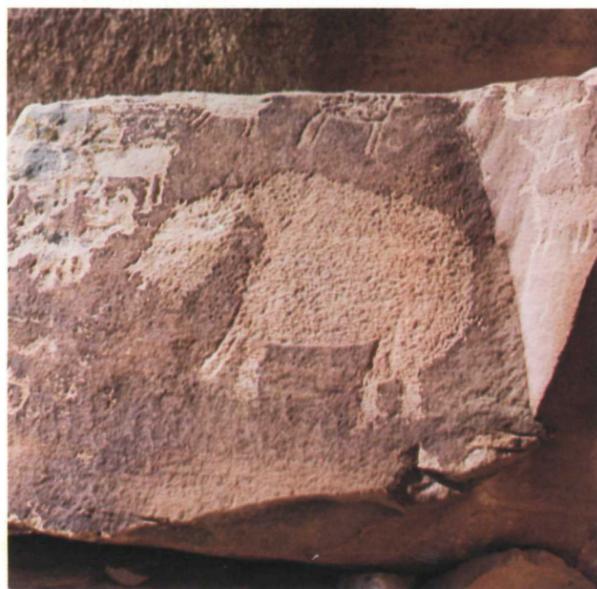


**HOW TO VISIT  
THE SITES DESCRIBED  
IN THIS BROCHURE**

Some of the sites described in this brochure lie along major highways and are easily located. Most, however, will require further directions. Please use the phone number listed in each site description to call for more detailed directions. You may also write to the address listed for each office in the following section.

When you visit these sites, remember that they are very old and some are very fragile. Stay on marked trails, if available. If there are no trails, be especially careful of hazardous footing. Do not walk on boulders with rock art or dislodge any rocks from canyon walls. Please supervise small children for their own safety.

Bring your camera and a sketch pad. This is the right way to record the wonders you will see. Do not use chalk for photos or make rubbings of the designs; these techniques are harmful to rock art.



"Mastodon" - Shay Canyon, Utah

If you will be backpacking or camping, follow the practices of backcountry conservation and low-impact camping, so that future visitors will have an opportunity to experience the same feeling of discovery when they come upon the site.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION...**

**Arizona**

Arizona Strip District  
390 North 3050 East  
St. George, UT 84770  
(801) 673-3545

Shivwits Resource Area  
225 N. Bluff  
St. George, UT 84770  
(801) 628-4491

Vermillion Resource Area  
225 N. Bluff  
St. George, UT 84770  
(801) 628-4491

Phoenix District  
2015 West Deer Valley Road  
Phoenix, AZ 85027  
(602) 863-4464

**New Mexico**

Albuquerque District  
435 Montano Road, NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87107  
(505) 761-4504

Rio Puerco Resource Area  
435 Montano Road, NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87107  
(505) 761-4504

Taos Resource Area  
Plaza Montevideo Bldg.  
Cruz Alta Road  
P.O. Box 6168  
Taos, NM 87571-6168  
(505) 758-8851

Farmington Resource Area  
1235 La Plata Highway  
Farmington, NM 87401  
(505) 327-5344

El Malpais Information Center  
620 E. Santa Fe  
Grants, NM 87020  
(505) 285-5406

**Colorado**

Montrose District  
2465 South Townsend  
Montrose, CO 81401  
(303) 249-7791

San Juan Resource Area  
701 Camino del Rio  
Durango, CO 81301  
(303) 247-4082

Anasazi Heritage Center  
27501 Highway 184  
Dolores, CO 81323  
(303) 882-4811

**Utah**

Moab District  
82 East Dogwood  
P.O. Box 970  
Moab, UT 84532  
(801) 259-6111

Grand Resource Area  
Sand Flats Road  
P.O. Box M  
Moab, UT 84532  
(801) 259-8193

San Juan Resource Area  
435 North Main Street  
P.O. Box 7  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2141



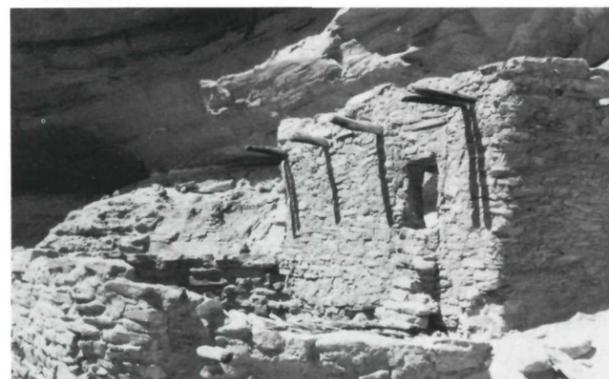
Mule Canyon, Utah

**BE A FRIEND OF THE PAST!**

As you travel the highways, byways, trails, and rivers of the Four Corners region, enjoy the many opportunities to discover the Anasazi. Delight in the mountain vistas and canyon hideaways that they, too, experienced many generations ago.

Only a small number of all the surviving Anasazi sites have been studied, stabilized, and made available to the public. Most of these, along with thousands of unexcavated sites, still have potential for further study. With new techniques, more light will be shed on the Anasazi, their lifestyle, and causes for the rise and decline of their amazing level of cultural development.

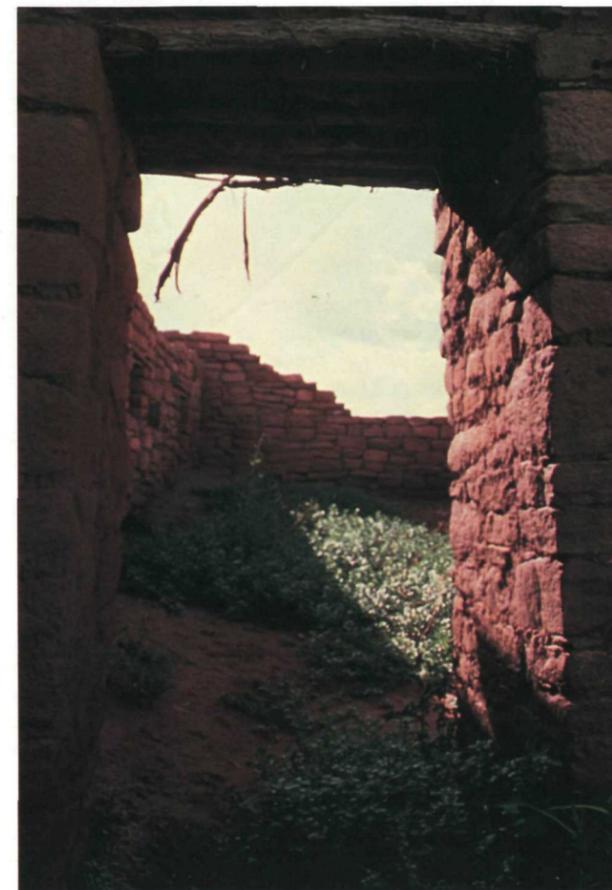
Further study of the archaeology of the Anasazi will be possible only with your help. Be a friend of the past -- treat its remains with respect, care, and concern.



Grand Gulch Primitive Area, Utah

As you visit archaeological sites, respect the evidence that has survived for your wonder and appreciation today. A wall that was built in the year we call AD 1275 may finally turn to rubble the day someone steps on it in 1990. It will be gone for the very next person who comes along...one less wonder in the world.

Pottery is common at Anasazi sites, and it is a delight to discover a piece of a bowl that someone used long ago. A thoughtless or uncaring adventurer among the Anasazi might take such a potsherd home, wash it, and put it with knickknacks, never realizing that they have destroyed forever the knowledge of what that pot last contained, or how it was used. They have also robbed all others forever of the opportunity to "discover" that sherd where it was left by the Anasazi and to wonder about its maker and user.



Lowry Ruin, Colorado

You can demonstrate your concern for the rapidly disappearing archaeological heritage of the Four Corners by personally being careful not to disturb archaeological remains, by joining or supporting local archaeological societies, and by reporting disturbance of sites to local law enforcement officials.

Your help is urgently needed if more than a very few of the sites that once covered this region are going to be available to awe, inform, and inspire future generations.

Strict Federal, State, and tribal laws prohibit the destruction, defacement, or removal of archaeological resources. In addition to fines and jail sentences, the laws provide for confiscation of vehicles and other equipment used in the commission of the vandalism or looting.

For more information on what you can do to protect the Anasazi resources of the Four Corners, write or call any of the BLM offices listed in this brochure.



Hohokam Flute Player  
the joy-bringer (ancient)



**Bureau of Land Management**



**anasazi sites  
in the  
four corners region**

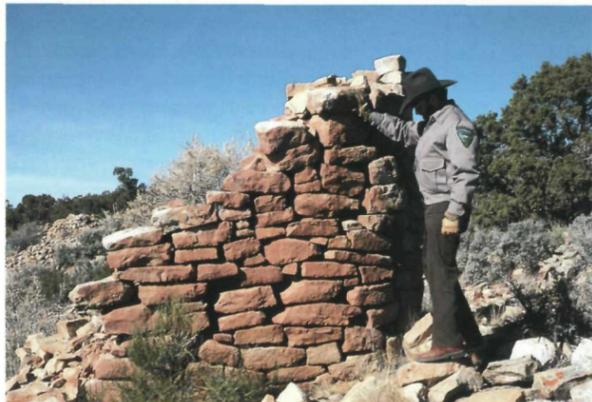


## PUBLIC LANDS: SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE!

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers 270 million acres of public lands in the Western United States. BLM has the task of managing our nation's public lands so that resource needs are balanced with public needs, providing for preservation and protection as well as for use and development.

The public lands are what remain of the historic public domain after private individuals, corporations, State and local governments, and other Federal agencies acquired what they needed during America's westward expansion in the 1800s. Once the lands nobody wanted, these lands are now recognized as possessing resources of enormous national value.

The public lands contain oil, gas, coal, and other minerals. They also make up an important part of our nation's watershed. They include rangeland and forests and are home to hundreds of wildlife species. They offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities and contain a large part of our cultural and historic heritage. Where they border urban areas, the public lands may be valued for community expansion or as right-of-way corridors. In the last hundred years, these lands have become the lands that almost everyone wants.



Seven Towers, Colorado

In 1976, Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, setting a goal for BLM to manage public lands for multiple use. Today, BLM's mission is the balanced management of the public lands and resources and their various values so that they are considered in a combination that will best serve the needs of the American people. Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield; a combination of uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources. These resources include recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness and natural, scenic, scientific, and cultural values.



Crow Canyon, Colorado

## YOUR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural resources are those fragile and irreplaceable remnants of past peoples which are spread across the land, providing an outdoor museum to understand the past. In the Four Corners, these range from historic ghost towns and abandoned railroad beds to large multi-storied cliff dwellings and rock art panels. Most sites managed by BLM in the Four Corners are remnants of the prehistoric Anasazi but evidence of humans in the region dates at least to 15,000 BC.

Archaeological and historic sites provide opportunities for unique experiences linking our present to the past. To ensure future generations a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy our nation's rich heritage, BLM and other public agencies identify, protect, and interpret our cultural resources. In the case of BLM, this is all done within the context of multiple use, a complex and often difficult task.



River House Ruin, Utah

Before a specific project or use is implemented, BLM takes steps to protect resources that would otherwise be damaged by the action. In the case of cultural resources, some sites cannot be avoided by certain projects. The impacts to these sites are mitigated by scientific study or other means.

Historic and archaeological sites are also set aside for scientific and educational study, but some are interpreted for recreational use. Some public lands sites also hold special religious and social significance for the many Native Americans who live in the Four Corners.

## THE ANASAZI HERITAGE CENTER

The Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC) is a museum for the study and interpretation of prehistoric cultures in the Four Corners region. Located near Dolores, Colorado, the BLM-operated museum curates almost two million artifacts, specimens, and documents resulting from surveys and excavations in the area. The largest such project, the Dolores Archaeological Program, and the construction of the AHC were funded by the Bureau of Reclamation. The facility houses labs, library, and other work areas for researchers and scientists for study.

For the public, exhibits, a theater, museum shop, conference room, and special gallery provide interpretation of the Anasazi lifestyle and of modern archaeological techniques. A replica Anasazi dwelling and other displays on the Anasazi, archaeology, and public lands resources are on view in the permanent exhibit hall.



Anasazi Heritage Center, Colorado

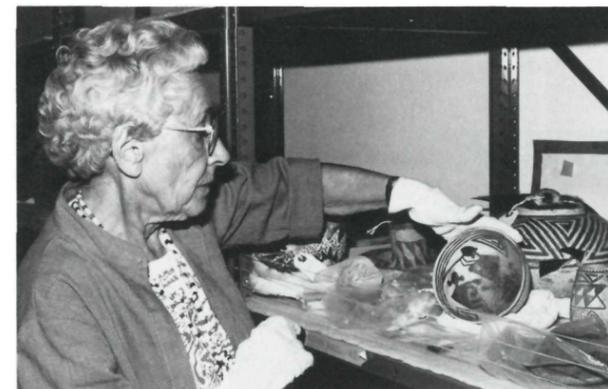
Interactive exhibits are features of the Discovery Area, where visitors are encouraged to weave on a loom, grind corn using a mano and metate, identify seeds in microscopes, and enjoy interactive computer programs.

A short trail from the AHC leads to the Escalante and Dominguez Ruins, two sites excavated and interpreted as significant examples of late Anasazi communities.

Anasazi Heritage Center  
27501 Highway 184  
Dolores, Colorado 81323  
(303) 882-4811

Hours:  
April 15-October 31  
Daily 9 am-5 pm

Winters Open Thursday-Monday



Anasazi Heritage Center, Colorado



Little Black Mountain, Arizona

## AMONG THE ANASAZI

The Anasazi were village-dwelling farmers who also used meadow, stream, and forest resources. Their ancestors came to the Four Corners area as hunters and gatherers.

Like people in other parts of the world at the same time, Anasazi men averaged 5'4" tall, and women were about 5'2". Their lives were hard by our standards. Broken bones mended crookedly, tooth decay was a frequent source of pain, changes in the weather brought aches to arthritic joints, and there were few family members over 45 years old. Famine was a constant fear, often a reality.

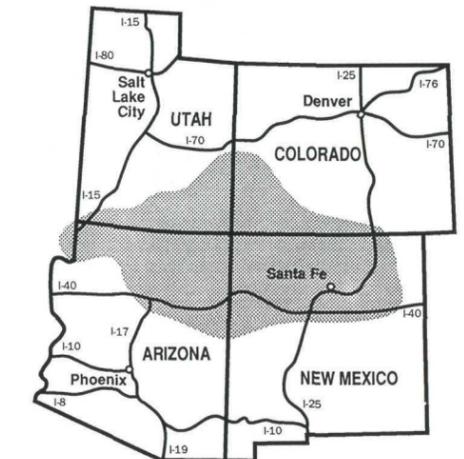
The development of agriculture brought the Anasazi more specialization of labor and a lifestyle that was increasingly settled. After the adoption of agriculture around AD 1, they began to live in year-round communities of pithouses. These dwellings, dug into the ground, provided warm places to work and rest when the weather was bad. Stone storehouses allowed food to be saved from times of plenty for use in times of want.

Weavers took dog hair, rabbit fur, turkey feathers, the fibers of yucca and other plants and made them into sandals, blankets, mats, baskets, and items of clothing. Potters made bowls, jugs, dippers, mugs, and many other utensils for cooking, eating, and drinking. In many cases, the care taken to form and decorate a vessel reveals great artistry and suggests the object was not for everyday use. Some specialists took bone, wood, and minerals from near and far and worked them into pendants, beads, necklaces, and other ornaments.

Population waxed and waned with changes in climate and other factors, but the sites visible today show there were many more people living in the Four Corners area in AD 1000 than there are today. The pithouse communities had become neighborhoods of above-ground pueblos. Hundreds of people may have lived in each of many communities scattered across the region.

Population centers may have created food needs beyond the production capability of the neighboring fields; after all, they had already been tilled for centuries. The wild animals relied upon for meat, hides, fur, and bone for tools may not have been as plentiful as the large population needed. Intensive tree cutting and other uses had diminished the nearby forest resources.

Marginal resources, coupled with long dry spells or shorter growing seasons, may have caused the Anasazi to abandon their homes and fields beginning in the 13th century AD. Archaeologists believe the Anasazi may have relocated southward to areas in Arizona and New Mexico.



Location Map - Range of the Anasazi

This brochure was originally printed for the "Adventures in the Past" - Four Corners Tribute June 19-21, 1990

*Printing courtesy of Meridian Oil*

**1** The Potash Road Petroglyphs are a series of dramatic rock art panels lining the sheer cliffs for 2 miles on the north side of Utah Hwy 279 (Potash Road) 8 miles west of Moab along the Colorado River. The panels themselves include a rich variety of human, animal, and geometric designs ranging in style from the Archaic (about 7000 BC to AD 1) to the Basketmaker period (about AD 1 to 750) to the Pueblo (about AD 750 to 1300) and even the post-Pueblo Ute culture. An interpretive sign and several parking turnouts are provided. Contact the Grand Resource Area at (801) 259-8193.



Shay Canyon

**2** The Shay Canyon Petroglyphs display an amazing variety of rock art styles and motifs on towering sandstone cliffs. Especially notable are Kokopelli figures, a large animal once thought to represent a mastodon, and an animal fertility scene thought to represent hunting magic. The site is located 100 yards by primitive trail from the highway turnout on Utah Hwy 211, 12 miles west of US Hwy 191. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



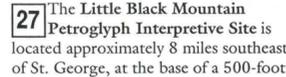
Beef Basin Towers

**3** Beef Basin Towers are comprised of numerous circular and square stone towers, some two stories in height. The structures appear to have been constructed about the 13th century. Most of the towers are in a pinyon-juniper grove at the edge of an open area called Ruin Park. At the west end of the park is a small village site called Farm House Ruin. There are primitive trails to the sites but limited signing. Access is during summer and fall only over gravel roads 35 miles southwest of Utah Highway 211 at Dugout Ranch. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Beef Basin Towers

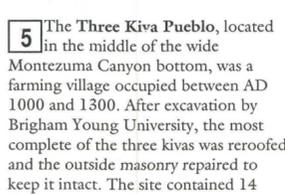
**4** The Bradford Canyon Ruin consists of well-preserved 11th-century structures on a series of stairstep ledges running up the cliff over 100 feet. It illustrates the common linkage between the cliff dwellings, which are often granaries, and surface ruins, which comprise the majority of the actual living rooms of the Anasazi. Interesting petroglyphs are also etched into the cliff face here. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Bradford Canyon Ruin

**5** The Three Kiva Pueblo, located in the middle of the wide Montezuma Canyon bottom, was a farming village occupied between AD 1000 and 1300. After excavation by Brigham Young University, the most complete of the three kivas was roofed and the outside masonry repaired to keep it intact. The site contained 14 rooms, a turkey run/pen, and 3 milling bins for corn grinding. Visitors are welcome to go down in the restored kiva via a ladder provided. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.

**6** The Cottonwood Falls Site is perched on a hilltop high over South Cottonwood Wash and harbors the remains of a multistory apartment building or "Great House." Two hundred yards away lie a great kiva and prehistoric roads, marking this as a trading outpost linked to ancient New Mexico. Its central location in this fertile and scenic valley suggests its importance to the prehistoric Anasazi economy. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



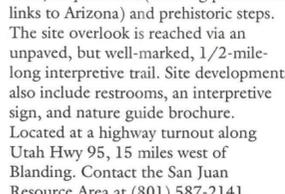
Cottonwood Falls Site

**7** The Butler Wash Overlook provides a view of a charming suite of alcove ruins near a partially-hidden natural bridge and an intermittent stream. The 23 structures, dating to the mid-13th century, have low defensive walls, a square kiva (showing prehistoric links to Arizona) and prehistoric steps. The site overlook is reached via an unpaved, but well-marked, 1/2-mile-long interpretive trail. Site developments also include restrooms, an interpretive sign, and nature guide brochure. Located at a highway turnout along Utah Hwy 95, 15 miles west of Blanding. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



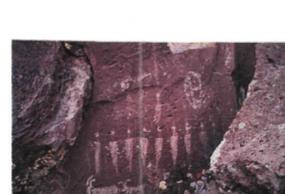
Butler Wash Overlook

**8** At Cave Canyon Towers, seven circular stone towers with low surrounding walls cluster protectively around a canyonhead pool. Below the canyon rim and to the east, numerous well-preserved rooms display varying masonry styles, suggesting reuse over many years time. Farther downhill and to the south, other structures guard petroglyphs thought to mark a solstice observation and fertility site. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Cave Canyon Towers

**9** The Mule Canyon Ruin features a kiva, room block, and tower with connecting tunnels. The kiva is covered by a modern protective ramada. An interpretive kiosk and the site itself are wheelchair accessible over cement sidewalks, and restrooms are available. The site is located on a turnout along Utah Hwy 95, 26 miles west of Blanding. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Mule Canyon Ruin

**10** The Grand Gulch Primitive Area is a 50-mile-long canyon filled with world-renowned ruins, managed primarily as an "outdoor museum" for backpackers. Spectacular cliff dwellings and expressive rock art in abundance make this a national and international destination. The surrounding 400,000 acres of canyons and mesa tops also harbor significant ruins. Facilities include a ranger station, toilets, defined trails and a map brochure. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Grand Gulch Primitive Area

**11** The Castle Creek Ruin lies tucked up against a roadside cliff, the cliffs along the north side of the San Juan River at the Sand Island launch site. The site is especially notable for its abundance of Kokopelli figures in the rock art. The area also has a developed campground in a grove of trees with restrooms and picnic tables but no drinking water. The site is located along Utah Hwy 191 about 2 miles west of Bluff. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Castle Creek Ruin

**12** The majestic River House ruin overlooks the north side of the San Juan River, framed in a beautiful Navajo sandstone alcove. The 14 remaining rooms, some 2 stories tall, date to the 13th century though occupation started earlier. An historic trading post of the 1880s also stands nearby. The site is accessible both by river and overland. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



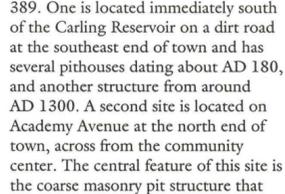
River House ruin

**13** Over one mile of petroglyphs line the cliffs along the north side of the San Juan River at the Sand Island launch site. The site is especially notable for its abundance of Kokopelli figures in the rock art. The area also has a developed campground in a grove of trees with restrooms and picnic tables but no drinking water. The site is located along Utah Hwy 191 about 2 miles west of Bluff. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (801) 587-2141.



Sand Island launch site

**14** Lowry Ruin is a developed interpretive site with an excavated 12th-century Anasazi pueblo and great kiva. A self-guided interpretive trail leads around the pueblo and inside to view the remains of a smaller painted kiva. The site is accessible by gravel road and is open year-round although snow removal is not done in the winter. Picnic sites, water, and rest rooms are available. Lowry Ruin is currently thought to have been the ritual center for one of a handful of late Anasazi community "complexes" in Southwest Colorado. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (303) 247-4082.



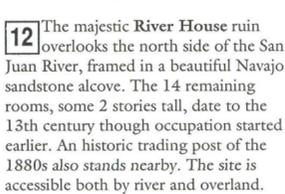
Lowry Ruin

**15** Sand and East Rock Canyons combine scenic red rock with backcountry opportunities to view and explore small Anasazi cliff dwellings. Self-guided day hiking or overnight backcountry camping is permitted but no public comfort facilities are available. Minimal interpretation is provided on site at a primitive public access and parking area just north of and adjacent to County Road G, the McElmo Road, about 12 miles west of Cortez. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (303) 247-4082.



Sand and East Rock Canyons

**16** Sand Canyon Pueblo is a late 13th-century Anasazi canyon-head ruin currently undergoing research and excavation. On-site self-guided interpretation is available and access is by way of graveled county road. Sand Canyon Pueblo is thought to have been a community center for a large prehistoric population dispersed in smaller town sites down the canyon and in the surrounding area. No public comfort facilities are available and the route to Sand Canyon is unsigned. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (303) 247-4082.



Sand Canyon Pueblo

**17** The BLM Anasazi Heritage Center is a regional museum and curatorial facility that provides an overall introduction to the cultural resources and archaeology of Southwestern Colorado and the Four Corners Area. Special programs and exhibits are available as well as information about some of the interesting archaeological sites in the area. Picnic facilities are available and a 1/2-mile hike leads to an excavated Anasazi ruin overlooking McPhee Reservoir. Contact the Anasazi Heritage Center at (303) 882-4811.



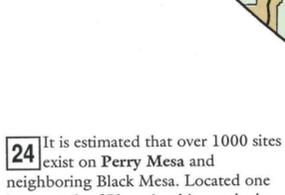
BLM Anasazi Heritage Center

**18** Painted Hand Pueblo is a masonry "tower." Towers of this type may have been part of a prehistoric communication network constructed to convey messages transmitted with light at night or possibly with mirrors, made of pyrite, mica, or some other natural material, during the day. Painted Hand is a backcountry site and can be visited by vehicle and a short hike year-round during dry conditions. The route is not signed. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (303) 247-4082.



Painted Hand Pueblo

**19** Hupobi is an adobe pueblo with over 1,000 rooms arranged into 3 plazas. It was occupied between AD 1300 and 1500. In addition to the pueblo itself, there are petroglyphs and extensive grid gardens. The grid gardens indicate use of gravel mulch, a form of agriculture which is not practiced today and which is very poorly understood. This site may be visited by prior arrangement. Contact the Taos Resource Area at (505) 758-8851.



Hupobi

**20** The red sandstone cliffs of Ojo Tecolote Mesa provide a dramatic backdrop for Casamero Pueblo, a 20-room ruin with one kiva and a great kiva nearby. This pueblo is a Chacoan outlier, showing the distinctive masonry and architecture that reach their maximum development in Chaco Canyon. It was used as a community center between AD 975 and 1175. The site has been fully excavated and the walls stabilized. It is easily accessible from Interstate 40. Contact the Farmington Resource Area at (505) 327-5344.



Ojo Tecolote Mesa

**21** Twin Angels Pueblo is perched on a sheer cliff overlooking Kutz Canyon. It includes about 20 rooms and two kivas. The site was built between AD 1050 and 1150, but may have been occupied as late as AD 1275. Access to Twin Angels normally requires a four-wheel-drive vehicle and a strenuous hike. Contact the Farmington Resource Area at (505) 327-5344.



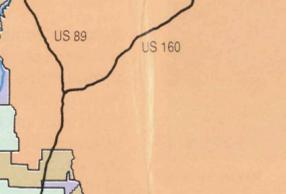
Twin Angels Pueblo

**22** The Dittert Site includes about 30 rooms and a kiva. Tree ring dates indicate that the latest construction at this site took place during the 13th century, although initial construction and use may have been earlier. Near this site are a prehistoric road and a great kiva. Visits to the site may be made through prior arrangement. Contact the El Malpais Information Center at (505) 285-5046.



Dittert Site

**23** Guadalupe Ruin is a 25-room pueblo with 3 kivas. It is built on top of a dramatic, sheer-sided butte overlooking the Rio Puerco. This pueblo was built in the mid-900s, abandoned at about AD 1130, then reoccupied and remodeled extensively during the 13th century. Guadalupe Ruin is located in a remote area and can be reached only over roads that become impassable during wet weather. Contact the Rio Puerco Resource Area at (505) 761-4504.



Guadalupe Ruin

**24** It is estimated that over 1000 sites exist on Perry Mesa and neighboring Black Mesa. Located one hour north of Phoenix, this area had a large population dating to AD 1250-1450, characterized by large masonry puebloan sites, some of which had more than 200 rooms with plazas and compound walls. Agricultural features can be seen as rock alignments or cleared areas constructed to retain runoff water. Petroglyphs can also be found throughout the area both as isolated panels or in groups of thousands. The roads are not regularly maintained, four-wheel-drive vehicles are recommended. Contact the Phoenix District at (602) 863-4464.



Perry Mesa

**25** Two excavated sites are located in Colorado City and can be accessed easily by vehicle from Hwy 389. One is located immediately south of the Carling Reservoir on a dirt road at the southeast end of town and has several pithouses dating about AD 180, and another structure from around AD 1300. A second site is located on Academy Avenue at the north end of town, across from the community center. The central feature of this site is the coarse masonry pit structure that archaeologists believe is a kiva, surrounded by the linear rooms of a pueblo. This site was occupied during AD 1000 to 1250. Contact the Vermillion Resource Area at (801) 628-4491.

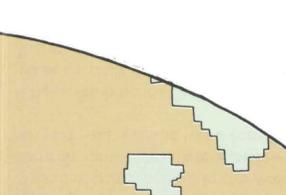


Colorado City sites



Lowry Ruin

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Lowry Ruin

**15** Sand and East Rock Canyons combine scenic red rock with backcountry opportunities to view and explore small Anasazi cliff dwellings. Self-guided day hiking or overnight backcountry camping is permitted but no public comfort facilities are available. Minimal interpretation is provided on site at a primitive public access and parking area just north of and adjacent to County Road G, the McElmo Road, about 12 miles west of Cortez. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (303) 247-4082.



Sand and East Rock Canyons

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Sand Canyon Pueblo

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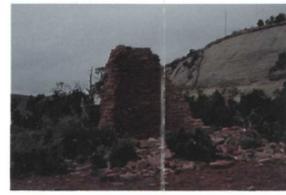
BLM Anasazi Heritage Center

**18** Painted Hand Pueblo is a masonry "tower." Towers of this type may have been part of a prehistoric communication network constructed to convey messages transmitted with light at night or possibly with mirrors, made of pyrite, mica, or some other natural material, during the day. Painted Hand is a backcountry site and can be visited by vehicle and a short hike year-round during dry conditions. The route is not signed. Contact the San Juan Resource Area at (303) 247-4082.



Painted Hand Pueblo

**19** Hupobi is an adobe pueblo with over 1,000 rooms arranged into 3 plazas. It was occupied between AD 1300 and 1500. In addition to the pueblo itself, there are petroglyphs and extensive grid gardens. The grid gardens indicate use of gravel mulch, a form of agriculture which is not practiced today and which is very poorly understood. This site may be visited by prior arrangement. Contact the Taos Resource Area at (505) 758-8851.



Hupobi

**20** The red sandstone cliffs of Ojo Tecolote Mesa provide a dramatic backdrop for Casamero Pueblo, a 20-room ruin with one kiva and a great kiva nearby. This pueblo is a Chacoan outlier, showing the distinctive masonry and architecture that reach their maximum development in Chaco Canyon. It was used as a community center between AD 975 and 1175. The site has been fully excavated and the walls stabilized. It is easily accessible from Interstate 40. Contact the Farmington Resource Area at (505) 327-5344.



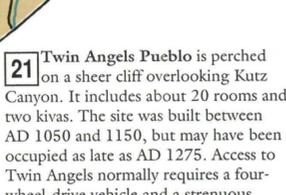
Ojo Tecolote Mesa

**21** Twin Angels Pueblo is perched on a sheer cliff overlooking Kutz Canyon. It includes about 20 rooms and two kivas. The site was built between AD 1050 and 1150, but may have been occupied as late as AD 1275. Access to Twin Angels normally requires a four-wheel-drive vehicle and a strenuous hike. Contact the Farmington Resource Area at (505) 327-5344.



Twin Angels Pueblo

**22** The Dittert Site includes about 30 rooms and a kiva. Tree ring dates indicate that the latest construction at this site took place during the 13th century, although initial construction and use may have been earlier. Near this site are a prehistoric road and a great kiva. Visits to the site may be made through prior arrangement. Contact the El Malpais Information Center at (505) 285-5046.



Dittert Site

**23** Guadalupe Ruin is a 25-room pueblo with 3 kivas. It is built on top of a dramatic, sheer-sided butte overlooking the Rio Puerco. This pueblo was built in the mid-900s, abandoned at about AD 1130, then reoccupied and remodeled extensively during the 13th century. Guadalupe Ruin is located in a remote area and can be reached only over roads that become impassable during wet weather. Contact the Rio Puerco Resource Area at (505) 761-4504.



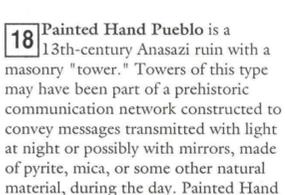
Guadalupe Ruin

**24** It is estimated that over 1000 sites exist on Perry Mesa and neighboring Black Mesa. Located one hour north of Phoenix, this area had a large population dating to AD 1250-1450, characterized by large masonry puebloan sites, some of which had more than 200 rooms with plazas and compound walls. Agricultural features can be seen as rock alignments or cleared areas constructed to retain runoff water. Petroglyphs can also be found throughout the area both as isolated panels or in groups of thousands. The roads are not regularly maintained, four-wheel-drive vehicles are recommended. Contact the Phoenix District at (602) 863-4464.

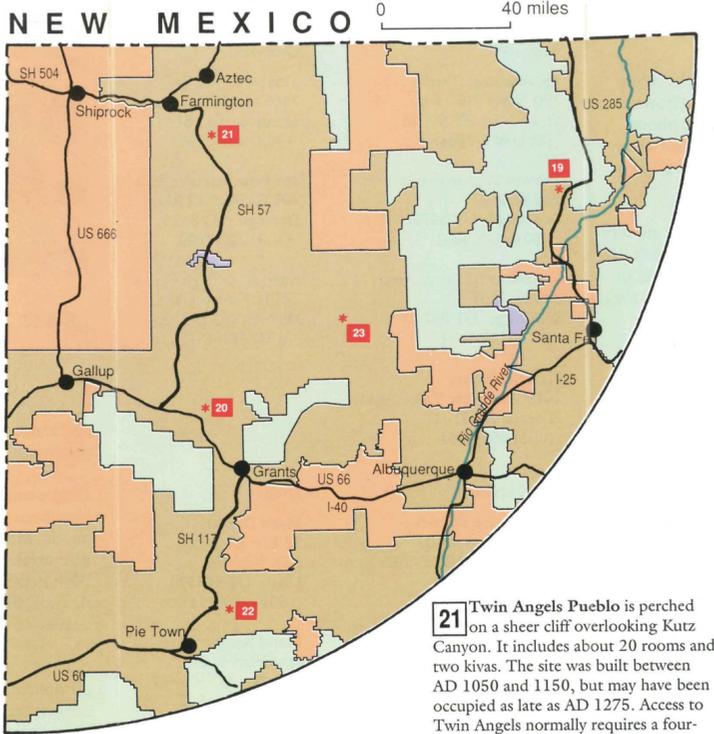
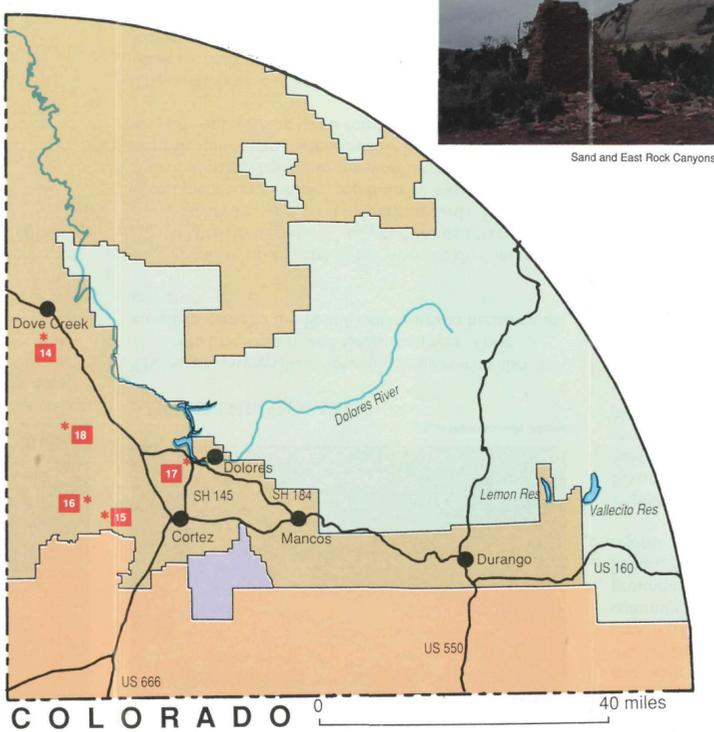
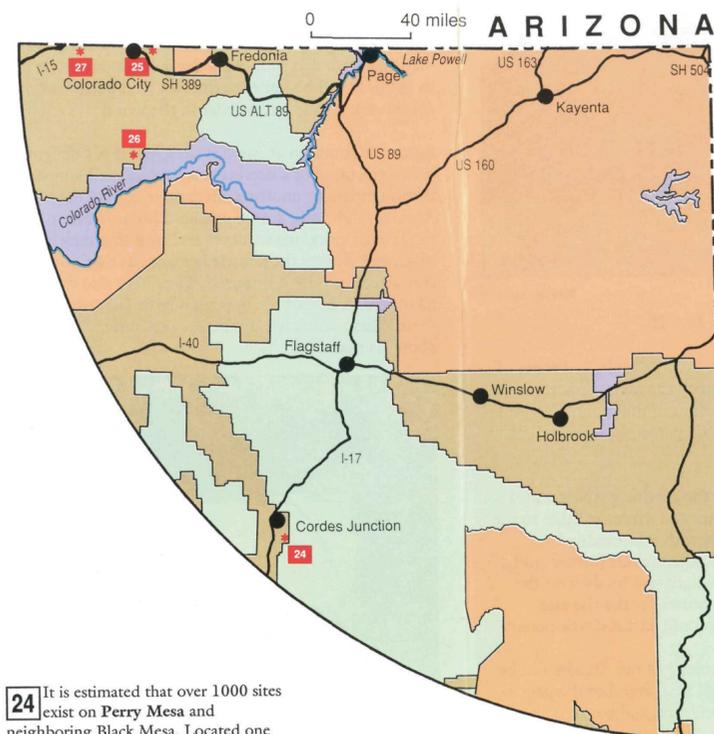
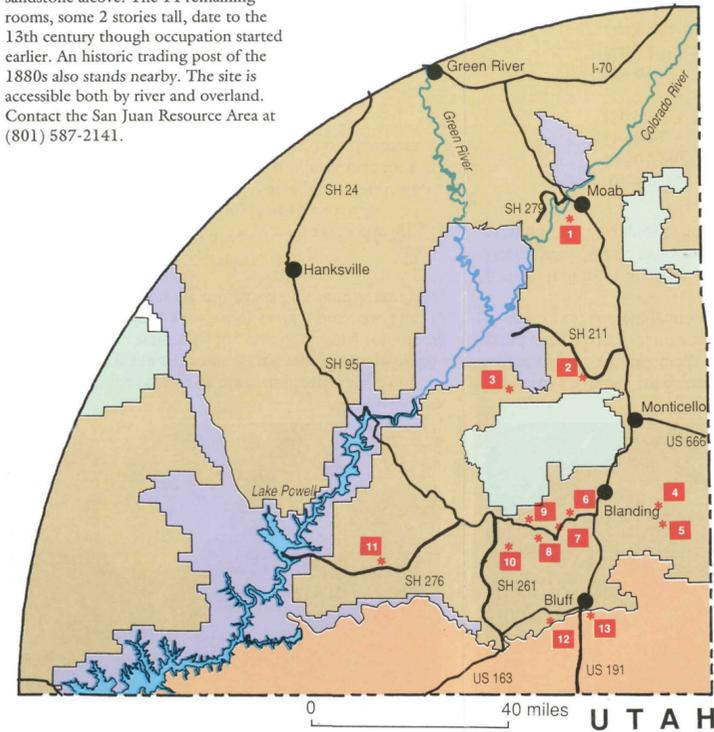


Perry Mesa

**25** Two excavated sites are located in Colorado City and can be accessed easily by vehicle from Hwy 389. One is located immediately south of the Carling Reservoir on a dirt road at the southeast end of town and has several pithouses dating about AD 180, and another structure from around AD 1300. A second site is located on Academy Avenue at the north end of town, across from the community center. The central feature of this site is the coarse masonry pit structure that archaeologists believe is a kiva, surrounded by the linear rooms of a pueblo. This site was occupied during AD 1000 to 1250. Contact the Vermillion Resource Area at (801) 628-4491.

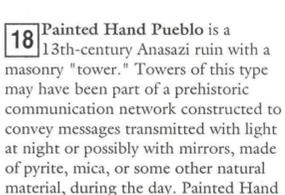


Colorado City sites



Escalante Ruins

**17** The BLM Anasazi Heritage Center is a regional museum and curatorial facility that provides an overall introduction to the cultural resources and archaeology of Southwestern Colorado and the Four Corners Area. Special programs and exhibits are available as well as information about some of the interesting archaeological sites in the area. Picnic facilities are available and a 1/2-mile hike leads to an excavated Anasazi ruin overlooking McPhee Reservoir. Contact the Anasazi Heritage Center at (303) 882-4811.



Painted Hand Pueblo

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Ojo Tecolote Mesa

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Twin Angels Pueblo