

to 20 feet in dimensions.\*

*Footnote* \*We here depart from the exact form of the Captain's journal sufficiently to paragraph separately, for convenience of reference, his accounts of the several settlements and villages which he describes.

~~"About 6 miles from camp were other houses, the rooms of which some of them appeared to have been round,~~

*This preceding was written in 1911-13.*

"About 6 miles from camp were other houses, the rooms of which — some of them — appeared to have been round.

"A little further, and there was a circle of stones 90 paces in diameter [about 850 feet in circumference], with an opening to the east, with the remains of a house near the centre, and some foundations outside; there were no remains of wood.\*

*Footnote* \*This was evidently a ruin much like that at Buena Vista, of which latter we shall quote a comparatively recent description by Doctor Pewkes. *Johnston's description* however, perhaps applies to some other <sup>this</sup> in this quarter, since ~~this~~ this one had "no remains of wood", and Doctor F wkes was told by old residents of San Jos  (Eth. Ann. XXII, 177) that when they first took up their residence in the <sup>place</sup> place upright logs were still visible in some of the Buena Vista house-clusters. *Later, (1916), the writer found the protruding*

"A mile further, and remains of very extensive buildings were to be

*(Continued on A 57)*

*Notes of 8 inch log in the Buena Vista ruins: 7 of about 5 inch top diameter in the middle, only 1 inch in diameter, and one of 8 inches in the great central house ruin.*

d.c.  
add insertion in insert of the next sheet, after R 57

seen; the rooms — some of them — appeared to have been 40 to 50 feet; and, from the great quantity of rubbish, the houses must have been much larger; the pottery abundant; pieces marked thus."

The Captain's twelve small figures showing varieties of decoration of the pottery, we here omit. He now comes to his description of the Pueblo Viejo\* and vicinity; which is as follows:

Footnote

\*Neither Emory nor Johnston uses the name, Pueblo Viejo, as they perhaps might have done had their guides been from Tucson; nor do they apply a name to any of the ruins of Gila Valley, except, "Casa Montezuma," which they apply to the Casa Grande near the Pima villages. How early the name, Pueblo Viejo, was in use, the present author has been unable to ascertain. <sup>instances</sup> The ~~earliest~~ earliest <sup>of its use</sup> of its use <sup>is</sup> is <sup>so far as</sup> so far as <sup>has</sup> has <sup>been</sup> been able to find, is ~~in the~~ <sup>in the</sup> ~~Wheeler Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian,~~ <sup>Fronteras and</sup> ~~Mr. Francis Klett, of that survey, found in that year~~ <sup>and among the</sup> ~~"at the ruins of Pueblo Viejo on the Rio Gila," an example of aboriginal art described by Professor Putnam in Volume VII of the Report of that survey (page 383) as a "nearly perfect mug, made of gray clay and ornamented with black lines, lozenge-shaped and other figures," and "in shape . . . . like an old flat-bottomed beer mug with a handle extending the whole length of the side."~~ <sup>Fronteras and</sup> ~~Among the Spanish-speaking whites and Indians of Tucson,~~ <sup>and among the</sup> ~~it is probable that the name was in use~~ <sup>and among the</sup> ~~much earlier.~~ <sup>and among the</sup>

"Further on, we came to a large plain at the junction of a creek" [San Simon] "which comes from the southeast; and here was found the

~~A comparison with Johnston shows that Emory's "here" did not mean at the junction of the <sup>partly</sup> partly subterranean course of San Simon Creek, which indeed was not reached until the day after that on which these observations were made, but meant, in the "large plain" formed by the junction of the San Simon and Gila valleys. In the midst of that plain today is Selmonavilla.~~

remains of the most extensive settlement; the most of the houses had cedar posts in a state of decay, standing in the ground; a rampart had been raised in a circle of over 300 yards, and on parts of ~~it~~ it, houses had been ~~made~~ made; in the middle was a hole with three entrances or slopes down to the bottom of it; probably an old well filled up, as the surface was probably not over 15 feet above the level of the river; pottery

on the map accompanying Dr. Bell's "New Tracks in North America" an account of explorations of 1847-8, published in 1869. But it is not unlikely that the name ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> found upon <sup>an earlier</sup> government map of southwestern territory, <sup>made</sup> ~~made~~ <sup>in</sup> connection with the Ladder Purchase of 1853 upon which, ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> Doctor Bell informs me, the map of 1869 — drawn under his direction by Mr. Rowntree — was in some measure based.

Fronteras

de  
Luzon flying + 322 Fr. lat.

A 58

very abundant; our road lay along the course of the Gila, which we crossed several times; the road was very dusty, so that our mules dug great holes, as they stepped along, one after the other; the tracks of a Mexican cannon were plain to be seen on the trail we were following; some expedition last spring, probably against the Apaches, to the southeast; we can see a level country passing south of the Devil's turnpike [this name they gave to the route they had forced across the northern end of the "Black" or Peloncillo range]; the creek, <sup>San Simon</sup> coming from that direction can probably afford water; south of southwest of our camp is a high mountain ~~at~~ [Graham Peak], about five miles off, the top covered with trees; around the southeast base of this is a broad trail leading towards Sonora, where the Apaches go to steal; it leads across to the head of San Pedro. Our route showed the action of fire in the bottoms, which, in many places, had swept the growth of vegetation off, for years, of what the earth had attempted to clothe herself with; the soil is so light, that fire kills the roots, as well as the tops of the trees; mesquite is abundant on the bottoms; and here it is a large tree, two feet in diameter, but not lofty; grass was scarce on our path, so that we had no place to camp except here; the grass coarse, and of the salt kind; several Indian trails crossing our path showed the presence of the Apaches. The Gila is getting to be much larger — still not deep fording.\* Distance [from <sup>at 29th</sup> camp, near mouth of the Gila Bonito], 21 miles." This camp <sup>at 28th</sup> was about where Safford now is;

\* Called by Emory, ~~millers~~

\* Fires in October. It would have been considerably deeper in June. ~~Footnote~~

"Camp of the 26th and 27th, was on the Gila, near the mouth of the Gila Bonito; and that of the 31st was on San Carlos creek, about 2 miles from the Gila. The distances ~~between~~ <sup>apart</sup> of the camps from the former to the latter, as stated by our two journalists, show that ~~these~~ <sup>these intervening</sup> camps were ~~at~~ <sup>located</sup> as follows: that of the ~~26th~~ <sup>26th</sup> ~~evening~~ <sup>evening</sup> of the 28th, <sup>at Safford</sup>; a probable noon camp of the 29th, with ~~grass~~ <sup>salt grass</sup> running down to the river ~~enough~~ <sup>enough</sup> for thousands of animals", ~~12 below Safford~~ <sup>on Bear Springs Flat, about 4 miles west of Pima</sup>; ~~noon camp of the 30th~~ <sup>noon camp of the 30th</sup> ~~below~~ <sup>below</sup> Goodwin Creek; evening camp of the 30th, ~~about 10 miles above San Carlos Creek.~~ <sup>about 10 miles above San Carlos Creek.</sup> ~~See map, postea, on which these camps are shown.~~ <sup>See map, postea, on which these camps are shown. (Footnote revised 1918.)</sup>

Footnote

~~at 10 minutes of 8; kept on the south side of the Gila all day; about eight miles out, we passed the mouth of a stream [seen on our left yesterday; it was dry, but at times it contains a good deal of water; its course is marked by cottonwoods; at only two or three places [below camp of 28th] could a camp have been found; all salt grass; about twelve miles~~

Footnote  
San Carlos  
River

Captain Johnston's next day's entry begins:  
"October 29. — Marched at 10 minutes of 8; kept on the south side of the Gila all day; about eight miles out, we passed the mouth of a stream [seen on our left yesterday; it was dry, but at times it contains a good deal of water; its course is marked by cottonwoods; at only two or three places [below camp of 28th] could a camp have been found; all salt grass; about twelve miles

Footnote

He Stockton  
filled the ranches +

A 59

[below camp of 28th], there is a level plot of ~~grass~~ salt grass running down to the river — enough for thousands of animals.\* All the country seemed to be perishing for want of rain. About five miles from camp [of 28th],\* we fell upon the great stealing road of the Apaches; it was hard beaten, and in places many yards wide, filled with horses', mules', and cattle tracks, the latter all going one way — from Sonora; ..... We have had the best road to-day of any since we left Santa Fé. Pottery in abundance; but all the houses were gone; probably they used no stones in the foundations. Distance 21 1/4 miles.\*\*

Footnote  
\*This must have been near Central

\*The extracts from Johnston's Journal, op. cit., pages 584 - 586.

These journals do not favor an identification of the Solomonsville neighborhood as the locality of the great Red House, Chichilticalli; for at Solomonsville Coronado would have found not merely one house, but many, and those of various sizes, ranging from "20 to 100 feet front," and he could hardly have failed there to be impressed with the size of the village, as Emory and Johnston were, three centuries later, when the walls of all buildings had been reduced to mere ridges from which here and there protruded a studding of cedar logs.

It is true that a broad Apache stealing trail led across <sup>a point (probably Central) in</sup> the region of Solomonsville, <sup>and thence down the Gila,</sup> from the head of the San Pedro River; and is described as passing around the southeastern base of Graham Peak. But in Early Far West Paper, No. 2, we have shown that this does not favor Railroad Pass, nor <sup>Stockton</sup> Pass (east of Fort Grant,) as the Pass of Chichilticalli, because the "great stealing road of the Apaches" was not in existence as such in 1540, but was a development of the seventeenth century, after the ranches of Sonora had become well stocked with horses, mules, ~~and~~ and cattle, which tempted Apache cupidity.

<sup>the lower and narrowest part</sup> of the Pueblo ~~Valley~~ Valley, Emory and Johnston found a large "solitary house," <sup>which</sup> stood near <sup>Coronado's route</sup> ~~the~~ ~~house~~ ~~over~~ which as traced in these Papers, and which therefore merits ~~attention~~ attention.

This house was <sup>near</sup> ~~at~~ General Kearney's noon camp of October 30th, east <sup>south-east</sup> of Mount Turnbull, and was perched "on a hill of the usual diluvion, of 50 feet above the level of the river, with a steep ascent" (Johnston), or, as Emory describes it, "on a knoll, overlooked in a measure by a tongue of land." The ruin, according to the latter observer, was "the trace of a solitary house, somewhat resembling that of a field work en cremalliere [crémallière]. The

(Continued on A 59a)

Footnote  
\*This was the Bear Springs Flat. Mr Louis Noelokal of the town of Fort Thomas, 1899, who spent at one time in the early days of the mid-tempest part of that morning, he had a large number of pure-chased and leased snowing machines at work on Bear Creek flat, cutting hay for the fort.

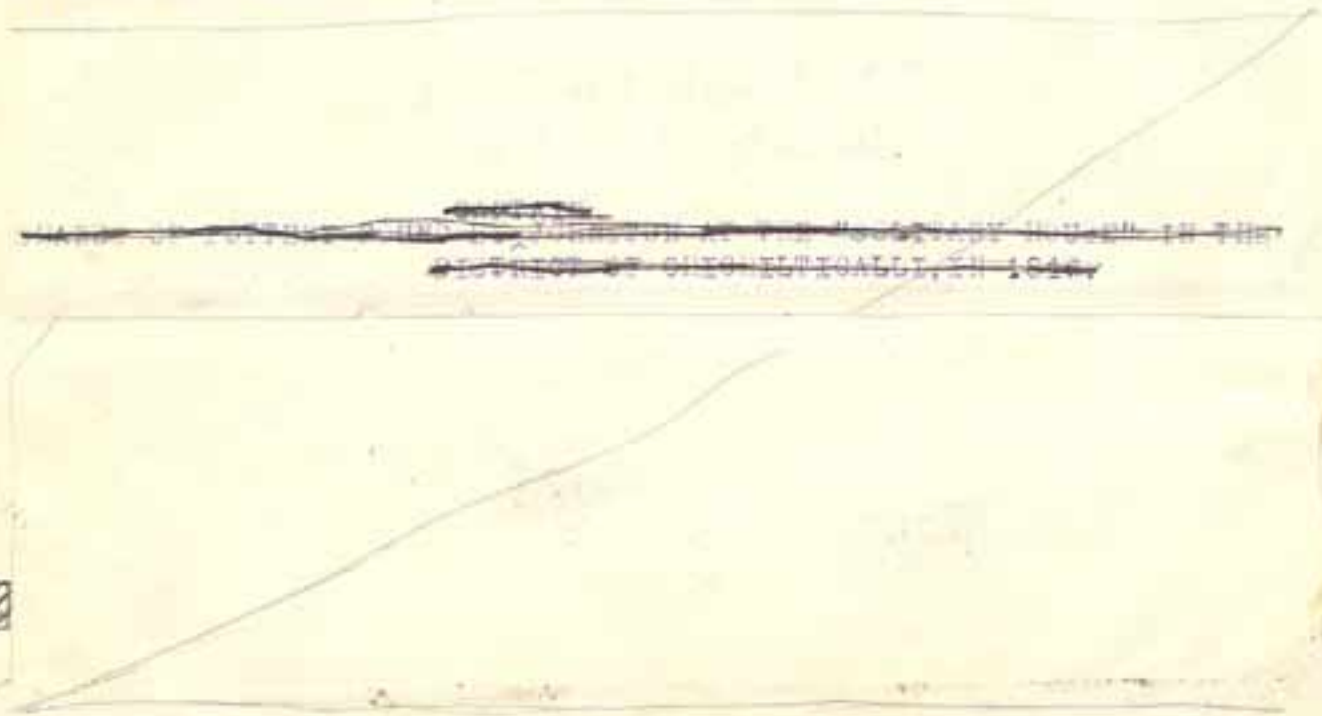
enclosure was complete, and the faces varied from ten to thirty feet. The accompanying cut will give a more accurate idea than words."

Illustration

(Insert cut from p. 69 of Emory's "Rept.")

~~EMORY'S OUTLINE GROUND PLAN OF A "SOLITARY HOUSE" NEAR AND POSSIBLY~~  
~~ON THE GILA RIVER,~~  
~~EAST-NORTHEAST~~ MOUNT TURNBULL, ARIZONA.

Johnston describes it as "the ruins of an ancient dwelling; the rooms marked by the foundation stones of round volcanic rocks from one to two feet in diameter;.....the rooms ~~squares~~ were square, of the usual size of 12 or 15 feet." He says also, "I found a shell in the ruins, which had been perforated, and worn as an ornament, besides many pieces of pottery;.....near the house, a stone was found, about two inches by an inch and a half, which had been painted red; it may have been used as the foot of an idol. The pottery was marked" (i. e., decorated).



(Continued on p. 60)



dc  
cut into 5 lbs below space for slip A 60a  
from p. 60a

Footnote

"Where the road from Fort Apache crosses the river I found several small-house ruins, with connected enclosures. In these the difference between the building with its three rooms, and the enclosures or courts, was especially plain. The walls of the houses have a thickness of 0.61 m. (2 feet), and are made of two parallel rows of stones or rubble set on edge, with traces of a filling between them. Such foundations suggest that adobe was superposed to them." (Final Report, Pt. II, p. 412, <sup>ibid.</sup> ~~see also~~ Pt. I, fig. 41, for a village of small-house ruins "on the Gila between San Carlos and Fort Thomas," distant 45 miles from San Carlos.)

Crossing corresponds with the descriptions of ~~the~~ Chichilticalli.

The ruin en ormaillere also agrees with ~~the~~ Chichilticalli in the house itself, as we know from the above-quoted journals of Emory and Johnston, in the following points:

First, in being large; for it had <sup>a number of</sup> ~~several~~ fair-sized rooms, as shown by Emory's <sup>outline of</sup> ground-plan and Johnston's description.

Second, in being strong; for in the basal portion of its massive walls were imbedded large "foundation stones," ranging up to "two feet in diameter."

Third, in being solitary; for Emory expressly calls it "a solitary house;" while Castañeda wrote, "Chichilticale se resumia en una casa sin cubierta, aruynada."

<sup>And possibly</sup> fourth, in having near it a stone that was "painted red"; for if the stone had been "used as the foot of an idol," as Johnston ~~surmised~~ surmised (doubtless not without reason—perhaps one broken side which, in connection with form, made it resemble the foot, <sup>or pedestal,</sup> ~~of an idol~~), it may have been so painted <sup>in order</sup> to correspond symbolically <sup>with war and</sup> with the Chichilticalli itself, which was "plastered over with red earth, which they call almagra."

From all of the above geographical and other considerations, we ~~con-~~ <sup>con-</sup>clude that Chichilticalli, the Red House of 1540, <sup>was at least near and may</sup> ~~have been identical with the~~ Solitary House en ormaillere of 1846; and ~~therefore~~ <sup>that</sup> ~~it was west of~~ Goodwin Creek, <sup>on a hill,</sup> ~~which overlooked the Gila River bottom-lands~~ <sup>(probably guessed)</sup> at an elevation of about "50 feet <sup>above</sup> the level of the river and ~~was itself~~ "overlooked in a measure" by a "tongue of land."

Coronado saw only <sup>the</sup> western or Chichilticalli district of the Florida or Pueblo Valley; but, ~~the eastern district~~

~~the eastern district~~ we will now turn our attention to its eastern district, and then incidentally to other places in and out of the Gila Valley, in order to learn what we may as to the probable history not only of Chichilticalli but of the <sup>Florida</sup> ~~the~~ Valley as a whole, and as to the relation that existed between the two latter.

see p. 60a (61)