

Casa Grande Ruins

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Arizona

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



After a long battle with the desert, this ancient building still commands respect. Four stories high and 60 feet long, it is the largest known structure from Hohokam times. Early Spanish explorers called it Casa Grande ("Great House"), and to them it was a mystery. Its walls face the four cardinal points of the compass. A circular hole in the upper west wall aligns with the setting Sun at the summer solstice. Other openings align with the Sun and moon at specific times. Perhaps the Great House's builders, knowing well the ways of the land, would gather inside to ponder the heavens. Knowing the changing positions of the celestial objects also meant knowing times for planting, harvest, and celebration.

Who were these people who watched the sky so purposefully? Archeologist Emil Haury studied the Hohokam, calling them the "First Masters of the American Desert." Their origins lay with the Archaic hunter-gatherers who lived in Arizona for several thousand years, but Hohokam drew also from Mesoamerican civilization. By 300 CE (Common Era) a distinct Hohokam culture was in place along the Gila and Salt rivers and their tributaries. Like other southwestern farming people, they lived in permanent settlements, made pottery, and traded. The Hohokam diverted water from the rivers through vast systems of irrigation canals.

Villages on the main canals formed irrigation communities that regulated the system. In areas with no perennial streams, they tapped groundwater or diverted storm runoff to dryland fields.

The people cooperated in trade too. Villages sat along natural routes between today's California, the Great Plains, Colorado Plateau, and northern Mexico. The Hohokam traded mostly pottery and jewelry for a variety of items. Gulf of California shells were so common they may have served as a medium of exchange, like coins. Macaws, mirrors, and copper bells show links to tropical Mexico. So do the shallow, oval pits found in major villages—maybe areas for ball games like the Aztecs played, or simply gathering places. Similar ballcourts as far north as Wupatki, a prehistoric site near Flagstaff, show the extent of Hohokam influence.

Declining popularity of ballcourts in the 1100s marks a gradual change in the Hohokam world. As the Classic period began, around 1150, people left outlying settlements to concentrate in large riverine villages like Casa Grande. Open arrangements of pithouses surrounding central plazas gave way to walled compounds. Besides houses the compounds sometimes contained

Builders found construction material in subsoil underfoot: caliche (cuh-LEE-chee), a concrete-like mix of sand, clay, and calcium carbonate (limestone). It took 3,000 tons to build the Great House. Caliche mud was piled in successive courses to form walls four feet thick at the base, tapering toward the top. Hundreds of juniper, pine, and fir trees were carried or floated 60 miles down the Gila

River to the village. Anchored in the walls, the timbers formed ceiling or floor supports.

The illustration shows how saguaro ribs were laid perpendicular across the beams, covered with reeds, and then topped with a final caliche mud layer. The best efforts of its builders could not protect the house after it fell into disuse.

Despite centuries of weathering and of neglect, today the Great House stands as the most prominent example of Hohokam technology and social organization.

A steel-and-concrete canopy was erected in 1932 to protect the Great House.

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solid, flat-topped earthen structures called platform mounds. The mysterious Great House was completed about 1350, in the late Classic period. This and other Great Houses, sited in villages at the ends of major canals, likely played a major role in the organization of the irrigation communities.

The Classic period lasted until the 1400s, when the Hohokam culture ebbed throughout the region. By the time Father Eusebio Kino and his party of missionaries arrived in 1694, they found only an empty shell of the once-flourishing village. Pima Indians, who lived nearby, said that their ancestors were "ho-ho-KAHM," meaning "all-gone" or "all used up." European-Americans began visiting the area in the late 1800s, and souvenir hunting threatened to destroy the site. The scientific community pressed for its legal protection, and in 1892 the Casa Grande became the nation's first archeological reserve. To this day the Great House keeps within its walls the secrets of an ancient people.

ILLUSTRATION NPS / REBECCA J. LEER

Planning Your Visit

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument preserves remains of an ancient Hohokam farming village as well as the enigmatic Great House.

Location The park is in Coolidge, Ariz., an hour southeast of Phoenix. From I-10 take Coolidge exits and follow the signs to the park entrance off Ariz. 87/287.



A desert tortoise inspects prickly pear cactus fruits. A round-tailed ground squirrel (right) keeps watch.



Gilded flicker perches atop saguaro cactus. Hohokam necklace (right) was made from shell beads.

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Climate Summer temperatures in this desert country exceed 100°F, with thunderstorms in July and August. Winters are milder—60° to 80°—with longer periods of rain that can create brilliant desert wildflower tapestries in early spring.

Activities The park is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily except for Thanksgiving and December 25. There

is an admission fee. Inside the visitor center are exhibits of village life in Hohokam times. Outside, trails lead through ruins of what was once the largest compound in the prehistoric village. Signs enable you to tour the park on your own. More areas are visible from the observation deck in the picnic area.

Facilities There are restrooms, drinking fountains, and picnic tables in the park. Food service, stores, public phones, and fuel are available nearby in Coolidge.

For your safety and the park's protection Take precautions against summer heat

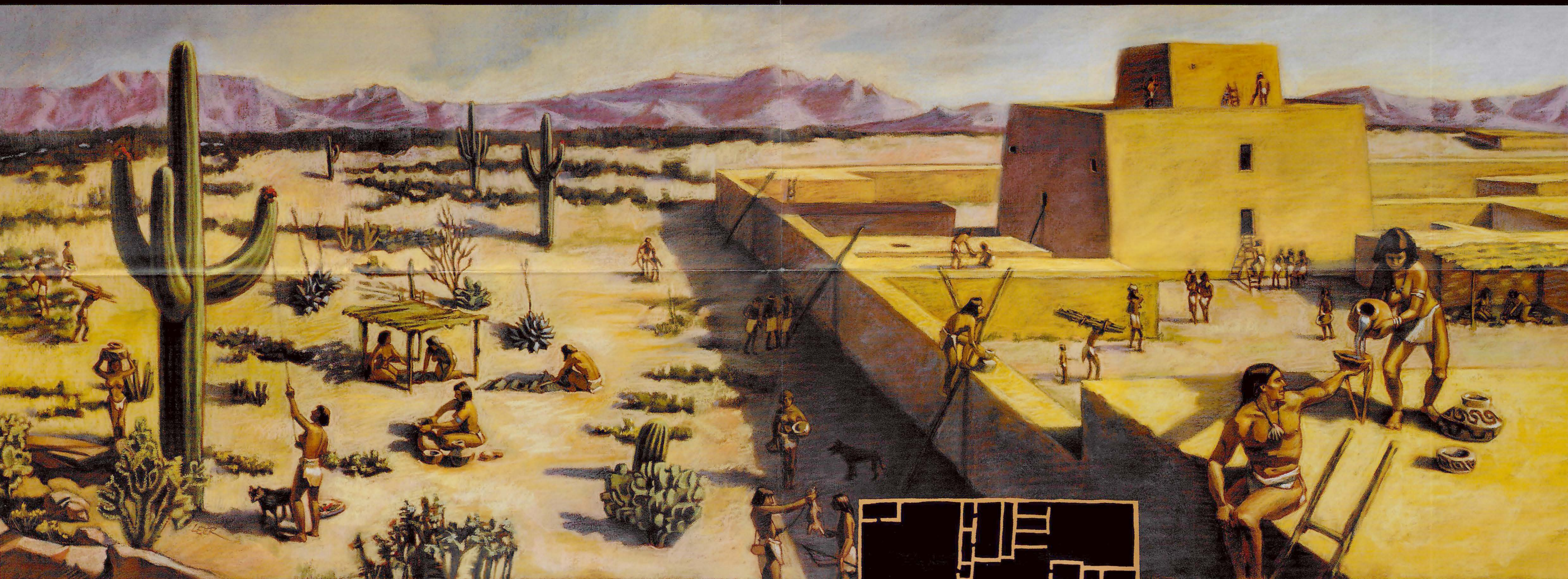
and sudden rain or dust storms. • Pets must be leashed at all times in the park. Do not leave your animals unattended. • Do not feed wild animals or pick any wild plants. Watch for poisonous reptiles. • All ruins, artifacts, and natural features are protected by law and must be left undisturbed.

More Information Casa Grande Ruins National Monument 1100 Ruins Drive Coolidge, AZ 85228 520-723-3172 www.nps.gov/cagr

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument is one of over 390 parks in the National Park System. The National Park Service cares for these special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage. To learn more about National Park Service programs in America's communities, please visit www.nps.gov.

SHELL NECKLACE AND LIZARD—NPS

Casa Grande Ruins



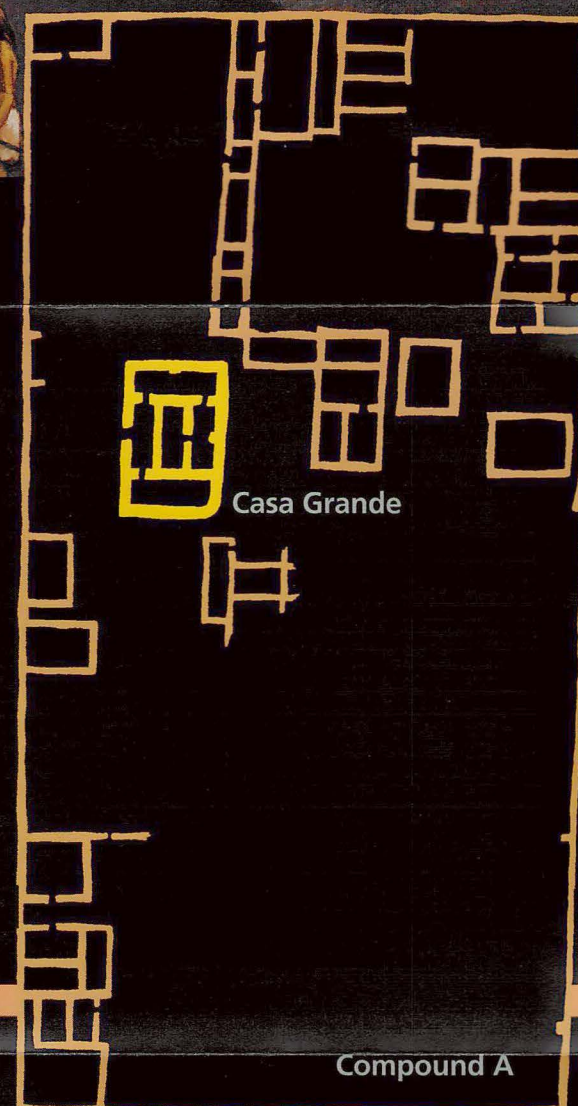
The village comes to life before sunup. The first day of summer is a time of constant activity despite intense heat. Men depart the compound carrying traps, bows, and arrows. This is the best hunting time, before animals seek shelter from the sun. Large animals are elusive; to hunt mule deer, pronghorn (antelope), or bighorn sheep means a long hike into the hills. Today promises to be too hot for such a trek. Besides, rabbits and pack rats are plentiful in the area and provide a tasty meal.

Saguaro fruits are ready for harvest. From a distance, the tall cacti appear to be in bloom. This is actually the ripe fruit splitting open to reveal bright red pulp. The people work quickly to collect the fruit before it is eaten by desert creatures who prize it equally. Gatherers maneuver long poles to knock the fruit from the tips of the cactus arms. It is hard to resist eating some of the fruit right away, but the people remember that other villagers have waited all year for the harvest. Pulp is eaten fresh or sun-dried. Juice is cooked down to syrup or set aside to ferment. Besides ceremonial wine, the fermented juice is used to make jewelry. Artisans paint designs on shells with resin. The shells are submerged in the saguaro juice, whose acid eats away the

unprotected parts of the shell. When the resin is removed, the design remains raised above the surface.

Villagers take pride in their shell jewelry, ornaments, mosaics, woven cotton textiles, and pottery, which are popular not only with their neighbors but also with people known only through trade. As they work shaded beneath the ramadas, open-sided shelters, the artisans exchange stories of these faraway peoples and pass around tangible evidence of their existence. A black-and-white ceramic bowl from the north is serviceable, they note, but not as pleasing to the eye as their own designs. Far more enticing are the items from down south: copper bells and vivid red, blue, and green feathers from exotic birds.

A messenger arrives with news of an emergency at the canal. The men drop their work and head for the fields. They wind through waist-high cornstalks to where the main canal branches off into fields. One of the gates that regulates flow has been damaged and must be repaired before crops are inundated. A party returns with reeds from along the canal, which are quickly woven into a strong mat. The mat is reattached to the gate, and



the gate is replaced. There is a collective sense of relief. This time they were able to make the repair themselves. At other times, particularly after heavy flooding, they must summon neighbors to work with them for days to clear gates, dredge channels, and reline canal beds with clay to prevent seepage.

Water from the Gila River. Food from the desert floor and hill-sides. Building material from Earth itself. The natural world is the source of things that sustain life and deserve respect and gratitude. The people observe Earth and heavens carefully to know when to take the gifts nature offers and when to give thanks. That is why the people gather this evening in the Great House. Through a small, round hole facing west, people inside can briefly see the setting Sun directly ahead on the horizon. This means today is the longest day of the year, a comforting sign that the cycle of seasons continues.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAM NPS / REBECCA J. LEER

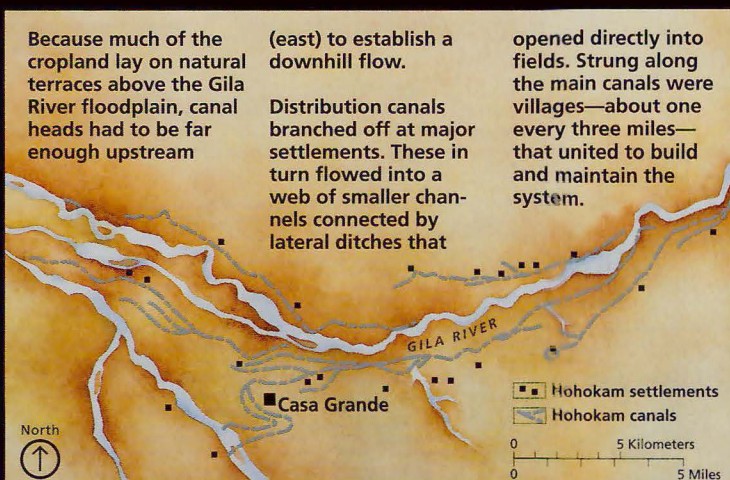
The diagram at left shows the known portions of the walled compound with the Great House highlighted in bright yellow. (The

southeastern section of the compound has not been excavated.) The painting above is a conjectural village scene in the 1300s.

A Bountiful Harvest from the Desert

Hot and dry, with few all-year water sources and little rainfall, the Sonoran Desert does not seem like a place to find the essentials for human survival. Yet for over 1,000 years the Hohokam managed to support a sizeable population on things grown, hunted, or gathered here.

Rivers are the lifelines—the Salt and Gila that originate in the



Because much of the cropland lay on natural terraces above the Gila River floodplain, canal heads had to be far enough upstream (east) to establish a downhill flow. Distribution canals branched off at major settlements. These in turn flowed into a web of smaller channels connected by lateral ditches that opened directly into fields. Strung along the main canals were villages—about one every three miles—that united to build and maintain the system.

Their crops withstood desert conditions. The staple, corn, matured fast enough to minimize exposure to the elements and produce two crops per year. They planted

east and meet west of present-day Phoenix. The Hohokam tapped the rivers with irrigation canals, diverted high water to the floodplains' rich soil, or captured rainwater.

Known for farming, the people drew major sustenance from the wild, too, and did not have to search far; the desert was alive with useful plants and animals. Paloverde, mesquite, and ironwood trees provided wood, fruit,

beans, squash, tobacco, cotton, and agave, too. Several wild plants, like amaranth, were encouraged in fields. Mule deer and bighorn sheep foraged hillsides. It had edible cacti—saguaro, cholla, hedgehog, and prickly pear. Hunters snared rabbits and other small wildlife.

Rivers supplied fish, waterfowl, and turtles and nourished lush vegetation near-

buds, and seeds. The open desert and foothills had ocotillo, creosote, bursage, and saltbush. It had edible cacti—saguaro, cholla, hedgehog, and prickly pear. Hunters snared rabbits and other small wildlife.

Mesquite pods (1), a staple food, were eaten whole or dried and pounded into meal (2). Many varieties of beans (3) were eaten fresh or dried for storage.

Squash (4) could be eaten fresh or boiled;

by: mesquite, cottonwood, willow, reeds, and grasses. At right are some important domesticated and wild foods: Mesquite pods (1), a staple food, were eaten whole or dried and pounded into meal (2). Many varieties of beans (3) were eaten fresh or dried for storage.

Squash (4) could be eaten fresh or boiled;

hollow gourds made containers and rattles. Prickly pear fruit (5) was eaten fresh or dried; the succulent pads (with the spines removed) were also edible. Corn (6) was eaten raw, roasted, and parched, or dried and ground into flour. Fish (7) and other animals were important protein sources.

Saguaro fruits (8) ripened in early summer. The bright red pulp could be eaten fresh, dried, or used for making a ceremonial wine.

Red-on-buff bowls (right) represent the most distinctive style of Hohokam pottery.

