Pueblo Names in the Oñate Documents

F. W. Hodge

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EVERY student of Spanish-Indian contact in the Southwest from the time of Bandelier, covering a period of more than half a century, has been beset by the confusion of Pueblo Indian names occurring in the chronicles as published in the Pacheco y Cárdenas Colección de Documentos Inéditos, Madrid, 1864-1884. Of these none certainly have been more perplexing than the names referred to in the documents concerning the Oñate conquest and colonization in the last years of the sixteenth century, especially the “Treslado de la posesion que en nombre de Su Magº tomo Don Juan de Oñate de los reynos y Provincias de la nueva Mexico y de las obediencias y Vasallaje que los yndios de Alunos pueblos de los dichos Reynos y Provincias le Dieron en el dicho nombre” (1598) and “Discurso de la Jornada y Camino que desde la nueva españa hizo el Campo de Su Magº A la nueva Mexico,” both of which are printed in Volume XVI of the work cited.

As every one knows, the Pacheco y Cárdenas Colección is replete with inaccuracies, while the misprinting of proper names is notorious. To prevent further error so far as possible (for the names of tribes and settlements are by no means always easy to read), I venture to correct those that are printed in the two documents, and also in a partial duplicate of one of them which includes only the Obediencia y Vasallaje of the Province of Zuñi. In the first of these especially many corrections are necessary. It is not expected that much information respecting the application of all the names appearing in the “Treslado” can be added, for when Oñate assembled the representatives of various pueblos at Santo Domingo on July 7, 1598, and also took the vows of obedience and vassalage of the remaining pueblos later, his evident aim was to include by name every settlement of
which any of the Indians had knowledge, with the result that various pueblos were repeated in the varying languages of the informants, hence a worse jumble would be difficult to imagine. To make confusion worse confounded, the scribes who copied the documents for the Pacheco y Cárdenas Colección were often extremely careless, and that the printers were not always paragons of accuracy we may be sure.¹

In the following every effort has been made to insure accuracy by examining with care photostat copies of the original documents cited in which the names occur, in the hope that future students may avoid the pitfalls to which others have been subjected. In the not distant future it is hoped that these and other documents pertaining to the Oñate colonization may be published in full, a hope that will probably be realized sooner or later in publications of the Quivira Society.

All the Indian or pseudo-Indian names will here be noted, the first being those as they appear in the printed Colección, followed by the names, in Italics, as given in the manuscripts, and by brief explanatory notes when necessary.

1 Abbo, Abo. The well-known Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande which became the seat of San Gregorio mission in 1629.
Abbo, see Abbo.
Acacagua. Evidently the same as Acacagui. See Accafuí.
Acacagui, see Accafuí.

2 Accafuí, Acacagua. An unidentified Tigua pueblo.
Acogiya, Acotsiya. Apparently a fusion of Aco (Acoma) and Tziya (Tsia or Sia).

3 Acoli. Evidently a Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

4 Acolocu, Acolueu. Probably one of the Tigua pueblos east of the Rio Grande.

5 Acoma, see Yacco.

6 Aggey, Aggei. Evidently a Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

¹ For example, in the caption of the "Treslado" the copyist or the printer gives us "Judios" for Indios, and in the "Discurso" the date 1526 is given for 1596.
Aguatuybá. Mentioned by error as the name of a Hopi “captain” instead of the pueblo of Awatobi.

Aguicobi, see Aguscobi.

Aguiuocobi, see Aguscobi.

Aguscobi, Provincia de Zuñi. The “province” of Aguscobi is mentioned in the manuscript in the words “Pueblo de Aguiuocobi, Provincia de Zuñi,” but spelled Aguscobi in the printed text as before. The pueblo is later given as Aguicobi. This was the Zuñi pueblo of Hawikuh.

Alipoti, Olipoti (?). A Keres pueblo.

Alle. Evidently a Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Anaxa. Evidently a Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Ame. A Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande. According to the list this would seem to have been the southernmost pueblo on that side of the river.

Apena, Apona. Evidently a Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Apona, see Apena.


Aquima, see Aquinsa.

Aquinsa, Aquima. The Zuñi pueblo of Kiakima.

Ategua, see Atępúa.


Atica, see Ytriza Atica.

Atripuy. A province consisting of forty-two pueblos, apparently Piro, on both sides of the Rio Grande, which were the last settlements on the river going southward. Mentioned also (Atzigues) as a pueblo of the Jumano in the region of the Salinas east of the Rio Grande.

Ateuyama. Given with Chein as two Tigua or Piro pueblos in the print, but in the manuscript the names appear as Atuya, Nya-\nchein (or Máchein).

Atzigues, see Atripuy.

Awatobi, see Aguatuybá.

Axauti. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.
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Axol. A Tewa pueblo, possibly the same as Axoytze, given as a Tigua settlement.

Axoytre, Axoytze. Given as a Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo. See Axol.


Ayquiny, Ay-quin. A pueblo of the Trios or Tzios (Tzias, Sia ?). Mentioned also under the form Ayquian (Ayquim). Perhaps confused with Ayqui, given as a Piro settlement.

Baguacat, Xutis. These two names in the printed document appear in the manuscript in the single form Baguacatxuti. The pueblo is not identified.

Bove, Boue. The name of the Tewa pueblo of San Ildefonso (Sant yefonso) as recorded.

Caatri, Catró. A Jemez pueblo. In the manuscript list the name is spelled Caatzo, followed by Catzoho. Unidentified. Caatzo, see Caatri.

Cachichi. Probably a form of Katishtya, the pueblo of San Felipe.


Camitria, Camitza. A Tewa pueblo the ruins of which Bandelier claimed to have found in Rio Arriba county. Compare Camitre and Comitre, which may be the same, although given as a Trios (Tzios, Sia) pueblo as well as a name for San Felipe. See also Castixes.

Camitza, see Camitria.

Canabi. The Zuñi pueblo of Kyanawe or Kechipawan.

Canocan. A Piro pueblo on the west side of the Rio Grande. Cantemachuc, see Cantensapue.


Castixes, Castixe, "called Sant Philipe and Comitre" (Comitre). Castixes is the Spanish form of Katishtya, the native name of San Felipe (called Káchtyá at Laguna). See Camitria; Comitre.

Catróo, see Caatri.

Catzoho, see Caatri.

Caypa, Sant Joan. The Tewa pueblo of San Juan.

Ceca. Mentioned as a Jemez pueblo in the second printed list and the second manuscript list. In the first printed list it is misspelled Lecca, and in the corresponding manuscript it appears to be Cecca.

Cheálo, Chéalo. Probably the group of Tigua pueblos east of the Rio Grande. Bandelier believed it to be the pueblo of Chilili, but in the documents it is given as a province.
Chein, see Atuyama.

Cherechos. The Queres (Keres); probably confused with Querechos, the Apache of the Plains, as Cheres also is given. See Hores.

Cheres. The Keres or Queres; misprinted Hores, q. v.

Chigüas. The Tigua.

Chiu, see Dhiu.

Chochiti. The pueblo of Cochiti.

Ciénega de Carabajal. A Tano pueblo (Tewa name Tziguma) in the valley of the Rio Santa Fe 12 miles southwest of Santa Fe.

Cizentetpi, see Cuza.

Coaqueria, Coaquina. The Zuni pueblo of Kwakina.

Cochiti. The Keres pueblo of that name.

Cohuna, see Cohuna.

Comitre, Comitze. The pueblo of San Felipe. Bandelier thought Comitre to be an error for Tamita, the name of the mesa at the base of which San Felipe originally stood, but Comitre, it is seen, is an error for Comitze. The name is given also as that of a Trios (Tzios or Sia?) pueblo. See also Castixes.

Comitze, see COMITRE.

Couna, Cohuna. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Cuanrabí, Cuaurabi. A Hopi pueblo; probably the result of a mis-understanding of the name, unless intended for Walpi, which is not otherwise mentioned. It is not Oraibi (see Naybi).

Cuchin, see Aychini.

Cuelcóce. Probably the same as Quelotetrey (Quelotezei), a Jumano village.

Cumaque, see Zumaque.


Cunquilipinoy. Erroneous fusion of Cunquili and Pinoe, apparently the names of two Piro pueblos on the east side of the Rio Grande.

Cutzalitzentegi. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo noted in the manuscript, but in the print it appears as two pueblos, "Cuzá" and "Cizentetpi."

Cuzá. Given as a Tigua or a Pueblo, but in the manuscript this and "Cizentetpi" appear as Cutzalitzentegi.

Cuzayá, Cuzaya. Probably one of the Tigua pueblos east of the Rio Grande. Bandelier believed it to be Quarai.

Dhiu, Chiu. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Emmes, Enes, Emme. The Jemez.

Emxa, see Encaquigualcaca.

Encaquigualcaca. Mentioned in print apparently as a Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande, but in the manuscript it is
found to be a misprinting and fusion of the names of two pueblos, Emxa and Quiaguacalca.

Esperiez. Mentioned as a Hopi pueblo, but an evident error; perhaps a misunderstanding of the name of a headman as that of a pueblo. On this point see Aguatuybá.

Fia. Given as a Jemez pueblo. An error for Tzia, which appears in the second printed list as a part of "Mecastria." In the manuscript it forms part of "Quiameca Tzia," spelled "Guiameca Tzia" later on. It was evidently Sia, the Keres pueblo.

Fiapuzi. Given as a Jemez pueblo in the first printed list; in the second it is hidden in "Trea, Guatitruti"; in the manuscript lists it appears as "Tziaguatzi.Tzyiti" and "Tzea. Guatiteziti" (?). The name (or names) is inextricably confused. Fiapuzi is followed by Triyti, seemingly two pueblos, with which compare those here given.

Galisteo, see Glistéo.

Genobey. A Jumano pueblo.

Glistéo, Galisteo. The Tano pueblo which Oñate names Santa Ana. Not to be confused with the Keres pueblo of Santa Ana.

Guatitruti, see Fiapuzi; Tryiti.

Guayoguía. Listed as one of the Jemez pueblos, but, like the others, inextricably confused. In one of the lists the first part of the name is the last part of Yxcaguayo or Yjar Guayo, and the second part of Guayoguía is the first part of Quiameca or Guiameca (Quiamera as printed).

Guayotiri. Guayotzi. A Tigua pueblo; possibly Wásotsė, the Keres (Cochiti) name of Sandia.

Guiameca, see Quiamera.

Guipui, Quigui. "Which is this said pueblo of Santo Domingo." The present Keres name of Santo Domingo, according to varying dialects, is Djíwi (Laguna), Tyíwa (Cochiti), Kiwa (San Felipe), Tiwi (Acoma), T'wiwi (Santa Ana).

Halonagu. The Zuñi pueblo of Halona (the gu evidently intended for kwin, the locative).

Hawikuh, see Aguscobi.

Henicohio. Apparently a Tigua pueblo; mentioned with Puarai (Puaráy).

Hohotá, Hohota, Yhohota. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Hopi, see Mohoce.

Hores, Cherés. The Keres (Queres).

Jumano, see Xumanas.
Junétre, Junetre. Probably one of the Tigua pueblos east of the Rio Grande. Bandelier believed it to be Tajique, although there was an early Tewa pueblo of the same name.

Juni, Tzuni, Zuni. The pueblos of the Zuñi.

Kechipawan, see Canabi.
Keres, see Cherechos; Cheres.
Kiakima, see Aquinsa.
Kyanawe, see Canabi.
Leeca, see Ceca.

Macaqui. The Zuñi pueblo of Matsaki.
Máchein, see Atuyama.
Matsaki, see Maaequi.

Mecastria. Given as a Jemez pueblo. A confusion of the last syllables of Quiamera and Fia in the printed copy. In the manuscript we find Quiameca Tzia and Quiamecá Tzia. Tzia is Sia.

Mohoce, Mohoqui, Mohuqui. Identical with Moqui, or Hopi.

Napeya. The Tigua pueblo of Sandia; from the native name Nafiat.

Naybí, Oraybi. A Hopi pueblo.

Nueva Sevilla, Nueba Seuilla. A Piro pueblo, identified with Sevilleta.
Nyachein, see Atuyama.

Oaháha, see Ojana.

Ojana, Oahaha (?). A Tano pueblo south of the hamlet of Tejon in Sandoval county, according to Bandelier.

Oraybi, see Naybí.

Paácó, Paaco. Bandelier believed this to be the Tano pueblo of San Pedro, south of the mining camp of that name in Santa Fé county.

Paniete. Given as a pueblo in the print, but the manuscript reads "de los pueblos de poniente. . . ."

Pataotrey, Pataotzei. A Jumano pueblo.

Peccos, Pecos, Pecos. The well-known pueblo of that name.

Peecheu, see Pelchui.
Peéguey, see Preguey.
Peequias, see Pesquis.


Pelchui, Peecheu. Mentioned with other Keres pueblos, including Tamaya (Santa Ana) and Yacco (Acoma).


Penjeacu. A pueblo of unknown affiliation, but possibly Pecos, called Péku at Sandia and Isleta, Péahko at Santa Ana, Pëakũni at Laguna.


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Piamato. Given as a Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo; unidentified. See Xiomato, mentioned as a Tewa pueblo.

Piaqui, Piaque. A Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo. Bandelier thought it to be possibly identifiable with Pahquetooai, a traditional village of the Tigua of Isleta.

Picuries, Picuries. The Tigua pueblo of Picuris.


Piomato, see Xiomato.

Pipen, see Poxen.

Pioque, Piques. A Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo. Bandelier thought it to be possibly identifiable with Pahquetooai, a traditional village of the Tigua of Isleta.

Picuries, Picuries. The Tigua pueblo of Picuris.


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Piomato, see Xiomato.

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Picuries, Picuries. The Tigua pueblo of Picuris.


Piomato, see Xiomato.

Pipen, see Poxen.

Pioque, Piques. A Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo. Bandelier thought it to be possibly identifiable with Pahquetooai, a traditional village of the Tigua of Isleta.

Picuries, Picuries. The Tigua pueblo of Picuris.


Piomato, see Xiomato.

Pipen, see Poxen.

Pioque, Piques. A Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo. Bandelier thought it to be possibly identifiable with Pahquetooai, a traditional village of the Tigua of Isleta.

Picuries, Picuries. The Tigua pueblo of Picuris.


Piomato, see Xiomato.

Pipen, see Poxen.

Pioque, Piques. A Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo. Bandelier thought it to be possibly identifiable with Pahquetooai, a traditional village of the Tigua of Isleta.

Picuries, Picuries. The Tigua pueblo of Picuris.


Piomato, see Xiomato.
Quialpo. Apparently a Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande.

Quiamera, Quiameca, Quiameca. A Jemez pueblo. See Guayoguia; Mecastria; Yxecaguayo.

Quiápo, Quiapo. Apparently a Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande.

Quigui, see Guipui.

Quiomaqui, Quiomaqui. A Piro pueblo on the west side of the Rio Grande.

Quiotzaco. Mentioned as a Tewa pueblo, possibly the same as Quioyoco.

Quioyaco, Quioyoco. An unidentified Chiguas (Tigua) pueblo.

Quipana, Quiapacha. A Tano pueblo located by Bandelier south of the hamlet of Tejon in Sandoval county.

Qui-Ubaco, Qui Ubaco. A Piro pueblo on the west side of the Rio Grande.

Quiusta. A Jemez pueblo, possibly identical with Giusiwa, the seat of San Diego mission.

Rayados, Rayados, see Xumanas.

Sandia, see Napeya.

San Gabriel. The Spanish name of the Tewa pueblo of Yukewingge at the mouth of the Rio Chama.

San Joan Batista, Sant Joan Baptista. The Tewa pueblo of San Juan, named San Juan de los Caballeros by Oñate.

Santa Ana. The Keres pueblo of that name, which still exists. Native name Tamayá.

Santa Ana, Sta Ana, see Glisteo.

Santa Clara. The Tewa pueblo of the same name.

Sant Chripositobal, Sant Xpoual. Important Tano pueblo between Galisteo and Pecos; native name Pant-ham-ha, according to Bandelier.

Sant Joan, Sant Juan, see Caypa.

Sant Joan Baptista, Sant Juan baptista. Probably a Piro pueblo at the site of Sabinal.

Sant Marcos. A Tano pueblo, at which some Keres seem also to have lived, 18 miles southwest of Santa Fé. Native name, Kwakaa.

Sant Pelipe, see Castixes.

Sarai, see Xalay.

Sevilleta, see Nueva Sevilla.
PUEBLO NAMES IN THE ONATE DOCUMENTS

Sant Xupal, Sant Xpoval, Sant Xpoual.1 The Tano pueblo of San Cristóbal.
Sant Ylefonso, Sant ylefonsso, the Tewa pueblo of San Ildefonso.
Sant ylefonsso, see Bove.
Sia, see Triá, Trios.

Tamaya. A Keres pueblo belonging to the province of Trias (Tzias, Sia); identified with Santa Ana, the natives of which call it Tamayá. The name appears also as Tamy in the documents.

Táos, Taos. The well-known Tigua pueblo. See Tayberon.

Tayberon, Tayberin. A name applied to the Tigua pueblo of Taos.

Tecahanqualahámo. Mentioned as a pueblo, evidently of the Piro, on the west side of the Rio Grande. In the manuscript, however, the two pueblos of Tecahan and Qualahamo are given.


Tegualpá, Tegualpa. Probably one of the Tigua pueblos east of the Rio Grande.

Teguas, see Tepúas.

Teipana, see Teypamá.

Tepúas, Teguas. The Tewa.


Teyaxa. A Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande; probably Tájique?


Tigua, see Chiguas.

Tipoti. Mentioned with Keres pueblos; possibly the name of an individual, as all the Keres pueblos of the period are otherwise accounted for.


Tojaguua, Tozagua. Mentioned with other Keres pueblos. Compare Tówakwa, a former Jemez pueblo.

Tozagua, see Tojaguua.

Trea Guatitruti, see Fiapuzi; Tryiti.


Trelaquepú. Apparently a Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande; mentioned in the printed copy, but not in the manuscript.

Trenaquel de la mesilla, Tzénaquel de la mesilla. A Piro pueblo—the last one down the Rio Grande on the west side.

1. The Greek letters “Xp” (equivalent to “Chr”) were used to abbreviate the name “Christ” (Spanish Cristo.)—Editor.
Tria, Tzia. The Keres pueblo of Sia.
Triapi, Tziatzi. A Tewa pueblo.
Triaque, Tziaque. A Tewa pueblo.
Trias, Tzias. A form of the pueblo name now generally called Sia.
In the present document it is referred to as a province.
Triati, Tziati. This name appears to be confused with Tzia (Sia). Cf. Tryiti; Tziáque, Tziatzi.
Trimati, Tziymatzi. An unidentified Tigua pueblo.
Trios, Tzios. Synonymous with the name of the pueblo of Sia, called Tsia, not Zia, by its inhabitants.
Tryiti, see Tryiti.
Troomaxiaquino, Tzóomaxiaquimo. A Tewa pueblo, the ruins of which Bandelier claimed to have found in Rio Arriba county.
Truni, Tzuni. The six pueblos forming Zuñi.
Tryiti. Given as a Jemez pueblo, spelled Triyti in the first printed list; evidently confused with Guatitruti in the second printed list and with Guatizteiti (?) in the second manuscript list. In the first manuscript list it is Tzyiti.
Tuchiamas. An unidentified Tigua pueblo.
Tuzahé. Seemingly a Piro pueblo on the east side of the Rio Grande.
Tzea Guatitzeti, see Fiapuzi.
Tzelaqui, see Trelagú.
Tzenaquel, see Trenaquel.
Tzenatay, see Pueblo Quemada.
Tzyey, see Treyey.
Tzeygual, see Treypual.
Tziagualti, see Fiapuzi.
Tziaque, see Triapi.
Tziaque, see Triaque.
Tziati, see Triati.
Tziatzi, see Triapi.
Tzijaatico, see Ytriza Atica.
Tzios, see Trios.
Tziymatzi, see Trimati.
Tzóomaxiaquino, see Troomaxiaquino.
Tzula, see Trula.
Tzuni, see Truni.
Tzyiti, see Tryiti.
Vareato, Veareato. Apparently a Tigua pueblo.
Veareato, see Vareato.

Walpi, see Cuanrabi.

Wásotsé, see Guayotri.

Xala, see Xalay.

Xalay, Xala. Evidently the Tigua name (Sarai) of Zuñi.

Xiaméla, Xiameła. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Xatóe, Xatóe. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande.

Xiomato. A Tewa pueblo; probably the same as Pionato.

Xumanas, Xumáses, Xumanas, Xumanes. The Jumanos, evidently a Caddoan tribe, called also Rrayados, with which compare the tattooing custom of the Wichita, called Panis Piques by the French.

Xumupami, Xumupavi. The Hopi pueblo of Shongopovi.

Xutis, see Baguacat.

Yacco. Mentioned as a pueblo of the province of Trias (Tzias), which was Sia. An evident mistake for Aco, or Acoma.

Yanamo, see Yancomo.

Yantes, Yatez. Believed by Bandelier to be San Marcos, the native name of which was Yatze.

Yhohota, see Hohota.

Yucaopi, Yucokocpi. An unidentified pueblo.

Yonalús, Yonalu. A Tigua or a Piro pueblo east of the Rio Grande. Bancroft (Arizona and New Mexico, 135) misspelled it Xonalús.

Ytriza, Atica. A confusion of “y Tzijaatico” in the manuscript. An unidentified pueblo.

Yxcaguayo, Yjar Guayoguia. Yxcaguayo, Yjar Guayo. A Jemez pueblo. Guayoguia in the printed document is composed of Guayo and guia, the first part of the name of Guiameca or Quiameca, given as another Jemez pueblo.

Zumaque, Cumaque. A Piro pueblo on the west side of the Rio Grande. Zuni, see Juni; Truni.