

A 35a

The inhabitants of the San Pedro River Valley at this time were the Sobaipuris; who, until they abandoned the valley about a century and a half ago, served as a sort of buffer for their relatives, the Gila River Pimas and the Papagos, against the Apaches. In the 25th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Frank Russell has called attention to the following, concerning the ~~we had~~ ^{we had} Guiteras' Translation of the Rudo Essay: "The most warlike among all the Pimas are those we call the Sobaipuris, for they are born and reared on the border of the Apaches; but they have become tired of living in constant warfare, and have, during the present year of 1762, abandoned their beautiful and fertile valley, retiring, some to Santa Maria Soanca, and some to San Xavier del Bac and to Tucson, thus leaving ~~the~~ the enemies a free entrance to the high region of the Pimas." Some interesting notices of the Sobaipuris are given by Bernal, Kino, and Mange, in their writings of 1697 to 1706, and the names and locations of a number of Sobaipuri villages are mentioned in the same and on Kino's map of 1702. An abstract of a military expedition sent down the San Pedro River (which the Spaniards seem to have called Rio Quiburi, after a leading town of the latter name upon it) the Gila by General Jirona, ^{Pedro de Cruse, ex-governor of New Mexico} in November, 1697, from the presidio of Corodeguachi (later Fronteras), by way of Santa Maria

Suamca, is given in Bancroft's North Mexican States and Texas, Volume I, pp. 264-265. The expedition consisted of Lieutenant Cristóbal Martín Bernal in command, with Alférez Francisco Acuña, Francisco Javier Barsejón, Sergeant Juan B. Escalante, and twenty soldiers of the Flying Company of Sonora, and at Quiburi "was joined on the 9th by Kino and Mangs, who with ten servants, thirty horses, the viatico, and a few trifling gifts for the Sobaipuris, had left Dolores on the 2d." It had a friendly reception throughout the Quiburi Valley.

2d." It had a friendly reception throughout Quiburi Valley, which
was a great contrast to the unfriendly reception given to the expedition by the
Apache Indians, whom they were met with. They were met with this
Apache Indians latter's suspicion upon the Spaniards' purpose. As
listed by Bancroft, the following native villages were visited by the
expedition on its way down the Quiburi River to the Gila.

Quiuburi; Alamos, 10 leagues; Causac, 16 leagues 1. (a point previously reached by Capt. Ramirez);

Jiaspi or Rosario, 2 l.; Muiva, 1 l.; S. Pantaleon Aribaita, 6 l.;
Tutuipa, 3 l.; Victoria Ojio, 3 l.; Gilla River, ^{Supplement} 1 l. "At the junction of the
Tutuipa and Gilla Rivers."

Spain. Explains the great success of
the Spanish. The principal college and
the school of the Society.

(but down the Gilgalogut, according to Mangu's friend, esp. thence to Quiburi. The route of the King Mangu party was from Dolores 810 miles.

The route of the Kino-Mangas party was: from Dolores, 8 leagues northerly to Remedios; thence 6 leagues northerly to Coquimbra;

thence 6 leagues northerly to San Lazaro, which was in northern Sonora, of the apex of the great south bend of Santa Cruz River; thence 8

leagues easterly to northerly (called east) up that river to Santa Maria [Suamca] which ^{was} ~~was~~ within the present state of Arizona at or

Maria (Suamca), which was within the present state of Arizona at or near the remains shown on Roskruge's map of Pima County (1893) as the

"Ruins of San Rafael", north-northeast of Noria and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the Arizona-Sonora boundary; thence 14 leagues by a

north of the Arizona-Sonora boundary, thence 14 leagues by a northwesterly, then northerly, then easterly route, past Serna Hill, and down ~~Marahon~~ ^{Marahon} Creek to Sonora Creek and up the latter, crossing the

down Marshaw Creek to Sonoita Creek, and up the latter (passing the sites ~~now~~ known as "old fort" Crittenden and Buchanan) to its north-

easterly source, and down Babocomari Creek to Babocomari Ranch, of recent times, near the present Cochise and Santa Cruz counties line.

in which vicinity they reached their San Joaquin Basosuma; thence 6

Ga. [misprint?]

league east to Jaibanipitea, (called also "Sta Cruz Quibauipetea" and "Santa Cruz del Cuervo"), on the "Rio Quiburi"; and thence 1 league northerly, down the said river, to Quiburi. The towns of Jaibanipitea ("Santa Cruz") and Quiburi are represented on Kino's ~~Mapa de California~~ 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~~ 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, — ~~Jaibanipitea~~ 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 ~~addition~~ question of the positions of Quiburi and this ~~Jaibanipitea~~ Santa Cruz del Cuervo ("of the Crow"), ~~the~~ recently discovered diary of Father Kino (in "Fathers Celestials" indicates that he is a hard crow to pick. ~~The recently discovered diary of Father Kino (in "Fathers Celestials", to be published by Doctor Bolton) will perhaps throw light on this latter question.~~

Quiburi was the residence of "Captain Coro", the famous Sobaypuri cacique, ~~one of the confederates~~ a brave and renowned ~~war~~ chief ~~leader~~ ~~Comboy~~ 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." ~~But this was~~ ~~the~~ ~~captain~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~Indians~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~valley~~ ~~of~~ ~~Rio Quiburi~~, the Sobaypuri seem to have held their own against the Apaches; ~~Spanish~~ ~~and~~ ~~Indian~~ ~~colonization~~ ~~being~~ ~~united~~ ~~with~~ ~~them~~ as we have noted in Early War West Paper No. 1. (As we translated from the 1887 edition of Historia del Nayarit (first published anonymously in 1754 by Ontega), "On the 10th of December, 1696, he [Kino] went to San Pablo Quiburi, a pueblo numbering more than 400 souls, and encompassed with mudwalls for defense of the inhabitants against the invasions of the so closely neighboring barbarians. He was received with great cordiality, and that gentle captain called Coro, submitted to him his son for holy baptism, as likewise did others of the Indians. A chapel was begun within the same rude fortification, for the padre, who had them for teaching." 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 Gerónimo, Santa María [Suárez] and San Pablo [Quipuri]. These visits always were accompanied with teachings and sermons to the Indians to attach them to the faith, with baptisms of infants and the sick ~~near~~ ~~to~~ ~~death~~; and in this visit he exhorted them to resist valiantly the barbarians, who were coming forth to invade and ruin their provinces. ~~From the Historia del Nayarit, 1887, translated by Father Ignacio J. Keller of the Suárez mission, went in 1737 "through the lands of the Sobaypuri, following the course of the river which, beginning near Terezate, reached about 200 leagues till flowing out into the other called Gila: he saw the fertile lands of that valley; the most can be irrigated with the waters of the creek: he found ~~on~~ the remains of the many villages that another period were built in that country, and in the greater part the Indian Sobaypuri abandoned, on account of being there too much exposed to the continuous savage attacks of the hostile Apaches, whom formerly they had resisted, defeating them no few times; but finding themselves without ~~the~~ ~~aid~~ ~~of~~ ~~our~~ ~~arms~~ ~~and~~ ~~soldiers~~, wearied of so frequent ~~and~~ ~~dangerous~~ ~~and~~ ~~wrangling~~ ~~combats~~, and thought better to yield the land to the enemy than to see themselves obliged to live with weapons in hand and amidst continuous terror of their cruel barbarity, and to have very often to measure strength with so fierce and outrageous opponents."~~

(Continued on page L 35 C.)

league easterly down San Pedro Creek to the vicinity of its junction with San Pedro River, where was their Santa Cruz Gaibauipetea (elsewhere called Jaibauipetea and Santa Cruz del Guerro), in the region of present Fairbanks; and thence 1 league northerly down San Pedro River, to the vicinity of the recent village of Contention, where they reached Quiburi, the residence of chief Coro, the famous Gobaipuri cacique. — a man of contention, and a brave one, renowned as a war leader. Coro, instead of being a confederate of the Apaches, was found engaged with his warriors in a dance around thirteen Apache scalps," and "joined the expedition with thirty scalps."

The route of the combined expedition, from Quiburi, was: down the San Pedro ~~for~~ ^{Rio} 34 leagues, ~~402 miles~~, to San Pantaleon Aribaiba, as follows: from Quiburi ~~for~~ 10 leagues to Alamos, — so called in 1697 as well as much later, but now better known as Tres Alamos, where the old Butterfield Overland stage-road crossed the river ~~at~~ ^{16 miles} north of present Benson; (on the Kino and other 18th century maps, this Alamos is called San Salvador; from Alamos, 15 leagues to Causac, called also San Marcos; ~~the Captain Ramires~~ ~~having previously penetrated the valley, as far as this~~, thence 2 leagues to Jiaspi or Rosario; thence 1 league and across the river to Muiva (perhaps the same as the San Eugenio of Kino's map); and thence 6 leagues to San Pantaleon Aribaiba, probably near Arivaipa Creek and near the mouth of Arivaipa ~~Creek~~. According to Hinton's reproduction of the Kino map, there ~~were~~ no native villages immediately upon the San Pedro ~~ever~~ below Arivaipa Creek, San Eugenio being ~~near or about~~ ~~the mouth of~~ the latter, ~~but~~ on the west side of the river. ~~possibly~~, therefore, ~~the~~ the expedition's next two advances beyond San Pantaleon Aribaiba — 3 leagues to Tutoida, and 3 thence to Comarsuta — were northeasterly, up Arivaipa ~~Creek~~. These two settlements were probably quite small, for they were not christened with the names of saints, nor entered on Kino's map. On this contemporaneous map, our chief cartographical authority, Victoria Ojio ("Victoria"), the last ~~settlement~~ visited before Gila River was reached, is placed (if we may trust Hinton's lithographed copy) between Arivaipa Creek and the Gila River, somewhat nearer to the latter than to the former, and ~~considerably east~~ of the river San Pedro. ~~This~~ ~~is~~ the position of the place shown on Wheeler's Atlas Sheet No. 83 of the U. S. Geographical Survey West of the 100th Meridian, as the "Cottonwood Spring," where crosses a north-south and an east-west trail, the former connecting it with San Carlos ~~summit~~ ~~between the two fords of Hinojosa~~ and with the great north bend of Arivaipa Creek, 3 or 4 leagues southward, in which we may suppose was Comarsuta. (Cottonwood Spring is about midway between Turnbull Peak and Saddle Mountain, and belongs to a part of Gila Valley above the San Pedro drainage basin, and below the Pueblo ~~Valley~~ Valley.) The Venegas map (1757) has it in the same position. D'Anville places it in a similar position with reference to the streams Gila and Arivaipa, but nearer the San Pedro. That ~~it was in fact somewhat~~ ~~away from the San Pedro~~, is indicated by the itinerary quoted by Bancroft, which shows that the Bernal-Kino-Mange expedition travelled 6 leagues from Victoria Ojio to reach the Gila at or near the embouchure of the San Pedro: a thing it could not have done from any place directly on San Pedro River north of Arivaipa Creek, since the ~~mouth~~ mouth of this creek is only about 4 leagues distant from the Gila.

It being shown thereon a considerable distance east-northeast of the Gila-Quiburi junction and nearly north of Victoria, which are the directions of San Carlos respectively from that junction and from Cottonwood Spring.

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 ~~and~~ Altos of the frontier, ~~in~~ ~~against the Spaipuris~~, 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 Cocospera, where Padre Contreras barely escaped with his life after being wounded. The soldiers killed thirty of the foe; but it was reserved to Goro of Quiburi to strike the most decisive blow. Immediately after an Apache attack on Santa Cruz del Cuelvo, or Jaibanipitca, Goro 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 ~~the~~ ^{during and for a season following the melting of the Andes of its mountain} that Jaramillo's "deep and ready river" is, ~~as~~ ^{as} Hodge has pointed out, the Gila. ^{in Florida Valley, where Jaramillo saw it, sometimes in the} In the first place, the Gila is ^{deep and sometimes} ~~deep and~~ ^{summer rainy season} ~~and it was~~ ^{about the beginning of the} ~~it was~~ ^{water for} ~~reached by Coronado.~~ ^{It was deeper in former years than now. Nor is this wholly due to the} ~~overstocking of the range, destruction of the riparian vegetation by live-stock~~ ^{from} 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 21st~~ June 23d, Old Style; which is equivalent to the end of June and beginning of July, New Style.

^{and other rivers to erode their banks and year by year to become broader and shallower.}
~~it is not~~ ^{it is} ~~so deep but that it~~ ^{it is} ~~in many places. And this was doubtless true even in Coronado's day, when it was somewhat narrower,~~ ^{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 ready 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," ^{often called "caña" and "cane" in the Southwest,} better known as Phragmites communis, the common reed, listed from "along the Gila;** and

*Emory's Notes, Appendix II, page 164.
in his "Preliminary Botanical Report," in the 1875 Report of the Wheeler Survey, page 122, Doctor Rothrock wrote of that part of the Gila River ~~which he observed in 1874, in the vicinity of~~ ^{between Fort Grant and Apache,} "Cottonwood trees of fair size grow quite abundantly along the Gila River, where, with willows, bulrushes, and the large reeds, ^{called by the Spanish-speaking people "caña brava,"} an almost impenetrable thicket is formed."

*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 "Anaches de Xila," and called the distance from the Piro pueblo of Seneca to the "Xila province" 50 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, ^{and in Kino's diary, written several years earlier.} The name, Gila, seems to mean spider, if we may judge by the fact that the German term "Spinefluss" (for Spinnefluss, meaning Spider River) appears as an alternative name for this stream (spelled "Hila") on Kino's Tabula Californiae. 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

²Winship's Translation, Rep. cit., p. 560.

²Winslow's Translation, *Sup. cit.*, p. 572.

150 leagues from Culiacan to Valley of Hearts, and an equal distance from Valley of Hearts to Siboin. 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-Zufi, 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 18½ 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 Babidora, 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, ~~about~~, 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