

## SUPPLEMENT

(Based chiefly on Field Work of the spring and summer of 1916 and the late summer and autumn of 1917.)

The studies embraced in Early Far West Papers 1, 2, and 3 except this Supplement, were begun in 1910 and provisionally completed as a manuscript volume in August, 1913. Therein, the writer's conclusions were, that the Niza-Coronado route between the San Pedro River and the Gila, left the San Pedro near Pool, and lay thence by way of Prospect Creek (which on some old maps is an artificial combination of Pool Canyon and a north branch, called Bass Canyon, of Hot Springs Creek,) Eureka Springs, Eagle Pass, and Old Camp Goodwin; and that Chichilticalli must be sought near where that route reached the Gila, in the general region of Old Camp Goodwin. At the same time, he provision-

ally identified <sup>the Pass of Chichilticalli with Eagle Pass, and itself</sup> Chichilticalli with "the trace of a solitary house" seen by Lieut. W. H. Emory and Capt. A. R. Johnston in 1846, "on the south side... of the Gila," near the October 30 noon camp of <sup>Colonel</sup> ~~XXXXXX~~ Kearny's Army of the West, in its march down the Gila; and described in their notes of that date and figured by Emory (pp. 69 and 586, Ho. Ex. Doc. 41, 30th Cong., 1st Sess.), as resembling in outline "a field work en crémaillère," and situated "on a knoll, overlooked in a measure by a tongue of land."

<sup>the elevation bearing the "field work" only as viewed from the low ground of the Apache Trail, along which the Army of the West was marching out</sup> In 1910-13 the writer knew the location of the Emory-Johnston ruin only approximately; and he was unwilling to publish volume or conclusions until he had made a personal examination of the Camp Goodwin district in connection with Niza's and Coronado's route between the San Pedro and the Gila. For that, an opportunity did not arrive until April and months following, of 1916.

As will be seen by the subjoined articles from the Arizona Bulletin of June 1 and 8, 1916, it was on May 23d, 1916, that the writer identified the extensive and now almost wholly levelled ruin of a boulder-based fortress, perched with commanding view on the north end of a hill or tongue of land, nearly three-fourths of a mile north by a trifle east (misprinted west) of Geronimo, as the famous and long-sought Chichilticalli; and a few days later, that he furnished Editor W. H. Schardin with the materials for the announcement (June 1) of such identity. But it was not until June 8 that the writer published ~~his~~ confirmation of his three and more years earlier view, ~~whereas~~ that the Geronimo ruin was not only the Chichilticalli, but was also the ruin seen by Emory and Johnston near their noon camp of October 30, 1846:—whereas, in the article of June 1st, he had too hastily inferred that the ruin seen there by those officers was the old pueblo cemetery, of square urn-burial lots outlined with stone ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

It was the lower end of — and from a overlook in — the "tongue of land" on which the fortress stood.



stubs,\* near the Ed Black place three-fourths of a mile east of

\*A once most instructive type of ~~prehistoric~~ Hohokam cemetery; but within the past few years gradually vandalized, until now it is almost wholly obliterated.

Geronimo; and that they had mistaken that cemetery for the trace of a house.

Emory's diagram is evidently much conventionalized. While ~~it differs~~ it differs from the ~~old~~ old fortress ruin north of Geronimo, and while this ruin lies considerably more than 100<sup>feet</sup> (vs. Johnston's "500") above the river, a careful comparative study of the journals of the two officers and of measurements on late maps and the map accompanying Emory's Report, leaves no room for doubt, in the writer's mind, that <sup>the view being limited by a growth of</sup> ~~that~~ <sup>the north part of the great</sup> ruin north of Geronimo is the house trace that was seen by Emory and Johnston and perhaps others of the Army of the West, <sup>upon October 30</sup> here at the junction of the highways east-west and south-north; over the former of which, Kearny's army was bound west for the conquest of California from people of Spanish descent, three hundred and six years after it was seen by Coronado's army, bound north over the latter highway, for the conquest of the Seven Cities of Cibola, in the interest of the Spanish people of Mexico and the crown of Spain.

<sup>The elevation bearing the "solitary house" trace, was a knoll, only as viewed from the low ground.</sup> Although this ruin had been seen by many a passer-by, and had long

been known to inhabitants of Pueblo Valley, its ~~discovery~~ <sup>or its re-discovery as Chichilticalli,</sup> identification through historico-geographic research, was not made until 377 years after its discovery by Fray Marcos de Niza, who seems to have reached it on the 8th or 9th, Old Style, or about the 19th, New Style, of May, 1539. It was 374 <sup>and a fraction</sup> years, or almost ~~375~~

<sup>been</sup> 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  centuries—after the old fortress had last <sup>been</sup> seen by those who knew it by the name, Chichilticalli; viz., the members of Coronado's expedition, who, returning from Tigux to Culiacan, must have passed it about the 1st, Old Style, or 11 or 12th, New Style, of May, 1542, since they had been ordered to be ready to leave Tigux by the beginning of April, Old Style, while the journey thence to Chichilticalli required 27 days.\*

\*That is, 27 days exclusive of stops. A stop—probably of several days—was made at Cibola for rest. <sup>The travelling time from Tigux to Cibola was 12 days; that from Cibola to Chichilticalli, 15.</sup>

In the main part of this Paper, commenting on the route of Fray Marcos and Coronado between Pool on the San Pedro and Chichilticalli on the Gila, the writer said, "The ~~trail~~ trail up Prospect Creek



has two easterly connections or branches. One....to Fort Grant....; the other to Eagle Pass by way of Eureka Springs." This, the writer verified by field work in the spring of 1916. The old map name, "Prospect Creek," resolved itself into Pool Canyon, heading (fide Isaacson) in Mitchell's Spring, over from which the <sup>trail</sup> ~~pass~~ or pass drops into Hot Springs Canyon, and thence ascends Pass Canyon to the Malpais ~~Pass~~ <sup>the Gallup and the Pinchaster Mountains, and between</sup> Pass at the Lone Cedar Hill\* between Pass and Box Spring

*Footnote* \*Not to be confused with the Lone Tree Flat, some 3 or 4 miles farther southeast. canyons, and <sup>the Lone Cedar Hill</sup> into Box Spring Canyon,\* down which it proceeds to a point near the

*Footnote* \*For exploring the Malpais Pass, (which is but little west of Whelan's Tank,) the Box Spring Canyon, and the Coronado Trail outlet thence northward, the writer was generously furnished with a good saddle horse at the Hooker Ranch, by Manager J. M. Short, to whom, and Mrs. Short, the writer is also indebted for most liberal hospitality at that famous ranchstead.

Olla Spring, little below the house of Mr. Crawford, ~~there is a~~ (goat rancher), where the right-hand branch continues down Box Spring Canyon and past McPeters' goat ranch, the Box Spring, Hooker's Butte, Hooker's Ranch (Sierra Bonita), and Bonita P.O., to Fort Grant; the left-hand branch passing the Olla Spring not far beyond Crawford's\*, and proceeding

*Footnote* \*In digging back into the dirt that had ~~been~~ washed down on this seepage spring, to increase the flow of water for watering his goats, Mr. Crawford unearthed an olla, which may once have been kept at this wayside watering place for the convenience of travellers over the trail in the ancient days. There is no other watering place near, on this trail, except the well dug in recent times at the Crawford house; although there is a good one at the Box Spring on the ~~the~~ trail that, from the Olla Spring, branches off to the right and continues down Box Spring Canyon. northwardly through a gap, out into the Sulphur Springs Valley and across the Ash, Oak, and High creeks, and over the low divide that separates Sulphur Springs Valley from the valley of the Arivaipa, and passing west of Kennedy's Ranch to Eureka Springs.

At the Eureka Springs Ranch—