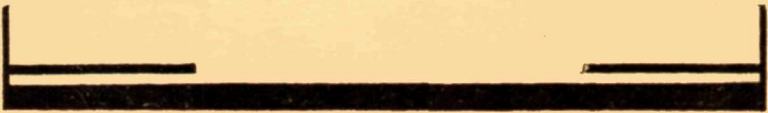
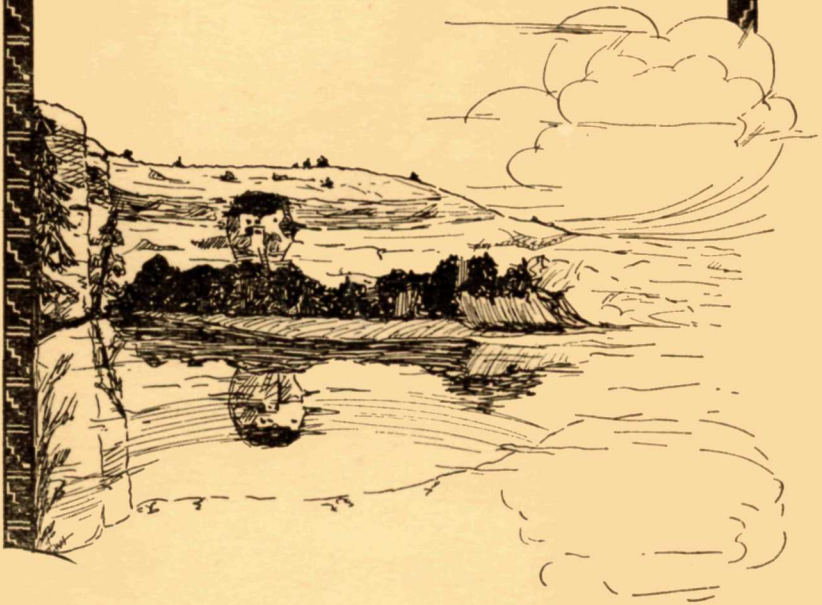




MONTEZUMA'S CASTLE



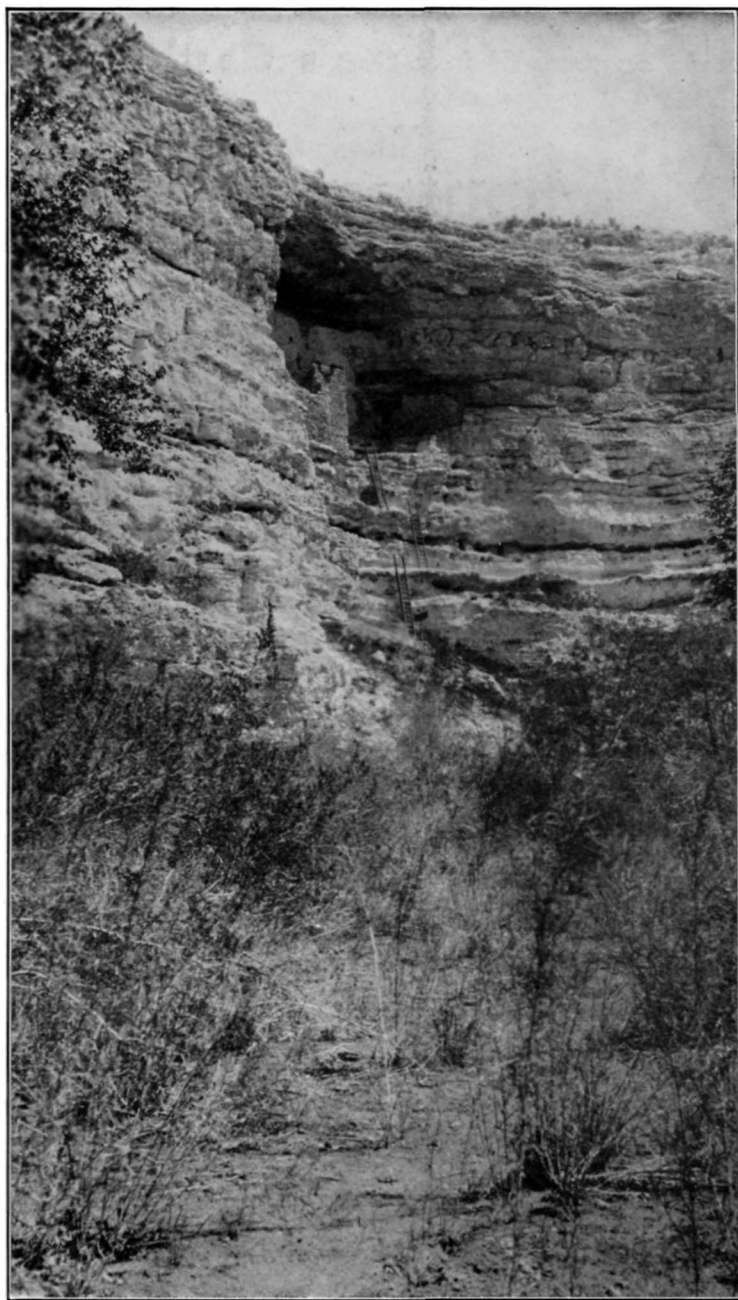
Montezuma's

Castle



By
FRANK PINKLEY

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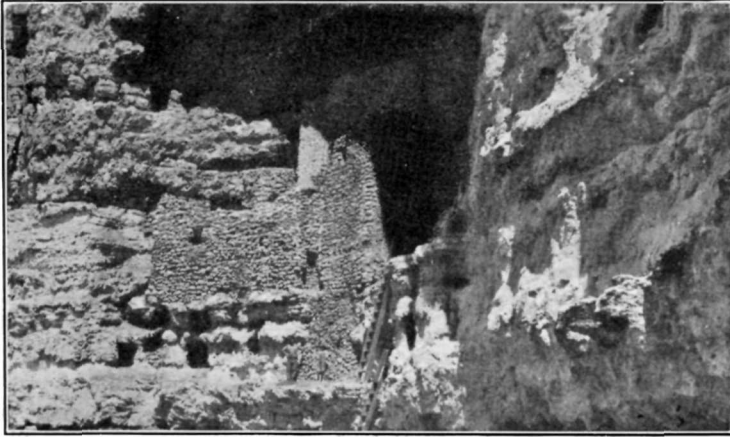
1928

Montezuma Castle is a prehistoric cliff dwelling located about 52 miles east of Prescott, Arizona, and can be reached from that city over the Cherry Creek or the Jerome-Clarkdale roads either of which leads into the old army post of Camp Verde from whence it is five miles to the ruins. The Castle may also be reached from Flagstaff, Arizona, over a road leading past Mormon and Stoneman Lakes and Montezuma Well.

The Montezuma Castle National Monument was created by a proclamation of the President of the United States in December, 1906, and is protected and administered by the National Park Service which is under the Department of the Interior. It is the best single example of a prehistoric cliff dwelling now standing in the Southwest. It is in a good state of preservation, easily accessible to automobile tourists and is visited by thousands every year. A good automobile road swings down to the foot of the cliff where one starts to climb the ladders to the Castle, and a camp ground, lapped by the waters of Beaver Creek, makes a delightful place to linger a while and dream of the days when white men were unknown and the brown skinned Indians, now long departed, swarmed through this airy structure.

"Montezuma Castle" is a misnomer. It is not a castle in the sense of being the home or habitation of a single owned, but was a communally owned apartment house. Montezuma, the ruler of the Aztecs far to the south, probably never knew anything about this structure and most certainly never owned or lived in it.

The known history of the Montezuma Castle is interesting because there is so little of it. The paths of the Padres and early Spanish explorers laid far to the east of this part of Arizona. No mention of these ruins has yet



been found previous to the Whipple Report of a railroad survey in 1854, the year in which Camp Verde was established as an army post.

The Montezuma Castle must have been abandoned at least 400 years ago. Had it been inhabited more recently than that we would have found in our work some evidences of contact with the Spanish civilization. That 400 years is a low estimate for the time of abandonment is indicated when we note that the Coronado expedition, which reached Zuni in 1540, heard no reports of the recent abandonment of ruins in this vicinity. Had abandonment taken place in the preceding hundred years, reports of it would have been bedded in the folktales of the Zuni Indians who would have transmitted them to the Spanish. We think, therefore, a minimum date of abandonment must be set at 500 years ago.

The people who inhabited the Castle were, of course, Indians, for a cliff dweller was simply an Indian who built his home in the cliff.

From whence they came is hidden probably some two thousand years ago in the dim past, and the story may or may not be worked out by the shrewd student in this or some future generation.

They were not killed out in any final war because we have looked for, and failed to find, any evidences of final battles which would have left wrecked homes containing the unburied bodies of the last remnants of the fighters.

The same lack of evidence shows they were not killed by any plague or any cataclysm of nature as is so often suggested by visitors. The migration theory, which is also so often suggested as the final method of abandonment, fails to check out. Several thousand people in a migration would have carried their customs, arts and decorations to their new site and their descendents would have been located long ago by the student.

In the final disintegration of the culture, the people who inhabited these ruins probably moved out, scattering here and there, being absorbed by intermarriage and their blood probably still runs in the veins of some of the pueblo building tribes of the southwest.

Although this ruin can be seen from the camp, no mention is made of it in any of the several books written by the army men and women of that period. General knowledge of this cliff dwelling came only with the establishment of a road from Prescott to Camp Verde and thence to Flagstaff.

A little study will convince any visitor that the Castle was not all constructed at one time, but that it gradually grew to its present size by a series of additions.

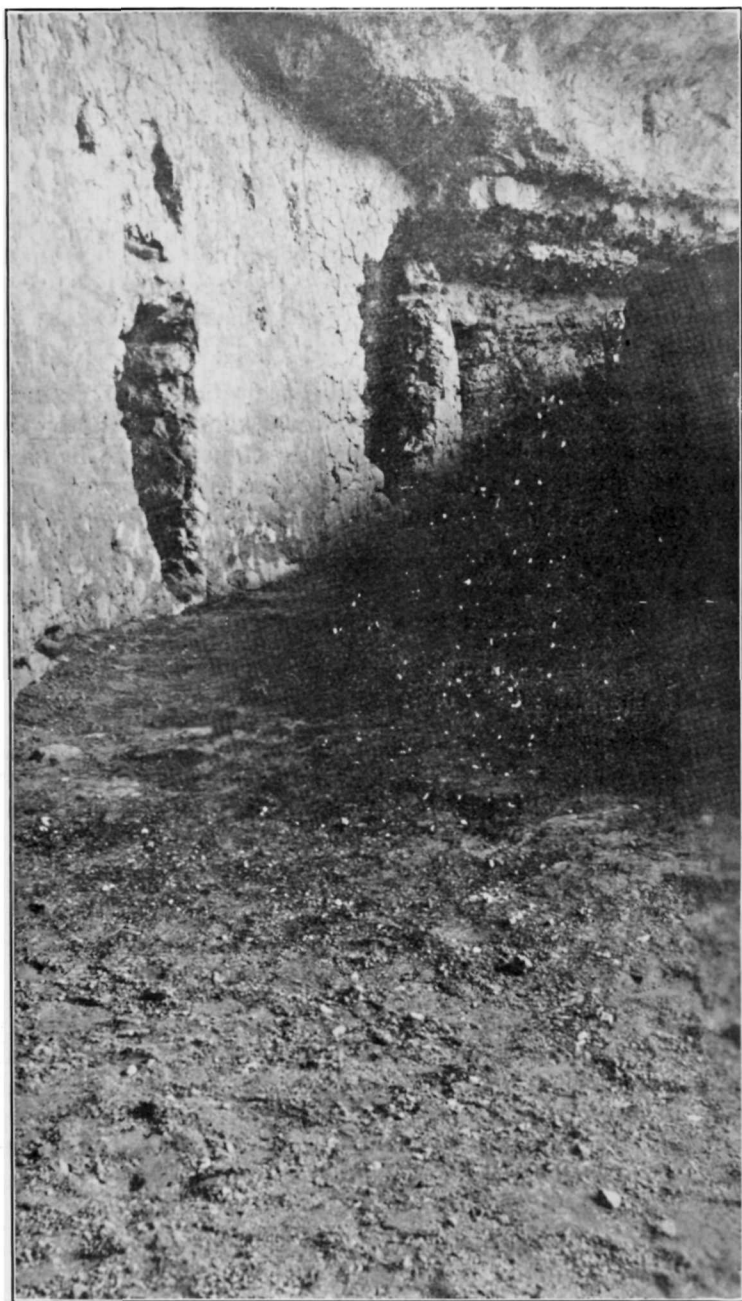
For the purposes of this paper we will divide the building into the "front" and "back" sections.

The back section is the older of the two and stands three stories high. It is reached by a series of four ladders running up the cliff and the visitor enters what I shall call room B-1-2 (Back section, 1st story, room 2), when he leaves the fourth ladder and enters the building.

Room B-1-1, which is the fathermost room to the right on this tier as one faces the cliff, is a long, narrow room made by walling up a ledge of the cliff.

The original roof is gone but the walls show clearly that it consisted of a main beam running lengthwise across the room a little in front of the center line of the floor, and from it secondary beams were laid from the overhanging cliff, which roofs the rear half of the room, to the front wall. On these beams brush and mud were laid forming the surface of the roof.

Two small openings occur in the front wall just above the floor line. These may have been lookout holes. The floor of the room was originally leveled up with dirt, which



has been removed. We have had to repair the east end of the front wall where it had been broken down by vandals. The remainder of the wall surface shows many finger prints in the plaster and the smoke and grime of many fires.

The back wall of this room is the cliff itself and is very irregular. A narrow horizontal cleft in the rock has been walled up for part of the distance, probably for use as a closet for storage. We have had to restore the doorway at the western end of the room; vandals had torn away the lintel and the wall was in danger of falling.

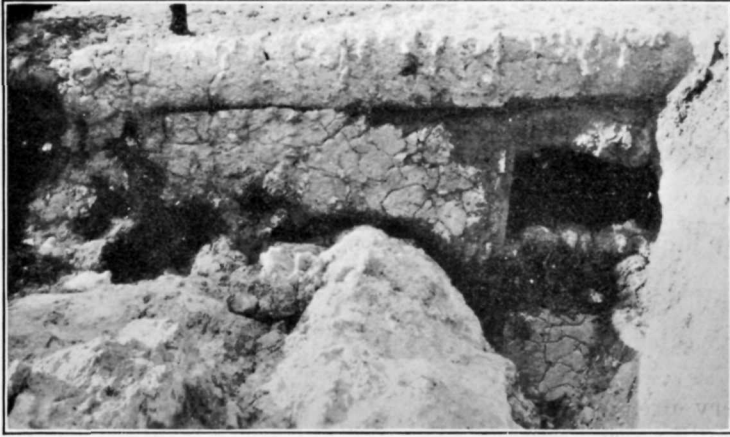
Room B-1-2 is the room the visitor enters from the head of the ladders. It is a small place and we question if it was ever roofed over. The front wall, at its east end, stops as a parapet a little over waist high and there are no signs that it ever went higher. At its west end, however, there are signs that it was bonded all the way up to room B-1-3. The doorway passing to the east into B-1-1 is the one we have had to restore. The doorway to the west entering B-1-3 is in practically its original condition.

B-1-3 is a good sized room whose rear half is roofed by the overhanging ledge. A main beam runs lengthwise of the room carrying the rear ends of the rafters. The front ends of the rafters go through the front wall and the projecting ends show that they were burned off. We don't know why these ends were burned because the rear ends of these beams next to the cliff show the marks of a stone axe.

The main beam is now carried on a supporting post which was put in by the original inhabitants but not, we think, at the time the house was built. This beam is charred nearly one third of the way through just above the support and it looks like some family living in the room above had carelessly let a cooking fire burn through the floor and char the beam. The weakened beam was then supported by the present prop.

The original ceiling shows in the northwest corner of the room as a small fragment, the rest having been torn out many years ago. The ceiling in this case was of small brush, probably willows, with the mud laid directly on top; no intervening grass or reeds.

The second rafter from the west end of the room has been pulled out and the present ladder runs up through the



The left of the above picture is the top showing door opening onto ledge from the second floor. opening to the next story. Four or five rafters are missing at the east end of the room. The prop, beam and rafters are all of sycamore.

The north wall is the original cliff, very much smoked, and has two small pockets at the floor line. These pockets appear to have been dug out of the fairly soft cliff with stone tools.

The east wall, which is the partition wall between B-1-2 and B-1-3, is in a fair state of preservation and its upper half is covered with finger prints in the original plaster.

The south wall in plan curves inward and its surface is well covered with finger prints.

A little to the left of the center of the south wall is a trace of a design drawn in the plaster while it was still fresh. It was about 30 inches square, extending from the floor upward, and consists of an outer border of three straight lines made probably with the first three fingers of the right hand drawn from the floor upward, across to the left and down to the floor again, all in one motion and keeping the lines as straight as possible. The three fingers were then set inside of this border and were again drawn up, across and down but this time with a wavy motion, running them back and forth latterly as they moved forward. The hand seems then to have been dipped in water and the edge of the palm used to stroke the interior of the design to as smooth a surface as the rather granular material would

allow. Possible this interior square had some painted design upon it, but the wall is so blackened and so much of the finish has scaled that we may never be able to prove the paint.

The design reminds one of the altar paintings still used by the various Indians of the southwest and may indicate ceremonies in this room, though we do not wish to infer from this that it is a ceremonial room in the sense of a kiva.

A little to the right of this design, and about 6 inches above the floor, is a lookout hole.

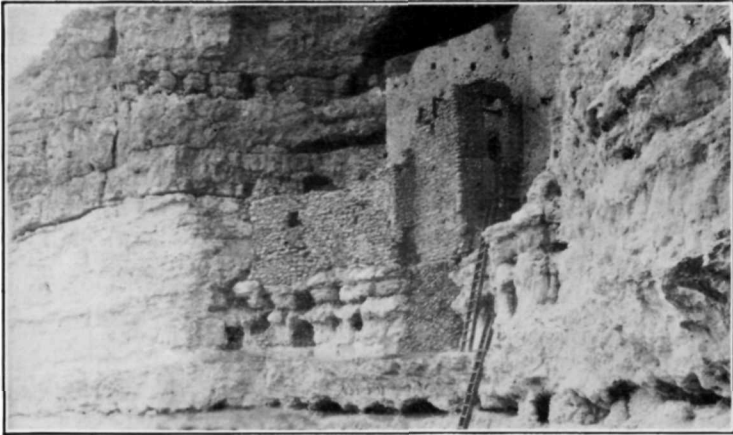
The west wall is covered with finger prints and has a very pretty T shaped doorway untouched by restoration, leading west into B-1-4.

The floor has a trace, two feet west of the prop, of a raised ridge of clay about 2 inches high and about 6 inches wide crossing from the cliff to the front, or south, wall.

The rear half of the floor is made of the ledge but the front half is a back fill between the ledge and the front wall made of loose dirt packed up from the ground below.

Room B-1-4 has its floor raised more than a foot above that of B-1-3. This is probably due to an irregularity in the ledge where the room was built and, being unable to cut the high spot of the ledge down to grade with the other floors, they filled the low spots up with dirt thus raising the level above the floors in B-1-3 and B-1-5.

B-1-4 is roofed by two main beams of sycamore crossing from north to south, carrying three sets of sycamore rafters running from east to west. The main beams are approximately 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Their south ends are bedded through the south wall but the north ends are supported on sycamore props about 12 inches in diameter. The reason they used props is that the cliff wall on the north side of the room overhangs some and is pretty hard material; they either could not dig holes in it to bed in the beams or were afraid the weight would break away the overhanging cliff and let the beams down. The props are both planted small end down reversing the normal position. The west beam is cushioned on top of the prop, the cushion being about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick and appears to be of straw or reeds.



The west beam at its north end has a notch cut around it about an inch deep. Possibly they tied a rope around in this notch so they could haul the beam up the cliff.

On top of the rafters willows were laid close together and held in position by strands of yucca woven over and under. The mud of the upper floor was laid directly on these willows.

There was a manhole in the center of the ceiling leading to the floor above but it was abandoned and closed in ancient times. The one rafter now crossing this place was inserted at that time by slipping it over the eastern beam and trying to slip it back over the western one. It proved thicker than the rafter on either side and would not go through the narrow space between the beam and the willows. They got it far enough on the main beam to bear weight and let it go at that. Willows were broken short enough to lay across the manhole and straw laid on top of them. Mud was the last layer forming the floor above.

Some attempt was made to straighten up the rough cliff wall at the rear of the room and there are traces of a rock and mud veneer north of the west prop post. In the northeast corner a seam in the cliff was wide enough to be walled up and used for storage.

The east, south and west walls are well built, covered with finger prints, and each has a T shaped doorway near

its center. The whole room is much smoke blackened and appears to have been long used.

To the west side of the south doorway there were 21 small holes about the size of a lead pencil and about half an inch deep cut or bored into the plaster. We have never been able to work out a reason for them.

The floor in this room was divided into three parts by mud ridges similar to the one described in B-1-3. These ridges ran from north to south and traces of them can still be seen near the prop posts.

This is the last room in the B-1 series of the original construction. B-2-2, above it, dates from the same period and so, we think, does B-3-2 on the upper story.

Going west out of B-1-4 through the T shaped doorway, we descend some two feet into B-1-5. This room is a later construction as is evidenced by the abutting of the south wall against the east wall which in places can be plainly seen on the outside surface.

We might expect some differences of construction if this were later work, nor do we have to look farther than the ceiling to find them. Four main beams of sycamore run from north to south across the room and by this time they either were not afraid or had learned how to bed the north end of the beams into the cliff, thus doing away with props. The supporting members for the floor above consist of long, slender sycamore rafters laid from east to west and covered with bunch grass pulled up by the roots. On top of the grass a layer of mud was used as a surface for the floor above. The rafters would not lie very close together and must have appeared unsightly to the builders for they put an artistic touch of interior decoration underneath them to hide them from below. This consisted of a layer of small reeds which were laid above the main beams and below the rafters. These were held in place by transverse willow wands, spaced in pairs, one above and one below the small reeds about every eight inches. Strands of yucca leaves were used as strings binding the upper willow wand to the lower one and holding the small reeds side by side like a mat, the whole arrangement forming a decorative ceiling and completely hiding the rafters. This is the only ceiling of this type in the building.



About three fourths of the north wall is a veneer of rocks and mud stuck to the cliff and the remainder is the cliff itself which projects into the room at the northwest corner.

In the east end of the north wall is a large storage cyst at the floor line, and another occurs at and below the floor line a little to the west of the center of the wall. Between these two cysts and about two feet above the floor are three series of lines cut into the plaster consisting of 8, 8 and 7 lines respectively. The lines are about three inches long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and are well smoke-blackened.

At the northwest corner of the room the plaster breaks back about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor, forming a sort of shelf or niche in the wall. We found by experience in reconstructing the front set of rooms that main beams brought through the back set of rooms were too long to go through the south door of this room unless their rear ends were backed into this niche. We think it is entirely possible that the original wall at the time of building this room had no niche. The plaster had to be knocked away at this point to get the beams out when the front section was constructed and the owner of the room then made the present shelf.

A few inches to the right of this shelf and about a foot below the overhanging cliff, a very faint design can be traced. It is about eight inches square and is quartered by a vertical and a horizontal line. The lower right quarter

is then halved by a vertical line and in the right half two or three zig-zag lines run vertically. The upper left quarter is halved and in the left half are two or three vertical zig-zag lines. The whole design is very faint, is drawn in the plaster and so covered with smoke that the casual visitor never sees it.

The east, south and west walls of this room show many finger prints.

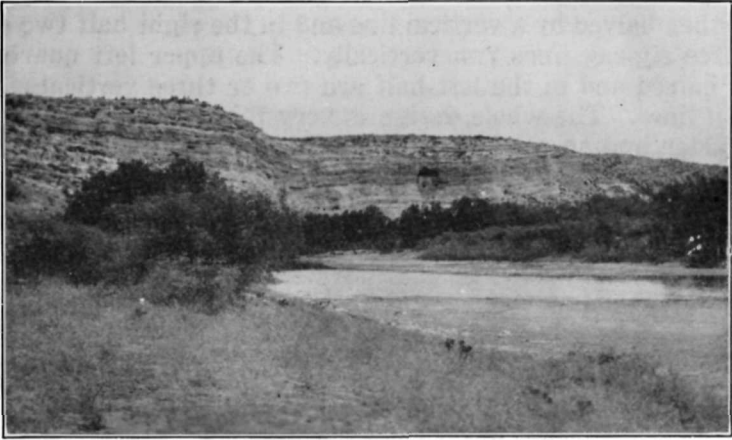
A door in the east wall connects with the room B-1-4. A door near the center of the south wall opens out on the roof of the front section of the building.

The floor is divided into three sections, the center being six or eight inches lower than the ends.

An opening at the north end of the west wall, next the cliff, leads west into room B-1-6. The overhang of the cliff is here so low as to form a natural header for the door way. The south side of the door way has been torn away by vandals years ago.

Room B-1-6 is about a foot lower than the floor of B-1-5. The room is only about five by six feet square and the overhang of the cliff is so low that the ceiling averages about four feet above the floor. The east, south and west walls show many finger prints and are blackened by smoke. The floor is the solid rock ledge. Although the room is low and small, we are of the opinion that it was used as a living room. A doorway in the east end of the south wall, restored in 1925, opens out on the roof of the front section of the building.

Room B-1-7 does not connect directly with room B-1-6. It was entered from the roof of the front section in later times and before the front section was built it was probably entered by a ladder reaching up from the ledge on which the front section now rests. It is a cave room; the rock ledge forms the floor, the overhanging cliff forms the low ceiling and the cliff behind forms the back wall and southern end. A low wall at the northern end divides it from B-1-6. The front wall contains the entrance doorway and has three look-out holes. One of these holes is near the center of the wall and about a foot below the ceiling and looks upward to the east covering the top of the cliff a little to the east of the Castle. From this room a sneaking enemy would easily be discovered should he try to crawl forward to the



edge of the cliff and shoot downward into the Castle. The other two holes are close to the floor and originally looked downward to the talus at the foot of the cliff but they were rendered useless when the front section of the Castle was erected as room F-2-3 now obstructs the view.

There are traces of a storage bin in the southwest corner of the room to the right of the doorway. A doorway led to the south out of B-1-7 where the projecting ledge afforded a little outdoor space. On this ledge is a fire pit some two feet in diameter filled with the remnants of the last fire. If a ledge trail ever led farther round the cliff to the other dwellings, it has sloughed off since the abandonment.

A hatchway in the roof of the front section just in front of room B-1-6 leads one down into room F-2-3 which is a small triangular room. About half the roof, the west part, is of the ancient construction; the east half was restored in 1925. Sycamore beams run north and south. These are crossed by small willow wands which carry the mud of the roof.

We had to rebuild the lower portion of the west wall of this room in 1923. This western and southern portion of the room are filled with some four feet of dirt to bring the floor up to grade. The southern wall has a window a little to the left of the center and this, with the hatchway in the roof, lights the room very well.

The west end of the room, protected by the fragment of the old roof shows the smoked plaster and in some places the finger marks, but the east wall has lost these by long exposure to the weather.

Through the northern wall a doorway leads down into F-2-4, a cave room which we call the "mill room." This is a low room, back in the cliff under B-1-7 and was made by simply walling up the front of a cave. In early days this room may have been inhabited before the front section was added, and, opening as it then did, directly out on the ledge in front, it had plenty of light and air. After F-2-3 was built in front of it, it was rather dark but was, presumably inhabited up to the time of abandonment.

The floor of this room was torn up by vandals many years ago but in cleaning up there in 1923 we found a baby burial which had been made in the ancient times. The child was probably not over a couple of months old and had been buried in its little dress of woven cotton cloth which still displays the care and patience of a loving mother who spent so many hours over its making so many centuries ago.

At the west end of this room is a rock ledge about two feet high. On this ledge we found a little fence or ring of clay about 18 inches in diameter. Near its center is a depression leading into a crack which comes down on the left to the front of the ledge. On the floor of the cave at the foot of this ledge we found, in the debris, a couple of inches of matted grass heads. It is our opinion that this was a place for beating or threshing out the seed from some species of grass and the waste material had gradually accumulated on the floor at the foot of the ledge where we found it.

Underneath the right end of this ledge is a cyst reaching back into the cliff and down beneath the level of the floor. It was probably used for storage.

Near the center of the back side of the mill room, a small doorway leads back into another small cave which is F-2-5. The wall between the two caves is well built and shows many finger prints. The doorway has a single stick for a header. It is rather surprising that they put in any header at all as it bears practically no weight and if the header had been left out the doorway would have been higher and made the room easier of access. The floor in



The left of the above picture is the top and shows a typical "T" door.

F-2-5 is about two feet higher than that in F-2-4. The ceiling is on the same level in the two rooms so there is only room to sit upright in F-2-5. There is some indication that this cave has been enlarged with stone tools and the cliff at this point is soft enough to lend itself to such treatment.

Following around the wall in F-2-4 from the doorway of F-2-5 one can see three or four pockets which show some signs of tool marks. They were probably small storage places. In this eastern portion of the room an open seam in the cliff has been walled up, but the vandal has torn out the blocking and left only traces of the wall.

Coming out of F-2-4 and going east through F-2-3 by a T shaped doorway which we restored in 1923, the visitor enters F-2-2. This is a long, rectangular room running east and west and considerably wider at the east than at the west end. Two beams cross the room from north to south and the rafters lie on them in three panels from east to west.

The west beam and the roof from it to the west wall are original. The east beam we replaced in 1924 and the eastern two thirds of the roof we replaced in 1925. This roof was restored partly as a matter of protection to the walls and floors which were open to driving rains from the south, and partly to give the visitor the idea of what the room looked like when it was inhabited. The casual visitor could not get an adequate idea of this part of the building

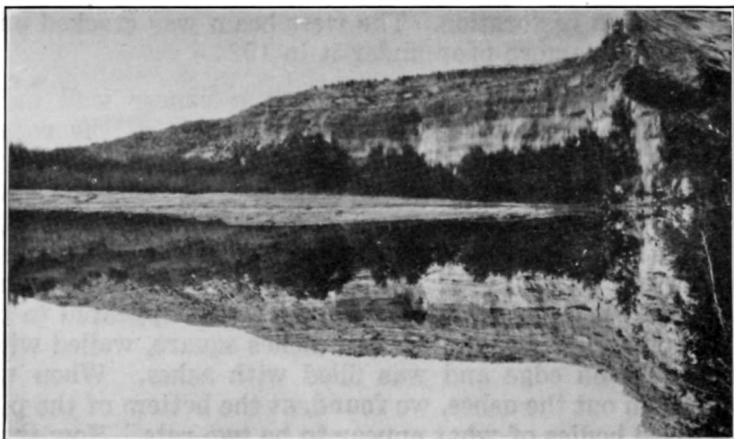
without this restoration. The west beam was cracked and we put a sycamore prop under it in 1924.

The north wall of the room is a veneer wall built against the cliff which is back of this side of the room, and this wall still shows the smoke of ancient fires. Near the center of this wall and about three feet from the floor is a shallow hole some two inches in diameter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It is plastered inside and never held a peg. We do not know its use. In the floor below this hole and about a foot from the wall, we found what appeared to be a fire place. It was nine or ten inches square, walled with stones set on edge and was filled with ashes. When we had taken out the ashes, we found, at the bottom of the pit, the dried bodies of what appear to be two rats. How they came there unless they were placed there by the ancient people, we cannot imagine. The doorway at the east end of the room, as well as half the wall at that end from floor to ceiling is our restoration work done in 1925.

The south wall of the room contains the only arrangement for lighting which consists of a hole about ten inches square through the wall at the floor level. The room appears dark when the visitor first enters but after a minute or two the eyes adjust themselves and there is light enough for all purposes.

Just to the south of the east doorway and a foot from the wall is a hatchway through which a ladder leads down into room F-1-2.

Room F-1-2 is a narrow room only about half the width of F-2-2 above it, the reason being that the cliff projects this far out forming half the floor of F-2-2 and the north wall of F-1-2. The east and south walls of the room form the foundation of the walls of the room above, the north wall being a veneer on the cliff. The room does not extend to the west as far as the room above due to the projection of the cliff. This projection was once faced up with a wall, traces of which can still be seen, but it was torn away by vandals years ago in their pot-hunting search. The roof is composed of short rafters running from north to south crossed with willow wands on top of which is the mud floor of the room above. We had to restore one rafter and the east end of the floor in 1925. The room has no method of lighting other than the hatchway which opens into the semi-darkened room above and it must have been very dark, yet



the walls and roof are smoke blackened and we assume it to have been a living room.

At the northeast corner of F-1-2 an irregular cave opens back several feet into the cliff and from the fact that traces of a wall exist at its mouth separating it from the room, we have numbered it F-1-3. It was probably used as a storage room for those who lived in F-1-2.

Coming up out of F-1-2 into F-2-2 and turning east through our restored doorway, one enters F-2-1. This with the rooms below and above form an addition to the front section as is shown by the bonding of the walls. The room was nearly square and was roofed by a beam north and south covered by rafters east and west. Small sticks about an inch in diameter were placed north and south on top of the rafters and reed stems were laid east and west on them. One inch sticks were then placed above the under one and bound through the reeds with yucca strings. On top of this was what appeared to be corn leaves and then comes the mud. We had to restore nine or ten rafters and about half of the ceiling in 1925, and to carry the additional weight had to put a prop under the beam.

A doorway at the north end of the east wall leads out on the ledge at the foot of the fourth ladder. Just south of the doorway is a square look-out hole which covers the point where our present ledge trail comes around the cliff from the east. We consider this good evidence that the old people had a ledge trail there when they occupied the building.

The floor in this room, as in F-2-2, is made up in the north half by the ledge and in the south half is a ceiling over a small room, F-1-1. A hatchway in the southwest corner leads down into the room beneath.

F-1-1 is so low that one cannot stand upright in it and so narrow one can hardly turn around, yet it has one of the most carefully laid ceilings in the building. The short rafters cross from north to south and the willow wands run east and west above them. The willows seem to have been chosen all the same size and are beautifully laid. The walls show some smoke and yet the room is so small and dark that one can hardly imagine people having lived in it.

Having found our way down through the front section of F-1-1 we must return through the F-2 series and the B-1 series to the foot of the ladder in B-1-2 where we climb up into B-2-1.

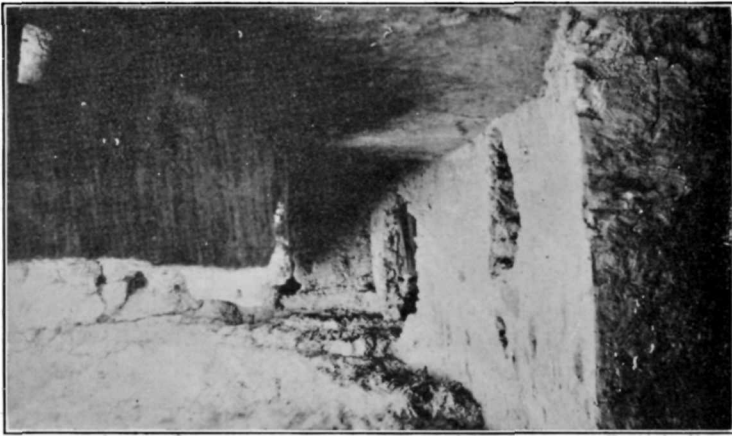
This room lacks some four feet of reaching as far east as the one below it and, due to the overhanging of the cliff, is only about half as wide as B-1-3 which is under it. The back wall is the untouched cliff, now much smoke blackened. The room is triangular in plan, the door in the east being the point of the triangle, and occupying what would be the east wall. The room was built after the main part of the back structure as is shown by the non-bonding of the south wall at the southwest corner. There is a three inch off set where this south wall starts at the floor line from the wall below.

The west wall has a doorway nearly three feet above the floor leading into the room to the west.

Many hand prints and much smoke are on the south and west walls. The ceiling is about ten feet high and is composed of rafters laid north and south bearing willows laid east and west. On the willows reeds are laid north and south and then the mud was put on.

Upon climbing up into the doorway to the west and entering B-2-2 it is seen that the floor in B-2-2 is three feet higher than that in B-2-1.

The doorway has a single stone slab for a threshold and has not the T shape which commonly occurs. The Jambs on both sides show many finger prints.



This cut is inadvertently reversed but gives a good view of the balcony.

B-2-2 is a long, rectangular room with doorways in the east and west ends and the south side.

The ceiling is composed of two beams crossing from north to south with rafters crossing from east to west. Next come the willows from north to south crossed from east to west by reeds with mud on top. In this ceiling, near the center of the north side of the room, is an old hatchway which was abandoned and closed while the building was yet occupied. It is closed by sticks about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter laid from east to west across the hole with mud and dirt on top.

A fire must, at some time, have burned down through the floor above, burning completely through one rafter, charring another badly and burning nearly half through the east beam before it was extinguished.

Some one dug a hole about three feet in diameter through the north wall of this room a few years ago and let a couple of wagon loads of dirt out which had been back filled to make a floor for one of the balcony rooms above. We repaired the place in 1922 and this explains the whitish patch at that point in the wall.

The north wall was built for about a third of its distance on some poles, thus bridging across a place where the ledge failed to come out far enough to carry the wall and where they did not wish to carry the weight on the

floor because the floor itself had to be carried on two props in the room below.

At several places on the walls of this room one can count three layers of plaster.

About one third of the way across the room from the east door there is a raised ridge of clay six inches wide and an inch high, crossing from north to south. The floor to the east of this ridge is a little lower than to the west.

A doorway about midway of the south wall leads out on the roof of F-3-1. F-3-1 was the only room in the third story of the front section and this roof, surrounded by a parapet, traces of which may still be seen, formed an outdoor space for the people in B-2-2 after it was built.

A doorway to the right of the center of the west wall leads from B-2-2 into B-2-3, the floor of which is some two feet lower.

B-2-3 is a triangular room, made so by the closing in of the cliff wall at the back toward the west end. The ceiling has rafters from north to south, crossed with willows from east to west. Reeds were laid on the willows and mud completed the roof. The willows were laid in a pleasing fan-shaped manner to fill the triangular roof space.

The east and south walls show much smoke and many finger prints. The west wall in this room is very short, closing the front wall to the cliff at the triangular end of the room, but it caused us a great deal of trouble in 1923 when we had to jack it up and replace the header and both sides of the doorway which opens out there on the ledge to the west.

The overhang of the cliff comes into the upper west half of the north wall of the room and on this overhang or projection of the cliff a veneer wall has been attached which carried the north ends of the rafters. Below the overhang of the cliff a couple of pockets were walled up in the northeast and northwest corners of the room, but only traces of them remain.

This room with the one below it are additions to the original building as is shown in the bonding of the walls.

The present ladder leads up through a hatchway in the west end of the ceiling to the balcony above. We are inclined

to think that the hatchway was changed from B-2-2, where an abandoned one was noted, to this point when this addition to the house was made.

The balcony floor contains the balcony two rooms, B-3-1 and B-3-2, and the plaza. These are hidden behind the parapet which is an upward projection of the front wall of the back section of the building, coming some four feet above the balcony floor. The parapet is pierced by three openings near the floor in the western section and one very near the top in the eastern end. The western holes cover; 1, a point in front of the Castle at the foot of the slope; 2, a point to the east of the Castle at the head of the talus, and 3, a space from in front at the foot of the slope around to the east on the ledge trail. At the east end of the parapet is raised nearly a foot higher and in this raised portion is an upward-pointing look-out hole which covers a point on the top of the cliff from where an enemy might send an arrow down into the balcony from above.

Room B-3-1 is an addition as is shown by the bonding of its wall to B-3-2, and was probably built at the same time as B-2-1, which is below and in front of it. It is roofed by the overhanging cliff and has the cliff for its east and back walls. Its west wall was already standing as the east wall of B-3-2, so all the cost in labor of building this room was the erection of the front wall with its doorway. This doorway was entirely torn away years ago by vandals and we restored it in the work of 1925.

Room B-3-2 is one of the largest in the building. It is roofed by the overhanging cliff and has the cliff for its back wall. It is entered by a doorway which we restored in 1923. This doorway had undergone reconstruction in ancient days for we replaced our headers in older sockets and another header and the outline of the sides of an older doorway can be seen a foot above our replacement.

The front half of the floor in this room has been broken up by vandals. In the remaining rear half one can see to his left as he enters one of the raised mud ridges running from north to south, dividing the western third from the remainder of the floor. In the northeast portion of the room is the remains of a wall which probably formed a storage bin. Several other natural pockets in the cliff at the back of the room may be supposed to have been put to a like purpose.

The "plaza" is our name for a platform or floor of mud which filled that portion of the balcony to the west of B-3-2. It seems never to have been walled in, yet a great deal of material was carried up from below to construct it. No good reason has yet been assigned for its use.

Room F-3-1 remains to be described. It was the only room on the third story of the front section and is entered from B-2-2 in the back section. The west wall was rebuilt in 1925 and the west doorway was put in on the assumption that a doorway would have been in the original wall so that people living in F-3-1 could have used the roof of F-2-2 and F-2-3 for their out door plaza. A window occurs in the south wall of the room from which a fine view can be had over the country to the south.

One of the most surprising things in the ruin is the great "T" shaped doorway in the east wall of F-3-1. There is some logic about a small doorway in a cliff dwelling and there is logic for a T shaped doorway, but none of this logic will hold good, nor will any other, on a large T shaped doorway. Yet here we have one eight feet high and four and a half feet wide. Logic or no logic, there it is and we have no explanation to offer. The north side of this doorway was cracked so badly that we had to prop up the lintel with its overburden and take the wall down and rebuild it in 1925. We also at the same time put in the roof beams to stiffen up its walls and bind them together.

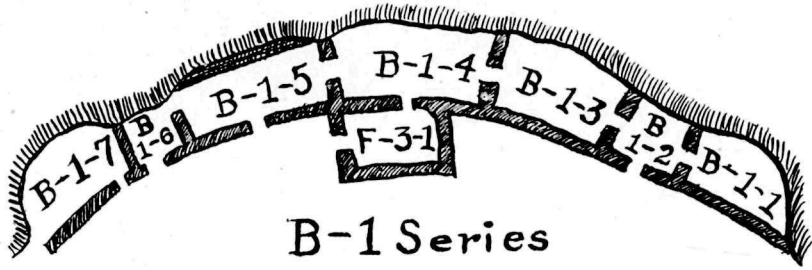
After a detailed examination of the Castle such as we have just finished, one is able to appreciate it much better when he gets back down to the foot of the slope and looks up at it. He will not then think of it as a complete unit, built all at one time, but will study it to see how it must have looked in its separate stages of construction.

We may look upon rooms B-1-1, B-1-2, B-1-3, B-1-4, B-2-2 and B-3-2 as the core of the building, with F-2-4, F-2-5, B-1-7 and possibly F-1-3 inhabited at this earlier period. B-2-1, B-3-1 constitute one addition and B-1-5, B-1-6 and B-2-3 another, but we cannot say which came first.

After these came F-1-2, F-2-2, and F-2-3. Later came F-1-1 and F-2-1 and last of all came F-3-1.

The complete structure has some symmetry with the

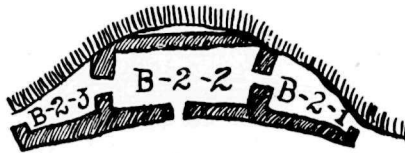
three story tower of the front section standing near the center of the cave, and the wings of the back section running about equally distant to the right and left of it, but we must look on this as a matter of accident and not the result of a general plan or the scheme of any single builder.



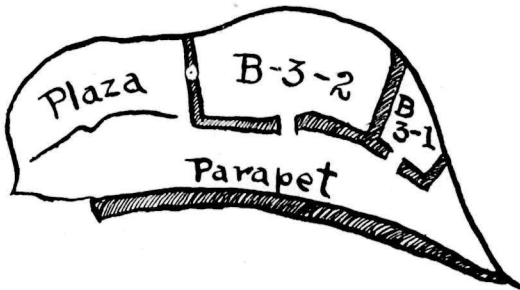
B-1 Series



F-2 Series



B-2 Series



B-3 Series

