After leaving the village near Babocomari Creek, he continued down through the valley, but three days' journey as estimated in all, he received the first information about Cibola at 116 leagues from the village whose San Pedro he had reached.*

Fray Marcos did not follow the valley so far as the more northerly of these Hidalgo's travel down from the village at San Pedro, San Quintin, at a probable rate of 6 leagues per day."

We have seen that Fray Marcos' rate of travel between the village of Cibola and Cibola averaged 5 3/4 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.

It would have taken him through and beyond the well-known Tres Alamos of overland staging days, which was called "Alamos" in (Cottonwoods) in 1697, in Mance's itinerary of the expedition of the 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 been called by the shorter name, Alamos, down to recent years; on Kino's map it is called San Salvador. It is about 10 wilderness leagues, or 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, or more.

The interval between Turkey Creek and Prospect Creek, in an note which have been the last few decades past, has been called the vicinity of Pool, from which is a trail and base camp to the north. Ready Stream, Valley of Pool, Fray Marcos to the Gila River, in the Paso del Monte in his relations. Tost a village, or settlement, name, although it may have been given in his report, or lost geographical report. That no village is noticed here by the Bernal-Kino expedition, and indeed in the league interval below Alamos, does not by any means indicate there is no existence in 1697; for the records of this expedition tell of a rec}
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 being the friar—a man in Italian, the tongue of his native land—here for three days to rest and refresh himself, while they made preparations for his farther journey; for they told him that from this place to the desert, by the way of five days, and from the first entrance into the city of Cibola seven days more.* The Spanish Relacion, as quoted by Bandelier, here has, "Porcu estaba el despoblado cuatro leguas de aqui;"* i. e., Because the wilderness was

*Contributions, p. 147.

4 leagues from here. But "leguas" here is a slip of the pen on the part of some of the friars' copyists, leagues being inadvertently substituted for days; after word seems to have correctly appeared in the version used by Hakluyt. Four years of Hakluyt's account of Fray Marcos' expedition were based on Hakluyt, and his account furnished one chief reliance of Hakluyt, and of nearly all the collectors and translators who followed him, including in the present century, Henri Ternaux-Comans." (Winslow, Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 611.) Hakluyt'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-Comans." (Winslow, Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 611.)

leagues is very much too short for the distance from any part of San Pedro River to Chichilticalli, which—was near the Gila River, where the road from the San 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 not describing it in his Relacion, is not only by the fact that he informed Mendoza of a "puerto de Chichilticalli," 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 was only 8 leagues distant from Chichilticalli. Of the three ships that Mendoza sent next to cooperate with Coronado and to find the supposed "port of Chichilticalli," two, it seems, started from Acapulco, May 9th, 1540; the third joining these at Aguaquite, the port of San Miguel de Culiacan. Of Hakluyt, voi. VII, fol. 365; see also 1606, Harner, Historia General; Bancroft XV, 90; and Winslow in Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 58 and 59.
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."


The statement that the "port of Chichilticale..." was on the thirty-fifth degree, is perhaps an item saved to us from Fray Mercado's lost geographical report; and this latitude which the friar gave for it, being the same (overestimated as usual) that in the "Relación" 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, Apalco—with Pinacate Bay; and the statement that "he had seen it" (the sea), is an indirect indication that Fray Mercado 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 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 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 construed by Mendoza and Coronado to refer to the bay or seaport at the coast-turn which Fray Marcos had found.*

*The Spanish name of Apache Pass is "Puerto del Dado.

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 from the mid-San Pedro to the Gila border of the 15 days' wilderness in 4 days' journey of about the average Fray Marcos sort.* Moreover, a point near Pool, is the

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Fray Marcos was a great walker; and when he set his own pace he seems to have travelled about 51/2 of the ordinary Coronado leagues (of 2½ mi.) usually in a day, or about 14.5, as against the ordinary 13.5 miles per day.

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only San Pedro River point for which this possibility and a 112-league road distance from Matape-Vacapa, and a 5-days' journey (at Markès more than 51/2-league down-valley rate) down the San Pedro from its most southerly village, all hold good.* We can there-

---Footnote---

To have reached 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 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

*Davis, Conquest, p. 130*

... their statements served chiefly to verify what he had already learned. In this village came to him the last messenger from Estevan, who had reached the farther border of the great wilderness, and reported the outlook more favorably. In persuading him to stop over here, the villagers had promised that if he would do so, "they would provide him victuals and other necessaries 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 journey of their people."

They told him that "three hundred had gone as an escort to journey" to Cibola. In these offers, they "were not entirely disinterested. They hoped by accompanying Niza to Cibola to return loaded with riches." "At the end of three days a great multitude assembled to accompany him." *But he "selected only 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 cross the great wilderness, neither route nor incident. It seems certain, however, that
he went by way of the Pool 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 which famous ruin, in Early Far West Papers, Nov. 2, 1883, are gratefully acknowledged.

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-starved 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 well west of 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 a broad and beaten which was a part of the to Cibola.

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 fire 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, Congam, page 121.

The broad and beaten of 1539, which Fray Marcos here took, which was evidently the same that was to be followed again by Coronado, accompanied by this zealous Franciscan in 1540; and without doubt has continued to be used for travel between Florida Valley, Chichilticalli and the Zuñi-Cibola region. As the friar's account gives almost no useful data concerning it in his Relacion, whatever he wrote in the existing geographical documents and because it is better known in connection with Coronado's expedition, we shall postpone the consideration of this route until we take up the study of the latter expedition, in Early Far West Papers, No. 2.