^{this} ~~San Juan~~ valley, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ or those of the provinces hitherto passed. The information which this Cibolan imparted, about the communal house towns of the north, as recorded in Fray Marcos' ~~Relacion~~ Relacion, and translated by Bandelier, is, ^{in part} as follows: ~~XXXXX~~ "He told ~~me that Cibola is a big city, in which there are many people, streets~~

tained much information concerning Cibola, directly from a Cibolan.

Two days of travel at a rate somewhat accelerated by the even descending grade, brought him 12 leagues (about 33 miles) below San Pedro, to the river of the Bosque de los Hornos, not far from where in 1697 Father Kino, with Munga, Bernal, and others, found Guiburi, a principal village of the Sobisipuris, and its famous chief, Coro, a successful leader against the Apaches.

Quilburi, like Fairbanks today, was ~~located at the junction of several important thoroughfares.~~ The "Captain Cora" figures in the northern ~~part of~~ ^{prairie} ~~part of~~ ^{frontier} ~~late seventeenth~~ and early eighteenth century annals of the ~~region.~~ ^{Sonora} ~~frontier.~~ His name is identical with the ~~name of a large black snake of Sonora, described in the Rudo Essays.~~ ^{Opata}

(According to King's map, however, it is west of San Pedro River.

account in Davis' "Conquest" tells us,) if Fray Marcos "would intercede with the authorities to induce them not to punish him for running away."

As the friar passed down the San Pedro Valley, its people, "as usual, provided him with" food "and other necessaries", and "he saw more than a thousand" well finished buffalo hides; "and also a great number of turquoises, many of which had been manufactured into chains. He was told they had been brought from the city of Cibola, where there was great abundance, and that they also abounded in the kingdoms of Marata, Acus and Totontcal."*

Footnote *Davis, *Conquest*, p. 129; who notes that "Totontcal" and "Totontcac" are alternative spellings.

What claimant to learning, in the days when the wonders of the deep and of little-known lands figured upon maps as embellishments to distract from the dearth of cartographical detail, and when the things of the distant East were sought in the far West, could rest content, in exploring a new continent, without finding ~~any~~ evidence of some animal that would take the place of the Old World unicorn? For such evidence, Fray Marcos evidently had an open ear; ^{in this valley,} for there was exhibited to him a hide half as big again as the hide of an ox, which they represented as the 'skin of a beast that had but one horn upon his forehead, and that this horn bendeth toward his head,* and that out of the same goeth a point right forward wherein he hath so great strength that it will break anything how strong soever it may be, if he run against it, and that there are great store of these beasts in that country. The color of the hide is of the color of a great goat skin, and the hair is a finger thick."*

Footnote *Davis, *op. cit.*, pages 129-130. The Spanish *Relacion*, as quoted by Bandelier (*Contr.*, p. 148), describes the horn as "bent down toward the breast."

Fray Marcos doubtless presented the description ~~of the animal~~ as he understood it from the Sobáipuri; ^{He did not consider the animal a unicorn.} but his interpretation of it may have been ^{slightly} warped by his notion of that creature of ^{fact} and fable; for no mammal so large and ^{at the same time} having ^{but} one such horn, ~~has~~ inhabited the country within the historic period.* Bandelier believes that

Footnote *In late geological times ^{since North} There were in America, in the Pleistocene epoch, besides elephants and other large mammals, forms of the ~~same~~ family much larger than *Bison americanus*, and in the ~~same~~ ^{tertiary} period large unicornous mammals, ~~represented by members of the rhinoceros family; but that was back in the Tertiary period of geological history.~~

the friar's description ~~is~~ ^{accounts} due to a misunderstanding of Sobáipuri ~~of the~~ of the mountain sheep, whose "skull and

*This is shown by the testimony of Rodrigo de Albornoz, who, in a letter of October 18, 1539, after the return of the friar from Cibola, wrote of him, "He says that they are not unicorns, but another sort of animals." This letter was published in Oviedo's *Historia General*, and cited (misprinted "1739") in Bandelier's *Contributions*, p. 148.