

*copy of final with copy sent to WRO 1/11/78*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Historical Resources of Coronado National Memorial (Partial Inventory:

AND/OR COMMON

Prehistoric Cochise Culture Sites) see continuation sheet

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Rural Route 1, Box 126

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Hereford

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

VICINITY OF

STATE

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY

Cochise

CODE

003

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

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

Western Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California 94102

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Coronado National Memorial

STREET & NUMBER

Rural Route 1, Box 126

CITY, TOWN

Hereford

STATE

Arizona

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Coronado National Memorial Survey Report Stewart and Purves

DATE

1975

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Western Archeological Center, NPS, P. O. Box 49008

CITY, TOWN

Tucson

STATE

Arizona

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CONTINUATION SHEET	Name and/or Common	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
		1	1
ARIZ. EE:12:25	- CORO 1		
ARIZ. EE:12:27	- CORO 3		
ARIZ. EE:11:12	- CORO 4		
ARIZ. EE:11:09	- CORO 5		
ARIZ. EE:12:28	- CORO 6		
ARIZ. EE:12:29	- CORO 7		
ARIZ. EE:12:30	- CORO 8		
ARIZ. EE:12:32	- CORO 12		
ARIZ. EE:12:33	- CORO 13		

# 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

The area in which the nine Cochise Culture sites of the Coronado National Memorial Multiple Resource district are located consists of the southern extension of the Huachuca Mountains and foothills to the east and west. Alluvial fans slope to the San Pedro River Valley on the east and to the Santa Cruz on the west. The geology is a complex interrelationship of volcanic, intrusive and sedimentary rocks which provided a variety of sources for prehistoric lithic tool manufacture. The terrain is extremely steep and rocky, bisected by deep washes with steep sides. The major drainage is Montezuma Canyon, which cuts far into the range and, except at its headwaters, is bordered by terraces. Access between the east and west slopes is provided by Montezuma Pass at an elevation of 6500 feet.

Water sources are restricted to Yaqui Springs on the western slope and intermittently flowing Montezuma Creek on the east. The latter flowed perennially until the early 1940's. Precipitation is biseasonally (winter-summer) distributed and averages 20 inches annually.

Four vegetation zones occur within the Coronado Memorial area, with overlapping depending on slope and other factors.

The Desert Grassland zone contains numerous grasses and flowering shrubs. Oak woodland, at higher elevations, has an upper story of several species of oak with an understory of such shrubs as manzanita, buckthorn, succulent, cacti, herbs and grasses. Occasionally, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland occurs at even high elevations. Along the canyon bottoms, riparian communities with denser vegetation provide a variety of economically important species, such as Arizona Walnut, cottonwood and wild grapes.

In the Huachuca Mountains a variety of mammals and birds complement the plant life. It is not known to what extent the present environment parallels that of several thousand years ago, but if it was at all like the present, there was an abundance of plant and animal resources available to the prehistoric inhabitants.

Previous archeological work within the area has been restricted to surveys and miscellaneous reportings by memorial personnel. In 1974 several proposed areas of development within the memorial were examined. At this time an historic ranch site with graveyard and associated corrals and a single prehistoric potsherd were recorded at the site of a proposed amphitheatre (Henderson 1974).

Historic use of the area began in the later 1800's. Prospects and camps were established to mine lead-zinc ore and ranchers were attracted by the then permanently flowing Montezuma Creek. Evidences of these activities, mainly dating prior to the 1940's, are to be found throughout the memorial.

In March and April of 1975, Western Archeological Center archeologists conducted an extensive survey of 5000 acres within the memorial and adjacent Forest Service lands in response to a proposed land exchange (Stewart and Purves 1975). All land with slope less than 30 percent, flat ridges, terraces and drainages were examined.

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Several additional historic sites, including a mining camp, tent platform, a recent fire circle, and rock alignments were recorded and will be discussed in Historic Resources Nomination. The 1975 survey also recorded the nine prehistoric sites which are included in the Multiple Resource district, and 12 isolated artifacts, both historic and prehistoric.

The nine prehistoric sites are all assignable to the Cochise Culture on the basis of lithic typology. From previous archeological research it is thought that the Cochise developed from PaleoIndian hunting cultures after the extinction of the Pleistocene big game animals. There was a dietary emphasis upon wild vegetal products, as well as small game. It is believed that small bands or extended families hunted and gathered a territory on a seasonal basis as plant food ripened, moving between temporary camps.

The Cochise Culture, on the basis of changes in tool assemblage through time, has been subdivided into three phases: Sulphur Springs, Chiricahua and San Pedro. Four of the sites within the memorial are assignable to the Chiricahua Phase (3500 - 1500 B.C.) and one appears to have been utilized during both the Chiricahua and San Pedro (1500 - 200 B.C.) phases. The phase designations of the remaining four sites are unknown, due to the lack of diagnostic projectile points. All sites consist of low density lithic scatters; surface artifacts include flakes, knives, scrapers, projectile points, choppers, hammerstones, slab metates, sandstone and pestles. The sites can be divided into two categories: four base camps and five work camps. Base camps show evidences of hearths and depressions which may indicate possible structures, along with tools used in a variety of maintenance and processing activities. Work camps are smaller, more temporary, and show evidence of more limited activities.

All sites show consistencies in their physical locations. They are at altitudes of 5000 to 5500 feet above sea level and primarily in oak woodland vegetation. Most are also located in ecotonal areas where two or more vegetation zones are blended. Finally, all are located near a permanent water source, either Yaqui Spring or the mouth of Montezuma Canyon.

The condition of the sites is good, with relatively little disturbance by man. Grazing has resulted in some displacement of surface artifacts and surface collecting by visitors to the memorial and by local inhabitants has resulted in a loss of material. Transfer of the Yaqui Spring area to U. S. Forest Service jurisdiction may open this area to further danger of destruction. Agreement between the SHPO, USFS and Coronado will be enacted to provide maximum protection. The remaining sites are in no further danger, other than disturbance by cattle or casual hikers, since they are located upon present or future memorial land.

Appended are individual site descriptions and maps.

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SITE DESCRIPTIONS

ARIZ. EE:12:25 (CORO 1)

This site consists of a light lithic scatter over an area measuring 6.0m x 18.0m. It is located on a gravel terrace, approximately 50.0m south of a major wash, at an elevation of 5,325 feet. Artifacts present included one retouched chert flake, a possible metate, four unretouched andesite flakes, one chopping tool, an andesite knife, two possible hammerstones and one broken projectile point. None of these artifacts were temporally diagnostic. The above items represented all of the visible cultural material at the site. There was no debitage nor were there any features present. Site depth could not be determined. The site is subject to both erosional and depositional processes and may be partially covered by alluvium. However, surface remains would seem to indicate that this site was a very lightly utilized work camp.

ARIZ. EE:12:27 (CORO 3)

This site is a lithic scatter covering an area 90.0m long and 60.0m wide. It is located on a gravel terrace immediately north of Montezuma Wash, at an elevation of 5,000 feet. Most of the flakes were secondary rather than primary flakes. A clearly defined metate was found near the west edge of the site. Three temporally diagnostic projectile points were collected, all of which indicate that Ariz. EE:12:27 was a Cochise site. Two of the points date from the Chiricahua stage, while the third dates from the San Pedro stage. No features were noted. Ariz. EE:12:27 appears to be a surface site, although testing would be required to make a definite determination of depth. On the basis of its size and the functional variety displayed by the artifacts, this site can tentatively be identified as a base camp.

ARIZ. EE:11:12 (CORO 4)

This is a lithic site, approximately 50.0m long and 25.0m wide. It is located on a high terrace above Yaqui Springs, the only permanent water source in the area. The site is at an elevation of 5,500 feet. The area around Yaqui Springs constitutes an ecotone between the oak woodland below the site and the pinyon-juniper zone at higher elevations. Heavy concentrations of yucca and agave make the area an ideal location for gathering, while its position overlooking the spring render it an excellent vantage point for observing and hunting game. Most of the artifacts observed on the surface of the ground were made from chert and appeared to have been utilized as scrapers, rather than as cutting tools. No features were observed. One Chiricahua stage projectile point was found. Site depth could not be determined. The site is subject to alluvial deposition and may be partially covered.

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ARIZ. EE:11:09 (CORO 5)

This site is a lithic scatter situated 280m southwest of Ariz. EE:11:12, at an elevation of 5,480 feet. Two small washes separate the sites. They probably comprise the Yaqui Springs site reported and collected by Kuncl in 1968. Ariz. EE:11:09 is approximately 100.0m long and 70.0m wide. Artifacts included chert and andesite flakes, as well as some ground stone. Two features were noted: a stone circle, which probably was a hearth, and a circular depression approximately 5.0m in diameter, which may have been a structure. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were found. However, one Chiricahua stage projectile point was collected by Kuncl at Yaqui Springs in 1968 and a second Chiricahua point was discovered at Ariz. EE:11:12 during the 1975 survey. Therefore, it is probably safe to surmise that both sites date from Chiricahua stage. Site depth could not be determined. Site size, artifact density, the variety of artifacts, and the presence of features suggest that the Yaqui Springs area may have been the site of one or more base camps.

ARIZ. EE:12:28 (CORO 6)

This site is a lithic scatter 25.0m in diameter. It is located approximately 300m NNW of Ariz. EE:12:27 on a gently sloping alluvial terrace, at an elevation of 5,025 feet. Artifacts were found in areas cut by shallow drainages and in areas disturbed by cattle. The artifacts primarily were of chert and andesite, with scrapers being the most common tool type. Several possible mano and metate fragments were found, as was a small mano-like stone with a depression on the center of both flat surfaces. No features were noted, although some may be obscured by alluvium. This site should also be tested to determine the extent of the deposit. Surface remains suggest that this was probably a work camp devoted to the processing of vegetal materials.

ARIZ. EE:12:29 (CORO 7)

This site consists of several lithic concentrations over an area measuring 265.0m X 175.0m and is situated at an elevation of 5,075 feet. A historic ranch in the same general area also was designated Ariz. EE:12:29.

The prehistoric remains may represent one large base camp or a scatter of many small work camps occupied at different times. The area has been heavily alluviated, making this determination difficult. Artifacts were found where exposed by down-cutting washes. Tool types included cutting tools, scrapers, manos, metates, choppers and one pestle. Only one projectile point, which proved non-diagnostic, was found. Although some tools related to hunting activities were noted, predominant tool types seem to be functionally related to the preparation of vegetal materials. The difference in frequency of tool types in different areas suggests that the artifact concentrations may mark different activity areas. Two visible features were present: both appeared to be hearths or roasting pits and consisted of circular stone alignments approximately .75 m in diameter.

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ARIZ. EE:12:30 (CORO 8)

This site is a light lithic scatter, measuring approximately 55.0m X 65.0m. It is located on the edge of Montezuma Wash at an elevation of 5,175 feet. This site is in the canyon proper, rather than out on the bajada. Artifacts noted include bifaces, one knife, two choppers, several side scrapers and five projectile points. All of the projectile points were broken and exhibited impact fractures. Some of the points were temporally diagnostic, indicating that the site was a Cochise site dating from the Chiricahua stage. No features or ground stone artifacts were noted. The site appears to have been a work camp related strictly to hunting activities. The site probably is a surface scatter.

ARIZ. EE:12:32 (CORO 12)

This site is a very light lithic scatter. It is located on an alluvial terrace at an elevation of 5,000 feet. The site is approximately 200.0m north of Ariz. EE:12:27 and is situated on the edge of a small wash. Three retouched chert flakes were found near a roughly circular alignment of stones. This stone alignment may have been a hearth, but the area has been disturbed by cattle and it is difficult to be certain of this. A possible metate fragment was found in association with the stone alignment. This site probably represents a small work camp. Whether the site has been partially covered by alluvium could not be determined.

ARIZ. EE:12:33 (CORO 13)

This site is a light lithic scatter, 10.0m in diameter. It is located on an alluvial terrace at an elevation of 5,125 feet. Artifacts present included one chert projectile point, one utilized chert flake and a well defined slab metate. At one end of the utilized face of the metate is a small depression 2.0cm in diameter and 1.5cm deep. Similar "dimpled" artifacts were found at Ariz. EE:12:27 and Ariz. EE:12:28. No features were noted. The site probably represents a small work camp. The site was not tested, but it is unlikely that the deposit has much, if any depth.

# 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 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

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The nine Cochise Culture sites of the Coronado National Memorial Multiple Resource District are significant because they can provide information and comparative studies of Cochise settlement patterns, social organization, and resource utilization in a specific ecological area. The sites as a group may be assigned to National Park Service Theme 1a4 (The Earliest Americans - Archaic Indian Horizon) and 1f1 (Aboriginal Technology - Hunting Techniques). Although Coronado National Memorial, as an historic area of the National Parks System, has been National Register property since 1966, the Cochise Culture sites within the memorial are significant in their own right. The significance of the memorial is national and relates to its historical and scenic properties. The significance of the Cochise sites is regional and confined to their ability to enlarge our knowledge of a specific prehistoric period.

All prehistoric remains located within the memorial and adjacent surveyed areas are assignable to the Cochise Culture, a variety of the Desert Culture localized in southeast Arizona. The majority of the sites were of the Chiricahua Phase (3500 - 1500 B.C.), although one appears also to have been occupied during the later San Pedro Phase (1500-200 B.C.). Surface indications consist of low density scatters of both chipped and ground lithics, and indications of hearths. The extent of subsurface remains is unknown, but excavations of similar sites within the nearby San Pedro River drainage suggest the possibility of storage pits, ramadas or shelters, and work areas. Both base camps and smaller work camps are represented in this group of sites. Perhaps the most significant factor uniting the sites is their location. All are near a permanent water source, at an altitude of 5000-5500 feet and in oak woodland ecotonal areas.

As much as the integrity of these lithic scatters depends upon the location and relationship of surface artifacts, relic collecting constitutes the major potential for disturbance at the present time. Thus, the establishment of any visitor facilities or access nearby would produce an adverse indirect impact upon these resources. Cattle grazing can also displace artifacts and churn the ground surface. In areas such as Yaqui Springs, every effort should be made to fence or otherwise protect the sites from cattle and humans.

Although Cochise sites have been recorded and excavated in other areas of southeast Arizona, these studies have been concentrated in the lower elevations and along major drainages. The sites in the Coronado National Memorial are located at an elevation and in an ecological situation which has not previously been investigated. The primary significance of the prehistoric archeological resources of the memorial

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lies in their potential to provide information on past environments and their use by the Cochise Culture. The precise nature of post-glacial climatic change in southeast Arizona is still in dispute. Comparisons of contemporary pollen with that recovered from subsurface archeological features such as hearths, storage pits or the grinding surfaces of milling stones may help resolve this problem. Further information on past environmental conditions can be obtained through flotation and faunal studies.

It has been postulated that the cultivation of maize was introduced from Mexico in the Chiracahua Stage. Incipient agriculture would be limited to regions of open woodland with little or no sod cover at higher elevations due to the type of maize available at that time. The location of Cochise sites within the memorial conforms to these conditions. The possibility for discovering evidence of incipient agriculture is heightened by the presence of *Tripsicum*, an ancestor of maize currently found growing in small draws within the memorial. Thus, the sites have great potential for adding to our knowledge of the spread and development of maize cultivation in the Southwest.

Detailed analysis of the distribution of features and artifact types within individual sites may give indications of sexual division of labor and activity patterns. Edge wear analysis of chipped lithic artifacts, along with factor or cluster analysis of associated tool groups, will enable tool kits or assemblages to be isolated and specific site activities to be determined. The sites present significant opportunities for dating hearths by thermoluminescent analysis of burned limestone, or if feasible, by archaeomagnetic dating of burned adobe. This would aid in determining the frequency and length of occupation. Previous studies have indicated a more intense occupation of montane sites than of those at lower elevations. Comparisons of settlement patterns, occupational density and frequency, seasonality and site specific activities with comparable data from lower elevations would give a more complete picture of Cochise Culture in general. Furthermore, such analysis would aid in determining whether one group utilized a wide range of resources or whether groups were more selective, each restricted to a distinct ecological territory.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Stewart, Yvonne G. and Susan Curves 1975. Coronado National Memorial Survey Report. Western Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tucson.

Stewart, Yvonne G. 1975. Montane Cochise Culture Sites in Coronado National Memorial. Western Archeological Center, National Park Service, Tucson.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 15.9

UTM REFERENCES See continuation sheet.

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nine Cochise sites in Coronado National Memorial are located in two separate areas. ARIZ. EE:11:12 and ARIZ. EE:11:09 are on a bench at the 5500 foot elevation just to the west and above Yaqui Spring. The remainder of the sites are between the 5000 and 5400 feet elevations within a quarter mile of Montezuma Canyon.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Arizona	04	Cochise	003
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Neal Ackerly, Archeologist

*Keith Anderson*

*Jan. 1978*

ORGANIZATION

Western Archeological Center, National Park Service

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

P. O. Box 49008

TELEPHONE  
792-6501

CITY OR TOWN

Tucson

STATE  
AZ 85717

# 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

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

# DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

PARK NAME, STATE: Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

STRUCTURE NAME(S): International Boundary Monument No. 101, Boundary Marker No. 101

PROPERTY/DISTRICT NAME:

LOCATION Street Address:  
Municipality: Hereford

Town/City:  
County: Cochise

DATE BUILT: 1892

IDLCS: 60219

PARK #: M101

SIGNIFICANCE National X State & Regional     Local    

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: A X B     C     D    

This boundary marker is one of 258 monuments along the United States - Mexico boundary from the Rio Grande at El Paso to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego erected during the 1892 Barlow-Blanco Survey. It illustrates the ongoing effort to establish and mark an agreed upon boundary between the United States and Mexico and symbolizes the relationship between the two countries.

The Barlow-Blanco survey was a resurvey of the boundary established under the Gadsden Treaty, which modified the boundary agreed to under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The work was led by Lieutenant Col J.W. Barlow, Engineer in Chief of the American Section of the International Boundary Commission, and Jacobo Blanco, Engineer in Chief of the Mexican Section.

Continuation Sheet? Y

**DESCRIPTION**

Monument 101 is a 6' high cast iron obelisk which straddles the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. It is jointly owned by the two countries and is maintained by the International Boundary and Water Commission.

The obelisk has a 12" square base and tapers to 9" square. The "pyramid" at the top is six inches high. The marker weighs 710 pounds. The west side has two sockets to hold a flag, which, when in place, is directly over the boundary line. The numerals 102 have been attached to the east side. The inscription on the north side reads "Boundary of the United States, treaty of 1853, reestablished by treaties of 1882-1889". The inscription on the south side reads "Limite de la Republica Mexicana, tratado de 1853, restablecido por tratados de 1882-1889."

The monument is anchored to a square concrete foundation, 3' by 3', and 2' high. It is in excellent condition and maintains a high degree of integrity.

Continuation Sheet? N

<u>National Park Service, WRO</u>	<u>State Historic Preservation Office</u>	Comments
Individually Eligible <u>   X</u>		_____
Contributes to:		_____
Property <u>   </u>	Concur <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
District <u>   </u>		_____
Potential District <u>   </u>		_____
Not Eligible & Does Not Contribute to Property/District <u>   </u>	Do Not Concur <u>   </u>	_____
Insufficiently Documented, Treat as Eligible <u>   </u>		_____
		_____
		_____

Signature

*Bruce M. Kilgore*

*Robert Mankel*

Regional Director, WRO

State Historic Preservation Office

MAY 17 1995

21 JUN 95

A STATEMENT OF CONTEXT HAS ACCOMPANIED THIS RECOMMENDATION.

## **SIGNIFICANCE, continued**

The boundary from the Rio Grande west to the Colorado River was originally marked by forty-seven monuments, which were not any fixed distance apart and in many cases were not even on the boundary. During the Barlow-Blanco survey, monuments were placed closer together so that each one can be seen from the previous one. Their spacing varies from between .5 to 7 kilometers. The monuments are masonry, iron, granite or marble. The location of the marker dictated the type of monument. Where stone was plentiful, the monuments were masonry constructions. However, the majority of them are iron, identical to this one. The iron markers were cast in two ways: in a single piece and, for use in locations which precluded access by wagon, in seven sections which could be carried in by mules.

Of the three boundary markers in Coronado National Memorial, Monument No. 101 is the most difficult one to access and therefore, is in the best condition.

## DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

PARK NAME, STATE: Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

STRUCTURE NAME(S): International Boundary Monument No. 100, Boundary Marker No. 100

PROPERTY/DISTRICT NAME:

LOCATION Street Address:  
Municipality: Hereford

Town/City:  
County: Cochise

DATE BUILT: 1892

IDLCS: 60218

PARK #: M100

SIGNIFICANCE National X State & Regional      Local     

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: A X B      C      D     

This boundary marker is one of 258 monuments along the United States - Mexico boundary from the Rio Grande at El Paso to the Pacific Ocean at San Diego erected during the 1892 Barlow-Blanco Survey. It illustrates the ongoing effort to establish and mark an agreed upon boundary between the United States and Mexico and symbolizes the relationship between the two countries.

The Barlow-Blanco survey was a resurvey of the boundary established under the Gadsden Treaty, which modified the boundary agreed to under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The work was led by Lieutenant Col J.W. Barlow, Engineer in Chief of the American Section of the International Boundary Commission, and Jacobo Blanco, Engineer in Chief of the Mexican Section.

Continuation Sheet? Y

### DESCRIPTION

Monument 100 is a 6' high cast iron obelisk which straddles the international boundary between the United States and Mexico. It is jointly owned by the two countries and is maintained by the International Boundary and Water Commission.

The obelisk has a 12" square base and tapers to 9" square. The "pyramid" at the top is six inches high. The marker weighs 710 pounds. The west side has two sockets to hold a flag, which, when in place, is directly over the boundary line. The numerals 100 have been attached to the east side. The inscription on the north side reads "Boundary of the United States, treaty of 1853, reestablished by treaties of 1882-1889". The inscription on the south side reads "Limite de la Republica Mexicana, tratado de 1853, restablecido por tratados de 1882-1889."

The monument is anchored to a square concrete foundation, 3' by 3', and 2' high. Access is difficult, and its integrity is good.

Continuation Sheet? N

### National Park Service, WRO

### State Historic Preservation Office

### Comments

Individually Eligible   X  

Contributes to:

Property       
District       
Potential District     

Concur

Not Eligible & Does Not  
Contribute to Property/District     

Do Not  
Concur     

Insufficiently Documented,  
Treat as Eligible     

Signature

*Bruce M. Kilgore*

*Robert K. ...*

Regional Director, WRO  
MAY 17 1995

State Historic Preservation Office  
21 JUN 95

A STATEMENT OF CONTEXT HAS ACCOMPANIED THIS RECOMMENDATION.

## **SIGNIFICANCE, continued**

The boundary from the Rio Grande west to the Colorado River was originally marked by forty-seven monuments, which were not any fixed distance apart and in many cases were not even on the boundary. During the Barlow-Blanco survey, monuments were placed closer together so that each one can be seen from the previous one. Their spacing varies from between .5 to 7 kilometers. The monuments are masonry, iron, granite or marble. The location of the marker dictated the type of monument. Where stone was plentiful, the monuments were masonry constructions. However, the majority of them are iron, identical to this one. The iron markers were cast in two ways: in a single piece and, for use in locations which precluded access by wagon, in seven sections which could be carried in by mules.

## DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

PARK NAME, STATE: Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

STRUCTURE NAME(S): "Roosevelt" Outhouse

PROPERTY/DISTRICT NAME:

LOCATION Street Address:  
Municipality:

Town/City: Hereford  
County: Cochise

DATE BUILT: 1930-1940

IDLCS: 60221

PARK #: X

SIGNIFICANCE

National

State & Regional

Local

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: A  B  C  D

This outhouse illustrates a WPA program designed to put people to work while improving sanitary conditions throughout the country by installing new, modern facilities. Toilet installation was a common project in rural area. The facilities were known as "Roosevelt" outhouses after Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the creator of the project, though the term was apparently not one of endearment. This outhouse had been built at a cabin within the Memorial boundaries. The cabin was removed by the National Park Service and the outhouse moved to its present location along the nature trail near the visitor center. The outhouse no longer has integrity of site and is entirely without context in its present location.

Continuation Sheet? N

### DESCRIPTION

This is a simple, shed-roofed outhouse of weathered lumber containing a single toilet with a concrete base. The structure has a dutch door on the front and a wood-frame roof covered with corrugated metal. Though badly faded, the structure at one time was painted green. Inside, the concrete base of the toilet is inscribed "WPA". The structure is beginning to need structural repair; the majority of the fabric is original.

Continuation Sheet? N

National Park Service, WRO

State Historic Preservation Office

Comments

Individually Eligible

Contributes to:

Property

District

Potential District

Concur

Not Eligible & Does Not  
Contribute to Property/District

Do Not  
Concur

Insufficiently Documented,  
Treat as Eligible

Signature

*Bruce M. Kilgore*

*Robert R. Stanbury*

Regional Director, WRO  
MAY 17 1995

State Historic Preservation Office  
2/11/95

A STATEMENT OF CONTEXT HAS ACCOMPANIED THIS RECOMMENDATION.

# DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

PARK NAME, STATE: Coronado National Memorial, Arizona

STRUCTURE NAME(S): Montezuma Pass Road

PROPERTY/DISTRICT NAME:

LOCATION Street Address:  
Municipality:

Town/City: Hereford  
County: Cochise

DATE BUILT: 1933-1935

IDLCS: 60224

PARK #: RD001

SIGNIFICANCE National  State & Regional  Local

NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA: A  B  C  D

This road was built by the Ash Mountain and Sunnyside CCC camps as a rural development project. Construction of the road shortened the distance between ranches in the area from 103 to 11 miles. A two-mile stretch of the road at the top of Montezuma Pass is still unpaved, giving the road a high degree of integrity. Culvert headwalls and other stretches of stone work are intact and illustrate the craftsmanship typical of CCC construction throughout the country. The CCC was quite active in Cochise County, but little is left to show for their work. The road predates the establishment of Coronado National Memorial. The road is therefore unusual in Arizona in that it is a CCC-built structure within a national park unit but was not built specifically for that park unit.

Continuation Sheet? N

## DESCRIPTION

Road segment within the boundaries of Coronado National Memorial which leads to Montezuma Pass. West of the park boundary the road becomes Forest Road 61, and east of the park boundary it is a county road, leading to Bisbee. The last two miles within the park as well as the rest of Forest Road 61 are unpaved. The segment within the park, that for which a determination is being sought, has seventy-six culverts. The culverts are faced with stone masonry, and some are quite elaborately engineered.

Continuation Sheet? N

### National Park Service, WRO

### State Historic Preservation Office

### Comments

Individually Eligible

Contributes to:

Property   
District   
Potential District

Concur

Not Eligible & Does Not  
Contribute to Property/District

Do Not  
Concur

Insufficiently Documented,  
Treat as Eligible

Signature

*Bruce M. Wilgore*

*Robert K. Hankeberger*

ACTING Regional Director, WRO

State Historic Preservation Officer

MAY 17 1995

21 JUN 95

A STATEMENT OF CONTEXT HAS ACCOMPANIED THIS RECOMMENDATION.

CULTURAL RESOURCE CLEARANCE REPORT

A Cultural Resource Clearance Survey  
of the  
Acquired Land: U.S. Forest Service-  
Coronado National Memorial Land Exchange

by  
Donald G. Wood  
Forest Archeologist

USDA Forest Service  
Southwestern Region  
September 1979

A Cultural Resource Clearance Survey  
of the Acquired Land: U.S. Forest Service-  
Coronado National Memorial Land Exchange

by Donald G. Wood

Introduction

During March and April of 1975 a team of professional archeologists from the National Park Service Western Archeological Center, Tucson, Arizona did a cultural resource survey of 2,880 acres of land which was to be involved in a land exchange between the Coronado National Forest and the Coronado National Memorial (Steward and Purves, 1975). Of this total acreage 1,246.7 acres were to be acquired by the Coronado National Forest. This acquired acreage is in Sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, and 23 of T.24S., R.20E. G&SRBM, and will be under the management of the Sierra Vista Ranger District, Coronado National Forest.

The purpose of this report is to gain cultural resource clearance for this acquired land and to insure that no cultural values will be adversely affected by future projects.

The Survey

The survey was conducted by systematically walking 20 meter transects across the designated area (Steward and Purves, 1975, p. 31) gaining a 100 percent inventory of the 1,246.7 acres of land. Two archeological sites were discovered within the acreage to be acquired by the Coronado National Forest.

The Sites

Both sites, ARIZ:EE:11:09 (ASM) and ARIZ:EE:11:12 (ASM), have been identified as belonging to the Chiricahua Phase of the Cochise Culture (Steward and Purves 1975, pp. 31-32) dating between approximately 1500-5000 BC. Identification was made through diagnostic artifacts. ARIZ:EE:11:09 and ARIZ:EE:11:12, along with seven other Cochise Culture sites located on the Coronado National Memorial, have been nominated to and accepted on the National Register of Historic Places as an Archeological District. The nomination was made by the National Park Service in agreement with officials of the Coronado National Forest.

Site Management

All activities and future projects should be excluded from the site areas. A supplemental map of the site area will be filed on the District. An unimproved road runs through both sites. This is not a system road and should be closed to the public. Because of the significance of these sites, they should be protected from abuse.

If the sites cannot be protected and/or if it is impossible to exclude projects from the area which would have an adverse effect on the sites,

it would be necessary to follow through the proceedings set forth in 36 CFR 800. This would necessitate mitigating the adverse effect which would be costly both in time and money.

#### Clearance Recommendations

The latest listings of the National Register of Historic Places have been consulted. Two sites within this surveyed area are part of an Archeological District on the National Register. These two site areas should be excluded from future project activity. This project is in compliance with the provisions of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and Executive Order 11593. It is recommended that the acreage described above, excluding the archeological sites, be granted cultural resource clearance for future projects.

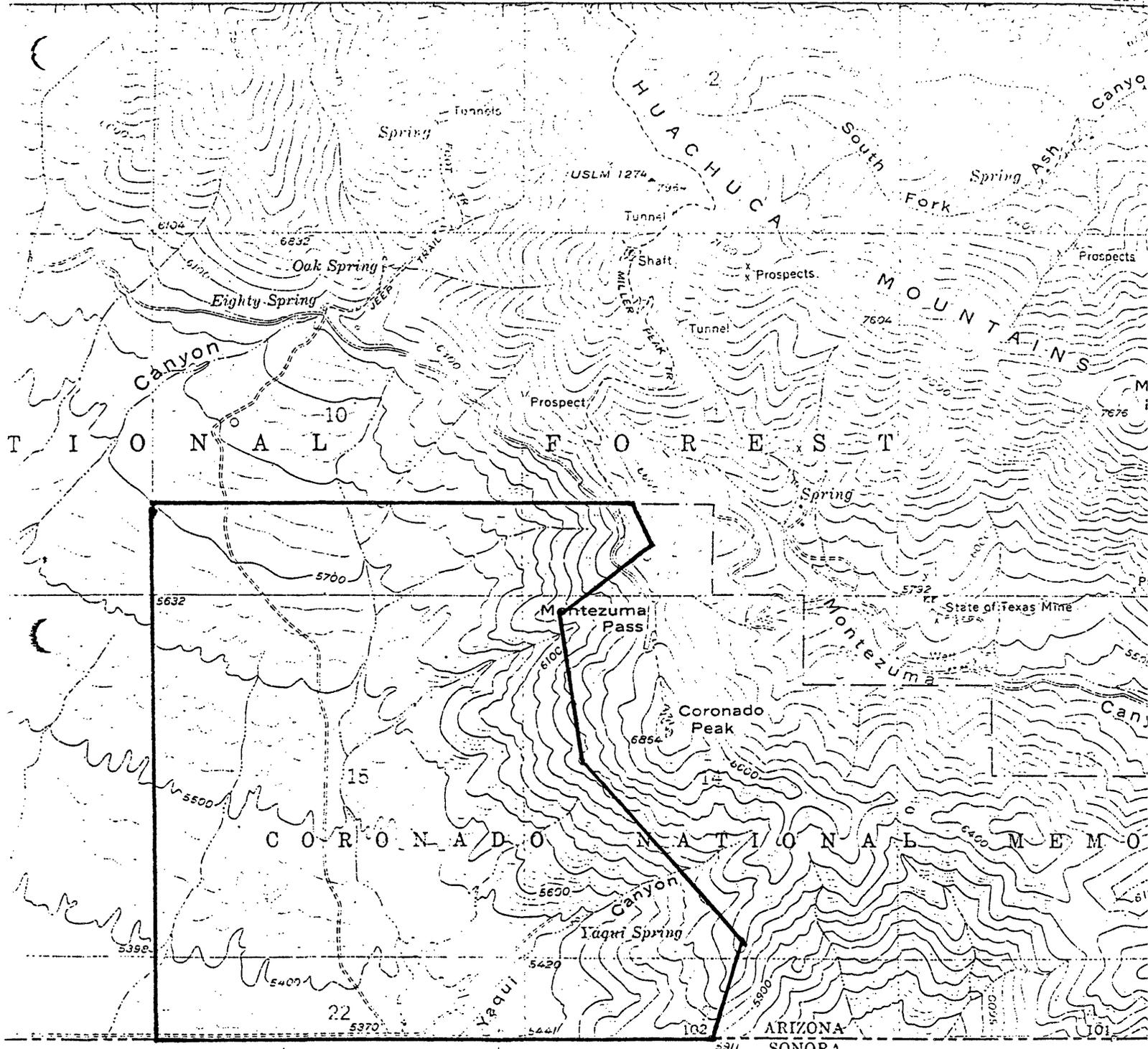
#### Reference:

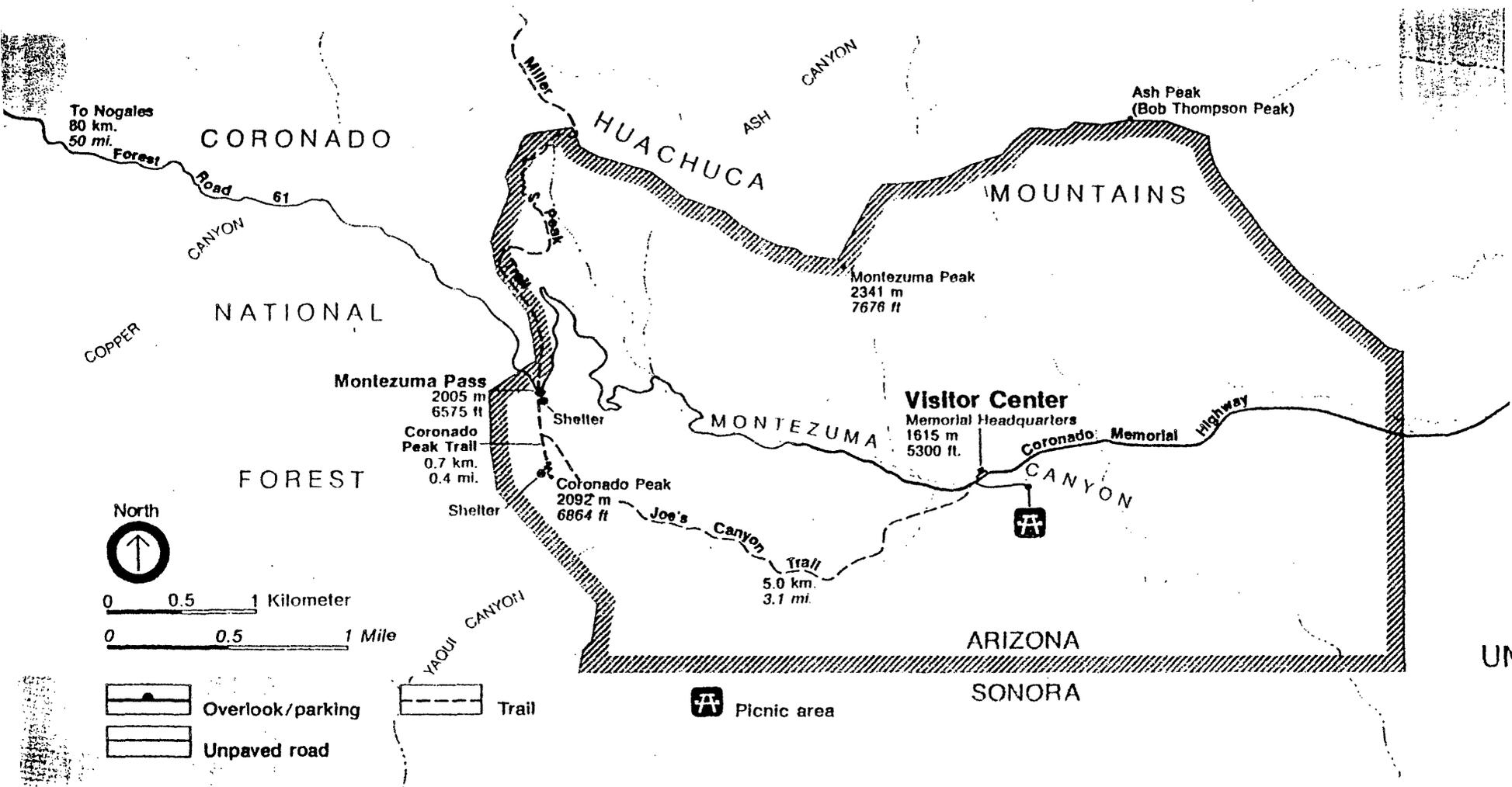
Stewart, Yvonne G. and Susan Purves  
1975 Coronado National Memorial Survey Report,  
Western Archeological Center, National Park Service,  
Tucson, Arizona.

MILLER PEAK

17'30"

470 000 FEET





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