

GLOSSARY

Historical Persons

Juan Alemán (Xauían)
Hernando Alvarado
Alonso Álvarez
Tristán de Luna y Arellano
Velasco de Barrionueva
Bartolomé (Petatlán Indian)
Bigotes
García López de Cárdenas
Carlos I
Bartolomé de Las Casas
Pedro Castañeda de Nájera
Francisco Vázquez de Coronado
Enrique (Enriquillo)
Esteban
Juan Fioz
Juan Galiveer
Francisca de Hozes
Luisa
Rodrigo de Maldonado
Antonio de Mendoza
Marcos de Niza
Juan de Padilla
Juan Pastor
Pope Paul III
Juan Tlecanen

Juan de Troyano
Turk
Luis de Úbeda
Urracá
Xalacate
Xauían (Juan Alemán)
Ysopete

Fictional Composite Characters

Banqín
Caoma
Chiwttamanin
Eye-Black Leader
Huipi
Ishpanyan
The Matriarch
Nayuchi
Panpahlu
Parraga
Poquis
Quauhtli
Shiw-tu
Shur-fa
Turshán
Tutan

Principal places, names, terms (Names are of known historical figures unless italicized)

Ácoma (AK-coma) – a Keres pueblo on top of a large mesa visited by the expedition; it still exists today

Acuera – a Timucuan chief in Florida who successfully resisted the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1539 by using guerilla warfare

Alemán, Juan – a Spanish nickname given to the Tiwa leader Xauían

Alvarado, Hernando – a captain on the expedition

Álvarez, Alonso – an arquebusier who also served as Coronado’s standard-bearer until the end of the Tiguex War, when he resigned or was dismissed; he helps teach Spanish to Poquis in this account

Arenal – the Spanish word for “sandy ground,” which the Spaniards used to refer to the first attacked Tiwa pueblo, which most likely was Puaray or Kuaua

Arellano, Tristán de Luna y – a captain with the expedition promoted to field master after Cárdenas broke a shoulder on the Great Plains

Banqín – a Tiwa warrior from Ghufloor, which is the Santiago Pueblo site today

Barrionueva, Velasco de – a captain on the expedition

Bartolomé – a Mexican Indian who the Zunis captured from the Marcos expedition who became an interpreter for the Coronado expedition

Bigotes – a mustachioed Indian from Pecos Pueblo; his Indian name is not known

Cacique – the title still used today for a pueblo’s religious leader; the Spaniards picked up the term in the Caribbean and used it thereafter for any principal Indian leader

Caoma – a Keres bow chief of Ácoma Pueblo; the pueblo still exists today

Cárdenas, García López de – the expedition’s field master during the Tiguex War and most of the expedition

Carlos I – king of Spain in 1540, who simultaneously reigned as Holy Roman Emperor Carlos V; his name often is Anglicized in books to Charles

Casas, Bartolomé de las – a Dominican friar renowned and reviled in his day as “Defender of the Indians”

Castañeda de Nájera, Pedro – a Castilian horseman who wrote an account of the Coronado expedition about twenty years afterward

Chiwتمانin – a Tiwa war captain

Cíbola – the name the Spaniards first gave to the village of Hawikku and later extended to the entire province (area) occupied by the Zuni tribe

Coofor – the Spanish name for the Tiwa pueblo of Ghufloor on the west side of the Rio Grande, across the river from present-day Bernalillo, New Mexico; Coronado commandeered it for his headquarters in the winters of 1540-41 and 1541-42; the site now is known as Santiago Pueblo

Coronado, Francisco Vázquez de – a Spaniard (29 at the start of the expedition) who led about 375 European men-at-arms made up mostly of Castilians and up to 2,000 Indian allies from Mexico in an armed invasion of today’s American Southwest from 1540 to 1542

Enrique – usually called Enriquillo by Spaniards; led a successful rebellion from 1519 to 1533 on the island of Hispaniola; Spanish equivalent to the name of Henry

Esteban – an African slave who survived an eight-year ordeal from Florida to Mexico; he guided Friar Marcos; he reached western New Mexico in 1539; he is also known as Estevanico

Eye-Black Leader – Tiwa elder of the winter ceremonial people at Ghufloor who is critical of Poquis for not taking a different mate

Fioz, Juan – German trumpeter on the expedition

Galiveer, Juan – one of the foreign fighters with the expedition; an Englishman, his original name probably was Gulliver

Ghufloor – the Tiwa name for the pueblo Spaniards renamed as Coofor on the west side of the Rio Grande, on the west side of the river in present-day Bernalillo, New Mexico; Coronado commandeered it for his headquarters in the winters of 1540-41 and 1541-42; site now is known as Santiago Pueblo

Hawikku – a Zuni village in today’s southwestern New Mexico, near Arizona, which Coronado attacked in 1540, thinking it might be one of the “seven cities of gold” from the Spanish myth of Antilia; often spelled as Hawikuh

Hispaniola – the Caribbean island divided today between Haiti and the Dominican Republic

Huiipi – a Tiwa war captain

Ishpanyan – a Tiwa warrior and friend of Poquis

Isleta – The southernmost Tiwa village a few miles south of present-day Albuquerque; the pueblo still exists today

Keres – Present-day Keres-speaking pueblos are Ácoma, Laguna, Zia, Santa Ana, Kewa (formerly Santo Domingo), San Felipe, and Cochiti

Kuaua (kwah-wah) – a Tiwa pueblo in Coronado’s time; its ruin is now the site of the Coronado State Monument

Luisa – an Indian woman from western Mexico who served as an interpreter on the expedition; she was one of several Indians who refused to return with Coronado to Mexico

Maldonado, Rodrigo de – a captain of the horsemen in the expedition

Matriarch, the – an elderly Tiwa woman at Ghufloor respected by young women for her advice

Mendoza, Antonio de – viceroy of New Spain, the sixteenth-century term for today’s Mexico

Mexica (meh-sheeh-kah) – now known as the Aztecs, a nineteenth-century term, they were known in Coronado’s time as Mexicas; the republic of Mexico derives its name from them

Moho – a fortified Tiwa pueblo, probably on the Santa Ana mesa along the Rio Grande and north of the Jemez River; an old Spanish word meaning lichens or moss on rocks

Nayuchi – a leader of the Zunis in the first encounter with the Coronado expedition

Niza, Marcos de – Franciscan friar who reconnoitered northern Sonora and possibly also present-day Arizona and New Mexico in 1539

Padilla, Juan de – Franciscan friar on the expedition

Panpahlu – the Tiwa wife of Poquis

Parraga – a Tiwa war captain

Pastor, Juan – a teenaged horseman and lancer on the expedition

Paul III – the pope at the time of the Coronado expedition

Pecos – the largest Indian village in Coronado’s time, it was located about 53 miles northeast of Ghufloor/Coofloor near the western edge of the Great Plains; it was abandoned in 1838; today’s ruins comprise the Pecos National Park

Piedras Marcadas – Spanish for “marked rocks,” this largest of the Tiwa pueblos is near the present Petroglyph National Monument; the site is owned today by the City of Albuquerque

Poquis (po-KEYSS) – the principal character of the book; he represents the unknown Tiwa who led resistance to the Spanish in the second winter of 1541-42

Puaray (pwah-RYE) – a Tiwa village; either Puaray or Kuaua are the most likely possibilities for the pueblo the Spaniards called Arenal

Pueblo del Cerco – another name for the Tiwas’ last-stand pueblo of Moho

Quauhtli – An Aztec war captain

Quivira – upon realizing that Cíbola was not the location of the fabled wealthy “seven cities,” Coronado decided that the Indian villages he had heard about in present-day Kansas might be the source of rich Indian cities; he led the expedition across the Great Plains to find Quivira in the summer of 1541

Rio Grande – New Mexico’s largest river; it was known as Big River to many Pueblo tribes, which is also what the Spanish name means

Santiago – the present-day name for the site of the Tiwa pueblo originally named Ghufloor, which the Spaniards renamed as Coofor and sometimes called Alcanfor

Shiw-tu – a Tiwa warrior from T’uf Shur T’ui, which is known today as Sandia Pueblo

Shur-fa – the Tiwa kiva chief of Ghufloor

Tiguex (TEE-wesh) – the name of the province occupied by the Tiwas in the Rio Grande valley from south of present-day Albuquerque to north of Bernalillo, New Mexico

Tewa – Like Tiwa and Towa, this is a language in the Kiowa-Tanoan family; present-day Tewa pueblos are Pojoaque, Nambe, Tesuque, San Ildefonso, Ohkay Owinge (formerly San Juan), and Santa Clara

Tiwa – originally referred to as the Tigua (pronounced in old Spanish as TEE-wa), this was the tribe against which most of the violence of the Tiguex War was directed; present-day Tiwa pueblos are Isleta, Sandia, Picuris and Taos

Tlecanen, Juan – One of four Aztecs who testified about the expedition in 1546, Tlecanen was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the men on the Coronado expedition; he had fought the Cortés forces as a warrior in his late 20s in defense of Tenochtitlan in 1519-1521

Towa – Only one Towa pueblo exists today, which is Jémez; many historians believe that the former Pecos Pueblo was a Towa village

Troyano, Juan – experienced military veteran on expedition

T’uf Shur T’ui – original Tiwa village of T’uf Shur T’ui was destroyed in the Tiguex War; deserted in the late 1600s, it was resettled in the 1740s and still exists today as Sandia Pueblo

Turshán – a Tiwa priest of the Kachina religion at Ghufloor

Turk – a captive Pawnee from the eastern Great Plains who lived with the Taos Indians and eventually led the expedition in search of Quivira; Coronado had him executed in Kansas in 1541

Tutan – a Tiwa warrior at Arenal

Úbeda, Luis de – an elderly Franciscan monk on the expedition

Urracá – a Guyamí chief in present-day Panama whose warriors successfully resisted the Spaniards from 1521 to 1531 until he died of natural causes; Spaniards referred to him by the Spanish word for the magpie bird

Xauían (shah-WEE-on) – leader of the Tiwas in the first winter of 1540-41; referred to in Spanish chronicles by the nickname of Juan Alemán

Ysopete – a captive Great Plains native, probably a Wichita Indian, who lived at Pecos Pueblo; in appreciation of him guiding Coronado to Quivira, he was released among his people

Zia – a Keres pueblo about twenty miles west of Ghufloor/Coofor; it still exists today