

## BESH-BA-GOWAH MUSEUM

The Salado were a remarkably advanced culture. They made a wide range of utilitarian and decorative pottery, and they wove colorful cotton cloth for garments. The Besh-Ba-Gowah Museum displays a variety of the artifacts found here, many of which are in remarkably good condition. In fact, the museum houses the world's largest single collection of Salado pottery as well as clothing, tools, and other artifacts.



*Excavation Of Ceremonial Room*

## ETHNOBOTANICAL GARDEN

The site of the pueblo is located just above the desert and at the base of pine covered mountains. This gave the people who lived at Besh-Ba-Gowah access to the resources from an incredibly broad range of plant communities. The garden illustrates how native Arizona plants were used by the Salado to fulfill their daily needs for food, fibers, construction materials and dyes. Adjacent is the newly opened Globe Botanical Garden.

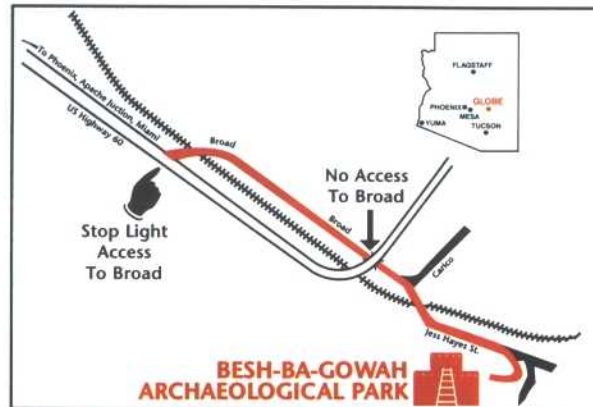


*Barrel Cactus In Ethnobotanical Garden*

## Educational Opportunities

The park is visited frequently by school groups. For information about these tours, please contact the park office.

### The Most Accessible Ancient Ruins In The Southwest.



*Besh-Ba-Gowah is located on the outskirts of the City of Globe, Arizona, less than 5 minutes from U. S. 60 and 1 1/4 miles from downtown Globe.*

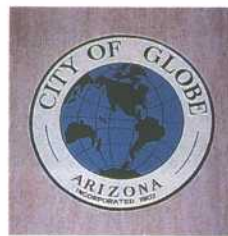
Most parking is within 100 feet of the pueblo entrance, and the site is almost entirely wheelchair accessible.



For additional information about hours of operation, admission fees, etc., please write or call

### Besh-Ba-Gowah Archaeological Park

Mailing Address: 150 N. Pine St., Globe, AZ 85501  
(520) 425-0320, or The Chamber of Commerce  
(800) 804-5623. The park is owned and operated by the City of Globe, Arizona.



# Besh-Ba-Gowah

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK



## RUINS AND MUSEUM

Journey Into The Ancient Past of Arizona.  
Discover What Life  
Was Like More Than Six Hundred Years Ago.



## WALK IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF AN ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

Besh-Ba-Gowah is an ancient ruin unlike the others. Here you are encouraged to walk within the rooms of this 700 year old pueblo, climb ladders into the upper stories, and see the utensils, pottery and furnishings that were a part of life in pre-Columbian times.

You enter Besh-Ba-Gowah in the same way as the original residents, through the central corridor. This narrow, windowless passage was originally covered. It isn't known why the passage was so constructed. Some say it was for purposes of defense, while others believe it was to channel all the traffic to the center of activity within the pueblo, the central plaza.

The plaza was the focal point of the ancient community where public ceremonies were held and many dead were buried. We also know that the plaza was the center of commerce. During excavation, jewelry was found made with shells that can be traced to the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of California, and Gulf of Mexico-evidence that commerce and trading were widespread during these ancient times.

The pueblo was built in stories. Many of the ground floor rooms were used for storage as upper stories were added for living areas. Several of these rooms have been almost completely restored and contain the types of tools and pottery which were excavated at the site.

By climbing the re-created ladder, you can go from the ground floor to the second story exactly as the Salado did and enter a typical living area. Another ladder protruding through the roof hatch permitted the original residents access to the place where the Salado spent much of their time, the roof. In the typical pueblo, the rooftops were the center of the traffic flow within the community.

Returning to ground level, you can view the largest room discovered in the pueblo, the ceremonial chamber. While little is known about the actual uses of

this room, its construction and the artifacts found there lead some archaeologists to believe that it may have been used in a fashion similar to the kivas of the ancient Anasazi and other neighbors to the north.

Walking through the site, you will see that some parts of the pueblo are virtually untouched, while



*Besh-Ba-Gowah Museum*



*Tour Of Besh-Ba-Gowah Pueblo*



*Doorway With Half-T Shape*



*The Unique Ceremonial Room*



*Salado Polychrome Bowl, Circa A.D. 1200-1350*



*Lifestyle Display In Reconstructed Room*

others have been stabilized and some completely reconstructed. This allows the study of the actual construction techniques used by the Salado.

## THE PREHISTORY OF THE SITE

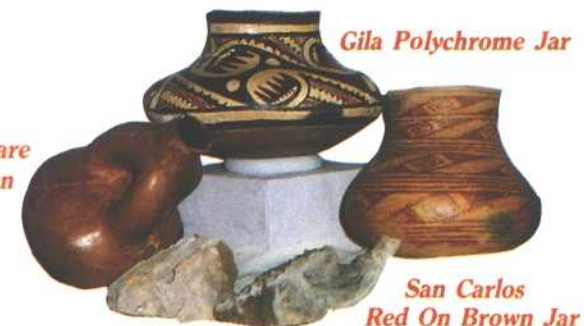
It is believed that the earliest residents of the site were the Hohokam, who established a pit-house settlement here around A.D. 900 and abandoned it around A.D. 1100. At approximately 1225, the Salado Indians began constructing the pueblo that stands today. Besh-Ba-Gowah is one of several pueblos that were built along the banks of Pinal Creek in the thirteenth century. The area apparently attracted these settlements due to the availability of water, the diversity of natural food resources, and a climate which provided a long

growing season for crops. Shortly after A.D. 1400, the pueblo was abandoned and the civilization of the Salado people mysteriously disappeared. It is believed that this is linked to climatic changes that caused a shortage of water which may have resulted in an increase of warfare. The area apparently remained uninhabited for centuries until the Apache people made it their homeland sometime after A.D. 1600. The name Besh-Ba-Gowah comes from the Apache language and translates to English as "place of metal" or "metal camp." A nearby site (known as Pinal Pueblo) has been purchased and will be available in conjunction with Besh-Ba-Gowah.



*Unexcavated Ruins*

*Pottery On Display In The Museum*



*Gila Polychrome Jar*

*Plainware Canteen*

*San Carlos Red On Brown Jar*