

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON See Table 2 for list of sites in District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Tonto National Monument, [REDACTED] N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
CITY, TOWN Roosevelt VICINITY OF N/A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 3  
STATE Arizona CODE 04 COUNTY Gila CODE 007

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>PRESENT USE</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)  
National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN San Francisco VICINITY OF N/A STATE California

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, National Park Service  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Western Archeological and Conservation Center

STREET & NUMBER 1415 N. 6th Avenue, P.O. Box 41058

CITY, TOWN Tucson STATE Arizona 85705

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE 1) TONT 58A-Reconnaissance (Bromberg 1958) 2) TONT 67A-Survey (Ice 1967)  
3) TONT 76A-List of Classified Structures 4) TONT 85A-Survey (Tagg 1985)  
5) Tonto National Monument on National Register, 10/15/66  
DATE 1) 1958, 2) 1967, 3) 1976, 4) 1985 X FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR National Park Service, Western Archeological and Conservation Center and  
SURVEY RECORDS Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

CITY, TOWN Tucson STATE Arizona

## 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE  
**DESCRIPTION: TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT**

The Tonto National Monument Archeological District is made up of 64 sites occupied primarily by the Salado, A.D. 1100-1450. The Monument is best known for two major cliff dwellings that are interpretive archeological sites open to the public and managed by the National Park Service. The 52 Salado sites, identified by ceramic and architectural styles, include the cliff dwellings, rockshelters, field houses and pueblos. The locations of these sites in different settings provide a cross section of Salado settlement in an upland zone.

Other periods of occupation at Tonto National Monument are represented by Archaic Period projectile points (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1) found at three sites, Apache-Yavapai artifacts and features (c. A.D. 1700) at five sites and a historic military trash scatter (c. 1915). No traces of the prehistoric Hohokam who lived in the Tonto Basin from A.D. 300 until A.D. 1150 were found within monument boundaries; Hohokam villages, serviced by irrigation canals, were closer to the Salt River below the monument, which was flooded following construction of Roosevelt Dam.

Even though the Hohokam sites are lost to future research, the remains of earlier and later sites in the archeological district attest to the ability of peoples to adapt to this highly variable, sometimes inhospitable, Tonto Basin environment through the millennia.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the 1120-acre Tonto National Monument Archeological District coincide with the National Park Service boundaries (Maps 1-3). The monument boundaries are fenced, except where rugged terrain prevented fence construction. The entire monument was placed on the National Register in 1966 with the Upper, Lower and Lower Annex ruins as the principal foci. The recent completion of a one hundred percent archeological inventory survey of Tonto National Monument recorded and relocated a total of 64 sites. These new data allow expansion of the number and variety of sites to be included in the National Register nomination. The descriptive and location data from the survey (Tagg 1985), along with excavation reports for the Upper Ruin, Lower Ruin and Lower Ruin Annex (Steen and others 1962), provide the information necessary to assess the significance of the sites within the monument.

The monument comprises a well-protected sample of the Archaic and Salado occupation of the upland portion of the Tonto Basin, reflecting changes in human adaptation over perhaps 7,000 years. The monument includes both the lower mountain and upper bajada environmental zones with a variety of vegetation zones. Sites are located on ridge tops or in rockshelters rather than on steep slopes or canyon bottoms. Areas without sites provided wild resources and water which supported inhabitants of these upland areas.

### ENVIRONMENT

Tonto National Monument is located at the southern end of the Tonto Basin in east-central Arizona, 3.25 miles southeast of the Theodore Roosevelt Dam. The dam, built at the confluence of Tonto Creek and the Salt River in 1911, was one of the first federal reclamation projects. Prior to construction of the dam, Bandelier (1892:421) noted evidence of prehistoric irrigation canals on the floodplain of the Salt River. The major ruins at the monument are one mile south of the lake shore and would have been less than two miles from the Salt River in prehistoric times.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET    **DESCRIPTION**    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    1

The rugged terrain at the monument ranges from 2300 to 3900 feet in elevation. The Tonto Basin is a down-faulted, sediment filled basin and range trough lying between uplifted mountain ranges. Three major canyons run north-northeast through the monument-- Deadman Canyon, Cholla Canyon and Cave Canyon. The north half of the monument is dissected alluvial bajada overlooking the Salt River.

Lying within the Lower Sonoran Life Zone (Lowe 1964), the vegetation is primarily Sonoran Desert Scrub with areas of Intermediate Chaparral, Plains and Desert Grassland, Pinyon Juniper Woodland and Riparian Deciduous Forest. Due to cattle grazing, natural wild fires and environmental changes caused by the inundation of Lake Roosevelt (Sellers and Hill 1974:412) the modern vegetation does not match prehistoric conditions (Tagg 1985). However, the well preserved vegetal remains found in the Upper and Lower Ruins indicate that many of the wild species present in the past are also locally available today.

**HISTORY OF THE MONUMENT AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

Archeological activities undertaken at Tonto National Monument include excavation and stabilization of the three major ruins (Duffen 1937; Steen and others 1962), unreported excavation of a wickiup ring by Caywood (Ice 1967, 1968), three archeological surveys (Bromberg 1958; Ice 1967, 1968; Tagg 1985) and numerous clearance surveys. Most of these projects were performed by National Park Service personnel. Table 1 presents a summary of previous archeological investigations at the monument.

The first archeological description of the site was by Adolph Bandelier (1892:425-428) who briefly visited the cliff dwellings in 1883. Prior to 1911 activities in the Tonto Basin were limited to military expeditions in the 1870s, a wagon road built in the late 1870s, and several ranches established in the 1880s (Steen 1962).

Tonto National Monument was established by Theodore Roosevelt in 1907 to protect the cliff dwellings. The 640-acre monument was administered by the U.S. Forest Service. The monument was transferred to the National Park Service as a result of the Government Reorganization Act of 1933. In 1937, 480 acres were added to the monument bringing it to its current size of 1120 acres.

Construction of Roosevelt Dam between 1906 and 1911 and the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad brought more people into the area. The railroad ran tours to the ruins and other points of interest along the Apache Trail. There was considerable vandalism to the main ruins during this and later periods. Stoner documented damage that occurred between 1920 when he first mapped the Upper and Lower Ruins and 1934 when he revisited the sites. Stoner's maps were printed in the Southwest Monuments Monthly Report (Stoner 1936). The ruins were fenced for their protection circa 1928-1930.

**Lower Ruin and Lower Ruin Annex.** The first archeological excavation and stabilization of Lower Ruin was undertaken by William Duffen in 1937 (Duffen 1937). His excavation activities removed trash from all previously disturbed rooms in the Lower Ruin. Only Room 16 was left unexcavated. Duffen recorded fire pits and blocked doorways, redefined room walls not accurately represented by Stoner's maps, and proposed a building

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

sequence for the Lower Ruin based on wall abutments. A summary of the fieldwork appeared in Southwestern Monuments Monthly Reports (Duffen 1937) but no final report or artifact analysis were ever published.

In 1950 Pierson (1962) excavated Room 16 and trenched the floors in all but one of the remaining rooms (Room 15). He also excavated and trenched the floors of the 12 rooms in the Lower Ruin Annex. Pierson's report includes a description of the ruins, a discussion of subsistence and the economy, descriptions of the chipped stone, ground stone, bone, shell, pottery and perishable materials, as well as the analysis of 3 human burials recovered during his excavations.

Stabilization efforts at the Lower Ruin are reported by Duffen (1937), Sowers (1944), Caywood (1945), Vivian and Richert (1952), Richert (1957), Richert and Shiner (1958), Voll (1963), Mayer (1970), Mayer and Henderson (1970), Laudeman (1973) and Pierson (1962). Pierson also conducted stabilization work at the Lower Ruin Annex.

**Upper Ruin.** The Upper Ruin was excavated by Steen in 1940 (1941, 1962). He completely excavated 7 rooms, and he trenched several other rooms. Although the cliff dwelling had been previously disturbed by vandalism he found intact deposits with pottery, chipped stone and ground stone, as well as artifacts of wood, cane, bone, antler and shell. He also found large amounts of well preserved vegetal material and textiles. The collection of vegetal remains analyzed by Bohrer (1962) had cultigens including corn, beans, squash, cotton, amaranth and gourd as well as 25 uncultivated species. The 288 textile and cordage fragments examined by Kent (1962) were of cotton, yucca, and agave fibers. A variety of weaves were noted including examples of slit tapestry weave (Steen 1935), plain weave, warp floated pattern weave, twill, weft wrap openwork and braiding. Embroidery and colored dyes and paints were used to decorate the fabric. The presence of cotton bolls and seeds suggests that cotton was grown locally.

Stabilization was performed on the Upper Ruin by Steen (1941), Sowers (1944), Caywood (1945), Richert (1957) and Mayer (1965).

**Archeological Survey.** In the 1950s and 1960s National Park Service personnel performed informal reconnaissance to record archeological sites in the monument. Bromberg (1958) recorded 10 sites in addition to the three major ruins. A few years later Ice (1967, 1968) revisited Bromberg's sites and recorded an additional 40 sites. Ice prepared a base map of archeological sites at Tonto National Monument.

In 1976 six sites with standing architecture were evaluated for the List of Classified Structures survey: Upper Ruin, Lower Ruin, Lower Ruin Annex, AZ U:8:13, AZ U:8:16, and AZ U:8:20 (Sudderth and others 1976).

In 1985 a one hundred percent survey of Tonto National Monument was conducted by Tagg (1985). He revisited and recorded a total of 64 sites in the monument. Tagg's report includes a summary of previous work, discussions of the environment and culture history of the area, and analysis of archeological survey data. An analysis of the surface artifacts collected, examination of settlement patterns and management recommendations also are found in this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET    **DESCRIPTION**    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    3

**ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE TONTO NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT**

A list of archeological sites is attached as Table 2. The list is arranged by Arizona State Museum site number and includes site name, site location (UTMs), and site type. USGS topographic maps showing the site locations are enclosed with the nomination (Maps 1-2), along with drafted maps showing site locations (Maps 3-7). The inventory of sites is based on the intensive, one hundred per cent survey of the monument conducted by Martyn Tagg (1985) of the Western Archeological and Conservation Center.

Tagg identified six types of sites: rockshelters, 1-room field houses, 2- to 5-room field houses, large pueblos, Apache-Yavapai sites and a Euro-American site. He also identified an enigmatic rock feature of unknown function. Table 3, arranged by site type and cultural affiliation, presents brief site descriptions including site dimensions, dates, features present and figure and photo references. Maps 4-7 show locations of sites for each cultural affiliation identified in the monument. Illustrations from Tagg (1985) (Figures 1 to 26) and photographs (Photos 1 to 19) are included for sites representative of each site type.

**Rockshelters.** Fifteen rockshelters were identified; there are eight large, multiple room shelters and seven small, single room caves. Among the large multiple-room shelters are 2 with more than one natural chamber (Figures 1-2), three with 2-5 masonry rooms (Figures 3-5; Photo 1), and three with 6 or more masonry rooms (Figures 6-8; Photos 2-8). There are dry-laid masonry walls in three of the single room rockshelters (Figure 9) and four unaltered 1-room caves (Figure 10; Photo 9). The different types of rockshelter sites and the different artifact assemblages found in the shelters suggest that the caves were used for a variety of functions including short and long term occupation.

The three best known shelters are the Upper Ruin (AZ U:8:48), the Lower Ruin (AZ U:8:47A) and the Lower Ruin Annex (AZ U:8:47B) (Figures 6-8; Photos 2-8). Excavated collections from these three sites have provided much information about Salado material culture and subsistence (Steen and others 1962). These sites are large masonry and adobe pueblo structures built within the protective covering of natural rockshelters. Visitors to Tonto National Monument may take a self-guided tour through the Lower Ruin, but must be accompanied by a park ranger to view the Upper Ruin. The Lower Ruin Annex is closed to the public.

About 40 rooms have been recorded in the **Upper Ruin**: 32 ground floor rooms and 8 to 10 second story rooms. Outer rooms (built outside the protection of the shelter) have been destroyed by erosion. A beam found lying on a floor yielded a tree-ring date of A.D. 1346 (Haury 1938; Smiley 1951).

The **Lower Ruin** is built in a shallow overhang with 16 ground floor rooms, several second story rooms, and three rooms located outside the cave on the talus slope. Reanalysis of a tree-ring sample collected in 1935 from an upright support in Room 14 of Lower Ruin has an inside date of A.D. 931 and an outside date of A.D. 1109 VV. Bannister and Robinson indicate that "...there is no way of estimating how far the last ring is from the true outside" and suggest that the lack of sapwood indicates probable use of a long-dead tree (1971:5,11).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET    DESCRIPTION    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    4

The **Lower Ruin Annex**, located [redacted] is built in a shallow overhang with at least 12 ground floor rooms.

**Field houses.** Isolated cobble foundations associated with artifact scatters were identified as field house sites (Tagg 1985). Twenty-six sites had masonry foundations that probably were one to four courses high (Figures 11-18; Photo 10). Most foundations were square or rectangular ranging from 2.5m by 3m to 3.5m by 5m. Other features found at these sites included retaining walls and cleared areas. Identified as structures associated with tending agricultural fields, field house sites in the Tonto Basin have been recorded by Fuller and others (1976), Jeter (1978), Gregory (1979), and Wood (1979a, 1980). Excavation of one room field house sites located outside the monument reveals them to be low masonry foundations built to support brush or wattle-and-daub superstructures. Some have interior features such as hearths, post holes or storage pits.

**Two- to Five-Room Sites.** Sixteen sites have the remains of two to five surface rooms (Tagg 1985). The rooms are square or rectangular and are either contiguous or in proximity to one another (Figures 19-24; Photos 11-13). They range from 2m by 2m to 3.5m by 4.5m in size. Similar sites have been recorded in the Tonto Basin (McAllister 1979; Wood 1979b; Gregory 1979:226; 1982:174-177). Evidence of wattle-and-daub superstructures as well as adobe-walled structures has been found at excavated sites in the Salado area (Gregory 1982:31-37; Windmiller 1972; Rice 1985a:160; 1985b:162; Doyel 1978:19-21). Other features such as pit houses, ramada areas, roasting pits, extramural pits, and burials often are found on these sites (Hammack 1969:150-155).

**Large Pueblos.** Two sites with 6 to 10 contiguous rooms were identified as Salado pueblos (Tagg 1985). These sites are laid out in a "checkerboard" fashion with ramada areas (Figures 25-26; Photos 14-16). Another large pueblo with 11 rooms built around a courtyard and rock alignments that may be outlying ramadas or rooms lies [redacted]. The Tonto National Monument pueblos lack the large amounts of cobble wall fall found at other Tonto Basin pueblo sites (McAllister 1979; Wood 1979b; Fuller and others 1976; Gregory 1979) suggesting wattle-and-daub rather than masonry walls. Excavation of Salado pueblos led to the identification of three functional room types: habitation, storage and grinding rooms (Tagg 1985).

**Apache-Yavapai Sites.** Wickiup rings, shallow depressions cleared of rocks generally associated with Apache or Yavapai occupation, were found at three sites (Photos 17-18). Diagnostic artifacts including Apache Plain ceramics, a metal tinkler and a Western Apache style projectile point were found at two of these sites. Although lacking diagnostic artifacts, the wickiup ring and the large roasting pit at the third site suggest its Apache or Yavapai affiliation.

**Euro-American Site.** The only Euro-American historic site recorded is a trash dump with dateable cans, glass, cartridge casings and a military button from c. 1915.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET    **DESCRIPTION**    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    5

**Unknown Site.** An oval-shaped rock pile with no associated artifacts has unknown function or significance (Photo 19). Tagg (1985) speculates that this feature may be a historic grave or cairn.

**CULTURE HISTORY**

Tagg (1985) identified four periods of occupation at Tonto National Monument.

**Archaic.** Evidence of Archaic use of the monument, 5000 B.C. to A.D. 1, comes from three Archaic style projectile points and a possible Archaic scraper [See Map 4.]. Two of the points were found at Salado sites, AZ U:8:14 and AZ U:8:16, and the other was collected from AZ U:8:131, an Apache-Yavapai site. The scraper was an isolate. These sites, particularly the rockshelter site, AZ U:8:16, may have buried Archaic components, although the points may have been picked up and reused by later inhabitants of the area.

**Salado.** Evidence of the Salado occupation of the monument is found at 55 of the 64 sites recorded in the monument. This includes two rockshelter sites with no diagnostic artifacts that appear to be Salado habitation sites, and an Apache-Yavapai site with a few Salado ceramics [See Map 5.] The Salado period is dated A.D. 1100 to 1450. The hallmarks of the Salado are masonry architecture and polychrome pottery with black and white designs painted on a red surface. Diagnostic ceramics collected by Tagg are primarily from the Roosevelt and Gila phases, A.D. 1200-1450.

The Salado were sedentary agriculturalists. Major Salado settlement in the Tonto Basin appears to cluster along the rivers where floodwater agriculture could be practiced. Population pressure in the later phases may have caused the expansion into bajada and lower mountain zones which may explain the late occupation of sites in Tonto National Monument. The range of site types in the monument suggests the occurrence of farming, resource procurement and habitation activities.

On the basis on his analysis of stream gradients, and of the availability of exploitable resources, Tagg believes that the location of Salado sites reflects agricultural potential of the land. The Salado at Tonto National Monument built open air masonry sites, and used available caves and rockshelters. Large pueblo sites appear to be located at regular intervals and surrounded by clusters of smaller sites. The three cliff dwellings were apparently occupied throughout the Salado period, but were most heavily used in the later phases.

Intrusive ceramics recovered from excavation and survey include Cibola White Ware, White Mountain Red Ware, and Homolovi Polychrome types contemporary with the Salado polychromes found in the monument. These pottery types suggest links between the Tonto Basin Salado and the Mogollon to the east and the prehistoric Hopi to the northeast.

The presence of marine shell at the excavated cliff dwellings suggests trade with the Hohokam living to the south and west of the Tonto Basin. Although Hohokam occupation prior to the Salado period has been found elsewhere in Tonto Basin, there is no clear evidence of Hohokam use of Tonto National Monument.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

OCT 1 1987

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

DESCRIPTION

ITEM NUMBER

7 PAGE

6

**Apache-Yavapai.** Evidence of protohistoric Apache or Yavapai presence in Tonto National Monument is found at five sites; at least three additional sites may have been used during this period [See Map 6]. There are three sites with wickiup rings: AZ U:8:82, 122 and 131. A mescal pit was also recorded at AZ U:8:82. Apache Plain sherds were found at the other two wickiup sites along with a probable Apache-Yavapai side-notched chert projectile point at AZ U:8:122 and a metal tinkler, of probable Western Apache origin, at AZ U:8:131. Apache Plain sherds also were found at two small rockshelter sites, AZ U:8: 21 and 121.

Tagg (1985) believes that two additional shelter sites may have been used by the Apache or Yavapai for storage, AZ U:8:129 and 135. The semicircular rock feature at AZ U:8:124 does not resemble the Salado field houses; Tagg suggests that it may be protohistoric Apache or Yavapai in origin. Although suggested dates for Apache-Yavapai occupation of the Tonto Basin range from A.D. 1500 to 1900, Tagg (1985) and Wood (1985:2) believe the best date is c. 1700.

**Historic.** Although there was considerable historic activity in the Tonto Basin only one historic site, AZ U:8:98, was recorded by the archeological survey crew [See Map 7]. The site is a trash scatter with sun colored amethyst glass and a dateable military button. These artifacts suggest a date of c. 1915.

**COLLECTIONS**

The Tonto collection has the largest assemblage of perishable objects from a Salado site. Materials recovered from excavation and survey include pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, bone, shell, wooden items, macrobotanical remains, textiles and basketry. Most of the artifacts recovered from excavation and survey are housed at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. A woven cotton shirt from Upper Ruin is on display at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson. Items on display at the monument include pottery, textile fragments, breach cloths, a yucca skirt, bows, arrows and arrow points.

**DISTRICT INTEGRITY**

Of the 64 archeological sites in Tonto National Monument, eighteen sites have been disturbed. Four have been disturbed by construction, 8 by vandalism and 3 by both construction and vandalism. Excavation has occurred at the three major ruins (Steen and others 1962) and at an Apache-Yavapai site (Ice 1967, 1968). Table 4, adapted from Tagg (1985), provides a summary of this information.

Most of the monument property is considered a historic zone. The only developed area in the monument includes the headquarters, visitor center and staff residences in a ten-acre tract with no archeological sites. Another fourteen acres of the monument are disturbed by roads, power lines and telephone lines (NPS 1985:6). Construction projects which have damaged sites



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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET      **DESCRIPTION**      ITEM NUMBER      7      PAGE      7

Future development at Tonto National Monument is expected to be minimal. With the archeological inventory of the monument complete, further impact to sites can be avoided.

Most of the vandalism at the three major ruins occurred in the late 1800s and the early 1900s. The first systematic excavation of the Lower Ruin was undertaken by Duffen in 1937. Pierson excavated both the Lower Ruin and the Annex in 1950. Steen excavated the Upper Ruin in 1940 (Steen 1962). The Lower Ruin and Annex were completely excavated; undisturbed deposits still exist in the Upper Ruin.

In addition to vandalism and excavation, the three cliff dwellings have been subjected to stabilization beginning with Duffen's work in 1937. The objective of stabilization has been to maintain the character of the ruins while providing safe visitor access. All stabilization efforts have been well documented (see Table 1).

Geotechnical assessments of the rockshelters at the Upper and Lower ruins were performed. Although the interior surfaces of the shelters appeared stable, a program of monitoring the condition of the cave roofs was recommended (Bukovansky 1976; 1978).

The excavation of the wickiup ring at AZ U:8:131 by Caywood in 1945 is known from site cards (Ice 1967, 1968). No report was ever written, and nothing is known about the nature of Caywood's findings.

Most of the vandalism at the other sites at Tonto National Monument appears to have been minor and probably took place prior to 1967, when Ice conducted his survey of the monument (Tagg 1985). Although hiking is not permitted in the monument, sites near the boundary fence and high visibility sites, such as the large pueblo sites and caves, are subject to the threat of vandalism. In fact one-room and 2-5 room sites have not been damaged unless located close to roads (Table 3). The cliff dwellings which are open to the public are protected by the constant stream of visitors and frequent visits by NPS personnel.

**DATA LIMITATIONS**

Although the location of archeological sites in Tonto National Monument has been established by archeological survey (Tagg 1985), there has been no testing to determine the nature of subsurface deposits at the unexcavated sites. Comparison of unexcavated sites in the monument with excavated sites in the Tonto Basin allowed Tagg to assign the Tonto National Monument sites to established site categories. Excavation of the Tonto sites will allow refinement of Tagg's interpretation of the survey data, but preservation of the sites in their present condition is the management objective at this time. As non-intrusive methods of archeological investigation are improved, it will be possible to further investigate these sites.

Another limitation to the site data is that within the National Park Service boundaries only two environmental zones occur. The upper bajada and lower mountain zones are included, but the floodplain and lower bajada, which were probably zones of great importance to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Tonto Basin, have not been examined to the same degree. The floodplain is no longer available for research, due to inundation by Lake Roosevelt.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

DESCRIPTION

ITEM NUMBER

7 PAGE

8

**HISTORIC STRUCTURES**

Tonto National Monument was visited by the representatives of the Western Region Division of Park Historic Preservation on November 10, 1975. No structures of historic or architectural importance were reported (NPS 1976).

No modern use of the monument by Native American groups has been documented by NPS staff (NPS 1985).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET    DESCRIPTION    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    9

Table 1

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND STABILIZATION

Year	Type of Investigation/Institution	Reference
1883	Bandelier visited and described Tonto Cliff Dwellings/Archaeological Institute of America	Bandelier (1892)
1907	Tonto National Monument established by Theodore Roosevelt to protect cliff dwellings; 640 acres administered by U.S. Forest Service.	
1920	Stoner mapped Upper and Lower Ruins.	Stoner (1936)
1933	Monument transferred to National Park Service.	
1935	Tree ring samples collected; Upper Ruin sample dated 1346 A.D. (see 1971)/NPS & University of Arizona	Steen (1935), Haury (1938), Smiley (1951)
1937	Monument increased to 1120 acres.  Duffen partially excavated Lower Ruin and rebuilt retaining walls; proposed building sequence for Lower Ruin/NPS	Duffen (1937)
	Steen article on slit tapestry appears in American Anthropologist/NPS	Steen (1937)
1940	Steen excavates at Upper Ruin; completely excavates 7 rooms and trenches others; some stabilization/NPS	Steen (1940, 1941, 1962)
1944	Sowers stabilization of Upper and Lower Ruins/NPS	Sowers (1944)
1945	Caywood stabilization of Upper and Lower Ruin/NPS	Caywood (1945)
1950	Pierson conducted additional excavation of Lower Ruin and Lower Annex/NPS	Pierson (1962)
1952	Vivian and Richert stabilization of Lower Ruin/NPS	Vivian and Richert (1952)
1957	Richert stabilization of Upper and Lower Ruins/NPS	Richert (1957)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET      DESCRIPTION      7      PAGE      10  
ITEM NUMBER

Table 1 (Continued)

Year	Type of Investigation/Institution	Reference
1958	Richert and Shiner stabilization of Lower Ruin/NPS Bromberg reconnaissance survey of Tonto National Monument; recorded 10 archeological sites/NPS	Richert and Shiner (1958) Bromberg (1958)
1962	Publication of excavation reports including 1940 Steen excavation of Upper Ruin, 1950 Pierson excavation of Lower Ruin, analysis of ethnobotanical materials by Bohrer and analysis of textiles by Kent/NPS	Steen, Pierson, Bohrer & Kent (1962)
1963	Voll stabilization of Lower Ruin/NPS	Voll (1963)
1965	Mayer stabilization of Upper Ruin/NPS	Mayer (1965)
1967	Ice archeological survey of Tonto National Monument; recorded 50 sites; produced base map of sites/NPS	Ice (1967, 1968)
1970	Mayer stabilization of Lower Ruin/NPS Mayer and Henderson stabilization of Lower Ruin/NPS	Mayer (1970) Mayer and Henderson (1970)
1971	Publication of new tree-ring dates; Lower Ruin sample 931-1109vv (1109 is not a cutting date). Date of 1346 A.D. from sample previously dated was not verified by Bannister and Robinson (see 1935)/University of Arizona	Bannister & Robinson (1971)
1973	Laudeman stabilization of Lower Ruin/NPS	Laudeman (1973)
1976	List of Classified Structures Survey; 6 sites put on list: Upper Ruin, Lower Ruin, Lower Ruin Annex, AZ U:8:13, AZ U:8:16, AZ U:8:20/NPS	Sudderth and others (1976)
1985	One-hundred percent survey of Tonto National Monument; 64 sites recorded in monument Report includes analysis of site data/NPS	Tagg (1985)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	OCT 1 1987
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

Table 2

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES  
TONTON NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Site References, Location and Site Type Arranged by ASM Number

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:013	TONT 85A-25, TONT-31 [REDACTED]	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:014	TONT 85A-24, TONT-32	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:015	TONT 85A-27, TONT-33	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:016	TONT 85A-39, TONT-3	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:017	TONT 85A-14, TONT-34 AR-03-12-06-408	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	LARGE PUEBLO
AZ U:8:018	TONT 85A-19, TONT-35	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	LARGE PUEBLO
AZ U:8:020	TONT 85A-44, TONT-37	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:021	TONT 85A-59, TONT-38	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:022	TONT 85A-60, TONT-28	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:047A	TONT 85A-51, LOWER RUIN	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:047B	TONT 85A-52, LOWER RUIN ANNEX	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	OCT 1 1977
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:048	TONT 85A-50, UPPER RUIN	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:082	TONT 85A-58, TONT-27	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:088	TONT 85A-01, TONT-13	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:089	TONT 85A-02	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:090	TONT 85A-03, TONT-12 AR-03-12-06-464	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:091	TONT 85A-04	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:092	TONT 85A-05	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	HIST. ARTIFACT SCATTER
AZ U:8:093	TONT 85A-06	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:094	TONT 85A-07, TONT-8	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:095	TONT 85A-08, TONT-7	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:096	TONT 85A-09	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:097	TONT 85A-10, TONT-22	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:098	TONT 85A-11, TONT-21	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	OCT 1 1987
RECEIVED	
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM [REDACTED]	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:099	TONT 85A-12	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:100	TONT 85A-13, TONT-15	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:101	TONT 85A-15, TONT-20	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:102	TONT 85A-16, TONT-16	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:103	TONT 85A-17, TONT-17	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:104	TONT 85A-18, TONT-18	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:105	TONT 85A-20, TONT-11	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:106	TONT 85A-21, TONT-10	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCK CAIRN
AZ U:8:107	TONT 85A-22, TONT-9	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:108	TONT 85A-23	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:109	TONT 85A-26, TONT 31A, [REDACTED]	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:110	TONT 85A-28	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:111	TONT 85A-29, TONT-2	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

OCT 1 1987

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 14

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:112	TONT 85A-30, TONT-5	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:113	TONT 85A-31	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:114	TONT 85A-32, TONT-4	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:115	TONT 85A-33, TONT-42	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:116	TONT 85A-34, TONT-41	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:117	TONT 85A-35	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:118	TONT 85A-36, TONT-6	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:119	TONT 85A-37, TONT-47	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:120	TONT 85A-38, TONT-45	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:121	TONT 85A-40	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:122	TONT 85A-41, TONT-44	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:123	TONT 85A-42	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:124	TONT 85A-43	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE(?)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:125	TONT 85A-45, TONT-36	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:126	TONT 85A-46, TONT-43	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:127	TONT 85A-47	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:128	TONT 85A-48, TONT-48	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:129	TONT 85A-49, TONT-30	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:130	TONT 85A-53, TONT-29	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:131	TONT 85A-54, TONT-46	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:132	TONT 85A-55, TONT-26	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:133	TONT 85A-56, TONT-23	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:134	TONT 85A-57, TONT-25	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:135	TONT 85A-61, TONT-28	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:136	TONT 85A-62, TONT-40	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:137	TONT 85A-63, TONT-1	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:138	TONT 85A-64	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

OCT 1 1987

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 16

Table 3

SITE DESCRIPTIONS ARRANGED BY SITE TYPE

SITE TYPE: ROCKSHELTER (15)

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:016	36m X 20m 720sq m	ARCHAIC? 5000 B.C. - A.D. 1 SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	5 ROOMS IN ROCKSHELTER AND ASSOCIATED RAMADA AREA	Figure 5
AZ U:8:020	17m X 7m 119sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	ROCKSHELTER WITH TWO ROOMS	Figure 3 Photo 1
AZ U:8:021	4m X 3m 12sq m	SALADO? A.D. 1100-1450 APACHE A.D. 1500-1900	1 ROOM CAVE WITH MASONRY WALL	Figure 9
AZ U:8:022	6m X 3m 18sq m	SALADO? A.D. 1100-1450	SINGLE ROOM WITH MASONRY WALL	Figure 1
AZ U:8:047A	85m X 48m 4080sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	19+ ROOMS, RAMADAS, ROOM FEATURES, AND BURIALS	Figure 7 Photos 2-5
AZ U:8:047B	40m X 10m 400sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	13 ROOMS WITH ADOBE WALLS AND ROOM FEATURES	Figure 8 Photo 6
AZ U:8:048	22m X 22m 484sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	40-42 ROOMS, ASSOCIATED RAMADAS, BURIALS	Figure 6 Photos 7-8
AZ U:8:120	10m X 6m 60sq m	SALADO? A.D. 1100-1450	CAVE WITH DRY LAID ROCK WALL	
AZ U:8:121	5m X 3m 15sq m	APACHE A.D. 1500-1900	1 ROOM CAVE	Figure 10 Photo 9
AZ U:8:129	5m X 5m 25sq m	APACHE-YAVAPAI? A.D. 1500-1900	1 ROOM CAVE	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 17

Table 3 (Continued)

SITE TYPE: ROCKSHELTER (Continued)

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:130	16m X 9m 144sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	1 ROOM CAVE	
AZ U:8:133	6m X 4m 24sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	1 ROOM CAVE	
AZ U:8:134	25m X 20m 500sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450 APACHE A.D. 1500-1900	2 NATURAL CHAMBERS WITH POSSIBLE HEARTH	Figure 2
AZ U:8:135	8m X 6m 48sq m	APACHE-YAVAPAI? A.D. 1500-1900	2 NATURAL CHAMBERS WITH MASONRY WALL	
AZ U:8:136	15m X 8m 120sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	2 1-ROOM STRUCTURES IN SHELTER	Figure 4

SITE TYPE: FIELD HOUSE SITE (26)

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:015	20m X 6m 120sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:088	24m X 17m 408sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:091	12m X 10m 120sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION                      ITEM NUMBER 7                      PAGE 18

Table 3 (Continued)

Site No.	Dimensions	SITE TYPE: FIELD HOUSE SITE (Continued)		Features	Figures & Photos
		PERIOD-Phase	Dates		
AZ U:8:093	12m X 12m 144sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:096	18m X 12m 216sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE, CLEARED RAMADA AREA, RETAINING WALL	Figure 11
AZ U:8:097	9m X 6m 54sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:098	7m X 6m 42sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	Figure 12
AZ U:8:099	11m X 4m 44sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND TWO FLAT RAMADA AREAS	
AZ U:8:101	85m X 50m 4250sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAMADA WALL	Figure 13
AZ U:8:104	46m X 30m 1380sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND RAMADA WALL	
AZ U:8:105	5m X 5m 25sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:107	16m X 12m 192sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND TWO L-SHAPED RAMADA WALLS	Figure 14
AZ U:8:108	5m X 5m 25sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:110	17m X 10m 170sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND CLEARED RAMADA AREA	
AZ U:8:112	14m X 8m 112sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:113	13m X 12m 156sq m	SALADO	A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 19

Table 3 (Continued)

Site No.	Dimensions	SITE TYPE: FIELD HOUSE SITE (Continued)		Features	Figures & Photos
		PERIOD-Phase Dates			
AZ U:8:114	15m X 15m 225sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAMADA WALL	Figure 15
AZ U:8:116	14m X 14m 196sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND RAMADA WALL	
AZ U:8:117	16m X 14m 224sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:118	20m X 20m 400sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:119	10m X 10m 100sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	
AZ U:8:124	4m X 4m 16 sq m	APACHE-YAVAPAI? A.D. 1500-1900		1 ROCK WALL FEATURE (FIELDHOUSE?)	Figure 16
AZ U:8:127	9m X 4m 36sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAMADA AREA	
AZ U:8:132	10m X 10m 100sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	Photo 10
AZ U:8:137	30m X 30m 900sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE	Figure 17
AZ U:8:138	15m X 10m 150sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450		1 ROOM FIELD HOUSE AND ASSOCIATED RAMADA AREA	Figure 18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

OCT 1 1987

DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 20

Table 3 (Continued)

SITE TYPE: 2-5 ROOM SITE (16)

Site No.	Dimensions	Dates	PERIOD-Phase Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:013	22m X 14m 308sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	3 1-ROOM FIELD HOUSES AND CLEAR, FLAT RAMADA AREA	Figure 19 Photo 11
AZ U:8:014	20m X 16m 320sq m	ARCHAIC? 5000 B.C. - A.D. 1	2 1-ROOM FIELD HOUSES  SALADO-Gila Phase A.D. 1300-1400	
AZ U:8:089	7m X 6m 42sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	2 NONCONTIGUOUS FIELD HOUSES	Figure 20
AZ U:8:090	25m X 20m 500sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	1 2-ROOM ROOMBLOCK, 2 FIELD HOUSES, SLAB-LINED PIT	
AZ U:8:094	30m X 13m 390sq m	SALADO-Gila Phase A.D. 1300-1450	1 ROOMBLOCK	
AZ U:8:095	19m X 19m 361sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	2-ROOM ROOMBLOCK AND U-SHAPED RAMADA WALL	Figure 21 Photo 12
AZ U:8:100	8m X 8m 64sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	TWO 1-ROOM FIELD HOUSES	
AZ U:8:102	24m X 24m 576sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	1 ROOMBLOCK	
AZ U:8:103	33m X 14m 462sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	2 FIELD HOUSES	
AZ U:8:109	20m X 6m 120sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	2 1-ROOM FIELD HOUSES, POSSIBLE RETAINING WALL	Figure 22
AZ U:8:111	20m X 20m 400sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	1 2-ROOM ROOMBLOCK	Figure 23 Photo 13
AZ U:8:115	14m X 14m 196sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	2-3 ROOM ROOMBLOCK	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	OCT 1 1987
DATE ENTERED	

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 21

Table 3 (Continued)

SITE TYPE: 2-5 ROOM SITE (Continued)

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:123	50m X 16m 800sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	UP TO 4 FIELD HOUSES	
AZ U:8:125	25m X 20m 500sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	ROOMBLOCK WITH SEVERAL ROOMS	
AZ U:8:126	24m X 18m 432sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	NUMEROUS ROCK ALIGNMENTS	
AZ U:8:128	12m X 9m 108sq m	SALADO A.D. 1100-1450	2 1-ROOM FIELD HOUSES	Figure 24

SITE TYPE: LARGE PUEBLO (2)

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:017	38m X 26m 988sq m	SALADO-Roosevelt/Gila A.D. 1200-1450	LARGE PUEBLO ROOMBLOCK (6-8 ROOMS), RAMADA AREA	Figure 25 Photos 14-16
AZ U:8:018	34m X 30m 1020sq m	SALADO-Gila A.D. 1300-1450	6-10 ROOMS IN ROOMBLOCK, 2 RAMADA AREAS	Figure 26

SITE TYPE: APACHE-YAVAPAI SITE (3)

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:082	26m X 26m 676sq m	APACHE-YAVAPAI A.D. 1500-1900	WICKIUP RING AND MESCAL PIT	
AZ U:8:122	30m X 18m 540sq m	APACHE-YAVAPAI A.D. 1500-1900	WICKIUP RING	Photo 17
AZ U:8:131	32m X 20m 640sq m	ARCHAIC? 5000 B.C. - A.D. 1 APACHE-YAVAPAI A.D. 1500-1900	4-5 WICKIUP RINGS	Photo 18

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	OCT	1 1997
DATE ENTERED		

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 22

Table 3 (Continued)

**SITE TYPE: HISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER (1)**

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:092	28m X 28m 784sq m	HISTORIC CA. 1915	TRASH CONCENTRATION	

**SITE TYPE: ROCK CAIRN (1)**

Site No.	Dimensions	PERIOD-Phase Dates	Features	Figures & Photos
AZ U:8:106	3m X 3m 9sq m	UNKNOWN	ROCK CAIRN	Photo 19



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 23

Table 4

DISTURBED OR VANDALIZED SITES

Site Number	Site Type	Type of Disturbance / Degree of Disturbance
AZ U:8:13	2 TO 5 ROOMS	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:16	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:17	LARGE PUEBLO	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:20	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / LIGHT
AZ U:8:47 A	LOWER RUIN	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:47 B	LOWER RUIN ANNEX	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:48	UPPER RUIN	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:90	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / MODERATE VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:91	FIELD HOUSE	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / MODERATE
AZ U:8:110	FIELDHOUSE	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / MODERATE
AZ U:8:111	2 TO 5 ROOMS	VANDALISM: POTHOLES AND TRENCH / MODERATE
AZ U:8:120	CAVE	VANDALISM: COMPLETELY CLEANED OUT / HEAVY
AZ U:8:121	CAVE	VANDALISM: [REDACTED] / LIGHT
AZ U:8:123	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / HEAVY
AZ U:8:125	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / HEAVY VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:126	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / HEAVY
AZ U:8:131	APACHE-YAVAPAI	EXCAVATION BY CAYWOOD
AZ U:8:136	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: ROCK ALIGNMENT DISTURBED / MODERATE

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Archaic (5000 B.C.-A.D. 1); Salado (A.D. 1000-1450); Yavapai-Apache (c. A.D. 1700); Historic Anglo (c. A.D. 1915)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### SIGNIFICANCE-TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Tonto National Monument, placed on the National Register of Historic Places October 15, 1966, with the signing of the National Historic Preservation Act, is significant at the national level under Criteria D (36 CFR 60). The area was designated a National Monument in 1907, to preserve and protect cliff dwellings occupied by the prehistoric Salado who lived in east-central Arizona A.D. 1100-1450. Presidential Proclamation 787 signed by Theodore Roosevelt on December 17, 1907, states that these cliff dwellings are of great ethnologic, scientific and educational interest. Excavation of three cliff dwellings, the Upper, Lower and Lower Annex ruins, has yielded extensive information regarding the material culture and subsistence practices of the Salado, due in large part to the extraordinary preservation of an enormous amount of ethnobotanical and textile remains, the largest such collection removed from a Salado site. These ruins are the only Salado cliff dwellings open to the public as interpretive sites. Intensive archeological survey has located an additional 61 sites that provide contemporary settlement data for the Salado occupation of the upper bajada and mountain slopes in the Tonto Basin as well as information about Archaic, Apache-Yavapai and historic Euro-American use of the area.

All but one of the sites (an enigmatic rock cairn) within the Tonto National Monument Archeological District are considered significant. The unexcavated deposits in the Upper Ruin and the 61 other unexcavated sites have the potential to yield significant further information about human adaptation in the Salt River Valley.

### INTERPRETIVE VALUE

The monument is administered by the National Park Service. The Upper and Lower Ruins are the only Salado sites that are accessible and well-interpreted to the public. Park interpreters, museum exhibits and trail guidebooks are available at the Visitor Center to help the visitor appreciate and understand something about past inhabitants of the Tonto Basin.

### DISTRICT DESIGNATION

Sixty-three of the individual archeological sites contribute to the significance of the district; each has integrity and the potential to yield information. Six site types were identified (Tagg 1985) including 15 rockshelters, 26 field houses, 16 two- to five-room sites, 2 large pueblos, 3 Apache-Yavapai sites and an historic trash scatter. An enigmatic and undatable rock cairn is not significant. Four cultural groups are represented by these sites; the Salado is best represented but there are also Archaic, Apache-Yavapai and Historic Anglo sites. Research issues that can be addressed using data from Tonto National Monument sites are identified below. The research issues are arranged by significant time periods.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET **SIGNIFICANCE** ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

**RESEARCH ISSUES**

**Archaic Period.** Archaic artifacts of the Pinto period were found on three sites. Although these sites have Salado or Apache-Yavapai components, the potential for Archaic deposits exists, particularly at AZ U:8:16, a rockshelter site. Further study of the surface artifact assemblage and test excavation can be undertaken. The exceptional preservation of perishables in the Upper and Lower Ruins suggests that foodstuffs, tools and other artifacts, and their raw materials may be recovered from other nearby sites. The nature of Archaic settlement in the Southwest is still poorly known, and further investigation of the Archaic period in the Tonto Basin, using these and other sites can contribute to our understanding of Archaic seasonal round diet, and environment and of the transition to a horticultural economy.

**Salado Period.** The identification of Salado occupation at 55 of the 64 sites gives this period the greatest research potential. Of these sites, 52 are definitely Salado and three rockshelters were tentatively identified as Salado based on modifications and signs of habitation in the caves. Previous excavation of the three major Salado cliff dwellings (Steen 1962, Pierson 1962) has provided a wealth of information on a variety of subjects. Unexcavated deposits remain at the Upper Ruin as well as at the other 52 Salado sites. Further work can be done with the excavated data as well as with the survey data recently collected (Tagg 1985).

**1. Architecture.** The architecture of the three major ruins was examined by Stoner (1936), Duffen (1937), Steen (1962) and Pierson (1962). They describe building techniques and the sequence of room construction. The site layout and construction techniques of the other rockshelters, field house sites and pueblos can be studied and compared with excavated Salado sites located elsewhere. Such a study has the potential for insights into Salado community organization, size and spatial dispersion. There has not yet been an analysis of room function and size in Salado sites, similar to studies carried out in the Anasazi area.

**2. Material culture.** The study of excavated collections from the three cliff dwellings has provided information on pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, bone, shell, wooden artifacts, textiles, macrobotanical remains and burials. Surface artifacts from surveyed sites have allowed identification of cultural affiliation and dates of occupation. Examination of surface inventories from different types of sites leads to more refined assessments of site function. Reexamination of collected artifacts using more modern techniques can address questions of resource origin, technological change, trade, and contacts between the Tonto Basin and other areas. This is of particular importance to understanding the Salado "Horizon" elsewhere, which appears to represent both trade and emigration.

**3. Subsistence and plant use.** Bohrer's analysis of macrobotanical remains recovered from the excavation of the Upper and Lower ruins provides excellent information about cultivated and gathered wild species used by the Salado for food, baskets, sandals and other artifacts (see Bohrer 1962). Bohrer discusses each class of vegetal material in

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

**SIGNIFICANCE**

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

3

terms of its occurrence in other archeological collections as well as looking at ethnographic uses of various foods and artifacts. In addition, the plant species in the collection provide information about the past environment. Future work could expand on Bohrer's work using the previously excavated collection and new collections from the rockshelters, field houses and pueblos. Subsistence and plant use may vary with site type; sites with single Salado phase components may show differences in plant use over time, for example dependence on agricultural products may be greater in one period than another. In addition it may be possible to determine where specific crops were being grown during different time periods by investigating single component sites in the monument and elsewhere in the Tonto Basin.

**4. Textiles.** The cotton textiles from the Upper Ruin were examined by Kent. The specimens are classified by method of construction and are compared to textiles from other archeological sites. Kent discusses prehistoric technology; illustrated textile samples provide an insight into the skill and aesthetics of the Salado. Further insight into prehistoric textile technology is found in Cosner's (1960) reproduction of a spinning stick found in the Tonto collections. Analysis of tool assemblages, plant remains, and pollen at sites in and out of the monument may indicate where cotton was being grown in the Tonto Basin.

**5. Environmental adaptation.** The data from archeological survey have been used to examine the prehistoric and historic use of and adaptation to the upper bajada and lower mountain zones within Tonto National Monument (Tagg 1985). This environment appears to have marginal agricultural potential but is rich in natural resources. It has not been determined whether this settlement change is due to population expansion, drift in resource use, or simply settlement reorganization. More refined dating of these upper level sites, and more detailed analysis of their structure and contents should be carried out to trace the expansion of settlement into these less productive niches.

**6. Settlement pattern studies.** Tagg (1985) has used survey data to explain settlement patterns in Tonto National Monument [See Description section of nomination]; location of various site types appears to be based on landform. The apparent clustering of field house sites around the few large pueblo sites implies separate catchment areas; possibly these upland slopes are not as marginal to horticulture as is commonly thought. Analysis of the range of artifact variability associated with field houses, and comparing them with larger site assemblages should inform about site function as well as intersite relations.

Tagg compared surface sites at the monument with excavated sites elsewhere in the Tonto Basin. Further comparison of survey data and collected artifacts with similar data from sites recently recorded or excavated in the Tonto Basin can extend the basis for comparison and trace more precisely the trends in settlement change. A particular question to be addressed is whether Salado are of local or immigrant origin; this is best pursued by looking for continuities and discontinuities of settlement throughout the basin.

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DATE ENTERED

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET      **SIGNIFICANCE**      ITEM NUMBER      8      PAGE      4

Basin-wide settlement analysis by Wood (1983) has indicated a hierarchical ordering of communities of varying sizes and associated with more or less potentially productive agricultural land. It appears that the monument encompasses two major settlements; future excavations should be able to test Wood's model, and determine the full extent of these communities.

**7. Trade and external relationships.** Presence of intrusive ceramic types and Pacific Coast shell also indicates inter-regional trade. The relationship of the Salado to other prehistoric culture groups has been discussed by the excavators of the Tonto cliff dwellings (Steen 1962; Pierson 1962), and Tagg (1985) identified a number of ceramic types traded from the Mogollon of east-central Arizona and west-central New Mexico.

The Salado phenomenon was originally explained as widespread migration throughout the Southwest; recent review of better data indicates that much of it was a result of widespread trade. At present the purpose and context of this trade is unknown. Future research to clarify these questions should concentrate on material sources, site-type associations, and trade item distributions.

**8. Dating.** Tree-ring samples were collected in 1935; two of the samples were dateable. Although the Salado pottery types are dates, further refinement of the dates of occupation of Tonto National Monument is possible and would be desirable for all research domains. Unexcavated sites may provide beams for tree-ring or carbon dating. There also may be hearths that can be archeomagnetically dated. In the future, non-intrusive dating techniques may be developed that can be used on the unexcavated sites.

**Apache-Yavapai.** The wickiup rings, roasting pits and Apache-Yavapai artifacts indicate use of Tonto National Monument by these protohistoric peoples. Artifacts include Apache ceramics, an arrow point and a metal tinkler. There are three open air sites with wickiup rings and three rockshelter sites with Apache-Yavapai artifacts. The rockshelter sites are small and were probably used for storage leading to the tentative identification of three additional rockshelter sites as Apache-Yavapai. The rock features at AZ U:8:124 are not typical Salado features and so have been tentatively identified as Apache-Yavapai.

It is unfortunate that there are no records for the excavation of the wickiup at AZ U:8:131 (Ice 1967, 1968). Test excavation of wickiup rings, roasting pits and storage caves should help further identify this cultural group. It may be possible to refine the dates for the Apache-Yavapai occupation of Tonto National Monument if dateable materials are recovered. Subsistence information could also benefit from further study. Restudy of possible protohistoric artifacts recovered from the excavation of the Upper Ruin is also recommended. Further study of the Apache and Yavapai presence in the Tonto Basin should focus on location of sites, site morphology, artifact assemblages and dates of occupation. This will provide a foil for comparison with earlier occupations by Archaic and Salado groups, and will show how vastly different cultural groups changed and adapted to the same environment.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET    **SIGNIFICANCE**    ITEM NUMBER    8    PAGE    5

**Euro-American.** The undisturbed historic trash dump has dateable cans, glass, cartridge casings and a military button from c. 1915. Archival research indicates that this site is contemporary with historic military activities in the Tonto Basin. The military was active in Arizona in the period 1910 to 1917 because of border disturbances generated by the Mexican Revolution. Further investigation may reveal if this trash deposit is indeed related to military activity if other military paraphernalia is found. The significance of the trash dump lies in its potential to inform us about historic use of this land prior to establishment of the monument; these data may be used to compare and contrast with the adaptive responses of earlier occupants of the district.

Archival research may shed light on additional historic values of the monument not reflected in known historic archeological sites. For instance, the ruins were part of the Apache Trail tour conducted by the railroad at the turn of the century. One could also examine the impact on the sites of the construction of Roosevelt Dam or the interesting administrative history of the park.

It should also be noted that in the near future there will be considerable historic archeology taking place in the Tonto Basin as there are plans to raise the water level at Lake Roosevelt. This may shed more light on the historic uses of Tonto National Monument.

**SUMMARY**

The above mentioned research issues cover a wide range of topics for all periods of occupation. Of course the Salado period has provided and will continue to provide the most information to archeological researchers and is the period best represented in the public interpretation of Tonto National Monument. Traditionally the three major ruins and the artifacts recovered from their excavation have been the main foci of interpretation at the monument. Perhaps more emphasis should be placed on the wide range of site types dated to the Salado period when discussing the significance of Tonto National Monument; the smaller rockshelters, field houses and pueblos clustered around larger sites indicate a variety of subsistence and other activities, as well as organization complexity.

The presence of Archaic artifacts brings time depth to studies of the district as does the presence of Apache and Yavapai artifacts and structures. The historic trash dump ties the district to more recent activities in the Basin. Cross-cultural comparisons will define temporal variations in subsistence mix, material culture and architecture, in trade relations and social organization, and in adaptive strategies of all kinds, entirely within the same environment. Human adaptation to this upland zone from the Pinto period through the historic Yavapai-Apache occupation is a unifying theme for interpretation of the monument's resources.

Tonto National Monument is a nationally significant cultural resource with many dimensions. Information gained from the discovery and excavation of the three big ruins has afforded the monument National Register status since the inception of the Register. The information gained from archeological survey has contributed to our understanding of prehistoric, protohistoric and historic uses within the district, and there is the potential for these archeological sites to increase our understanding with further study. As a National Monument administered by the National Park Service, we can expect preservation of these sites, which will allow future study as non-intrusive means of site investigation are developed.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached List of References

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1120 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	B	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Zone	[REDACTED]	Easting	[REDACTED]	Northing	[REDACTED]	Zone	[REDACTED]	Easting	[REDACTED]	Northing	[REDACTED]
E.						F.					
G.						A.					
T.											

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan J. Wells/Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

NPS, Western Archeological and Conservation Center

DATE

August 22, 1987

STREET & NUMBER

1415 N. Sixth Avenue

TELEPHONE

602-629-6501

CITY OR TOWN

Tucson

STATE

Arizona 85705

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ NONE \_\_\_

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Edwin C. Beard*

TITLE

*Chief Historian*

DATE

*Sept. 3, 1987*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*John J. Kinnick*

DATE

*11/23/87*

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*already listed - for Confirmation*

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

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ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

9

1

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DATE ENTERED	

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE

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Schoolhouse Allotment, Tonto Basin Ranger District, Tonto National  
Forest. Cultural Resources Inventory Report 78-028. Phoenix:  
Tonto National Forest.
- 1979b An archaeological survey of a proposed road and parking lot for  
Tule Canyon Trail, Superstition Wilderness, Tonto Basin Ranger  
District, Tonto National Forest. Cultural Resources Inventory  
Report 78-51. Phoenix: Tonto National Forest.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

REFERENCES

ITEM NUMBER

9

PAGE

6

Wood (Continued)

- 1980 An archeological survey for revegetation of the Highway Pasture, Schoolhouse Allotment, Tonto Basin Ranger District, Tonto National Forest. Cultural Resources Inventory Report 80-13. Phoenix: Tonto National Forest.
- 1983 The northeastern periphery: Its position in the Pre-Classic Hohokam regional system. In "Proceedings of the 1983 Hohokam Symposium, Part I", edited by Alfred E. Dittert, Jr., and Donald E. Dove. Arizona Archeological Society Occasional Paper 2.
- 1985 Letter from J. Scott Wood to Martyn D. Tagg. On file, Western Archeological and Conservation Center, Tucson.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON See Table 2 for list of sites in District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Tonto National Monument, [REDACTED] N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Roosevelt VICINITY OF N/A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 3

STATE Arizona CODE 04 COUNTY Gila CODE 007

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>PRESENT USE</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	N/A IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)  
National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN San Francisco VICINITY OF N/A STATE California

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, National Park Service  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Western Archeological and Conservation Center

STREET & NUMBER 1415 N. 6th Avenue, P.O. Box 41058

CITY, TOWN Tucson STATE Arizona 85705

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE 1) TONT 58A-Reconnaissance (Bromberg 1958) 2) TONT 67A-Survey (Ice 1967)  
3) TONT 76A-List of Classified Structures 4) TONT 85A-Survey (Tagg 1985)

DATE 5) Tonto National Monument on National Register, 10/15/66  
1) 1958, 2) 1967, 3) 1976, 4) 1985  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR National Park Service, Western Archeological and Conservation Center and  
SURVEY RECORDS Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

CITY, TOWN Tucson STATE Arizona

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET    DESCRIPTION    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    4

The **Lower Ruin Annex**, located [REDACTED] is built in a shallow overhang with at least 12 ground floor rooms.

**Field houses.** Isolated cobble foundations associated with artifact scatters were identified as field house sites (Tagg 1985). Twenty-six sites had masonry foundations that probably were one to four courses high (Figures 11-18; Photo 10). Most foundations were square or rectangular ranging from 2.5m by 3m to 3.5m by 5m. Other features found at these sites included retaining walls and cleared areas. Identified as structures associated with tending agricultural fields, field house sites in the Tonto Basin have been recorded by Fuller and others (1976), Jeter (1978), Gregory (1979), and Wood (1979a, 1980). Excavation of one room field house sites located outside the monument reveals them to be low masonry foundations built to support brush or wattle-and-daub superstructures. Some have interior features such as hearths, post holes or storage pits.

**Two- to Five-Room Sites.** Sixteen sites have the remains of two to five surface rooms (Tagg 1985). The rooms are square or rectangular and are either contiguous or in proximity to one another (Figures 19-24; Photos 11-13). They range from 2m by 2m to 3.5m by 4.5m in size. Similar sites have been recorded in the Tonto Basin (McAllister 1979; Wood 1979b; Gregory 1979:226; 1982:174-177). Evidence of wattle-and-daub superstructures as well as adobe-walled structures has been found at excavated sites in the Salado area (Gregory 1982:31-37; Windmiller 1972; Rice 1985a:160; 1985b:162; Doyel 1978:19-21). Other features such as pit houses, ramada areas, roasting pits, extramural pits, and burials often are found on these sites (Hammack 1969:150-155).

**Large Pueblos.** Two sites with 6 to 10 contiguous rooms were identified as Salado pueblos (Tagg 1985). These sites are laid out in a "checkerboard" fashion with ramada areas (Figures 25-26; Photos 14-16). Another large pueblo with 11 rooms built around a courtyard and rock alignments that may be outlying ramadas or rooms lies [REDACTED]. The Tonto National Monument pueblos lack the large amounts of cobble wall fall found at other Tonto Basin pueblo sites (McAllister 1979; Wood 1979b; Fuller and others 1976; Gregory 1979) suggesting wattle-and-daub rather than masonry walls. Excavation of Salado pueblos led to the identification of three functional room types: habitation, storage and grinding rooms (Tagg 1985).

**Apache-Yavapai Sites.** Wickiup rings, shallow depressions cleared of rocks generally associated with Apache or Yavapai occupation, were found at three sites (Photos 17-18). Diagnostic artifacts including Apache Plain ceramics, a metal tinkler and a Western Apache style projectile point were found at two of these sites. Although lacking diagnostic artifacts, the wickiup ring and the large roasting pit at the third site suggest its Apache or Yavapai affiliation.

**Euro-American Site.** The only Euro-American historic site recorded is a trash dump with dateable cans, glass, cartridge casings and a military button from c. 1915.

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CONTINUATION SHEET      **DESCRIPTION**      ITEM NUMBER      7      PAGE      6

**Apache-Yavapai.** Evidence of protohistoric Apache or Yavapai presence in Tonto National Monument is found at five sites; at least three additional sites may have been used during this period [See Map 6]. There are three sites with wickiup rings: AZ U:8:82, 122 and 131. A mescal pit was also recorded at AZ U:8:82. Apache Plain sherds were found at the other two wickiup sites along with a probable Apache-Yavapai side-notched chert projectile point at AZ U:8:122 and a metal tinkler, of probable Western Apache origin, at AZ U:8:131. Apache Plain sherds also were found at two small rockshelter sites, AZ U:8: 21 and 121.

Tagg (1985) believes that two additional shelter sites may have been used by the Apache or Yavapai for storage, AZ U:8:129 and 135. The semicircular rock feature at AZ U:8:124 does not resemble the Salado field houses; Tagg suggests that it may be protohistoric Apache or Yavapai in origin. Although suggested dates for Apache-Yavapai occupation of the Tonto Basin range from A.D. 1500 to 1900, Tagg (1985) and Wood (1985:2) believe the best date is c. 1700.

**Historic.** Although there was considerable historic activity in the Tonto Basin only one historic site, AZ U:8:98, was recorded by the archeological survey crew [See Map 7]. The site is a trash scatter with sun colored amethyst glass and a dateable military button. These artifacts suggest a date of c. 1915.

**COLLECTIONS**

The Tonto collection has the largest assemblage of perishable objects from a Salado site. Materials recovered from excavation and survey include pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, bone, shell, wooden items, macrobotanical remains, textiles and basketry. Most of the artifacts recovered from excavation and survey are housed at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. A woven cotton shirt from Upper Ruin is on display at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson. Items on display at the monument include pottery, textile fragments, breach cloths, a yucca skirt, bows, arrows and arrow points.

**DISTRICT INTEGRITY**

Of the 64 archeological sites in Tonto National Monument, eighteen sites have been disturbed. Four have been disturbed by construction, 8 by vandalism and 3 by both construction and vandalism. Excavation has occurred at the three major ruins (Steen and others 1962) and at an Apache-Yavapai site (Ice 1967, 1968). Table 4, adapted from Tagg (1985), provides a summary of this information.

Most of the monument property is considered a historic zone. The only developed area in the monument includes the headquarters, visitor center and staff residences in a ten-acre tract with no archeological sites. Another fourteen acres of the monument are disturbed by roads, power lines and telephone lines (NPS 1985:6). Construction projects which have damaged sites



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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

Table 2

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES  
TONTON NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Site References, Location and Site Type Arranged by ASM Number

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:013	TONT 85A-25, TONT-31 [REDACTED]	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:014	TONT 85A-24, TONT-32	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:015	TONT 85A-27, TONT-33	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:016	TONT 85A-39, TONT-3	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:017	TONT 85A-14, TONT-34 AR-03-12-06-408	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	LARGE PUEBLO
AZ U:8:018	TONT 85A-19, TONT-35	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	LARGE PUEBLO
AZ U:8:020	TONT 85A-44, TONT-37	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:021	TONT 85A-59, TONT-38	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:022	TONT 85A-60, TONT-28	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:047A	TONT 85A-51, LOWER RUIN	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:047B	TONT 85A-52, LOWER RUIN ANNEX	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:048	TONT 85A-50, UPPER RUIN	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:082	TONT 85A-58, TONT-27	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:088	TONT 85A-01, TONT-13	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:089	TONT 85A-02	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:090	TONT 85A-03, TONT-12 AR-03-12-06-464	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:091	TONT 85A-04	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:092	TONT 85A-05	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	HIST. ARTIFACT SCATTER
AZ U:8:093	TONT 85A-06	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:094	TONT 85A-07, TONT-8	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:095	TONT 85A-08, TONT-7	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:096	TONT 85A-09	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:097	TONT 85A-10, TONT-22	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:098	TONT 85A-11, TONT-21	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:099	TONT 85A-12	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:100	TONT 85A-13, TONT-15	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:101	TONT 85A-15, TONT-20	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:102	TONT 85A-16, TONT-16	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:103	TONT 85A-17, TONT-17	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:104	TONT 85A-18, TONT-18	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:105	TONT 85A-20, TONT-11	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:106	TONT 85A-21, TONT-10	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCK CAIRN
AZ U:8:107	TONT 85A-22, TONT-9	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:108	TONT 85A-23	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:109	TONT 85A-26, TONT 31A, [REDACTED]	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:110	TONT 85A-28	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:111	TONT 85A-29, TONT-2	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 14

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM [REDACTED]	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:112	TONT 85A-30, TONT-5	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:113	TONT 85A-31	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:114	TONT 85A-32, TONT-4	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:115	TONT 85A-33, TONT-42	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:116	TONT 85A-34, TONT-41	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:117	TONT 85A-35	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:118	TONT 85A-36, TONT-6	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:119	TONT 85A-37, TONT-47	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:120	TONT 85A-38, TONT-45	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:121	TONT 85A-40	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:122	TONT 85A-41, TONT-44	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:123	TONT 85A-42	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:124	TONT 85A-43	E [REDACTED] N [REDACTED]	FIELD HOUSE(?)

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:125	TONT 85A-45, TONT-36	E N	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:126	TONT 85A-46, TONT-43	E N	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:127	TONT 85A-47	E N	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:128	TONT 85A-48, TONT-48	E N	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:129	TONT 85A-49, TONT-30	E N	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:130	TONT 85A-53, TONT-29	E N	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:131	TONT 85A-54, TONT-46	E N	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:132	TONT 85A-55, TONT-26	E N	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:133	TONT 85A-56, TONT-23	E N	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:134	TONT 85A-57, TONT-25	E N	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:135	TONT 85A-61, TONT-28	E N	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:136	TONT 85A-62, TONT-40	E N	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:137	TONT 85A-63, TONT-1	E N	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:138	TONT 85A-64	E N	FIELD HOUSE

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 23

Table 4

DISTURBED OR VANDALIZED SITES

Site Number	Site Type	Type of Disturbance / Degree of Disturbance
AZ U:8:13	2 TO 5 ROOMS	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:16	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:17	LARGE PUEBLO	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:20	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: POTHOLES / LIGHT
AZ U:8:47 A	LOWER RUIN	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:47 B	LOWER RUIN ANNEX	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:48	UPPER RUIN	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:90	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / MODERATE VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:91	FIELD HOUSE	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / MODERATE
AZ U:8:110	FIELDHOUSE	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / MODERATE
AZ U:8:111	2 TO 5 ROOMS	VANDALISM: POTHOLES AND TRENCH / MODERATE
AZ U:8:120	CAVE	VANDALISM: COMPLETELY CLEANED OUT / HEAVY
AZ U:8:121	CAVE	VANDALISM: [REDACTED] / LIGHT
AZ U:8:123	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / HEAVY
AZ:U:8:125	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / HEAVY VANDALISM: POTHOLES / MODERATE
AZ U:8:126	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: [REDACTED] / HEAVY
AZ U:8:131	APACHE-YAVAPAI	EXCAVATION BY CAYWOOD
AZ U:8:136	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: ROCK ALIGNMENT DISTURBED / MODERATE

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached List of References

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1120 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	B	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	D	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Zone	[REDACTED]	Easting	[REDACTED]	Northing	[REDACTED]	Zone	[REDACTED]	Easting	[REDACTED]	Northing	[REDACTED]
E.						F.					
G.						A.					
T.											

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan J. Wells/Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

NPS, Western Archeological and Conservation Center

DATE

August 22, 1987

STREET & NUMBER

1415 N. Sixth Avenue

TELEPHONE

602-629-6501

CITY OR TOWN

Tucson

STATE

Arizona 85705

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ NONE \_\_\_

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Edwin C. Beard*

TITLE

*Chief Historian*

DATE

*Sept. 3, 1987*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*John J. Knowlton*

DATE

*11/23/87*

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*already listed - for Confirmation*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

AND/OR COMMON See Table 2 for list of sites in District

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER Tonto National Monument, Arizona Route 88 N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Roosevelt VICINITY OF N/A CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 3

STATE Arizona CODE 04 COUNTY Gila CODE 007

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>STATUS</b>	<b>PRESENT USE</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<u>N/A</u> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)  
National Park Service, Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER 450 Golden Gate Avenue, P.O. Box 36063

CITY, TOWN San Francisco VICINITY OF N/A STATE California

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, National Park Service  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Western Archeological and Conservation Center

STREET & NUMBER 1415 N. 6th Avenue, P.O. Box 41058

CITY, TOWN Tucson STATE Arizona 85705

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE 1) TONT 58A-Reconnaissance (Bromberg 1958) 2) TONT 67A-Survey (Ice 1967)  
3) TONT 76A-List of Classified Structures 4) TONT 85A-Survey (Tagg 1985)  
5) Tonto National Monument on National Register, 10/15/66

DATE 1) 1958, 2) 1967, 3) 1976, 4) 1985  FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR National Park Service, Western Archeological and Conservation Center and  
SURVEY RECORDS Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

CITY, TOWN Tucson STATE Arizona



# 7 DESCRIPTION

## CONDITION

EXCELLENT

GOOD

FAIR

DETERIORATED

RUINS

UNEXPOSED

## CHECK ONE

UNALTERED

ALTERED

## CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE

MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

---

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

---

SPECIFIC DATES *SEE BELOW*

BUILDER/ARCHITECT *N/A*

---

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See attached List of References

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1120 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A 

1,2	49,0730	3,712,421,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B 

1,2	49,0750	3,712,340,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

C 

1,2	49,0730	3,712,258,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

D 

1,2	48,991,0	3,712,258,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Zone 12	Easting	Northing	Zone 12	Easting	Northing
E.	489940E	3721790N	F.	488340E	3721800N
G.	488330E	3723410N	H.	489140E	3723410N
I.	489140E	3724220N			

The boundary of the district coincides with the boundary of Tonto National Monument.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Susan J. Wells/Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

NPS, Western Archeological and Conservation Center

DATE

August 22, 1987

STREET & NUMBER

1415 N. Sixth Avenue

TELEPHONE

602-629-6501

CITY OR TOWN

Tucson

STATE

Arizona 85705

## 12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES \_\_\_ NO \_\_\_ NONE \_\_\_

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is  National \_\_\_ State \_\_\_ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

*Edwin C. Beardall*

TITLE

*Chief Historian*

DATE

*Sept. 3, 1987*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*John J. Kossow*

DATE

*10/23/87*

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*already listed - for Confirmation*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET    **DESCRIPTION**    ITEM NUMBER    7    PAGE    4

The **Lower Ruin Annex**, located 300 feet north of the Lower Ruin, is built in a shallow overhang with at least 12 ground floor rooms.

**Field houses.** Isolated cobble foundations associated with artifact scatters were identified as field house sites (Tagg 1985). Twenty-six sites had masonry foundations that probably were one to four courses high (Figures 11-18; Photo 10). Most foundations were square or rectangular ranging from 2.5m by 3m to 3.5m by 5m. Other features found at these sites included retaining walls and cleared areas. Identified as structures associated with tending agricultural fields, field house sites in the Tonto Basin have been recorded by Fuller and others (1976), Jeter (1978), Gregory (1979), and Wood (1979a, 1980). Excavation of one room field house sites located outside the monument reveals them to be low masonry foundations built to support brush or wattle-and-daub superstructures. Some have interior features such as hearths, post holes or storage pits.

**Two- to Five-Room Sites.** Sixteen sites have the remains of two to five surface rooms (Tagg 1985). The rooms are square or rectangular and are either contiguous or in proximity to one another (Figures 19-24; Photos 11-13). They range from 2m by 2m to 3.5m by 4.5m in size. Similar sites have been recorded in the Tonto Basin (McAllister 1979; Wood 1979b; Gregory 1979:226; 1982:174-177). Evidence of wattle-and-daub superstructures as well as adobe-walled structures has been found at excavated sites in the Salado area (Gregory 1982:31-37; Windmiller 1972; Rice 1985a:160; 1985b:162; Doyel 1978:19-21). Other features such as pit houses, ramada areas, roasting pits, extramural pits, and burials often are found on these sites (Hammack 1969:150-155).

**Large Pueblos.** Two sites with 6 to 10 contiguous rooms were identified as Salado pueblos (Tagg 1985). These sites are laid out in a "checkerboard" fashion with ramada areas (Figures 25-26; Photos 14-16). Another large pueblo with 11 rooms built around a courtyard and rock alignments that may be outlying ramadas or rooms lies just outside the monument on National Forest Service property. The Tonto National Monument pueblos lack the large amounts of cobble wall fall found at other Tonto Basin pueblo sites (McAllister 1979; Wood 1979b; Fuller and others 1976; Gregory 1979) suggesting wattle-and-daub rather than masonry walls. Excavation of Salado pueblos led to the identification of three functional room types: habitation, storage and grinding rooms (Tagg 1985).

**Apache-Yavapai Sites.** Wickiup rings, shallow depressions cleared of rocks generally associated with Apache or Yavapai occupation, were found at three sites (Photos 17-18). Diagnostic artifacts including Apache Plain ceramics, a metal tinkler and a Western Apache style projectile point were found at two of these sites. Although lacking diagnostic artifacts, the wickiup ring and the large roasting pit at the third site suggest its Apache or Yavapai affiliation.

**Euro-American Site.** The only Euro-American historic site recorded is a trash dump with dateable cans, glass, cartridge casings and a military button from c. 1915.

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CONTINUATION SHEET      **DESCRIPTION**      ITEM NUMBER      7      PAGE      6

**Apache-Yavapai.** Evidence of protohistoric Apache or Yavapai presence in Tonto National Monument is found at five sites; at least three additional sites may have been used during this period [See Map 6]. There are three sites with wickiup rings: AZ U:8:82, 122 and 131. A mescal pit was also recorded at AZ U:8:82. Apache Plain sherds were found at the other two wickiup sites along with a probable Apache-Yavapai side-notched chert projectile point at AZ U:8:122 and a metal tinkler, of probable Western Apache origin, at AZ U:8:131. Apache Plain sherds also were found at two small rockshelter sites, AZ U:8: 21 and 121.

Tagg (1985) believes that two additional shelter sites may have been used by the Apache or Yavapai for storage, AZ U:8:129 and 135. The semicircular rock feature at AZ U:8:124 does not resemble the Salado field houses; Tagg suggests that it may be protohistoric Apache or Yavapai in origin. Although suggested dates for Apache-Yavapai occupation of the Tonto Basin range from A.D. 1500 to 1900, Tagg (1985) and Wood (1985:2) believe the best date is c. 1700.

**Historic.** Although there was considerable historic activity in the Tonto Basin only one historic site, AZ U:8:98, was recorded by the archeological survey crew [See Map 7]. The site is a trash scatter with sun colored amethyst glass and a dateable military button. These artifacts suggest a date of c. 1915.

**COLLECTIONS**

The Tonto collection has the largest assemblage of perishable objects from a Salado site. Materials recovered from excavation and survey include pottery, chipped stone, ground stone, bone, shell, wooden items, macrobotanical remains, textiles and basketry. Most of the artifacts recovered from excavation and survey are housed at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center in Tucson. A woven cotton shirt from Upper Ruin is on display at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson. Items on display at the monument include pottery, textile fragments, breach cloths, a yucca skirt, bows, arrows and arrow points.

**DISTRICT INTEGRITY**

Of the 64 archeological sites in Tonto National Monument, eighteen sites have been disturbed. Four have been disturbed by construction, 8 by vandalism and 3 by both construction and vandalism. Excavation has occurred at the three major ruins (Steen and others 1962) and at an Apache-Yavapai site (Ice 1967, 1968). Table 4, adapted from Tagg (1985), provides a summary of this information.

Most of the monument property is considered a historic zone. The only developed area in the monument includes the headquarters, visitor center and staff residences in a ten-acre tract with no archeological sites. Another fourteen acres of the monument are disturbed by roads, power lines and telephone lines (NPS 1985:6). Construction projects which have damaged sites include State Highway 88, the eastern boundary fence and a dirt road. In addition, four sites were bulldozed during the construction of a fire line.

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 11

Table 2

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES  
TONTON NATIONAL MONUMENT ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT

Site References, Location and Site Type Arranged by ASM Number

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM ZONE 12	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:013	TONT 85A-25, TONT-31 TEDDY BEAR KNOLL	E 490,420 N 3,722,990	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:014	TONT 85A-24, TONT-32	E 490,320 N 3,722,920	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:015	TONT 85A-27, TONT-33	E 490,340 N 3,722,860	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:016	TONT 85A-39, TONT-3	E 490,150 N 3,722,660	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:017	TONT 85A-14, TONT-34 AR-03-12-06-408	E 489,600 N 3,723,850	LARGE PUEBLO
AZ U:8:018	TONT 85A-19, TONT-35	E 489,740 N 3,723,180	LARGE PUEBLO
AZ U:8:020	TONT 85A-44, TONT-37	E 489,750 N 3,722,680	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:021	TONT 85A-59, TONT-38	E 488,680 N 3,723,220	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:022	TONT 85A-60, TONT-28	E 488,710 N 3,723,240	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:047A	TONT 85A-51, LOWER RUIN	E 489,280 N 3,722,540	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:047B	TONT 85A-52, LOWER RUIN ANNEX	E 489,280 N 3,722,570	ROCKSHELTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 12

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM ZONE 12	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:048	TONT 85A-50, UPPER RUIN	E 489,280 N 3,722,150	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:082	TONT 85A-58, TONT-27	E 488,430 N 3,722,590	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:088	TONT 85A-01, TONT-13	E 490,620 N 3,724,180	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:089	TONT 85A-02	E 489,960 N 3,724,100	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:090	TONT 85A-03, TONT-12 AR-03-12-06-464	E 490,720 N 3,724,080	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:091	TONT 85A-04	E 489,870 N 3,723,930	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:092	TONT 85A-05	E 490,620 N 3,724,010	HIST. ARTIFACT SCATTER
AZ U:8:093	TONT 85A-06	E 490,700 N 3,723,960	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:094	TONT 85A-07, TONT-8	E 490,600 N 3,723,780	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:095	TONT 85A-08, TONT-7	E 490,560 N 3,723,700	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:096	TONT 85A-09	E 489,380 N 3,724,060	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:097	TONT 85A-10, TONT-22	E 489,340 N 3,724,040	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:098	TONT 85A-11, TONT-21	E 489,500 N 3,724,060	FIELD HOUSE

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 13

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM ZONE 12	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:099	TONT 85A-12	E 489,160 N 3,723,630	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:100	TONT 85A-13, TONT-15	E 489,580 N 3,723,480	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:101	TONT 85A-15, TONT-20	E 489,590 N 3,724,050	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:102	TONT 85A-16, TONT-16	E 489,700 N 3,723,900	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:103	TONT 85A-17, TONT-17	E 489,680 N 3,723,740	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:104	TONT 85A-18, TONT-18	E 489,680 N 3,723,660	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:105	TONT 85A-20, TONT-11	E 490,200 N 3,723,620	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:106	TONT 85A-21, TONT-10	E 490,160 N 3,723,530	ROCK CAIRN
AZ U:8:107	TONT 85A-22, TONT-9	E 490,180 N 3,723,520	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:108	TONT 85A-23	E 490,140 N 3,722,960	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:109	TONT 85A-26, TONT 31A, TEDDY BEAR KNOLL ANNEX	E 490,460 N 3,723,020	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:110	TONT 85A-28	E 490,470 N 3,723,080	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:111	TONT 85A-29, TONT-2	E 490,620 N 3,723,200	2-5 ROOM SITE



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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 14

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM ZONE 12	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:112	TONT 85A-30, TONT-5	E 490,580 N 3,722,800	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:113	TONT 85A-31	E 490,540 N 3,722,700	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:114	TONT 85A-32, TONT-4	E 490,640 N 3,722,720	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:115	TONT 85A-33, TONT-42	E 490,380 N 3,722,640	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:116	TONT 85A-34, TONT-41	E 490,560 N 3,722,600	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:117	TONT 85A-35	E 490,600 N 3,722,620	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:118	TONT 85A-36, TONT-6	E 490,690 N 3,722,820	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:119	TONT 85A-37, TONT-47	E 490,440 N 3,722,600	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:120	TONT 85A-38, TONT-45	E 490,260 N 3,722,620	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:121	TONT 85A-40	E 490,160 N 3,722,620	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:122	TONT 85A-41, TONT-44	E 489,880 N 3,722,460	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:123	TONT 85A-42	E 489,810 N 3,722,480	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:124	TONT 85A-43	E 490,100 N 3,722,880	FIELD HOUSE(?)

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CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 15

Table 2 (Continued)

ASM SITE NUMBER	OTHER REFERENCES	UTM ZONE 12	SITE TYPE
AZ U:8:125	TONT 85A-45, TONT-36	E 489,880 N 3,722,300	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:126	TONT 85A-46, TONT-43	E 489,680 N 3,722,460	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:127	TONT 85A-47	E 489,670 N 3,722,350	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:128	TONT 85A-48, TONT-48	E 489,700 N 3,722,620	2-5 ROOM SITE
AZ U:8:129	TONT 85A-49, TONT-30	E 488,830 N 3,721,870	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:130	TONT 85A-53, TONT-29	E 489,120 N 3,522,490	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:131	TONT 85A-54, TONT-46	E 489,440 N 3,722,810	APACHE/YAVAPAI SITE
AZ U:8:132	TONT 85A-55, TONT-26	E 488,550 N 3,722,020	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:133	TONT 85A-56, TONT-23	E 488,480 N 3,722,240	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:134	TONT 85A-57, TONT-25	E 488,540 N 3,722,270	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:135	TONT 85A-61, TONT-28	E 488,560 N 3,722,920	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:136	TONT 85A-62, TONT-40	E 488,350 N 3,722,780	ROCKSHELTER
AZ U:8:137	TONT 85A-63, TONT-1	E 490,530 N 3,722,950	FIELD HOUSE
AZ U:8:138	TONT 85A-64	E 490,280 N 3,722,650	FIELD HOUSE

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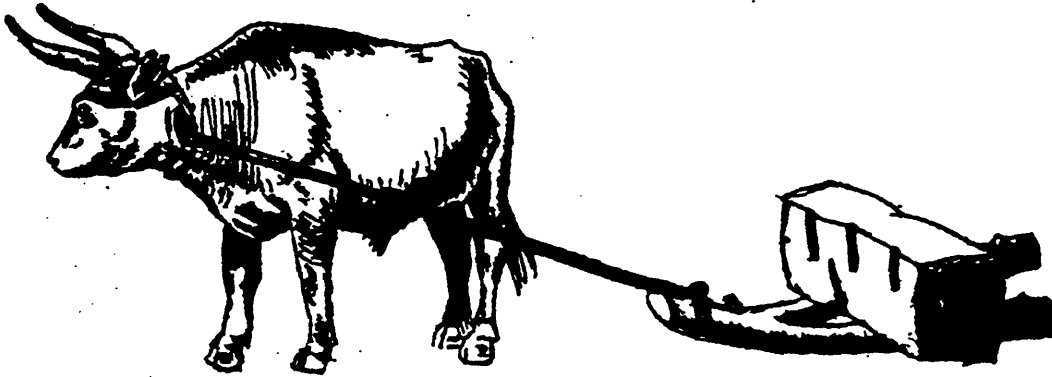
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET DESCRIPTION ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 23

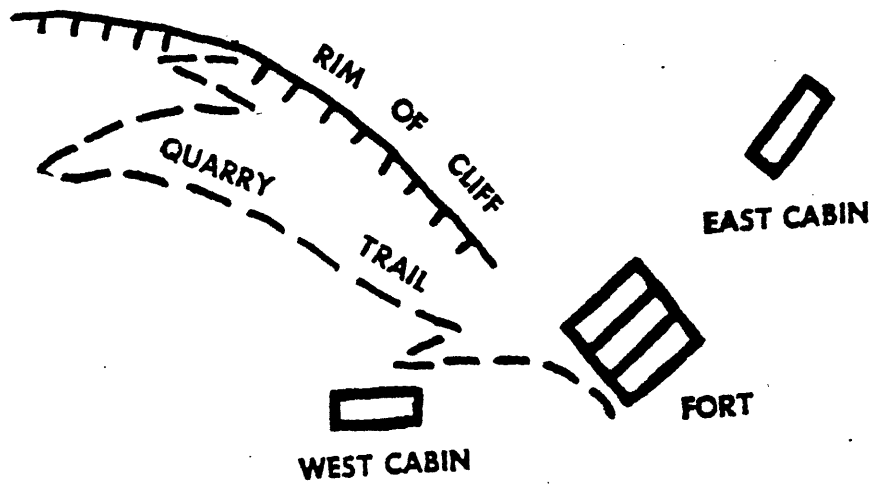
Table 4

DISTURBED OR VANDALIZED SITES

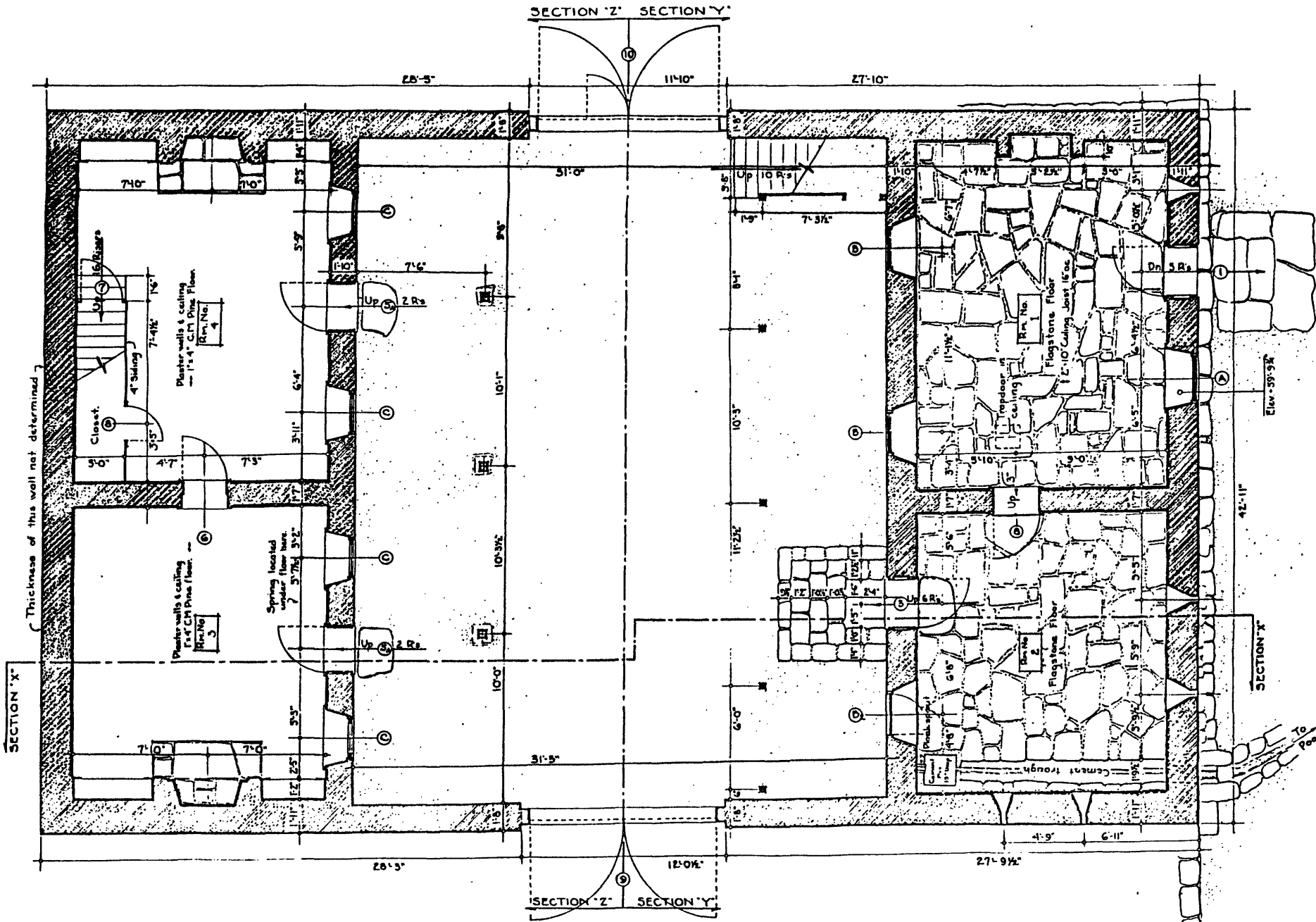
Site Number	Site Type	Type of Disturbance / Degree of Disturbance
AZ U:8:13	2 TO 5 ROOMS	VANDALISM: POTHoles / MODERATE
AZ U:8:16	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: POTHoles / MODERATE
AZ U:8:17	LARGE PUEBLO	VANDALISM: POTHoles / MODERATE
AZ U:8:20	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: POTHoles / LIGHT
AZ U:8:47 A	LOWER RUIN	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:47 B	LOWER RUIN ANNEX	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:48	UPPER RUIN	VANDALISM PRIOR TO EXCAVATION AND STABILIZATION
AZ U:8:90	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: BOUNDARY FENCE / MODERATE VANDALISM: POTHoles / MODERATE
AZ U:8:91	FIELD HOUSE	CONSTRUCTION: STATE HIGHWAY 88 / MODERATE
AZ U:8:110	FIELDHOUSE	CONSTRUCTION: DIRT ROAD / MODERATE
AZ U:8:111	2 TO 5 ROOMS	VANDALISM: POTHoles AND TRENCH / MODERATE
AZ U:8:120	CAVE	VANDALISM: COMPLETELY CLEANED OUT / HEAVY
AZ U:8:121	CAVE	VANDALISM: USED RECENTLY AS CAMPSITE / LIGHT
AZ U:8:123	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: BULLDOZED FIRELINE / HEAVY
AZ U:8:125	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: BULLDOZED FIRELINE / HEAVY VANDALISM: POTHoles / MODERATE
AZ U:8:126	2 TO 5 ROOMS	CONSTRUCTION: BULLDOZED FIRELINE / HEAVY
AZ U:8:131	APACHE-YAVAPAI	EXCAVATION BY CAYWOOD
AZ U:8:136	ROCKSHELTER	VANDALISM: ROCK ALIGNMENT DISTURBED / MODERATE



7. An ox dragged building stone on a "rock lizard" down the quarry trail.

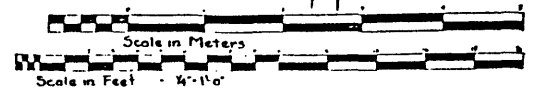


8. The quarry trail followed along the cliff face to the fort's construction site.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



Rupert McCaughey - Del.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM  
 FEDERAL PROJECT 498 A  
 SEPTEMBER 30 1940  
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**PIPE SPRING FORT**  
 MOHAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

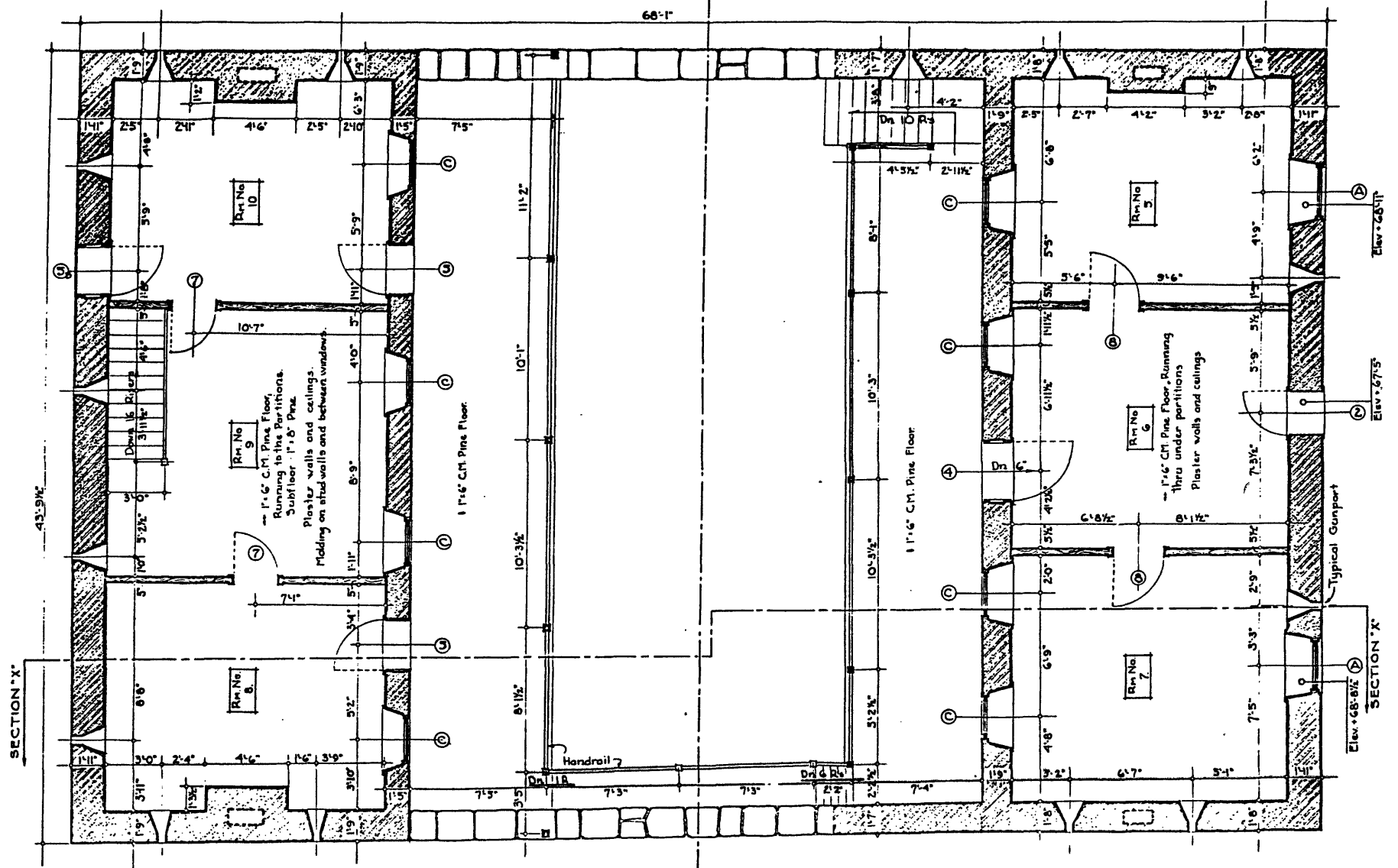
SURVEY NO.  
 ARIZ  
 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 2 OF 14 SHEETS

APPROVED BY SUPERVISOR  
 DATE PAID

SECTION 'Z' SECTION 'Y'

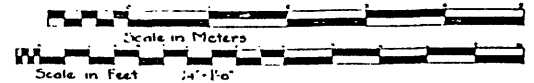
68'-1"



SECTION 'Z' SECTION 'Y'

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



Rupert McClung Del.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM  
 FEDERAL PROJECT 490A  
 SEPTEMBER 30, 1940  
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

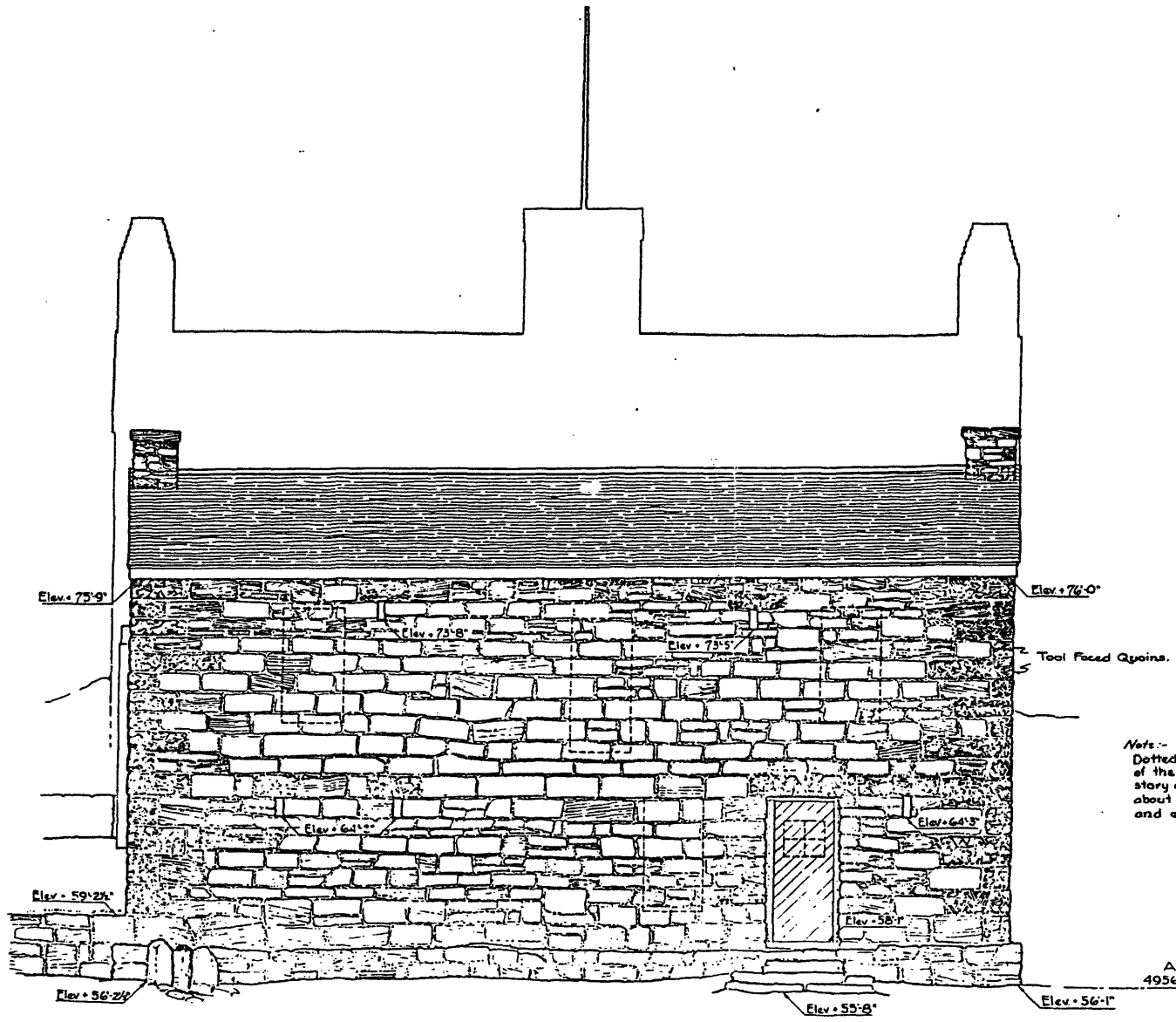
PIPE SPRING FORT  
 MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVLY NO.  
 ARIZ  
 18

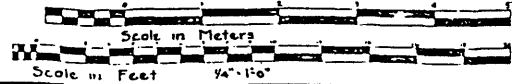
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 3 OF 14 SHEETS

LOBBY OF COVERED  
 BRICK BUILDING



FRONT (SOUTHEAST) ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



Notes: -  
Dotted lines indicate the positions of the three windows and second story door, which were installed about 1886. See plans for sizes and elevations.

Assumed Datum  
4956'-0" at base of Flagpole.

Rupert M. Clung - Del.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM  
FEDERAL PROJECT 496 A  
SEPTEMBER 30, 1940  
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

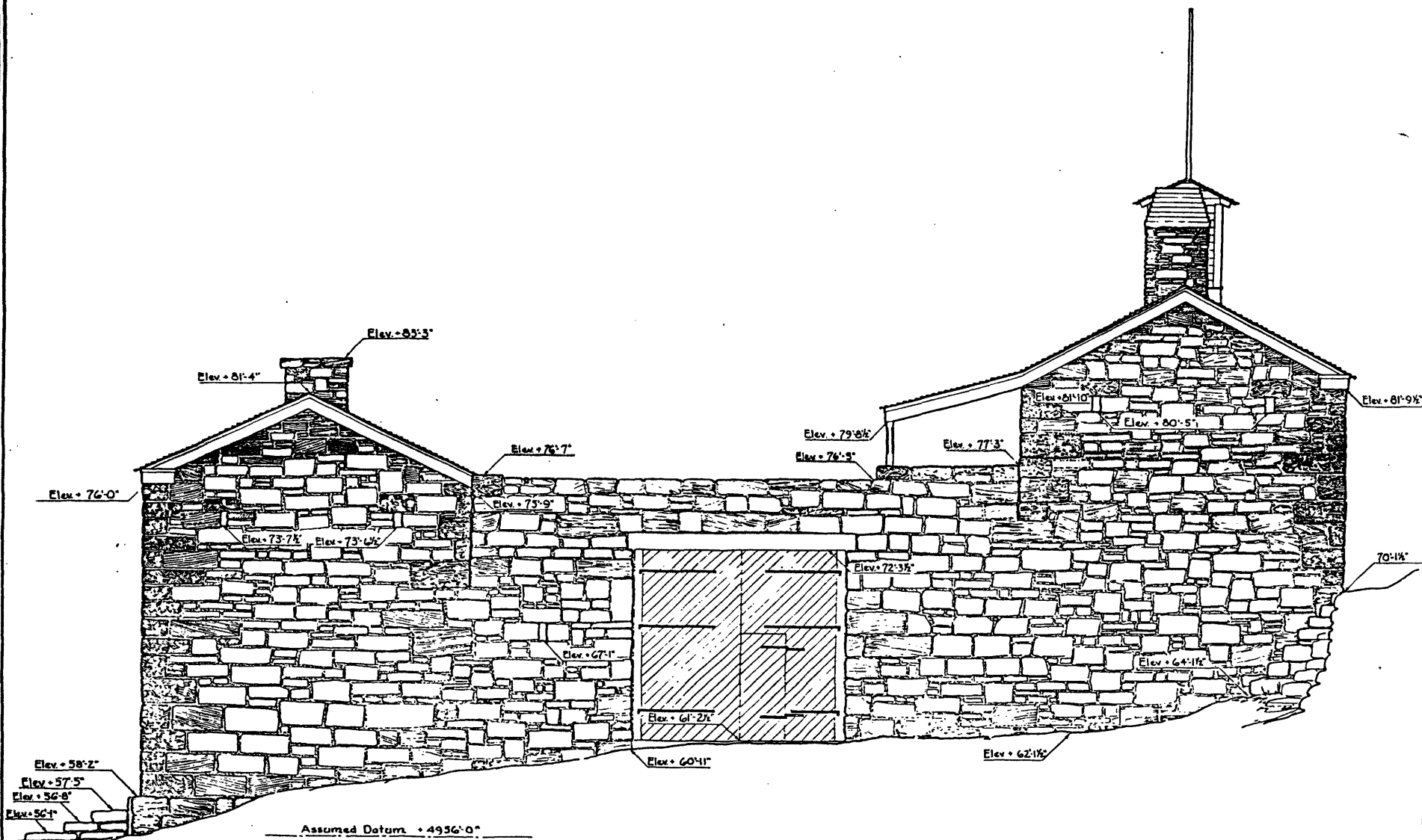
NAME OF STRUCTURE  
**PIPE SPRING FORT**  
MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.  
**ARIZ 18**

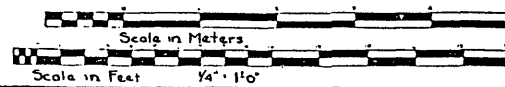
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
SHEET 4 OF 14 SHEETS

PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27



NORTHEAST ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



Rupert M. Clung - Del.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM  
 FEDERAL PROJECT 498 A  
 SEPTEMBER 30 1940  
 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

PIPE SPRING FORT  
 MOJAVE COUNTY

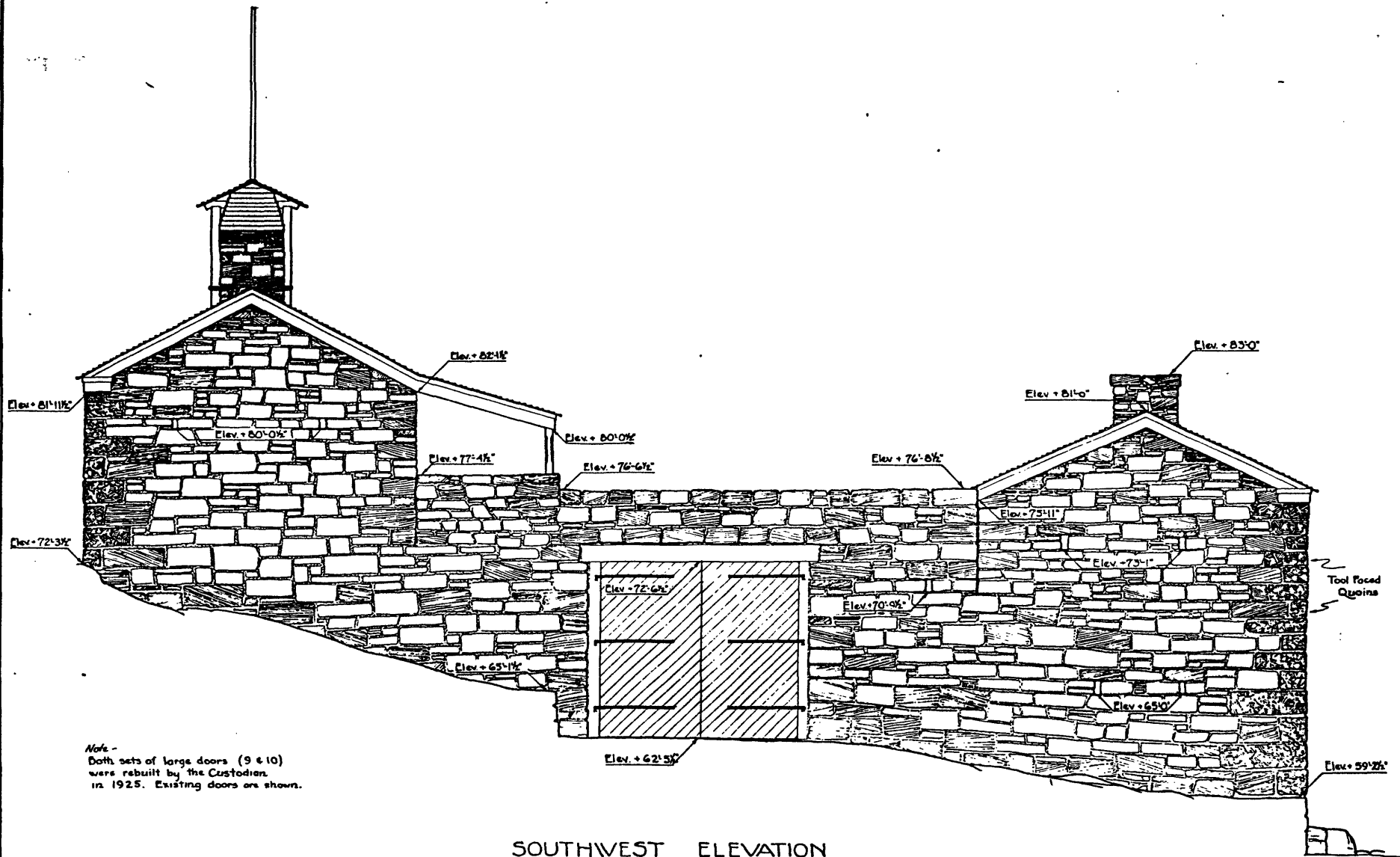
ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.  
 ARIZ.  
 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 5 OF 14 SHEETS

LISTED BY OFFICIAL  
 BLUE MARKS



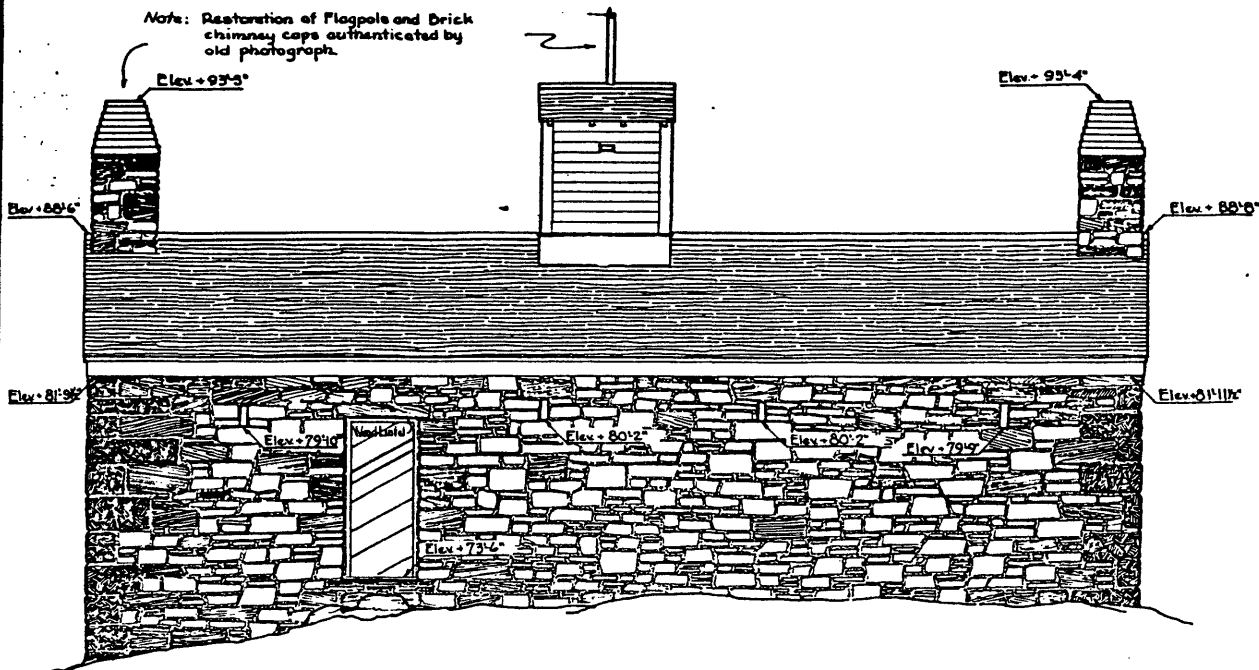


Note -  
Both sets of large doors (9 & 10)  
were rebuilt by the Custodian  
in 1925. Existing doors are shown.

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

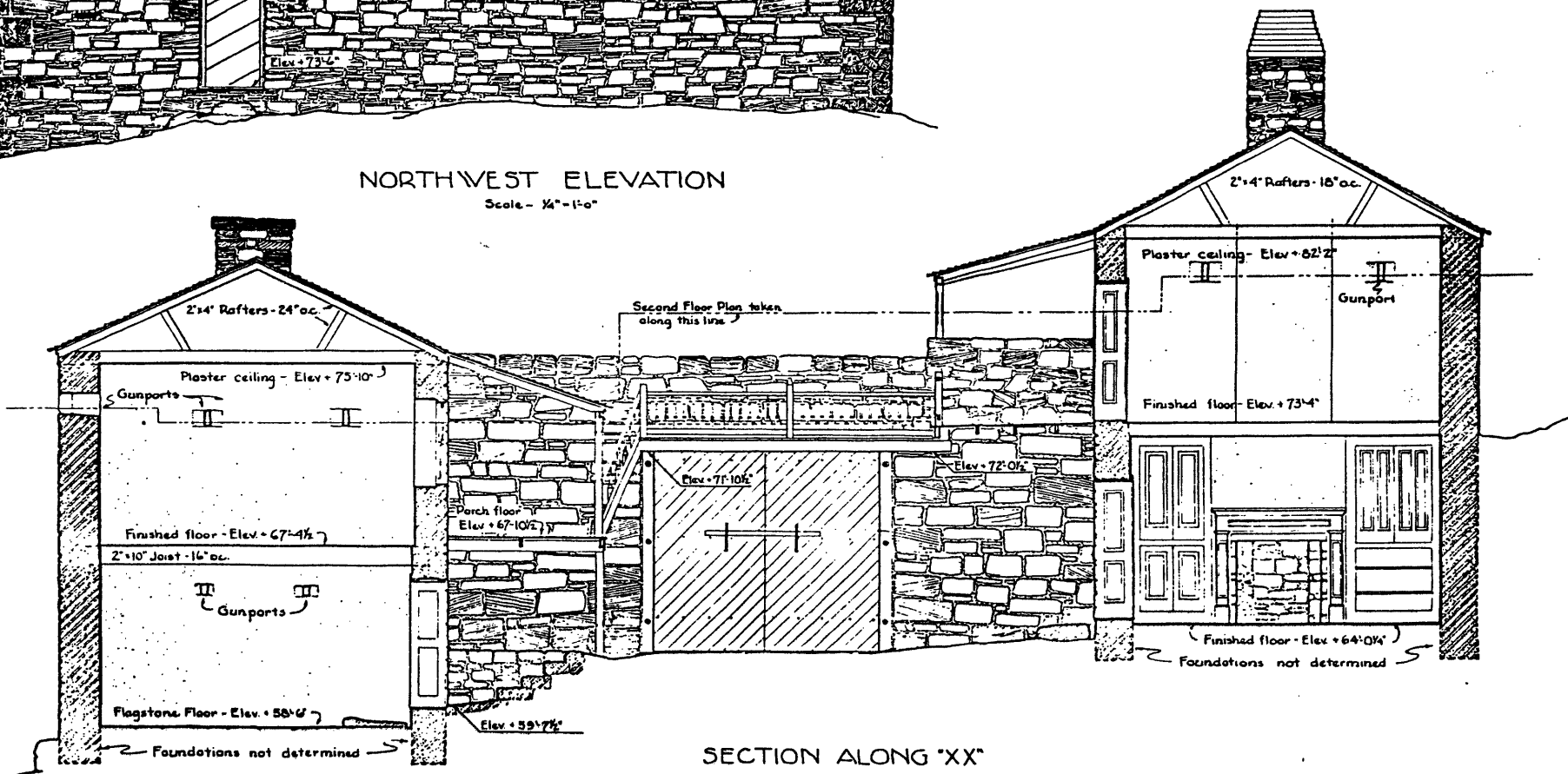
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

Note: Restoration of Flagpole and Brick chimney caps authenticated by old photograph.



NORTH WEST ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



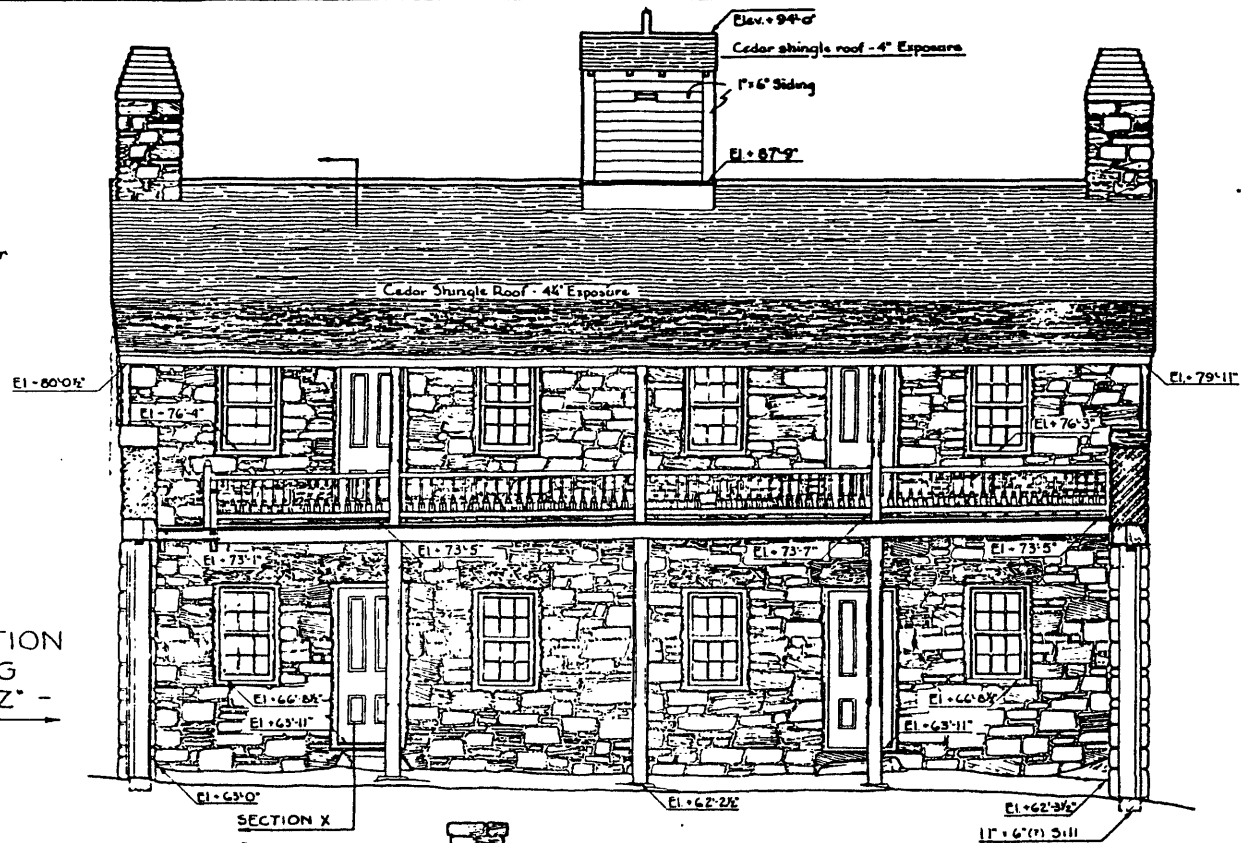
SECTION ALONG "XX"

# DOOR SCHEDULE

- ① Detailed. See sheet #9
- ② 2'-9" x 6'-4" x 1 1/4". 2-10 1/2" x 1 1/2" wood panels below, 6-10 1/4" x 1 1/2" lights above rail.
- ③ 3'-0" x 6'-1" x 1 1/2". Formerly 4 panel door. 8" x 10"-6 light modern sash installed in upper part.
- ④ 3'-4 1/2" x 5'-7 1/2" x 1 1/2". 4 panel door. Similar to door #5. Put together with 1/8" dowels.
- ⑤ Detailed. See sheet #9
- ⑥ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-10 1/2" x 6'-7" x 1 1/8"
- ⑦ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-8 1/2" x 6'-7" x 1 1/8". 1" beaded sheathing nailed diagonally on outside face.
- ⑧ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-9" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"
- ⑨ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-3 1/4" x 6'-6 3/4" x 1". See sheet #12.
- ⑩ 2'-9" x 6'-3" - T & G Beaded 'Z' braced cleat door.
- ⑪ 2- 6'-0" x 10'-1" built up doors. 3 thicknesses of 1" x 6" T & G.
- ⑫ 2- 5'-11" x 10'-11" built up doors. Similar to door #9 but with 1- 2'-6" x 6'-0" needle eye door cut in. See Elevation.

## SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF NORTH WING - ALONG SECTION "ZZ" -

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

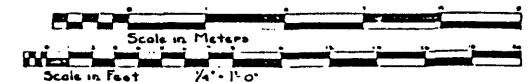
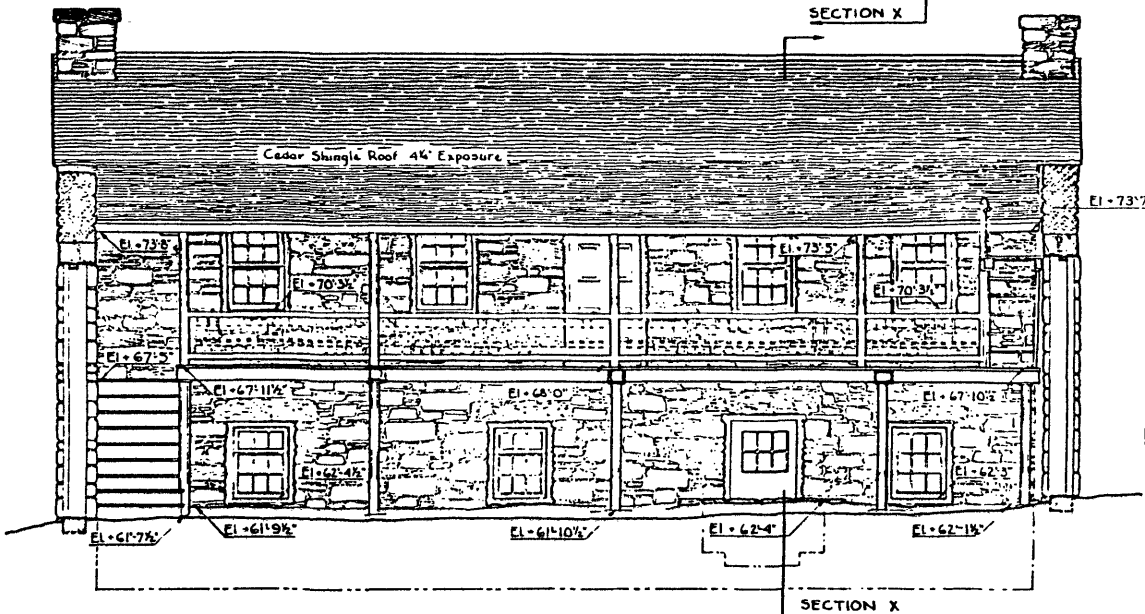


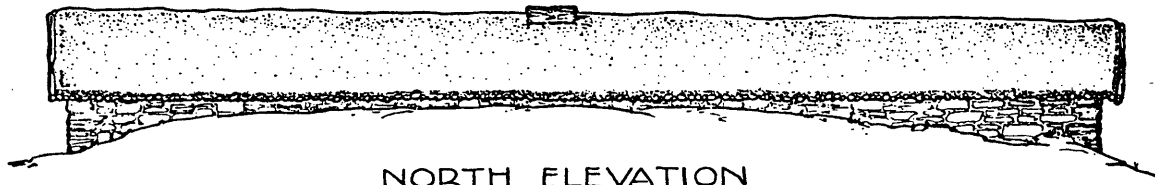
# WINDOW SCHEDULE

- A 9'-13" - 12 light DH x 1 1/2". Opening size 31" x 62". Frame 1 3/4" x 6" material. Top sash set back 2 1/4" from face. Trim sill 1" x 3", applied. 4 1/2" x 62" inside plaster reveal. 1" x 4" beaded trim (see sheet #12). 5" apron. 1 1/2" stool head cased.
- B DH window. Lower sash - 8" x 10"-6 light x 1 1/2" sash. Upper sash 7" x 8" 3 light x 1 1/4" transom sash. Opening size 28" x 36". Frame 1 3/4" x 6". Projecting sill. Inside plaster reveal 45" x 40".
- C 7 1/2" x 10 1/2" 9 light x 1 1/4" casement sash. Interior same as "B"
- D 8" x 10" - 12 light DH x 1 1/8" windows. Opening size 28" x 46". Frame 2" x 5 3/8". Sill - 2 1/4", projects 1 1/2" beyond frame. Inside - cased opening 40" x 44 1/2". 1" stool projecting over 1 3/8". 5" apron. Plaster flush all around.

## NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF SOUTH WING - ALONG SECTION "YY" -

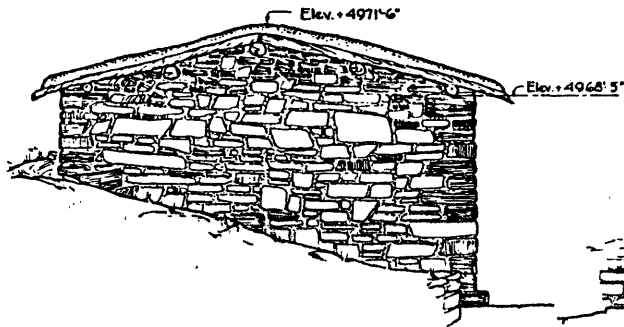
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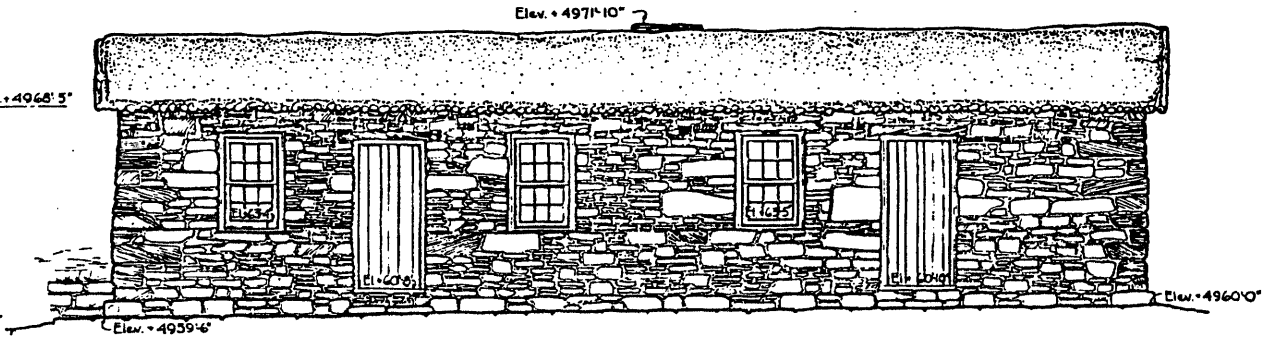
NORTH ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



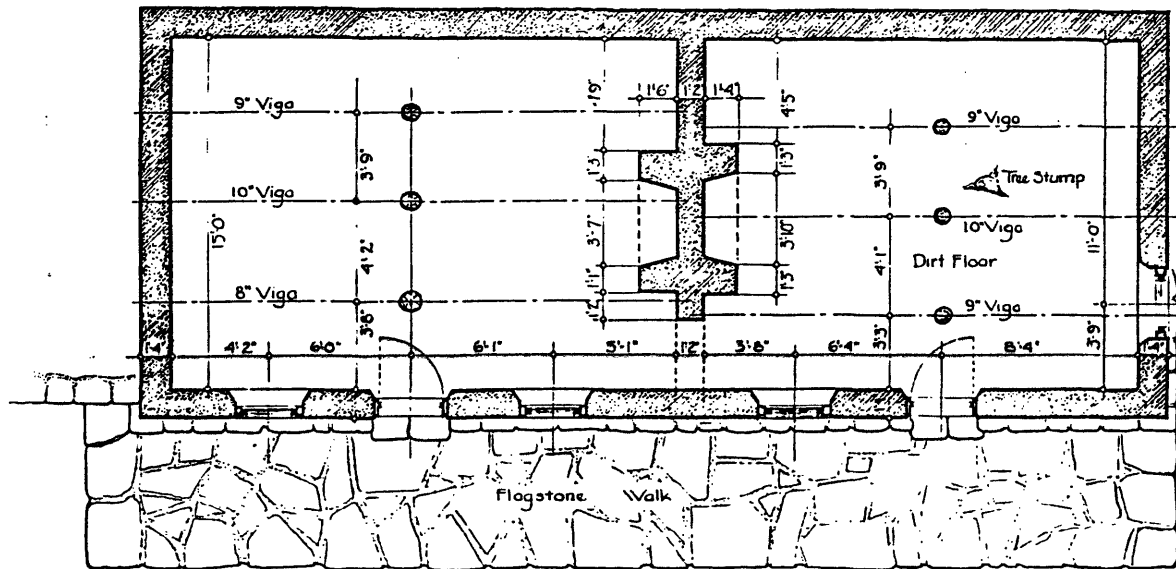
WEST ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

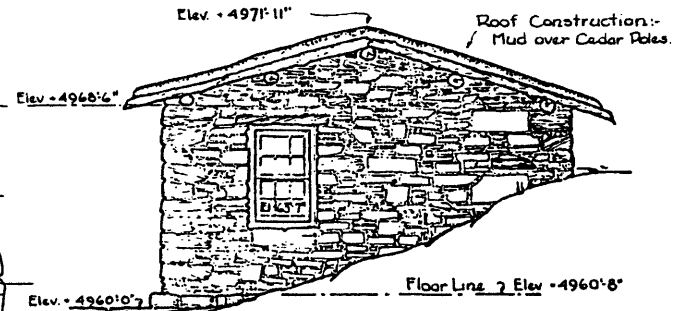
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

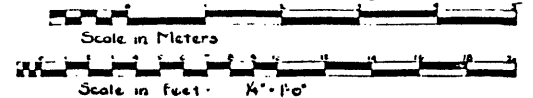
WEST CABIN UNIT



EAST ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

Windows - 8'-10" 1 3/8" 12 light - Double hung modern sash.  
 Doors - 2'-8" 6'-2" 2 1/4" - Built of 3/4" random width beaded boards, set diagonally with each other.  
 Hardware - strap hinges - Latch set same as on front door of Main building



R.P. McClung - Del.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PHOENIX, ARIZ.  
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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE  
 PIPE SPRING FORT  
 MOHAVE COUNTY

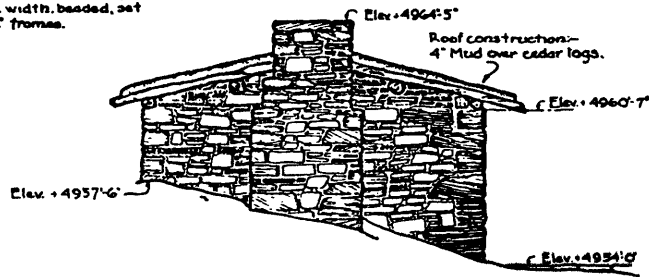
ARIZONA

SHEET NO.  
 ARIZ.  
 18

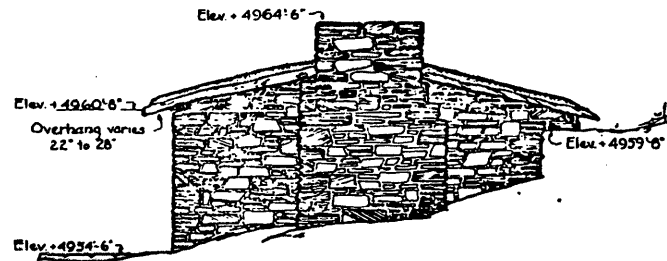
HISTORIC AMERICAN  
 BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 SHEET 13 OF 14 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
 PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE

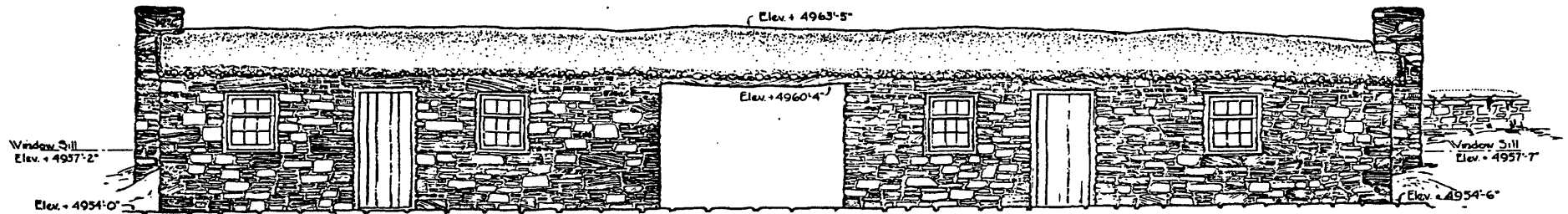
Notes:—  
 Windows - 8" x 10" - 9 light - 1 7/8" thick. DM. Modern oak.  
 set in 2" x 6" frames.  
 Door - 2 Ply - 1" 7/8" random width, beaded, set  
 vertically - 1" random width, beaded, set  
 diagonally. - 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" frames.



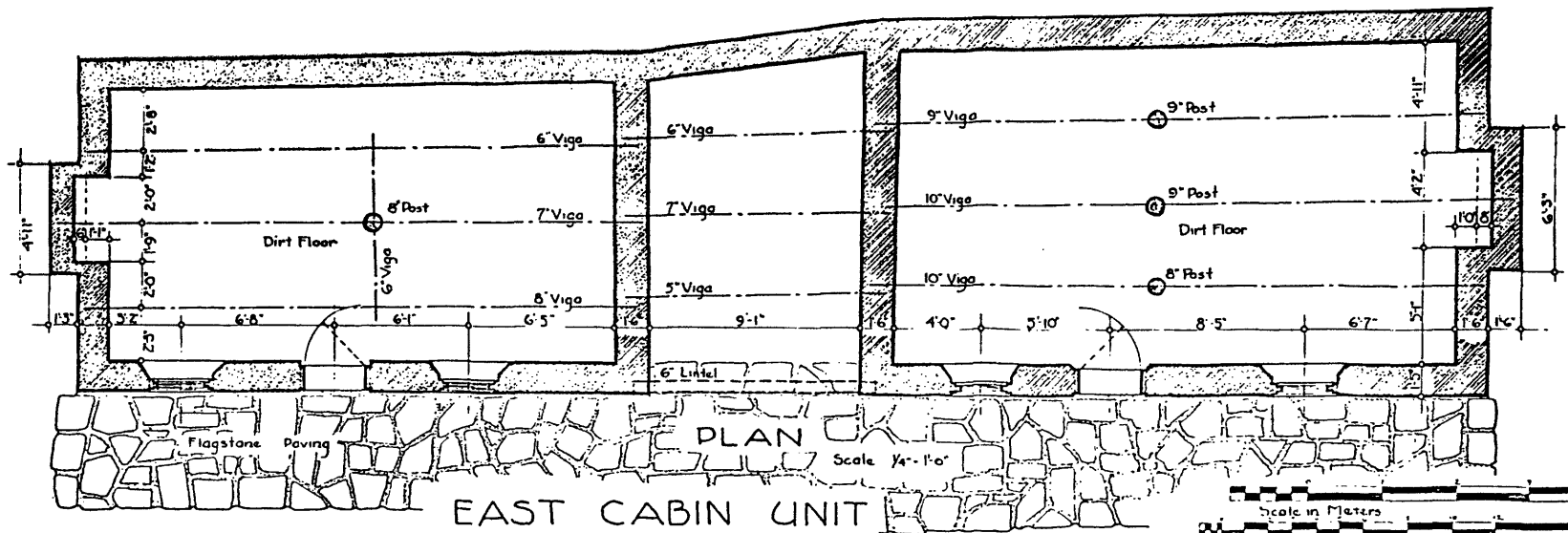
SOUTH ELEVATION  
 Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION  
 Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION  
 Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN  
 EAST CABIN UNIT  
 Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"