Wayside Exhibit Plan

Bandelier National Monument

Prepared by:

National Park Service
Division of Wayside Exhibits
Interpretive Design Center
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia 25425

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit Plan
Bandelier National Monument

HFC Planner: Terry Lindsay
HFC Designer: Roberta Wendel
Contract Design: Paul Singer Design

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Richard H Helman — 4/17/00

Acting Associate Manager, HFC-Wayside Exhibits — Date

Ex.	Topic	Location	Base Type
1	CCC	In front of visitor center	Low profile, in ground
2	Wilderness/ Backcountry use	Visitor center front porch	Custom, wall mount
3	Bulletin case	Visitor center front porch	Custom, wall mount
4	What to See and Do	Visitor center front porch	Custom, wall mount
5	Bandelier Archeologist	Visitor center back porch	Upright, wall mount
6	Bandelier Artist	Visitor center back porch	Upright, wall mount
7	Frijoles Canyon Introduction	Start of main loop trail	Upright, in ground
8	Bulletin case	Start of main loop trail	Upright, in ground
9	Bandelier Archeology	Main loop trail, before Tyuonyi	Low profile, in ground
10	Ceremonial Cave	Frijoles Canyon, below Ceremonial Cave	Low profile, in ground
11	Backcountry Trailhead	Upper Frijoles Canyon	Upright, in ground
12	Bulletin case	Upper Frijoles Canyon	Upright, in ground
13	Frey Lodge	Present Frey memorial site	Low profile, in ground

Ex.	Topic	Location	Base Type
14	Bats	Frijoles Canyon bat cave	Low profile, rail mount
15	Bat Migration	Frijoles Canyon bat cave	Low profile, rail mount
16	Bats—Alternate	Frijoles Canyon bat cave	Low profile, rail mount
17	Bandelier Geology	Scenic overlook	Low profile, in ground
18	Fire and Fire Ecology	Scenic overlook	Low profile, in ground
19	Prescribed Burning	Movable	Low profile, portable sled
20	Backcountry Trailhead (**Duplicate**)	Picnic grounds	Upright, in ground
21	Bulletin case	Picnic grounds	Upright, in ground
22	Falls Trail	Falls Trailhead	Upright, in ground
23	Bulletin case	Falls Trailhead	Upright, in ground
24	Bulletin case	Juniper Campground, A loop restroom	Upright, wall mount
25	Bulletin case	Juniper Campground, B loop restroom	Upright, wall mount
26	Bulletin case	Juniper Campground, C loop restroom	Upright, wall mount
27	Bulletin case	Juniper Campground, amphitheater	Upright, wall mount

Ex.	Topic	Location	Base Type
28	Tyuonyi Overlook Trail	Tyuonyi Overlook Trailhead	Upright, in ground
29	Frey Trail	Frey Trailhead	Upright, in ground
30	Fire and Plants	Burnt Mesa Trailhead	Upright, in ground
31	Fire and Fire Ecology	Big curve pull off, Hwy 4	Low profile, in ground
32	Backcountry Trailhead (**Duplicate**)	Ponderosa Campground	Upright, in ground
33	Bulletin case	Ponderosa Campground	Upright, in ground
34	Backcountry Trailhead (**Duplicate**)	Apache Springs Trailhead	Upright, in ground
35	Bulletin case	Apache Springs Trailhead	Upright, in ground
36	Backcountry Trailhead (**Duplicate**)	Ski Trail	Upright, in ground
37	Bulletin case	Ski Trail	Upright, in ground
38	Backcountry Trailhead (**Duplicate**)	Dome Trailhead	Upright, in ground
39	Bulletin case	Dome Trailhead	Upright, in ground
40	Backcountry Trailhead (**Duplicate**)	Turkey Springs Trailhead	Upright, in ground
41	Bulletin case	Turkey Springs Trailhead	Upright, in ground

Ex.	Topic	Location	Base Type
42	Tsankawi	Tsankawi Contact Station	Upright, in ground
43	Bulletin case	Tsankawi Contact Station	Upright, in ground
44	Watershed Restoration Project	Near watershed project	Low profile, in ground

CCC Monuments

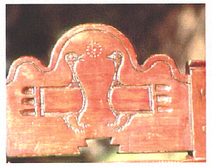
Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

You [the CCC] are evidence that we are seeking to get away as fast as we possibly can from soup kitchens and free rations....
President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, July 17, 1933

The buildings surrounding you are monuments to the hard work and fine craftsmanship of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Built in the 1930s to harmonize with local culture and landscape, this development follows an architectural style called Pueblo revival, a blend of structure and courtyard. From exterior walls to interior curtain rods, the CCC exercised great attention to detail. Today the buildings and their surroundings compose a National Historic Landmark District.

The CCC program offered some three million single, jobless young men work revitalizing America during the Great Depression. Hundreds of such men worked at Bandelier from 1933-1941 mending fences, building roads and trails, eradicating tent caterpillars, and constructing buildings.



Blending art with craftsmanship, the CCC followed the Pueblo revival style right down to the light fixtures and furnishings, which were handmade here by CCC enrollees.



By using the local materials at hand, the CCC built buildings that looked as though they grew out of the ground. Here workers are cutting the soft "tuff" stone, abundant in the area.



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 1

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

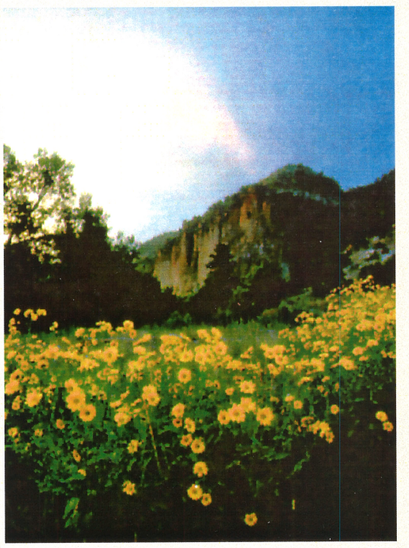
February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor....

The Wilderness Act, 1964

Using Bandelier's backcountry is a personal responsibility. Backcountry travelers must make it their responsibility to tread lightly on the land, be prepared for the extremes of weather and terrain, and ensure their own personal safety. Make sure that your trip is an adventure, not a statistic.



Know the Rules:

- Pets, motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, fires, weapons, rock climbing, hunting, and disturbing natural and cultural resources (such as archeological sites and artifacts) are not permitted.
- All stock users and overnight hikers must obtain a free permit at the Bandelier Visitor Center.

Leave No Trace:

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare**

  Know your route; your requirements for food, water, and equipment; and your own limitations. Be aware of park regulations and safety precautions related to wildlife.

- **Camp and Travel On Durable Surfaces**

  Stay on designated trails, or if off-trail walk on rock, sand, gravel, dry grasses, or snow.

  Choose a legal campsite that will not be damaged by your stay.

- **Pack It In, Pack It Out**

  Carry out trash, leftover food, toilet paper, and sanitary napkins; leave nothing behind.

- **Properly Dispose of What You Can't Pack Out**

  Deposit, cover, and disguise human waste in holes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, 200 feet from water, camps, or trails. Do not bury or burn toilet paper—pack it out.

- **Leave What You Find**

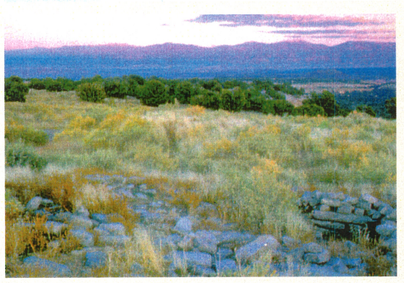
  Leave plants, rocks, bones, antlers, and artifacts as you find them and do not disturb wildlife.

- **Protect and Conserve Water Resources**

  Never bathe or wash dishes in a water source; carry wash-water at least 200 feet away. Purify drinking water taken from streams and springs.







Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 2

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 3
Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Planning Your Visit

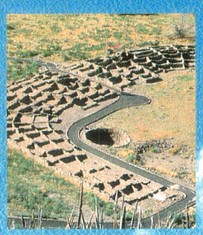
If this is your first visit to Bandelier, we recommend exploring the park in the following way:

If you have only 1 hour
View the free Bandelier Story slide program and go through the visitor center exhibit rooms; walk the Tyuonyi Loop Trail, using the self-guiding booklet (available at the visitor center).

If you have 2 hours
Extend your walk by continuing on to Ceremonial Cave.

If you have 4 hours or more
Add a hike down part or all of the Falls Trail, using the self-guiding booklet (available at the visitor center), or ask about other trails.

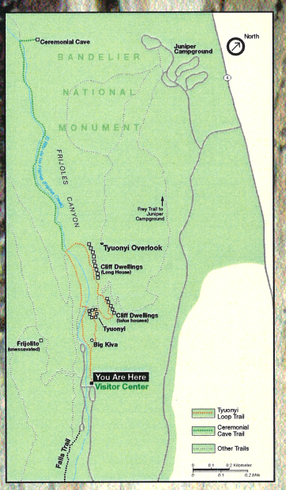
When visiting Tyuonyi
Walk on the paved trail, and enter only caves with ladders. Pets and bicycles are not permitted; avoid littering and leave cultural sites undisturbed. The canyon area is closed at dusk.



The Tyuonyi Loop Trail, to Tyuonyi and the cliff dwellings, is 1.2 miles long and a portion is wheelchair accessible



By hiking the Falls Trail with the accompanying trail booklet in hand, you can learn much about the area geology and native plants. Round trip to the Upper Falls is about 3 miles.



Walking a half-mile beyond the Tyuonyi Loop Trail will bring you to Ceremonial Cave, a cliff dwelling 140 feet above the canyon floor, reached by climbing ladders and stairs.

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 4

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Of Dust and Wisdom

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

In the teeth of a sandstorm...a ruddy, bronzed, middle-aged man, dusty but unweary...walked into my solitary camp...I knew that here was the most extraordinary mind that I had met.

Charles Lummis, on his 1888 introduction to Adolph Bandelier

Three men—Adolph Bandelier, Charles Lummis, and Edgar Lee Hewett—played important roles in attaining knowledge of the ancestral Pueblo culture in this area.

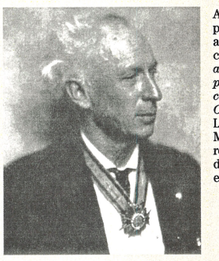
They pioneered early archeology in the Southwest and advanced the scientific discovery and protection of Bandelier National Monument.



Led by a Cochiti Indian guide, Adolph Bandelier—for whom Bandelier National Monument is named—first saw Frijoles Canyon in 1880. His archeological work here gained recognition in the scientific community, prompting further investigations by others. Inspired by his vision of the place, Bandelier wrote *The Delight Makers*, a novel set in Frijoles Canyon during the 1500s.



Edgar Lee Hewett, founding director of the School of American Research and the Museum of New Mexico, led the first recorded excavations of many local archeological sites. His fight for passage of the Antiquities Act of 1906 secured protection for federal lands against archeological crimes—looting and vandalism—and gave presidents the power to create national monuments, such as Bandelier in 1916.



A young newspaper reporter and photographer, Charles Lummis accompanied Bandelier for countless miles: *"So we went always on foot....Up and down pathless cliffs, through tangled canyons, fording icy streams.... Our lodging was cold ground."* Later he founded the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, and returned to Frijoles Canyon as a director of the institution, funding excavations here.

Archeology of Bandelier National Monument

After the pioneering efforts of Bandelier, Lummis, and Hewett, others followed, advancing the archeological record and understanding of Bandelier National Monument. The investigation continues.

1880 • Cochiti Indians lead Adolph Bandelier to Frijoles Canyon.

1891 • Bandelier and Charles Lummis visit Tyuonyi; Lummis takes first photographs.

1897 • Edgar Lee Hewett surveys Frijoles Canyon.

1905-1912 • Hewett performs Frijoles Canyon excavations.

1908-1914 • A. V. Kidder excavates Frijolito.

1910 • Jesse L. Nusbaum restores Ceremonial Cave kiva.

1914 • Nusbaum, Kenneth Chapman, and a Tewa Indian crew reconstruct Talus House.

1933-34 • Civilian Conservation Corps and Civil Works Administration crew, led by Paul Reiter, stabilize Tyuonyi, and other structures.

1937 • J. W. Hendron continues Tyuonyi stabilization work.

1939-1940 • Robert F. Lister stabilizes Otowi, Tsankawi, and Long House.

1943 • J. W. Hendron excavates in Frijoles Canyon.

1948-1950 • Frederick C.V. Worman excavates Rainbow House.

1952 • John F. Turney surveys the Otowi tract.

1957 & 1959 • Charles H. Lange surveys Bandelier mesa tops.

1960s • Crews directed by Diane Traylor and Lyndi Hubbell survey sites in the flood pool of Cochiti Lake.

1973 • Crews from University of New Mexico and New Mexico State University, led by Jan Biella and Dick Chapman, do further surveying in flood pool of Cochiti Lake.

1974-1977 • Diane Traylor and colleagues excavate sites in flood pool of Cochiti Lake.

1977 • Milford R. Fletcher devises strategy to protect archeological sites from bulldozers during La Mesa Fire.

1987-1991 • The Bandelier Archeological Survey, under Robert Powers, surveys 43% of the monument's acreage, documenting 1,959 sites.

1989-1991 • Tim Kohler excavates selected sites in conjunction with the Bandelier Archeological Survey.

1997 • Bandelier archeological staff excavate 11 sites affected by the Dome Fire.



Adolph Bandelier at Casas Grandes in Mexico

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 5

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Touched By Place

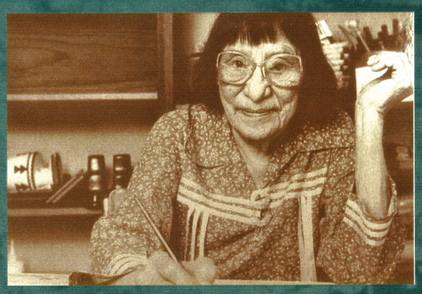
Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Without this work at Bandelier, I would have never really been appreciated.

Pablita Velarde

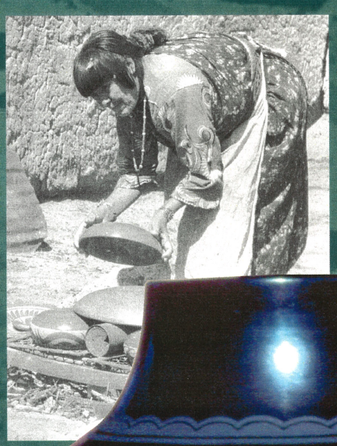
The art careers of Pablita Velarde of Santa Clara Pueblo and Maria Martinez of San Ildefonso Pueblo are rooted in Bandelier National Monument. Each, touched by place and circumstances, began their art professions here by helping interpret the traditions of their Pueblo ancestors. Today their work is internationally recognized and brings deserved attention to modern-day Pueblo artists.



As a young girl, Pablita Velarde dreamed of being an artist, an almost unheard-of career for a Pueblo woman at that time. In 1939 at age 18, her first job was here at Bandelier, drawing Pueblo scenes for museum exhibits. The fine work she did here is valued for her attention to detail depicting the daily lifestyles of the Rio Grande Indian Pueblos.



Pablita Velarde painted this scene for the National Park Service in the 1930s. Entitled, *Animal Dance, Feast Day, Santa Clara*, the piece portrays a buffalo, deer, and antelope dance at Santa Clara Pueblo during feast day, August 12th. Today, Bandelier has the largest collection of Velarde's earlier works, some 96 paintings on masonite board and on glass plates.



In 1908, Maria Martinez's talent as a potter came to the attention of the world beyond her pueblo. Maria was living here in Frijoles Canyon while her husband Julian—who assisted Maria with her art—worked as a laborer on the excavations. Archeologist Edgar Lee Hewett asked her to make replicas of prehistoric pottery he found, and helped the couple begin selling their work. They became the first Pueblo people to make their living by this traditional craft, which opened the way for many other talented Native American artists.

This shiny black pottery made by Maria and decorated by Julian, was fired using an old technique that became their trademark. Succeeding Martinez family generations, as well as many other local pueblo potters, continue this distinctive style. Also know for their polychrome potter, Maria made the piece shown here, which was decorated by her son Popovi Da.





Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 6

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

March 2000

Frijoles Canyon

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

History is stored away in the archives of Mother Earth.
Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett

You are standing in Frijoles (free-HOH-lace) Canyon, home to ancestral Pueblo people. Can you smell the piñon-wood smoke? Can you see crops growing in the field? Do you hear children laughing and dogs barking as they run and play? Up the trail you will see Tyuonyi (chew-OHN-yee), Big Kiva (KEE-vah), Talus (TAH-lus) House, and Long House. These places are not abandoned, just no longer lived in. The Spirits of the Pueblo ancestors still live here. Please enjoy these places with respect, peace, and quiet.

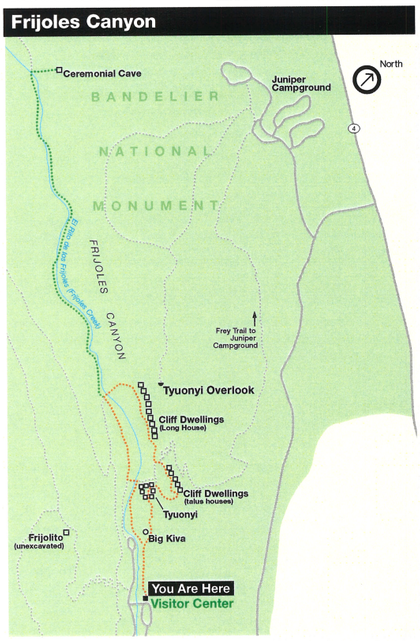
To learn about the people who lived in this canyon, purchase the self-guiding booklet at the visitor center. The 1.2-mile trail takes about one hour to complete.



Stay on the trails and be sure to take water. Do not climb among the dwellings, and enter only caves with ladders.

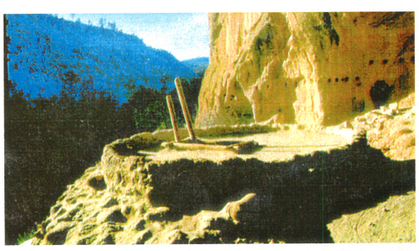
No pets or bicycles permitted. Do not approach or feed wildlife. Please leave everything as you find it.

Frijoles Canyon



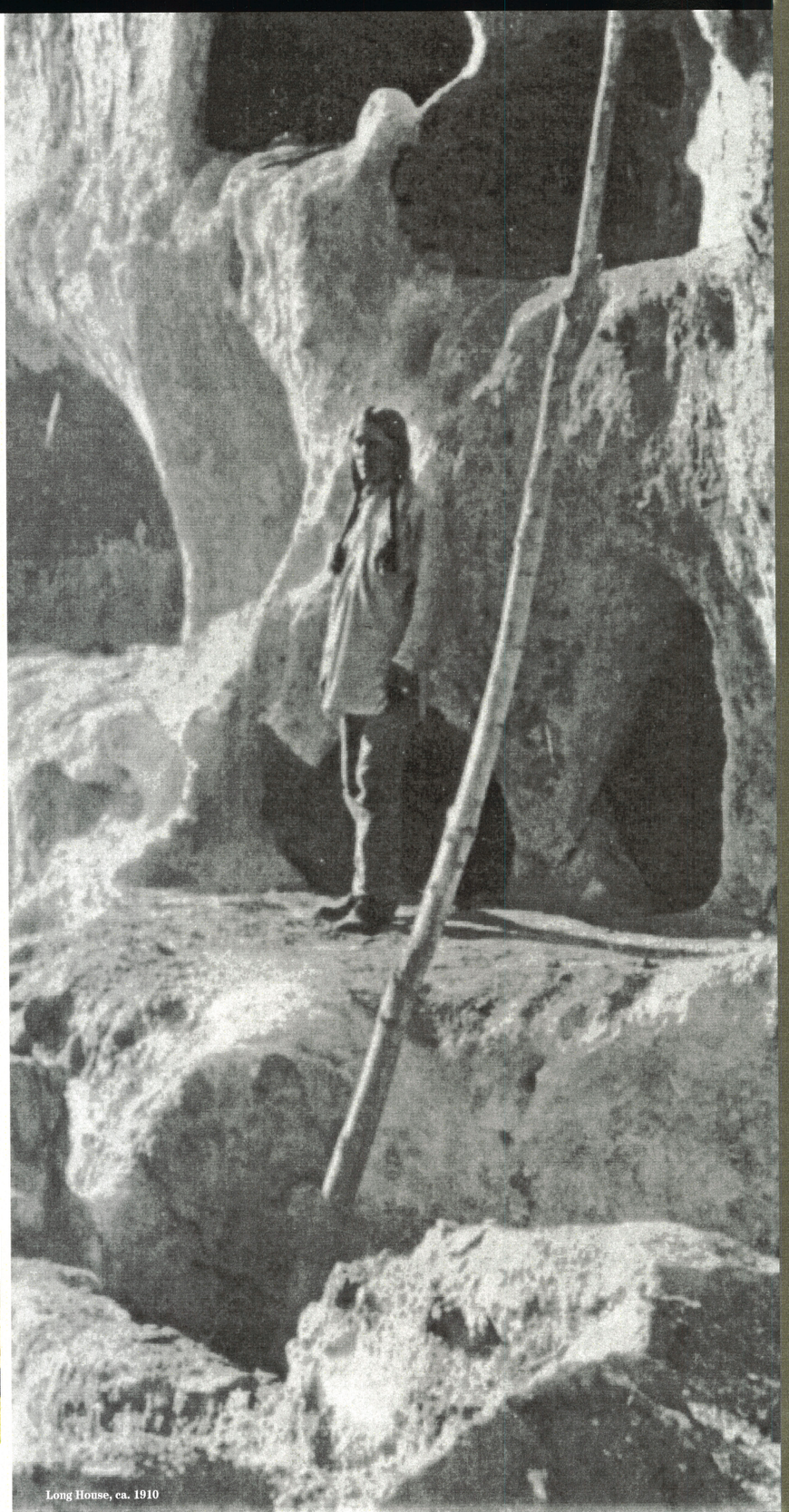
A portion of the trail is wheelchair accessible; the paved path is gently graded to Tyuonyi.

There are, however, steep grades and narrow steps climbing to the cliff dwellings beyond.



By adding an additional hour and mile to your round-trip walk, you can visit Ceremonial Cave.

This cliff dwelling, with its restored kiva, is reached by climbing 140 feet up the canyon wall on ladders and steep stairs.



Long House, ca. 1910

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 7

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 8
Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Vital Pages of the Past

The primary technique of archeologists is learning about people of the past by studying the objects they left behind, objects found on or under the ground. If the ground is undisturbed, it can be like reading a book from cover to cover. But if "pages," such as potsherds, walls, or arrowheads, are moved, damaged, or stolen, the story is not intact. "Pages" held in their original positions keep the story in context, and to an archeologist context is vital. Take photographs, not souvenirs.



Damage accumulates—a rock dislodged here, a lump of mortar lost there. That's why your cooperation is essential. Stay on paved trails, don't stand, sit, or climb on site walls, and only enter caves that have ladders.

Archeologists excavating a site inevitably destroy context. That's why excavations are planned carefully, mapping, photographing, and documenting every piece of evidence disturbed.



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 9

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

Ceremonial Cave

Bandelier National Monument

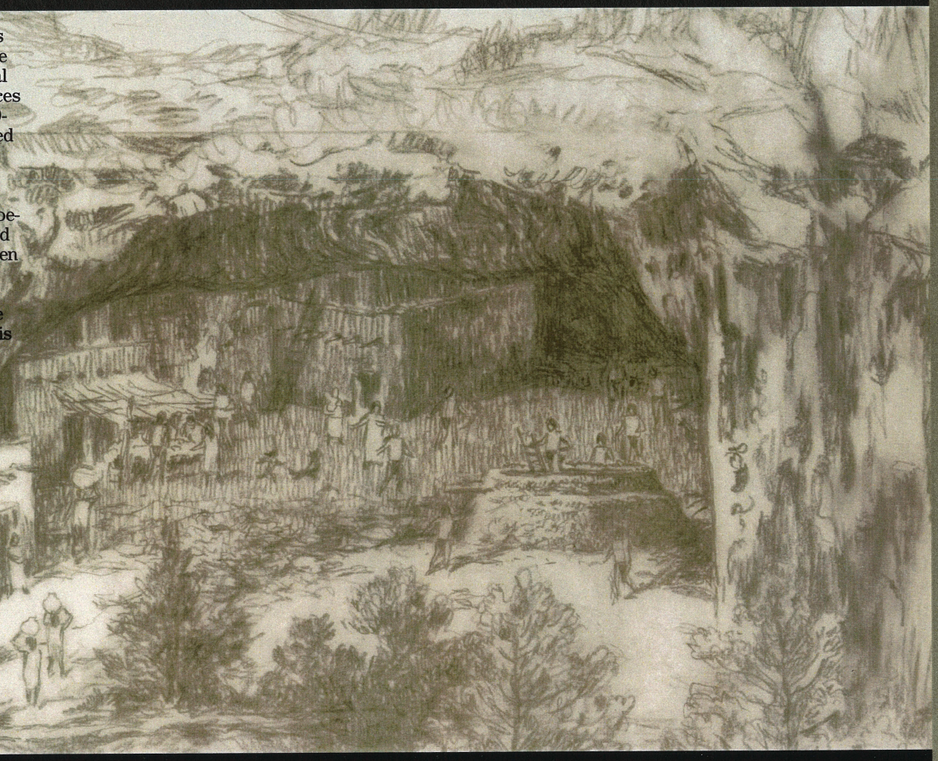
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

The name, Ceremonial Cave, suggests that this was a site of religious worship. But, in fact, the alcove sheltered the homes of several ancestral Pueblo families. As many as 23 rooms, in places two stories high, were inhabited between 1250-1600. At the front of the cave is a reconstructed kiva, a room for religious activity, teaching, and meetings.

Climbing up and down ladders and hand-and-toe-hold trails, Pueblo men farmed crops or hunted game in the canyon and on the mesa tops. Women prepared and dried foods, cared for children, and collected and carried drinking water and firewood to their lofty home. The Spirits of the Pueblo ancestors still live here. Please enjoy this ancient village with respect, peace, and quiet.



Visible in this photograph are rows of holes in the cave's wall, called viga holes—evidence that wooden beams once supported house roofs. Pot sherds, corn, beans, pumpkin rinds, and turkey droppings excavated from the cave offer clues about the lives of the people.



Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 10

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor...

The Wilderness Act, 1964

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  Know your route; your requirements for food, water, and equipment; and your own limitations. Be aware of park regulations and safety precautions related to wildlife.

- **Camp and Travel On Durable Surfaces**

  Stay on designated trails, or if off-trail walk on rock, sand, gravel, dry grasses, or snow.

  Choose a legal campsite that will not be damaged by your stay.

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  Deposit, cover, and disguise human waste in holes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, 200 feet from water, camps, or trails. Do not bury or burn toilet paper—pack it out.

- **Leave What You Find**

  Leave plants, rocks, bones, antlers, and artifacts as you find them and do not disturb wildlife.

- **Protect and Conserve Water Resources**

  Never bathe or wash dishes in a water source; carry wash-water at least 200 feet away. Purify drinking water taken from streams and springs.









Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 11

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 12

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

The Ranch Place

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

We served wonderful meals, right out of our garden....We...served family style, great platters of chicken on the table.

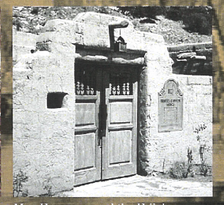
Mrs. Evelyn Frey

In 1925, Evelyn and George Frey, with their infant son Richard, came to Frijoles Canyon to operate the Lodge of the Ten Elders, which stood between here and the canyon wall you are facing. The lodge, or "ranch place" as Mrs. Frey fondly called it, was surrounded by guest cabins, fruit trees, a large vegetable garden, and barns and pens for farm animals.

Until the coming of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the mid-1930s, there was no road into Frijoles Canyon; all lodge guests and supplies came in by what is now called the Frey Trail. The CCC built a road, along with a new lodge. The "ranch place" was razed and Mrs. Frey took charge of the newly built Frijoles Canyon Lodge (the stone buildings off the main parking lot).



Mrs. Frey's son Richard told her, *"Mother, never leave Frijoles; it is the best place on earth!"* And she didn't; Evelyn Frey lived here sixty-three years. In 1988, in her mid-nineties, she passed away in her Frijoles Canyon cabin.



Mrs. Frey managed the Frijoles Canyon Lodge beginning in 1940 until its closure in 1976. Afterwards, she continued to work and live in Frijoles Canyon, delighting visitors with a lifetime of experiences and stories.

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 13

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

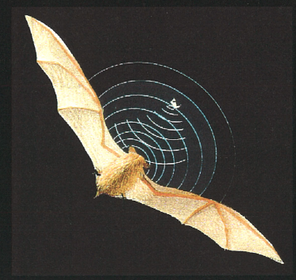
The Bats of Long House Cave

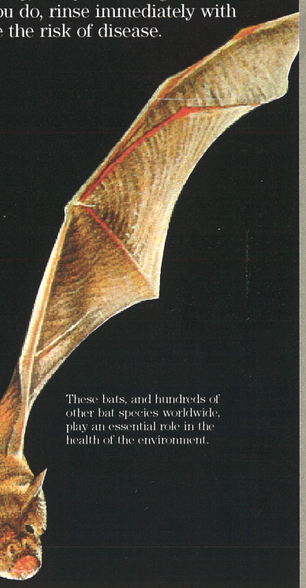
The long, vertical cave up on the cliff to your left is the summer home to a colony of thousands of insect-eating bats; listen for their chirping throughout the day. These Mexican free-tailed (*Tadarida braziliensis*) and brown (*Myotis yumanensis*) bats migrate here each spring to birth their pups. Each bat will eat half its body weight in insects every night, catching up to 500 insects per hour. Don't worry, they have no interest in humans.

Because of the cave's odd shape, bat pups that are not strong enough to survive may fall out of the cave. As with all wild animals, never touch or handle the bat pups.

If you are here when bats are flying, be sure to watch from the other end (←) of the boardwalk; urine falls as they fly, and you could get some in your eyes. If you do, rinse immediately with water to decrease the risk of disease.







These bats, and hundreds of other bat species worldwide, play an essential role in the health of the environment.

Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 14

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 24 inches

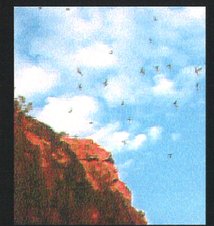
February 2000

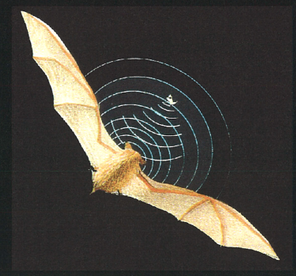
The Bats of Long House Cave

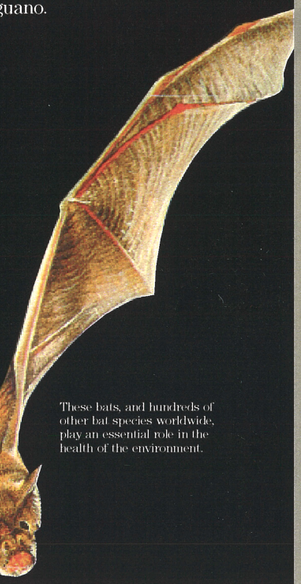
The long, vertical cave up on the cliff to your left is the summer home to a colony of insect-eating bats. These Mexican free-tailed (*Tadarida braziliensis*) and brown (*Myotis yumanensis*) bats migrate here each spring to birth their pups. By the end of summer, the pups can fly and catch insects on their own, and then the colony returns south for the winter. They leave about mid-September and usually return in mid-May.

There are at least 11 other species of bats that live in the park. Each bat will eat half its body weight in insects every night through the summer, catching up to 500 insects per hour. Don't worry, bats have no interest in humans.

You may notice a strong odor in the area; the smell is from the buildup of bat droppings called guano.







These bats, and hundreds of other bat species worldwide, play an essential role in the health of the environment.

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 15

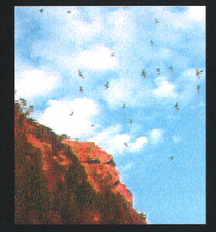
Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 24 inches

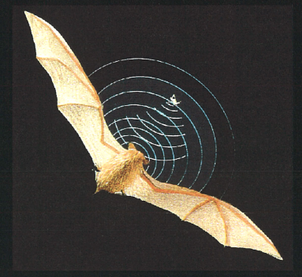
February 2000

The Bats of Long House Cave

The long, vertical cave up on the cliff to your left is the summer home of a colony of insect-eating bats. These Mexican free-tailed (*Tadarida braziliensis*) and brown (*Myotis yumanensis*) bats migrate here each spring to birth their pups. By the end of summer, the pups can fly and catch insects on their own, and then the colony returns south for the winter. They leave about mid-September and usually return in mid-May.

So where are the bats? From time to time this colony uses a different cave in the park and may use other roosts as well. We don't know why they choose to switch caves. Some or all of the colony may return to this cave before the end of the summer, or they may stay away until next spring. Listen for chirping sounds in the cave; maybe they came back last night!





These bats, and hundreds of other bat species worldwide, play an essential role in the health of the environment.

Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 16

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

Tuff Rock

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

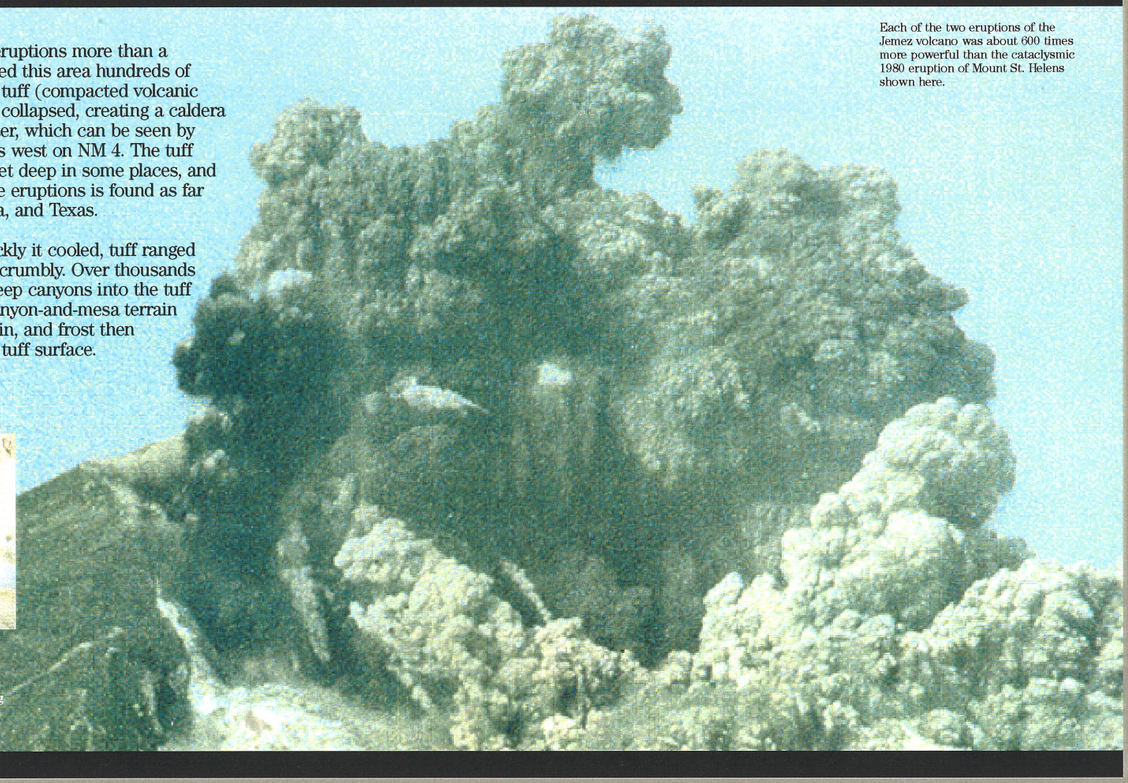
Or, Not So Tuff

Two massive volcanic eruptions more than a million years ago covered this area hundreds of feet deep with flows of tuff (compacted volcanic ash). The volcano then collapsed, creating a caldera over 14 miles in diameter, which can be seen by traveling about 15 miles west on NM 4. The tuff was over a thousand feet deep in some places, and airborne ash from these eruptions is found as far away as Iowa, Nebraska, and Texas.

Depending on how quickly it cooled, tuff ranged from very hard to very crumbly. Over thousands of years, streams cut deep canyons into the tuff plateau, creating the canyon-and-mesa terrain you see today. Wind, rain, and frost then eroded the holes in the tuff surface.



Attracted to the year-round water supply and sheltered location of Frijoles Canyon, ancestral Pueblo people settled here. They shaped the soft, workable tuff into building blocks for masonry homes and carved cave rooms into the cliffs.



Each of the two eruptions of the Jemez volcano was about 600 times more powerful than the cataclysmic 1980 eruption of Mount St. Helens shown here.

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 17

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

Wildland Fire

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fires are Essential

From here you can see where, in 1977 and 1996, two human-caused fires raged across these mesa tops and mountain slopes. Heavy grazing in the late 1800s and routine suppression of all wildland fires until the mid-20th century set the stage for these large, destructive fires.

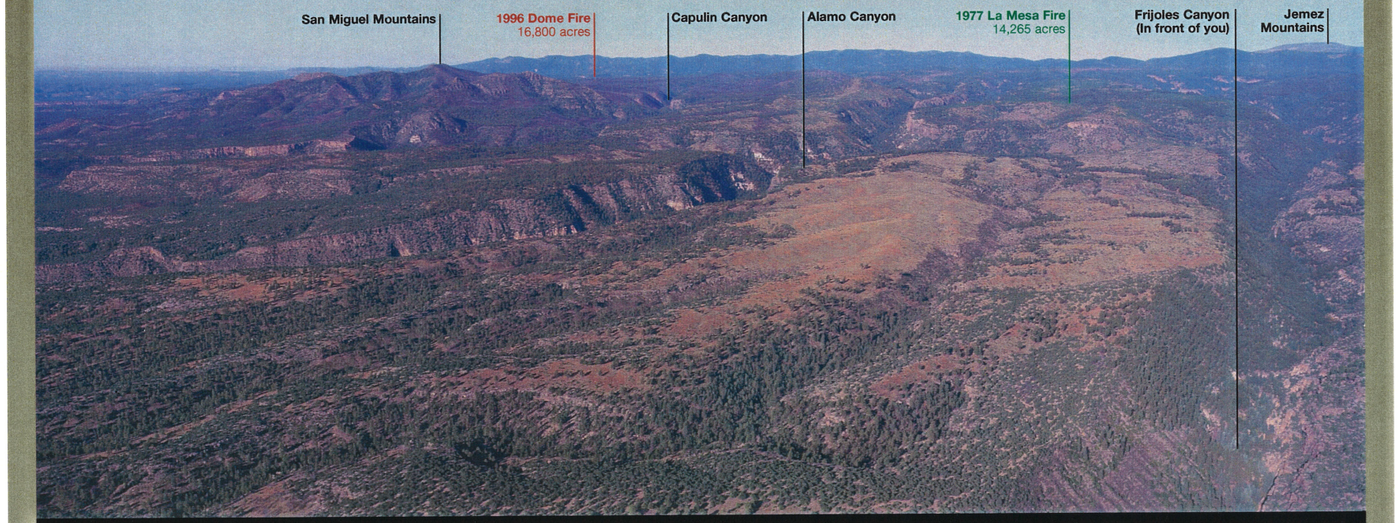
But not all fires are damaging. A lightning-caused fire 20 years later in the 1977 burn area actually had a culling and regenerative affect. In fact, mounting scientific evidence shows that fires are natural and necessary to this landscape's ecology. Land managers now know that fires, whether natural or purposely ignited by park rangers, can keep dead, forest-floor material from piling up. And in turn this encourages a more diverse forest undergrowth, improving habitat for plants and animals. Fires are essential, and an important tool for bringing the forests back to their natural cycle.



Fire is not the death of a forest, or even a new beginning. Here periodic fires are just part of natural cycles that have gone on for eons.



Where natural processes are understood and protected, fire is recognized as part of nature's fabric.



Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 18

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

An Essential Tool

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

This burned area you see is the result of a prescribed fire—a fire ignited by park rangers under specific conditions to create a desired effect. In this plant community, fire maintains diversity of plant and animal habitats, renews and invigorates the aging forest, and releases nutrients into the soil. It is a cyclic process that historically occurred here every eight to ten years, an essential element for a healthy ecosystem.

Until fire's importance was recognized, land managers aggressively suppressed it. Without periodic fires, trees grew far too densely, and decades of fallen branches, dead leaves, and other forest litter built up. Unless such volatile fuels are reduced, catastrophic wildfire can occur, threatening lives and property and costing millions of dollars to fight. Prescribed fire is an essential tool used to reduce flammable fuels while also benefitting the ecosystem.



Fire fighters attack a human-caused fire that jumped Highway 4 and threatened lives and property outside Bandelier's boundary.



Where there is fire there is smoke—an irritating result of prescribed fire for tourist, motorist, and park neighbors. But the irritation is short-lived and the pay-off in terms of wild fire prevention and healthy forests is worth it.



Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 19

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor...

The Wilderness Act, 1964

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Know the Rules:

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All stock users and overnight hikers must obtain a free permit at the Bandelier Visitor Center.

Leave No Trace:

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare**

  Know your route; your requirements for food, water, and equipment; and your own limitations. Be aware of park regulations and safety precautions related to wildlife.

- **Camp and Travel On Durable Surfaces**

  Stay on designated trails, or if off-trail walk on rock, sand, gravel, dry grasses, or snow.

  Choose a legal campsite that will not be damaged by your stay.

- **Pack It In, Pack It Out**

  Carry out trash, leftover food, toilet paper, and sanitary napkins; leave nothing behind.

- **Properly Dispose of What You Can't Pack Out**

  Deposit, cover, and disguise human waste in holes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, 200 feet from water, camps, or trails. Do not bury or burn toilet paper—pack it out.

- **Leave What You Find**

  Leave plants, rocks, bones, antlers, and artifacts as you find them and do not disturb wildlife.

- **Protect and Conserve Water Resources**

  Never bathe or wash dishes in a water source; carry wash-water at least 200 feet away. Purify drinking water taken from streams and springs.









Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 20

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 21

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Falls Trail

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

The Little River of Beans—El Rito de los Frijoles (El REE-toe day los Free-HOH-lees)—flows through this canyon as it has for more than a million years, emptying into the Rio Grande 2.5 miles from here. Knifing through layers of rock formed by ash and lava flows, the small creek exposes geologic stories that help us understand the origins of Bandelier's landscape.

You can learn these stories by walking and reading the *Guide to the Falls Trail,* a pocket-sized booklet available for purchase at the visitor center. The booklet corresponds with numbered stops between here and the Upper Falls, a 3-mile, round-trip hike. Trail features include:

Tent rocks, teepee-shaped tuff formations

Basalt rock, evidence of lava flows from eruptions three million years ago

Tuff, rock formed from volcanic ash flows over a million years ago

Upper Falls, 80 feet tall

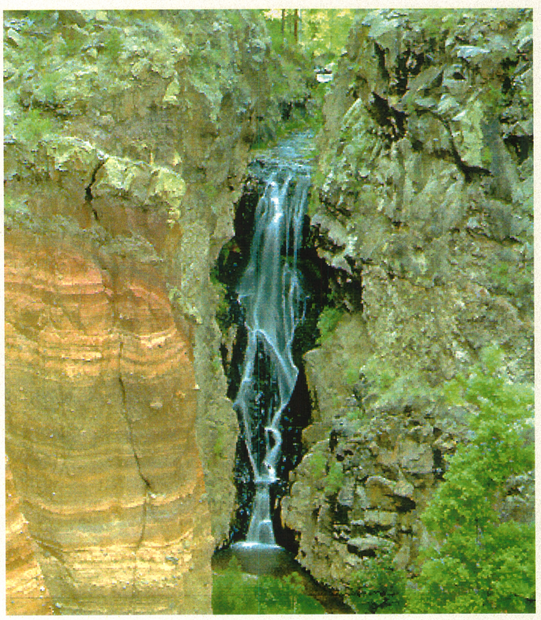
Lower Falls, 40 feet tall



Tall deciduous trees including cottonwood, box elder, and oak shade the trail and creek.



As you hike, a variety of colorful and intriguing wildflowers can be discovered during spring, summer, and fall.



Frijoles Creek cuts down through layer upon layer of ash rock—tuff—exposing the more erosion-resistant lava rock, basalt. With the softer rock gone, water drops over a basalt cliff at Upper Falls.

Know Before You Go:

- The trail is narrow and uneven with sheer drop-offs; watch your step and keep children close.
- Pets and bicycles are not permitted.
- Take plenty of water and do not drink from streams.
- Observe wildlife from a distance; leave plants and rocks as you find them for others to enjoy.
- Child strollers are permitted.

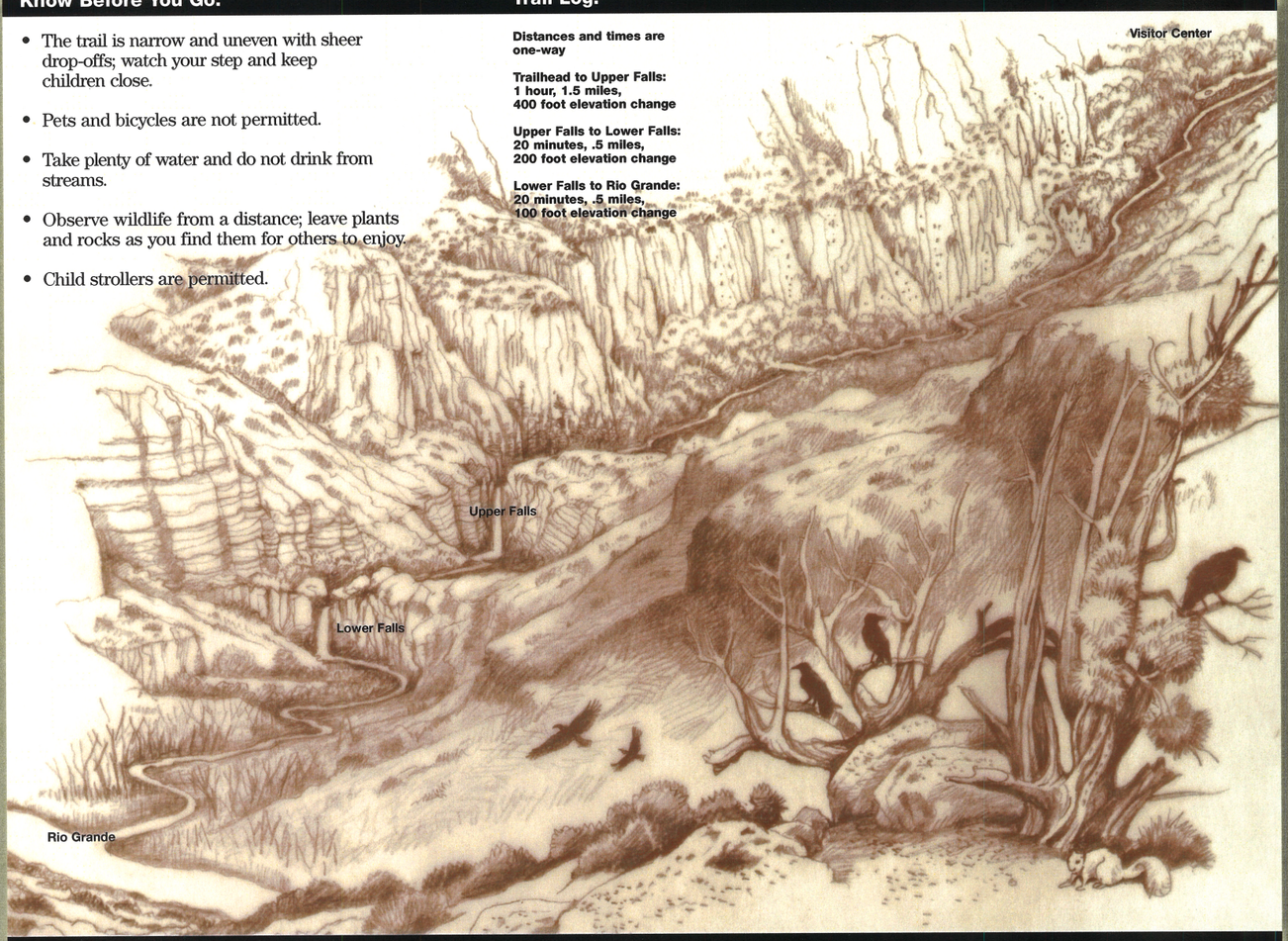
Trail Log:

Distances and times are one-way

Trailhead to Upper Falls:
1 hour, 1.5 miles,
400 foot elevation change

Upper Falls to Lower Falls:
20 minutes, .5 miles,
200 foot elevation change

Lower Falls to Rio Grande:
20 minutes, .5 miles,
100 foot elevation change



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 22

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibits 23 - 27

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Tyuonyi Overlook Trail

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Mother, Father, you who belong to the great Beings...I am going to plant today... you will help me and you will make my work light....

from a Pueblo farmer's prayer

This trail follows the mesa top's gradual slope for 1.1 miles, ending at a view overlooking Frijoles Canyon's Tyuonyi village. The canyon's ready water supply and concentrated settlement make it easy to conclude that life for the ancient Pueblo people was confined there. But the people used the mesa tops too, for homesites, farming, and daily living.

The ancient people dry-farmed the mesas, growing crops dependent on summer rains. The corn grew short with long roots and was tolerant of dry times and the short growing season at this elevation. To supplement their cultivated foods, the people gathered piñon pine nuts, yucca fruits, juniper berries, and many other wild foods and medicines. They had domestic turkeys, and wild game included deer and rabbits.



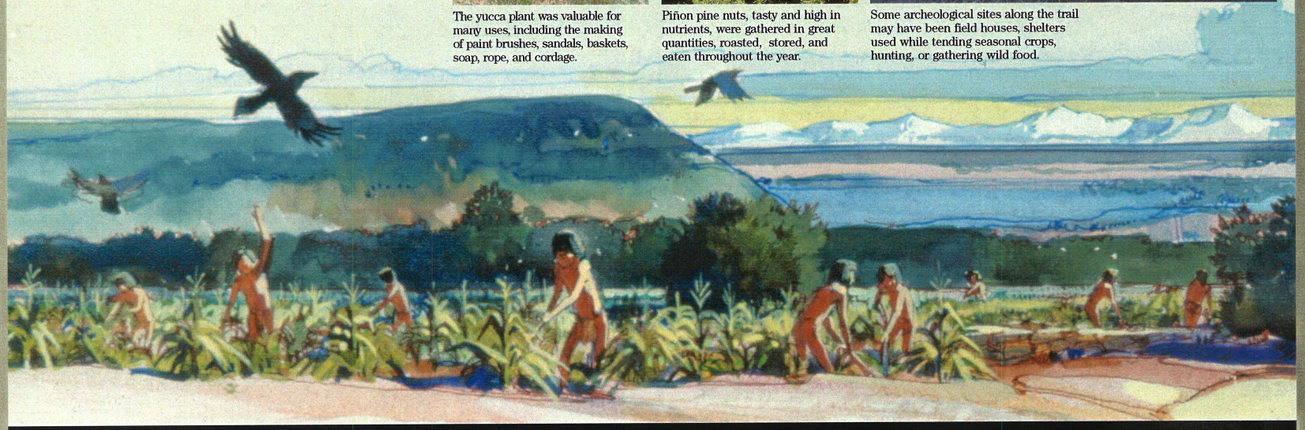
The yucca plant was valuable for many uses, including the making of paint brushes, sandals, baskets, soap, rope, and cordage.



Piñon pine nuts, tasty and high in nutrients, were gathered in great quantities, roasted, stored, and eaten throughout the year.



Some archeological sites along the trail may have been field houses, shelters used while tending seasonal crops, hunting, or gathering wild food.



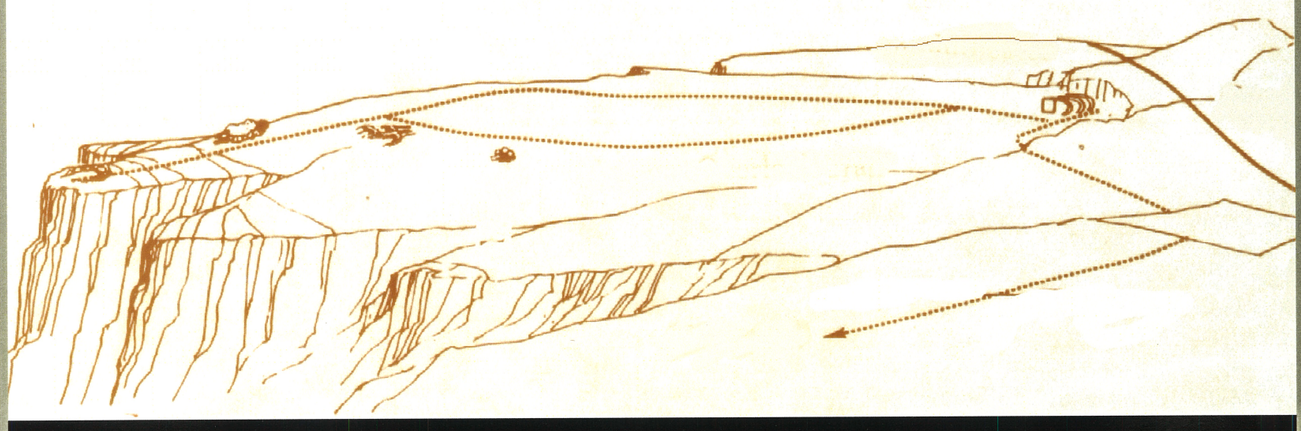
Know Before You Go:

- Pets and bicycles are not permitted.
- Take plenty of water.
- Child strollers are permitted.
- Observe wildlife from a distance; leave plants, rocks, and cultural sites as you find them for others to enjoy.

Trail Log:

Distance and times are one-way

Trailhead to Overlook:
.75 hour, 1.1 miles,
50 foot elevation change



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 28

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Frey Trail

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

At first we came down [the trail] with a sled and a mule to get down our household belongings, including a piano....And then years after, Mr. Frey...put in a cable, from the top of the canyon down, with an engine at the top and the bottom.

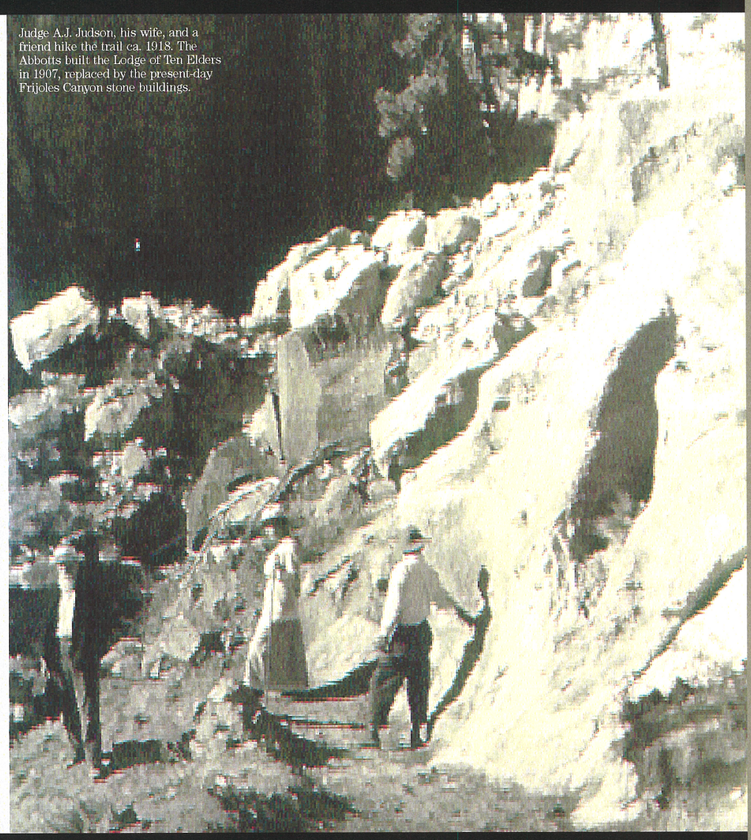
Mrs. Evelyn Frey, Frijoles Canyon Concession Manager from 1925-1976

Today visitors can drive into Bandelier National Monument, but until 1934 the canyon descent was by foot. It was a steep, rocky, switchback trail, hot in summer, sometimes snowy in winter—and it still is. Today the trail is known as the Frey Trail, honoring Mrs. Evelyn Frey. Her legacy of service—63 years—touched thousands of monument visitors. During her first ten years here, the trail was the only access to her home and guest lodge.

The trail, as a park entrance, was used until 1934, when the present-day entrance road was opened. Mrs. Frey, in celebration, rode in the first car traveling the new park road.



U.S. Forest Service rangers, who built the trail, haul supplies along it, ca. 1922. The Forest Service administered Bandelier National Monument upon its creation in 1916 until its transfer to the National Park Service in 1932.



Judge A.J. Judson, his wife, and a friend hike the trail ca. 1918. The Abbotts built the Lodge of Ten Elders in 1907, replaced by the present-day Frijoles Canyon stone buildings.

Know Before You Go:

- Pets and bicycles are not permitted.
- Take plenty of water.
- Observe wildlife from a distance; leave plants, rocks, and cultural sites as you find them for others to enjoy.
- Child strollers are permitted.
- The trail has steer drop-offs; keep children close.
- Summer afternoons can be very hot and threaten lightning storms.
- The canyon area and trail are closed from dusk to dawn.
- Pets are not permitted.

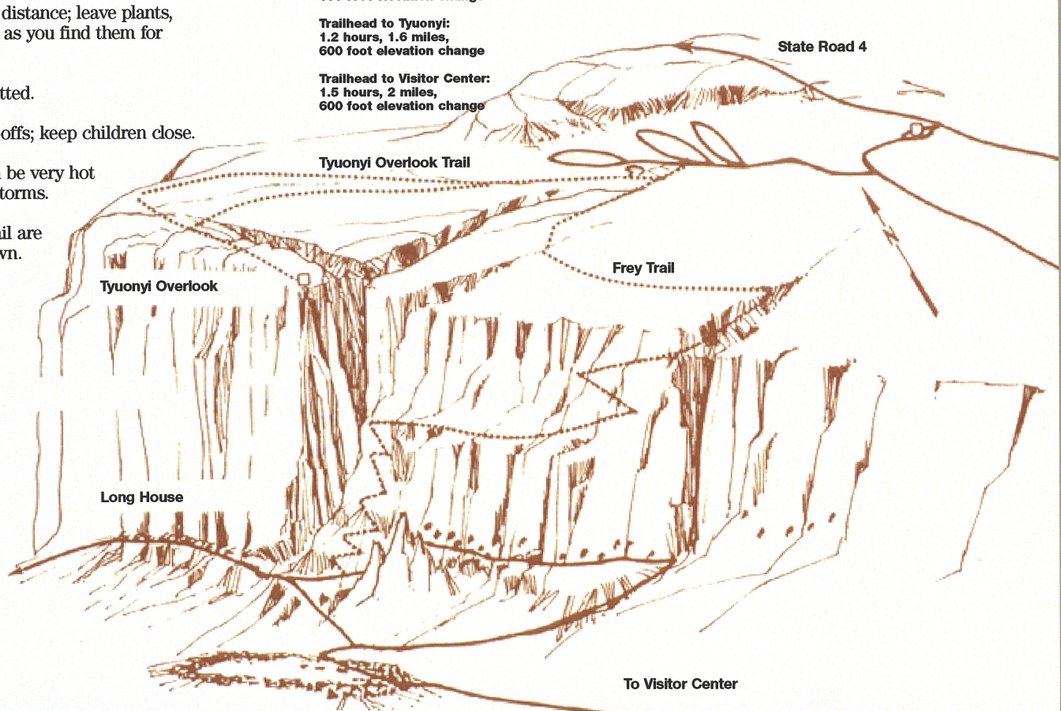
Trail Log:

Distances and times are one-way

Trailhead to Frijoles Canyon rim:
.75 hour, 1 mile,
100 foot elevation change

Trailhead to Tyuonyi:
1.2 hours, 1.6 miles,
600 foot elevation change

Trailhead to Visitor Center:
1.5 hours, 2 miles,
600 foot elevation change



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 29

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Burnt Mesa Trail

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

The aptly named Burnt Mesa Trail takes you 2.5 miles (each way) through an evolving landscape and enables you to study firsthand the effects of fire.

The La Mesa fire in 1977 burned intensely here, killing many trees and creating openings in an unnaturally dense forest. Research shows that historically fires occurred here every five to twelve years. Heavy grazing in the 1800s and routine fire suppression in the mid-20th century broke this natural cycle. The result was dense tree growth and poor vigor and variety of forest undergrowth.

Following the La Mesa fire, regrowth began within days. Plants sprouted from surviving roots and seeds, joined by seeds carried in by wind, rain, and animals. The open spaces filled with grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers, providing a more varied environment for birds and other wildlife. Park managers, through the use of prescribed and natural fires, will continue to maintain this now diverse landscape.





Bright yellow blossoms of greenthread flag the summer trail. Ancient Pueblo people made a tea from the plant for its medicinal qualities.



Blue-flowered lupines are quick to establish in the open-forest canopy following a fire.



Indian paintbrush plants require the establishment of other plants after a fire before they can thrive. Paintbrush plants parasitize other plants to gain needed water and nutrients.

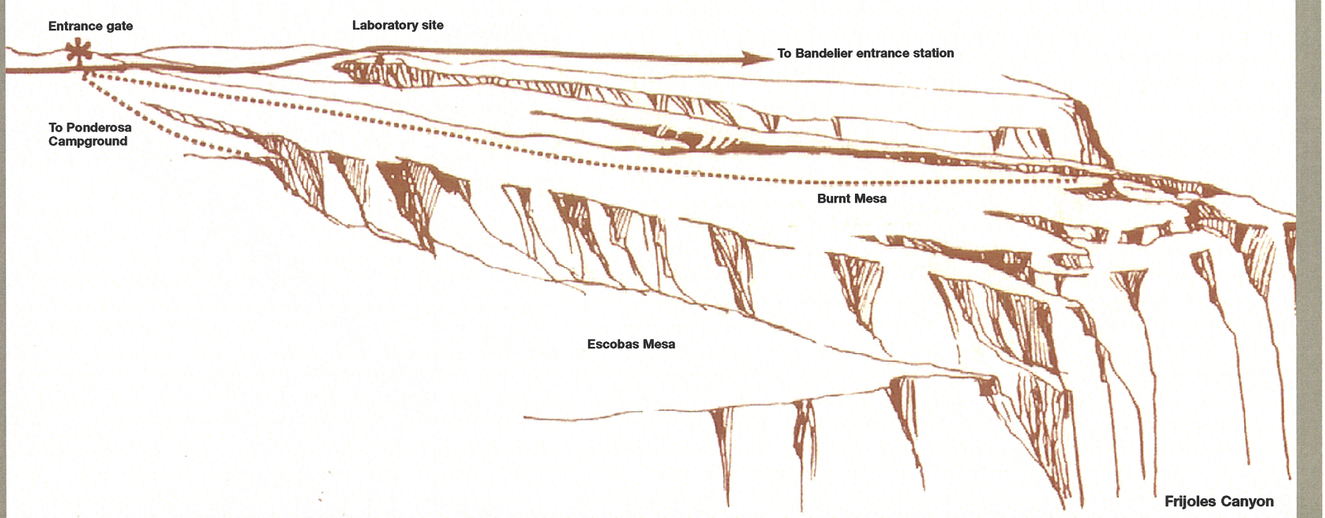
Know Before You Go:

- Pets and bicycles are not permitted.
- Take plenty of water.
- Observe wildlife from a distance; leave plants and rocks as you find them for others to enjoy.
- Child strollers are permitted.

Trail Log:

Distances and times are one-way

The trail follows the mesa top 2.5 miles, with 300 feet of elevation change; allow 1.25 hours each way



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 30

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Wildland Fire

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Fires are Essential

From here you can see where, in 1977 and 1996, two human-caused fires raged across these mesa tops and mountain slopes. Heavy grazing in the late 1800s and routine suppression of all wildland fires until the mid-20th century set the stage for these large, destructive fires.

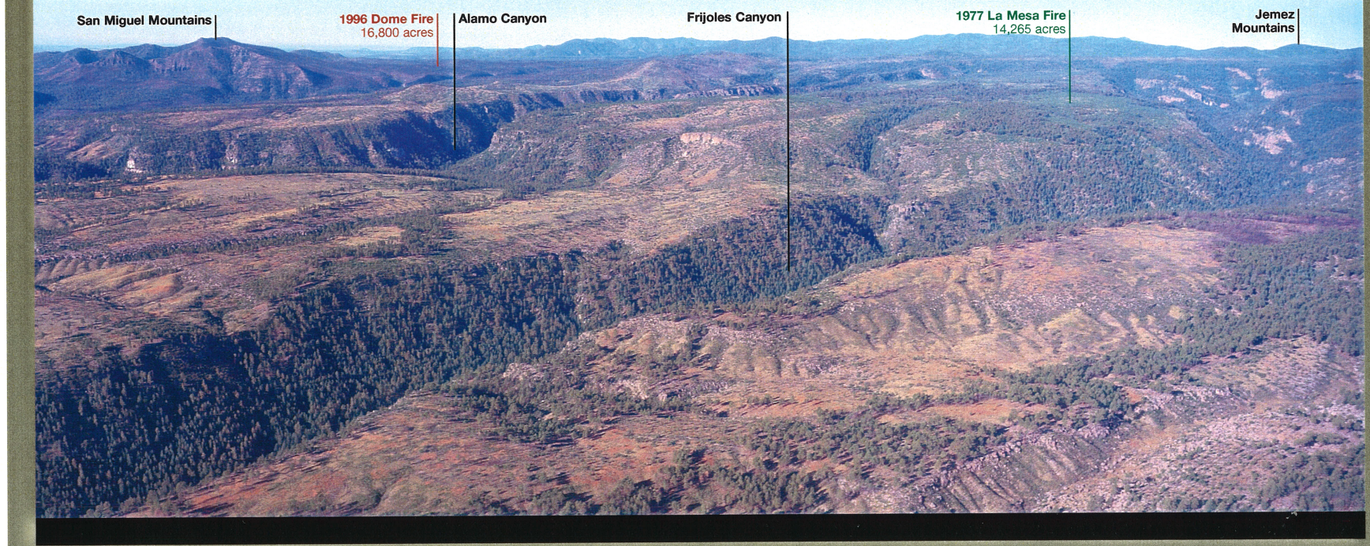
But not all fires are damaging. A lightning-caused fire 20 years later in the 1977 burn area actually had a culling and regenerative affect. In fact, mounting scientific evidence shows that fires are natural and necessary to this landscape's ecology. Land managers now know that fires, whether natural or purposely ignited by park rangers, can keep dead, forest-floor material from piling up. And in turn this encourages a more diverse forest undergrowth, improving habitat for plants and animals. Fires are essential, and an important tool for bringing the forests back to their natural cycle.



Fire is not the death of a forest, or even a new beginning. Here periodic fires are just part of natural cycles that have gone on for eons.



Where natural processes are understood and protected, fire is recognized as part of nature's fabric.



Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 31

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 24 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor....

The Wilderness Act, 1964

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All stock users and overnight hikers must obtain a free permit at the Bandelier Visitor Center.

Leave No Trace:

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare**

  Know your route; your requirements for food, water, and equipment; and your own limitations. Be aware of park regulations and safety precautions related to wildlife.

- **Camp and Travel On Durable Surfaces**

  Stay on designated trails, or if off-trail walk on rock, sand, gravel, dry grasses, or snow.

  Choose a legal campsite that will not be damaged by your stay.

- **Pack It In, Pack It Out**

  Carry out trash, leftover food, toilet paper, and sanitary napkins; leave nothing behind.

- **Properly Dispose of What You Can't Pack Out**

  Deposit, cover, and disguise human waste in holes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, 200 feet from water, camps, or trails. Do not bury or burn toilet paper—pack it out.

- **Leave What You Find**

  Leave plants, rocks, bones, antlers, and artifacts as you find them and do not disturb wildlife.

- **Protect and Conserve Water Resources**

  Never bathe or wash dishes in a water source; carry wash-water at least 200 feet away. Purify drinking water taken from streams and springs.









Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 32

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 33

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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- **Protect and Conserve Water Resources**

  Never bathe or wash dishes in a water source; carry wash-water at least 200 feet away. Purify drinking water taken from streams and springs.









Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 34

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 35

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor....

The Wilderness Act, 1964

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  Know your route; your requirements for food, water, and equipment; and your own limitations. Be aware of park regulations and safety precautions related to wildlife.

- **Camp and Travel On Durable Surfaces**

  Stay on designated trails, or if off-trail walk on rock, sand, gravel, dry grasses, or snow.

  Choose a legal campsite that will not be damaged by your stay.

- **Pack It In, Pack It Out**

  Carry out trash, leftover food, toilet paper, and sanitary napkins; leave nothing behind.

- **Properly Dispose of What You Can't Pack Out**

  Deposit, cover, and disguise human waste in holes dug 6 to 8 inches deep, 200 feet from water, camps, or trails. Do not bury or burn toilet paper—pack it out.

- **Leave What You Find**

  Leave plants, rocks, bones, antlers, and artifacts as you find them and do not disturb wildlife.

- **Protect and Conserve Water Resources**

  Never bathe or wash dishes in a water source; carry wash-water at least 200 feet away. Purify drinking water taken from streams and springs.









Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 36

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 37

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor....

The Wilderness Act, 1964

Using Bandelier's backcountry is a personal responsibility. Backcountry travelers must make it their responsibility to tread lightly on the land, be prepared for the extremes of weather and terrain, and ensure their own personal safety. Make sure that your trip is an adventure, not a statistic.

Know the Rules:

Pets, motorized vehicles, mountain bikes, fires, weapons, rock climbing, hunting, and disturbing natural and cultural resources (such as archeological sites and artifacts) are not permitted.

All stock users and overnight hikers must obtain a free permit at the Bandelier Visitor Center.

Leave No Trace:

- **Plan Ahead and Prepare**

  Know your route; your requirements for food, water, and equipment; and your own limitations. Be aware of park regulations and safety precautions related to wildlife.

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Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 38

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 39

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Bandelier's Backcountry

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Bandelier National Monument
Wayside Exhibit 40

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Information

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 41

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

Tsankawi

Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

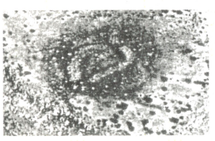
We are synonymous with and born of the earth, so are we made of the same stuff as our houses....We built them, tasted them, talked with them, climbed on them, lived with them, and watched them die....The entire community was the house.

Rina Swentzell, Santa Clara Pueblo writer and architectural historian

The trail beginning here follows a centuries-old path to Tsankawi (SAN-ka-WEE), a once thriving farming settlement. Seven hundred years ago, ancestral Pueblo people grew corn, beans, and squash there and made their homes on the mesa top and in the nearby cliffs.

According to Pueblo tradition, the people of Tsankawi spoke Tewa, while those in Frijoles Canyon, in the main section of Bandelier National Monument, spoke Keres. While their languages were different, their religious beliefs, lifestyles, and worldview were similar. Even today, active pueblos—San Ildefonso, Cochiti, and others—retain strong social and traditional ties with these two cultural sites.

The 1.5-mile loop trail takes you to the mesa top where a two- to three-story, 350-room stone village once stood. The trail returns along the edge of the mesa, where you'll see cave rooms and petroglyphs. The self-guiding Tsankawi booklet will help you understand this ancestral Pueblo community.



This aerial photograph taken in 1929 shows the mesa top footprint of Tsankawi.





Here you can walk in the steps of ancient Pueblo people; a foot-carved path leads to the mesa top village of Tsankawi.



Petroglyphs—rock carvings—suggest clues to life here centuries ago. Their meanings known by present-day pueblos make the petroglyphs cultural treasures; please respect them.

Know Before You Go:

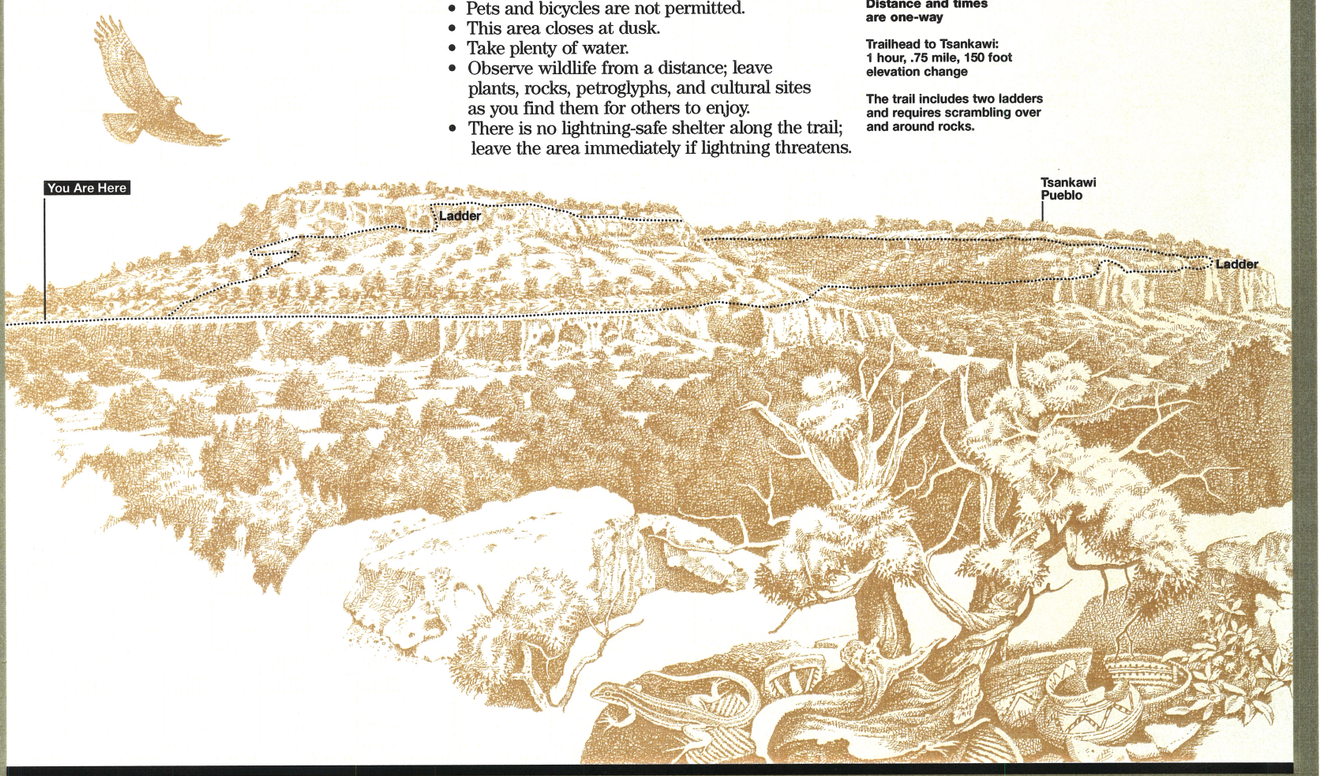
- Pets and bicycles are not permitted.
- This area closes at dusk.
- Take plenty of water.
- Observe wildlife from a distance; leave plants, rocks, petroglyphs, and cultural sites as you find them for others to enjoy.
- There is no lightning-safe shelter along the trail; leave the area immediately if lightning threatens.

Trail Log:

Distance and times are one-way

Trailhead to Tsankawi: 1 hour, .75 mile, 150 foot elevation change

The trail includes two ladders and requires scrambling over and around rocks.



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 42

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

April 2000

Information



Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 43

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot

Panel Size: 36 inches x 48 inches

February 2000

The Eroding Past

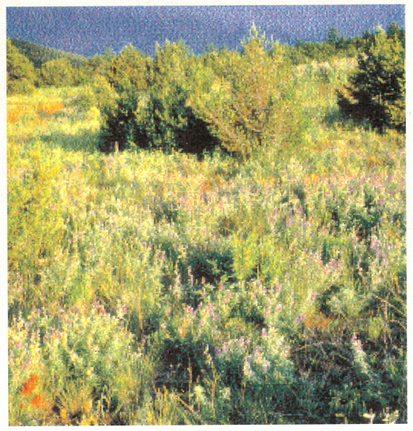
In these piñon-juniper woodlands, Bandelier's soil is washing away at an alarming rate, putting the ecosystem and archeological sites in danger.

At the turn of the 20th century, livestock over-grazing stripped the landscape of soil-retaining grasses and plants. It changed the area from a grassland with scattered trees to the thick tree cover you see today. Without grasses to help carry fire, the trees grew too densely, out-competing other vegetation for available space and water.

The research being done here is an effort to restore soil-stabilizing grass cover. Dense stands of trees are thinned and used as a moisture-holding mulch layer, allowing grass and wildflower seeds to establish and grow—protecting the past from eroding away.



The greatest threat to Bandelier's cultural resources is erosion. Unless steps are taken to prevent erosion, nearly a foot of soil will be washed away over the next 100 years, destroying irreplaceable archeological sites.



The re-establishment of soil-protecting grasses and other plants in Bandelier's piñon-juniper woodlands is essential to the preservation of thousands of archeological sites.

Bandelier National Monument

Wayside Exhibit 44

Scale: 3 inches = 1 foot
Panel Size: 24 inches x 24 inches

February 2000