



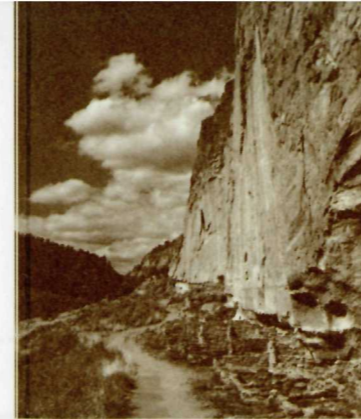
BANDELIER

NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

BANDELIER national monument



FRIJOLES CANYON



LONG HOUSE



TYUONYI RUIN



SHRINE OF THE STONE LIONS



HOME SITES



RESTORED HOUSE



PAINTED CAVE



ANCIENT TRAILS WORN INTO THE SOFT ROCK



CEREMONIAL CAVE



ON THE TRAIL

beautiful canyon country containing many cliff and open pueblo ruins of late prehistoric period

THE disastrous drought years of the late 13th century broke up many ancient Pueblo Indian centers in the Southwest and forced the harried and worn survivors to move to locations where the water supply was more constant. A favorable area was the upper Rio Grande Valley in present-day New Mexico. One of the later flowerings of Pueblo culture occurred here, and the numerous ruins of Bandelier National Monument are characteristic of this phase of Pueblo development.

Several groups settled on the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau, in a striking setting characterized by tan cliffs, forested mesas, and deep gorges. The story of these people—their adaptation to their environment and their relationships with other groups—is gradually being brought to light through continuing research by archeologists, adding significant knowledge to Southwestern prehistory.

The Pajarito Plateau is of interest geologically as well as archeologically. It is constituted largely of tuff (consolidated volcanic ash) and basaltic lava ejected thousands of years ago by a great volcano. The caldera (saucer-shaped depression) created by the collapsed summit of the volcano is among the world's largest calderas; its rim forms the Jemez Mountains. Through this highland, running water has cut many steep-walled canyons down to the Rio Grande.

Bandelier National Monument, a wilderness area crossed only by trails, covers more than 46 square miles. It was named in honor of Adolph F. A. Bandelier, the distinguished Swiss-American scholar, who

carried on an extensive survey of prehistoric ruins in the region and studied the Pueblo Indians around Santa Fe between 1880 and 1886. Part of his time was spent in Frijoles Canyon, and the scene of his ethnohistorical novel, **THE DELIGHT MAKERS**, is laid in the canyon as he pictured it in prehistoric times.

The Ruins

The most accessible features of the monument are the ruins in Frijoles Canyon. The ancients chose well the location of their dwellings. The deep gorge, cut by a stream rising high in the mountains, is still a veritable oasis in the dry country of New Mexico. Translated, the name of this stream, "Rito de los Frijoles," means simply Bean Creek.

Cliff ruins, or talus villages, extend along the base of the northern wall of the canyon for approximately 2 miles. These houses of masonry were irregularly terraced, from 1 to 3 stories high, and had many cave rooms gouged out of the solid cliff. The cliff of compressed volcanic ash, or tuff, was worked with tools of harder stone.

Tree-ring chronology and correlations of pottery types indicate that most of Bandelier's ruins belong to the late pre-Spanish period, although a few small ruins date back to the 12th century. The large pueblos of Tyuonyi and Tsankawi evidently were occupied until about A.D. 1550, although their decline had probably set in before Coronado visited the region in 1540. No specific mention of Pajarito villages is made in the chronicles of Coronado's expedition.

The Frijoles inhabitants, as other ancient pueblo dwellers, were farmers. They grew corn, beans, and squash. They used cotton cloth, which has been found in the caves, and this suggests that they had the loom. Since the growing season on the plateau is short, however, they might have had to obtain the cotton by trade. They made pottery with decorations in glaze.

Exact cause of abandonment of the dwellings is unknown. For centuries the Indian farmers lived in the Pajarito canyons, built villages, honeycombed the cliffs with artificial caves, and tilled the soil of valley and mesa top. With the passing years, such influences as drought, soil-eroding flash floods, soil depletion, raiding Indians, famine, and disease—singly or in combination—forced the canyon dwellers again to seek new homes. Undoubtedly, some of the descendants of the Indians of the Pajarito Plateau still live in modern pueblos along the Rio Grande.

Interpretive Program

Slide programs are presented in the visitor center to provide orientation and interpretation of the area. Museum exhibits interpret the occupation of this general area from about A.D. 1200 to modern pueblo times.

In summer, members of the ranger staff conduct guided tours and give nightly talks at the campfire circle on the archeology, ethnology, and natural history of the region.

The main Frijoles Canyon ruins are visited by a loop trail laid out

to exhibit a complete sample of the ruins of the Bandelier area; the circuit takes about an hour. A guide booklet describing the ruins is available.

The Back Country

Ninety percent of Bandelier National Monument is, and will remain, a wilderness. This rugged and scenic land is accessible by more than 60 miles of maintained trail, leading to such features as the gorges of Alamo Canyon, the Stone Lions Shrine, Painted Cave, the pueblo ruins of San Miguel and Yapashi, and White Rock Canyon of the Rio Grande. Especially popular are the walks from Upper Frijoles Crossing—upstream to the beaver dams and downstream to park headquarters. The upper Frijoles section is a forested wilderness, where you can experience the inspiration that comes with solitude.

Caution: Distance figures given in the following table do not reflect the energy and endurance required for the longer trips. Trails lead into and out of deep, steep-walled canyons of the rough and broken country, the altitude (about 7,000 feet) throws an additional burden upon the heart and lungs, and so the hiker must be in sound physical condition.

Before leaving the headquarters area for a hike on the trails, you should register with a park ranger, and you should check in with a park ranger when you return. This is for your safety; it may also avoid a needless search.

Under certain circumstances, campfire permits are required. You may obtain a permit when you register for your hike.

Trails of Bandelier: Suggested Walks and Pack Trips

[Asterisk (*) indicates that distance and time figures refer to one-way trip. Other distance and time figures refer to round trip or circuit, returning to point of departure]

Departure point and destination	Distance (miles)	Time
From headquarters area to:		
Ceremonial Cave	2	1 hour
Frijolito Ruin	1.3	1 hour
Lower Waterfall	3	2.5 hours
Rio Grande	5.5	4 hours
Upper Alamo Canyon View	7.3	4 hours
Stone Lions Shrine	12	8 hours
Painted Cave	19	12 hours
Stone Lions-Painted Cave-Rio Grande (circuit) ..	20	2 days
From N. Mex. 4 near Upper Frijoles Crossing to:		
*Frijoles Creek	1.9	1 hour
*Park headquarters	8.3	4 hours
*Beaver dams	4.5	2.5 hours
*Apache Springs	6	5 hours
Stone Lions-Painted Cave (circuit)	16.7	2 days

Tsankawi Section

The detached Tsankawi section of the monument is 11 miles north of Frijoles Canyon on N. Mex. 4. This large unexcavated ruin, situ-

ated on a high mesa, provides sweeping views of the Rio Grande valley, the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the east, and the Jemez Mountains to the west.

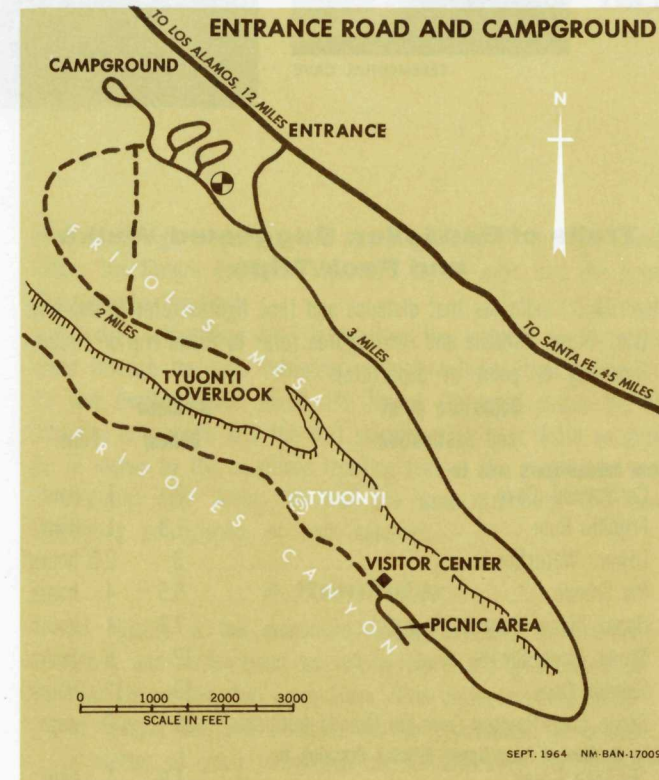
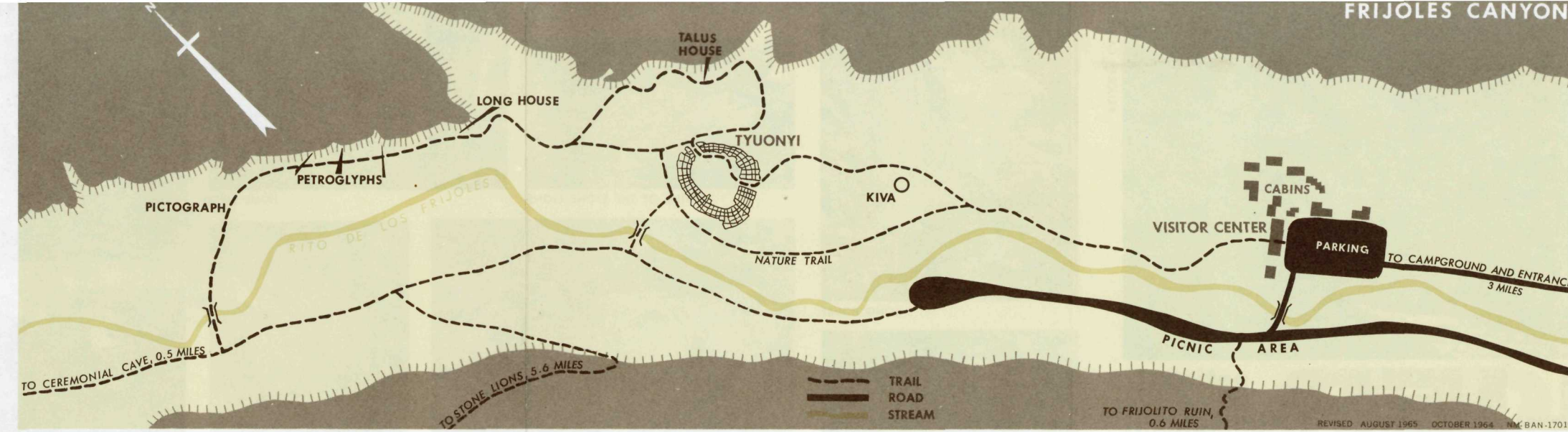
A 2-mile self-guiding trail leads from the highway on a circular route through the ruin, following an ancient Indian trail for part of its way (walking time: about 1½ hours). In some places the old trail has been worn into the soft volcanic rock to a depth as great as 18 inches by the countless treading feet of the people who used it centuries ago. Along the trail are cave structures and many interesting petroglyphs, or rock carvings.

A Reminder

All objects in the monument—Indian artifacts, wildflowers, trees, and rocks—must be left in place and undisturbed so that others, too, may enjoy them. This protection is a matter of Federal law, and violators will be prosecuted. It is also a matter of good citizenship and consideration for others. The Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 prohibits the destruction or removal from place of any object of antiquity. The wisdom that prompted this act is obvious. If every thoughtless or indifferent visitor should remove even a tiny fragment of pottery from the unexcavated Tsankawi section, for example, soon there would be none left. And each fragment tells its part of the whole story of these early people, a story now being pieced together by archeologists.

LOWER FALLS





About Your Visit

Bandelier National Monument, 46 miles west of Santa Fe, N. Mex., is reached from Santa Fe north on U.S. 285 to Pojaque, then west on N. Mex. 4. Approach may also be made through the beautiful Jemez country from Albuquerque. Inquiry should be made during bad weather before attempting the latter trip.

The monument is open all year. From May into September, temperatures range from the low 50's at night to the high 80's in the daytime. The relative humidity is generally low. Thunderstorms are frequent in July and August, but they are usually of short duration.

The National Park Service maintains a campground on the mesa above Frijoles Canyon near the entrance station. Each campsite is provided with a tent space, table, and fireplace. There are modern toilets, water taps, and trailer sites. A lunch area is in Frijoles Canyon near the visitor center.

Frijoles Canyon Lodge (mail address: Los Alamos, N. Mex., 87544), where meals, overnight accommodations, gasoline, and campers' supplies can be obtained, is open only in summer.

Administration

Bandelier National Monument, established on February 11, 1916, is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The National Park System, of which this area is a unit, is dedicated to conserving the scenic, scientific, and historic heritage of the United States for the benefit and inspiration of its people.

A superintendent, whose address is Los Alamos, N. Mex., 87544, is in immediate charge of the monument.

America's Natural Resources

Created in 1849, the Department of the Interior—America's Department of Natural Resources—is concerned with the management, conservation, and development of the Nation's water, wildlife, mineral, forest, and park and recreational resources. It also has major responsibilities for Indian and territorial affairs.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department works to assure that nonrenewable resources are developed and used wisely, that park and recreational resources are conserved for the future, and that renewable resources make their full contribution to the progress, prosperity, and security of the United States—and in the future.

THE COVER:
Floor plan of Tuonyi Ruin, a community house occupied for some 400 years. The inner court contained underground ceremonial kivas.



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