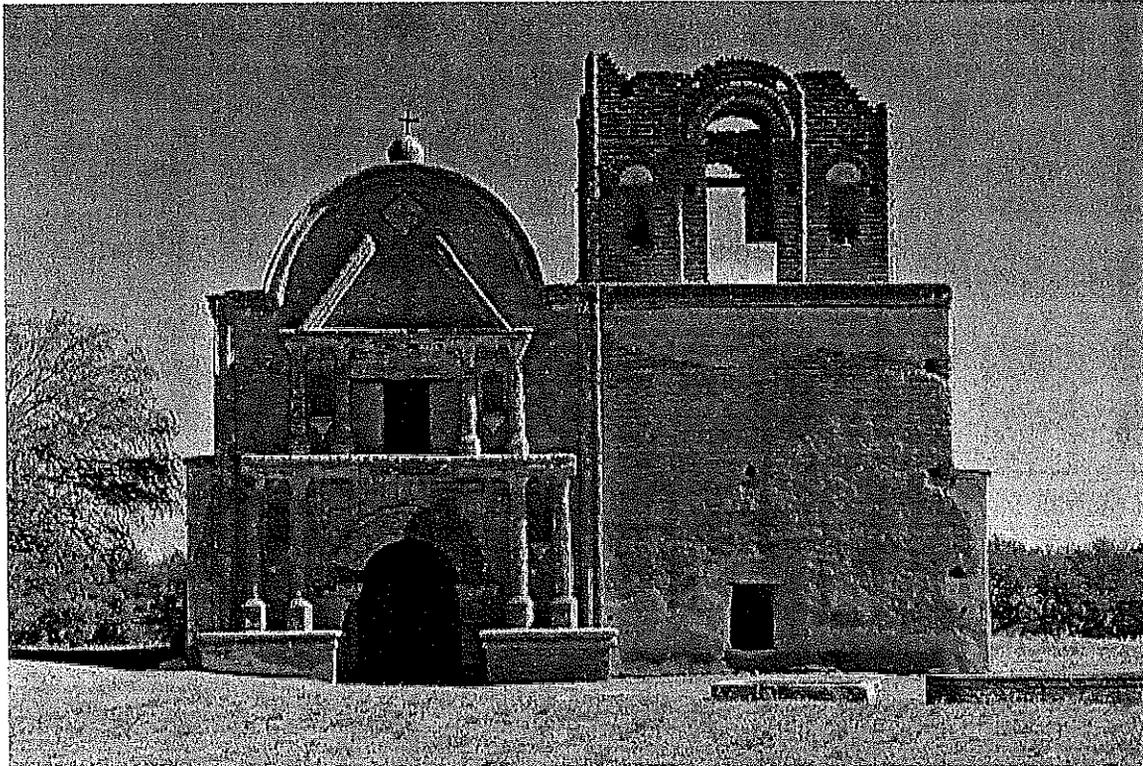


04-10

**Photographic Documentation
of Historic Structures in 11 National Parks in Southern Arizona**



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Photographs Taken by Rodney Harrison
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Montezuma Well National Monument

At this park there were a total of three historic structures photographed that consisted of a total of 13 rooms. Sites photographed were Swallet Cave MOCA 88A-61 (AZ 0:5:93), MOCA 88A-56 (AZ 0:5:88), and MOCA 88A-57 (AZ 0:5:89). All of these sites were located inside Montezuma Well along the limestone cliff face. Swallet Cave was occupied during the Honanki Phase of the Sinagua culture while the other two smaller sites were occupied during the Honanki and Tuzigoot phase. All that remains of these structures are their masonry walls. Swallet Cave has received numerous preservation treatments that have resulted in cement mortar being used to repair plaster and masonry joints. The other sites have not received this type of preservation treatment but have had some minor unamended mortars added to masonry joints as needed. Swallet Cave was in fair condition given the ongoing impacts from visitors since the site is easily accessed from the trail as well as the cement mortar which impacts the site visually and is failing in some joints. Room 8 and 9 were in a better state of preservation than those that are closest to the trail.

Photographs were taken of each wall while a large format photograph was taken of each site. These photographs were given to the park archeologist. This work resulted in additional funding for further architectural documentation in each site which is on-going. This information will be used to provide a baseline documentation for each site so that preservation treatment can be better prescribed.

Tuzigoot National Monument

There were a total of 5 List of Classified Structures that were photographed using large format photography. This included Tuzigoot Ruins LCS#01348 (List of Classified Structure Record Number), Museum Headquarters Building LCS#06594, Storage Tool House LCS#06595, Pump House LCS#58583, and the Retaining Wall LCS#58584. The structures ranged in condition from fair to good. Those structures that required the most preservation treatment included the Museum Headquarters Building and Tuzigoot Ruin. This photography was taken to assist the parks in meeting their need for updating these structures records in the associated database for the List of Classified Structures.

Photographs were given to park staff. As a result of this work compliance documentation was completed for the eventual preservation treatment of the Museum Headquarters Building. Ongoing treatment is continuing at Tuzigoot Ruin. Photographic documentation of the ruin was recently completed separate from this project that provided greater detail concerning the architectural elements and condition of the site.

some excavation work within the walls of what is left of the nave as well as minor preservation treatment along the top of the remaining walls to minimize further erosion.

Ongoing work which will be completed in 2006 involves further funding through a multi-park project funded by MOCA that will provide architectural drawings that can be used to prescribe preservation treatment as well as for monitoring the structure. Photographs have been given to MOCA so that additional work can be completed. This work was done in cooperation with park staff.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site and Chiricahua National Monument

These parks are administered jointly and work was completed in cooperation with park staff duty stationed at each unit. The officer's quarters LCS#14034 and Faraway Ranch Main House LCS#16033 as well as historic inscriptions at FOBO were photographed. The officer's quarters were in good condition while Faraway Ranch was in fair condition. The officer's quarters receives regular preservation treatment from preservation specialist located at FOBO. The Faraway Ranch needs preservation treatment for its roof and windows.

These photographs are currently being used to prepare HABS/HAER entries for the parks. As a result of this work there was interest in continuing photographic documentation of historic structures at FOBO. This work was recently completed at the First Fort and was given to MOCA so that architectural drawings could be prepared through the multi-park project that it has funded.

Tonto National Monument

Several sites were photographed at TONT including the Upper Ruin TONT 85A-50 (AZ U:8:048), the Lower Ruin TONT 85A-51 (AZ U:8:047A), the Lower Ruin Annex TONT 85A-52 (AZ U:8:47B), TONT 85A-39 (AZ U:8:016) and TONT 85A-25 (AZ U:8:013). These sites were all occupied by the Salado culture that inhabited the Roosevelt Basin from 1100 to 1450 AD. The sites consisted of multiple-room pueblos located in alcoves or rock shelters that were constructed of masonry walls coated with a mud plaster. The sites ranged in condition from poor to good. Preservation treatment needed is currently being considered by the park's archeologist through more detailed architectural documentation.

Photographs were taken at each site and given to the park staff. This work provided the park archeologist with baseline photographic documentation that is being used to prepare more thorough and complete condition assessments for each site.

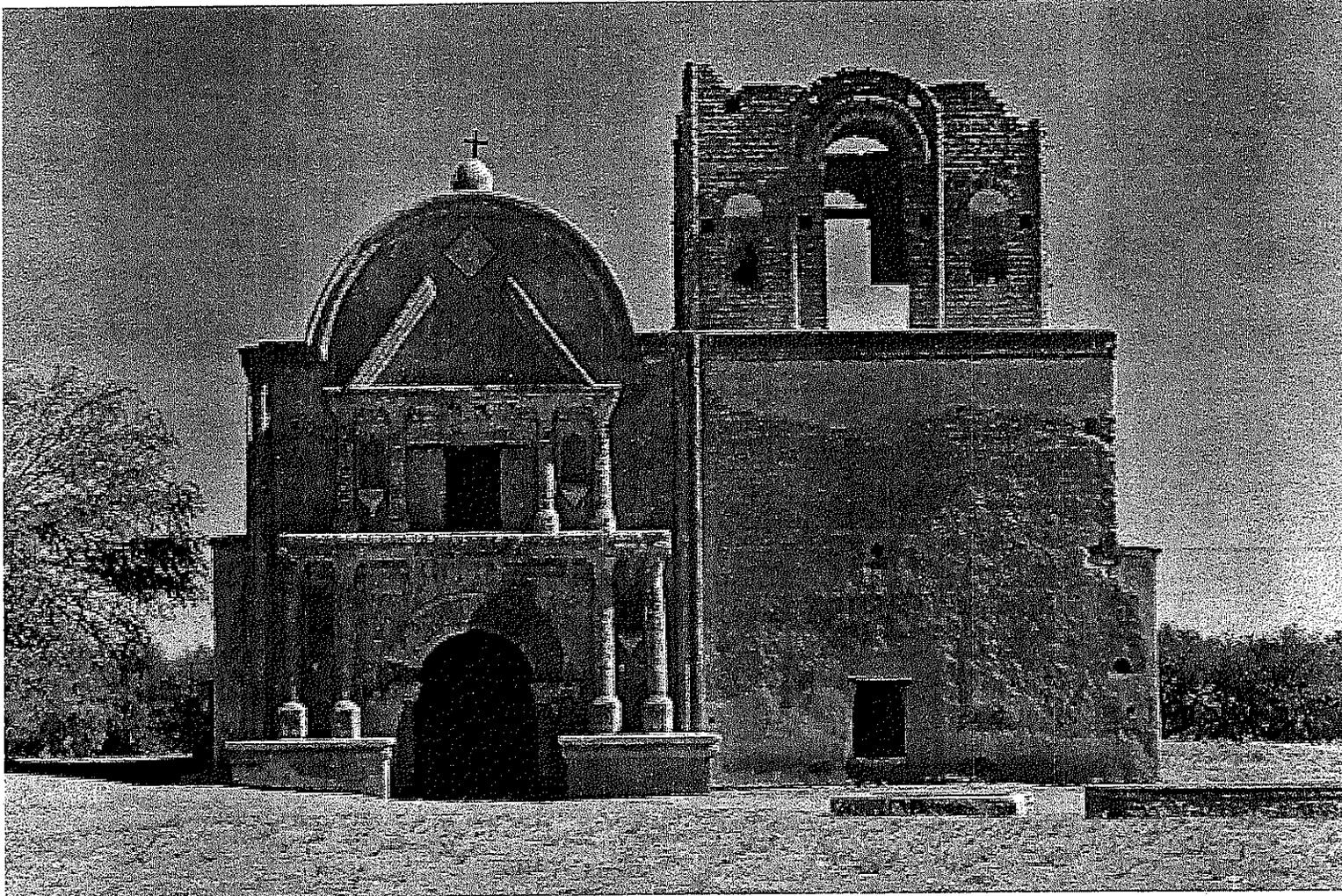
Additional Reports Produced from this Work:

Condition Assessment of Fireboxes in the Tucson Mountain Unit, Saguaro National Park. Report on file at park.

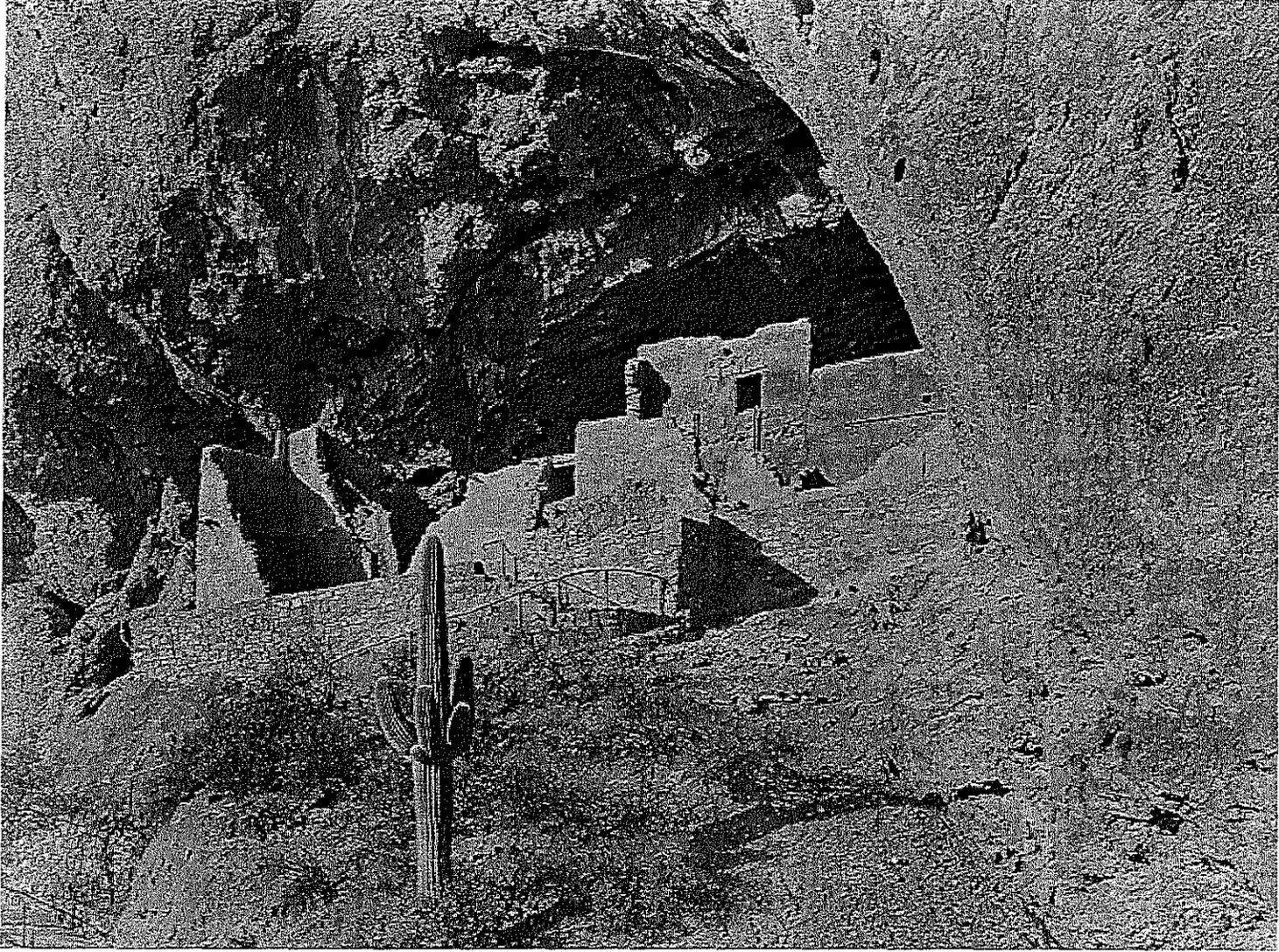
Montezuma Ranch Condition Assessment, Coronado National Memorial. Report on file at park.

TONT 85A-39, Architectural Documentation and Condition Assessment, Tonto National Monument. Report on file at park.

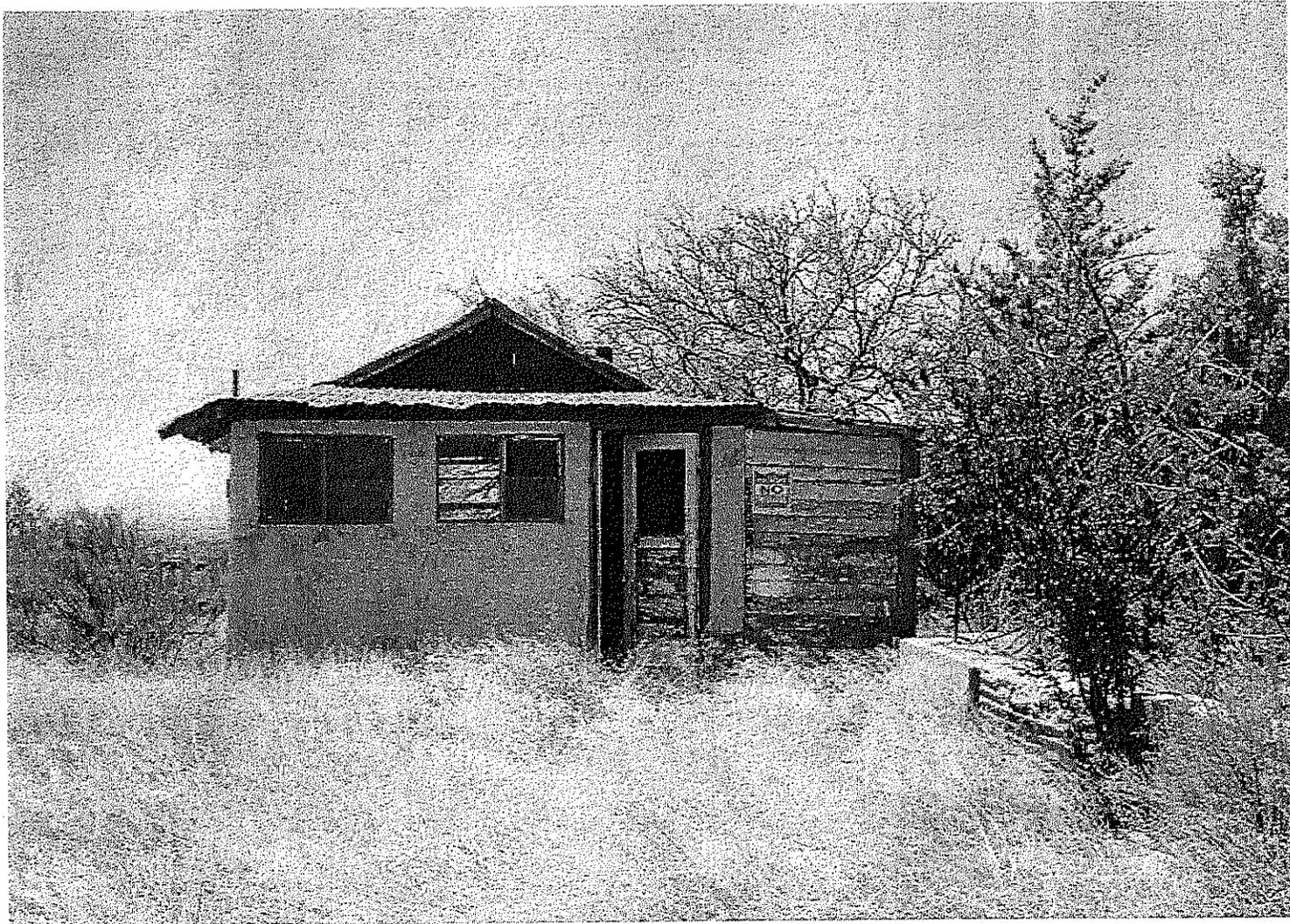
Photograph Samples



Façade view of Mission at Tumacacori National Historical Park.



3/4 perspective view of Lower Ruin at Tonto National Monument.



Façade view of small green guest cottage at Montezuma Ranch, Coronado National Memorial.