

out of mats in which to place it, and somewhat away from this they made a lodging for the Spaniards, and drove stakes where they could tie the horses, and supplied fodder for them, and abundance of corn wherever they had it. They say that they suffered from hunger in many places, because it had been a bad year. After going 100 leagues from Culucan,* he began to find the country cold, with severe frosts, and the farther he went on the colder it became, until he reached a point where some Indians ^{whom} he had with him were frozen, and two Spaniards were in great danger. Seeing this, he decided not to go any farther until the winter was over, and to send back, by those whom I mentioned, an account of what he had learned concerning Cibola and the country beyond

Affinity to the
 Yopu River.

Footnote

*From Winship's Translation of the Letter from Mendoza to the King, April 17, 1540; Bu. Eth. Ann. Rep. XIV, p. 548.

That Diaz went as far north as Chichilticalli, is directly stated by Castañeda, who wrote in the town from which went Diaz and the fifteen horsemen, some of whom were presumably still living and consulted by Castañeda when he was preparing his Relacion; but the expression, "it is impossible to cross the uninhabited region which stretches from here to Cibola," which ^{we shall find} ~~is~~ in Diaz' letter, does not imply, as at first sight it might seem to do, that Diaz' report was written at Chichilticalli. That, on the contrary, ~~the~~ having been to Chichilticalli, --apparently the shelterless point where some Indians whom he had with him were frozen, and two Spaniards were in great danger,-- Diaz returned four days southwestward, and wrote his report from ^{a village of} the San Pedro Valley, and that he included (for purposes of winter travel, at least) in the "despoblado grande" of his report, not only the 15-day despoblado which reached northward from Chichilticalli, but also the 4-day stretch ^{wilderness} of road which separated the latter from the San Pedro River, is strongly indicated by the following considerations. His report, ^{as we shall see by a quotation from it,} was written from ~~some village~~ a "village", and that village was in a province where were "many persons who had lived there" [in Cibola] "fifteen and twenty years," ^{who} in other words, had (as did the San Pedro Valley Indians, according to Fray Marcos) a regular and friendly intercourse with Cibola; while the people of the Chichilticalli district, we are told, had no settlements, but were hunting-Indians, living in separate cabins, and were "the most barbarous people that have yet been seen," ~~and~~ and ^{appear to have been enemies of} the pueblo-builders, since they were ^{regarded as} the ~~de-~~ destroyers of the great red house, Chichilticalli. Hence the village whence Diaz wrote, was not in the Chichilticalli district, proper,

(X)

Winship's Castañeda, Bu. Eth.
 Ann. Rep. XIV, p. 516.

one on the western border of the "Desert of Chichilticalli;" namely that at but must have been ~~which~~ ^{the} road to Cibola turned ~~eastward~~ eastward from the San Pedro Valley, and ~~where~~ in which Fray Marcos had rested three days to allow his volunteer escort thence to make ready for crossing the uninhabited country, there being, on the road which the friar was to follow, no inhabited village between this one and Cibola.*

In his above-cited Letter to the King, Mendoza gave certain parts of Diaz' ~~report~~ report in abstract only; but he gave in Diaz' own words a considerable part of it, ~~which has so~~ ^{which, as translated by Ulloa,} been preserved to us, and is as follows:

"I have given Your Lordship an account of what happened to me along the way; and seeing that it is impossible to cross the uninhabited region which stretches from here to Cibola, on account of the heavy snows and the cold, I will give Your Lordship an account of what I have learned about Cibola, which I have ascertained by asking many persons who have been there fifteen and twenty years; and I have ascertained this in many different ways, taking some Indians together and others separately, and on comparison they all seem to agree in what they say. After crossing this large wilderness, there are seven places, being a short day's march from one to another, all of which are together called Cibola. The houses are of stone and mud, coarsely worked. They are made in this way: One large wall, and at each end of this wall some rooms are built, partitioned off 20 feet square, according to the description they give, which are planked with square beams. Most of the houses are reached from the flat roofs, using their ladders to go to the streets. The houses have three and four stories. They declare that there are few having two stories. The stories are mostly half as high again as a man, except the first one, which is low, and only a little more than a man's height. One ladder is used to communicate with ten or twelve houses together. They make use of the low ones* and live in the highest ones. In the lowest ones of all they have some loopholes made sideways, as in the fortresses of Spain.* The Indians say that when these people are attacked, they station themselves in their houses and fight from there; and that when they go to make war, they carry shields and wear leather jackets, which are made of cow's hide, colored, and that they fight with arrows and with a sort of stone maul and with some other weapons made of sticks, which I have not been able to make out.* They eat human flesh,* and they keep those whom they capture in war as slaves.

There are many fowls in the country, tame. They have much corn and beans and melons [squashes]. In their houses they keep some hairy

* See also discussion of this matter in Early For West Paper, No. 3.

* These were perhaps sharp-pointed flinting-sticks, as mentioned in a footnote in Early For West Paper, No. 2.

MS. A. 1. 5. 548-551.

* See illustration of "Indio de Santa Cruz" in MS. A. 1. 5. 548-551.

* See illustration of "Indio de Santa Cruz" in MS. A. 1. 5. 548-551.

* See contrary statement in Early For West Paper, No. 2.

animals, like the large Spanish hounds, which they shear, and they make long colored wigs from the hair, like this one which I send to Your Lordship, which they wear, and they also put this same stuff in the cloth which they make. The men are of small stature; the women are light-colored and of good appearance, and they wear shirts or chemises which reach down to their feet. They wear their hair on each side done up in a sort of twist, which leaves the ears outside, in which they hang many turquoises, as well as on their necks and on the wrists of their arms. The clothing of the men is a cloak, and over this the skin of a cow, like the one which Cabeza de Vaca and Dorantes brought, which Your Lordship saw; they wear caps on their heads; in summer they wear shoes made of painted or colored skin, and high buskins in winter.

"They were also unable to tell me of any metal, nor did they say that they had it. They have turquoises in quantity, although not so many as the father provincial said. They have some little stone crystals, like this which I send to Your Lordship, of which Your Lordship has seen many here in New Spain. They cultivate the ground in the same way as in New Spain. They carry things on their heads, as in Mexico. The men weave cloth and spin cotton. They have salt from a marshy lake, which is two days from the province of Cibola. The Indians have their dances and songs, with some flutes which have holes on which to put the fingers. They make much noise. They sing in unison with those who play, and those who sing clap their hands in our fashion. One of the Indians that accompanied the negro Esteban, who had been a captive there, saw the playing as they practiced it, and others singing as I have said, although not very vigorously.* They say that five or six ~~men~~ play together, and that some of the flutes are better than others.* They say the country is good for corn and beans, and that they do not have any fruit trees, nor do they know what such a thing is.* They have very good mountains. The country lacks water. They do not raise cotton, but bring it from Totonteac.* They eat out of flat bowls, like the Mexicans. They raise considerable corn and beans and other similar things.* They do not know what sea fish is, nor have they ever heard of it. I have not obtained any information about the cows, except that these are found beyond the province of Cibola. There is a great abundance of wild goats of the color of bay horses; there are many of these here where I am, and although I have asked the Indians if these are like these, they

* If there were two sorts of "wild goats," the lower San Pedro River Valley may have had the young and females of the Mountain Sheep; but those of the Pueblo hunting plains were antelope.

Handwritten note: The headbands are twisted from the hair of the Indians.

Handwritten note: The headbands are twisted from the hair of the Indians.

Handwritten note: For description of this set of flutes, see Gaily's 3rd West paper, No. 2.

Handwritten note: Both ranged over the San Pedro Valley. See Gaily's 3rd West paper, No. 2.

Handwritten note: According to researches by Benjamin J. Gilman, based upon Zuni-Cibola (see Vol. I, and V of the Journal of American Ethnology and Archaeology, especially of St. V. P. 19), it would seem that Pueblo music is without doubt.

Handwritten note: No Printer. For explanation of A, B, C, and D (with notes) have, see next page of MS.

tell me no. Of the seven settlements, they describe three of them as very large; four not so big. They describe them, as I understand, to be about three cross-bow shots square for each place, and from what the Indians say, and their descriptions of the houses and their size, and as these are close together, and considering that there are people in each house, it ought to make a large multitude. Totonteco is declared to be seven short days from the province of Cibola, and of the same sort of houses and people, and they say that cotton grows there. I doubt this, because they tell me that it is a cold country. They say that there are twelve villages, every one of which is larger than the largest at Cibola. They also tell me that there is a village which is one day from Cibola, and that the two are at war* They have the same sort of houses and

*Compare with this hearsay description of something almost unknown to the Spaniards, the thoroughly scientific descriptions of the ~~Indian~~ Hopi dances and ceremonies recorded by Dr. J. Walter Fewkes." (Winship; footnote of his translation.)

"The peaches, watermelons, cantaloupes, and grapes, now so extensively cultivated by the Pueblos, were introduced early in the seventeenth century by the Spanish missionaries." (Winship; footnote of his translation. See also discussion of melons, squash, etc., in Early Far West Paper, No. 2.)

"At first glance it seems somewhat strange that although Zuñi is considerably more than 100 miles south of Totonteco, or Tusayan, the people of the former villages did not cultivate cotton, but in this I am reminded by Mr. Hodge that part of the Tusayan people are undoubtedly of southern origin and that in all probability they introduced cotton into that group of villages. The Pimas raised cotton as late as 1850. None of the Pueblos now cultivate the plant, the introduction of cheap fabrics by traders having doubtless brought the industry to an end." (Winship; footnote of Translation.) yet the Zuñis also, undoubtedly, are in part of southern origin.

"y otras simillas como chia" is the Spanish text." (Winship; footnote of Translation. See footnote concerning chia, in Early Far West Paper, No. 2.)

"Doubtless the pueblo of Marata (Makyata) mentioned by Marcos de Niza. This village was situated near the salt lake and had been destroyed by the Zuñis some years before Niza visited New Mexico." (Winship; footnote of Translation. See also discussion of Coronado's letter, in latter part of Early Far West Paper, No. 2.)

people and customs. They declare this to be greater than any of those described; I take ~~it~~ it that there is a great multitude of people there. They are very well known, on account of having these houses and abundance of food and turquoises. I have not been able to learn more than what I have related, although, as I have said, I have had with me Indians who have lived there fifteen and twenty years.

"The death of Estevan the negro took place in the way the father, Friar Marcos, described it to Your Lordship, and so I do not make a

To Printer: Also insert 4 footnotes, 1st concerning the with the asterisks which have corresponding letters marked opposite them on preceding page of transcription.

But Winship here misinterprets, "Simillas" as "for some thing" and the meaning is, "other seeds, such as chia."

Footnote

Apaches,.....have become tired of living in constant warfare, and have, during the present year of 1762, abandoned their beautiful and fertile valley," etc. Such a statement seems fairly to imply that the people of this valley were, to some extent at least, agricultural, ~~in their mode of life~~ and ~~that they~~ had long been settled in this valley; ~~but~~ we may add, that they could hardly have presented to the Apaches a resistance effective enough to have enabled them to retain possession of that "fertile valley" for many decades, ~~had their settlements~~ ^{had their settlements} not been gathered ~~into some~~ ^{more or less into} villages.

~~settlements, ^{which} these many ~~not~~ of a very complete character of all these considerations, it ~~does not seem~~ ^{is not} credible that Diaz, ~~in his report~~ ^{in his report}, ~~words~~ ^{he} intended ~~to say~~ ^{to say} that there were absolutely no settlements of any kind in the San Juan River Valley.~~

Diaz' report, especially with reference to the Seven Cities of Cibola, was largely a confirmation of Niza's; but with the difference that precious stones were reduced to turquoises and certain "little stones" ^{crystals} (probably garnets) common in New Spain, and that the gold and silver were entirely left out. ~~These stones~~ ^{Even} the crudest smelting of any metal seems to have been unknown to the Pueblo Indians; but it is not probable that the native forms of gold, silver, and copper, and the sulphides of iron, lead, and silver, were ~~unknown~~ ^{of these} unknown to them, in a country where ~~occurrences~~ ^{Coronado wrote from Hawikuh in 1540,} "Some gold and silver has been found in this place, which these who know about minerals say is not bad;" but he added, "I have not yet been able to learn from these people where they got it." * As ~~proof~~ ^{proof} that silver mines would be found if searched for, Castañeda mentions the fact that at Yuqueyunque ^{(where now is Chamita, New Mexico),} were "found" many bowls full of a carefully selected shining metal with which ^{the natives} they glazed the earthenware." * ~~The inhabitants of Tusayan~~ ^{The inhabitants of Tusayan} seem to have

* Bu. Off. Ann. Rep. XIV, 563.

Revised

Footnote

* Op. cit., page 511. ~~been quite familiar with a rich silver mine 45 leagues westward to their ~~westward~~ ^{westward}, ~~believed~~ ^{believed} by Bancroft to have been "forty or fifty miles north of the modern Prescott," ~~and~~ ^{and}, in 1583, they guided Espejo and four of his soldiers to such a ^{mine} ~~and~~, from which that explorer, "with his own hands obtained rich samples of silver ore." * In spite of Diaz' failure to obtain information confirm-~~

Footnote

* Bancroft, Hist^y of Arizona and New Mexico, pp. 98 and 346. ^{as to the} ~~ing that of Fray Marcos~~ ^{occurrence} of ^{precious} metals in the northern country, it is probable that the samples of these which the latter carried with him were recognized by the Sobáipuris to be

substances with which they were acquainted, and with which they knew that the Pueblos were also; but, even if so, false tales concerning the abundance of these among the Pueblos, may have ~~inspired~~ been imposed upon the friar by the natives who inspected his samples and were told by him of how gold and silver were valued and made use of among white men.

Mendoza seems to have understood that Diaz intended to winter at the village in which his report was written, and to renew his reconnaissance northward when spring opened, and that he sent Zaldyvar back with the letter, but himself remained there with most of his men. But any new advance that Diaz may have mentioned as contemplated by him, may have referred to his intended march to Cibola the next summer with the forces of Coronado; for, the very full and substantial information he had obtained as to Cibola, indicates that his errand was completed. It is not likely that at any time he intended to winter in the San Pedro River Valley; ~~and in consequence~~ he must have left there not later than about the 16th of January, ^{O. S.} ~~with~~ ~~his~~ ~~lieutenant~~ his lieutenant, Zaldyvar; for they met Coronado and the army about the 8th of March at Chiametla, whence Zaldyvar went on with the letter to the viceroy.