

mound designates the site of the building, and I have not found, among the twenty-five ruins surveyed, more than two in the same assemblage of ruined walls connected together."

On San Carlos creek, also in 1884, Bandelier found, at the site upon which the Indian Agency buildings ~~had been~~ had been erected, a type of ancient aboriginal village somewhat different from any other ~~that~~ had hitherto been ~~recognized~~ <sup>recognized</sup> and ~~this~~ <sup>in his</sup> in his Final Report, he described as follows:

"The village, which must have covered much more ground than what I could survey, was therefore an aggregation of dwellings and enclosures. A mound 0.80 m. (32 inches) high, and 37 meters long by 16 broad (121 by 52 1/2 feet), is connected with the other remains. Its surface is traversed ~~with~~ by a double line of stone walls, showing that the rubbish mass once formed a house. This feature was new to me, and it suggested the existence of a larger central building, perhaps artificially elevated by means of an underlying platform, and connected with the rest of the settlement by walls of courts or squares. What few other buildings were visible were small houses resting on the level. The rooms of these are large in comparison with those farther north."

\*Final Report, Pt. II, p. 412. The italics are ours.

~~Bandelier did not visit any site in the close vicinity of Camp Geronimo nor anywhere between the latter and the Gila;~~ and, as we have seen, he ~~was~~ believed the ~~site~~ Red House of Coronado's expedition was very likely ~~located~~ at Fort Grant\* or at "some spot in its neighborhood";\* but he

made particular inquiry about the ruins that were known to be on the Gila at and above Solomonsville, and wrote, "I have not been able to visit San José del Pueblo Viejo and Solomonsville, but from descriptions I conclude that the architectural remains there are like those at San Carlos."

Bandelier, therefore, regarded the ruins at Solomonsville and San José as villages of the Central House type, and he assumed the former presence of court walls in them, connecting the smaller houses with the large "central." From Doctor Fewkes' description, to be introduced shortly, they appear to differ from the ruin at San Carlos Agency in the absence of such connecting walls, ~~indicating the obliteration which time may have wrought, it is not~~

possible that such a difference ~~is more meaning than real~~ Through Doctor Hough, Doctor Krdlička has described a large ruin at the Rice School, on San Carlos Creek, some miles above the agency; it is a village of the Central House type, but we are not informed whether traces of court walls, connecting the "rows of rooms" and the central building, ~~can~~ <sup>could</sup> be detected.\*

going to Fort...  
S. Hawkins met visited by him.

Final Report, II, 406.

Station in the Gilded Mon. (p. 112-113)  
This finds some reason for going to  
that Chichilticalli is to be sought  
at Fort Grant.



Footnote

"At Rice School on San Carlos creek, several miles above the agency, there is an extensive ruin on the northwest bank of the stream, and the Indian school is located on the site. Dr. Aleš Hrdlička informs me that ruins consisting of numerous rows of rooms oriented to various points extend from the school buildings north to the creek. Lines of stones (remains of house walls) and a mound consisting of stones now in a loose mass, surrounded by rooms, are observed here. This mound is oval and about 30 feet long, and in its rooms burials are found. Other burials have been located in different parts of the site. Cremation, and burial of the ashes in jars were practiced here. In one portion of the site axes were found and in another metates and manos. The ruin is the largest on the San Carlos creek." (Walter Hough, Bull. 35, ~~Smithsonian~~ Bu. Am. Eth., p. 39.)

Some <sup>ten or</sup> fifteen ~~years~~ years after the Army of the West marched down the Gila, the Pueblo Viejo or Solomonsville bend was visited by Captain Michael James Box, of the Texas Rangers, who in his "Adventures and Explorations in New and Old Mexico" — a record of ten years' travel in northwestern Mexico and southern Arizona, published in 1869, — briefly describes the locality as follows:

"Forty or fifty miles northwest of this marsh ["sienega" of "San Simona"] I struck the bend of the Gila river. At this bend a ditch had been cut for irrigation, and there were fine groves of oak and ash on both sides of the river. The channel at this place is forty or fifty yards wide, and is fordable at many places. ....

"The ditch spoken of had ~~irrigated~~ irrigated many fields, and the country all around showed traces of a past cultivation. I met with the ruins of several stone houses of a very good construction, some of them looking like fortifications."\*

In the <sup>Smithsonian Report for 1897, and again in the</sup> Twenty-second Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, ~~Doctor~~ <sup>Doctor</sup> ~~Fewkes~~ <sup>Fewkes</sup> describes the results of a ~~reconnaissance~~ reconnaissance that he and ~~Doctor~~ <sup>Doctor</sup> ~~Hough~~ <sup>Hough</sup> made in 1897, of some of the ruins in the Solomonsville region; and these results are important for the light they throw upon the culture that prevailed among the ancient inhabitants of the Pueblo Viejo Valley.

Footnote

The "stone houses ~~and~~ of a very good construction," and those "looking like fortifications," were doubtless on neighboring heights; not on the <sup>bottom or</sup> main floor of the ~~valley~~ valley. Those on the latter, like the Pueblo ~~Viejo~~ Viejo, were of earth, although their walls usually contained <sup>reinforcements of</sup> stone in the lower part. ~~At the Fisher farm, east of Solomonsville, these stones are erect. There is evidence that in some instances two or three superior courses of upright stone blocks were imbedded in the lower part of the walls.~~ <sup>At the Fisher farm, east of Solomonsville, these stones are erect. There is evidence that in some instances two or three superior courses of upright stone blocks were imbedded in the lower part of the walls.</sup> ~~Such, according to Mrs. Harry Gray of Safford, who traversed the valley as early as 1873, was the case in house walls excavated in preparing the race track at Safford a few years prior to ~~the writer's~~ <sup>the writer's</sup> Pueblo Viejo Valley explorations of 1916.~~



~~Two groups of remains,~~

called Epley's Ruin and the Buena Vista Ruin, were especially objects of ~~their~~ <sup>Dr. J. H. Newkirk's</sup> attention; and ~~the~~ <sup>Dr. J. H. Newkirk's</sup> ~~is in~~ and the other not far from the locality which Mr. Hodge has, in our opinion, ~~correctly identified as that of the Chichitic~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~descriptions of both~~ <sup>one of such interest that we</sup> transcribe <sup>them</sup> in full. ~~the Buena Vista Report~~

## "EPLEY'S RUIN

"This is the largest ruin in the vicinity of Solomonville, and lies on the outskirts of the town, on the road to San José. From its position it was the most convenient to study, and considerable work was done in the mounds which compose it. The majority of the mounds had, however, been leveled to the surface of the plain by Mr. Epley, and as the place is a favorite quarry for adobe makers, their excavations have destroyed most of the ancient walls.

"Just back of the Epley farmhouse there still existed (1897) one of the tallest mounds, which had been partially excavated by Mr. Adams. The author's party continued his work, but discovered nothing of interest save the walls of rooms, all of which were of great thickness. From the size and position of the cluster the author concluded that it was the remains of the central building or citadel of the group.

"The smaller mounds which dotted the farm around it were traced almost to the river bank. The remains of house walls could be discovered in most of these, but excavations in the majority of the rooms developed very little of archeological worth. A few large ollas made of rough ware were taken from the mounds at the eastern end of the farm, but they were all broken. One or two slipper-shaped jars and food bowls of decorated ware were dug from the same rooms. Perhaps the most important objects from Epley's ruin were the skeletons of two infants, buried in the floor, accompanied by mortuary bowls and small vases.

"A considerable number of whole bowls and vases were offered for sale by persons, mainly Mexicans, living in the neighborhood. It was reported that these had been taken from Epley's ruin by the adobe makers, and there is no doubt that such <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ the case.

"While the author was at the ruin a party of these laborers unearthed from the level land, a hundred yards east of Epley's house, a decorated vase (plate LXVIII) filled with burnt human bones, which were secured and added to the collections.

"It was customary, before the burial of these cinerary urns, to cover the orifice with a circular burnt-clay disk, which was carefully luted in place with adobe. These urns were deposited not far

(Continued on A68a)



from the pyral mounds on which the cremation occurred, and were buried only a few feet below the surface of the ground. The adobe diggers reported that they always found a number of these ollas in close approximation, and that burned bones were generally found within them."

*Footnote* \*Op. cit., page 171.

The now partly obliterated cluster of mounds above described as "the largest ruin in the vicinity of Solomonville," and whose "smaller mounds were traced almost to the river bank," is evidently the same that was described by Emory and Johnston in 1846, and which the latter designated as "the most extensive settlement." It seems to be the group to which the name "Pueblo Viejo" (of the 'sixties) could have been most appropriately applied.

#### "BUENA VISTA

"The best preserved of all the mounds in the Pueblo Viejo which were visited is situated at Buena Vista, a few miles east and north of San José, and is probably the ruin which gave the name to the whole valley; San José being sometimes called San José de [1] Pueblo Viejo." ~~the~~

Upon the Archeological Map of the Upper Gila and Salt River Valleys, in Bulletin 35 of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Doctor Hough applies the name "Pueblo Viejo" especially to the ruins at Solomonsville. The Wheeler U.S. Geographical Survey Map Sheet No. 83, based upon field work of 1871 and 1873, (with apparently some additions up to year of issue, 1876,) has "Ruins" only at "Safford P. O."; but the Safford P. O. of 1876 is entered on the map sheet, not in the position of present Safford, but at or a little east of the situation of present Solomonsville, where seem to have been the only ruins that impressed the 1873 field staff of that survey as extensive and important enough to demand entry upon their field maps, and where seem to have been the ruins of the "Pueblo Viejo" at which Mr. Francis Klett, of that staff, collected a certain aboriginal gray ware mug. The Ravenstein map, in Dr. Wm. A. Bell's "New Tracks" of 1869, has "Pueblo Viejo" 9 or 10 miles southwest of the mouth of "Bonito" Creek, which is nearly the situation of present Solomonsville.

[Supplien. — The Eckhoff and Riecker (or "Prement") Map of Arizona, (copyrighted 1879,) has "Pueblo Viejo" about midway between Safford and San José, but erroneously places "Solomonsville P. O." about in the position of present Thatcher; but Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed County and Township Map of Arizona, 1881, has both "Pueblo Viejo" and "Solomonsville" midway between "Safford" and "San José." I. E. Solomon, pioneer of 1876 and founder of Solomonsville, says San José is the Pueblo Viejo; but Charles, his eldest son, is said to regard Solomonsville as Pueblo Viejo. U.S. Land Office maps of about the date last named, show a "road to Pueblo Viejo" that seems to lead east of the place in which Solomonsville was later to be founded. Alphonse Pinart's brief narrative and map (communicated to the Société de Géographie) of his "Voyage dans l'Arizona," says he reached the "Pueblo Viejo" Mar. 6, 1877, and visited "the ruins situated near the village," meaning evidently near the Mexican village of San José del Pueblo Viejo, as he says, "At the Pueblo Viejo I learned from some Mexicans," etc. His map puts "Pueblo Viejo" on that part of the Gila's bend at which we now find San José, and shows ruins both above and below the Mexican village—the largest, below. The latter is one of two about where Solomonsville now is. Evidently "Pueblo Viejo" in current usage meant San José del Pueblo Viejo, after (in '73 or '74) the latter was settled. The only question is, after which pueblo ruin was it

Footnote (beginning of)



Footnote (conclusion of)

named? Mowry, in an address delivered before the American Geographical Society, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1859, said, "The valley known as 'La Florida,' near the mountain of the same name, in latitude [longitude] 109°, is worthy of especial mention as having at its head the ruins of a once flourishing town. A large population will again occupy it at no distant day." He referred evidently to a pueblo viejo—apparently that at Buena Vista. But I suppose Solomonsville might by some be regarded the head (as it was <sup>once</sup> certainly the hub) of Florida Valley, whose eastern half is almost one continuous great Pueblo Viejo. Richard J. Hinton in 1877 wrote, "The Pueblo Viejo.....~~xxxxxxx~~ has, with its tributary valley, Ash Creek,.....100,000 acres.....contains numerous and interesting ruins." Thus he seems to have considered ~~it~~ <sup>an extensive</sup> ruin-dotted district, rather than a single or local house group. In Botany of the Wheeler Survey (p. 24) Doctor Rothrock, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ who visited Oita Valley in 1874, speaks of "the garden ~~at~~ at Old Port Goodwin," and then of "the Mexican Pueblo Viejo some twenty miles further up the river." That would be near Central, and incorrect unless he referred to a district, rather than a village.]

Continued from ~~A68a~~ A68a.

~~The~~ ruin of Buena Vista is typical of those lower down the river -- of the mounds less disturbed by the farmer. Indeed, it is probably in about the condition in which all the ruins were when Emory passed through the valley.

"The site of the cluster of mounds of Buena Vista is a high bluff, at the base of which, on one side, flows the ~~g~~ Gila river. A few modern adobe houses, inhabited by Mexicans, have been built on the bluff, and some of the ancient walls have apparently been utilized in these modern structures. The largest and most conspicuous ancient building is an irregular stone structure which is situated somewhat back from the edge of the bluff, and is now used for a corral. The walls which composed it have tumbled down, but enough remains to indicate its ancient form. Apparently it was formed of many rooms, which were built about a central plaza; stones were extensively used in its construction.

"Surrounding this larger stone inclosure there lie at intervals low mounds, some of which betray evidences of rooms, while others are simply ash heaps. Two large circular depressions, a few hundred feet from the central building, are conspicuous. The limits of the cluster of mounds which compose Buena Vista could not easily be determined, and probably no two persons would agree upon their extent. The more prominent, however, are sketched in the accompanying plan (plate LXVI).

"It would hardly be consistent to call the cluster of mounds the ruins of a pueblo, as we ordinarily understand the word. They lack compactness and mutual dependence. The houses, save the large central building, are more like farm houses, or isolated buildings, of one story, with a few rooms, inhabited by a single family. They may better be known as rancherías, which have been arranged in a cluster for certain mutual advantages. Among these was probably nearness to a central house which might serve as a place of refuge, or, possibly,



Another page to say, the existence of a central room with clusters of small houses near or about it, reminds one of the Casa Grande group near Florence, Arizona

for ceremony. The vicinity to the large circular depressions in the ground, which may be interpreted as reservoirs, was also a decided advantage. The presence of small mounds of ashes near the larger mounds containing remains of house walls would seem to indicate that each family had an individual burning place for its pottery. Possibly the dead were cremated on these mounds, which accounts for the absence of cemeteries, and for the ollas with calcined human bones sometimes found buried in them.

"Architecturally there is very little likeness between this central large stone inclosure or house with many rooms and Casa Grande, the best-known building of the Casa Grande group. This difference is in part due to the character of the building material, but more to the plan of the building itself." The large central stone structure of

"From Mindelleff's valuable description of the Casa Grande group of ruins it appears that Casa Grande was neither central nor the largest structure in the cluster of buildings."

See note

Buena Vista is more like those of the White mountains and resembles closely the rectangular ruin at Pinedale. We have in the Buena Vista ruin resemblances to both the lower Gila ruins and those of the southern tributaries of the upper Little Colorado.\*

"Thus far in his archeological studies the author has failed to find in the belt of Arizona ruins from Sikyatki south to the Gila any rooms which he can positively identify as kivas or ceremonial chambers. As is well known, however, each of the modern Hopi pueblos has one or more of these rooms, though some of the important secret ceremonies in the modern Hopi pueblos are performed not in special kivas, but in the oldest homes of the clans.

"There was no room found in the Pueblo Viejo ruins which could be called a special ceremonial room, and in the large ruins at Cheylon, Homolobi, and Chaves pass no undoubted kivas were found. The room described in the preceding account of Four-mile ruin may, however, be regarded as a ceremonial chamber. The kiva, as we now find it in Tusayan, is a late innovation, and was probably introduced from the eastern pueblos. Its existence in Four-mile ruin may be ~~accounted~~ accounted for by the position of this ruin."\*

\*Op. cit., pages 171-173.

The modern encroachments upon Epley's ruin had apparently rendered it unsatisfactory for survey, notwithstanding its greater extent; so that the Buena Vista ruin alone is charted in the Report. We present here the plan of the latter ruin, as reproduced in Doctor Hough's paper, Bulletin 35, Bureau of American Ethnology.

-----ILLUSTRATION (full page figure in text)-----  
Plan of Buena Vista Ruin near San Jose, Graham County, Arizona.