



TUZIGOOT

Trail

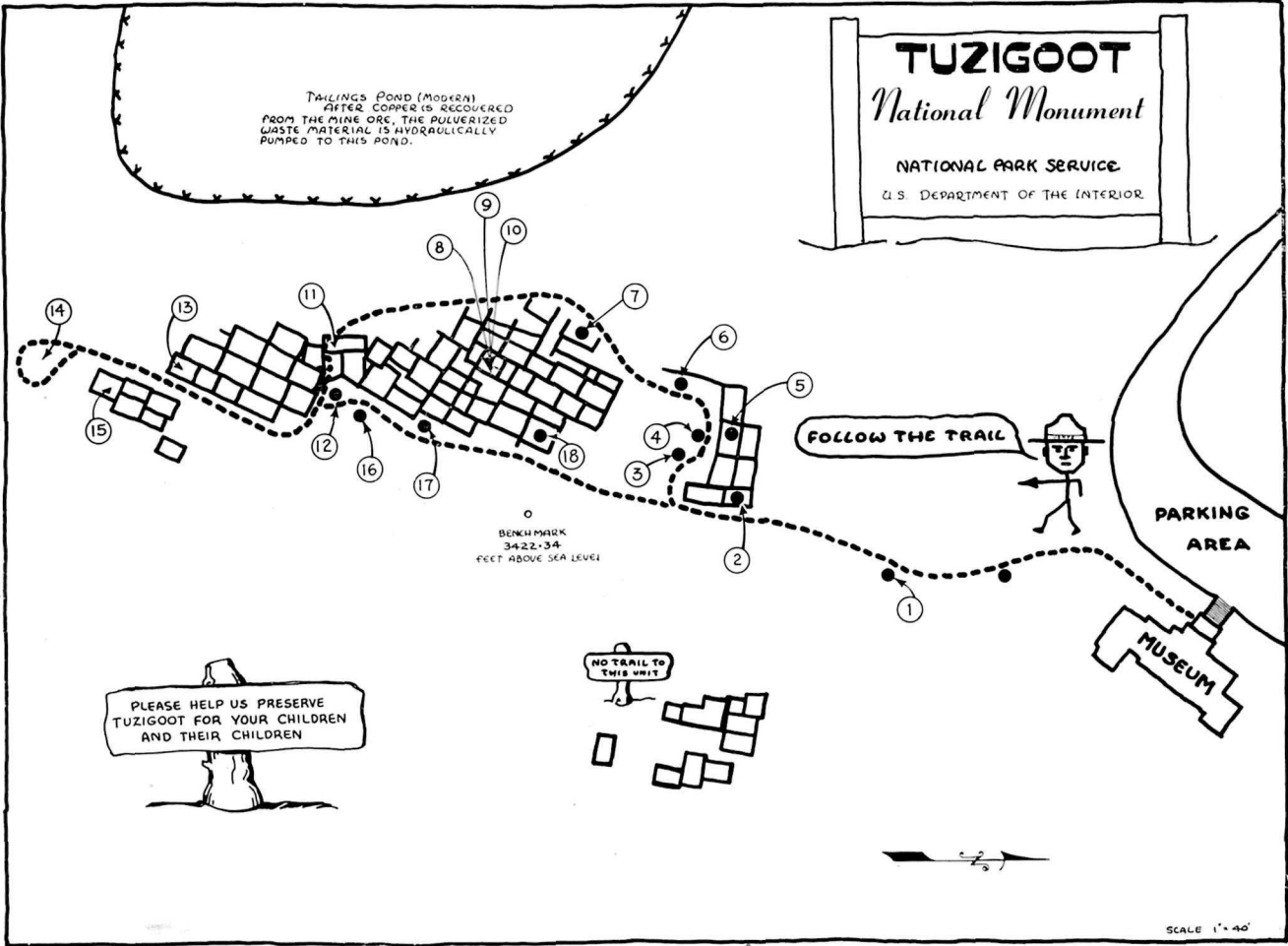
TUZIGOOT
NATIONAL
MONUMENT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

PRICE 10 CENTS
IF YOU TAKE THIS
BOOKLET HOME



Or you may use it free of charge, returning
it to the register stand when you go.



GETTING ACQUAINTED

THIS VILLAGE, TUZIGOOT, was begun about 1125 A. D. by Pueblo Indians. (Pueblo is a Spanish word meaning town.) It reached its peak between 1300 and 1400 A.D. when the village of 110 rooms was occupied by about 200 or more Pueblo Indians. Shortly after 1400 A.D. the entire Verde Valley was abandoned by these people.

Scientists are not certain why they left here, but we may assume they were being attacked by enemies. Probably these people were not agriculturists, so naturally the corn, beans, and other foods stored in the Pueblo villages were attractive to them. It is quite possible that frequent raids, or even constant warfare, discouraged the peaceful Pueblo farmers and caused their departure.

(TAKE YOUR CAMERA ON THE TRAIL TRIP!)



The following numbered paragraphs refer to stakes bearing numbers on TUZIGOOT TRAIL

STAKE NO. 1—Mortars were usually made of portable stones, but this mortar was ground into the native limestone. Mortars, with the use of the pestle, were utility devices for grinding and mashing foods and raw materials used in their daily lives.

STAKE NO. 2—This was a fireplace; the stone slabs kept the fire confined to a small area. During the cold winter months these fireplaces were used for cooking and night-time illumination. The lack of chimneys and sufficient ventilation made the rooms smoky. All living room walls and ceilings showed thick black deposits of soot.

For fuel the Indians used all varieties of native wood, brush, and probably pine cones and corn cobs. Without matches, of course, the people made fire with a drill and fire hearth in the manner as shown by the drawing on the cover of this booklet.

STAKE NO. 3—You are now entering the patio at Room No. 1. There were three house units: (1) the hilltop unit to your left; (2) a seven-room group on your right; and (3) a ten-room group best seen from the top of Tuzigoot.

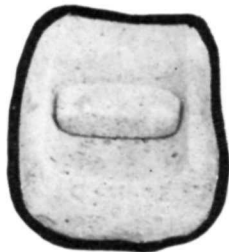
Put your imagination to work. Remember that these walls and the roofs they once supported have been crumbling for 500 years. Can you visualize the walls when they were about 9 feet tall and supported roofs similar to the ceiling seen in the museum?



Stones in alignment, and an abundance of broken pottery, made it obvious that a ruin covered the hilltop.

This area was an unroofed patio. Such patios are in use by our modern Pueblo Indians as dance plazas, playgrounds for children, and often just for loafing in the sun.

STAKE NO. 4—These grooved stones were called *metates* (muh-TAH-teez) and the smaller stone, in the groove, is a *mano* (MAH-no); together they were used for milling corn. The modern Hopi (Ho-pee) often have three or four metates of varying coarseness set in stone bins.



The Pueblo woman kneels on the floor, her feet placed against the wall for leverage, and sprinkles corn kernels on the metate, and grinds them with the mano. The meal is then prepared in many ways for eating. By using the whole kernel and by the slow grinding process, certain food values are retained. (Scientists are now realizing that our rapidly milled grains, often stored for a long period, lose food value.)

These metates have been placed here so visitors may enjoy photographing each other at work on the grinders. Use the stake to steady your camera.

STAKE NO. 5—Do you see the remnant of plaster on the wall? Originally all of the rooms were plastered with red clay; they re-plastered some rooms many times. This was done by hand, and numerous hand prints were in evidence. Since all of them were quite small, we believe most of this work was done by the gals.

STAKE NO. 6—The exact purpose of these slab-lined cists was not determined by the archeologists. In other areas similar cists were used for storage of food and were covered with flat stones and sealed with mud.



Tuzigoot after excavation.

The cist contained some charcoal, indicating that it may have been used as a roasting or barbecue pit.

STAKE NO. 7—This is Room No. 2 of Group II. Three burials were taken from this room. The burial offerings included four bone awls, one horn tool, one arrow point, shells, beads, and a broken turquoise pendant. The articles are on display in the museum. There were 67 burials found in or near these five rooms which comprise Group II.

STAKE NO. 8—Now you are on top of the village. Does an eerie feeling come over you as you stand in this room? The archeologist who excavated the room tells us he found a “TOTAL OF EIGHT SKULLS, AND BONES OF ONLY FOUR INDIVIDUALS.” Are you wondering what became of the other four bodies? We wonder, too.

STAKE NO. 9—The upper half of this room (No. 14), including the roof, was restored in 1933 to show the type of original architecture and method of entrance. The Indians placed rung-type ladders along outside walls and climbed to the roof tops, then went down into the houses by additional ladders placed in the hatchways. Outside ladders could be pulled to the roof tops, thus denying access to enemy raiding parties.

These Indians did not have true KIVAS (that’s a Hopi word: KI means “house” and VA means “to go down”; thus a room entered through the roof), but if they did use simple ones, this might have been an example, because it has a low bench, or banquette. These are often found in kivas, which were and are the religious or society rooms of the Pueblo Indians. At Tuzigoot nearly all the rooms were entered through the roof, but they obviously were not all kivas.

STAKE NO. 10—(Overlooking the valley)—Wow! Look at those fine fields! Years ago these Pueblo fellows were raising crops of corn, beans,



Room 14 after excavation.

and squash down there. They were pretty good farmers and didn't wait for a rain to furnish the moisture their crops needed. They simply scooped out irrigation ditches and directed the water wherever they wanted it.

This was not all they had to eat, either—berries, Pinyon nuts, acorns, and native wild vegetables were gathered in season.

Don't feel too sorry about the meals they set. Wouldn't you join a banquet when they were serving, let's say, corn chowder, barbecued venison, roasting ears of corn, baked squash, a green vegetable, a pot of baked beans, corn bread, yucca preserves, and a dish of roasted or blanched nuts (soup to nuts!). Antelope, Elk, Rabbit, Prairie Dog, and some game bird bones were also found in the kitchen trash mounds. We could tell you a lot more but we don't want you to drool on this booklet.

The name TUZIGOOT (pronounced TOO-zee-goot) comes from the Apache language and means "CROOKED WATER." The Pueblo was named Tuzigoot because of the crooked Verde River: notice how it winds.

Looking to the northeast you can now see the third group of rooms mentioned at Stake No. 3. There is no trail to this group.



**PLEASE WATCH YOUR STEP AS YOU GO DOWN
TO CONTINUE ON THE TRAIL!**

STAKE NO. 11—A child about two years old and another about four years of age had been buried in this room six inches below the floor level. No offerings were found with these burials.

DESCEND THE STEPS CAREFULLY, PLEASE.

STAKE NO. 12—The trail to the left returns to the museum. Down the steps the trail continues out to the “Picture Point” where a tripod is provided to steady your camera.

STAKE NO. 13—Room 5, Group V. This could be called a cemetery for children. In this room 11 child burials were found. None of these children had lived beyond the age of six years.

STAKE NO. 14—“Picture Point.” This is the most popular view of Tuzigoot. Steady your camera on the stake for a picture of the terraced village.

STAKE NO. 15—Little of interest was found in or determined by these six rooms below the trail. One metate, 12 manos, and one spear point are the only artifacts recovered from the rooms.

STAKE NO. 16—On the hillside below us was the village dump; the people at Tuzigoot threw out their broken dishes, house sweepings, and kitchen scraps along this slope. Curiously enough, this was also a burial ground because it afforded easier digging. Adults were buried at full length, but were not laid out in any particular direction. Sometimes pottery and jewelry were placed with the individual. Later, as burial space became crowded, older burials were frequently disturbed or moved to make room for new ones.

Infants and small children often were buried under room floors, or

(5)

Tuzigoot from the air. The fields shown under cultivation here were used by Indians at least 1,000 years ago, even before the Pueblo was built.



even in walls. A few stones were removed from a wall and the infant was placed in the crevice, then sealed up. This practice probably was the result of a religious belief that the baby should remain near its birthplace or the family hearth. Perhaps, as the Hopi used to believe, the spirit would stay protected in the room to await re-birth in the next child of the household.



Extreme care must be exercised to leave every bone undisturbed.

A total of 429 burials was removed from the Pueblo by archeologists. The age of these individuals, at time of death, may be closely estimated by the presence of certain teeth and the characteristics of the skull.

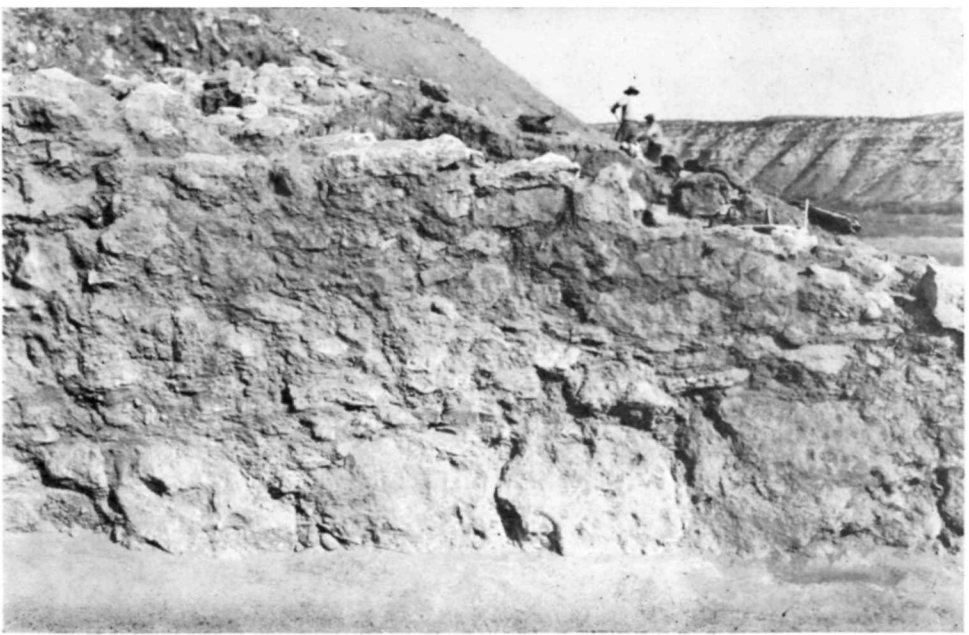
The following tabulation shows the approximate age of the individuals exhumed:

<i>Age at death</i>	<i>Number found</i>
Aged (50 years or more).....	19
Adult (21 to 49 years).....	118
Sub-adult (15 to 20 years).....	11
Child (6 to 14 years).....	87
Infant (under six years).....	170
Undetermined age	24
	429

STAKE NO. 17—The masonry of Tuzigoot was massive, but structurally weak because of the roughness of the available building material. When the first rooms were built, on top of the ridge, river boulders and other irregular stones were used. You can readily see that these stones do not form as strong a wall as do the flat bricks we so commonly use today.

The mortar is common earth from the valley floor and composes 50% of the wall. This earth was not impervious to the rains and the walls crumbled soon after the village was abandoned. The greatest height of the standing wall was 12 feet at the time of excavation. Most of the walls had weathered down to the height you now see.

STAKE NO. 18—This is Room No. 2 of Group I. Here's another cist—do you remember Stake No. 6?



Detail of masonry.

The long-walled depression to the left of the cist is all that remains of the older room. The larger room was built over the old one. The roof of this new room was burned, and charred timbers of Pine and Pinyon were found, as they fell, on the floor.

In the southeast corner of this new room a small burial was found. Carefully dusting and removing the earth, the scientists revealed a clay-lined cist about 18 inches long. With extreme caution, by well-trained hands, this burial was removed without damage to a single bone. The burial proved to be the skeleton of a parrot! This skeleton is now on display in the museum with a life picture of a similar bird. The Pueblo Indians obtained parrots from northern Mexico by trade.

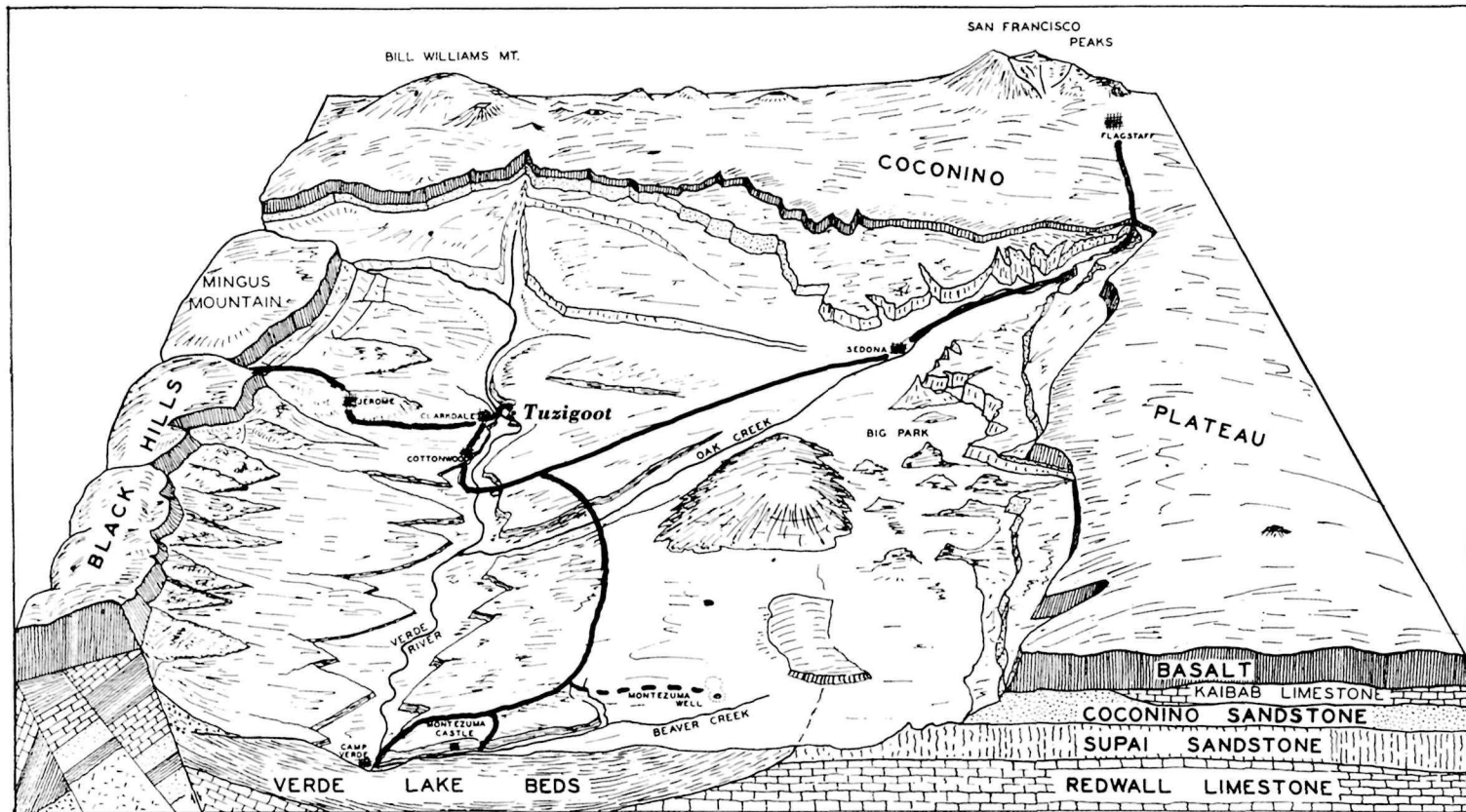
STAKE NO. 19—We hope you have enjoyed the trail. Please return this booklet before you go, or you can purchase it by dropping ten cents in the coin-slotted box.

If you have any questions please feel free to stop again at the museum and talk to the ranger on duty.

Please Help Us Keep This National Monument Clean

Take nothing but pictures and inspiration

Leave nothing but footprints and good will



Bird's-eye view of the Verde Valley, including Tuzigoot, Montezuma Castle and Montezuma Well.

Tuzigoot National Monument, a unit of the National Park System, is one of the 25 National Monuments administered by the General Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The traveling public is becoming increasingly aware of the National Monuments, which have received less publicity than the great, well-known National Parks, yet which possess extremely interesting features.

Many of these are in the Southwest; we hope you will take the opportunity to visit one or more of them on your trip.

*Administered as a group by the General Superintendent,
Southwestern National Monuments, Santa Fe, New Mexico*

- IN COLORADO:** Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Box 96, Alamosa
IN UTAH: Arches National Monument, Moab
Natural Bridges National Monument (c/o Arches)
Rainbow Bridge National Monument (c/o Navajo)
- IN NEW MEXICO:** Aztec Ruins National Monument, Aztec
Bandelier National Monument, Santa Fe
Capulin Mountain National Monument, Capulin
Chaco Canyon National Monument, Bloomfield
El Morro National Monument, El Morro
Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument (c/o Gen'l Supt.)
Gran Quivira National Monument, Gran Quivira
White Sands National Monument, Box 231, Alamogordo
- IN ARIZONA:** Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Chinle
Casa Grande National Monument, Coolidge
Chiricahua National Monument, Dos Cabezas
Montezuma Castle National Monument, Camp Verde
Navajo National Monument, Tonalear
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Ajo
Saguaro National Monument, Rt. 8, Box 520, Tucson
Sunset Crater National Monument (c/o Wupatki)
Tonto National Monument, Roosevelt
Tumacacori National Monument, Tumacacori
Tuzigoot National Monument, Clarkdale
Walnut Canyon National Monument, Rt. 1, Box 790, Flagstaff
Wupatki National Monument, Tuba Star Route, Flagstaff

Other areas administered by the National Park Service in the Southwest follow:

- IN ARIZONA:** Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon
Grand Canyon National Monument, Grand Canyon
Petrified Forest National Monument, Holbrook
Pipe Spring National Monument, Moccasin
- IN ARKANSAS:** Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs
- IN COLORADO:** Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (c/o Mesa Verde)
Colorado National Monument, Fruita
Mesa Verde National Park
- IN NEVADA:** Lake Mead National Recreational Area, Boulder City
Lehman Caves National Monument, Baker
- IN NEW MEXICO:** Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Carlsbad
- IN OKLAHOMA:** Platt National Park, Sulphur
- IN TEXAS:** Big Bend National Park.
- IN UTAH:** Bryce Canyon National Park, Springdale
Capitol Reef National Monument (c/o Zion)
Cedar Breaks National Monument (c/o Zion)
Timpanogos Cave National Monument, Pleasant Grove
Zion National Monument (c/o Zion)
Zion National Park, Springdale

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Box 2011 L, Santa Fe, New Mexico

which is a non-profit distributing organization pledged to aid in the preservation and interpretation of Southwestern features of outstanding national interest.

The Association lists for sale interesting and excellent publications for adults and children and very many color slides on Southwestern subjects. These make fine gifts for birthdays, parties, and special occasions, and many prove to be of value to children in their school work and hobbies.

May we recommend, for instance, the following items which give additional information on Tuzigoot National Monument and its environment?

- ****3. **ARIZONA'S NATIONAL MONUMENTS.** King, ed. Full, but popularly written descriptions of the state's national points of interest, written by National Park men. Fine illus., 8 color pp., 116 pp., cloth\$3.00
- ***45. **FLOWERS OF THE SOUTHWEST DESERT.** Dodge and Janish. More than 100 of the most interesting and common desert plants beautifully drawn in 100 plates, with descriptive text. 112 pp., color cover, paper\$1.00
- ***60. **FLOWERS OF THE SOUTHWEST MESAS.** Patraw and Janish. Companion volume to the Deserts flower booklet, but covering the plants of the plateau country of the Southwest. More than 150 species are beautifully illustrated in the 100 plates of line drawings by Jeanne R. Janish, with descriptive text. 112 pp., color cover, paper\$1.00
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- ***64. **POISONOUS DWELLERS OF THE DESERT.** Dodge. Invaluable handbook for any person living in the desert. Tells the facts about dangerous insects, snakes, etc., giving treatment for bites and stings, and dispels myths about harmless creatures mistakenly believed poisonous. 44 pp.\$0.50
- ***65. **DESERT PARADE.** Carr. Famous Naturalist Carr and Photographer Frost go once over the desert lightly, but beautifully, with sections on mammals, birds, snakes, insects, plants. 96 pp., 74 illus.\$2.50
- ***95. **BIRDS OF MONTEZUMA CASTLE AND TUZIGOOT.** Collins. Up-to-date (1951) description of the bird life of these areas, interestingly and popularly written by an expert. 8 color plates. 16 pp., paper\$0.25
- **107. **TUMACACORI'S YESTERDAYS.** Jackson. The interestingly written story of 18th and early 19th century Indian and Spanish life in southern Arizona and Sonora as reflected in the history of San Jose de Tumacacori (now Tumacacori National Monument). 96 pp., 53 excellent illustrations, color stiff cover\$0.75
- **120. **PREHISTORIC INDIANS OF THE SOUTHWEST.** Wormington. Excellent, recent (1947), popularly written archeology of the Southwest. 191 pp., illustrated, cloth\$2.50
- **122. **EXPLORING OUR PREHISTORIC INDIAN RUINS.** Butcher. Well illustrated booklet describing the archeological national monuments of the National Park System. 64 pp., paper\$1.00

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