PARLY PAR WEST PAPER, No. 3.

THE THE CHICHILTICALLIAND THE RED LAND OF THE SOUTH.



In Early Far West Paper No. 2, we have seen tight Chichiltically when ruing there said by Fray Marson, of Captain Dies and the army of Courses of downs times from 1539#2 15412.

Thus by some suthers been identified with the Casa Grande below Florence, Mrizona,

that it was regarded by Bandelier, in his Final Report, Part II, as having been situated at or near Fort Grant; by Squier, on his "Map of the Valleys of the Rio Grande and Rio Gila," as having been not far from present Safford; and by Hodge, in his "Coronado's March to Quivira," as having been in the neighborhood of Solomoneville.

In "The Gilded Man," Bandelier says that it was "within a quadrangle which is bounded on the east by New Mexico, on the west by the Rio San Pedro, on the south by Sonora, and on the north by the Gila River." He also alludes to the opinion, expressed in his Final Report," that it was in the vicinity of the new Fort Grant; and he remarks. "If this nite should not be found to answer, then the ruins at Eagle Creek, wast of Clifton, might be considered." And finally, he indicates that neither the Fort Grant nor the Eagle Creek location is free from objection;

stream; " and concluded that "it is impossible to fix the exact place."

See op. oit., pp. 171, 178.

(Booting Low A472)

EASTY DAR BEST PARES, No.

"Castaneda's Narrative says that the negro. Stenhen, "had gone so far ahead of the friars that when they reached winding Chichilticalli, which wis the beginning of the wilderness, he was already at Cibola." Castaneda always represents that there was more than one friar in with Friar Mark's expedition of 1539, in quest of Cibola: and so there were, at the start. (See Earl, Far West Paper No. 1.)

COTONICICACUT AND OTS INHADITANTS.

Chichitticalli was already a noted structure and place before Coronado reached it; for, in describing the latter's arrival there in 1540, Castañeda speaks of "the fame of Chichitticalli" and of the general's disappointment at not finding there more than one house.

and that a roofless ruin. It had been passed about the last of April, 1539, by Estevan, the negro, enroute to Cibola as advance.

courier of Fray Marcos de Hisa; and only a week or so later by Fray Marcos himself, who started from it May 9th, to cross the White Mountain Wilderness. The friar must have told of it in New Spain, on his return thither in the same year; for, Coronado cites him as having said that "the port of Chichitticale.....was on the 35th degree."

*In Coronado's Letter to Mendoza, as Translated by Winship in Bu. Eth. Ann. Rep. XIV. See also Early Far West Paper No. 1.

In Early Far West Paper, No. 1, we have seen that in the fall of 1539 Melchior Dias was sent north to test the accuracy of the report which the enthusiastic friend Fray Marcos had brought back from that quarter; that is started from Culiacan with fifteen horsemen on the 17th of November; that he went, according to Castaffeda, as far as Chichilticalli, which he probably reached about the last of the year; that he obtained, at points friend upon his route, such information as he could concerning Cibola; and finally that he wrote to Mendoza a letter, or report, which the viceroy received on the 20th of March, 1540. From Castaffeda's statement that Diaz went as far as Chichilticalli.

(C. J. J. on A 18)

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WEST BEST TO THE TENED OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AS THE and from the expression, "this village," in Dias' letter to Mendoza, (which constitutes plain evidence that Diaz wrote from a village.) one might infer that Diaz wrote from the place of his journey's end. Chichilticalli, and therefore that the ruined Chichilticalli was the village to which Diaz referred, and was a group of separate ruined houses, like the group whose remains were formerly conspicuous in the and that the anatomic maps of Africana (as Randond Mc Nally's 1881) affected "Rullo Vicio," or Old vicinity of present Solomonsville, or, one might infer that by "this village," he referred to an inhabited Indian village the fold thick that the fold this property of the constitution of the const But more careful consideration shows that such motice elsewhere inferences would be wrong. In the first place, particularly, - Castafieda says that Coronado found the remains of the original Chichilticalli "sumped up" -- not in a village. or assemblage of houses, but -"in one tumble-down house." In the second place, as we have seen in Harly Far West Paper, No. 2. Castafieda tells us that the inhabitants of the Chichilticalli district of 1540-42 were wild and scattered hunters who did not live in villages.

Thus, appears that no village existed at Chichilticalli in 1540;

no seathered hunters that the Village from which Diaz and that ma seathered wrote to Mendoza, was not at Chichilticalli but elsewhere. Par West Paper, No. 1, it has been shown that he wrote his report to the vicercy in a village on San Pedro River: but for sake of making that fact doubly clear in this connection," some repetition, we shall here briefly discuss the matter anew. The latter of Diam itself contains evidence that the inhabitants of the village from which he wrote were Indians many of whom had been to Cibola year after year, as those of the middle San Fedro River villages had told Fray Marcos that they had been; one of the number who had accompanied Estevan to Cibola. wadwindered al Mandre mandre in a ser minimal maneral from the service year of the service and service and the service and Maked an electric state and the state of the As it is clear, from mark marrative, that Estevan's Bource as the friants, and that the latter's was drawn from the middle San Pedro River villages, Diaz' Indian informant -the one especially mentioned as having been with Estevan to Cibola -was evidently a San Pedro River Indian, and the village in which he and the rest of the alleged 300 of Estevan's escort assembled and from which they accompanied the negro to Cibola. was undoubtedly the same as that in which Fray Marcos later waited

three days for his escort to get ready, -namely, the last or most

northerly San Pedro River village passed by the road to Gibola. All of these data are consistent with the position maintained in these Papers, that Diaz went as far as Chichilticalli, and that, in crossing the Pinaleno Range, having suffered cold from which some of his Mexican Indians were "frozen" and two of his Spaniards were "in great danger."

"Mendoza, Letter to the King, April 17, 1540. (Winship, Translation, Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV. 548.)

he returned to San Fewro River, wrote his letter or report to the viceroy in the village there which I have elsewhere called the Work the Friar's Rest/ The Setal puris were making properations to accompany him to Sibola.

While the records do not indicate the existence of and inhabited Indian village at Chichilticalli in 1539-42, nor the finding of ruins there of a group of houses such as Diaz would have called a village, the master there had evidently been a large and strong one, and in form, like a fortress.

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Diaz letter, so far as Mendoza quotes it, recites chiefly the information that he had obtained about Cibola; but in it he says, wit is impossible to cross the uninhabited region which stretches from here to Cibola, on account of the heavy snows and cold."*

"In the White Mountain Wilderness is Fort Apache; and of its winter climate we read in Hinton's Handbook of Arizona, p. 309, "The winters at Camp Apache are severe, snow-storms being frequent from December to April." The Galliero

A commarison of the report of Diaz with that of Tray Marcos, indicates that Diaz included in "the uninhabited region which stretches from here to Cibola" both the "desert of Chichilticallip" or sindustry

"four days ionrney" warons said separated wind lant-passed by his road to dibola, from the "io great dayes" "desert", as well as the 15 days' desert itself, called by Castaneda "the desert of Cibola," and by Diam "the great wilderness," or "despoblado grande." * In other words,

*Having arrived at the village whence his road to Cibola was to leave the San Pedro River. Fray Marcos relates, as manuscremental states of the San Pedro River. Fray Marcos relates, as manuscremental states of the San Pedro River. Fray Marcos relates, as manuscremental states (p. 222 of the reproduction of same in the Cabeza de Vaca volume of A.S. Barnes & Co.'s "The Trail Makers" Library) "The inhabitants requested me to stay here three or foure days, because that from this place there were four days fourney vnto the desert, and from the first entrance into the same desert vnto the citie of Seucla are 15 great dayes fourney more; also that they would provide victuals for me and other necessaries for that voyage."

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(Continto of 49 a)

A49a

the village in which he wrote his letter to Mendoza, was 19 days!
journey, or 100 leagues, from Gibola.

"That is 20 plus 80; for everything shows that the "15 great dayes iourney" of the "despoblado grande" that separated Chichilticalli from Cibola, was equivalent, Anot to the conventional 75, but wa to 80 leagues.

Chichilticalli is witherwise described, by the chroniclers of Coronado's expedition, ather than Dies, as being on the edge of a wilderness, or uninhabited region of mountains, that lay between it and Cibola: a wilderness where the character of the country and the direction of the mountains changed; where the spiky vegetation ceased, and the mountains were covered with forests of tall pines and great quantities of nut-pines (pinones). The wilderness to which these descriptions apply, is clearly that which lay between the Gila River and the upper Colorado Chiquito, and whose main portion was later known as the White Mountain region and the home of the White Mountain Manuschian Apaches: the stronghold whence these so-called "Coyoteros," with their kindred from the Sierra Chiricahua, and elsewhere, were destined to make their management predatory demand and bloody descents upon the Spanish settlements of Northern Mexico, until large portions of that country, after having enjoyed a considerable period of mining and agricultural prosperity, should be almost depopulated.

Dias' letter, so far so Mondage quotes it, regites chiefly the information that he had shirtled about Cibeles but

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It was about the end of the third week of June, that Coronado reached "the borders of the wilderness region"; and he "was much affected", says Castaffeda, "by seeing that the fame of Chichilticalli was summed up in one tumble down house without any roof, although it appeared to have been a strong place at some former time when it was inhabited, and it was very plain that it had been built by a civilized and warlike race of strangers who had come from a distance. This building was made of had saith."

Winship's Translation, Bu. Eth. Ann. XIV, 482. "Rad sarth," in the Sporish tant, is "tierre bermaja."

Again Castaneda says, "Chichilticalli is so called because the friars found a house which was formerly inhabited by the people who separated from Cibola. It was made of the friend or registed and cardinal to have been a fortress of the law and the most barbarous people that have yet been seen. They live in the law and are without that have yet been seen. They live in the law and are without that have yet been seen. They live in the law and are without that have yet been seen.

berfeet description of the Apaches, who her the Indiana living in that

See Early Far West Paper, No. 2.

Castaneda speaks elsewhere of agricultural Indians as extending "as far as the desert of Chichilticalli;". But neither he nor any other chronicler of the expedition speaks of such Indians living so far northeast as the continuous of Chichild Icalli, which is the western part of the Fueblo Valley. Continuous as the living of the Piese dwelt forthware to the Uila, the western part of the Uila, the undoubted y, in the sixteenth as they did in the minimum.

sentury seventeeth and eighteenth centuries; and knowledge of their distribution in that an quality have been communicated to the members of Cordado's expedition by both Nexpa Siver Sobalpuris and by the wild Chichilticalli district. In notwithstanding that the expedition detoured to the east of said quarter.

as having written in 1652, "Chichilticalli (which means red house base colorada, for one that was there, plantered over with red earth, which they call almagre) of the tame, almagre, is the same that the

which they call almagre) The term, almagre, is the same that the

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JA Tand Englestan red earth and red rock of the Garden of the Gods and vicinity, at the foot of Pike's Peak, and from which, the old Spanish names of Pike's Peak and of Fountain Creek, "Sierra del Almagre" and "Rio del Almagre," toring and the "Almagra Mountains" mentioned together with "the Cordilleras de la Gila" by H.M. Robert, Major Engineers, Military Division of the Pacific, in 1870, as part of the proposed southern boundary of a White Mountain Indian Reservation, and account to red mount

"His description of the boundary proposed in his letter of January 31, 1870, reads in part as follows: "up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range. "the Cordilleras de la Gila', the 'Almagra Mountains', and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock," (Rep. Com'r Ind. Aff. In "Notes," of 1846, the whole Gilan for 1878, p. 233.)

Range was called the "Sierra Carlos" by Lieutenant Emory, who was under the impression that the name of the Gila Bonito Creek was "San Carlos": an error that was part of the confusion that the existed in the minds of the guides of the Army of the West, regarding names of the northern tributaries of Gila River. Under date of October 29. Smory wrote. "The crimson tinted Sierra Carlos skirted the river on the north side the whole day." The impuntains themselves were not of such color, but were tinted sydes strike oak foliogef, which time new in autumn of the children by

the old Spanish chroniclers, mentions more than one house; and the expressions used by them ... "this building, " "a house, " "the house, " "red house for one that was there." "summed up in one tumble down house" seem to point to Chichilticalli as a solitary house. The This contravenes an identification Current to distin of el Pueblo Viejo, or of village ruins near Solomonsville and San Jose, with Chichilticalli, and so far an it good, it supports the wiew that the solitory house ruin found near Goodwin Creek and Sacto in 1946 by Moutement Emery and Captain Johnston, or at least western yest of the Fusble 4

identical with the ancient Chichilticalli.

of 1871-3, the Pueblo Viejo Valley extends down the Gila from just west of the Caloncillo Range to the northern offing of Mount Turnbull; but the warrant this Pueble Valley "kalled in the sub-reports of these burneys