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The Lower Basin geographic zone tends to correspond with a distinct prehistoric settlement system, as do other zones found within the boundaries of Tonto Basin. This system tentatively consists of a dozen or so settlement clusters which, by virtue of their apparent replication of characteristics and components, can be considered to have functioned as complex settlements or communities. These communities, centered on a series of platform mound sites, are found at approximately three mile intervals along the terrace edges fronting the primary drainages of the Lower Basin.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the thematic group proposed herein is coincident with the Lower Basin geographic zone described above. This zone encompasses approximately 416 square miles (see Attachment 2). The boundary for each of the 10 contributing and 6 noncontributing properties described coincides with the structural remains recorded. The approximate areas contained within these boundaries for each of the properties are depicted in Attachment 5; the acreages are listed below. Two of the properties were previously listed on the National Register and are located on National Park Service land.

Acreages of Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

<u>FS Inventory Number</u>	<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Approx. Acreage/% of Total</u>	
AR-03-12-06-1148+	Kenton's Ranch	1.4 acres	5%
AR-03-12-06-13	Schoolhouse Point	2.1 acres	8%
AR-03-12-06-346 +	Armer Ranch	5.4 acres	19%
AR-03-12-06-350 +		0.3 acres	1%
AR-03-12-06-397 +		0.4 acres	1%
AR-03-12-06-399 +		0.3 acres	1%
AR-03-12-06-55 +	Hotel Ruin	1.1 acres	4%
AR-03-12-06-296	Indian Point	4.8 acres	17%
AR-03-12-06-132	Cline Terrace	2.6 acres	9%
AR-03-12-06-811	Casa Bandolero	2.0 acres	7%
AR-03-12-06-714	Oak Creek	2.1 acres	7%
AR-03-12-06-1131		0.8 acres	3%
AR-03-12-06-1130		0.4 acres	1%
AR-03-12-06-1044	Park Creek	3.2 acres	11%
AZ U:8:048 (ASM)*	Upper Ruin (Tonto NM)	1.0 acres	3%
AZ U:8:047A(ASM)*	Lower Ruin (Tonto NM)	1.0 acres	3%
TOTALS		28.9 acres	100%

+ Noncontributing properties

* These properties are previously listed by the Arizona State Museum numbers included here.

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Boundary Justification

The boundary of Lower Tonto Basin conforms with topographic features which delimit the area. The boundaries of the individual properties contained within this nomination conform to those recognized by Bandelier in his original recording of them, namely the individual structures or groups of structures as mapped by him in sketches and watercolor paintings.

Locations of Contributing and Noncontributing Properties

<u>FS Inventory Number</u>	<u>Site Name</u>
AR-03-12-06-1148+	Kenton's Ranch
AR-03-12-06-13	Schoolhouse Point
AR-03-12-06-346 +	Armer Ranch
AR-03-12-06-350 +	
AR-03-12-06-397 +	
AR-03-12-06-399 +	
AR-03-12-06-55 +	Hotel Ruin
AR-03-12-06-296	Indian Point
AR-03-12-06-132	Cline Terrace
AR-03-12-06-811	Casa Bandolero
AR-03-12-06-714	Oak Creek
AR-03-12-06-1131	
AR-03-12-06-1130	
AR-03-12-06-1044	Park Creek
AZ U:8:048 (ASM)	Upper Ruin (Tonto NM)
AZ U:8:047A(ASM)	Lower Ruin (Tonto NM)

+ Noncontributing properties

E. Statement of Historic Contexts

SUMMARY

Tonto Basin in 1883, 22 years before the Tonto National Forest was created, had only recently been settled by non-Indian peoples who were sparsely scattered on isolated ranches. The country had been examined for years by soldiers, ranchers, and prospectors, and many of its prehistoric ruins had been found and explored, their artifacts resting as curiosities on many a rough mantel or sold to any of a number of voracious museums back east. Indeed, the Cline Terrace and Oak Creek Platform Mounds were referenced in 1866 military records, as was Armer Ranch Ruin in 1869. In 1875, it was written in Harper's Weekly that "recent military operations against the hostile Apaches have led to the discovery in the Tonto Basin...of ruined pueblos indicating a population of great numbers... In several valleys are found the stone foundations and walls of cities, each of which at some remote period contained thousands of busy people". But Bandelier's adventurous expedition, "living off the land", traveling through what he called the "monstrous flora" of the Sonoran Desert from ranch house to ranch house, was the first attempt to study the prehistoric remains of the area in any systematic fashion.

Adolph Bandelier's journey through central Arizona across lands which would become incorporated within the boundaries of Tonto National Forest was accomplished by traveling extant roads. While his routes were continuous, the archeological sites he chose to visit are not evenly distributed along them. What unifies this group of sites is their architectural style, cultural affiliation, and the historic event marked by Bandelier's recording of them. The platform mound, compound, cliff dwelling, and "checkerboard" (pueblo-like) structures he visited are architecturally characteristic of the Salado culture during the Classic Period, AD 1200-1400.

For purposes of the multiple property nomination, this thematic group contains 10 contributing and 6 noncontributing properties. Noncontributing properties are those which, due to alteration or disturbance resulting from inundation, no longer possess integrity reflective of their character at the time of Adolph Bandelier's survey. Several other properties not included in this nomination were also visited by Bandelier. Generally, these are small compounds or single-room structures which independently do not meet National Register criteria because they have yet to be reliably relocated, due primarily to changes in the landscape brought about by the construction of Roosevelt Dam and Reservoir.

Indeed, many of the sites recorded by Bandelier will never again be seen exactly as he found them, for several have been covered by the waters of Roosevelt Lake and all of them have suffered some damage through more than 100 years of willful pothunting and vandalism. The magnitude of this loss is increased by the continued interest in reclamation in central Arizona which currently threatens even more of them. Yet, these sites are regarded as critical to our understanding of the complex social and political organization which operated within Tonto Basin 600 years ago, and they serve as a focus for future evaluation and interpretation. One reason is that, from Bandelier's time to today, the Basin appears to have been important in the development of one major prehistoric culture of central Arizona - Hohokam - and it served as the developmental center for another - Salado.

THE SETTING

The earliest inhabitants of Tonto Basin were apparently people of the Clovis Tradition, who hunted big game throughout the Southwest about 11,000 years or so ago. Sometime later a new tradition, called Archaic, moved in. These people made their living by gathering wild plant foods and hunting. Over time, they adopted agriculture from groups farther south and came to give up a more-or-less nomadic life in favor of permanent village settlements.

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With the adoption of pottery, a new cultural tradition arose in the river valleys of central and southern Arizona - Hohokam. The Hohokam Tradition became recognizable after about AD 300 and over the next 1000 years or so came to dominate cultural development throughout that region. This tradition, prior to about AD 1150, was characterized by semi-subterranean ("pithouse") architecture and a distinctive buff-colored pottery fancifully decorated with red-painted designs. Later on it emphasized polished red pottery and above-ground architecture similar to that of today's Pueblo Indians. While much of Hohokam dominance was based on a control of regional trade, it also involved the active colonization of many of the drainages leading up into the central Arizona highlands.

After about AD 1200 there were a number of economic and political shifts in the prehistoric societies of central Arizona. One aspect of this change, the restructuring of trading relationships, resulted in the rapid growth of a new cultural tradition in Tonto Basin, derived in large part from the Hohokam. This new tradition is called Salado; it was one of the more politically advanced of the Southwest. It reached its developmental peak in the 14th century, by which time the people of Tonto Basin were living primarily in a dozen or so large towns or cities (settlement centers) located at regular intervals along the rivers.

Salado settlement centers are distinguished by their apparent replication of characteristics and components. These distinctive complexes are made up of a number of compounds, "pueblos", and smaller structures focused around either a single large compound containing a platform mound or around a massive "pueblo" unit having both one or two platform mounds and a large interior courtyard or plaza (Attachment 3). These platform mounds, structures unique to the Hohokam and Salado cultural traditions in Arizona, consist of artificially raised foundations for elite residential and/or ceremonial structures, analogous to the temple platforms of prehistoric Mexico. The character of Hohokam/Salado platform mounds was first recognized and described by Adolph Bandelier.

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SCIENTIFIC SURVEY OF THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST: 1880-1890

It has been stated that "archeology-with-a-purpose in the Southwest began around 1880 with the advent of individuals and institutions from the east..." (Walter Taylor in Brandes 1960). Bandelier, along with other researchers in the Southwest in the 1880s, was working in a field that was new, but one which had been "dramatized and popularized" in formal and informal literature for over 60 years. It is said that after 1820 "books, magazines and newspapers made the American public increasingly conscious of the Southwest, its prehistoric peoples and their remains" (Brandes 1960:7). The work of these early researchers represents a movement away from this romantic literature as they attempted to trace native customs and social organization, and to make a science of archeology.

Bandelier's exploration and documentation are historically important events. They occurred at a significant period in the development of the science of archeology. Indeed, the 1880s decade has been referred to as "the most important period in the development of southwestern archeological science, for now earnest men were setting forth the principles that were the basis for all that followed. Among the most notable of several principles to be introduced in the Southwest was the idea of archeological surveying over large areas" (Brandes 1960:17-18). Therefore, the thematic group of sites unified by Bandelier's recording of them is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A because of its association with a significant period of time in the American Southwest. The period of significance is from 1880, the beginning of Bandelier's expedition, to 1890, the publication date of his report.

The group is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion B for its association with Adolph F. A. Bandelier, recognized as a significant person for his invaluable contribution to archeology and ethnology in the American Southwest. Called posthumously "a scientist on the trail", this artist/historian began his comparative study of native peoples of the Southwest in the year 1880, his only traveling companion being his horse, Chico. He has been described as an explorer, "seeing everything, measuring everything, and always, with the mind of the historian, connecting everything he saw or heard with things he had read in literature" (Hammond and Goad 1949:7). As such, he was one of the first to take the study of American prehistory from mere curiosity and antiquarianism to the modern comparative science of archeology.

Adolph F. A. Bandelier

Adolph F. A. Bandelier was born in Berne, Switzerland August 6, 1840. He came to the United States in 1848 and became an American citizen in 1877. Sometime during the 1870s, he developed an interest in the Southwest, stating in 1875 that "...the aboriginal history of Spanish America had always been my desire..." (Burrus 1969:21). Indeed, he has been described as "a man obsessed with discovering and recording a picture of the original native of America"(Jovanovich 1971:xiii). In 1880 he was commissioned by the American Archeological Institute of Boston to do research in New Mexico. At the same time, Bishop Salpointe, from Arizona, entrusted him with the task of writing and illustrating a history of the Southwest which was to be presented as a gift to Pope Leo XIII. This history was completed and presented to the Archbishop in 1887.

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Bandelier, as one of the "first American scholars to turn from the study of documents and literature and attempt to trace, by practical fieldwork, the social organization, customs and movements of aborigines" (Hammond and Goad 1949:3), had set as his goal the ending of three hundred years of "romantic speculation" about the American Indian by finding the "sober scientific truth". He believed the key to this aboriginal history, especially of Mexico and Central America, could be found between Mexico City and the southern part of Colorado (the "Southwest"). The search for this "key" brought him into Arizona.

Shortly after entering eastern Arizona Bandelier met Will C. Barnes, who spoke of him as "one of the world's great men... He was studying the Pre-columbian ruins, the mystery of their builders, and no clew (sic), however slight, seemed to escape his eyes" (1914:5). Barnes would later name Bandelier National Monument after him in recognition of his dedicated study of the Southwest.

It has been said that Bandelier's fieldwork was influenced by a realism "to describe most of his observations in some detail so that even if his interpretations...and reactions to his observations reveal the lack of sophistication in the social sciences common to his day..." the data are still usable (Ellis 1975:10). Similarly, A. V. Kidder, at Pecos Pueblo in 1927, commented on the thoroughness and accuracy of Bandelier's work. Kidder said (Ellis 1975:12) that he "described the ruins [Pecos] as they were at that time, and included a most valuable series of measurements... While his work was not accompanied by excavation, Bandelier arrived at remarkably accurate conclusions".

It was with this same accuracy and thoroughness that Adolph Bandelier conducted his survey of Tonto Basin. Based upon this fieldwork, he derived conclusions regarding the "aboriginal architecture of Upper Salt River" which serve today as a basis for research in the area. In particular, he was able to characterize the platform mounds unique to the Salado Tradition. He found that "besides small and low mounds, every village contained, if of any reasonable size, a larger and higher eminence, sometimes in the centre, sometimes towards one of the sides...On Tonto Creek there is a very striking kind of ruin, consisting of a high mound in the centre, enclosed by a broad quadrangular wall, while transverse walls connect this enclosure with the central hill...From this point on, this is the typical ruin, isolated houses of course excepted...There are indications that in some cases the house was erected on an artificial platform...From concurrent testimony, I conclude that this is the character of the ruins of the Tonto Basin..."

In the written report of his work in the Southwest, Bandelier concluded: "The picture which can be dimly traced of this past is a very modest and unpretending one. No great cataclysms of nature, no waves of destruction on a large, scale, either natural or human, appear to have interrupted the slow and tedious development of the people before the Spaniards came. One portion rose while another fell; sedentary tribes disappeared or moved off, and wild tribes roamed over the ruins of their former abodes...Further than what I have intimated in these pages, I do not venture...The time has not yet come when positive conclusions in regard to the ancient history of the Southwest can be formulated. In the course of the past ten years new methods of research have been developed in ethnology, as well as in archeology, and at some future day these may lead to the solution of questions which at present are perhaps not even clearly defined" (1890:590-591).

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Comments made following Bandelier's death in March, 1914 reflect the contribution made by him during his life. His death was viewed as creating a "...serious vacancy in the ranks of the world's Science...his monument is his work... His tireless and conclusive investigations upset many theories...and [he] initiated the modern and honest method of historic investigation by study of the documents and the field alike" (Lummis 1914:1,3). In that same vein, it was said that "...he was the first and only one of his generation to go deeply into published historic and archival material in the pursuit of pertinent data" (Ellis 1975:8-9).

He was cited as a scholar who combined the disciplines of archeology, ethnography, and history in providing insights, and who succeeded in destroying "fanciful notions regarding Aztec origin of various Pueblo ruins, [and] the Montezuma myth among Pueblos...[He placed] in the hands of present and future students the materials for more intensive work without which their tasks would be arduous indeed" (Hodge in Hammond and Goad 1949:14). Furthering this notion, it was said that "to this day his discoveries and researches remain major sources for scholars of Aztec and Southwest Indian civilization. Bandelier was, in the best sense, a pioneer; in his work he broke important ground towards the establishment of archeology and ethnology in the United States as quantitative, analytical disciplines" (Jovanovich 1971:v).

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TONTO BASIN, 1883

Adolph F. Bandelier spent less than a month on or near the Forest (Attachment 1) visiting 35 or more ruins and a number of prehistoric irrigation canals, most of which he was guided to by local ranchers and others whom he met along the way. He recorded nearly all of these in notes, sketch maps, and water color paintings; occasionally he made limited artifact collections. Despite a widely held belief that "Bandelier's conclusive investigation [gave] us the corner stone of all serious study of the Southwest and Spanish-America..." (Lummis 1914:1), many aspects of his work remain little known. Soon after its completion in 1887, his volumes of field journals, sketches, and manuscripts found their way into the Catholic Church's Vatican collection, where they promptly disappeared. Scholars over the years requested copies of the text only to be told that none existed. In 1964 these original documents were relocated. The 1883-1884 journals were subsequently transcribed (see Lange and Riley 1970), but many details were not published. Some of these details, including unpublished sketch plans and descriptions, have been obtained from the original journals (Attachment 7) and are presented herein.

While working in eastern Arizona, Adolph Bandelier was told that there were many important ruins in the Tonto Basin, including "well built cliff-houses". Eager to investigate the area, he headed west, reaching Globe, Arizona near the southern end of the Basin on May 13th, 1883. He carried only a notebook, a new-fangled "fountain pen", and a set of watercolor paints and brushes. He brought with him a new science: Archeology. Adolph F. A. Bandelier was the first archeologist to enter what is today considered one of the best natural laboratories for archeology in the southwestern United States, Tonto Basin, located at the heart of the Tonto National Forest.

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Bandelier spent approximately a week in Globe, awaiting the arrival of funds and his gun. While there, reports of ruins on Tonto Creek and the Salt River [Tonto Basin] were confirmed. He left on May 21st, moving west and north along Pinal Creek to enter what would later become the Tonto National Forest. He noted that the valley was deserted, and that the creek had dried up, only scattered cottonwoods marking its course. Mountains on both side of Pinal Creek were reported as "rugged, barren, and craggy". He followed a wagon road built only a few years earlier down the creek, turning west up Devore Wash to its head at the divide between Pinal Creek and Tonto Basin. Finally, he reached the Salt River in Tonto Basin, which he described as "distinctly lined by beautiful cottonwoods...a broad, blue, rushing and rolling stream...with clear water".

Salt River

On the afternoon of May 23, Bandelier arrived at "Mr. Kenton's Ranch" on the southern bank of the Salt River, now inundated by Roosevelt Lake. He found that "partly where his house stands, there is a large ruin [AR-03-12-06-1148(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 1; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 1]. Only foundations are left, and they are of very large boulders. Then there are heaps of drifted gravel which indicate regular form, and rows of boulders laid parallel, showing that the walls have been like those on Pinal Creek, of heavy boulders laid with mud. Hardly any pottery is found, what I saw was pale red, and corrugated of a red color..." Typical of many Salado settlements, this site consisted of a group of small residential compounds.

From Kenton's, he crossed "a low mesa or rather foothill [Schoolhouse Point] near the river, on which there are large ruins, and passed on into the beautiful green valley...where the ranches of Mr. Danforth and of Mr. Robertson lie [now inundated by Roosevelt Lake]...There are 3 ruins to visit on this side of the river. I saw some beautiful pottery from the small ruin about 200 [meters] SW of here, on the road [not reliably relocated]. This is a distinct detached house with courts. There is hardly any pottery, and that is dark red and coarse, also white. Saw a small mano, of black lava...There is some little flint about but no trace of obsidian...I secured considerable information. Ruins are very abundant about here. They appear to be of 2 kinds: large houses and detached ones".

Early in the morning of May 24th, Bandelier visited the cave-dwellings, known today as Tonto National Monument [AZ U:8:048(ASM) and AZ U:8:047A(ASM)] and listed on the National Register. He recorded that "the caves are visible at a great distance". They are in a narrow canyon "where a spring rises", feeding a thicket of cottonwood and walnut trees. Returning from the caves, he reported four "small house" ruins along the road. These ruins have not been reliably relocated and are possibly inundated by Roosevelt Lake. He noted that the valley was "full of them, on both sides of the river...The number of ruins, at least on this side of the river as far as I have seen them, is remarkable. They are scarcely more than 1/4 of a mile apart, and always on the gravel hills...There are none in the bottoms, which shows that there are or were periodical overflows. The appearance of the ruins is, otherwise, the same as that near Globe, and they are of the same type. The pottery is mostly coarse...cooking pottery. Still there are a few pieces of painted pottery, but all is much worn...Passed by another small ruin, but did not measure it. Saw no distinct traces of acequias [canals], but there is a large one on the other side of the river..."

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On May 26th, he visited ruins on the south side of the road (not reliably relocated) "between Kenton's and Danforth's Ranch...on the bluff at the mouth of Arroyo Pinto...The pottery is similar to the others, and at the same time like that of Fort Apache. There are many...mounds also, which look very much like ruins, and some of them may be ruins indeed, since they are covered with pottery. Flint and obsidian are almost not present..

[redacted] [Schoolhouse Point, AR-03-12-06-13 (TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 2; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 2; Attachment 6, Figure 1], which is by far the largest I have found in Salt River Valley. It clearly shows the style of architecture. The mounds indicate houses, and these are connected by court walls, so that the whole is an enclosure formed alternately by houses and courts walls. There is but one entrance, and that can be easily defended. The houses were probably 1 story high, and the walls made of the usual heavy blocks of stone. The disintegration of the walls leaves the large blocks in heaps on the surface, whereas the crumbling binding material drifts away in the wind and rain".

Schoolhouse Point has also been recorded by Gila Pueblo as Roosevelt 9:11, by Erich Schmidt as Spring Creek, by Arizona State Museum as AZ U:8:24, and Arizona State University as AZ U:8:101. The structure recorded here, by Bandelier was the platform mound within a large compound, the walls of which appear to have been made up largely of adobe and are obscured by erosion. The other mounds he noted are recognized today as trash mounds associated with both Hohokam and Saladó occupations of the site. The Schoolhouse Point Platform Mound is, again, the central focus of an extensive and complex settlement made up of many smaller compounds. Several of the smaller sites he recorded in the area are probably components of this complex but have yet to be positively identified.

Late that afternoon, Bandelier crossed the Salt River to the Henry Armer Ranch, noting that the river "was very swift, but only belly-deep. The bottom on the other side is not as wide as that of the south bank, and it rises more rapidly. There is also a dense growth of mezquite (sic) in the foothills." On the way he passed by several small compound sites [AR-03-12-06-350 and 397(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 3; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 3] and one very large site, currently known as Armer Ranch Ruin, AR-03-12-06-346(TNF). While at Armer's Ranch he was shown "a thin and very handsome slab of sandstone which had come from the top of the [larger] ruin, and a piece of copper..." Corn, beans, baskets, stone axes, and a small copper bell were also reported, and it was noted that "this ruin is mentioned as the largest one around here..."

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Bandelier returned from Armer's Ranch the next day to record Armer Ranch Ruin [Attachment 4, Figure 4; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 4], which he described as follows: "Nothing is left but foundations. This ruin shows the peculiarity again of the entrance to the gates...Pottery appears similar to that of the others, and the black and white predominates. The roof is or at least appears to be, covered with flat stones. At least the majority of the rubbish on the top of the mound A is composed of flat slabs or flags... [roofing slabs and ashlar masonry blocks from the walls]. There are marks of low doorways. One beam of the roof is visible, and it looks as if the roof had been about 2 feet (0.61 meters) thick. Everything inside is charred and carbonized, as if the place had been burnt out...The height of this mound is 3.30 [meters]..the other mounds are mostly 0.50 to 1.00 [meters], as high as 1.60 [meters]. It looks as if even the courts had been terraced - This would be very important. On the other houses or mounds, the partitions are plainly visible. As usual, there is no trace of the estufa [kiva]. The pottery is as usual. Black and white, red and white, red with white and black, plain thick and red, chocolate white and black. Very little corrugated, and none glossy. On the west side there is a gateway..."

Armer Ranch Ruin was first reported by military personnel in 1869, and has been recorded as Armer Ranch (Erich Schmidt), Roosevelt 9:7(GP), and AZ U:8:11(ASM). Today, the sites found by Bandelier near Armer's Ranch are inundated by Roosevelt Lake, but are occasionally exposed during periods of low water. The Armer Ranch community is now recognized as one of (if not) the largest and most complex Salado settlements. It is composed of a series of "barrios" or neighborhoods of groups of compounds and checkerboards arranged around the central "courtyard structure" of Armer Ranch Ruin. Structures of this type, having a mixture of architectural patterns, including courtyards, large room blocks, and the presence of one or two platform mounds, represent the highest tier in the Salado settlement hierarchy, making the Armer Ranch Complex, also known as La Ciudad de los Alamos [Attachment 3], an important component of the overall Salado cultural system. In fact, only four or five such complexes are known, two or three of which were recorded by Bandelier. Of these, Los Alamos is the most thoroughly inventoried but least accessible, owing to its inundation.

Leaving Armer's Ranch on May 28, Bandelier returned again to the area of the Armer Ranch Ruin to record one more site [AR-03-12-06-399(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 3; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 3]. He "...found this ruin, as usual, on a promontory, to the left of the road. It shows but the usual form, and has little pottery, and only foundations extant. I then rode on 7 miles about due west, and out into a very barren country, away from the river, and directly towards Tonto Creek, whose great cottonwoods I saw." He crossed Tonto Creek "opposite the ranch of Mr. Vineyard." He described the creek as "a limpid stream, not deeper than 2 feet, and very firm bottom. Beyond it is sand and gravel overgrown with cottonwoods." He was directed to Mr. Flippen's Ranch, "about 1/3 of a mile SW of Tonto, at the foot of high, steep slopes, which descend abruptly from the Mazatzal Range...The foot hills of the Mazatzal, even close to the crest, are dotted with ruins of the same character namely: small houses with courts. On the east side the ruins lie much lower, but they are never in the bottom, always in the 1st or 2nd tier of hills...Tonto Creek inundates the bottom, and then always carries much larger gravel along."

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Tonto Creek

On May 29th, a ruin above Mr. Vineyard's Ranch, currently known as Hotel Ruin [AR-03-12-06-55(TNF) and also recorded as Roosevelt 5:2(GP)] was visited [Attachment 4, Figure 5; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 5]. This ruin is situated on "top of a high and abrupt hill west of his house...The hill is very steep, and overgrown with all kinds of thorns. The ruin is made of the usual boulders, and it is clear that the people used these rocks as they came out of the drift, selecting them as to size and shape, and binding them with mud. Little pottery, mostly coarse, red, thick, cooking pottery. Some little obsidian, but it is very scarce. The painted pottery has nearly all disappeared..." This site is inundated by the waters of Roosevelt Lake.

Bandelier crossed the Tonto Creek again 1/2 mile above Vineyard's and "followed the road in the sandy and gravelly bottom." He reported no ruins for a distance of nine miles, until he reached Cline's Ranch. He found a large ruin "above the house", described as several low mounds [Indian Point Ruin, AR-03-12-06-296(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 5; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 6]. He noted that little pottery was visible, but that there was white and black, red and white, and a few corrugated wares. This site, also recorded as AZ U:4:10(ASM), is one of the largest settlements in Tonto Basin. It is composed of a complex, almost haphazard "checkerboard" and an attendant small compound. The Clines told Bandelier of "a number of ruins across the creek, on the high points above the banks...detached houses every quarter of a mile". They also mentioned the remains of acequias (canals) on the other side of the river. These sites were not visited by Bandelier, however, and are not included here, although they have since been identified.

One mile north of Cline's, Bandelier found a ruin on the left side of the road. During his visit on May 30th, he described the area as perfectly level, "with the usual bushes of mezquite (sic)...and cacti. The columnar Cerei grow on the second tier above the river, and the ruins are on the first tier...The ruin [Cline Terrace Platform Mound, AR-03-12-06-132(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 6; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 7; Attachment 6, Figure 2] is very characteristic. In the center of a large enclosure rises the mound. It forms an L, and its height is about 2.25 [meters]. The compartments are clearly marked, and from the amount of debris it is either a 2 story building, or else it has stood on a platform. This latter question becomes more and more important. Otherwise, it appears that the walls were the same. The enclosure is in some places 2.50 [meters] wide, and it looks as if it had been a row of houses, only there are not traces of partitions, so that I must judge it has been a wide wall, perhaps filled up with earth between the outer and inner lines of stone, or then two parallel walls between which there was a passage to circulate. A road goes through...the Cline's opened the road in order to quarry the stones from the ruins. Their excavations are...regular trenches, which however reveal nothing beyond the usual stone walls...The mound is surrounded by the usual rectangles and courts, though courts evidently". Cline Terrace Platform Mound was first reported by military personnel in 1866. It has also been recorded as AZ U:3:2(ASM), AZ U:4:22(ASU), and Roosevelt 5:10(GP).

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One of the best preserved and most formally organized platform mound compounds in Tonto Basin, the Cline Terrace ruin was the focus of an extensive settlement complex, almost or as large as that of Armer Ranch. This settlement group, which includes the Indian Point ruin and Casa Bandolero, represents the second tier in the Salado settlement hierarchy, equivalent to that at Schoolhouse Point. Like the platform mound itself, the Cline Terrace complex is well known, well preserved, and all but completely inventoried. It is known today as Pueblo Dinero [Attachment 3].

Leaving Cline's, Bandelier followed the road along "the first tier (terrace) above the river". During this part of his journey, he noted "the faint traces of...two small houses there. They are at least 3 miles apart." (These appear to be two single-room structures, as depicted in his sketches; they have not been reliably relocated). Further on, he recorded an extensive ruin with no central mound [AR-03-12-06-811(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 7; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 8]. He described its appearance as "otherwise similar to that at Kenton's, and all the other large "flat" ruins on Salt River and Tonto Creek...the pottery is the same, and there is a remarkable absence of corrugated ware...no obsidian, and very little flint. Many metates, all of reddish and grayish granite..." This site has also been recorded as AZ U:4:54(ASU) and, owing to its exemplary character as a "checkerboard" ruin, has been named "Casa Bandolero" by the Tonto National Forest in Bandelier's honor.

Moving on, Bandelier descended into the river bottom. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [Oak Creek Platform Mound, AR-03-12-06-714(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 8; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 9; Attachment 6, Figure 3]. Large mezquite (sic) trees have grown partly on it. Here the walls are of foliated gypsum, resting on foundations of very large rubble or boulders. The gypsum is translucent and transparent, and as it breaks off very regularly, the walls must have been very handsome. As far as I could see the walls are at least 0.50 to 0.60 [meters] in thickness. Pottery the same. No obsidian, but little flint, and metates of granite or syenite. The usual wall of circumvallation runs around the whole, it is about 1.0 [meter] thick, and the 2 rows of blocks on the outside of it are very prominent...the southeast corner appears to be full of courts and of compartments, and here also the wall is levelled to the surface of the soil. There are 2 distinct rubbish mounds. One is on the outside, beyond the wall, about 50.0 [meters] off, and the other is at the southern line of walls, just beyond it, therefore outside of the pueblo. On the whole it is a very interesting structure. On the north bank of the arroyo a ditch, possibly an old acequia, seems to run into it, or rather parallel to it".

Oak Creek Platform Mound has been known since 1866 and is also recorded as AZ U:3:58(ASM). While the site remains recognizable as that recorded by Bandelier, portions of it have been lost to road construction (1930s) and erosion by Oak Creek (1978-80). It, too, was the focus of a large settlement complex, similar to Pueblo Dinero, which is only partially inventoried. In architectural form, however, the site bears more resemblance to platform mound sites found on Pinal Creek and Rye Creek, and may have served the same role as the courtyard site at Armer Ranch, making it one of the four or five primary centers of the Salado tradition.

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Crossing Tonto Creek, Bandelier "followed the bottom for 3 miles until to the ranch of Wards"; then he turned into the Sierra Mazatzal. He stated that the mountains "present a very forbidding appearance, rise very steeply, and have vegetation along the abrupt slopes, although the crests and tops appear craggy..."

[REDACTED] [AR-03-12-06-1130(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 9; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 10; Attachment 6, Figure 4]. An adjacent structure, obscured by vegetation, erosion, and vandalism, is present at AR-03-12-06-1130, but was apparently not recognized or recorded by Bandelier and so is not an included property. The second, a small but formally laid out compound, he described as "a flat one, but with a distinct although low, small, central mound. - The character of the ruin is identical with those lower down" [AR-03-12-06-1131(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 9; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 11; Attachment 6, Figure 5].

The next day (May 31) Bandelier visited a large ruin three-quarters of a mile south-southeast of [REDACTED] [Park Creek Platform Mound, AR-03-12-06-1044(TNF); Attachment 4, Figure 10; Attachment 5, Sketch Plan 12; Attachment 6, Figure 6], which he described as "very handsome. Buildings are visible...the formations are remarkably distinct. It looks as if there had indeed been a raised platform on which then stood buildings (small houses) and courts...Hardly any pottery is visible, but what there is is not different except in that it contains some of the red corrugated ware..." This site is an extremely well preserved example of the formal Salado platform mound compound but is unusual in that it is located in an obscure place well away from the main drainages along which all other platform mounds in Tonto Basin are located.

[REDACTED] He spent several days at Fort McDowell before moving on to Tempe and Phoenix, Arizona.

F. Associated Property Types

The sites visited and described by Bandelier are widely scattered throughout Tonto Basin (see Attachment 2). Nevertheless, they are representative of a single indigenous cultural tradition recognized today as Salado. The early period of this tradition's development, beginning around AD 1200, is characterized by population growth and the adoption of a compound style of architecture (masonry or adobe) which often included the platform mounds first recognized by Bandelier. The nature of these sites was not recognized again for nearly 100 years, until research in the Tonto Basin became focused on their role as elite residences and administrative centers. He also noted the presence of aggregated structures or "checkerboards" (inappropriately called pueblos), and reported on the variety of architectural forms, details, and construction techniques employed. Because he focused on the nature of the region, "inasmuch as it is the stage and scenery of the events", and his report of what he saw remains consistent with current descriptions of these sites, Bandelier's words have been used to convey their character. Other descriptions of these sites may be found in the references cited in Section H and the individual property registration forms.

The settlement structure and site typology underlying these descriptions are found in Wood 1986; they are briefly restated as follows.

Compounds - typically more or less rectangular in outline, defined by a continuous outer wall. They tend to contain a relatively small number of rooms and much open space enclosed by and often abutting the compound wall.

"Checkerboards" - term credited to Bandelier. Aggregated masses of rooms, some of these sites appear to have been built as more or less planned units; others appear to have grown haphazardly over time.

Cliff Dwelling - typically consists of a checkerboard-type structure built in a sheltered overhang at the base of a cliff face.

Platform Mound Compounds - compounds which contain platform mounds. They are somewhat variable in layout, but formalized in terms of control and access.

Platform Mound Courtyard Sites - aggregated residential structures containing both platform mounds and pueblo-like buildings with interior courtyards or plazas.

Platform Mound Courtyard and Compound Sites will be treated as a single property type in this nomination since these distinctions are the product of 100 years of research. For Bandelier, the presence of a platform mound was the distinguishing characteristic. The individual properties comprising the thematic group, each members of one of these classes of sites, are listed in Figure 1.

Adolph Bandelier's archeological survey in Tonto Basin resulted in the identification and recording of sixteen 13th and 14th century Salado sites which represent the range of architectural and artifactual variability present in that cultural tradition. The report of this expedition was published in several parts between 1890 and 1892, the first professional description of archeological sites in Tonto Basin ever produced. Though some of these ruined cities have been inundated, most remain essentially as Bandelier found them.

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FIGURE 1. CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

<u>FS Inventory Number</u>	<u>Other Numbers/Site Name</u>	<u>Dominant Feature</u>
AR-03-12-06-1148+	Kenton's Ranch	Compounds
AR-03-12-06-13	Roosevelt 9:11; AZ U:8:24(ASM); AZ U:8:101(ASU)/Schoolhouse Point	Platform Mound
AR-03-12-06-346 +	Roosevelt 9:7; AZ U:8:11(ASM)/ Armer Ranch	Platform Mound
AR-03-12-06-350 +		Compound
AR-03-12-06-397 +		Compound
AR-03-12-06-399 +		Compound
AR-03-12-06-55 +	Roosevelt 5:2/Hotel Ruin	Checkerboard
AR-03-12-06-296	AZ U:4:10(ASM)/Indian Point	Checkerboard
AR-03-12-06-132	Roosevelt 5:10; AZ U:3:2(ASM); AZ U:4:22(ASU)/Cline Terrace	Platform Mound
AR-03-12-06-811	AZ U:4:54(ASU)/Casa Bandolero	Checkerboard
AR-03-12-06-714	Oak Creek	Platform Mound
AR-03-12-06-1131		Compound
AR-03-12-06-1130		Compound
AR-03-12-06-1044	Park Creek	Platform Mound
AZ U:8:048 (ASM)	Upper Ruin (Tonto NM)	Cliff Dwelling
AZ U:8:047A(ASM)	Lower Ruin (Tonto NM)	Cliff Dwelling

TOTAL: 16

+ Noncontributing properties

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The property types comprising this thematic group are members of a closed data set, and, therefore, are considered rare within the setting in which they are found. Specifically, Adolph Bandelier recorded only twenty-four archeological sites in Tonto Basin; currently approximately 1000 are known in the area. What is even more significant is that for the class of properties categorized as Platform Mound Courtyard/Compound Sites, Bandelier recorded two of the four or five known Salado Platform Mound Courtyard Sites and three of ten known Salado Platform Mound Compound Sites. The property types he recorded are as follows.

I. Name of Property Type PLATFORM MOUND COURTYARD/COMPOUND SITE

II. Description

Prehistoric Classic Period (AD 1200-1400) Salado site distinguished by the presence of a platform mound, an artificially raised foundation for elite residential and/or ceremonial structures. Sites in this class may also contain aggregated residential structures with interior courtyards/plazas and formalized access control structures such as restricted passageways and/or encircling (curtain) walls.

III. Significance

The character of this property type was first recognized and described by Adolph Bandelier, acknowledged as a significant person for his contribution to the development of archeology and ethnology in the American Southwest (Criterion B). Bandelier is considered a pioneer, and his discoveries remain major sources for Southwestern scholars. In that regard, this property type's significance also derives from its association with the historically important events of his exploration and documentation, which occurred at a significant period in the development of the science of archeology (Criterion A). Indeed, the 1880s decade has been referred to as "the most important period in the development of southwestern archeological science, for now earnest men were setting forth the principles that were the basis for all that followed. Among the most notable of several principles to be introduced in the Southwest was the idea of archeological surveying over large areas" (Brandes 1960:17-18).

IV. Registration Requirements

- A. To be included as a member of this multiple property nomination, an individual property of this type must include as a distinguishing feature a platform mound and must have been recorded by Adolph Bandelier during his 1883 survey of Tonto Basin.
- B. The principal aspect of integrity which must be retained by a property of this type is that it possess in situ archeological features and structures which were recognized and recorded by Adolph Bandelier. This is necessary to the extent that a site map of a property can be matched to a drawing or water color print produced by Bandelier, or a property description can be matched in terms of location and observations with descriptions found in Bandelier's journal.

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I. Name of Property Type COMPOUND

II. Description

Prehistoric Classic Period (AD 1200-1400) Salado site distinguished by a more or less rectangular outline. Compounds typically contain a relatively small number of rooms and much open space enclosed by and often abutting an encircling (curtain) wall.

III. Significance

Compound sites are found as components of Platform Mound communities and as isolated structures in rural settings. Those recorded by Adolph Bandelier are significant for their association with him, since he is acknowledged for his contribution to the development of archeology and ethnology in the American Southwest (Criterion B). Bandelier is considered a pioneer, and his discoveries remain major sources for Southwestern scholars. In that regard, this property type's significance also derives from its association with the historically important events of his exploration and documentation, which occurred at a significant period in the development of the science of archeology (Criterion A). Indeed, the 1880s decade has been referred to as "the most important period in the development of southwestern archeological science, for now earnest men were setting forth the principles that were the basis for all that followed. Among the most notable of several principles to be introduced in the Southwest was the idea of archeological surveying over large areas" (Brandes 1960:17-18).

IV. Registration Requirements

- A. To be included as a member of this multiple property nomination, an individual property of this type must be one of the compound sites recorded by Adolph Bandelier during his 1883 survey of Tonto Basin.
- B. The principal aspect of integrity which must be retained by a property of this type is that it possess in situ archeological features and structures which were recognized and recorded by Adolph Bandelier. This is necessary to the extent that a site map of a property can be matched to a drawing or water color print produced by Bandelier, or a property description can be matched in terms of location and observations with descriptions found in Bandelier's journal.

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I. Name of Property Type CHECKERBOARD/CLIFF DWELLING

II. Description

A large prehistoric Classic Period (AD 1200-1400) Salado site distinguished by aggregated masses of rooms with or without enclosed or attached courtyards. Some of these sites may have been built as more or less planned units. Many checkerboard sites exhibit far more decorated and imported pottery in surface and trash contexts than platform mound sites. A sub-type of this architectural form, the Cliff Dwelling, is found in protected recesses and overhangs at the bases of bare rock cliff faces.

III. Significance

Checkerboard sites occur as components within Platform Mound communities and are found as isolated settlements or as the centers of smaller multi-site rural communities. The character of this property type was first recognized and described by Adolph Bandelier, acknowledged as a significant person for his contribution to the development of archeology and ethnology in the American Southwest (Criterion B). Bandelier is considered a pioneer, and his discoveries remain major sources for Southwestern scholars. In that regard, this property type's significance also derives from its association with the historically important events of his exploration and documentation, which occurred at a significant period in the development of the science of archeology (Criterion A). Indeed, the 1880s decade has been referred to as "the most important period in the development of southwestern archeological science, for now earnest men were setting forth the principles that were the basis for all that followed. Among the most notable of several principles to be introduced in the Southwest was the idea of archeological surveying over large areas" (Brandes 1960:17-18).

IV. Registration Requirements

- A. To be included as a member of this multiple property nomination, an individual property of this type must consist of an aggregated mass of rooms and must have been recorded by Adolph Bandelier during his 1883 survey of Tonto Basin.
- B. The principal aspect of integrity which must be retained by a property of this type is that it possess in situ archeological features and structures which were recognized and recorded by Adolph Bandelier. This is necessary to the extent that a site map of a property can be matched to a drawing or water color print produced by Bandelier, or a property description can be matched in terms of location and observations with descriptions found in Bandelier's journal.

G. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.

The thematic group of properties unified by the event of Adolph F. Bandelier's 1883 archeological survey initially includes platform mound, compound, checkerboard, and cliff dwelling structures in Tonto Basin, Gila County, Arizona. This group is based on descriptions and observations contained in Bandelier's original journals.

The typology of significant property types is derived from descriptions and drawings in the original journals which were compared to known site locations and current site maps. Locations were verified by topographic features and measured distances. The identified property types are associated with Bandelier's survey of Tonto Basin, and secondarily, with the Classic Period Salado cultural tradition, AD 1200-1400. The context of archeological survey/scientific exploration is relevant to the Statewide planning process and was selected for its importance to continuing research in the vicinity of Roosevelt Lake in the Lower Tonto Basin.

Standards for integrity of the properties were derived to meet National Register requirements. Information from research literature and survey data was used to assess the relative condition and scarcity of each property type, and to determine the degree to which allowances should be made for alteration and deterioration.

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Primary location of additional documentation:

<input type="checkbox"/> State historic preservation office	<input type="checkbox"/> Local government
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency	<input type="checkbox"/> University
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal agency	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Specify repository: Tonto National Forest

I. Form Prepared By

name/title	<u>Linda B. Kelley/Assistant Archeologist</u>	<u>J. Scott Wood/Forest Archeologist</u>
organization	<u>Tonto National Forest</u>	date <u>8/15/88</u>
street/number	<u>2324 E. McDowell PO Box 5348</u>	phone <u>(602)225-5232, 225-5231</u>
city or town	<u>Phoenix</u>	state <u>AZ</u> zip code <u>85010</u>

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Attachment 1 - Attachment 7 contain restricted information and are not included in this file.