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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
----- NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO. 12 1

NATIONAL MONUMENTS

TEMPE MOUND

1918



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
Washington, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM  
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK  
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY  
INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF  
SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE

ALL CORRESPONDENCE  
SHOULD BE ADDRESSED  
TO THE SECRETARY

*20 National Park Service*

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
RECEIVED  
OCT 29 1917  
MAILS AND FILES  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
RECEIVED  
OCT 27 1917  
TO CHIEF CLERK  
DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
RECEIVED  
OCT 27 1917  
TO NATIONAL PARKS  
DIVISION OF MAILS AND FILES

DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR  
RECEIVED  
OCT 27 1917

October 26 1917.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that certain citizens of Phoenix, Arizona, are desirous of conveying to the United States a tract of land described in the enclosed form of warranty deed for the reason that on the tract are situated some prehistoric aboriginal ruins of considerable archeological interest, one of them being of great size. Transmitting the deed referred to is a copy of a communication addressed to Mr. F. W. Hodge of the Bureau of American Ethnology of this Institution, and a letter transmitting the deed by Mr. L. W. Coggins, of the Phoenix Title and Trust Company to Colonel J. H. McClintock, which are self-explanatory.

From correspondence between the Smithsonian Institution through its Bureau of American Ethnology, and Colonel McClintock, it appears that by reason of the appreciation of several of the citizens of Phoenix, led by Colonel McClintock, it is desired to deed the land to the United States, in the hope that it may be proclaimed a National Monument and ultimately be scientifically excavated and repaired for the instruction of the people. The enterprise is a laudable one and reflects credit on the public-spirited citizens of Arizona who have labored in its interest. As the matter, however, is one that involves a legal question and one of property right which the Institution cannot answer, I take the liberty of referring the entire matter to your Department for such action as may seem necessary in the premises.

Yours very respectfully,

The Honorable,

Secretary.

The Secretary of the Interior,

Washington, D. C.

S.

# Warranty Deed

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That

----- J. T. WARE and MINNIE B. WARE, his wife, -----  
of the County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, for and in consideration of the sum of

ONE (\$1.00)

DOLLARS to them in hand paid by

GRANTEE herein, have granted, sold and conveyed and by these presents do grant, sell and convey unto the said GRANTEE all that certain real property situate in the County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the Southwest Quarter (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the Northeast Quarter (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Section Seven (7), Township One (1) North, Range Four (4) East of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, South 40° 10' West and distant 1931.5 feet from the quarter corner on the North side of said Section Seven (7) at a square stake; thence on a magnetic bearing North 89° East 249.1 feet; thence South 21° East 282.7 feet, from which point a cottonwood tree on the west bank of the Cross Cut Canal bears South 80° East 13 feet; thence South 29° West 185.1 feet; thence North 77° West 260.7 feet; thence North 1° West 363 feet to point of beginning, containing two and seven-tenths (2.7) acres more or less.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS  
\$165,000.00

Together with all rights and privileges appurtenant or to become appurtenant to said lands by virtue of the subscription of said lands for shares of the capital stock of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association and subject to all the terms, conditions and liabilities incident thereto.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the above described property, together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging unto the said GRANTEE heirs and assigns forever. And the GRANTOR S hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators to warrant and defend, all and singular, the said property unto the said GRANTEE heirs and assigns, against every person whomsoever lawfully claiming or to claim the same or any part thereof.

WITNESS our hands and seals this 18th day of October, 1917.

.....(SEAL)  
.....(SEAL)  
.....(SEAL)  
.....(SEAL)

1917

STATE OF ARIZONA, }  
County of Maricopa. } ss.

Before me, \_\_\_\_\_, a Notary Public  
in and for the County of Maricopa, State of Arizona, on this day personally appeared  
\_\_\_\_\_ J. T. Ware and Minnie B. Ware, his wife,  
known to me to be the persons... whose name... s. are... subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and  
acknowledged to me that... they... executed the same for the purpose... and consideration therein  
expressed.

My commission will expire.....

Given under my hand and seal of office, this.....day  
of..... October....., A. D. 1917..

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public.

No. ....

**Warranty Deed**

FROM

J. T. Ware and  
Minnie B. Ware

— TO —

LAND TITLES GUARANTEED  
**"The Safe Way"**  
PHOENIX TITLE AND TRUST CO.  
18 North First Avenue

Filed and recorded at request of

..... at ..... M.

Book..... Deeds, Pages.....

.....  
County Recorder.

By .....  
Deputy.

Fees, \$.....

WHEN RECORDED, MAIL TO

.....

STATE OF ARIZONA, }  
County of Maricopa. } ss.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, County Recorder in and for the County  
and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record at.....o'clock,  
..... M., on this.....day of....., 191....., and duly recorded  
in Book No. .... of Deeds, Records of Maricopa County, Arizona, at pages.....

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year first above written.

\_\_\_\_\_  
County Recorder.

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO "A" 751986

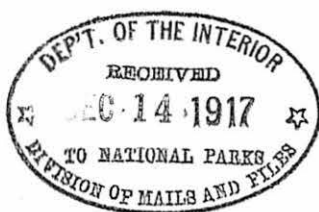
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
 GENERAL LAND OFFICE



*[Handwritten mark]*

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 13, 1917.

ADDRESS ONLY THE  
 COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE



Dear Mr. Mather:

In reply to your letter of December 12, in relation to the propriety of creating a National Monument out of lands to be donated by public spirited citizens of Arizona, I have to advise that the tract in question lies about five miles almost due east of Phoenix, Arizona. The only reference to the prehistoric ruins in that vicinity in the General Land Office is found in the field notes and upon the plat of survey of Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Arizona. In the general description at the end of the field notes of subdivisional survey of this township the following occurs:

In the southwest corner of section 7 we discovered the remains of an ancient adobe house and wall. The wall is a parallelogram in shape and is about one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide. It is situated on a slight elevation. This ruin from all appearance was designed for a fortification but when and by whom we of course have no means of knowing.

The location of these ruins as shown upon the plat of this township is about the center of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 7, instead of the southwest corner

*Notes*

*[Handwritten signature]*

-2-

of Section 7. The description furnished by the Smithsonian, quoted in your letter, is evidently erroneous because it locates the ruin in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, whereas the bearing and distance will show it to be about the center of the east half of the northwest quarter.

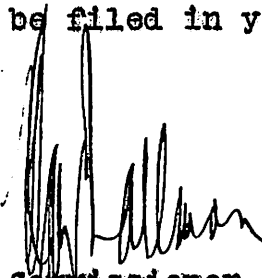
The notation on the plat is: "Ruins of an adobe house surrounded by a wall".

This survey was made in April, 1868, and approved by the Surveyor General October 21st of that year.

We have no further knowledge of the matter but it would appear that if there were valuable ruins in that locality so close to Phoenix they would have been discovered and exploited in some way long before this.

I would suggest, therefore, that before any steps be taken looking toward the acceptance of the gift of the lands containing the ruins, under the National Monument Act, they be carefully examined by a competent authority and a report of such examination, with recommendation, be filed in your office.

Very truly yours,



Commissioner.

Mr. Stephen T. Mather,  
Director,  
National Park Service.

COPY

January 8, 1918.

Hon. C. D. Walcott,  
Secretary The Smithsonian Institution,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of December 18, respecting the pueblo Indian ruin on the Tempe road, four miles east of Phoenix:

There has been delay, owing to my absence from the city and then to my desire to secure added data.

Included in the tract offered as a gift by local citizens is only the main castle, or communal house, one of the largest in the Southwest, if not the largest, about 100x200 feet in main wall dimensions. To the westward the ground has been all seeded this season in barley, the plowing said to have developed little of value. To the eastward is an abandoned canal location, 100 feet wide, owned by the United States Reclamation Service, or its successor in interest, the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, and beyond that forty acres owned by the County of Maricopa, purchased as a source for paving material. The officers of the Association and County express all willingness to cooperate and to add acreage if desired to the eastward, where are a few smaller ruins, while the old canal would serve for the dumping of debris. Personally, I consider these smaller buildings of rather small relative importance. There appears to have been no large surrounding settlement.

I believe there will be no difficulty in returning the United States clear title to the main temple mound or in the gaining of additional ground to the eastward, in the event it later may be desired.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Jas. H. McClintock.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



February 11, 1918.

Dear Mr. Albright:

I am sending you, herewith, a few suggestions on the mound near Tempe, also my report on Casa Grande, and my paper on "Prehistoric Ruins of the Gila Valley" (vide 424). The main thing is to accept the mound at once and later an attempt may be made to develop it.

Very truly yours,

*J. Walter Fewkes*  
Ethnologist.

Mr. Horace M. Albright,  
Assistant Director,  
National Park Service,  
Department of the Interior.

Memorandum for Mr. Albright:

The large mound situated about 4 miles east of Phoenix, Arizona, near Tempe, conceals a building of the type of Compound A of Casa Grande, a report on which appears in the 28th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology. Although one corner of the wall that surrounds this mound has been destroyed by the encroachment of Cross Cut canal, and the mound itself has been somewhat mutilated for commercial purposes, there still remains hidden under ground the walls of a building of large size, having many well preserved rooms. The surrounding wall is approximately 353 by 246 feet. The northeast and northwest angles are entire and when excavated will show unbroken corners. The central mound is from 15 to 18 feet high. A rough plan, from superficial observations, is given on page 428 of the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. 52, 1910. In the immediate neighborhood of this mound there are several smaller ones indicating other types of buildings. Notwithstanding its partial mutilation I have no hesitation in recommending that this mound and its surroundings be immediately accepted from Major McClintock and placed under Government supervision awaiting a time when funds may be available for excavation and repair. I think that with an appropriation of about \$3,000 the mound could be excavated, repaired and permanently preserved. The vicinity of Phoenix would mean many visitors annually, justifying work on it from the popular no less than the scientific side.

It is difficult to suggest a name for this ruin. It is locally called by several names: the Pima designation, S'o'am Nyui, is neither euphonious nor useful. Why not adopt some Spanish name; for instance Casa <sup>La</sup> Tempe. I suspect this mound is the one mentioned by Sedelmair in 1744 and designated the La Tempe mound by Hinton in his Handbook of Arizona.

I think it better to follow precedents in the use of the word "Casa". We have Casa Grande, Casa Blanca, etc. as names of Gila-Salt river compounds and Casa La Tempe would be consistent. There is likewise a scientific reason for "Casa". These prehistoric buildings belong to a culture area different from the pueblo and that difference is emphasized by it. The Phoenix people might object to the name La Tempe and it must be confessed "Casa La Tempe" is a mongrel. To avoid local jealousies we might adopt Casa Eusebio, from Eusebio Kino who discovered and first described Casa Grande. "Casa Kino" sounds too much like a gambling house. On the whole my preferance would be Casa La Tempe.

*J. Walter Hewkes.*

FROM SMITHSONIAN MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS (QUARTERLY ISSUE).  
Volume 52, Part 4, No. 1873. Published August 4, 1909

## PREHISTORIC RUINS OF THE GILA VALLEY

BY J. WALTER FEWKES

WITH FIVE PLATES

At the close of the author's field work at Casa Grande, Arizona, in the spring of 1908, he received a grant from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution for comparative studies of the same type in the Gila Valley and its tributaries. The following pages contain a report of this work, including some additional data collected in former years. The present investigation is limited especially to that type of mounds supposed to indicate Great Houses like Casa Grande, the type of buildings characteristic of southern Arizona. As the particular object of the study is to determine the geographical extension of ruins of this kind, many buildings, like cliff dwellings and cavate rooms, common on the northern tributaries of the Salt, as the Verde and Tonto rivers, are not considered.<sup>1</sup>

The Casa Grande type of buildings is practically found only in the plains bordering the Gila, Salt, and Santa Cruz rivers, where we have every reason to suppose this specialized form of structure first arose and later reached its highest development. Although it is probable that this type, somewhat modified, occurs in the Tonto and San Pedro valleys, it has not yet been recognized along the Verde and does not occur, so far as exploration has thus far gone, in the highlands in which the Salt and Gila rivers originate. It was of course impossible, considering the vast extent of desert in which these ruins are situated and the short time at the disposal of the author, to visit all of the ruins in these regions. Although the present report cannot be regarded as exhaustive, yet it is believed

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<sup>1</sup>The forms and general archeological features of the Casas Grandes of Chihuahua appear to be identical with those of Casa Grande in Arizona, but as the pottery objects are wholly different in the two regions, it would appear that there were important cultural differences.

## B.—TEMPE RUINS.

The several ruins near Tempe have the same general compound structure as those in the Gila Valley, namely, mounds inclosed in surrounding walls.<sup>1</sup> It would appear that the largest compounds exist in this region, where there are some of the best preserved prehistoric irrigation ditches in Arizona.

There are several descriptions of the Tempe ruins that might be quoted. Mr. J. H. Bartlett's account is as follows:<sup>2</sup>

"On reaching the great pile, I found it to be the remains of an adobe edifice from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five feet in length, by from sixty to eighty feet wide, its two sides facing the cardinal points. Portions of the wall were visible only in two places, one near the summit, at the south end, where, from the height of the pile it must have originally been three or four stories high; and the other at the northern extremity, on the western side. These remains just projected above the mass of rubbish and crumbled walls. The rest formed rounded heaps of various heights and dimensions, worn into deep gullies by the rain, the whole presenting a striking resemblance to the mound which marks the site of ancient Babylon.

"The higher walls seen in the sketch probably belonged to an inner portion of the building. Near this is a conical hill, formed, doubtless, by the crumbling away of the higher portion or tower. Near the wall, which projects from the lower portion, at the northern end, are two large masses of this wall which have fallen. The adobe is still very hard, so much so that I could not break it with the heel of my boot. Several broken metates, or corn-grinders, lie about the pile. I picked up a stone pestle and some small sea shells. Along the eastern side are the remains of a long wall, extending beyond the building, now but a rounded heap, which seemed to have formed an enclosure. On the western side is an excavation about four feet deep, and extending from sixty to eighty feet from the main heap, and along its entire length, from which I suppose the mud and gravel to have been taken to make the adobe. To the northeast, about a distance of two or three hundred feet, are the ruins of a circular enclosure. This was not large enough for a canal; nor could it have been a well, as it is too near the margin of the plateau where the canal ran, which would always furnish a supply of water. At the south, two hundred yards distant, are the remains of a small building with a portion of the wall still standing.

"From the summit of the principal heap, which is elevated from twenty to twenty-five feet above the plain, there may be seen in all directions similar heaps; and about a mile to the east, I noticed a long range of these ruins north and south, which the Indians said were of a similar character to that on

<sup>1</sup> From this region and Mesa City have been obtained some of the finest collections of prehistoric objects found in this valley. Among these may be mentioned the complete series collected by the Hemenway Expedition at Los Muertos and that of Dr. J. S. Miller, obtained from various points in the valley.

<sup>2</sup> Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents, 1854, p. 245.

which we stood. In every direction the plain was strewn with broken pottery, of which I gathered up some specimens to show the quality, as well as the style of ornamentation."

Mr. H. C. Hodge<sup>1</sup> thus speaks of the Tempe ruins:

"Six miles east from Phoenix, and two miles from the Hellings mill, now owned by Major C. H. Vail, are the ruins of a large town, near the center of which is one very large building, 275 feet long and 130 feet wide. The debris of this building forms a mound which rises thirty feet above the surrounding plain. The walls are standing about ten feet in height and are fully six feet thick. There seem to have been several cross-walls, and the whole was surrounded by an outer wall, which on the south side was thirty feet from the main wall; on the east, sixty feet; on the north, one hundred feet; and on the west side sixty feet.

"On the north and at the northwest corner were two wings, perhaps guard or watch houses. On the south of the outer wall was a moat, that could be flooded with water from a large reservoir fifty yards to the south. Several other large reservoirs are at different points in and around the main town, which was over two miles in extent.

"A large irrigating canal runs to the south of the large building, which was from twenty-five to fifty feet wide. This canal took the water from the Salt River eight miles above, and can be easily traced for twenty miles or more below. \* \* \* The largest of the old irrigating canals visited and examined by the author is some twenty-five miles above Phoenix, on the south side of the Salt River, near the point where the river emerges from the mountains. This one, for eight miles after leaving the river, is fully fifty feet wide. For this distance it runs in a southwest course through hard, stony ground, and enters on a vast stretch of mesa or table-land, which extends south and southwest from thirty to sixty miles, having an elevation above the river of nearly one hundred feet.

"At about eight miles from where this great canal leaves the river, it is divided into three branches, each twenty-five feet wide, one of which runs in an east of a south course, one nearly south, and the third southwest, the three probably carrying water sufficient to irrigate the whole of the immense plateau before mentioned. Two miles west of where the main canal branches are the ruins of a large town, which extends along the mesa for many miles.

"Near the center of this town are the ruins of the largest building yet discovered. Its ground measurement is 350 feet by 150 feet, with outer walls, moats, embankments, and reservoirs outside the main walls, and ruins of smaller buildings in all directions.

"On the line of the branch canals, distant many miles from this one, are other ruins of towns similar to the others described. Below the great canal and the large ruin described, extending through what is called the Tempe settlement, are other irrigating canals of nearly equal size to the others, and which were taken out of the river many miles below the large one mentioned, and along there are also the ruins of great houses and towns."

Father Sedelmair, according to the last authority, described a ruin 36 miles below the Casa Grande, on the same side of the Gila.

<sup>1</sup> Arizona as it is, or the Coming Country, 1877.

The following quotation<sup>1</sup> evidently refers to the Tempe mound:

"Several mounds were found on the Salt River measuring from 80 feet wide to 120 feet long. One of these is plainly discernible, as our illustration shows, from the stage road at La Tempe. On the other side of the river two mounds larger in size are to be seen, one near Hayden's mill and the other close to East Phoenix. Mr. Bartlett, as well as other explorers, calls attention to the fact that the pieces of pottery so widely scattered show that the vessels were all painted or glazed white inside, an art which the Pima and other Indians do not possess. The La Tempe mound was measured by him, and found to be from 200 to 225 feet long by from 60 to 80 wide. This would give a much larger edifice than the Casa Grande. It is true to the cardinal points of the compass—a peculiarity common to all these ruins and mounds. Father Sedelmair also describes the La Tempe mound, and gave an account, too, of the three-storied building or ruin there which he found at the junction of the Gila and Salt rivers."

#### I.—GREAT TEMPE MOUND

The largest of all the mounds is the Great Tempe mound,<sup>2</sup> on the left of the main Phoenix-Tempe road, about 4 miles from the

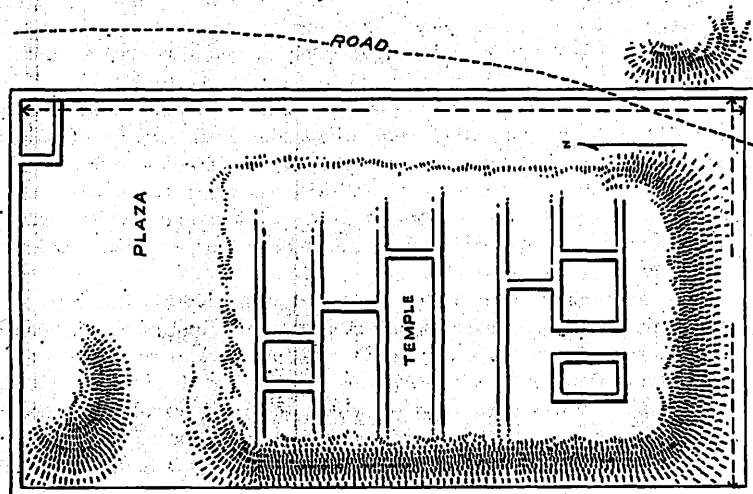


FIG. 70.—Great Tempe Mound

former city. This is probably seen by more white people in the course of a year than any other ruin in Arizona. It is conspicuous from the railroad and is a marked object in all the surrounding country. The main mounds with their walls form one of several clusters, covering more than 40 acres, evidently formerly one of the largest settlements in the Gila-Salt Valley.

<sup>1</sup> Hinton's Handbook to Arizona, pp. 411-412.

<sup>2</sup> This is possibly the ruin called by Dr. Russell by the name of the chief, S'o'am Nyu'i vaaki.

The largest compound (fig. 70) is oriented north and south, the wall surrounding it being approximately 353 by 246 feet in dimensions. The north wall and the northeast and northwest angles of the compound are entire, and were the earth removed would show unbroken corners. The whole west wall from the northwest to the southwest corner is likewise in fair condition, but the southwest angle, the southwest wall, and the southeast angle are more or less broken, the latter having been washed away by the "Cross-cut" canal. The road following this canal cuts across the southeast side and the Phoenix-Tempe road has more or less obscured or destroyed the south wall.

The large central mound of this compound has been somewhat mutilated.<sup>1</sup> It is from 15 to 18 feet high and shows walls of many rooms, some of them constructed of stone laid in adobe with smooth surfaces. This mound was evidently once covered with fragile walled buildings like those on Compound B of the Casa Grande group, but at present the supports have decayed and the walls are covered by fallen debris.

There are several other smaller mounds in this group, among which may be mentioned a circular depression or reservoir, *vaski*, 1,400 feet north of this compound. About 2,230 feet north of it there is a cluster of mounds, one of them in part excavated many years ago by Mr. F. H. Cushing.<sup>2</sup>

Of the several other mounds in this vicinity the largest has the form of a compound and is situated about 600 feet west of the first. This compound has the general form of the type, but it has no central mounds indicating large buildings. Apparently its rooms were fragile walled habitations and it closely resembles Compound C of the Casa Grande group.

#### 2.—CARROLL COMPOUND

This compound, situated about a mile and a half west of Tempe, was not visited in 1907, but was examined by the author in 1892. The massive walled building is considerably worn down and reduced almost to the level of the surrounding plain.

<sup>1</sup> Excavations into the east side of this mound were made several years ago by the Arizona Antiquarian Society. The idea that the rooms of this mound were subterranean is erroneous, and the indications are that there were floors one above another as at Compound B, in the Casa Grande group, one room being built on the debris that had accumulated after the lower had been deserted.

<sup>2</sup> From the many small mounds in this vicinity this cluster of rooms was called Los Pueblitos by Mr. F. H. Cushing, who first opened them.

JAS. H. McCLINTOCK  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

April 3rd, 1918.

F. W. Griffith, Acting Director,  
National Park Service,  
Washington, D.C.



Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of March 2nd. I am writing to advise you that there must be delay in connection with the proposed gift for a national monument of the tract of land embracing the pre-Aztec ruin on the Tempe Road, four miles east of Phoenix.

At the time of my letter of October 20th, the tract was available for transfer immediately. I regret very much that within the past sixty days the ownership has changed and the ruin has been included in the sale by Mr. J. T. Weir to an individual who is understood to ask a very considerable sum for relinquishment of his title. Therefore I would ask that this matter be filed for further consideration at such time as I may be able to bring it up.

The tract, according to our knowledge here, has only very remote rights for irrigation, though adjoining land now is being irrigated temporarily as a war measure. I do not believe that any assessment obligations whatever would be conveyed by transfer to the government. In the event that we secure the deed, I shall take care that all of your suggestions are carried out.

I regret deeply that the matter cannot be carried out on the lines first suggested, for the ruin itself I consider the most important within the Southwest, the largest of the many within the Salt River Valley, with a ground area six times as large as that of Casa Grande. It lies only a couple of hundred yards distant from the Salt River, near the line of a large ancient canal and splendidly situated for inspection by a large tourist class that needs some instruction concerning the realities of the ancient dwellers of the Southwest.

*Handwritten initials*

Doctor Fewkes had planned something in the way of a museum, readily available to the travellers on the main highway of the Southwest, which passes only a quarter of a mile to the northward.

I have interested the County Supervisors, who offer all possible assistance, though they may not be able, under the law, to make the assistance financial. The suggestions made by Doctor Fewkes for naming seemed to me superior to that of "Papago", for the Papago tribe never did have any connection with this immediate locality, which seems to have been absolutely untenanted from the days of the Pueblo dwellers down to the time of the settlement of the white man, in 1868. Padre Kino saw the valley from the junction of the Gila and Salt about 1697, when Mange's narrative refers to Indian tales at Casa Grande of "similar ruins a day's journey northward."

Very sincerely,

*Jas. H. McClintock*

*Noted in  
Phoenix Mar*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1918.

My dear Mr. McClintock:

I have received your letter of April 3, and I regret sincerely to learn of the complications that have made it impossible to proceed with the transfer of the property on which the old ruin near Phoenix is located to the Federal Government for protection and development as a national monument.

Of course, the full responsibility for the delay in this matter must rest with the Government, not with the public-spirited citizens who, last fall, made the preservation of this ruin possible. Complications and delays, however, appear to be inevitable in a matter of this kind where legal obstacles and questions of policy must be analyzed before proceeding to definite action.

As a matter of fact in this case the Department of the Interior had no information regarding the ruin available, and we found it necessary to communicate with the Smithsonian Institution about it just at the time when all of the Government Departments were busily engaged in handling legislative matters, especially appropriations for the next fiscal year. This was partly responsible for the loss of time.

I shall file the papers in this matter for the present, but shall wait with interest the result of your further efforts to secure title to the ruin property. I assure you that when the matter is again presented to the Department we shall be able to place it before Secretary Lane for final action without any delay whatever.

Cordially yours,

ROBERT SHERMAN A. MANNING

Director.

Mr. Jas. H. McClintock,

Phoenix, Arizona.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*Noted by*

*[Handwritten initials]*

*national monument  
Tempe*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WASHINGTON

April 18, 1918.

My dear Mr. McClintock:

For your information I am inclosing a copy of a letter just received from the Acting Director of the United States Reclamation Service in regard to the tract of land including the ruin near Tempe which you are endeavoring to secure for national monument purposes.

You will note that in the last paragraph of his letter Acting Director Bien states, "the description furnished by your office — should be S. 40 deg. 10' East instead of S. 40 deg. 10' West." In the description in the Warranty Deed which you submitted the word West is used.

Cordially yours,

(Sgd.) STEPHEN T. MATHER

Director.

Mr. James H. McClintock,  
Fleming Building,  
Phoenix, Arizona.

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten initials]*

BMT

Inc. 2557.

*[Handwritten initials]*