BURIED ARIZONA CITIES.

Great Ruins Where Once Lived a Now Forgotten Race.

Many Americans familiar with the details of the unearthing of the temples at Nineveh and the explorations at Babylon and Thebes have little or no knowledge concerning the remains of wonderful communities in the West of their own country. In the Gila and Salt River valleys of southern Arizona are relics of mysterious interest which baffle investigation, and they are being hacked to pieces and carried away piecemeal, because Americans know little about them and the government does not care. They have been more rapidly effaced during the last dozen years than in the previous century. The ranchman and the farmer are shorter the land of prehistoric walls and excavations to use wheat and alfalfa raised on the ancient habitations. Many of these dwellings showed masterpieces of masonry, and earth baskets are numerous. In the ruins of the ancient dwellings have ancient tools, evidently of superior consistence, to keep or sell. Every year some more of the west has for sale great heaps of relics from Arizona's buried cities.

A tract of land beginning at the confluence of the Gila and Salt River, forty-two miles from Phoenix, are the principal ruins of the ancient cities. Some men of science say these towns were

BUILT IN THE STONE AGE.

Others say they existed 1,000 years ago. There are outlines of two towns among the ancient ruins that show have been populations of 4,000 and 3,000 each, while there are a half dozen other ruins of a size of 1,000 people. Their builders had a high degree of engineering skill. Huge trees were transported to their sites from miles away, great masses of stone were brought from far-off quarries. For about twenty square miles the Gila Valley is an agglomeration of ruins. In vigorous manner, the Gila River is the principal means, the Gila River is the principal means of water supply for the region. Those waterways were built with enormous and skill. The ground has been only tore to pieces in the last few years by the ranchmen, but it still shows the wonders of its ancient history. It has an average width of seven feet, it is sixty miles long and it scintillate is a concrete a mile long by a half wide. It is a work of enormous labor of concreting such a material and reservoir with stone implements and of excavating the excavated earth away in wicker baskets. But that is only one of numerous distinct prehistoric irrigation systems in the Gila Valley.

The use of these canals gives some idea of the style in which these people conducted their agricultural operations. They constructed an artificial river to supply the water which their crops required. They grew great quantities of corn, and they also raised beans as well as two or three varieties of tobacco. Prof. Holder, of the Smithsonian Institution, thinks it probable that they had the pleasure in Jamaica, and evidence has been found which indicate pretty certainly that they had turkeys. One may walk for miles in this region and find every foot of the earth's surface more or less mixed with pieces of broken pottery. The point is still in them, and is not in the least faded, though they have been exposed for centuries.

In the neighborhood of Tempe an overflow from the Gila at some distant period washed against the ruins until they crumbled and were spread out level with the country. Back ten miles from the Gila river the ground is higher and was once the site of a city. Portions of the buried city wall by which it was protected are still standing, more than twenty feet in thickness. Inside are the

MOUND-LIKE RUINS

of the houses, which, being less durable, have crumbled. The buildings must have been very large, for in some instances the mounds are 200 feet in length by 100 in width and twenty in height. Many of the country is little little higher than the ground but of the Gila, and at one time a branch of that stream must have flowed into a basin which formed a natural reservoir. There was a dam of about ten feet at one point between the basin and the River, and the conditions left from above unmistakable signs of having been cut by artificial means, perhaps with the idea of augmenting the depth of the water by enlarging the pondage. Five canals had cut off the basin, all in the earth solid rock, which indicates belief that it was once a reservoir to store water against the periods of drought.

The late Edward Bateman, who came from Albany, N. Y., as a poor drug clerk in 1880 and made a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars in the mining silver mines near Hermosillo, Mexico, did more than any other in the West to reveal the wonderful treasury of anthropological and archaeological material to be found in the remote for scientific discoveries. Mr. Bateman became an enthusiast in Arizona when he was sensing it in 1887, and, when he was rich, he spent many thousands of dollars in exploration of the vast field of American history extending from 1500 to 11,000 population, southward from Casa Grande, across the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. Unfortunately Mr. Bateman left it and died before he had finished his plans for devoting half of his wealth to a rigorous investigation of prehistoric remains.

The excavations that worked during the winters of 1896-97-98 under the auspices of Mr. Bateman, in the neighborhood of Mesa, a little town in the eastern part of Maricopa county, revealed vast possibilities for scientific investigation in those buried communities. The aim of the investigations was what is known as the Mesa Grande, or big mound, between the two principal rivers in northern Arizona, the Gila and the Salt, where numerous ruins have sent in the Rio Colorado to Yuma. One of the seven buried cities there is known as Los Muertos, and it covers seven nearly two miles and a half square, and probably once had about 7,000 people. Exploration shows that the

GREAT ARTIFICIAL CANALS,

which were its arteries of commerce and agriculture, were elaborately surveyed. Millions of substructures were used to retain the canal banks. An army of thousands of men and women must have spent months, perhaps years, in carrying loads of stones in wicker baskets on their backs from the distant places to the banks. The largest canal reaches Los Muertos, consisted of a central ditch five feet in width at the bottom and broadening above to thirty feet. It was twenty-five miles long. It terminated in a canal nearly one a mile in length by half a mile wide. The contributions of earth in this boundary would be so near regrettable enterprise. But the ventures of the workmanship of a little city whose only aims, implements for digging and wicker baskets for transportation were known to the ancient Egyptians.

The Bateman excavations also revealed the interesting manner in which the inventive race provided for a regular system of water therefrom, for water utilized at each habitat, especially in very portions of any common city, ancient or modern. To render the tiny beds of the canals impervious, they were first puddled and then, by means of burning brush and wood (gathered in that hot and rainless only by the most ardent labor) it was burned to a stone-like consistency. The Bateman expeditions proved the fact that the prehistoric people used fire, equally for navigation. The enormous cedar timbers that are yet found in those wonderful towns came from mountains 5 miles feet high and about seventy miles distant. There was no way to get them to the place of their use but by floating them down the rivers and through the canals. The cases of the smaller canals may now be traced, certainly why they have been filled with sand and vegetation, by means of small stick pickets placed along the inner lapse to the transitions. In the time held by the Saxis now that they some the bottom of the converts, the is a constant loss of cause and effect, equipped to the right of stones rolling in running bodies.

The expeditions of Prof. Adolphus F. Bandelier and Mr. Bottiano show clearly that these prehistoric towns extended along the valleys of the water canal for a great distance, in proportion to their width, and were attached on the same order of the ancient trade which crowded all the interesting land on the river. The towns all contained

WORSHIPPED THE SUN,

and had lofty mesas in his honor. Sacrificial altars were in long up to every, and hence, but the future generations. No has not yet been determined. The

The distinguished British officer who will command in South Africa if war breaks out.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER.

of shortness central chief or temple buildings, little clusters of dwellings in walled inclosures, which in turn were surrounded by the finished huts of the workers, farmers and mechanics. These were used as building materials, and the main earthen walls were formed with, in a fragment, the tiny and artificial ruins, from their architecture was the dived, the their pottery, from original basket types. The best preserved walls show that the houses were of large communal blocks, 100 or 80 feet long by 100 feet wide, and frequently larger, built three or four stories high of adobe bricks without mixture of straw. They were strengthened near the roof of the structure, were sometimes provided with

A SPECIAL RESERVOIR,

and in all cases had one or more pits or ovens for cooking purposes. The walls were probably protected from early influences by cement of some kind. The ancient structures are thought, from the thickness of the walls and the amount of debris, to have been six or seven stories high, and to have been used in times of war as a place of refuge. In each city was also another large public edifice, oval in form, forty or fifty feet in diameter and constructed to have been a temple of the sun.

All the groups of towns were inhabited contemporaneously, but a succession of earthquakes or other disasters probably led to wholesale migration, in which the houses and all they contained were deserted without securing valuables. For the hurried flight the strongers are found, and from the fact that the walls of the buildings opened of wood in falling, and that household utensils are discovered, it is supposed that an earthquake led to the abandonment of the towns.

The relics taken from the ashamed houses, chiefly and tombs by the expedition, include pottery, ollas, implements, turquoise and other stones held in secrets, shells and shell ornaments, and bones and dressed remains. Many rock inscriptions have been found on the rocks throughout central Arizona. They are pretty of a religious significance, and are thought to have been of the people at certain festivals and sacrifices, and including nothing of a narrative or historic nature. They are as rich of the ordinary manner of dress or at the textile fabrics employed, but show the pretty work to have been a long and ciently embroidered. A few fragments

OF COTTON CLOTH

have been preserved from decay and also several specimens of basketry. The American Museum of Natural History in New York has the largest collection of pottery yet gathered in these buried communities. The pottery is largely obtained in great mounds and graves. As many as 200 urns have been found in a single mound. The designs are still in use among a few of the more secluded Indian tribes of the Southwest.

The stone axes and other implements are particularly rare in Arizona and Sonora, some of the implements show a degree of ingenuity not found among any tribe in the territories nowadays. Many articles of personal adornment show that the mysterious race was contemporary with the Aztecs, and, therefore on the metallic and the stone age. Most of these articles are shells transported from the Gulf of Mexico. Some are of metal, metallic articles were made by these people for first cutting a shell with a blow caused obtained from the gum deposited by insects on

GREASEWOOD TWIGS

on the desert, and then indentifying some fragments of carpets and cloth in the matter. One fragment, after the sand has had been rubbed down smooth, is made as evidence of cloth. The sand gave from greasewood twigs was more a longstrike preparation for preserving the cloth indefinitely.

Representations are found in the rock inscriptions and in terrestrial images of an animal. In the ancient times used as a beast of burden. This beast bestial customs shed some light on the social and religious life of the people of the time. To assess the liberation of a soul after death the dead was buried with a pitcher of water placed at the foot of the great mound. This was not considered necessary in the case of persons of a certain rank, or warrior nation, who had a simple burial in graves prepared near the side of the house. In these graves the body, thirty wrapped in cotton cloth so as to exclude moisture, was placed and covered with soft adobe, which as drying formed a substantial vault. Not be satisfied, surpassed from their ancestors, consisting in contain the remains of generals of exceptional rank, have so been found in the dress clothes of the citadel. It is inferred from the fact that two bodies were usually found together that man and wife were interred side by side. Like all nations worshipping the sun, the people buried their dead with the spirit constituent, and other buried or buried the individual's necessary for the body, that this might accompany him on his entire journey. Likewise the body, as was filled, the weapons of a warlike nation, also in order that the soul might escape.

Nothing has been found to suggest the contact of these aborigines with Europeans. The race was an agricultural one and employed systematic methods for the cultivation of corn, cotton and tobacco. The civilization was that of the stone age, and, although called the neolithic, the distinctive features of which are the use

OF POLISHED STONE

implements as distinguished from chipped ones, and the use of the bow as of metals. A few samples that have been discovered indicate that the race was acquainted with the smelting of ores and their subsequent treatment, with some measure of metallurgic conception. The metals were worked in to articles of ornament, and also used for use implements of use.

Exchange was carried on to a certain, but further research has proved that their respective various trade in the exchanges that the people must have experienced from the tribes in the vicinity of contemporary. To distribute a large volume of stone over a certain space implies a degree of commerce, it indicates a people without serious enemies and at the same time behind the nomadic restless condition of a people of ability, and indicates a people willing to exchange private interests in the general welfare. The conclusion is that the character is also demonstrated by many other customs. The world thick was a typical one strongly tempered for many centuries. The large complexion, on the contrary, a distinctive tribal building. In the vicinity of each block are found large pits with a vitreous lining that were used as baking ovens in common for the entire community. The different tribes or settlers they had stored sets of complementary consumers, and exists in the tribes houses, and tribal in the temples.

The ancient city of Los Muertos had a population of more than 10,000 years before the days of the Pharaohs and the Hissen Abam. The city is long, and north and south it is four, in a majority of instances the arrows run to these cardinal points. The walls are made of a little from this rule, in fact, they

ARE CROOKED IN PLACES,

as if they might have been constructed for the support of bastions or towers. The city contained a mere rise of 100 feet further down the Gila river are the city sites in which the writer was engaged and which are comparatively for war. It seems as if the Gila, who lived in this Gila country was either so warlike that it forced its attack, or had its enemies with which to contend.

South of Phoenix, on the mesa, are the ruins of a great city, mining and old fort further down the Gila river are the city sites in which the writer was engaged and which are comparatively for war. It seems as if the Gila, who lived in this Gila country was either so warlike that it forced its attack, or had its enemies with which to contend.

South of Phoenix, on the mesa, are the ruins of a great city, mining and old fort further down the Gila river are the city sites in which the writer was engaged and which are comparatively for war. It seems as if the Gila, who lived in this Gila country was either so warlike that it forced its attack, or had its enemies with which to contend.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, President.
LEWIS S. CANNON, Vice-Prest.
ORSON H. PETTIT, Sec. & Treas.
W. N. WILLIAMS, Supt.

Co-op Furniture Company,

Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37 Main St.

We invite the public to examine the

STAR ESTATE STEEL RANGE.

The intelligent buyer's duty is to find out what makes one kind superior to any other kind of Steel Range, and why "STAR ESTATE" wrought steel ranges are superior to all others.

We guarantee Star Estate Ranges for perfect cooking and baking, and heating water, for durability, control of fire, cleanliness and beauty. Star Estate Steel Ranges have earned a commanding position among users, because of their extraordinary merit.

They are unequalled in workmanship and noteworthy improvements.

CALL AND SEE THEM

T

RED SEAL TEA.

is becoming more popular every day. Sold by all Grocers and drank by nearly every lodge of Good Tea.

Lievre, Fricke & Co.,

San Francisco, Cal.

UTAH BEDDING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Manufacturers of Mattresses Bed Springs, Couches AND Excelsior.

SALT LAKE, UTAH.

THE HYGIENIC COUCH is just what every housekeeper wants. The frames and springs are entirely separate from the upholstering, so that the cushions may be removed and dusted or cleansed as often as desired without any trouble. The frame is made in a substantial manner; the springs rest upon slats and are covered with a double woven wire fabric made with spring edges. This is as comfortable to rest upon as any bed, and more durable than the highest priced old style couch. Sold at wholesale only. Ask your dealer for them.

Office and Factory, Eighth South, between State and Main.

$20,000 of New Goods

Tremendous Purchase of New Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of the GREATEST BARGAINS in New, Choice, Crisp, Dry Goods, Gents' and Ladies' Furnishings and Fine Footwear, that was ever bought in the eastern market

FOR SPOT CASH

JUST RECEIVED!

And Put on Sale This Week.
First Come First Served.

New York Cash Store

WILLIAM BARTLING, Prop. 175-177 S. MAIN STREET.

Remember, Tickets on Chinaware or Trading Stamps Given.