

# Archaeological Sites Of Sedona, AZ



**VISUAL TRAVEL TOURS**

Maps Show You Where... We Show You Why!

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# Tour Summary

The Southern Sinagua began building their large pueblo communities in what is now the Sedona region around 1150 CE, and they thrived there for 350 years. Three notable sites in the Verde Valley are the neighboring Tuzigoot, Palatki and Montezuma's Castle settlements. Walnut Canyon is outside the Verde Valley, but was developed early on by the Sinagua, keeping in close association with their kinfolk 35 miles south. The Sedona region cliff-dwellings, pueblos, petroglyphs, and pictographs are some of the finest in the American Southwest. We'll visit the major sites and the minor ones too, examine the ancient culture, and discover fascinating relics near the New Age mecca of Sedona, Arizona.

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# Sedona Archaeological Sites





We will begin our archaeological tour of the Sedona region by starting at Tuzigoot National Monument. Many of these locations contain features that would also classify them as sacred sites, as we shall examine in this tour.



Tuzigoot is well developed for pedestrians with paved walkways featuring different levels that have been restored, and informative signs along the way.



Some of this tour to the archaeological ruins surrounding the New Age town of Sedona will include petroglyph and pictographs. The difference is that petroglyphs are etched or chiseled, while pictographs, as seen here at Palatki, are painted onto the rock surface.



Even our trickster-musician friend Kokopelli will make an appearance, when we find him painted on a cliff wall depicted by a Native



American artist hundreds of years ago.  
Kokopelli is an often-reproduced image  
seen all across the Southwest.



Palatki and its sister site of Honanki at Loy Butte are the two largest cliff dwellings in the Sedona Red Rocks area. Both are rich

in abundance of cliff dwellings and pictographs, located only a few miles from the other.



Next stop is the dramatic Montezuma's Castle, precariously perched into a cliff wall above a picturesque river valley.



Another aspect of this tour will be to examine the anatomy of the archaeological sites from the inside out. We'll also discover what it was like to be a Native American building cliff dwellings and living in these locations.



Montezuma's Well is only a few miles due north from its other famous namesake location. Neither is the real name given by the Sinagua people who built all of the monuments that we will visit. But they had long disappeared by the time the first Spanish explorers arrived in the Verde Valley.



Turning to our left of the Montezuma's Well viewing platform are the ruins of the Sinagua, who were given their name by the Spaniards. No one knows what they called themselves. The Spanish presumed that the reason that all the residents had

vanished was from the lack of water, hence the name *sin*, meaning “without,” and *agua*, meaning “water.”





The V-Bar-V Ranch is the largest known petroglyph site in the Verde Valley, but it is also an important sundial that helped predict the time to plant seeds. We'll examine how the Native Americans could read and use these seasonal shadows as an annual calendar.



Lastly, we will venture deep into Walnut Canyon just northeast of Sedona, close to Flagstaff. This visitor is contemplating the many hundreds of steps down to the archaeological location known as “The Island.”



Spectacularly situated in a scenic valley, the abundant ruins in Walnut Canyon present a surprise around every corner. We hope you will join us on this informative tour as we discover the archaeological ruins of the Sedona, Arizona region.

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