

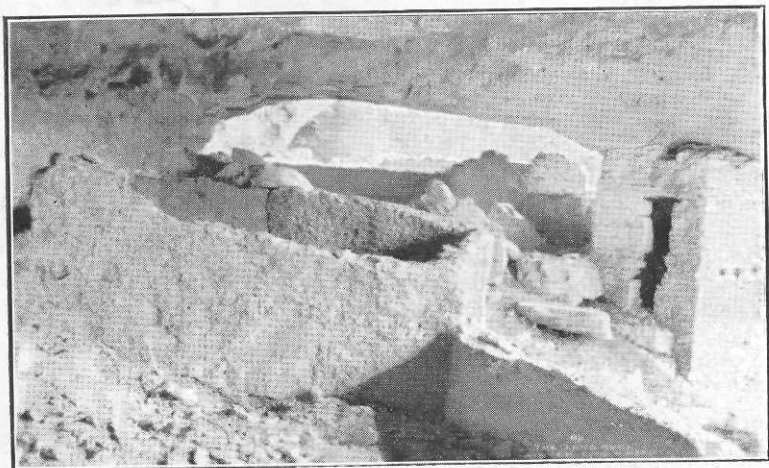
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INTERIOR OF CAVE DWELLING AT GILA CLIFF
NATIONAL MONUMENT

SOME NEW MEXICO RUINS

BY EDITHA LATTI WATSON

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INTRODUCTION

The ground covered by these investigations extends over the counties of Grant and Catron (which was formerly Socorro County). There are many ruins in this territory which I have not located sufficiently to include in this report, but I am giving more or less data for over one hundred pueblo ruins, cliff dwellings, pictographs, etc. Where information has come to me from others, in all possible cases acknowledgment is made, and all other information given by hearsay is so noted.

The ruins on the Sapillo River, a tributary of the Gila, correspond in decoration of pottery to those on the Mimbres River, which has its source near that of the Sapillo, and which was thickly settled along its entire course. For a discussion of the Mimbres type

of pottery I refer the reader to "Archaeology of the Lower Mimbres Valley, New Mexico," Smithsonian Misc. Coll., Vol. 63, No. 10, 1914; "Designs on Prehistoric Pottery from the Mimbres Valley, New Mexico," *ibid.*, Vol. 74, No. 6, 1923,; and "Additional Designs on Prehistoric Mimbres Pottery," *ibid.*, Vol. 76, No. 8, 1924, in which Dr. J. Walter Fewkes has gathered all the available information. From examination of sherds collected in the Pinos Altos region, it is hoped that time will prove the relation of this region to that of the Mimbres.

The West Fork of the Gila River proves very rich in ruins and other signs of ancient habitation, and below the junction of the West Fork and the Middle Fork, there are many ruins, of which I have noted several. The East and Middle Forks, which join north of here, have not been explored with reference to Indian ruins, but I have described a few locations on these streams.

Bear Creek, of which Sycamore Creek is a tributary, flows into the Gila River near the town of Cliff, New Mexico. The pottery from these two canons seems to be related to that farther west, instead of to the Mimbres type, which some pottery from Pinos Altos (in which Bear Creek has its source) resembles. It is possible that Pinos Altos marks the place where the regions interlap, thus partaking of the nature of both. It seems strange that Bear Creek and the Sapillo, tributaries of the same river, should show so little relationship in the character of their pottery.

The locations are numbered consecutively, and a brief discussion of investigations is added where any have been made. The work has been done at various times as circumstances permitted, and I would strongly recommend that these regions be either excavated thorough-

ly or else protected against indiscriminate digging, which is doing much to destroy many of the most interesting locations. Pot-hunters have "gophered" through ruins in search of pottery, destroying walls and other remains of the Indian civilization, breaking pottery and throwing it aside, when careful and expert digging would have preserved it either whole or in condition to be repaired.

Pueblo ruins throughout these regions may be found by the potsherd scattered on the surface of the ground. Usually fragments of "tortilla-boards"—thin slabs of rock, which in these regions are usually a pinkish-gray in color—and chips of rock suitable for arrow-points, are plentiful, also, and manos, of all shapes and sizes, may be picked up near ruins. Sometimes the outline of the walls may be seen clearly, as a row of rocks protruding from the surface, and in some cases corners of rooms can be clearly defined. However, when the walls fell, the outlines were often obliterated.

In some cases, interment was within the house. In others, a wall of rocks outside the ruin had the burials laid along one side of it. Burials usually are accompanied by pottery, but both pottery and burials have of course been found separately.

The locations are very varied in description, some being on hill-tops, others on shoulder of mountains, and others near creek and river-beds. In some cases the distance from water is remarkable, and the selection of certain sites in place of what appear to be more favorable ones, which were not occupied, is puzzling.

Taking Pinos Altos, in Grant County, for the center, I will describe the various locations in groups of regions:

GROUPING OF LOCATIONS

- 1—Gila River
 - a—East and Middle Forks.
 - b—West Fork and Heart-Bar range.
- 2—Sycamore Canon.
- 3—Bear Creek.
 - a—Big Cherry.
 - b—Steamboat Canon.
- 4—Miscellaneous Ruins South of Pinos Altos.
- 5—Sapillo River.
- 6—Mimbres River.
 - a—Upper.
 - b—Lower.
- 7—Whiskey Creek.
- 8—Ruins East of Pinos Altos.
- 9—Ruins north-east of Pinos Altos.
- 10—Rocky Point and South.
- 11—Pinos Altos Mountain toward and in the town of Pinos Altos.

Before describing the locations, a short discussion of the pottery of these regions will not be amiss.

The ware varies from very thin, (1-8 inch or slightly less) to one-half inch or more, in thickness. The thicker ware is generally much coarser, being mixed with crushed sherds and some micaceous material. It breaks more easily than the thin ware. The latter is composed of a very fine-grained paste, and is usually painted or incised, while the thicker—especially the coarser—ware, is left plain or smoked.

Some vessels, corrugated on the outside, are covered on the outside and smoked over a green-wood fire to give a black color to the inside. A fragment of this ware shows the black to have penetrated half-way

through the wall of the bowl. This is characteristic of the ware from the Gila Cliff Dwellings. A corrugated bowl, "killed," was found used as mortuary pottery on the Sapillo, also on the Mimbres.

The ruin called, in this paper, "Mano Hill," Location 69, specializes in a very thin red ware, carefully polished. The color is very bright and pleasing. This ware is not decorated, the color being sufficiently beautiful. Red ware of a medium thickness, from the Mimbres, however is decorated with incised lines forming a pattern over half of the bowl. This is not so bright a color and has not the high polish of Mano Hill ware.

From the sherds and whole pottery collected, it appears that bowls were the commonest form of pottery. These were decorated on the inside alone, in some cases being given a red or yellow slip on the outside, or, as an exception, the bowls with incised decoration may be noted. These incised bowls are plain inside. A few sherds have been found, decorated on both sides, but these I imagine to have been intrusive.

Black on a white or cream-colored ground is the decoration on the majority of pieces. Where red is used, it shades from a bright vermilion, almost orange, to a very dark red, almost brown, and some specimens have been decorated with brown, though this is rare. Ochre, various shades of red, brown, and black, constitute the entire range of colors.

Undecorated, painted ware is usually very thin. Some of it has a white slip, and some is painted red on one side and ochre on the other. Sometimes one shade of red is decorated with another. The plain red ware has already been mentioned.

Unpainted, decorated ware is not rare. One sherd from a jug, had the edge surrounded by a thicker band



Fig 2 Sherd of coarse, thick ware with
incised design, from Location 101.

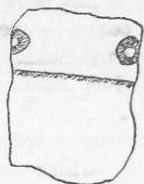


Fig 1 . Sherd with incised design, from
Location 97.

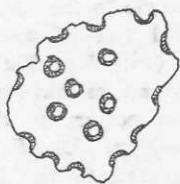


Fig 5 Sherd pierced like a colander.

than the wall, and this band was incised at intervals of about an inch with a circular mark, such as would be made by the punch of a small bone, cut across the shank. (Fig. 1.)

A sherd was found from a very thick vessel—almost an inch thick—of coarse clay. This had an incised star-shaped design. (Fig. 2.)

A dark-gray, thin bowl had a slightly raised band around the extreme edge. The corrugations were incised with some implement making a mark like that of a bone awl, the incisions being so close together that a slight ridge was all that was left between them. (Fig. 3b)

A corrugated bowl, of coarse ware, was incised in an aimless way over the corrugations. The incisions may have been accidental, as they made no pattern and appeared to have no reason.

A brown clay bowl was decorated under the rim with two rows of corrugations, which are pinched in such a way as to divide them into squares. (Fig. 3a)

A plain bowl has an all-over design formed by pushing the finger-nail into the clay to raise small ridges. (Fig. 4a)

Another plain bowl has four rows of round, deep incisions under the rim. (Fig. 4b)

A bowl on which the corrugations have been almost entirely smoothed away, has an all-over cuneiform design, running at an angle to the corrugations. (Fig. 4c.)

A sherd was found full of small perforations, resembling a colander. (Fig. 5.) This and a bowl which has been described to me as having perforated bottom, are the only pieces of pottery of this sort of which I have heard in this region. Dr. Fewkes speaks of colanders found at Sikyatki, in the 17th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, page 624.

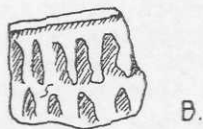
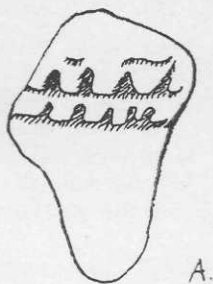
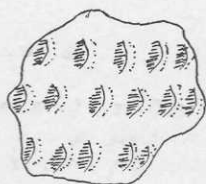
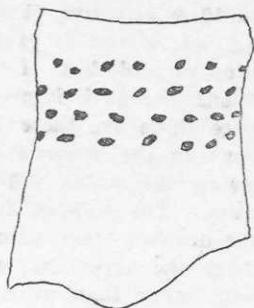


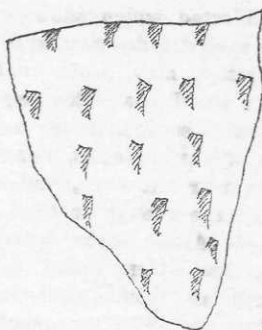
Fig. 9. Unpainted, decorated ware.



A.



B.



C.

Fig 4 Unpainted, decorated ware

106 and 47, referred to above, is the usual mode of treatment, the black spaces around the curves being often repeated three, four, or five times, and producing a very pleasing ensemble. An example of this treatment is shown in Figure 133, referred to above.

A bowl may be divided into two (Fig. 8), three (Fig. 9,) four (Figs. 10 & 11,) five (Fig. 9,) six (Fig. 12,) eight (Fig. 14,) ten, eleven or twelve (Fig. 15) parts, for the repetition of a design. I have never seen one with nine divisions, though it is presumed there may be such bowls, since there are those divided into six and three. One bowl in the writer's collection shows the method of drawing the design previous to the application of the paint. The stepped figures were outlined as shown in the drawing, then painted over. The lines still show through the upper coat of paint. (Fig. 16.)

No bowls with other than geometrical designs have been found from any location except the Sapillo and the Mimbres, but sherds from Locations 83 and 101 have been collected which show very plainly that they were of the realistic designs, and it is hoped that further investigation may prove that this branch of art extended over the Pinos Altos region.

Sherds given a secondary use are common. These are round pieces of various sizes, some pierced in the center, some pierced near one edge, and some unpierced. None of these are large enough to have served as pot-lids.

In the Pinos Altos region, quartz crystals of a prismatic shape are often found in ruins. These were probably used as "medicine." Olivella shells are frequently picked up. The pectunculus shell bracelets are found in the Mimbres region. Concretions having a resemblance to animals, sometimes artificially aided, are common in the Mimbres region. Fine effigy bowls are found on the Sapillo and the Mimbres. Small clay

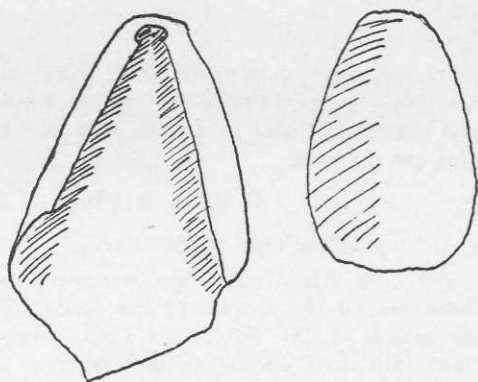


Fig. 6 . Fragment of clay pipe From Location 101.



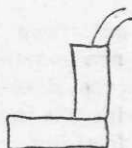
Fig. 42. Clay Foot From Figurine Location 69.



A.



B.



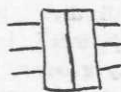
C.



D.



E.



F.



G.



H.

Fig. 18. Pictographs and petroglyphs.

4—About one-half mile down-stream from No. 3, is another cave, containing many pictographs. Among these are what appear to be a horse and colt, though this is probably a false interpretation; a rudely drawn man, apparently throwing a lariat; and, above him, horned animals with but two legs, which may be intended for deer. There is also a mountain lion, about eight feet long and two feet high. These pictographs are all painted in black.

5—Down-stream one-half mile from No. 4, on a rock face far above the river, are extremely clear pictographs. Those visible from the river include zig-zags, rectangles, and pyramids with the apex missing, also what appears to be a bear's footprint. (Fig. 18, e & d.) The paint in which these pictographs are made is as bright and red as if only a day old. The rocks do not seem to be scalable at present, to the place where the pictures occur.

6—About a mile up the Middle Fork from its junction with the West Fork, a hot spring issues close to the river bed. Traces of a wall here indicate that the Indians made a small reservoir for the conservation of the hot water. Just above it, to the right, is a small cave, with a wall dividing it in two. An abrading stone, black and polished, is set in the base of the wall. It is not deeply grooved, but was evidently much used.

7—Across the river from No. 6, far up on the hill-side, is a cave, in which may be seen walls and doors. This cave is not accessible.

8—Slightly down-stream from No. 6, across the river, is a small cave, entirely walled up except for a small square opening. This is presumed to have been used for storage. The walls and door in this cave are in perfect preservation. (Fig. 19.)

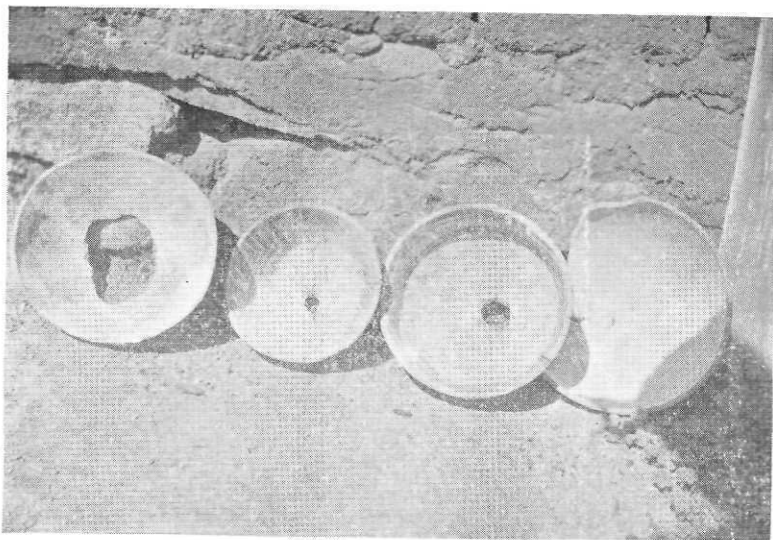


Fig. 7. Bowl third from left has Flanged Lip.

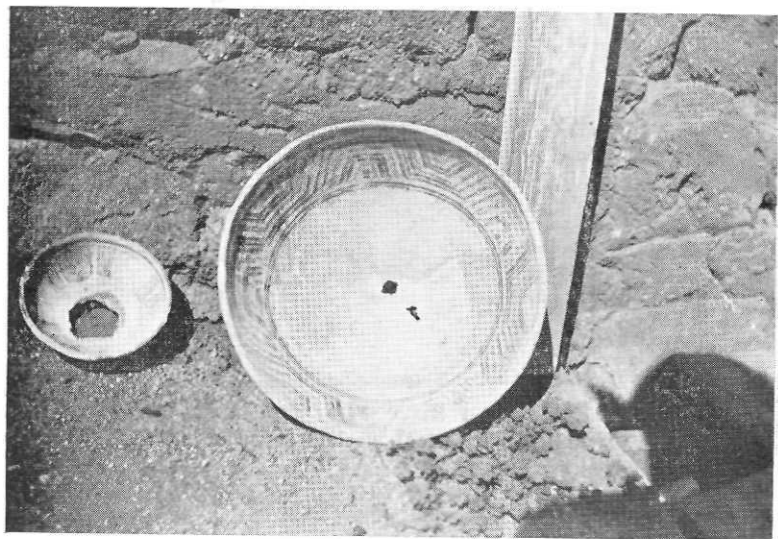


Fig. 9. Bowl with three divisions, and one with five.



Fig. 17. Pictograph in Middle Fork, Gila River.



Fig. 43. Plate from Mano Hill; mammoth trochanter from Apache Tejo; and problematical worked stone object from Whiskey Creek.



Fig. 21. Unused caves and cave No. 1.



Fig. 19. Cave in Middle Fork, Gila River

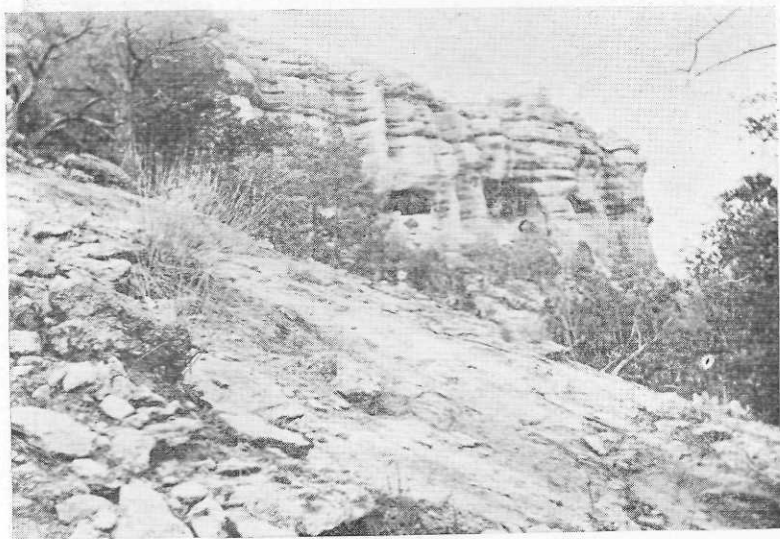


Fig. 20. Approach to Gila Cliff-Dwellings, Caves 2, 3, and 4.

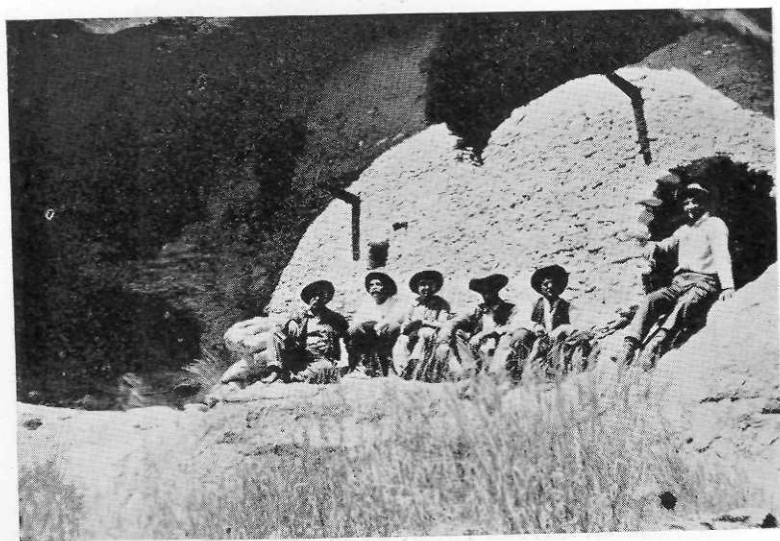


Fig. 22. Cave with T shaped window.

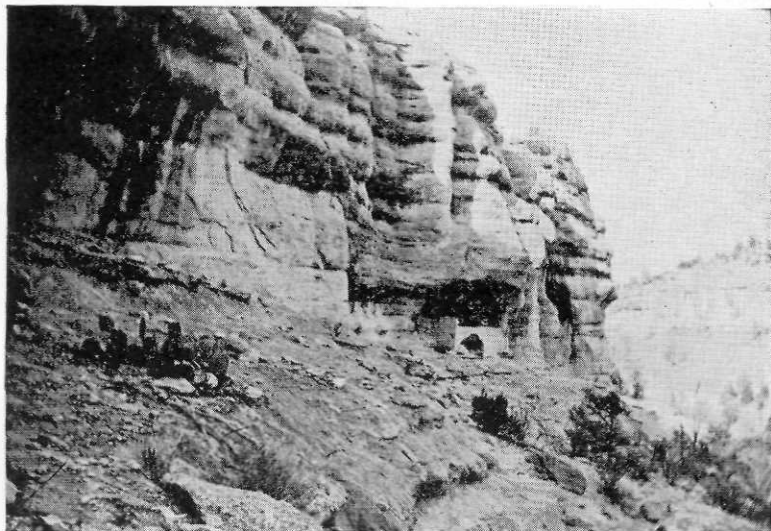


Fig. 30. Showing slope before caves.

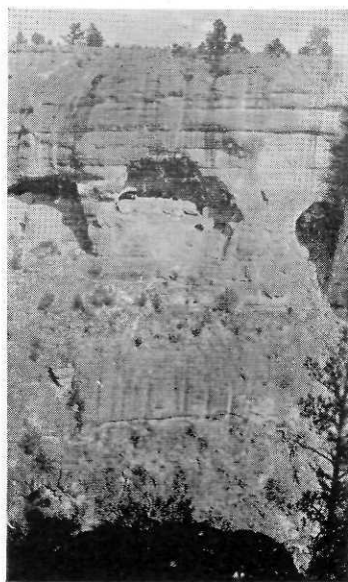


Fig. 23. Caves 3, 4, 5, and 6.



Fig. 24. Looking from Cave No. 3, into No. 4.

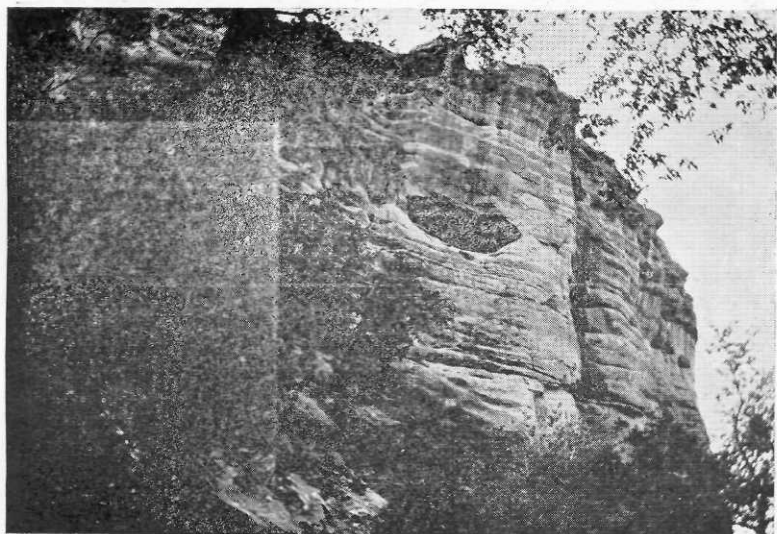


Fig. 26. Inaccessible cave from below.

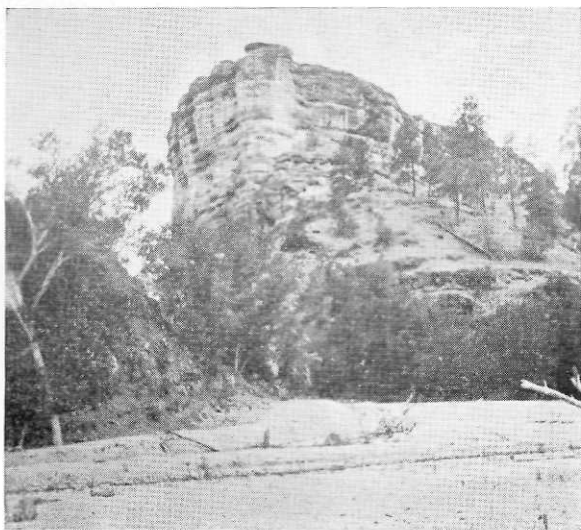


Fig. 27. Entrance to cliff-dweller cañon.

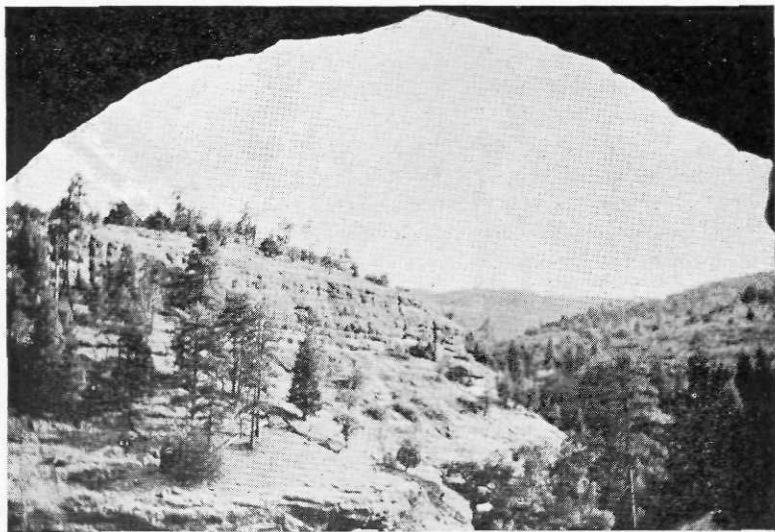


Fig. 28. Looking up the cañon from the Caves.



Fig. 29. Pictograph on ceiling of Cave No. 4.

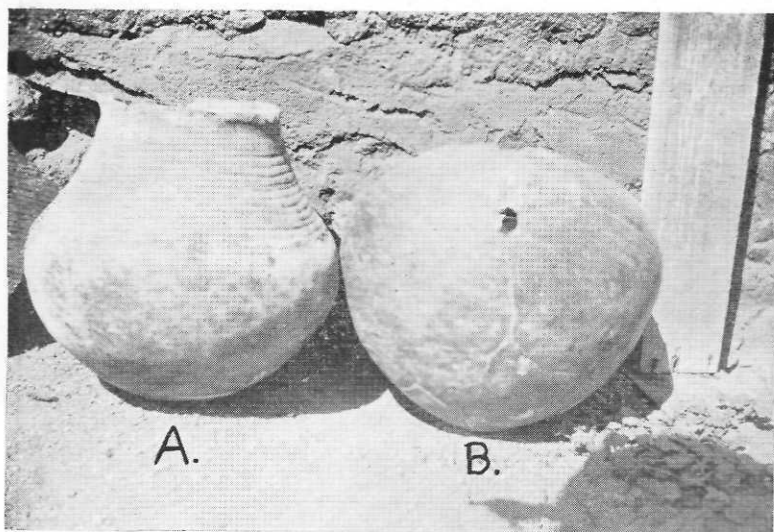


Fig. 33. Ollas from Lower Mimbres.

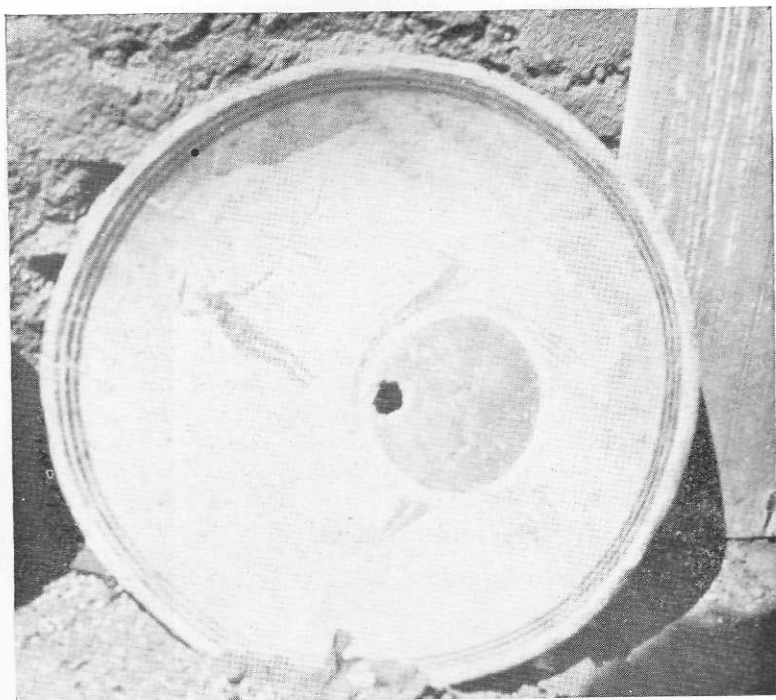


Fig. 34. Bowl from Mimbres.

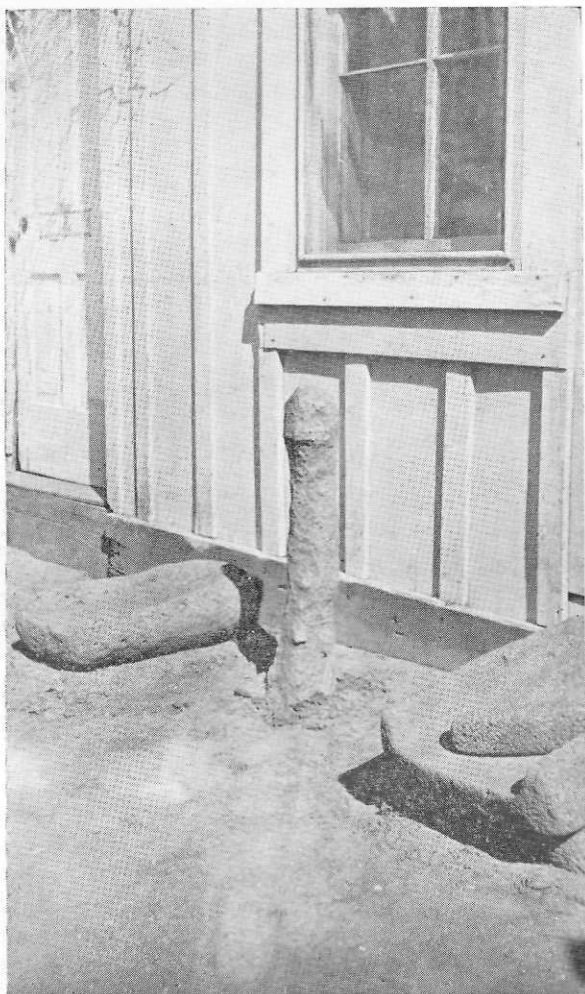


Fig. 41. Stone idol from Location. 69.

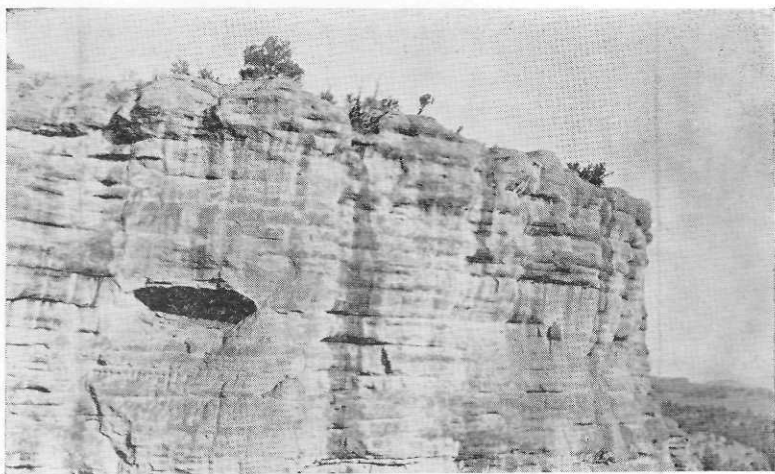


Fig. 25. Inaccessible cave from across Cañon.



Fig. 44. Petroglyph at Location 93.



Fig. 35. Bowl from Mimbres.



Fig. 40. Location known locally as "Mano Hill."

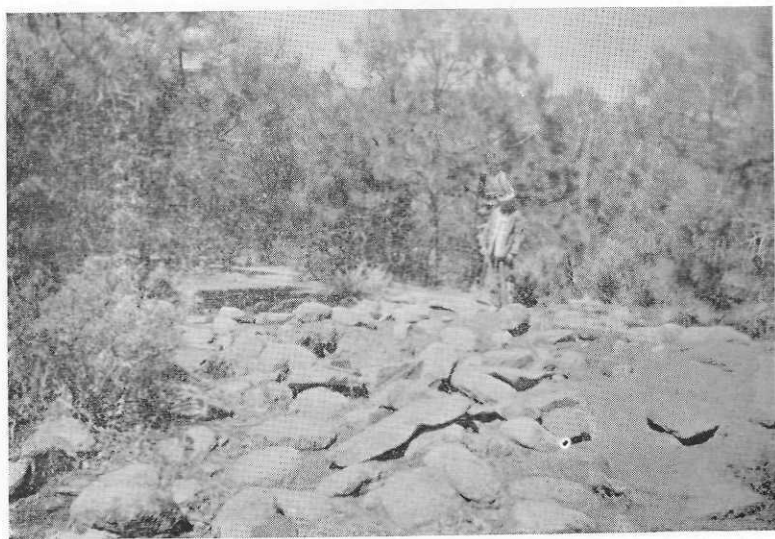
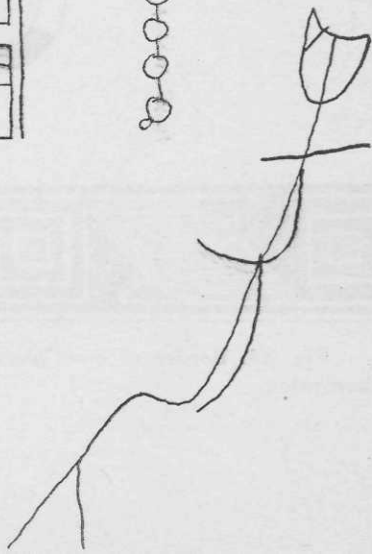
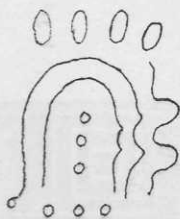
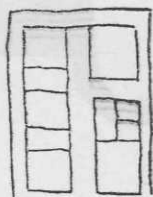


Fig. 45. Pueblo ruin—Location 101.



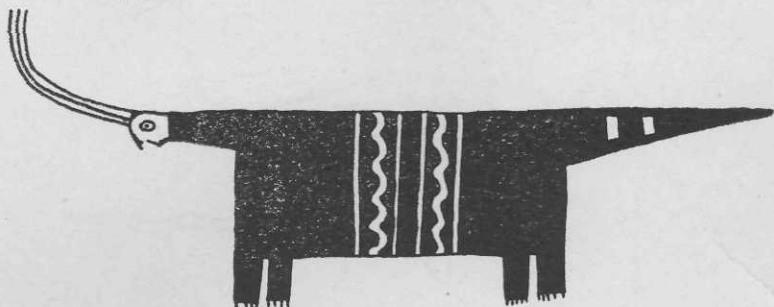


Fig. 37. Design on bowl from Mimbres. Problematical three-horned animal.



Fig. 38. Head of deer from Mimbres bowl.

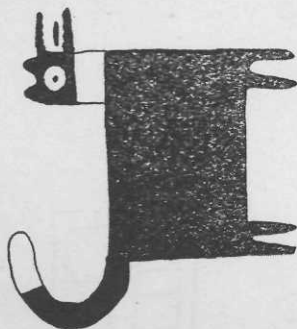


Fig. 39. Animal from Mimbres bowl.

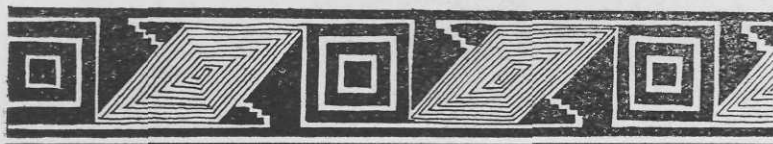


Fig. 36. Border of bowl shown in Fig. 35, showing single-line decoration.



Fig. 8. Design on bowl from Location 63, Lower Mimbres.

9—Somewhere along the Middle Fork near the described ruins, are the remains of a stone "corral," which is supposed to be Indian work.

10—In the "Little Grand Canon of the Gila," near

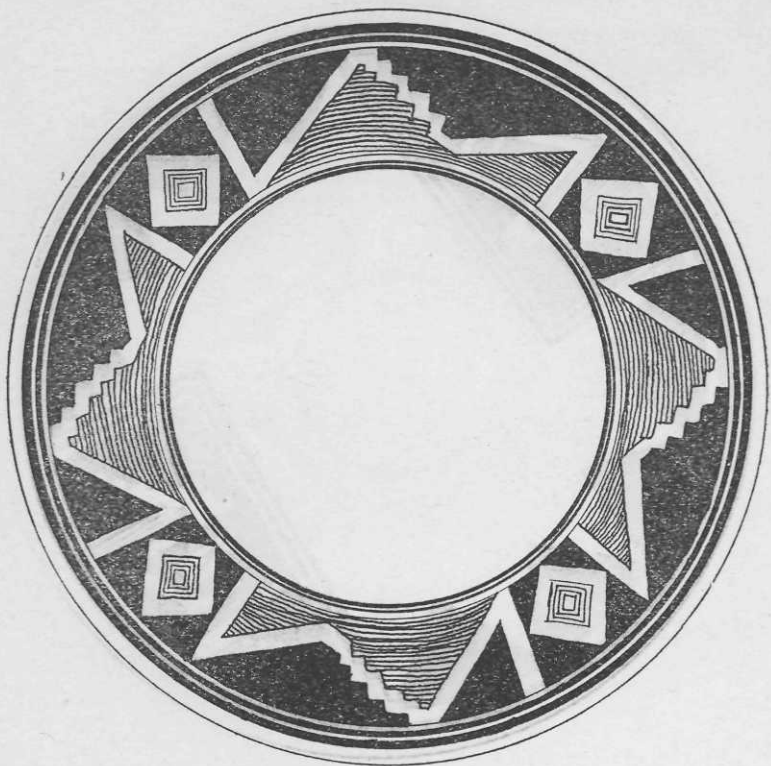
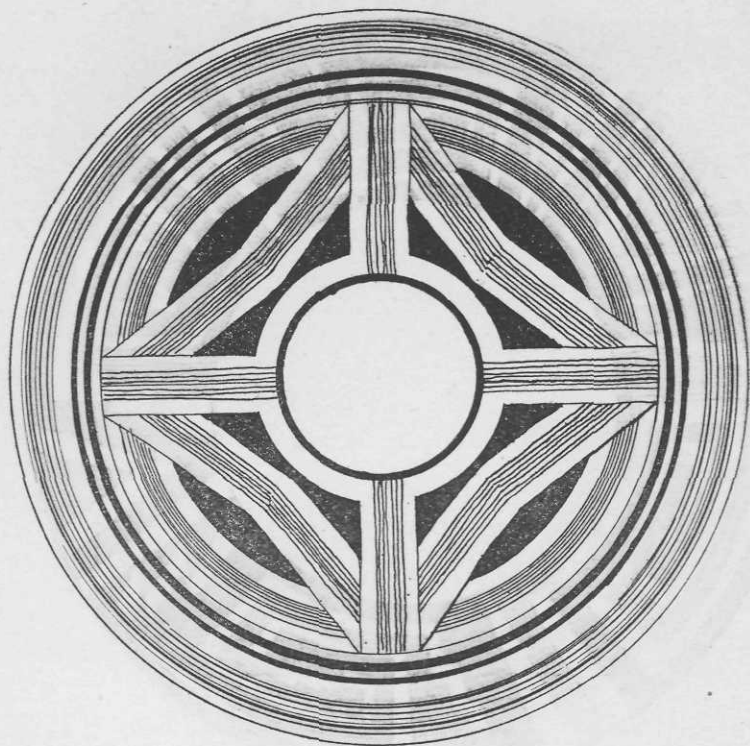


Fig. 10. Design on bowl from Mimbres

the Lyons Hunting Lodge, on the East Fork, is a single cliff dwelling in a rather inaccessible place. I do not know if it has ever been entered.

11—In Corderoy Canon is a large group of caves, which have been only slightly explored.



11. Design on bowl from Location 63, Lower Mimbres.

b—West Fork and Heart-Bar Range.

12—On top of Lillie Mountain is a large pueblo ruin.

13—At what is known as Camp of Pines, the first camp-site below Jenk's Cabin, is a small cave among the shale back of the pine flat, in which part of a human

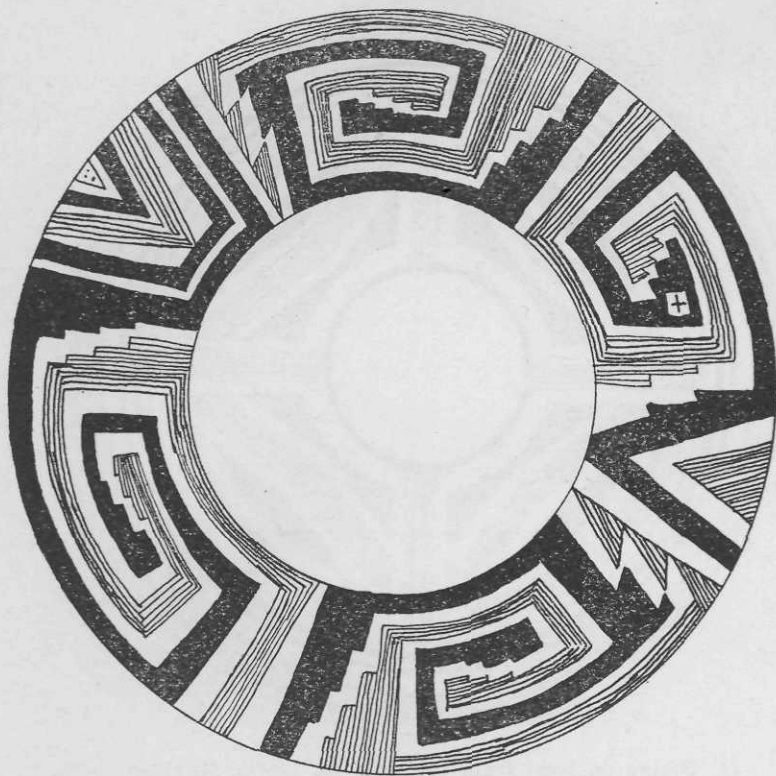


Fig. 12. Design from Location 95. Pinos Altos.

skull was picked up.

14—About one mile up-stream from Hell's Hole, on the rim above the river, are two caves which have had pickets placed around the entrances. The pickets in

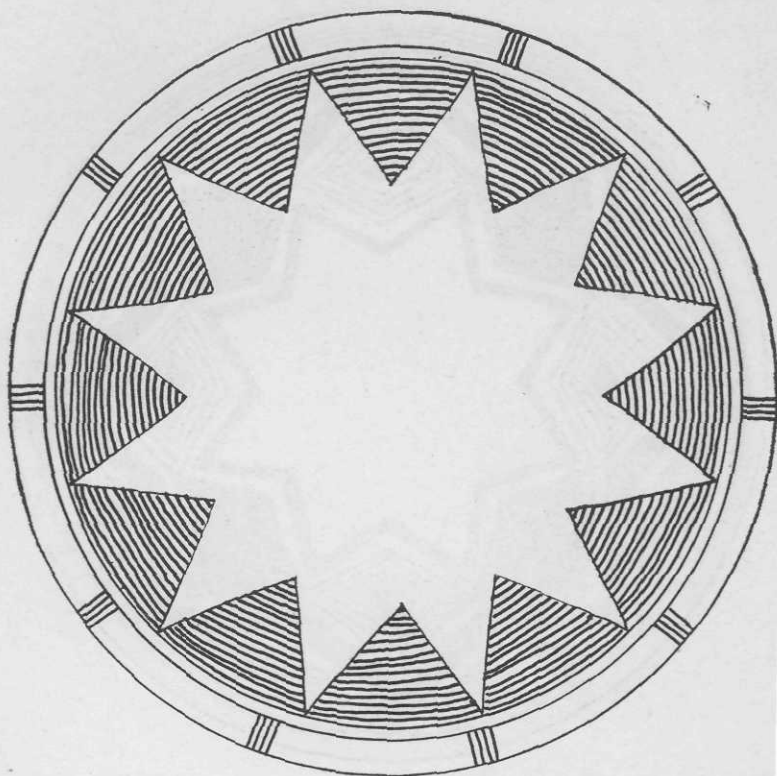


Fig. 15. Design on bowl from Pinos Altos region.

front of one cave have been burned to the ground, but the others are about three feet high. The caves are not very large.

15—From a high ridge across the river from Hell's

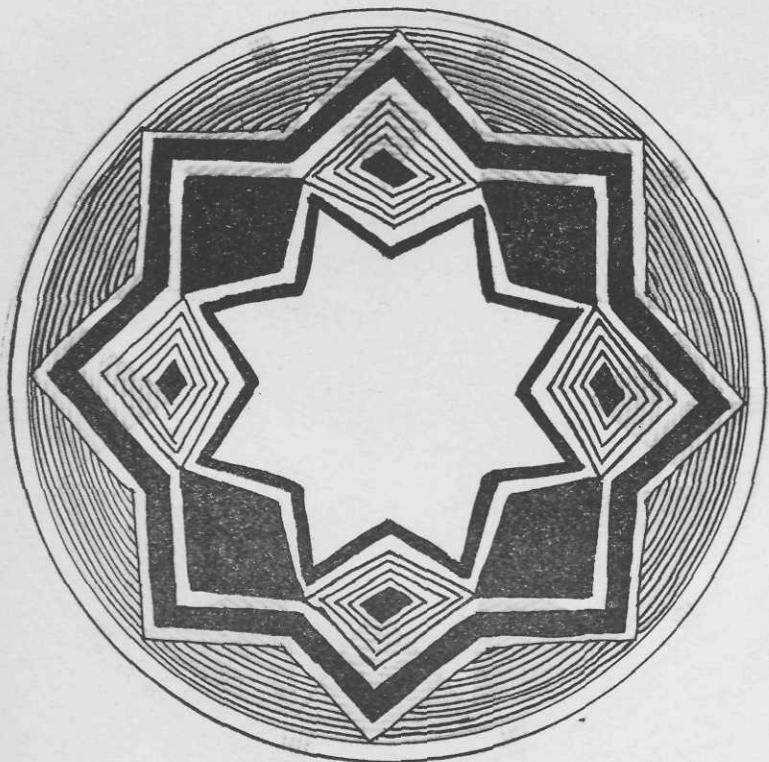


Fig. 14. Design on bowl from Pinos Altos region.

Hole may be seen a cave at the top of a mountain. With binoculars a rock inscribed with a V-shaped figure may be seen in the mouth of the cave. This rock appears to be a sort of altar.

16—At Hell's Hole, along the river bottom, is a shallow

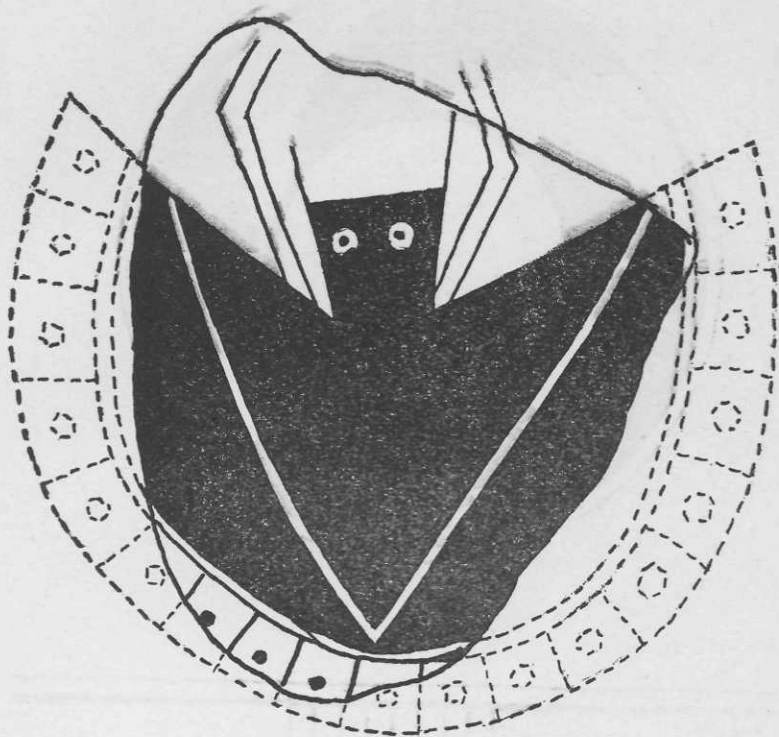


Fig. 31. Design on bowl from Sapilla (Sherd.)

cave, in which are a metate and mano. Potsherds were found in front of the cave. The "Hole" from which the location takes its name is a large cave, the bottom covered with river sand, which is probably filled with water during floods. It showed no traces of Indian occupation.

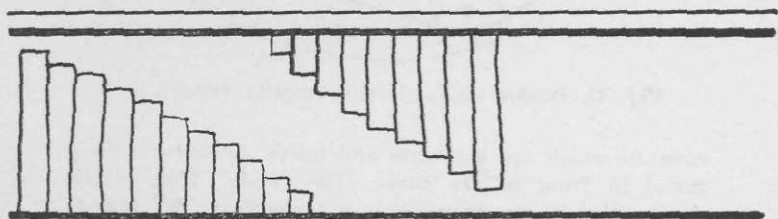
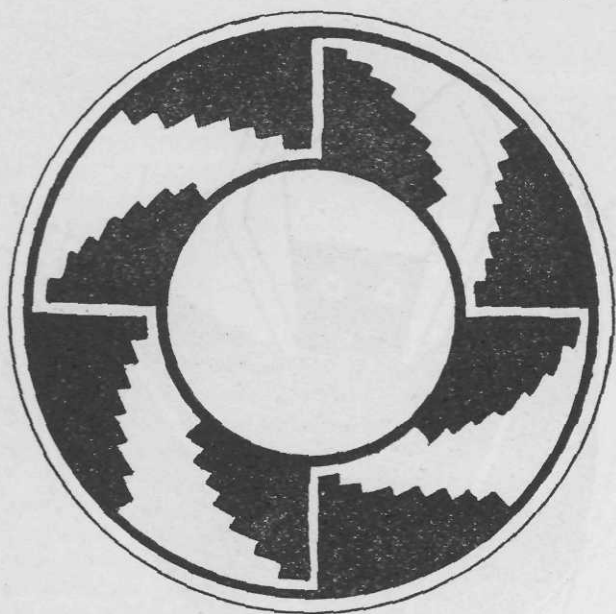


Fig.16. Design on bowl from Location 63, Lower Mimbres.

Diagram shows how design was drawn before painting

17—In Ring Canon, below "Bear" Moore's cabin, a spur of rock running into a small mesa at the end holds three houses. The rock walls still stand about three feet high. Several metates lie about, and the usual manos. It is thirty feet down to water, and impassably steep. Mr. T. L. Perrine, former manager of the Heart Bar Ranch, my informant, believes that a spring has been hidden here, as there are springs in other such locations in the neighborhood.

From the Camp of Pines through the "Box" of the river, caves are very frequent at various heights, on both sides of the river. There is not doubt that some of them were used by the Indians, and probably exploration will show that many more of them have been either inhabited or used for ceremonial purposes.

18—Above the Gila Cliff Dwelling National Monument, before reaching the "Box" of the river, is a small cliff dwelling, containing two rooms. The one on the right has a door, the one on the left a window, and there is a door between them. To the right is a large cave. This is probably the "No. 3" of Bulletin 35, Bureau of American Ethnology, by Dr. Walter Hough. (This dwelling was originally sealed with a large rock. On opening it nothing was found except a very small vase, shaped like a globe with a half-globe above it. This vase was decorated. W. E. Watson of Pinos Altos was the first white man to enter this cave, and he gave me this information.

19—Just above No. 18, a perfect spiral is painted on the rock wall of the canon, and near this a pictograph of a fish.

20—Gila Cliff Dwelling National Monument. This is "No. 4," Figures 1 and 2, of Dr. Hough's book, before referred to, and the one described by Bandelier, as quoted

by Dr. Hough under "No. 3." This ruin is about a mile and a half above the Heart-Bar ranch house. (Fig. 20.)

There are nine caves in this group. The first two are small and show no traces of use. (Fig. 21.) The next contains a T-shaped window in perfect preservation. (Fig. 22.) The next entrance leads to an enormous cave opening to the outside in three places. (Fig. 23.) The walls do not reach to the top of the cave, with one exception—a two-story room against the front wall of the cave. (Fig. 24.) This is the only two-story room in the dwelling. One or two walls at the back meet the slope of the roof, but generally the walls do not touch the roof at any point. In some places the rock is used as the back wall of a room and in others a wall is built in front of it, dust and rubbish being accumulated in the narrow space between the artificial wall and the rock. A large rock that has fallen from the roof of the cave has been incorporated in the plan, and the adobe walls attached to it. The two-story room has no loop-holes or windows, but the door is one entrance to both stories. The holes where the beams went through to form the floor of the upper story are clearly seen. The beams have disappeared, though in other parts of the dwellings, the original beams still protrude from the walls. The walls are made of adobe with rock spalls, and were plastered on the inside, some of the plaster still remaining, showing the marks of the hands which applied it.

To the right of the large cave with three divisions is another smaller cave, in which there are many pictographs, badly defaced, painted in red. They are supposed to be the work of later tribes. (Fig. 23, cave 5.)

To the right of this is a vertical slit, containing walls. (Fig. 23, cave 6.) Still farther to the right is a cave

inaccessible from any point. A cowboy who tried to swing himself into it from a rope is said to have been dashed to death against the rocks. (Figs. 25 and 26.)

In the face of the bluff where the canon meets the river, is a cave which appears to be shallow, and is also inaccessible. (Fig. 27.)

Corn-cobs are plentiful in this ruin. They are very small. Black-and-white pottery and corrugated ware blackened on the inside are the only sorts noticed among the sherds.

Fig. 28 shows the nearness of the opposite canon-wall. Bandelier remarks that this group of dwellings could easily be cut off from the water in the canon bottom in time of siege, by the enemy posted across the canon.

Figure 29 shows a painting on the ceiling of cave 4.

Figure 30 shows the steep slope in front of the caves. One must follow up the bottom of the canon for some distance, gradually ascend the slope, and then turn back at the level of the caves, to reach them. However, cave 6 can only be reached from near the mouth of the canon, and is practically inaccessible from the other caves.

There are said to be ruins farther up the canon.

21—At the Adobe Corrals, above the Heart-Bar ranch house, there is a pueblo ruin.

22—Just above the Heart-Bar ranch house is the "Painted Rock" a rock, one face of which is covered with paintings in red.

23—Across the river from the house, on what is called the "Polo Grounds," is a pueblo ruin. The sherds from this ruin are different from those observed elsewhere in the locality.

24—The flat on which the house stands is evidently the site of a ruin, as potsherds and arrow-chips can be picked up here.

On practically every point in the vicinity of the house there are ruins. The entire range of the Heart-Bar ranch appears to have been thickly settled at one time.

25—On the range there is a bubbling spring which often throws up beads. This is probably a sacred spring.

26—There are three small cliff dwellings on the edge of the field below the house.

27—There is a pueblo ruin on top of the mesa at Little Bear.

28—In Copperas Canon, near the old log bridge, is a pueblo ruin.

29—In Turkey Creek, a cave known as "Bear" Moore's cave contains pictographs.

30—On top of a hill on the Heart-Bar range is a wall about ten feet deep. Six feet down along this wall a burial, flexed, was laid on hard-burned earth, finely sifted earth covering it. About two feet below this was another, buried in the same way, except that the head was in the opposite direction. No mortuary pottery was found. All sherds found in this location were plain. Under a rock were found several child burials. In one excavation were half a dozen pottery polishers. Mr. T. L. Perrine, of the Heart Bar ranch, was the excavator.

2—SYCAMORE CANON

This canon probably contains many more ruins than I have located.

31—In Sycamore Canon, there is a large cave showing fragments of wall. A great many broken arrow-shafts were found here.

32—Lower down the canon, is a small building, with the rock of the bluff for a back wall. It was two rooms, the walls rounded to meet each other as well as the

rock. It is made of juniper poles and twigs tied together with yucca withes and plastered with a white adobe to make a wall about six inches thick. (The rock of the bluff is also white.)

33—Still lower down, a small, low cave has a house front about ten feet long, which projects about three feet from the bluff. It has a small door 2 feet high by 18 inches wide, with a slab of stone for the lintel. The roof is made of juniper poles, overlaid with fan-shaped pieces of basketry, these covered with mescal leaves, then thin stone slabs, and lastly plastered with the white adobe. This and No. 32 are the only buildings of the sort known throughout all the regions described. They are in good preservation, and are very interesting. The fan-shaped basketry pieces are the only basketry known from these regions.

34—From the top of the ridge cutting from Sycamore into Bear Creek, may be seen two large caves.

35—There is a ceremonial cave in Sycamore Canon, in which painted gourd rattles, ceremonial cigarettes, and other ceremonial objects, have been found.

3—BEAR CREEK

Bear Creek heads in Pinos Altos Mountain, south of the town of Pinos Altos, and after flowing through the town to the north-east it curves to the north-west, and flows into the Gila River near Cliff. Big Cherry Creek runs into Bear Creek north of Pinos Altos. Little Cherry Creek, also a tributary of Bear Creek, is supposed to contain ruins, but I have no specific locations for any of them. Steamboat Canon also opens into Bear Creek, farther down stream.

36—At the north end of Pinos Altos, across Bear Creek from the pumping station which formerly sup-

plied the "Mammoth" Mill with water, are terraces and traces of burials.

37—In Big Cherry, behind the U. S. Forest Service cabin at Redstone, is a pueblo ruin.

38—Back of a rock in Big Cherry, a cave containing pictographs.

39—The Big Cherry road makes an abrupt turn locally known as the "Gooseneck." At this turn there is a very large rock, from the top of which may be had a fine view down the creek. Near this rock is a ruin.

40—Where Big Cherry joins Bear Creek, there is a small cliff dwelling, in which there is a stone roughly shaped like a seat.

41—Below Lockout Mountain, on Bear Creek, is a large cave, with smaller caves in the rock on either side. No traces of walls are now to be seen, but it is said to have once been a cliff dwelling.

42—Farther down Bear Creek are pueblo ruins.

43—At what is called the "Horse-shoe Bend" of Bear Creek, about seven miles below Pinos Altos, there is a very small cliff dwelling. The plaster with which this was made still shows the depression of fingers, where it was forced into cracks in the rock.

44—On the hill below this cliff dwelling were found several manos and a metate, and there is probably a pueblo ruin there.

45—Just below the "falls" of Bear Creek, about 120 feet above the creek-bottom, is a cave in which were found potsherds.

46—There are several caves in Steamboat Canon. One of these, which has been commercially used because of its content of guano, was evidently a ceremonial cave from which quantities of pahos have been taken.

These pahos range in length from 8 inches to 2 feet, and

in thickness from one-half inch to 2 and one-half inches in diameter. Nearly all are painted and all are pointed on one end and blunt on the other, except one forked one, which is sharpened on all three ends. The representative painting is half red and half yellow, but some are half green, and some are all yellow or all red. One forked one has the bark left on.

47—In another cave in the same cañon, a peculiar stick with holes cut near one end of it, was found. The section under the holes is hollowed for a distance of 13 inches. This stick is now in the possession of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

All the way down Bear Creek to its mouth are pueblo ruins,

Mescal pits are found all around Pinos Altos, and especially down Bear Creek.

4—MISCELLANEOUS RUINS

The following descriptions are of ruins to the south of Pinos Altos, beyond Silver City.

48—All down Walnut Creek are ruins, in one of which was found a headless skeleton with a quantity of potsherds.

49—Near the nine-mile bridge on the ridge road of Tyrone is a pueblo ruin.

50—At the Metcalf place on the Mangus, floods uncovered an Indian skeleton buried sitting up, surrounded with pottery. The head was missing, having probably been carried down the creek by the water. This is said to be a burial ground.

51—At the mouth of the Mangus is a ruin made by forming a circle of small, stone-slab-lined, pits. This may be of the pit-house culture.

52—Above the Metcalf place is a cave, possibly the

one mentioned in Bulletin 87 of the U. S. National Museum, from which the pahos shown in Figures 218, 219, and 220 of that publication were taken.

53—At the Gila, below Cliff, there is a pueblo ruin on a point near the river.

54—Near Lyons Lake, "The Dyke," on the Gila, is a group of pueblo ruins.

55—At Red Rock, on the Gila River, south-west of Silver City, was found a cache of various worked stones, mortars, etc.

5—SAPILLO RIVER

The Sapillo is a tributary of the Gila, but the pottery found in the ruins toward its source is like that of the Mimbres which heads near it.

56—At the Biddle place, there is a pueblo ruin, from which the bowl shown as Figure 27 of Smithsonian Publication 2713 was taken. See also Figure 31, this report.

57—The road leading to Copperas Canon crosses the Sapillo at a corral owned by the G. O. S. Cattle Co. a large ruin. Rows of ollas, all broken, were found here, and other pottery. Burials were along a line of rocks south of the ruin. Three killed bowls were found with one burial. Figures 99 and 102 of Smithsonian Publication 2713 were found at this ruin.

58—To the right of the crossing referred to above, a short way up the river, are pictographs. (Fig. 18, b and c.)

59—To the left of the crossing, down river, are more pictographs in red and black, presenting a variety of subjects. (Fig. 18, f, g, & h.) The upper semicircle and the three small round dots in f are red, the rest is black.

60—The mouth of the Sapillo is said to be fairly honeycombed with ruins. There is one very large pueblo ruin, which has been dug into a little.

6—MIMBRES RIVER

The wonderful pottery of the Mimbres region has been fully described by Dr. Fewkes in several publications. I will mention only three of the locations which are so numerous along the river, as those of which I have personal knowledge.

There are said to be ruins in McKnight Canon, a tributary of the Mimbres.

61—At the Gonzales place, on the upper Mimbres, are above this crossing is the Goforth place, where there is mounds and a large pueblo ruin. Much fine pottery has been taken from this place. An effigy jar, with the body of a duck and the head of a hawk, was found here. Turquoise beads, shell bracelets, and pottery with human and animal designs have been exhumed. In some parts of the ruin, three walls have been built over each other, arguing that three different towns have been built, declined into ruins, and were covered with earth. In the lowest layers of houses, a plain black olla with a handle was found. The pottery from this layer was all very old-looking.

A mortar was discovered set in a wall, with the orifice opening into the room. The walls are sometimes of mortar, and sometimes of plastered adobe.

Two bodies buried in one grave, with mortuary pottery, are said to have been found several times. Three headless skeletons, without pottery, in separate graves, are said to have been found.

Turquoise, shell, and very small blue and red beads were found at this ruin.

62—The Golass place, on the lower Mimbres, is a ruin described by Dr. Fewkes as "where the rocks come down to the river."

There are not many potsherds on the surface of this ruin, but manos are lying about everywhere, and there are many metates, petroglyphs cover some of the rocks of the bluff behind the ruin. (Fig. 32.) This location is just across a mesa below which, on the other side, is the "City of Rocks." There are many mortars in the rocks of the bluff, and also a small outcrop resembling the City of Rocks in formation, near here. These outcroppings are said to have been used by the Indians, but whether as places of worship or of refuge, is not known.

The floors of Ruin 63 were made of thin white rock slabs or charcoal layers. Floors and plastered walls are easily traced. The room in which the cremation with the metate, described below, was found, had a banquette on one side.

The upper walls run about to the cardinal points, but under these are walls at an angle to those above.

Upright cedar logs were found in the excavations.

Of pottery found here, fish, bird, lizard, and rabbit designs were used, as well as very elaborate geometrical designs. A few potsherds showed decorations on both sides. The Hopi "butterfly" design occurs several times. Pottery cloud-blowers are of slightly funnel shape. Some of the pottery was so thickly encrusted with lime, that the design was invisible until this was scraped off. Other pottery from this same ruin had no coat of lime.

Among ollas found were:

An olla with the upper curve corrugated, the lower curve smooth. (Fig. 33a.)

A large plain olla with handles (broken off) which

had been killed on the side. This has the usual round bottom. (Fig. 33b.)

An olla in white ware decorated with a geometrical design in black on the top curve, has a bottom slightly concave. This was found directly over a fire-place. I also found a sherd with a concave bottom.

Two cremations were found:

Two geometrical bowls, the inner about six inches in diameter, were nested. These were full of burned human bones. Inverted over them was a larger bowl with a geometrical design. With this cremation was found a small jug of coiled ware with a handle. This group is in the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Hulbert, of Pinos Altos.

Two nested bowls, the inner with a lizard design (Fig. 34, Smithsonian Publication 2713,) the outer with a fish design (Figure 42, Smithsonian Publication 2713,) were filled with burned human bones. Inverted over them was a smaller bowl with a quail design. The nest of bowls was sitting on a metate with its mano, both showing signs of much use, and both burned. The metate was cracked into three parts from the heat of the fire. Near these was a broken corrugated olla, which had been "killed" and burned.

A skull with all its teeth was found under a floor. There was no body with it. The teeth were worn smooth.

Two infant burials were uncovered. One had no pottery, the other half a bowl.

All burials were laid out straight with the head toward the river—approximately east. One body exhumed was apparently that of a drowned person, as the position of the bones showed that some force had driven the body against the wall and held it there while the room filled with sand. It is known within the memory of persons alive today that the Mimbres has risen very high in time of flood, and it is said that it rose above

the roof of a house built on the site of this ruin, so that it is altogether probable that my supposition about this body is correct. Twenty-one shell bracelets were found on the arm of this skeleton.

A small turquoise bead; a bone ornament, crescent shape, pierced in the center; a stone turtle, about 6 inches in diameter; a large stone hammer and a very small stone hammer; and a slab of ochre used for paint were among the artifacts collected.

Figure 34 shows a beautiful bowl from the Mimbres. The design is in red on white, and represents an Indian "herding" a turkey.

Figure 35 is a bowl from the Mimbres, in the collection of Miss Ellen Frances White of Dunlap, New Mexico. Figure 36 represents the border of this bowl, showing the elaborate figure formed with one line, which continues entirely around the bowl.

Figure 37 represents the design from a bowl owned by Miss White. This bowl is also from the Mimbres.

Figure 38 shows the head of a deer from a Mimbres bowl.

Figure 39 is a problematical animal from a Mimbres bowl.

I will append a description of a bowl from near San Juan, which is in the possession of Mrs. Grace Griswold Bisby, of Pinos Altos;

This bowl depicts a hunter and a deer. The hunter is naked except for a band passing from a quiver over his shoulders and hips, and meeting on his chest. There is a band around his head. His hair is arranged in a "pigtail" with a bow on the end. His face is painted with horizontal stripes. He has bracelets on both upper and lower arm. He holds a bow and ceremonial objects in and lower arm. He hold a bow and ceremonial objects in his hands. The quiver is of animal (fox?) skin, entire,

the head, legs and tail left on. Arrows are stuck in the head, point up. The back of the animal is against the hunter's back. The deer's tracks lead across the bowl to the animal. The deer has small, two-tined horns. Its tongue protrudes. It has a Hopi butterfly design on its body, with three triangles on each side of the design. The bowl is black and white, except the triangles on the deer, and the stripe on the man's face, which are ochre.

7—WHISKEY CREEK

This is the local and old name of Arenas Valley. Ruins are found all along this creek, from its source.

64—On a small hill near the source of Whiskey Creek are pictographs on rocks facing south. In a little valley below this hill is a small pueblo ruin. There is said to be a pueblo ruin on the top of the mountain nearest this location.

There are said to be ruins across Whiskey Creek from the above.

65—In the corner of a farm farther down the creek, is a pueblo ruin. Fragments of adobe walls showing the marks of reeds and poles, which have been burned away from the clay, have been picked up here. The house here had a foundation of stones, with walls of "jacal" construction above.

66—On the east side of Whiskey Creek, opposite Kern's house, is a ruin. Two metates were observed here, one worn deeply, the other just started.

67—At the turn of the road before reaching Kern's gate, is a pueblo ruin.

68—There are ruins in the grounds of the Silver Cell mine, and I have seen several metates here.

69—What is locally known as "Mano Hill" (Fig.

40,) from the quantity of manos found here, has a ruin on the top. Stones of an elliptical shape are found here. The size of a representative one was 21 inches long, 9 inches at the widest part, and 5 inches thick. A stone "idol" of a phallic nature was dug out of the center of a circle of stones. (Fig. 41.) A small clay foot (Fig. 42,) an atlatl weight, an arrow-polisher, and a red slab, slightly depressed in the center (Fig. 43,) were found here. The potsherds on this hill are usually of a pleasing red color and quite thin.

70—Just above Turkey Cienega, in the next creek east of Whiskey Creek, are two pueblo ruins, one on each side of the creek.

71—What is locally known as "Montezuma Hill," described in Bulletin 35 of the Bureau of American Ethnology as No. 153, is a ruin on a hilltop, overlooking Whiskey Creek. One large room in this ruin is depressed several feet, and the walls around it are double, with a space between them of a couple of feet.

72—At the foot of Rocky Point, a point of rocks which divides the Pinos Altos road from Whiskey Creek, there is a pueblo ruin, on which polychrome potsherds are said to have been found.

73—The ruins across the road from the Arenas Valley schoolhouse, described in Bulletin 35 as No. 147, Figure 49, are owned by Mr. and Mrs. Cosgrove of Silver City. These ruins have been carefully excavated, and all data preserved. I understand that the Cosgroves will publish a monograph on this ruin, so will not refer to it farther than to state that beautiful pottery of the Mimbres type has been collected.

74—On the ridge below the Calumet-New Mexico Mining Company mill is a small pueblo ruin.

75—Across the road from the above, on a rocky hill, is a pueblo ruin.

Fig. 43 shows a red plate-like stone slab from Location 69; a mammoth trochanter from Apache Tejo; and a problematical worked stone object from Whiskey Creek.

8—EAST OF PINOS ALTOS

76—At the Stevens ranch, above Fort Bayard, on a little hill beyond the house, are meal pits and petroglyphs of snakes. (Fig. 18a.)

77—Above Fierro, New Mexico, two metates were plowed from the garden of a house.

78—There are said to be ruins in the Diablo Mountains.

79—In the vicinity of Lone Mountain, and on the mountain itself, are many interesting ruins.

80—On the road to the Cienega, behind Fort Bayard, there are two pueblo ruins.

9—NORTH OF PINOS ALTOS

81—There are said to be ruins on the Black Range.

82—On Twin Sister Mesa is a pueblo ruin.

83—On a saddle back of Cross Mountain, connecting it with Twin Sister Mesa, is a ruin. Here was excavated a cupboard made of stone slabs, containing six small jugs and seven fine manos. Many very small obsidian arrow-points have been found at this ruin.

84—On the road to the last described ruin, are two small ruins.

85—Toward Pinos Altos from the above is a ruin, over which large juniper trees have grown.

86—Back of the house owned by Mrs. Sarah Eckert in Pinos Altos, are pueblo ruins.

10—ROCKY POINT AND SOUTH

87—The fence between the Catholic and Protestant ceme-

teries runs across a pueblo ruin. Burials are said to be disturbed at times by those digging graves.

88—Back of the baseball ground is a small group of ruins.

89—In Bisby's field, potsherds lie on some parts of the surface, and worked stones have been plowed up. There is a small ruin in one corner of the field.

90—Along the Point is a ruin, the sherds from which are very thick and coarse. Many manos have been found along this point.

91—About 200 yards down the Ridge Road to Fort Bayard from Pinos Altos is a pueblo ruin. Small pottery shapes have been found here, probably ceremonial. Among these are a very small olla-shape, so tiny that the tip of the little finger will hardly enter the mouth; a small bowl, and a small ladle-shape.

92—At the foot of the hill below Pinos Altos, to the right is a ruin. A cremation found here was enclosed in two bowls inverted against each other and buried with the side down, instead of the base of one bowl. The designs on these bowls were nearly worn off or flaked away.

11—PINOS ALTOS

The ruins next described are numbered from Pinos Altos Mountain toward the town of Pinos Altos.

93—On the other side of Pinos Altos Mountain from the town, on claims belonging to Mrs. William D'Orsay, is a rock with a pecked inscription. (Fig. 44.)

94—There is said to have been a signal fire location on top of the mountain, and stone axes, etc., have been found on its sides.

95—Across the road from Larson's property, on a ridge, is a pueblo ruin. Excavation revealed a burial, with a bowl (Fig. 12,) over the head. The body was

lying on its side, flexed, head to the northeast, and was buried under a corner of the wall. Over and around the body was decomposed rock.

96—On the next ridge is a small pueblo ruin.

97—On top of the hill above the ridge on which Ruin 95 is situated is a ruin, the walls of which are very plainly outlined.

98—On the ridge along the road near the Hardscrabble Mine, is a pueblo ruin. There is said to be a round sunken room here, which suggests a kiva, though no kiva has ever been found in this region, to the writers knowledge, save the disputed one on Location 73.

99—On claims owned by Mr. William Stevens, of Pinos Altos, west of the town, are pueblo ruins.

100—Half way along the back of the fence surrounding the Eaton place is a pueblo ruin.

101—To the right of Eaton's fence is a pueblo ruin, in which has been done some excavation. (Fig. 45.)

Burials are in pits 2 feet deep, 1 foot wide, and 3 feet long, under the floor in the bed rock. The bodies lie flexed on the side. There is no orientation. One body had a killed bowl over the head. Rock slabs just fitting the burial pits are placed over them, and covered with smaller slabs.

A fireplace was found, 2 feet square, walled on three sides with upright rocks. Flat rocks and ashes were found in it.

A hole 18 inches in diameter by 2 feet deep was found filled with sand as from an ant-hill. Another hole 1 foot in diameter by 1 foot deep was empty except for the intrusive dirt.

The rock walls were well defined. A trench was dug in the floor and the rocks of the walls placed in this.

On one room the clay fetish of a bear was found above a pit 2 feet square walled with worked slabs and filled with clay and bits of pottery.

Coiled ware from here has triangular and diamond-shaped designs made by fluting the rows of coils in patterns.

Many large heart-shaped stone pendants have been found in this ruin.

102—At the north-western edge of the town is a small ruin.

103—The Gold Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church is built over a pueblo ruin. A burial was found when digging the foundations of the church.

104—In a field near the church a stone axe was plowed up, peculiarly grooved lengthwise.

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