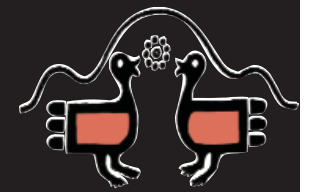




# The Tuff Times

(Tuff-consolidated volcanic ash that forms Bandelier's cliffs and canyons)  
**Bandelier National Monument**



**Fall/Winter 2007 Edition**

## Winter is for Storytelling

By Cecilia Shields

remember as a young girl, my cousins and I waiting for the first signs of winter because it would soon be time for the stories. My te, to (grandma), always

*As a story begins*

*We are awakened,*

*The Earth is awakened,*

*And the story lives.*

*Weaving a garment of knowledge*

*Story after story is woven tightly,*

*Slowly revealing the intricate designs  
of Life, Love, Family and Survival.*

*Shaped of memories good and bad,*

*A story is born.*

*It's Breath,*

*Rhythmic and calming,*

*Fierce and explosive,*

*It's Heart,*

*Strong and powerful,*

*Gentle and wise,*

*We are part of the story.*

Take a moment to look around. Are you sitting outdoors enjoying the day? At home, in a hotel? Maybe, you are at your campsite or in an airplane? Look all around you, no matter where you are, you are surrounded by stories. Stories are the thread that holds us all together.



Autumn is a time for beautiful fall color and to prepare for the coming winter. Photo by Sally King.

Within them are woven more and more stories, an exquisite tapestry of language, words and cultures.

Stories are an integral part of Pueblo culture. Our world was created through a story. Our ancestors journeyed and *lived* the stories we hold reverent and sacred today.

Imagine living in Qu-wee-nee village during Ancestral Pueblo times. Your family was surrounded

by your community. The village was a busy place; women at work making pottery, men fashioning spear points, children playing, dogs and turkeys filling the air with yelps and gobbles. Summer was long and hot, but the Rain Clouds came and blessed your crops with water. There will be enough corn, beans and squash to help your village survive through the long winter months. Where do you think the knowledge of making pottery, domesticating turkeys, growing crops,



Tyuonyi Village in winter. Photo by Sally King

and conducting the proper ceremonies to call the Rain Clouds came from? Stories. How the clay came to the Ancestral Pueblo people, how the turkeys came to live in the villages and stories about the deities are one way Pueblo people share valuable knowledge.

The harvest is almost complete and the nights are longer and colder. Soon, the snow will fall and the Earth will change her dress. As the winter season comes to visit the people, the timeless stories are told. Stories of creation, migration, and survival fill the mouths of the old ones and spill out into the warm Pueblo homes and kivas.

Winter is the time for storytelling in the Pueblo world because people spent more time indoors.

Unlike today, there was no electricity to run television, video games, or the internet. The Ancestral Pueblo people used the longer winter nights to tell stories so the people, young and old, would learn the lessons and knowledge passed on from generation to generation. The history of the Pueblo people has been handed down from one storyteller to another. From a collective memory, the stories live and continue to shape the families and communities of the Pueblo people.

In my childhood collection of memories, stories paint vivid images in my mind. I

reminded us that stories were only told in the winter because then most animals are hibernating and could not "hear" the stories being told about them. She said that if you tell the stories in the summer months, the animals will come around to see and hear what you are saying about them.

As winter comes to Bandelier National Monument and the surrounding areas, people and animals are getting ready for winter. Abert's squirrels are gathering pine cones, black bears are eating as much as they can to store up fat, people are gathering firewood, getting their green chili roasted and in the freezer and getting new tires for their vehicle. Everyone is preparing for the new season. As more wood is put on the fire, the storyteller comes alive...

*Rabbit and Skunk were bullies. They liked to pick on Rattlesnake, especially. Rattlesnake was not a mean and scary creature like most people think of him today. He was shy and quiet and hated to run into Rabbit and Skunk because they always made him cry.*

*Rattlesnake did, however, love to spend time in the villages of the Pueblo people especially when they were dancing. He always wanted to participate in the dances but he didn't have legs or arms to dance as the people did. But he did have a rattle at the end of his tail! So he would coil himself up near the dance plaza and watch and listen to the dances. Rattlesnake would wait until it was time for the men to raise their rattles and then he would raise his rattle and shake it. Ch-Ch-Ch-Ch. Whenever the people were dancing, you could always find Rattlesnake happily shaking his rattle. Ch-Ch-Ch-Ch.*

*There was one time when Rattlesnake was watching the dances when who should come by but Rabbit*



Rattlesnake, Photo by Sally King

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# Area Highlights

## **Bandelier Visitor Center**

The place to start your visit to Bandelier is here. Rangers are available to provide information, trail advice, and wilderness permits. The free, 10-minute introductory slide show is shown throughout the day.

The museum features exhibits about the Pueblo people in the 1400s and in historic times. The bookstore includes a variety of carefully chosen titles related to the area, and proceeds come directly back to the park. The Main Loop Trail to the nearby archeological sites begins from the back porch. Open seven days/week; closed December 25 and January 1. Open 8 AM - 6 PM from Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend. Hours are shorter during the off season.



*Bandelier Visitor Center, NPS Collection*

## **Bandelier Trading Company Gift Shop and Snack Bar**

The gift shop features a colorful array of authentic crafts from throughout the Southwest, as well as souvenir items such as hats, shirts, and postcards. They also carry utility items such as film, disposable cameras, plastic rain ponchos, and batteries. The Snack Bar offers a varied menu



*Bandelier Trading Company Gift Shop, NPS Collection*

including local dishes as well as standards, snacks, soft drinks, and bottled water. Open seven days/week; closed December 25 and January 1.

## **Main Loop Trail (Tyuonyi, Long House, Alcove House)**

Beginning from the back porch of the Visitor Center, the Main Loop Trail leads to a fascinating group of Ancestral Pueblo dwellings directly up Frijoles Canyon. These are the only excavated sites in the park, providing a good opportunity to imagine what life was like here 700 years ago. The trail is paved and the first quarter mile is wheelchair

accessible. Be sure to get the trail guide book; it is available in English, Spanish, Japanese, French, German, Russian, Braille, and large print. About one mile, one hour. If you choose to, you can continue another 1/2 mile (each way) to Alcove House—a group of dwellings built in an alcove 140 feet above the canyon floor. You can reach the cave by climbing long ladders, or view it from the canyon floor.

## **Tsankawi**

Tsankawi, a large unexcavated Ancestral Pueblo village, is located in a detached portion of the park about two miles north of White Rock along State Road 4. The one and one-half mile loop trail, which involves three ladders, takes you to the mesatop village then returns by way of numerous petroglyphs and cliffside homes. In



*Carved Trail at Tsankawi, Photo by Sally King*

addition, visitors enjoy expansive views of surrounding mountains and valleys. Closes at dusk. There is a guide book available on site. A \$12 Park entrance permit is required and available for purchase on-site or at the main entrance to the park.

## **White Rock Overlook**

Standing on the observation platform, you can gaze down at the Rio Grande flowing by in the bottom of White Rock Canyon, over 1,000 feet deep, or look out over the vast panorama of the Jemez and Sangre de Cristo Mountains, the Española Valley, and the Caja del Rio. In White Rock, turn onto Rover Boulevard (at the Conoco Station on SR 4), left onto Meadow Lane, and left onto Overlook Road. Free admission.

## **Los Alamos Historical Museum and Fuller Lodge Art Center**

The Historical Museum features exhibits on the history of the area, from the Jemez Volcano through the Ancestral Pueblo people, homesteaders, and the Los Alamos Boys School, to the Manhattan Project

and the Los Alamos National Laboratory. The neighboring Art Center showcases work of local artists; exhibits change throughout the year, showcasing various styles and media. Both facilities are located next to Fuller Lodge, a historic and distinctive log structure originally built for the Boys School, on Central Avenue near Ashley Pond. Free Admission.

## **Bradbury Science Museum**

Named for Norris Bradbury, the second director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory; its exhibits highlight scientific activities here from the earliest days of the Manhattan Project to the present high-tech, cutting edge work. Located at the corner of Central Avenue and 15th Street in Los Alamos. Free Admission.

## **Valles Caldera National Preserve**

Over a million years ago the huge Jemez Volcano erupted covering more than a hundred square miles with deep flows of volcanic ash. The distinctive canyon and mesa landscapes around Bandelier and Los Alamos resulted from this volcanism. The mountain collapsed, creating a



*View of Valles Caldera from Cerro Grande, Photo by Sally King*

caldera more than 16 miles in diameter. This caldera is now contained within the National Preserve, an 89,000 acre area which just came into public ownership in 2000. State Road 4 goes through a beautiful and impressive portion of the caldera, the Valle Grande. For information on how to access the Preserve, visit their website at [www.vallescaldera.gov](http://www.vallescaldera.gov).

## **Pueblos**

In the 1500s, people moved from the Bandelier area to villages along the Rio Grande. Today there are 19 pueblos in New Mexico. Taos, Picuris, San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Pojoaque, Nambe, Tesuque, Santo Domingo, San Felipe Cochiti, Jemez, Santa Ana, and Zia are all within about 80 miles of the park. Remember to be respectful when you are visiting. Follow the rules and regulations of the different Pueblos.



## Free Programs

### Main Loop Walk

Ranger-guided walks along the Main Loop Trail to Tyuonyi Pueblo are offered most days throughout the year, once in the morning and once in the afternoon (staffing permitting). The walk follows a paved path (partly wheelchair accessible) through Frijoles Canyon discussing the lifestyles of Ancestral Pueblo people. Walks last 45 minutes to one hour.



Ranger Guided Tour. NPS Collection

**Check at the visitor center for today's menu of events.**

### Programs for a Fee

Since 1997 Bandelier National Monument has been a part of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program. As part of this program, Bandelier charges an additional fee to provide services that otherwise could not be made available.

### Special Group Programs

Special guided walks for organized groups can be arranged. Costs vary depending on the details of the specific program. Arrangements can be made by calling (505) 672-3861 x 517.

### Self-Guided Walking Tour of the Bandelier CCC Historic District

Available at the WNPA bookstore, this \$1.00 self-guided booklet takes you through the CCC Historic District of Bandelier National Monument highlighting the structures, intricate tin light fixtures, and fine wood carvings.

### Programs for School Groups

Park Rangers offer grade-specific programs for school groups visiting Bandelier, and in the classroom.

If you would prefer to bring your class on a self-guided visit to Bandelier, you may also request materials from the Visitor Center. All groups traveling by bus must make group reservations by calling (505) 672-3861 ext. 534. Only one bus may be accommodated in the parking area at a given time.



High Country Color, Photo by Sally King

Continued from Page 1

and Skunk. They picked Rattlesnake up and threw him around. They kicked him and made his beautiful skin all dusty and dirty. Rabbit and Skunk laughed as poor Rattlesnake made his way home crying and hurt. Rattlesnake cried late into the night. The Creator heard his cries and came to see what was wrong with poor Rattlesnake. Rattlesnake told the Creator about Rabbit and Skunk always bullying him around. As the Creator listened, he thought about all the other animals and wondered how he could help Rattlesnake.

The Creator spoke, "You know, I've made all the animals and I gave each of them something to protect themselves. I gave bear, claws, rabbit, speed, and you, I did not give you anything." The Creator went on to tell Rattlesnake to go to the mountains early in the morning and look for a special plant. He was told to take 2 thorns off it and stick them in his mouth. He said that if Rabbit and Skunk try to bother him, he now had a way to protect himself.

Rattlesnake did as he was told and then went to the Pueblo to watch the dance. Rattlesnake enjoyed the day as the people danced and he shook his rattle. Ch-Ch-Ch-Ch. Soon, Rabbit and Skunk came into the plaza and started bothering Rattlesnake. Rattlesnake told them to leave him alone, but they started to kick dirt on him. So Rattlesnake put up his tail and shook his rattle hard. Ch-Ch-Ch-Ch. Rabbit and Skunk laughed and came closer. Rattlesnake shook his tail again and told them to back off or else! Rabbit didn't listen and came closer, CHOMP!

Ever since that day, all animals, even us, are scared of Rattlesnake because he has a vicious and venomous bite! But that was not always the case. If you come across a rattlesnake, he will always warn you by shaking his rattle. If you leave him alone and let him go on his way, (he's probably headed to a dance somewhere) he will leave you alone, because he is a quiet creature. But if you bother him, like Rabbit and Skunk, you too may feel his bite!

Stories are important to the Pueblo people and many cultures around the world. Take a moment to look around you again. Do you see the stories?



Black Bear in Frijoles Canyon, Photo by Sally King

## HELP KEEP BANDELIER'S WILDLIFE WILD

The wildlife at Bandelier is very, very cute and extremely experienced in scavenging and/or begging. Please don't give into temptation. Don't feed them. Put all food in a safe place, where animals can't get into it. Don't leave food unattended. Ravens have been known to tear into plastic bags left in the open back of a pickup truck. Bears can easily open coolers and picnic baskets. Clean up after yourselves. Put all food waste into the bear-proof trash containers. Human food can be hazardous to wildlife and fed wildlife may pose a threat to people.

## Ecological Restoration At Tsankawi



Before ecological restoration treatment the landscape is barren and soils erode rapidly.



After treatment, the landscape is cover by new plant life and soils are stabilized.

You may have noticed workers with chain saws thinning trees around the Tsankawi perimeter. This is the first phase of an ecological restoration project that will be occurring in many areas in Bandelier over the next 10 years. The process of ecological restoration has many benefits. Trees are thinned to reduce forest fuels and then the cut branches are scattered on the ground to reduce soil erosion. This in turn provides better protection for the archeological sites that are currently being impacted by the soil erosion. The process also reduces fuels in the event a wildfire occurs.

For information about Bandelier National Monument, call (505)672-3861 extension 517 or visit the park website at [www.nps.gov/band](http://www.nps.gov/band).



## What the heck is a “Bandelier” Anyway? By Kevin Evans

Most areas managed by the National Park Service are named for a natural feature (Everglades, Grand Canyon, and Devil’s Tower) or a cultural element (Petroglyphs, Chaco Culture). So, what the heck is a “Bandelier”? Isn’t that something a bandito drapes over his shoulder to carry extra ammunition? Nope! That’s a bandolier. It turns out that Bandelier National Monument is one of the few, of the nearly 400 properties run by the National Park Service, to be named after a person, one of a handful named after a foreign-born person.

Born in Switzerland in 1840, Adolph Francis Bandelier was already fluent in French and German by the time his family immigrated to the U.S. when he was eight years old. Quickly adding English, and later Spanish and Latin. The ease with which he mastered foreign language was a great help to him later and made communicating with the people he would study much easier.



Adolph Bandelier was brought to Frijoles Canyon by Juan Jose Montoya of Cochiti Pueblo.

Raised in Highlands, Illinois he spent the first forty years of his life working on the family farm and in the family banking business, but his passion lay elsewhere. Bandelier had no formal education in the field of archeology but he had a fervent interest in ancient cultures and years of self-education. These assets coupled with the strong desire to learn more about ancient cultures enabled him, in 1880, to convince the newly created Archeological Institute of America that ancient cultures of the Southwest were worthy of investigation, and that he was the



Bandelier National Monument’s entrance sign. Photo by Sally King.

man to do it. They agreed to finance him in a year-long study. Beginning his whirlwind of research at Pecos Pueblo in August of 1880, he immediately began producing volumes of information and commentary, submitting two reports of nearly 100 pages in the first 30 days. This could well have been the time during which he is quoted as saying “I am dirty, ragged and sun burnt, but of best cheer. My life’s work has begun.”

At one of his early stops he learned an important lesson. While living with the people of Santa Domingo Pueblo his eagerness and impatience to learn nearly brought his expedition to an early end. His ignorance of the ways of the Pueblo people and the subtleties of learning, what was often sacred, information offended the tribal elders. They cut off his food supplies, forcing him to move on. Wiser now he came to the Cochiti Pueblo where he had greater success. Befriended by a Cochiti guide, Juan Jose Montoya, he was led into a steep canyon to “Teguayo,” the ancestral home of the Cochiti and the other Keres-speaking tribes, to in his words “the grandest thing I ever saw...” Today we know that canyon as Frijoles and that ancestral home as Tyuonyi, the crown-jewel of Bandelier National Monument.

Bandelier spent the next several days in Frijoles Canyon, collecting artifacts, measuring caves and mounds with a meter stick, which would become his walking-stick for the rest of his life, and frantically

drawing pictures of structure after structure. He didn’t stay long ... he couldn’t. During his initial 18 month visit to New Mexico he visited and documented 166 individual archeological sites.

Over the next decade Bandelier traveled extensively throughout the Southwest, documenting sites in New Mexico, Arizona and northern Mexico. He revisited Frijoles only four more times, collectively for just a few weeks. But his studies and writings,



Bandelier declared Frijoles Canyon to be “the grandest thing he ever saw”. Photo by Sally King.

including his only novel, “The Delight Makers” about prehistoric life in Frijoles Canyon, brought the Ancestral Pueblo Culture to life for thousands of people. It inspired some of the worlds greatest archeologists, ethnologists and historians to also make the study of these ancient cultures at least a big part of their “ lives work.”

Adolph Bandelier died in 1914, two years before Bandelier National Monument became a reality. He made one final visit to this “grandest place I ever saw.” In 1980 his ashes were spread in Frijoles Canyon. Perhaps, if deemed worthy, his spirit would be allowed to walk among those of the people who fascinated and inspired him so.

## Who were the “Anasazi”?

By Cheryl Evans

The word “Anasazi” is a Navajo word that has taken on many meanings throughout the decades. To some it means “ancient enemy of my people”. To others it signifies the “ancient ones not related to me.”

Ancestral Pueblo people were an ancient Native American culture centered around the present-day Four Corners area of the Southwestern United States. They are noted for their distinctive pottery and unique construction techniques. This cultural group has often been referred to as the “Anasazi”. The archeological community learned this word from Navajo guides and adopted it to describe people who occupied areas where Mesa Verde, Chaco Canyon and Bandelier National Monument are found today. Their descendants (the Pueblo people) still live in and around the Rio Grande today.

Most Pueblo People refer to their ancestors as “Ancestral Pueblo People” after all they are related to each other and most are not enemies of their own people. What role a word or label can sometimes play in a culture or society is something to think about.

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Petroglyphs carved by the Ancestral Pueblo people tell much about their lives. Photo by Sally King.



A view of the San Miguel Mountains on the west boundary of the park on a snowy winter day. Photo by Sally King.



# ALL ABOUT ABERT'S SQUIRRELS

By Beverly Swift Pony

You're at Bandelier having lunch in Cottonwood Picnic Area; suddenly up in a tree incessant chattering attracts you. The noise is coming from a gray squirrel with very large, extra furry ears. Just as quickly as he appeared, the squirrel quickly scampers away. Please don't be taken in or fooled



Abert's Squirrels have large tufted ears. Photo by Sally King.

by his harmless demeanor. This handsome Abert's squirrel (*Sciurus aberti*) can have a mean streak and nip the finger of a trusting individual, especially if he mistakenly thinks you have something for him to eat. Feeding any wildlife is a not a good thing to do. Animals are smart so it doesn't take long before they make the association, food equals humans!

You may wonder, how did the Abert's squirrel get its name? Abert's Squirrels are named after John James Abert (1788-1863), who as a soldier in charge

In winter, Abert's Squirrel's tracks are often visible in the snow. Due to their hopping-like movement, the tracks of the back paws are usually slightly in front of the tracks of the front paws.



of the Corp of Topographical Engineers, played an instrumental role in the mapping of the American West.

Abert's Squirrels can be found in ponderosa or yellow pine communities of the Southwest. These squirrels are easy to identify with their long, broad ears that bear pronounced tufts or tassels in their winter coat. Their tails are unusually long and fluffy. While upper parts, including the tail, are mainly gray, the under parts are white. Abert's Squirrels are not territorial and their home range often overlaps other squirrels. They have been observed stealing each others stored pine cones, which can lead to a prolong chase.



Abert's Squirrels consume many parts of Ponderosa Pines including seeds, inner bark, and terminal buds. Photo by Sally King.

Abert's Squirrels' diet consists mostly of plants and plant parts. They utilize ponderosa pines as a main source of food during the entire year. The inner bark, seeds, terminal buds, and staminate flowers of

ponderosa pines are most frequently consumed. The Abert's Squirrel's relationship with the ponderosa pine is very special. The squirrel depends on the tree for most of its life requirements. Furthermore, the study of ectomycorrhizal (EM) fungi, ponderosa pines (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Abert's squirrels reveals a dynamic inner dependence between the three organisms. Many biologists believe that they are inextricably linked, whereby damage to one could have impacts on the whole system.

Abert's squirrel's behavior differs significantly from most other squirrels. They continue to forage throughout the winter rather than cache large stores of food or hibernate. Instead they bury single pine cones in shallow pits for winter months.

Abert's Squirrels have to stay on their toes because they have quite a few enemies such as owls, hawks, fox, bobcats and even humans during hunting season. Although some people may hunt these adorable squirrels as food, I personally prefer to simply watch and enjoy these little wonders of nature and laugh at their childish antics. I hope you do too.



Abert's Squirrels are fun to watch. Photo by Sally King.

## Where Can I Take My Dog?

**To protect park wildlife from disease, parasites, and disturbance, pets are not permitted in most areas of Bandelier National Monument. Pets are allowed only in the campground, picnic area, and main parking lot and must remain leashed (leash under 6 feet) at all times. Pets are allowed on Department of Energy (DOE) lands that are posted as open for public use (see map). The entire area, including the parking areas, is closed after dark.**

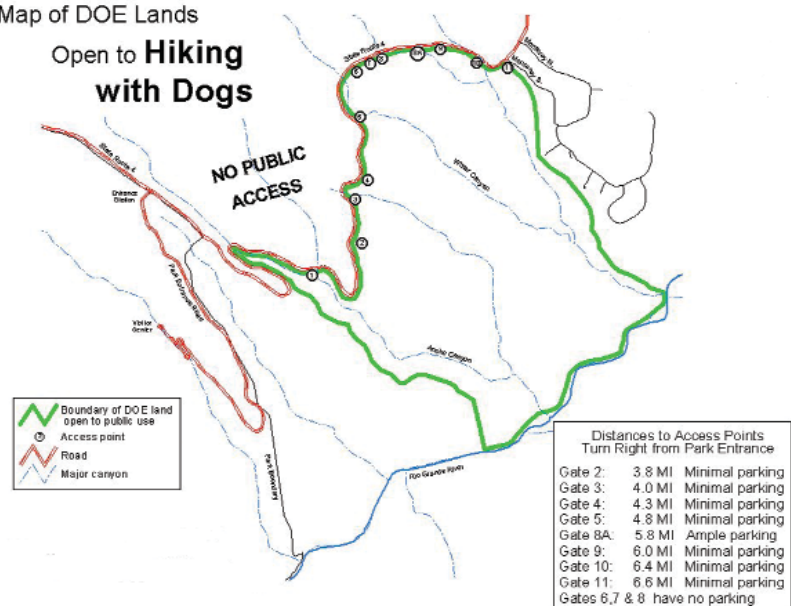
-Pets may not be left unattended (except in a vehicle) and may not be tied to an object (except when staying in the campground).

-Pets left in vehicles must be given enough ventilation to ensure their safety.

-It is the responsibility of the person accompanying the pet to clean up after it. All pet excrement must be picked up and disposed of properly.

### Map of DOE Lands

Open to **Hiking with Dogs**





# Exhibiting Cultural Continuity

By Molly Ray

For the past six years the staff at Bandelier has been preparing for museum renovations that will breathe new life into our exhibits. The sights and sounds found in the new museum will reflect cultural continuity through artwork that is rooted in



Cavan Gonzales of San Ildefonso Pueblo with his donation to Bandelier's new exhibits. Photo by Sally King

traditional beliefs and practices of Pueblo people. Our goal is to connect the past to the present by integrating living cultural realities with the traditions and heritage that have continued for generations. A specific section of the new museum will display works of artists from the six affiliated pueblos including Cochiti, San Felipe, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, Santo Domingo, and Zuni. By exhibiting the work of local Pueblo artists we hope to provide visitors with a visual representation of Pueblo cultural traditions and their personal ties to their heritage through connections to places like Bandelier.

Maria Martinez is an excellent example of how tradition has been passed down within a family for generations. The foundation of Maria's career can be traced to her connection to Bandelier where she started experimenting with traditional pottery techniques and recreating the original shapes of ancient black pots that had been excavated. She became a legendary potter whose black on black pottery inspired a cultural revival in Pueblo artistry. Her legacy is apparent in the work of Barbara Gonzales, eldest great granddaughter of Maria, who is an innovative artist known for her beautiful polychrome bowls. In turn, Barbara taught her family pottery techniques and had a strong dedication to her own heritage. To show gratitude and respect for both his mother Barbara and great great grandmother Maria, Cavan Gonzales has donated several pots to the museum at Bandelier.

There have been several factors involved in the acquisition of objects for this

exhibit. Some of the pieces have been donated by Pueblo artists as well as individuals in local communities, while other pieces have been specifically commissioned by Bandelier. Generous donations and funding have also been provided by the Friends of Bandelier. Artists that have been commissioned for the exhibit include Getty Epaloose, and Noreen Simplicio, from Zuni pueblo and Aida Suina from Cochiti. Getty Epaloose has painted an 8x4 foot mural depicting the Zuni migration history throughout the Southwest.

Noreen Simplicio created a large olla and Aida Suina made a storyteller figurine, both of which were created entirely from a traditional process of coiling, firing, and painting. Traditional techniques of pottery making are extremely labor intensive at every stage of production and require dedication and patience of the artist. This process of making pottery is important to Pueblo artists because "their story and heritage is embodied in the clay."



Aida Suina's storyteller. Photo by Sally King

These items will be displayed with other visual and audio media that will aid in the interpretation of Pueblo culture. For instance, digital video recordings of interviews with Pueblo artists will allow visitors to hear directly from the artist what these objects mean to them and the significance of the ways in which they are made. Photographs will be displayed beside the pottery that documents the stages and process of their creation. This will cultivate an understanding of



Pueblo artist Getty Epaloose painting mural that will be displayed in the new museum. Photo by Lynne Dominy.



Noreen and Kenneth Simplicio with the beautiful pottery they created for the new museum exhibits. Photo by Lynne Dominy.

traditional techniques used to create pottery and the time and energy required to produce such work. Additionally, the raw materials used to make pots will be displayed such as clay, temper, and polishing stones so that the visitor can observe the transformation that occurs from objects of the earth to an object of art. These supplementary materials will illuminate the significance behind these objects and convey their meaning as a symbol of cultural continuity.

Objects come alive through peoples interpretation and understanding of the ideas being represented in an exhibit. Here at Bandelier we are providing a place for Pueblo people to interpret their heritage and exhibit cultural continuity using their voices, stories, and artwork which will allow for a deeper understanding of the meanings that have been ascribed to these objects. It is hoped that the essence of this exhibit will extend beyond the boundaries of Bandelier and remain in the minds of visitors as they leave the park, and strengthen our relationship with the affiliated Pueblos. This exhibit will be completed as part of the renovation of the entire visitor center beginning in the early spring of 2009. While visiting other museums across the country we invite you to examine the structure of an exhibit, and ask yourself, how is meaning derived from objects, who's voice is represented, and does this change your perception of the cultural or natural resources you are visiting?

If you are interested in donating Pueblo artwork for this exhibit to become a permanent part of the Bandelier Museum Collection, contact Lynne Dominy (x511) or Gary Roybal (x544) at (505)672-3861 for more information.



Completed mural depicting the Zuni migration story. Photo by Lynne Dominy.



## Focus on the High Country Trails

Located on the slopes of the Jemez Mountains, Bandelier's high country trails are an excellent place to view (and experience) the drama of the changing seasons.



Bandelier's high country trails boast wonderful fall colors with large stands of pure golden aspen. Photo by Sally King.

### Cerro Grande Route

The Cerro Grande Route is located just off State Route 4 just before the junction of Forest Service 289 (Dome Road). Hiking here you climb to the highest point in the park (10,199 ft) and have excellent views of the entire surrounding area. Much of the 2 mile (one way) route travels through aspen groves and the mixed conifer forest. If you're lucky enough to hike this route on a warm autumn day with beautiful turquoise skies, the contrast of the deep golden hue of the aspen's triangular leaves can make you wonder what heavenly place you've accidentally stumbled upon. Best time for color is usually October. Don't forget, fall can end quickly at any time in these higher elevations with an unexpected snowfall.



Snow can arrive very early here and overlap with fall color. Photo by Sally King.

### Alamo Boundary Trail

Alamo Boundary Trail is another high country hike that affords bountiful opportunities to experience the glory of a New Mexico autumn day. This trail is located several miles down the Dome Road from its junction with State Route 4. The trailhead for Alamo Boundary Trail is not accessible by vehicle in mid-winter when the Dome Road is closed. This trail does, however, connect with the Coyote Call Trail on the adjacent Valles Caldera National Preserve. That trailhead is on State Highway 4 in the Valles Caldera. Alone, Alamo Boundary Trail is a relatively level 1.3 mile (one way) hike. Joined with the Coyote Call Trail the total round trip is 5.6 miles. Even better, take two cars and leave one at each trailhead.

In addition to fall colors, high country trails are excellent place to see wildlife and to find solitude.



Although a great diversity of wildlife may be seen along the high country trails, including Dusky Grouse, remember; hunting is **NOT** permitted anywhere within Bandelier National Monument. Photo by Sally King.

cross-country skiing and snowshoeing is available here from mid-November to mid-March. The trails may be hiked during all seasons and provide opportunities to view fall color much like either the Cerro Grande Route or the Alamo Boundary Trail.

### Cross-Country Ski Trails

The trailheads for two cross-country ski trails are located on State Route 4 just across from the Cerro Grande Route. In fact, the parking lot for Cerro Grande is one of two places you can park when using the ski trails. The other parking lot is located just past the junction with the Dome Road. The trail designated with blue markers is 2.4 miles (round-trip) and the trail with orange markers is 5 miles (round-trip). In years with good snow volume,

### Important Reminders

- Trail areas close at dusk.
- Pets are not permitted on any trails.
- Pack out your trash.
- Motorized vehicles/bicycles are not permitted on trails.



In years with good snow volume, high country trails provide excellent opportunities for x-country skiing and snowshoeing. Photo by Wendy Artz.

## Junior & Deputy Rangers

### START YOUR COLLECTION TODAY!!

Bandelier National Monument has a Junior (preschool through eighth grade) and a Deputy (ninth grade and up) Ranger program. Junior Rangers can help a squirrel find his food, recreate rock art with a pencil and paper, describe the life of an animal using words and pictures, and help keep the park clean by picking up trash. Deputy Rangers assist Bandelier by thinking of creative new ways to prevent



Junior Ranger Patch, NPS Photo

graffiti and learn to identify plants unfamiliar to them. Both receive an embroidered Bandelier patch and a colorful certificate. The program is free. Children need parental approval to participate. If you are interested, inquire at the Visitor Center desk.



It's fun to be a Junior Ranger. Photo by Sally King.

Many National

Park Service sites across the country offer Junior Ranger programs. Some are free and some charge a minimal fee. All allow you to learn more about the park you're visiting, so feel free to participate in as many Junior Ranger programs as you can. Also check out [www.nps.gov/webrangers](http://www.nps.gov/webrangers) where you can become a junior ranger on-line.



Deputy Ranger Patch, NPS Photo

Coming in the winter of 2007/8, Bandelier will be launching entirely new Junior and Deputy Ranger programs. Check at the visitor center for details when you visit.



# Friends of Bandelier

## Who are we?

The Friends of Bandelier are private citizens who love the monument. A Board of Trustees governs the activities under a formal Memorandum of Agreement with the National Park Service. Park rangers request help on special projects and they try to meet the needs. The membership stays informed of Friends' activities, and of key issues affecting the Monument, through letters, field trips, and announcements in the local newspapers. The mission of the Friends of Bandelier is to provide assistance to Bandelier National Monument. You are invited to join the Friends. Dues start at \$15 per year. (and gratefully accept more). Send to P.O. Box 1282, Los Alamos NM 87544.

## What do we do?

The Friends of Bandelier provide support for:

- \*Handicapped Access
- \*Traditional Crafts
- \*Education
- \*Special Projects such as trail maintenance
- \*Archeology
- \*Visitor Amenities like the visitor center water fountain
- \*Scientific Research
- \*Publications, including this newspaper



*Woven manta purchased by the Friends of Bandelier to be displayed in the new museum collections.*

Further details concerning the Friends of Bandelier can be found at [www.friendsofbandelier.org](http://www.friendsofbandelier.org).

Join the Friends of Bandelier by sending this information with your membership fee or donation to:

**Friends of Bandelier**  
F.R.P.O. Box 1282 F  
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

annual \$15 \_\_\_\_\_  
contributing \$30 \_\_\_\_\_  
sponsor \$100 \_\_\_\_\_  
senior/student \$5 \_\_\_\_\_  
special gift \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



8 Gold and turquoise are the colors of autumn in Bandelier. Photo by Sally King.

## Volunteers

The National Park Service Volunteers-In-Parks Program (VIP) was authorized by Public Law 91-357 enacted in 1970. The primary purpose of the VIP program is to provide a vehicle through which the National Park Service can accept voluntary help and services from the public. The major objective of the program is to coordinate this voluntary help so as to be mutually beneficial to the National Park Service and the volunteer. For more information, visit <http://www.nps.gov/volunteer> on the Web.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Bandelier National Monument  
15 Entrance Road  
Los Alamos, NM 87544-9508

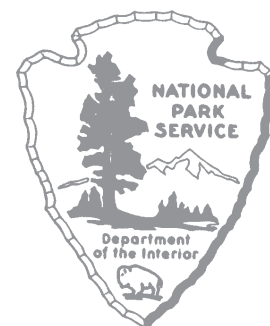
Please let us know...

- Delete my name from your mailing list.
- Add my name to your mailing list.
- New address (write at right).

## Western National Parks Association

Western National Parks Association (WNPA) was founded in 1938 to aid and promote the educational and scientific activities of the National Park Service. As a non-profit organization authorized by Congress, it makes interpretive material available to park visitors by sale or free distribution. All net proceeds support the interpretive and research programs of the NPS. For more information about WNPA or memberships log onto [www.wnnpa.org](http://www.wnnpa.org). Join WNPA and support the preservation of your national heritage.

Write Name and Address here:



Los Alamos National Bank is proud to sponsor your journey to another time at **Bandelier National Monument**.

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