

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received APR 4 1984

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Besh-Ba-Gowah (AZ-V:9:11(ASM)) (G.P. Globe:6:8)

and/or common Besh-Ba-Gowah

2. Location

street & number N/A 5 of Globe N/A not for publication

city, town Globe vic. X vicinity of Globe

state Arizona code 04 county Gila code 07

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of Globe

street & number 150 N. Pine St.

city, town Globe N/A vicinity of state Arizona 85501

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Gila County Courthouse

street & number 1400 E. Ash

city, town Globe state Arizona 85501

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Investigations Among the Indians...
title from 1880 to 1885; Part II has this property been determined eligible? yes no

A.F. Bandelier 1892 (see bibliography)
date May 1883 federal state county local

depository for survey records Vatican Archives

city, town Rome, Italy state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

Besh-Ba-Gowah (AZ V:9:11 (ASM)) is a 200 room prehistoric Salado masonry pueblo located atop a broad ridge overlooking Pinal Creek. The site is situated one mile southwest from Globe, Arizona and surrounded by a small city park. Besh-Ba-Gowah was occupied by Salado populations between AD 1225 and AD 1400. "Salado" is the term applied to the complex of cultural attributes of the prehistoric peoples who inhabited the Globe/Miami and Tonto Basin, Arizona regions between AD 1150 and AD 1450. These people and their cultural attributes are distinct from the prehistoric population which occupied these areas earlier. This earlier cultural formation has been labeled "Hohokam" and represents a different social system than that assigned to the Salado. Evidence of both culture groups has been recovered from the Besh-Ba-Gowah site complex.

ENVIRONMENTAL DESCRIPTION

Besh-Ba-Gowah rests atop a broad, flat north/south running ridge overlooking Pinal Creek (Fig. 1). This ridge is bounded to the east and west by deeply entrenched, intermittent washes which flow north into Pinal Creek. The ridge itself consists of decomposing granitic sands and gravels, while the surrounding region is geologically typified by high relief with broad Tertiary-Quaternary terraces downcut by deeply entrenched washes, surrounded by low mountains, like Pinal and Apache, which are composed of hard Precambrian sedimentary formations.

Climatically the site can be characterized as occurring within an upper desert environment. Sellers and Hill (1974) record a dual precipitation pattern, summer "monsoons" between July and August, and winter precipitation (both rain and snow) during December and January. Average yearly precipitation is 40 centimeters (15 inches), occurring mostly during the "monsoon" season. Average daily maximum temperatures range from 10 degrees centigrade (approximately 50° F.) during winter to 32 degrees centigrade (90° F.) in the summer. The current growing season extends from April to mid-November, an average of 228 days.

Site vegetation is characteristic of an upper desert ecotone setting. The site is situated in an ecotone located between the Upper Sonoran Life Zone and the Transition Life Zone (cf. Lowe 1964). Four principal plant communities (after Lowe 1964) are present; Upper Sonoran Desert, Desert-Grassland, Evergreen Woodland, and Desert Riparian. An equally large and diverse faunal population is recorded for this area (Lowe 1964).

SITE DESCRIPTION

Besh-Ba-Gowah architecture consists of multi-storied, masonry roomblock clusters connected by long, narrow corridors or elongated plazas. These roomblocks and corridors are situated around a large communal plaza area measuring 12 meters north/south by 27 meters east/west.

Figure 2 illustrates the extent of Besh-Ba-Gowah's major roomblock. The figure in toto represents the original site's extent as defined by the 1930s excavations, measuring 93 meters north/south and 86 meters east/west. In addition to this main roomblock, a

(See continuation sheet).

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
ca. AD 1225 to AD 1400		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. AD 1225 to AD 1400 / **Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

Material recovered from Besh-Ba-Gowah has formed the foundation for the profession's current understanding and definition of the Salado culture concept. Thus, Besh-Ba-Gowah is considered one of the Salado culture "type sites". Besh-Ba-Gowah is a major Salado pueblo complex which constitutes both a significant collected archaeological data base plus an intact, uncollected data set. This site represents the most complete large Salado site data base in existence and formed the original basis for the distinction between Roosevelt (early - AD 1150 to AD 1300) and Gila (late - AD 1300 to AD 1450) Phase occupations. Besh-Ba-Gowah's primary significance can be addressed within four principal elements: (1) significant archaeological contributions and research potential from Besh-Ba-Gowah's existing data base; (2) significant future research potential correlated with issues of Hohokam versus Salado occupation; (3) the site's historic involvement in the FERA and WPA projects; and (4) interpretive site potential.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Salado manifestations have a widespread geographic distribution, ranging from the Salt-Gila River Basin, Arizona to El Paso, Texas, and from Cliff, New Mexico to Casas Grandes, Mexico. However, the Globe/Miami area and the Tonto Basin area have traditionally been considered the Salado heartland. Areal occupation by this culture group is believed to extend from AD 1200 to AD 1450. Within the Salado sphere of influence, an hierarchical site-settlement system was established, founded principally within an extensive and complex regional and local exchange and redistribution network.

Besh-Ba-Gowah, located within the center of the Salado heartland, undertook a critical role within this regional exchange and redistribution network. Much of the profession's current understanding and identification of Salado prehistory is based upon material recovered from Besh-Ba-Gowah. Original studies focused upon issues of material culture (especially ceramic production and exchange), burial practices, architectural layout, site construction techniques, and basic chronology.

Current, ongoing analysis (e.g. Hohmann et al 1983) of this original data base holds significant potential for addressing critical issues of Salado prehistory; including fine-scale chronology, cultural components, exchange networks, mortuary ritual, social differentiation/political organization, subsistence strategies, and settlement patterns. In addition to the usefulness of the original collections themselves, the actual physical ruins hold great potential for Salado architectural studies plus site growth and denouement patterning.

(See continuation sheet).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 2.5 acres

Quadrangle name Globe, Arizona

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>12</u>	<u>521250</u>	<u>3693500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>12</u>	<u>521250</u>	<u>3693400</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>12</u>	<u>521150</u>	<u>3693400</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>12</u>	<u>521150</u>	<u>3693500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

The site is located within the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, Section 34, Township 1 North, Range 15 East (Salt/Gila River Base and Meridian, Arizona). Site boundaries include the remaining central roomblock, its underlying components, plus the north and west intact midden/burial deposits. The 2.5 acre parcel is owned by the City of Globe.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	code
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state		code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

Edited by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

name/title John W. Hohmann, Archaeologist, Office of Cultural Resource Management

Department of Anthropology

organization Arizona State University date 1984

street & number Arizona State University telephone (602) 965-7174

city or town Tempe state Arizona 85281

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Donna J. Schuber

title State Historic Preservation Officer date March 28, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Apronne G. Stewart

date 5/9/84

Chief of Registration

for

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secondary roomblock consisting of four rooms was located approximately 19 meters immediately south. On Figure 2, rooms delineated by solid black lines represent the number and location of the currently existing 114 rooms - the southern rooms and the secondary roomblock being destroyed during modern development activities. The existing site complex measures 61 meters north/south by 86 meters east/west.

Rooms surrounding the plaza networks can be divided into three principal size categories (cf. Hohmann et al 1983). The first room category is small, with room size averaging 2.5 by 2.5 meters, often with slab-lined floors, and characterized functionally as storage rooms. Next is the most numerous room form, habitation rooms, typified by clay floors with hearths and measuring on the average five by five meters. Finally, there are unusually large rooms averaging 10 by 10 meters whose exact function is currently unknown, though tentative evidence suggests either redistributinal and/or ceremonial roles (cf. Hohmann et al 1983).

All walled architecture at Besh-Ba-Gowah consists of unshaped, large to moderate-sized, granite cobble masonry laid with a clay mortar. Evidence suggests interior room walls were commonly plastered with this mortar or a more calcareous mixture resulting in white-colored finished walls. There are some indications that at least selected exterior wall surfaces were also plastered with the original clay mortar. Often the basal masonry course consisted of upright vertical slabs (Plate 1) presently considered characteristic of Salado masonry architecture.

Excavation notes (Vickrey 1935) indicate that originally the major roomblock consisted of 146 ground rooms. Architectural evidence coupled with stratigraphic deposition demonstrates the existence of at least 61 second-story rooms. Hatched lines on Figure 2 denote the location of two-storied components. Currently, no evidence exists indicating the presence of a third story.

Vickrey's (1935) excavation records suggest major midden deposits were located to the ruin's north, south, and west. Significant portions of the north and west middens appear to still be intact. Early excavations recovered over 350 interments from within the various plaza contexts. Recently minor surface disturbance within the northern midden deposit suggests probable extensive in situ burial populations within the remaining site/midden deposits.

Employing architectural and ceramic analysis, Vickrey (1939) postulated an early (AD 1200 - Roosevelt phase) and late (AD 1400 - Gila Phase) site occupation. She argued that the central, northern, and southern plazas were initially constructed with a few surrounding rooms. These three loci were not architecturally conjoined until a later date. The existing Besh-Ba-Gowah site complex is the resultant configuration of at least two, and probably three, major, discrete building episodes. Vickrey (1935, 1939) also noted the occurrence of earlier Hohokam period pithouse components immediately under the Salado period above-ground masonry room floors. Termination of Vickrey's project prevented the excavation of what appears to be a substantial earlier Hohokam village component. Thus, this resource remains intact, underlying the later Salado pueblo.

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SITE HISTORY/RECORDATION

The first archaeological recordation of Besh-Ba-Gowah was made by Adolph F. Bandelier on May 18, 1883 (Bandelier 1892, Lange and Riley 1971). As part of a general exploration of the American Southwest between 1880 and 1885, this survey of the Globe/Miami, Tonto Basin, and Central Arizona region led Bandelier to note the first major difference between various Salado architectural styles - a checkerboard type versus compound wall forms. Indeed, while surveying within the vicinity of Globe, Bandelier writes that he found Besh-Ba-Gowah

"one of the best specimens of the checkerboard type that came under my observation. It will be seen that the central mound or ruin is wanting, but that the small buildings and connecting enclosures are numerous and well preserved. The walls were of stone, and none of the buildings seemed to have been higher than one story. No traces of estufas were visible, and I will remark that, after leaving the Little Colorado River, I nowhere saw the circular depression of comparatively small size which indicates that structure in more northern ruins. The village of which I am now speaking stands south of Globe, on a denuded promontory with rather abrupt slopes, in a good defensible position; but unless the courtyards were for the purpose of holding tillable soil, I found no space for fields. It may be, however, that at the foot of the hill on which the ruins stand some plantations existed" (1892:414-415).

During his May 18, 1883 survey of Besh-Ba-Gowah, Bandelier recorded the following site description:

On the tip of a hump, about 200 feet, vertical at the brim, very steep lower down, over a gulch in which there is cottonwood and a recent well where good water is from six to ten feet below the surface, stand the ruins. The walls are of stone, approximately broken (roughly shaped), well laid in mud, and not unlike those of Mitla and Tlacolula, but 0.86 (meters?) wide. The buildings are a kind of half-breed between Pueblo-type and detached houses, and were possibly but one story high. One room is excavated partly, showing the walls; the others are indicated by loose walls on the surface. Each of the two buildings has courts, whose corners are irregularly rounded. I found obsidian and much pottery. Among the latter the typical black-and-white, red outside, and a (?) -white-and-black, identical with Fort Apache and the Gila. No finely corrugated pieces but a coarse-corrugated cooking ware, painted red outside, and highly micaceous. Mr. Holmes pointed out to me a spot, five miles south, where the clay is found. It is filled with mica, washed down from the decomposed syenite and granite of the Pinal. He says there are ample evidences of the clay having been extensively dug out. For water, the aborigines in this pueblo went down to the gulch, and Mr. Holmes thinks that in former times the water rose to the surface. This is possible, for it is not very deep, and there are many cottonwoods. The top of the hill is absolutely denuded, but there are yucca, and also Ocoteas (sic) on the slope, so that heating material is readily obtained. A cedar post is still

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standing in the ruins, probably a fallen viga. There is no cedar nearer than the Pinal Mountains, but transportation for long and many miles was no object for the Indians.

In regard to fields, they may have cultivated in a limited measure at the bottoms, for the tops are too rocky. As they had only corn, irrigation was not necessary. The position was an excellent lookout and tolerably well-protected, being almost inaccessible on the southwest, north, and northwest, but easily ascended on the south and southeast (Lange and Riley 1971:104-105).

When Bandelier published his account of these investigations (1892:414-415, Plate I) he included a small sketch-map of Besh-Ba-Gowah ruin which is reproduced here in Plate III. Interestingly, further research has shown that this published sketch is actually a poor pen-and-ink rendition of Bandelier's far more accurate and detailed 22.75 by 29.25 centimeter water-color map of Besh-Ba-Gowah, now curated within the Vatican Archives (see Burrus 1969 for listing). A copy of this original water-color can be viewed in Plate II.

After Bandelier's early work, little formal site investigation was undertaken until early 1935. During this period, historic records indicate Besh-Ba-Gowah was visited by numerous individuals, mostly local citizens from the cities of Globe and Superior, Arizona. It was during this period that the site itself came to be called "Besh-Ba-Gowah", which is a Western Apache phrase meaning "place of metal", originally employed by the Apache Indians to reference Globe, Arizona - a major copper-mining locus. On March 12, 1929 members of Gila Pueblo Museum visited and recorded the site, giving it the site designation G.P. Globe:6:8. Later, when the Gila Pueblo collections and files were donated to the Arizona State Museum (ASM), a State Museum site file card was filled out and an ASM site inventory number was assigned (AZ V:9:11 (ASM)).

Excavation of Besh-Ba-Gowah began in early 1935 as a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) project under the field direction of Irene S. Vickrey. In October, 1938, the Besh-Ba-Gowah excavations became a subproject under the Statewide Archaeological Project within the Works Projects Administration (WPA). The Besh-Ba-Gowah excavations were designated Subproject D, co-sponsored by the Gila Pueblo Museum and the City of Globe, with Harold S. Gladwin as the sponsors' director. Irene Vickrey remained as the WPA supervisor, with Emil Haury adding counsel when requested. Subproject D was expanded to include not only excavation at Besh-Ba-Gowah, but also work at Inspiration I and Inspiration II (large Salado/Hohokam prehistoric sites located within the Globe/Miami area). Further, a museum was to be built in Globe to house collections from this project. Funds for the Statewide Archaeological Project were expended by September 27, 1940, and the project was officially closed October 4, 1940.

Vickrey's Besh-Ba-Gowah investigations included the complete excavation of all surface masonry rooms (200+ rooms) and the recovery of over 350 burials plus their associated

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offerings. This assemblage represents one of the greatest Southwestern single site collections - the most extensive Salado pueblo culture collection ever recovered. Unfortunately, only brief preliminary reports on these excavations (Vickrey 1939) and on the osteological remains (Gavan 1940) represent the published account of this major data base. Vickrey's early death prevented the completion of the Besh-Ba-Gowah analysis and the completion of the final report (Haury 1983: personal communication).

Recently, since 1981 and continuing into 1984, an archaeological study of Besh-Ba-Gowah has been undertaken by the Departments of Anthropology, Arizona State University and the University of Arizona. In the last two years (1982, 1983) the original Vickrey field notes, photographs, ceramic collections, ceramic type collections, osteological remains, and additional cultural materials have been located and compiled. Current re-analysis has focused on the site's ceramic assemblages and associated problems of chronology, on architectural variability and construction sequences, and on mortuary ritual and inferred social ranking (Hohmann et al 1983).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The drawn nomination boundaries form a 2.5 acre parcel which includes the remaining, intact, excavated Salado surface masonry central roomblock and associated plaza areas, all subsurface deposits (including the earlier, intact, undug Hohokam pithouse village) underlying this surface complex, and the western and northern midden deposits which have only been slightly disturbed along their surface (see Figure 3). This proposed nomination boundary contains no buffer zone between the Besh-Ba-Gowah site complex and the surrounding city park. Indeed, the park's new baseball field and adjoining parking lot abut the pueblo's eastern and southern existing walls, though construction activities have thus far demonstrated no significant subsurface prehistoric deposits occur in either location.

This 2.5 acre parcel is owned by, and under the jurisdiction of, the City of Globe, Arizona. City ownership provides for efficient administration of, and effective protection for, the site.

SITE INTEGRITY

The surface Salado masonry roomblock component has been significantly impacted due to extensive scientific excavation. However, recent studies (Hohmann et al 1983) have shown the continuing utility of these architectural remains in understanding site growth, varying site function, building style and technique, and eventually interpreting the stratigraphic relationship between this later Salado occupation and the earlier underlying Hohokam component.

Early excavations revealed the presence of the underlying Hohokam site occupation but did not begin major excavation of these materials. Thus, this earlier component is virtually untouched and intact, a significant resource conserved for future research. Additionally, slight surface modifications (e.g. light hand scraping, car driving,

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picnicking) to the north and west midden deposits have suggested these archaeological features still contain intact cultural deposits, including additional burials.

After completing the WPA excavations, Vickrey and her crew undertook a program of stabilization and reconstruction of Besh-Ba-Gowah. Plate IV illustrates how Besh-Ba-Gowah appeared following these stabilization efforts. This program was undertaken to develop the site complex into an interpretive site for the general public's enjoyment and education. However, once WPA funds were expended, site upkeep and maintenance terminated and the ruin fell into disrepair. This process of site degradation was hastened during the late 1950s with the construction of a small trailer park along the site's south side. It was apparently during this period that the southern-most rooms and the secondary roomblock were bulldozed.

During the late 1960s the trailer park was removed and subsequently the City of Globe began to develop a city park around the site. Today the park is extensively used by the citizens of Globe, Miami, and Superior, Arizona. It is the Globe City Council's hope to re-stabilize Besh-Ba-Gowah ruin and develop its interpretive potential for educating the general public as to how an earlier people adjusted to a harsh environment, and to define the Salado culture in Central Arizona. The Council hopes to integrate the Besh-Ba-Gowah interpretive site complex with the city park and have already discussed what would be necessary and appropriate with experts at the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson. Plates V through IX illustrate what Besh-Ba-Gowah looks like today and what those same loci looked like when stabilized. Such recent, widespread community concern has significantly slowed site destruction and has served as a safeguard against possible vandalism of the remaining, intact subsurface deposits.

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RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Earlier research has demonstrated the existence of a major Hohokam pithouse village underlying Besh-Ba-Gowah's Salado component. Additionally, extensive subsurface, stratigraphic Salado midden deposits provide potential for further burial data recovery. The reconstruction and preservation of the extensive Salado roomblock complex has prevented vandalism from occurring within the intact, subsurface deposits.

Early Southwestern prehistorians believed a major occupational hiatus occurred within the Salado heartland region, signifying a break between the Hohokam's abandonment of this area and a later migration of Mogollon peoples from the north into the heartland. It was argued that these Mogollon populations adapted to the new, local environment and rapidly developed a unique set of cultural attributes which were then defined as the Salado culture. Recent archaeological investigations within the Salado region have recovered evidence that such a hiatus does not exist and that continual indigenous cultural development occurred within this heartland region. Thus, the cultural patterns may be evidence of the local Hohokam populations responding to their unique, local environment and slowly developing a specialized cultural attribute set which we have labeled Salado. Of particular importance to this research question is this underlying Hohokam component, which when coupled with the stratigraphic relationship to the later Salado pueblo, could have significant impact on our present understanding of Hohokam and Salado cultural formations.

Besh-Ba-Gowah has the potential to yield significant information germane to further clarification of this problem set. The stratigraphic placement and nature of both architectural and material objects from the site could significantly assist in resolving issues of Hohokam cultural growth versus Hohokam areal abandonment.

FERA AND WPA INVOLVEMENT

Besh-Ba-Gowah site excavations were funded initially as a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) project and later transferred to the Works Projects Administration (WPA). Thus, Besh-Ba-Gowah ruin represents one of the few remaining, reconstructed and stabilized examples of archaeological projects undertaken within Arizona to alleviate critical unemployment during the Depression.

Within the year, projects undertaken by the FERA and WPA will, in themselves, become significant historic undertakings representing this nation's efforts to overcome the economic and social hardships associated with the Great Depression. Excavation and stabilization at Besh-Ba-Gowah ruin was part of and thus, represents this program.

EDUCATIONAL/INTERPRETIVE VALUE

Besh-Ba-Gowah was initially stabilized after its excavation so it could serve as a self-guided, interpretive site; a role in which it functioned until late 1958. Besh-Ba-Gowah has significant interpretive site potential for public understanding of

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Salado culture in Arizona, and how populations respond to survival in the harsh desert environment. The City of Globe's development plans include site reconstruction and stabilization for the development of a self-guided, interpretive program concurrent with a Clara T. Woody/Gila County Museum display of Besh-Ba-Gowah artifacts. The site's location within an existing community park provides excellent accessibility, assures against site vandalism, and affords the opportunity to highlight Besh-Ba-Gowah in the significant role it played in the prehistoric development of the desert Southwest.

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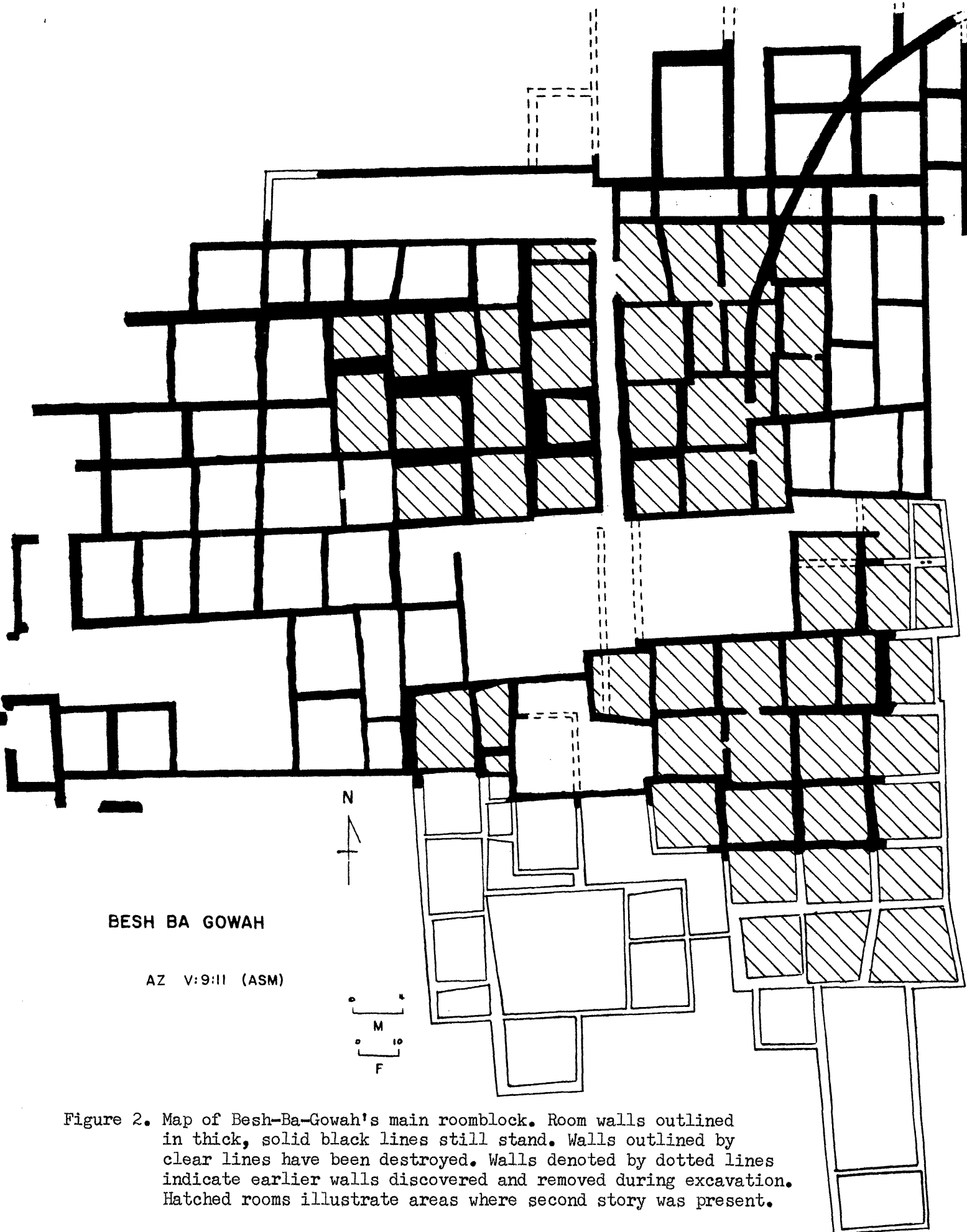


Figure 2. Map of Besh-Ba-Gowah's main roomblock. Room walls outlined in thick, solid black lines still stand. Walls outlined by clear lines have been destroyed. Walls denoted by dotted lines indicate earlier walls discovered and removed during excavation. Hatched rooms illustrate areas where second story was present.

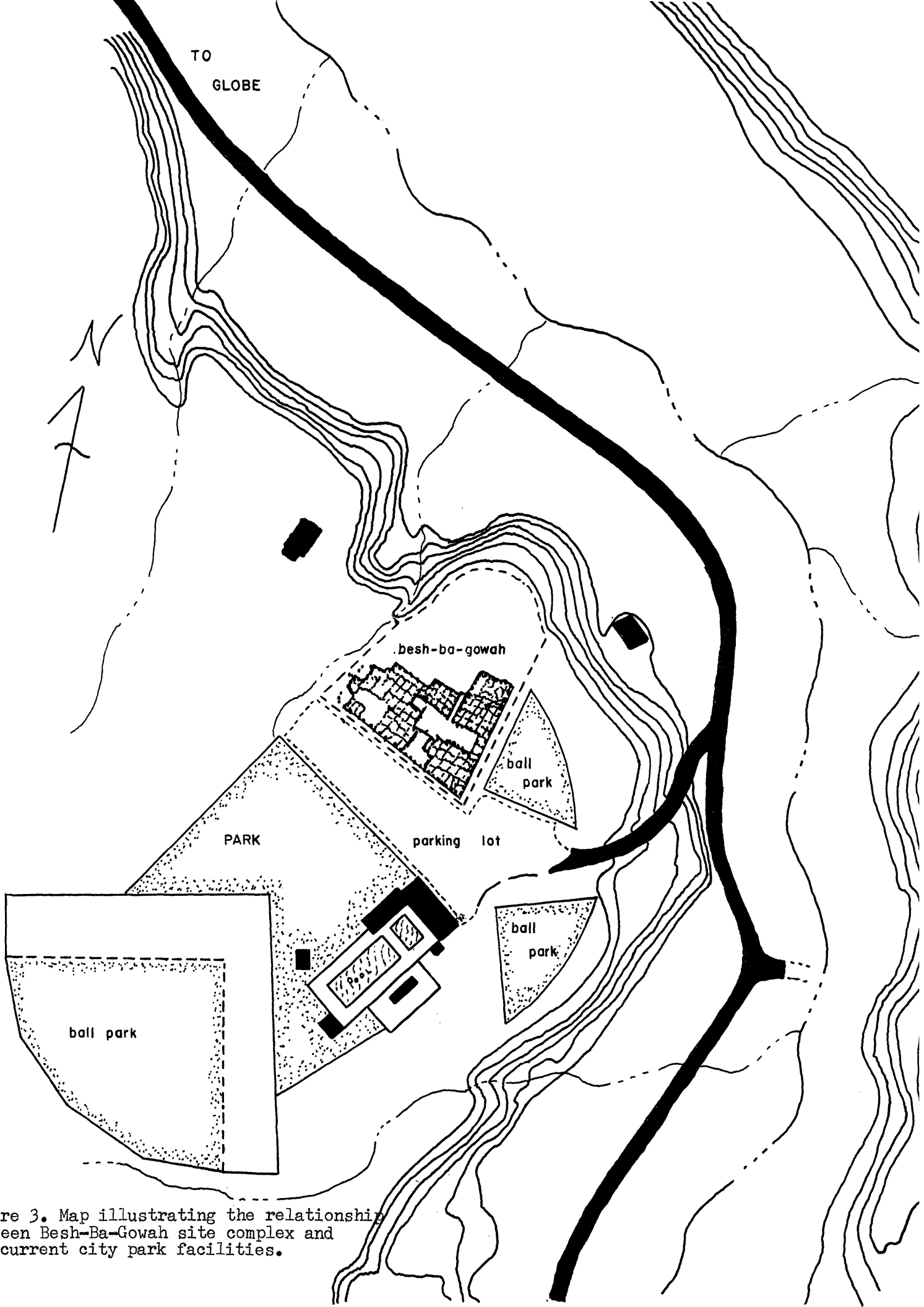


Figure 3. Map illustrating the relationship between Besh-Ba-Gowah site complex and the current city park facilities.