

After leaving the village near Babocomari Creek, he continued down through this valley, but "three days journey" from the village near San Pedro and to a certain village where he estimates the distance from the place where he received the first information about Cibola at 112 leagues. *Bandelier, op. cit. p. 146*

horns.....are today regarded by many Indians as the hardest substance known;" and as to the great size of the animal, he suggests that the hide they showed the friar may have consisted of several sheepskins sewed together. \* *I the mountains, the great horns of the ram are turned downward and then forward; and Bandelier's identification is doubtless correct.*

Footnote

\* L. c.

In 1697, and presumably in 1539 as well, there were <sup>small</sup> Bobalipuri villages in the San Pedro <sup>River</sup> Valley, <sup>nearly all the way down to the Gila River.</sup> Fray Marcos did not follow that valley so far as the more northerly of these. <sup>His 112 leagues from Matapa-Vanapa, or his 112 days' travel down from the village at San Pedro, (the latter at a probable rate of 6 leagues per day),\*</sup>

Footnote

\* We have seen that Fray Marcos' rate of travel between <sup>the</sup> Mata Vaca village and Cibola averaged  $5\frac{1}{3}$  leagues a day, and that his progress up the Rio Sonora probably fell about half a league below that figure; and as his rate down the comparatively plain San Pedro Valley would naturally have exceeded the average by a like amount or more, we are justified in assuming that it was close around 6 leagues per day.

would ~~have~~ taken him through and beyond ~~the~~ the well-known Tres Alamos of overland staging days, which was called "Alamos" ~~in~~ (Cottonwoods) in 1697, in Mange's itinerary of the expedition of captain Bernal and Father Kino, and which that expedition found at "10 leagues" below Quiburi; <sup>and</sup> would ~~have~~ brought him to

Footnote

(Three Cottonwoods) Tres Alamos has also often been called by the shorter name, Alamos, down to recent years; on Kino's map it is called San Salvador. It is about 10 wilderness leagues, of 2.7 miles each, below Contention; but, as shown in a footnote in Early Far West Paper, No. 2, there is some doubt as to whether the site of Quiburi is nearer to Contention or to Fairbanks, with the odds ~~in~~ in favor of Fairbanks. This "10 leagues" is perhaps, after all, only a round number, not to be insisted on too exactly. The distance of Tres Alamos from Fairbanks is about 11 ~~leagues~~ of the Coronado wilderness leagues.

~~the interval between Turkey Creek and Prospect Creek, in or near which have been, to the last, the vicinities of Pool, and from which is a trail and pass over to the Spring-Arizona Valley, <sup>up "Prospect Creek," as shown on maps out the latest, with routes continuing thence <sup>in fact of Portland Beach, Oregon</sup> the north</sup>~~

~~to Gila River.~~ In the ~~interval~~ <sup>neighborhood</sup> of Pool, <sup>Fr. Marcos</sup> found a village, or settlement <sup>unmanned in his Relation,</sup> although its name <sup>has</sup> been given in his <sup>lost</sup> geographical report. \* <sup>That no village is noticed here by the Bernal-Kino expedition of 1687, indeed, does not by any means indicate that no village existed in 1539; for the records of that expedition tell of passing some abandoned rancherías (Indian villages) in that interval. (See Bancroft X VII, 356.)</sup>

Footnote



Here, where his <sup>72</sup> ~~rough~~ <sup>rough</sup> was to leave the San Pedro River, <sup>Gray Marcos set up a cross, and took ceremonial possession of the fruitful</sup> ~~valley~~, in accordance with the instructions that he had received at the beginning of his journey.

As our traveler's resting-place and turning-point on a highly historic journey,—that of the first expedition to New Mexico,—this ancient village might well be referred to as the Priar's Rest; for ~~it is here that he might appropriately be called Marco Polo, being the friar's name in Italian, the tongue of his native land.~~

~~the people prevailed on him to halt here for three days~~ and to rest and refresh himself, while they made preparations for his farther journey; for they told him that "from this place <sup>there were four days' journey</sup> ~~to the desert~~ <sup>[of Cibola]</sup> ~~the journey of four days~~, and from the first entrance into <sup>the same</sup> ~~the~~ desert into the citie of Cibola ~~are~~ <sup>15</sup> ~~great~~ <sup>days</sup> ~~more."~~ The

Footnote ~~Spanish Relacion, as quoted by Bandelier, here has, "Porque estaba el despoblado cuatro leguas de aqui;" i. e., Because the wilderness was~~ Hakluyt's version of Fray Marcos' Relation.

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Footnote \*Contributions, p. 147.

4 leagues from here. But "leguas" ~~is~~ <sup>must be</sup> here a slip of the pen on the part of <sup>some of</sup> the friar's ~~copyists~~ <sup>copyists</sup>; leagues being inadvertently substituted for days; <sup>which</sup> ~~later word~~ <sup>Italian</sup> seems to have correctly appeared in the version <sup>Hakluyt</sup> used by ~~Hakluyt~~. Four

Footnote ~~The account of David's account of Fray Marcos' expedition~~ <sup>have been based on Hakluyt, and thus indirectly on Ramusio.</sup> \* "Ramusio's Italian text furnished one chief reliance of Hakluyt, and of nearly all the collectors and translators who followed him, including, in the present century, Henri Ternaux-Compans." (Winship, Bu. 8th. Ann. XIV, 611.)

leagues is <sup>very much</sup> ~~too~~ too short for the distance from any part of San Pedro River to <sup>Chichilticalli</sup>, which <sup>fortress</sup> ~~we shall elsewhere find~~ <sup>to the east and north,</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>near</sup> the Gila River, where the road from the <sup>middle</sup> ~~San~~ San

Footnote \*See Early Far West Paper, No. 2.

Pedro to Cibola reached the border of the White Mountain Wilderness, and which place, withal, he must needs pass. ¶ That Fray Marcos became acquainted with Chichilticalli on his 1539 expedition to Cibola, despite his not describing it in his Relacion, is <sup>certified</sup> ~~not only~~ by the fact that he informed Mendoza of a "puerto de Chichilticale," "in search of" which subsequently, as we learn from Coronado's letter of August 3, 1540, "the ships" of Mendoza "had gone," but also by Coronado's allegation in the same letter, that the friar had said "that it [the sea] was only 5 leagues distant" from "Chichilticale."

Footnote <sup>under Hernando de Alarcón</sup> \*Of the three ships that Mendoza sent north to cooperate with Coronado and to find the supposed "port of Chichilticale," two, it seems, started from Acapulco, May 9th, 1540, the third joining these at Aguafuente, the port of San Miguel de Culiacan. Cf. Ramusio, Vol. III, fol. 363, ed. 1886; Herrera, Historia General; Bancroft XV, 90; and Winship in Bu. 8th. Ann. XIV, 385 and 555.

the desert of Chichilticalli



The full wording of these statements to Mendoza is as follows: "I set out from the Hearts [Corazonas] and kept near the seacoast as well as I could judge, but in fact I found myself continually farther off, so that when I reached Chichilticale I found that I was fifteen days' journey distant from the sea, although the father provincial had said that it was only 5 leagues distant and that he had seen it. We all became very distrustful, and felt great anxiety and dismay to see that everything was the reverse of what he had told Your Lordship. The Indians of Chichilticale say that when they go to the sea for fish, or for anything else that they need, they go across the country, and that it takes them ten days; and this information which I have received from the Indians appears to me to be true. The sea turns toward the west directly opposite the Hearts for 10 or 12 leagues, where I learned that the ships of Your Lordship had been seen, which had gone in search of the port of Chichilticale, which the father said was on the thirty-fifth degree."

<sup>Footnote</sup> "Bu. Eth. Ann., pp. 554-5.

<sup>Footnote</sup> ~~But the little jog opposite Uras-Corazonas was not the westward coast turn that Fray Marcos had described.~~  
The statement that the "port of Chichilticale..... was on the thirty-fifth degree," is perhaps an item saved to us from Fray Marcos' lost geographical report; ~~and this latitude which~~ <sup>Coronado says</sup> ~~the friar gave for it, being the same~~ <sup>(overestimated, as usual)</sup> ~~that is given~~ <sup>the friar's</sup> ~~the friar's~~ <sup>gives</sup> ~~relation~~ for the place where he found the coast turned westward, west of the upper San Pedro River village, serves to identify the "port of Chichilticale" (puerto de Chichilticale)—in one aspect of the ~~Spanish~~ <sup>term</sup> ~~term~~ <sup>puerto</sup>—with Pinacate Bay; and the statement that "he had seen it" (the sea), is an ~~indication~~ <sup>indication</sup> that Fray Marcos had gone far enough west from that village to

as appears both from a proper correction of his latitude and from his Relation, which says, "yo me acordaba que el mar estaba a la izquierda de donde yo estaba." That the coast of the sea was toward the west.



enable him to see some physiographic evidence, or to gather ample confirmatory testimony, of the turn of the coast at Pinacate Bay.

That Fray Marcos had actually said that the sea was only 5 leagues from Chichilticalli, I do not feel wholly convinced, in spite of Coronado's statement. He may have said that the Indians could reach it in 5 days from Chichilticalli, meaning from the desert of Chichilticalli, whose western border was the San Pedro River; or, in his lost geographical report, he may have made a statement, <sup>referring</sup> to the Pass of Chichilticalli, to the effect that the puerto de Chichilticalli\* was

*Footnote* \*The word, puerto, is used for a mountain pass, as well as for a seaport. *The Spanish name of Apache Pass is "Puerto del Dado."*  
but 5 leagues from Chichilticalli, meaning that from the Chichilticalli Pass to the ruin of Chichilticalli, was but 5 leagues, which is in fact about the distance between Eagle Pass and the place (near Camp Goodwin meridian) where the old Sonora-Gibola trading trail reached the Gila River; and if ~~the~~ the expression, puerto de Chichilticalli, was used twice and in two different senses in that report, such a statement, made with reference to the Pass, possibly may have been <sup>this</sup> construed by Mandoza and Coronado to refer to the bay or seaport at the coast-turn which Fray Marcos had found.\*

*Footnote* \*In any event, it is certain that Coronado confused the brief coast-turn near the north end of Tiburon Island (the turn he learned of at Corazones,) with the much more important one which Fray Marcos had determined farther north, at Pinacate Bay.

If Fray Marcos saw what he thought was the sea within 5 leagues of San Pedro River's source, it must have been a mirage.

Now, by the trail that leads from near Pool, over to Eureka Springs in the Sulphur-Arivaipa Valley, and thence over to the Camp Goodwin segment of the Gila, it is possible to go from the mid-San Pedro ~~to the~~ <sup>the</sup> Gila border of the ~~the~~ 15-days' wilderness in 4 days' journey of about the average Fray Marcos sort.\* Moreover, a point near Pool, is the

*Footnote* \*Fray Marcos was a great walker; and when he set his own pace he seems to have travelled about  $5\frac{1}{3}$  of the ordinary Coronadoan leagues (of 2.7 mi.) usually, in a day, or about 14.5, as against the ordinary 13.5 miles per day.

only San Pedro River point for which this possibility and a 112-league road distance from Matape-Vacapa, and a 5-days' journey (at Markas more than  $5\frac{1}{3}$ -league down-valley rate) down the San Pedro from its most southerly village, all hold good.\* We can there-

*Footnote* \*To have reached <sup>the</sup> Gila River from Tres Alamos, he would have required, not 4 such days, but 5; and Tres Alamos is considerably less than 112 leagues, by road, from Matape.



fore draw no other conclusion than that the Village of the Friar's Rest, and the point of his departure from San Pedro River, were in <sup>the</sup> ~~this~~ neighborhood of ~~Point and Landing~~ Pool.

Fray Marcos used the time of his sojourn among the people of this village "in obtaining information of the country he was going to, with the manners and customs of the people, and other knowledge that might be useful to him. For this purpose he called before him a number of the Indians and examined them separately" about Cibola; but ~~the~~

Footnote \*Davis, Conquest, p. 130.

~~their statements~~ served chiefly to verify ~~what he had already~~ learned. In this village came to him the last ~~messenger~~ from Estevan, who had reached the farther border of the great wilderness, and as usual, reported the outlook more favorable than ever. In persuading him to stop over here, the Villagers had promised that if he would do so, "they would provide him victuals and other necessities for the trip, and would likewise furnish him with men to carry his baggage," and that "a number of them" would "accompany him on his

Footnote \*Ibid. <sup>of their people</sup> They told him that "three hundred <sup>had gone</sup> ~~as an escort to~~ Estevan journey" to Cibola. In these offers, they <sup>were not</sup> ~~were not~~ entirely

disinterested. They hoped by accompanying Niza to Cibola to return loaded with riches."....."At the end of three days a great multitude ~~assembled~~ assembled to accompany him." But he "selected only

Footnote \*Ibid. ~~thirty of the wealthiest and most influential men~~

thirty of the wealthiest and most influential men — those who were best dressed and adorned with the greatest number of turquoise necklaces — as companions, with a number of others as servants to carry provisions"

Of the four day's journey to <sup>Chichilticalli</sup>, where (say Coronado's chroniclers) began the great wilderness, <sup>the friar gives</sup> ~~neither~~ route nor incident. It seems certain, however, that

Footnote \*Prince, ~~First~~ Hist. Sk., p. 109.



