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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

DATA SHEET  
RECEIVED JAN 11 1977  
DATE ENTERED NOV 17 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES - COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME** **HISTORIC** **Gila Pueblo**  
**LAND OR COMMON**

**2 LOCATION**  
**STREET & NUMBER**  
**CITY, TOWN** Globe **VICINITY OF** 4  
**STATE** Arizona **COUNTY** Gila **CODE** 007

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**  
**NAME** Community Colleges of Arizona  
**STREET & NUMBER** c/o Eastern Arizona College  
**CITY, TOWN** Thatcher **STATE** Arizona 85552

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**  
**COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.** Gila County Courthouse  
**STREET & NUMBER**  
**CITY, TOWN** Globe **STATE** Arizona

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**  
**TITLE**  
**DATE**  
**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**  
**CITY, TOWN** **STATE**

DEPARTMENT

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Gila Pueblo  
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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input 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

Gila Pueblo stands on the slope of Sixshooter Canyon two miles South of Globe. The hills are dry, rounded, and moderately covered by various desert plants with mesquite and cactus predominating.

The main Salado complex ruin had been a cellular structure containing more than 200 rooms. Similar, but smaller, clusters existed both up and down the canyon like satellite villages. Walls were of boulders and mud.

When the facility was operated by the Park Service the main building was an attempted reconstruction of the original three-story building. There were 49 rooms on the ground floor, including a 250-seat meeting hall. The second floor had two 2-room apartments and 1 4-room apartment. The third floor had only two rooms, and these housed the water storage tanks which were no longer used since the Park Service had the facility connected to the city water system.

The building was of reinforced concrete and cobblestone additions. Much of the roof was 14-inch reinforced concrete, but additions on the southeast and northwest corners were of concrete plaster and ceramic tile. No adobe was used in the building.

Note: Gladwin says it was rebuilt with rocks and mortar.

In addition to the main building, the facility included a 6-car garage, a heating unit, and a pump house with 250-foot well. There was also a superintendent's apartment and a two-room guest apartment. The Park Service conducted a thorough repair and cleanup of the building when it took over in 1952.

The interior of the pueblo has been much remodeled for classroom use. The exterior plaster is now a bright cream color rather than the original dusky earth tones.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	ARCHAEOLOGY PREHISTORIC	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING
<input type="checkbox"/> 1492-1498	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1600	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1600	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1700	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1800	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-		<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gila Pueblo was constructed by the people who flourished in the Globe area from 1150 A.D. They were cultural people who raised the standard crops of beans, squash, and cotton. They also had people from northern Arizona and New Mexico, and from the Rio Grande nearby.

All of the complexes were probably built between 1400 A.D. and 1600 A.D. The settlement was abandoned in 1600 A.D. due to controversy over the eventual fate of the site.

Harold S. Gladwin, who bought and excavated the site, and his inhabitants had been forced out by Apache raiders. In his thesis, he cited the burned rooms, and other evidence of violence. The chief theory is that the raiders probably could not have been differential.

Other specialists suggest that the pueblo was overpopulated in relation to the food supply. They explain the violence, nor does it explain the abandonment.

Some of the Salado apparently blended with the Zuni for a short time, but that area, too, was abandoned. The fate of these Salado is unknown. Others suggest that they moved to the Rio Grande or joined the Zuni.

In 1927, Harold S. Gladwin, at the beginning of his career, conducted the first systematic excavation of the site to establish chronology at the Casa Grande. The results of this study enabled him to identify the site and also created a renewal of interest in the area.

In 1928, Gladwin and his future wife, purchased 160 acres in Six Shooter Canyon. This was the site of the Salado complex.

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**CHECK ONE**

GENERAL SITE

MOVES DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE - CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
___ 1492-1499	___ ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___ CONSERVATION	___ LAW	___ SCIENCE		
___ 1500-1599	___ AGRICULTURE	___ ECONOMICS	___ LITERATURE	___ SCULPTURE		
___ 1600-1699	___ ARCHITECTURE	___ EDUCATION	___ MILITARY	___ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
___ 1700-1799	___ ART	___ ENGINEERING	___ MUSIC	___ THEATER		
___ 1800-1899	___ COMMERCE	___ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___ PHILOSOPHY	___ TRANSPORTATION		
___ 1900-	___ COMMUNICATIONS	___ INDUSTRY	___ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___ OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		___ INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES \_\_\_\_\_

BUILDER/ARCHITECT \_\_\_\_\_

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gila Pueblo was constructed by the prehistoric Salado People whose culture flourished in the Globe area from 1150 to 1400 A.D. They were an agricultural people who raised the standard crops of the old Southwest: corn, beans, squash, and cotton. They also made surplus pottery for trade with people from northern Arizona and New Mexico and northern Sonora and Chihuahua, and from the Rio Grande nearly to the Colorado.

All of the complexes were probably built shortly after 1300 A.D. In about 1400 A.D. the settlement was abandoned and there is still considerable controversy over the eventual fate of these prehistoric people.

Harold S. Gladwin, who bought and excavated the site, concluded that the inhabitants had been forced out by Athapascan raiders. To support this thesis, he cited the burned rooms, unceremoniously discarded bodies, and other evidence of violence. The chief argument against this view is that the raiders probably could not have been Athapascan because of time differential.

Other specialists suggest that the pueblo was abandoned when it became overpopulated in relation to the food supply. This does not necessarily explain the violence, nor does it explain why all of the people departed.

Some of the Salado apparently blended with the Hohokam to the southwest for a short time, but that area, too, was soon abandoned. The ultimate fate of these Salado is unknown. Other Salado villagers may have migrated to the Rio Grande or joined the Zuni and Hopi peoples.

In 1927, Harold S. Gladwin, at the beginning of his archaeological career, conducted the first systematic excavations and studies of prehistoric refuse to establish chronology at the Casa Grande National Monument. The results of this study enabled him to identify the Hohokam culture and also created a renewal of interest in Arizona Archaeology.

In 1928, Gladwin and his future wife, also an archaeologist, purchased 160 acres in Six Shooter Canyon. This rugged area, just south of Globe,

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Canyon two miles South  
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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE    ITEM NUMBER 8    PAGE 1

had been owned by a Mr. and Mrs. Charles Healey and contained a large number of prehistoric ruins. The Healeys had pothunted the burial ground and excavated four rooms and had set up an exhibit of skeletons dressed in overalls or gingham dress, charging admission to view these and other horrors such as Salado polychrome jars covered with gold paint.

The Gladwins began a systematic excavation of the main pueblo, photographing and mapping as they worked. When finished, they razed the walls, replaced the footings, and rebuilt the complex so that its outward appearance would resemble the original structure. The inside was necessarily less accurately reconstructed because of the need for modern functional quarters and work space.

The Gladwins established and endowed the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation. A highly professional staff was employed, and the Pueblo became one of the most influential archaeological centers in the country.

The work of the Foundation required additional space and equipment. The last major additions were the ceramic laboratory (about 1935) and the tree ring laboratory (about 1940).

The program and work of the Foundation were noted for professionalism, innovations, and major stimulus to the conduct of archaeological research. Nearly 40 scientific publications were produced by Gladwin and the Foundation staff, many of whom were or became, leaders in the field.

In 1931 Gladwin invited a number of noted archaeologists to a conference at the Pueblo for the purpose of explaining and discussing a logical method of designating the complex Southwestern cultures. With minor modifications, the system which Gladwin devised is still in use.

Gladwin is particularly noted for his innovations and the vitality which he breathed into his chosen profession. He developed an economical method of archaeological surveying which resulted in the recording of thousands of sites in the West. He developed a widely praised system of laboratory analysis and an excellent system for arranging cultural material. He was particularly impressed with the importance of chronology in cultural reconstruction and devoted much attention to dendrochronology (tree-ring dating) and radio carbon dating.

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The activities of the Foundation were virtually ended by World War II. When the war ended, a small staff was assembled to work on dendrochronology and the archaeology of the upper Gila, but in 1948, the Gladwins decided to close the facility. Gladwin was then engaged in radiocarbon dating research in cooperation with the California Institute of Technology.

The Foundation was donated by Gladwin to the University of Arizona, which sold the buildings and land and moved the collection (17 vans) to the University's Museum. The money from the sale of the property was used to expand the Museum.

In the meantime, the National Park Service became interested in the Gila Pueblo facilities for use as a Southwestern National Monuments Headquarters. After some extended negotiations and a special appropriation, the Park Service acquired the buildings and 22.94 acres. The staff provided scientific and technical services to 20 areas of Southwestern National Monuments, including those in Arizona.

In 1958 the facility became the National Park Service's Southwest Archaeological Center with a variety of functions. It housed a 10,000 plus volume library for the area, administered and conducted archaeological excavations and salvage, maintained an artifact collection and preservation laboratory, housed a natural history collection, and maintained a ruins stabilization staff.

The Center continued in operation until 1971-72, when the staff and operation were gradually reduced and the activities transferred to Tucson. The isolation of the Center at Globe from the academic community was a major factor in this decision.

The facility is now a branch campus of Eastern Arizona College, part of the state community college system. Occasional excavation continues under the supervision of the faculty.

Gila Pueblo site was occupied at least 600 years ago when a sizeable community was established by people of the Salado culture. Although the site was abandoned about 100 years later, enough tangible evidence remained to provide the foundation for major advances in the scientific

UNITED STATES

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

study and understanding of Southwestern archaeology. Although the pueblo ceased to be an archaeological research center in 1972, its influence continues in the enormous collection of artifacts which was transferred to the Arizona State Museum and is under continuous study by students and scholars.

NOV 17 1977

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## MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Arizona State Museum. Site records and files.  
 Gladwin, Harold S. Correspondence.  
 National Park Service, Interagency Archeological Services Division.  
 Tucson Field Office. Files

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF DESIGNATED PROPERTY 2

UTM REFERENCES

A	12	211480	2191560	S					
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		
C				D					

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded on the N, E, & W by a driveway. There is no visual boundary on the S, but the site includes an archaeological dig area which extends 50 Feet beyond the S side of the building.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

## 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

*Dorothy H. Hall*

TITLE

SHPO

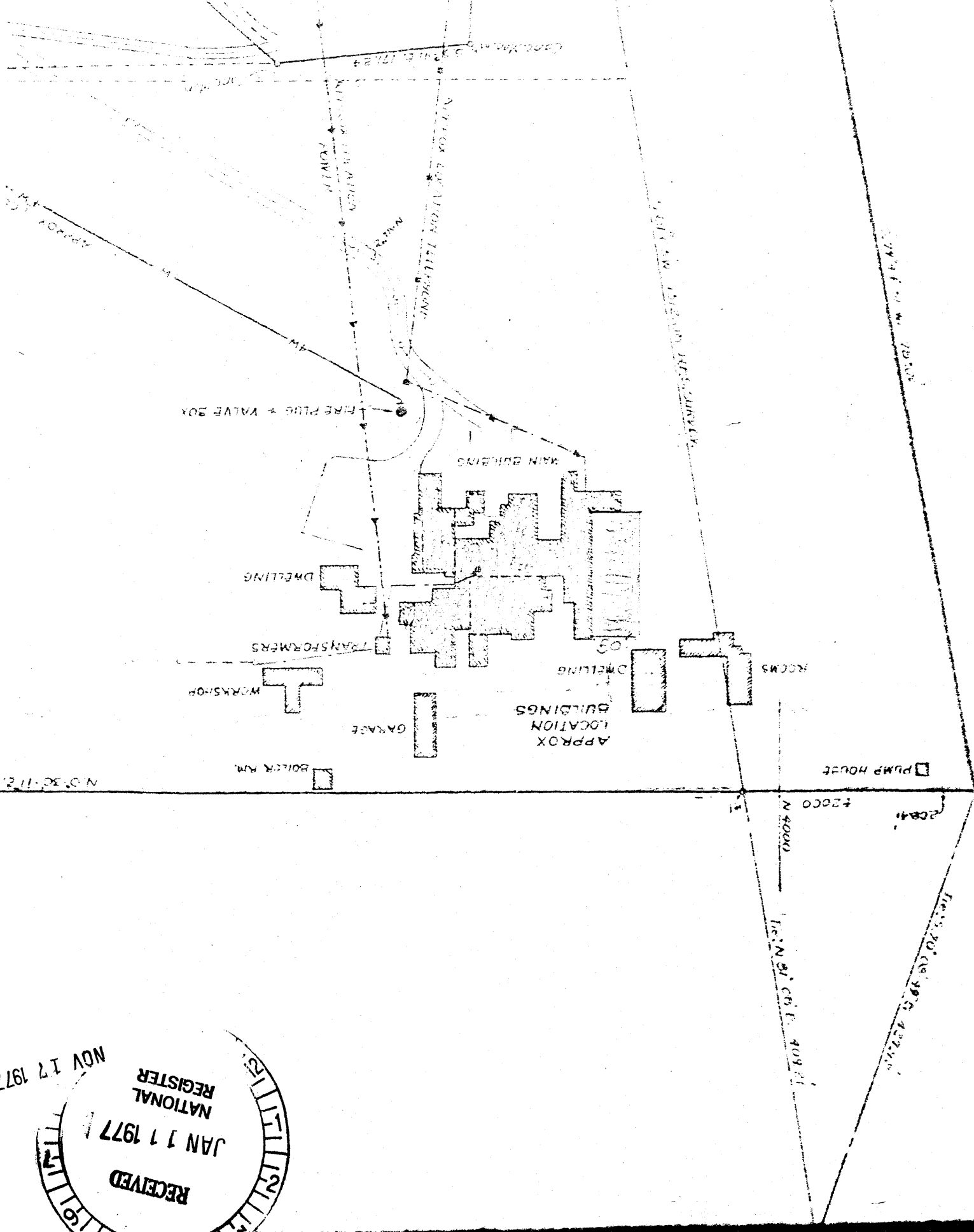
DATE 1-4-77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DATE 1-4-77



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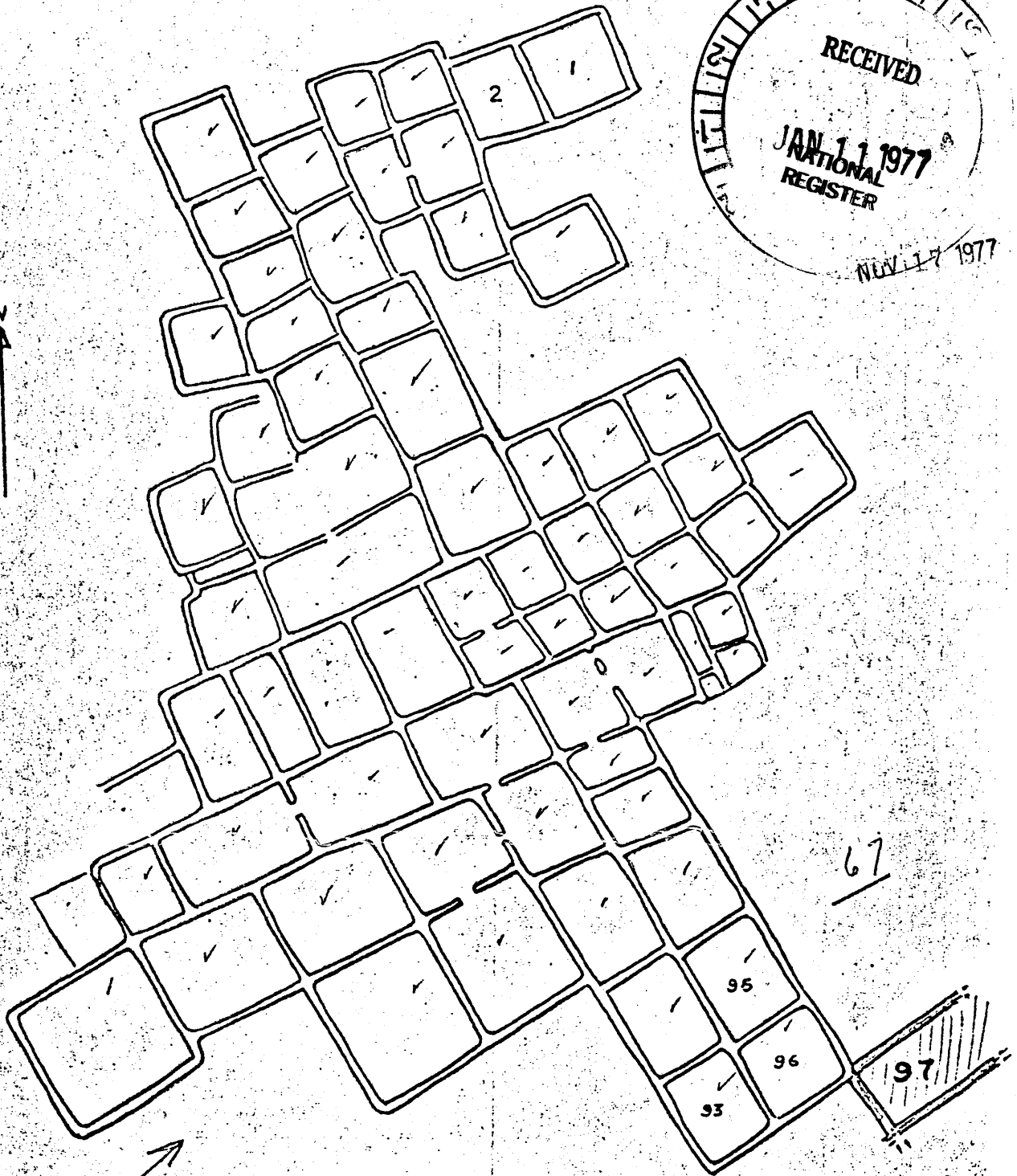
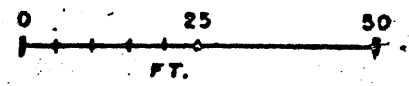


Figure 1

COPY OF UNPUBLISHED  
MAP OF GILA PUEBLO  
H.S.  
PROB. BY GLADWIN



Put scale closer to building - Do NOT print  
in FIG 1 or other data -