



d.c.  
(extensive sources)

27356

[misprint?]

league<sup>east</sup> to Jaibanipitea, (called also "Sta Cruz ~~Jaibanipitea~~" and "Santa Cruz del Cuervo"), on the "Rio Quiburi"; ~~and~~ and thence 1 league northerly, down the said river, to Quiburi. The towns of Jaibanipitea ("Santa Cruz") and Quiburi are represented on Kino's ~~map~~ map as being on the west side of the river, the former above and the latter below Babocomari Creek; and, since Mange's diary shows that the two towns were only a league apart, they must both have been in the near vicinity of present Fairbanks. Although there are some considerations that would seem to indicate that ~~Jaibanipitea~~ <sup>Jaibanipitea</sup> was nearly opposite Fairbanks, and Quiburi opposite Contention, yet if we take the '6 leagues east" literally, — that is, due east, and not east-northeast only down Babocomari Creek, — ~~Jaibanipitea~~ <sup>Jaibanipitea</sup> would seem to have been about midway between Fairbanks and Charleston, and Quiburi to have been just below Babocomari Creek and nearly opposite Fairbanks: positions which, in a way, Kino's map tends to confirm. The ~~question~~ <sup>exact</sup> question of the positions of Quiburi and this Jaibanipitea, ~~is a hard crow to pick.~~ <sup>is a hard crow to pick.</sup> ~~The recently discovered diary of Father Kino (in "Frumes Celestiales", to be published by Doctor Bolton) will perhaps throw more light on this matter.~~

Footnote (continued)

Quiburi was the residence of "Captain Coro", the famous Sobapuri cacique, ~~and~~ a brave and renowned ~~war~~ <sup>chieftain</sup> ~~chieftain~~ <sup>Coro</sup> instead of being a confederate of the Apaches, was found engaged with his warriors in a dance round thirteen Apache scalps" and "who joined the expedition with thirty natives."

~~So long as the~~ <sup>So long as the</sup> ~~habitable~~ <sup>habitable</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~captain~~ <sup>captain</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~charge~~ <sup>charge</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~defense~~ <sup>defense</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~valley~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Rio~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Quiburi,~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Sobapuri~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~seem~~ <sup>seem</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> ~~held~~ <sup>held</sup> ~~their~~ <sup>their</sup> ~~own~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~against~~ <sup>against</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Apaches;~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>but</sup> ~~afterward,~~ <sup>afterward,</sup> ~~they~~ <sup>they</sup> ~~gradually~~ <sup>gradually</sup> ~~succumbed~~ <sup>succumbed</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~them,~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> ~~have~~ <sup>have</sup> ~~noted~~ <sup>noted</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~Early~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~Far~~ <sup>Far</sup> ~~West~~ <sup>West</sup> ~~Paper~~ <sup>Paper</sup> ~~No.~~ <sup>No.</sup> ~~1.~~ <sup>1.</sup> ~~As~~ <sup>As</sup> ~~we~~ <sup>we</sup> ~~translated~~ <sup>translated</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~1887~~ <sup>1887</sup> ~~edition~~ <sup>edition</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Historia~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~del~~ <sup>del</sup> ~~Nayarit,~~ <sup>del</sup> ~~(first~~ <sup>(first</sup> ~~published~~ <sup>published</sup> ~~anonymously~~ <sup>anonymously</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~1754~~ <sup>1754</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>by</sup> ~~Ontega.)~~ <sup>Ontega.)</sup> "On the 10th of December, 1696, he ~~then~~ <sup>then</sup> ~~went~~ <sup>went</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~San~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~Pablo~~ <sup>San</sup> ~~Quiburi,~~ <sup>Pablo</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~pueblo~~ <sup>pueblo</sup> ~~numbering~~ <sup>numbering</sup> ~~more~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~than~~ <sup>than</sup> ~~400~~ <sup>400</sup> ~~souls,~~ <sup>souls,</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~uncompassed~~ <sup>uncompassed</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~quadrants~~ <sup>quadrants</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~defense~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~inhabitants~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~against~~ <sup>against</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~invasions~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~so~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~closely~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~neighboring~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~barbarians.~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~He~~ <sup>He</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~received~~ <sup>received</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~great~~ <sup>great</sup> ~~cordiality,~~ <sup>cordiality,</sup> ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~gentile~~ <sup>gentile</sup> ~~captain~~ <sup>captain</sup> ~~called~~ <sup>called</sup> ~~Coro,~~ <sup>Coro,</sup> ~~submitted~~ <sup>submitted</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~him~~ <sup>him</sup> ~~his~~ <sup>his</sup> ~~son~~ <sup>son</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~holy~~ <sup>holy</sup> ~~baptism,~~ <sup>baptism,</sup> ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> ~~likewise~~ <sup>likewise</sup> ~~did~~ <sup>did</sup> ~~others~~ <sup>others</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~Indians.~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~A~~ <sup>A</sup> ~~chapel~~ <sup>chapel</sup> ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> ~~begun~~ <sup>begun</sup> ~~within~~ <sup>within</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~same~~ <sup>same</sup> ~~rude~~ <sup>rude</sup> ~~fortification,~~ <sup>fortification,</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~padra,~~ <sup>padra,</sup> ~~who~~ <sup>who</sup> ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup> ~~them~~ <sup>them</sup> ~~for~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~teaching.~~ <sup>teaching.</sup> "In January, 1697, he went (says the Historia) to San Xavier del Bac and Cayetano, etc.; but on the 17th of March of the same year he returned again to register the stations of San Luis de Cayetano, San Geronimo, Santa Maria [Suamea] and San Pablo [Quiburi]. These visits always were accompanied with teachings and sermons to the Indians to attach them to the faith, to resist valiantly the barbarians who were coming forth to invade and ruin their provinces."

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What the Historia calls Sobapuri is Father Kino called Santa Maria. (Continued on page 235c.)

Flomaria and Coro

What the Historia calls Sobapuri is Father Kino called Santa Maria.

(Continued on page 235c.)



420  
making of the Gila

A35d

Footnote considered

That the Spaipuris at this time used poisoned arrows, is shown by the following, from Bancroft, Volume XV, page 274:  
 "Early in 1698 the savages directed their raids chiefly against the Pimas ~~of the frontier~~ ~~and~~ ~~against the Sobripuris~~ either converts or at least friendly to the Spaniards, and, what was much more important to the Apaches, well supplied with corn and live-stock. Three pueblos were plundered and burned, with considerable loss of life, including Cocoespera, where Padre Contreras barely escaped with his life after being wounded. The soldiers killed thirty of the foe; but it was reserved to Coro of Quiburi to strike the most decisive blow. Immediately after an Apache attack on Santa Cruz del Cuervo, or Jaibanipitca, Coro with five hundred warriors fought against the enemy all day, killed sixty men on the field, and fatally wounded a hundred and sixty-eight more with poisoned arrows."

There are several considerations which show ~~that~~ <sup>during and for a season following the melting of the snows of its mountains</sup> that Jaramillo's "deep and reedy river" is, ~~as~~ <sup>Hodge has pointed out, the Gila</sup> in Florida Valley, where Jaramillo says it, <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>deep, and</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>times in the</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>summer rainy season</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>too deep</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>to be forded</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>and it was</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>about the beginning of the</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>season that the</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>"deep and</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>reedy river"</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>was reached by Coronado.</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>It was deeper in former years than now, for is this wholly due to the</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>overstocking of the range, destruction of the riparian vegetation by live stock</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>causing</sup>

Elsewhere in this Paper it will be found that Coronado was probably in the immediate vicinity of this river from the evening of June 20th until the morning of ~~June 23d~~ June 23d, Old Style; which is equivalent to the end of June and beginning of July, New Style.

~~This and other rivers to erode their banks and year by year, to become broader and shallower.~~  
~~Not only the Gila, but in the rainy seasons of flood~~

~~in many places. And this was doubtless true even in Coronado's day, when it was somewhat narrower~~  
 can be forded, ~~which agrees with the fact,~~ implied by Jaramillo, that no rafts had to be built to cross it, the name "River of Rafts" being reserved, as we shall see, for the Salt River.

Again, the Gila ~~was~~ was a reedy stream; for among the plants collected by Lieutenant Emory during the march of the Army of the West to California in 1846, and named in Professor Torrey's botanical report, we find "Arundo Phragmites," <sup>(Cotton called "cane" and "cane" in the Southwest.)</sup> better known as Phragmites communis, the common reed, <sup>A</sup> listed from "along the Gila;"\* and

Footnote

Footnote

\*Emory's Notes, Appendix II, page 154.  
 in his "Preliminary Botanical Report," in the 1875 Report of the Wheeler Survey, page 132, Doctor Rothrock wrote of that part of the Gila River ~~which he observed in 1874, in the vicinity of~~ the crossing of the military road <sup>between Forts Grant</sup> and Apache, "Cottonwood trees of fair size grow quite abundantly along the Gila River, where, with willows, bulrushes, and the large reeds, <sup>(called by the Spanish speaking people "caña brava")</sup> an almost impenetrable thicket is formed."<sup>\*</sup>

too deep to be forded

d.c. Top John + Lou, 18  
White Mountain

A36

Footnote

\*A few decades later, (in Bu. Eth. Ann. XXVI, p. 134,) Doctor Frank Russell observed, "Reeds, Phragmites communis, were ~~found~~ formerly common along the Gila, but continuous seasons of drought caused them to disappear." (The introduction of livestock in great numbers, as elsewhere explained, was the determining cause. But for this, the reeds could have withstood the droughty years. Indeed, isolated patches, some still remaining in the Colorado Valley)

Moreover, the Gila River is reached, and, in accord with Jaramillo's itinerary, is the first deep river reached in traveling toward any northeasterly quarter from that ~~section in~~ ~~the~~ ~~San~~ ~~Diego~~ ~~area~~ which Coronado left the ~~Nexpa~~-San Pedro.

Footnote

\*The name, Gila, was already current in 1630. According to Bancroft (XVII, 162, 163), its supposed earliest appearance is in the Memorial which, in that year, Father Alonso Benavides presented to Felipe IV, King of Spain. This Memorial mentioned the "Apaches de Xila," and called the distance from the Piro pueblo of Senecu to the "Xila province" 30 leagues; which is about the distance from the site of that seventeenth century pueblo (on the Rio Grande, near San Antonio) to the eastern border of the Gila River Basin. The term, "Rio Gila" appears in 1697, in the diaries of the Bernal-Kino-Manga expedition to the middle segment of Gila River, <sup>and in Kino's diary, written some years earlier.</sup> The name, Gila, seems to mean spider, if we may judge by the fact that the German term "Spinefluss" (for Spinefluss, meaning Spider River) appears as an alternative name for this stream (spelled "Hila") on Kino's Tabula Californica. Whether it was throughout the Gila Valley, or near its head, or in some other particular part of it, that spiders (tarantulas?) were so abundant as to give rise to the geographical name, Gila, does not appear; but that tarantulas were by no means scarce on the borders of the Gila ~~Range~~ Range, is indicated by Emory, who in his Journal entry of October 27, 1846, tells us how he encountered a "settlement" of them a short distance up the Gila Bonito River, - his river "San Carlos."

A brief study is now necessary, to determine the average distances which Coronado and his army No. 1 were marching, per day, in different parts of their route.

Coronado's Letter to Mendoza\* calls it 300 leagues from Culiacan

Footnote

\*Winship's Translation, Rep. cit., p. 360.

to Cibola. Castañeda makes Chichilticalli synonymous with "the edge of the wilderness" and calls it 220 leagues from Culiacan to the ~~edge of the wilderness~~ edge of the wilderness, and 80 leagues from Chichilticalli to Cibola; thus making it 300 leagues from Culiacan to Cibola. The Relacion del Suceso\* makes the distance the same; dividing it into

Footnote

\*Winship's Translation, Sep. cit., p. 572.

150 leagues from Culiacan to Valley of Hearts, and an equal distance from Valley of Hearts to Cibola. That 150 leagues is very nearly correct for the distance from Culiacan to the Valley of Hearts, or Ures, allowing for necessary deviations of route, is apparent from modern maps. But that 300 leagues is too little for the route

from Culiacan to Cibola-Zuffi, notwithstanding the estimates of Coronado and the other authorities above cited, seems certain.

The Traslado de las Nuevas says that it is "350 long leagues" from Culiacan to Cibola; and this is partially confirmed by the Relacion Postrera de Sivola, which says, "It is more than 300 leagues from Culiacan to Cibola."\* We farther note that if it were only 300

*Footnote* \*Winship's Translations, l.c., pp. 564 and 568.

leagues from Culiacan to Cibola, then, seeing that the early narratives and recent maps agree that it is 80 leagues from Cibola to the Chichilticalli edge of the wilderness, there would remain only 70 leagues between Chichilticalli and Valley of Hearts; or, in other words, only 184 miles between the Pueblo Viejo Valley and Ures. But the latter distance measured back from the Pueblo Viejo Valley to the Sonora River, along a road somewhat winding in its northern half, falls very far short of Ures. It takes only about to where the sources of that river are intersected by the parallel of 30° 45' N., near Mututicachi, leaving yet 40 leagues (or really more, as we shall see,) between that place and Ures; for the distance from Valley of Hearts to Chichilticalli, measured along the approximate route on recent maps, is 110 leagues. If to that 40 leagues we add

10 leagues for multitudinous river-crossings and other minor windings in the cañons and gullied vales of that portion of the way that led along Sonora River, the correction will be none too large.\* There

*Footnote* \*According to Bandelier (Final Report, Pt. II, p. 483), "from the ~~the~~ Ojo de Agua del Valle, where the Sonora river rises, to Babidcora, in a distance of about one hundred and twenty miles [which he says is only 85 miles in a straight line], the traveller has to cross and recross the stream more than a hundred times."

is thus an actual road distance of 50 leagues not accounted for by either Coronado or Castañeda nor in the Relacion del Suceso; and we have for the corrected distance from Valley of Hearts to Chichilticalli, ~~300~~ nearly if not quite 120 leagues. If to this we add the 150 leagues between Culiacan and Valley of Hearts, and the 80 leagues between Chichilticalli and Cibola, we have approximately 350 leagues. We adopt, therefore, the 350-leagues estimate, reported in Las Nuevas, as approximately the true distance travelled by Coronado between