

*Bardellia, sp. cetera, p. 144.

burns.....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.* ^{Of the many togs, that the rams are turned downward and then forward; and Bandelier's identification is doubtless correct.}

1880-1881 L.C.

In 1697, and presumably in 1539 as well, there were ~~Bobopuri~~^{small} villages in the San Pedro Valley ^{River} ~~nearly all the way down to the Gila~~
~~Rivers~~ Fray Marcos did not follow that valley so far as the more northerly of these. ^{11/2 leagues from Matape-Vanape, or his} His 5 days' travel down from the village at San Pedro, ~~at a probable rate of 6 leagues per day,~~^{(the latter}

"We have seen that Fray Marcos' rate of travel between ^{the} Mata Vaca village and Cibola averaged $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ~~Mineral~~ the well-known
Tres Alamos of overland staging days, which was called "Alamos" ~~at~~
(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; ~~and~~ would ~~_____~~ have brought him to

^(Three Cottonwoods)
"Tres Alamos has also often been called by the shorter name, Alamos, down to recent years; on King'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 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 [] of the Coronadoan wilderness leagues.

the interval between Turkey Creek and Prospect Creek in or near
which has been, for the last four decades, the chief camp of the Indians of the
vicinity of Pool, from which up "Prospect Creek," as shown on maps, makes out the latest
Spring - Arivipa Valley, with routes continuing thence westward to the north
to Gila River. In the neighborhood of Pool they have
unnoticed in his Relacion, [] although its aboriginal name
given in his ~~now~~ lost geographical report. That no village
is noticed here by the Bernal-Kino expedition of 1687, ^{1687- or 15-} does not by any means indicate that no
league interval below Alamos, ^{therein} existed in 1587; for the records of that expedition tell of ^{mention} passing some abandoned
villages "Indian villages" in that interval. (See Bancroft XVII, 356.)

Here, where his road was to leave the San Pedro River, ^{72.} ~~Fray Marcos set up a cross, and took ceremonial possession of the fruitful 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 Friar's Rest; for ~~town~~ ~~here~~ might appropriately be called Mosso-Lito, ~~the~~ ^{mosso} being the friar's name in Italian, the tongue of his native land.

~~the~~ ^{the} ~~people~~ ^{people} ~~here~~ ^{here} ~~for three days~~ ^{and to rest and refresh himself, while they made preparations for} ~~his~~ ^{there were four days' journey [across the]} ~~desert~~ ^{of Cibola,} ~~journey of four days,~~ ^{from this place} ~~and from the first entrance into~~ ^{the same} ~~desert~~ ^{unto the cities of Cibola} ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~15~~ ¹⁵ ~~more.~~ ^{more.}" The

Footnote ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~version~~ ^{version} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~Fray Marcos' Relation~~ ^{Hakluyt's version of Fray Marcos' Relation}

Spanish Relacion, as quoted by Bandelier, here has, "Porque estaba el despoblado cuatro leguas de aqui;"* i. e., Because the wilderness was

Footnote "Contributions, p. 147.

4 leagues from here. But "leguas" ~~is~~ ^{is} here a slip of the pen on the part of ^{some of} the friar's ~~and~~ ^{and} copyists, leagues being inadvertently substituted for days; ^{Italian} ~~word~~ ^{word} ~~seems~~ to have correctly appeared in the ^{version} ~~used by~~ ^{Hakluyt.} Four

Footnote ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~account of Fray Marcos' expedition~~ ^{the} ~~have been based on Hakluyt's~~ ^{and thus indirectly on} ~~and~~ ^{on} "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." (Winskip, Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 611.)

leagues is ~~very~~ ^{very} ~~much~~ ^{much} too short for the distance from any part of San Pedro River to ^{the} Chichilticalli, which ^{fortress} ~~we shall elsewhere~~ ^{to the east and north,} ~~was~~ ^{middle} near the Gila River, where the road from the ~~the~~ ^{middle} 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 ^{certified} 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 ^{under Hernando de Alarcón} *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 Aguajauale, the port of San Miguel de Culiacan. Cf. Ramusio, Vol. III, fol. 363, ed. 1556; Herrera, Historia General; Bancroft XV, 50; and Winskip in Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 555 and 555.

Footnote ^{desert of Chichilticalli}

The full wording of these statements to Mendosa is as follows: "I set out from the Hearts [Corazones] 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."

Footnote "Bu. Eth. Ann., pp. 554-5.

at opposite end of his article and from his Relation, which says, 'He had seen it' that he went toward the west.

But the little bay opposite the Coronado 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 _____ the friar gave for it, being the same _____ (*overestimated, as usual*) that _____ the friar's *Relacion* gives 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* term, *puerto* — with Pinacate Bay; and the statement that "he had seen it" (the sea), is an _____ indication that Fray Marcos had gone far enough west from that village to

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, ^{referring} 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-Cibola 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 ^{mis}construed by Mendoza 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~~ ^{to the Gila} from the mid-San Pedro ~~to the 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 Marcos' 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 ^{the} 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 the neighborhood of ~~the~~ ~~and~~ ~~the~~ 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.

~~the~~ their statements ~~helped him~~ served chiefly to verify what he had already learned. In this village came to him the last ~~messengers~~ from Estevan, who had reached the farther border of the great wilderness, and as usual reported the outlook more ~~favorable~~ ^{however} ~~entirely~~. 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. ^{of their people} Estevan. They told him that "three hundred had gone ~~the~~ as an escort to a journey" to Cibola. In these offers, they "were not ~~messengers~~ entirely

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

Footnote *Ibid. ~~the~~ 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". Chichilticalli, where (say Coronado's chroniclers) began the four day's journey to ~~the~~ ^{the} great wilderness, the friar gives neither route nor incident. It seems certain, however, that

Footnote *Prince, *First Sk.*, p. 109.

he went by way of the ~~San Juan~~ trail and—as did Coronado a year later—through Chichilticalli Pass; and that in early May of 1539 he reached Chichilticalli. *

The geographical position of this famous ruin and the identity of the pass to which it gave name, are quite fully discussed in Early Far West Papers, No. 2 and 3.

These pilgrims to Zuñi-land brought but two-footed carriers, who had no need to stop here two days, as Coronado later had to do to graze his half-famished horses. Nor was there other apparent inducement for them to halt long at the great red stronghold that had given name to the mountain-bounded valley, or "district," in which their road reached the Gila; and there is neither record nor aught else to indicate that our wayfarers of 1539 stopped at this then still notable landmark and way-station, save, probably, to camp over night.

They entered the White Mountain Wilderness on the 9th day of May, by ~~an~~ "a broad and beaten road," which was ~~part of~~ the ~~highway~~ ^{Hakluyt} to Cibola. ~~Some of the Indians had gone~~ ¹⁵⁴⁰ ahead ~~and~~ ^{had} of the friar "to prepare

accommodations for him, and at noon he arrived at a place where there was water and where he found dinner provided. At night he encamped at another watering-place where they had prepared a house for his accommodation with the necessary provisions for his supper. Here he rested until morning. This point appeared to be the usual stopping-place for those going to, and returning from, Cibola, as there were several old cottages standing about and many signs of fires having been kindled. The Indians pointed out the hut they had erected for Stephen when he passed along, and in which he had lodged. He thus traversed the desert, living upon the flesh of wild animals and part of ridges provided for him by the Indians, who also supplied all his other wants. *

*Davis, *Conquest*, page 121.

The "broad and beaten" ^{Cibola road} of 1539, which Fray Marcos here took, ~~and which~~ ^{was} ~~it~~ ^{the same} ~~that~~ ^{was} ~~used~~ ^{evidently} ~~again~~ ⁱⁿ an ancient thoroughfare, and ^{that} ~~was~~ ^{followed} ~~used~~ ^{again} by Coronado, accompanied by this zealous ^{friar and other} ~~Franciscan~~ in 1540; and without doubt also it ^{has continued to be} ~~was~~ used ⁱⁿ ~~for~~ for travel between the ^{Florida Valley,} (at Chichilticalli) and the

Zuñi-Cibola region ^{until recent years.} As the friar ~~gives~~ gives almost no useful data concerning it in his *Relacion*, ~~whatever he may have said~~ in the surviving ~~geographical documents~~ and because it is better known in connection with Coronado's expedition, we shall postpone ~~and~~ the consideration of this route ^{until we take up the study of the latter} expedition, in Early Far West Paper, No. 2.

*Recently divided into two reservations: "Fort Apache" and "San Carlos."