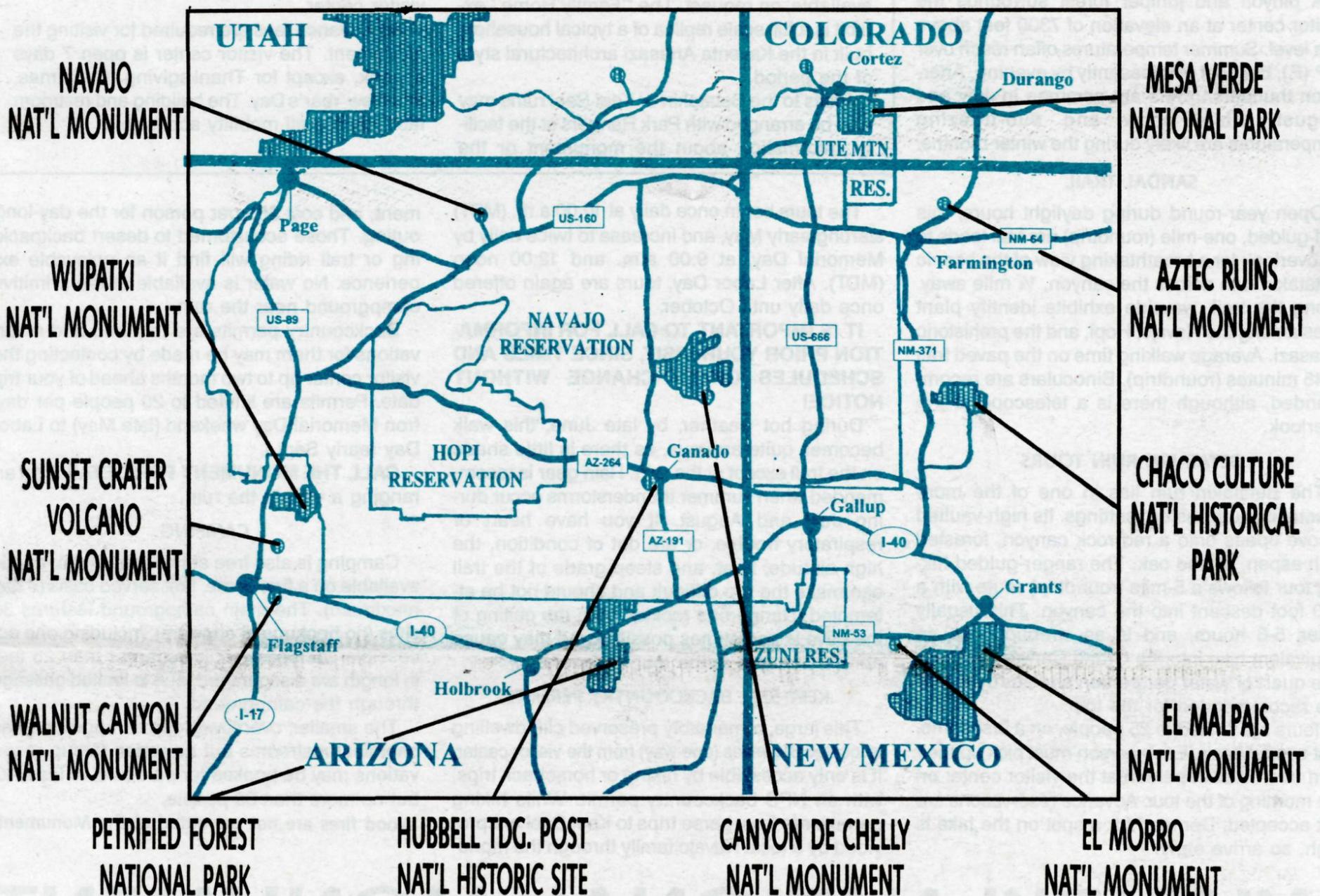




# INTERPARK

# MESSENGER

A VISITOR'S GUIDE TO YOUR NATIONAL PARKS, MONUMENTS AND HISTORICAL AREAS



**SUPERINTENDENT  
NAVAJO NATIONAL  
MONUMENT**  
HC-71, Box 3  
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704  
(602) 672-2366 or 2367

**SUPERINTENDENT  
WUPATKI NAT'L MONUMENT**  
2717 N. Steves Blvd., Ste. #3  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
(602) 556-7152

**SUPERINTENDENT  
SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
2717 N. Steves Blvd., Ste. #3  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
(602) 556-7152

**SUPERINTENDENT  
WALNUT CANYON  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
2717 N. Steves Blvd., Ste. #3  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004  
(602) 556-7152

**SUPERINTENDENT  
PETRIFIED FOREST  
NATIONAL PARK**  
Petrified Forest, AZ 86028  
(602) 524-6228

*If you are interested  
in obtaining further  
information on any of  
the parks profiled  
in this issue of the  
**INTERPARK MESSENGER**  
Please feel free to contact  
them by phone or letter.  
They will be happy  
to assist you.*

**SUPERINTENDENT  
HUBBELL TRADING POST  
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE**  
P.O. Box 150  
Ganado, AZ 86505  
(602) 755-3475

**SUPERINTENDENT  
CANYON DE CHELLY  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
P.O. Box 588  
Chinle, AZ 86503  
(602) 674-5500

**SUPERINTENDENT  
MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK**  
P.O. Box 8  
Mesa Verde, CO 81330  
(303) 529-4461 or 4475

**SUPERINTENDENT  
AZTEC RUINS  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
P.O. Box 640  
Aztec, NM 87410  
(505) 334-6174 (Voice for TDD)

**SUPERINTENDENT  
CHACO CULTURE NAT'L  
HISTORICAL PARK**  
Star Route 4, Box 6500  
Bloomfield, NM 87413  
(505) 786-7014

**SUPERINTENDENT  
EL MALPAIS  
NATIONAL MONUMENT**  
P.O. Box 939  
Grants, NM 87020  
(505) 287-3407

**SUPERINTENDENT  
EL MORRO NAT'L MONUMENT**  
Route 2, Box 43  
Ramah, NM 87321-9603  
(505) 783-4226

# NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

**N**avajo National Monument is located west of Kayenta, Ariz., on the Navajo Indian Reservation (off U.S. Highway 160, 10 miles north of the Black Mesa junction on St. Hwy. 564).

This picturesque monument was established in 1909, and features remarkably preserved cliff ruins. These villages, now vacant, were built and occupied 700 years ago by members of the prehistoric Kayenta Anasazi culture.

A pinyon and juniper forest surrounds the visitor center at an elevation of 7300 feet above sea level. Summer temperatures often reach over 90° (F.), but cool off pleasantly by evening. Afternoon thundershowers are common in July and August, while snow and sub-freezing temperatures are likely during the winter months.

## SANDAL TRAIL

Open year-round during daylight hours, this self-guided, one-mile (roundtrip) rim trail leads to an overlook for a breathtaking view of the scenic Betatakin ruin across the canyon, ¼ mile away. Along the trail, wayside exhibits identify plant uses among the Navajo, Hopi, and the prehistoric Anasazi. Average walking time on the paved trail is 45 minutes (roundtrip). Binoculars are recommended, although there is a telescope at the overlook.

## BETATAKIN RUIN TOURS

The Betatakin ruin lies in one of the more dramatic southwestern settings. Its high-vaulted alcove opens onto a red rock canyon, forested with aspen, fir and oak. The ranger-guided hiking tour follows a 5-mile (roundtrip) route with a 700 foot descent into the canyon. This usually takes 5-6 hours, and is as strenuous as an equivalent hike into the Grand Canyon. At least one quart of water per person and sturdy shoes are recommended for the tour.

Tours are limited to 25 people, on a first-come, first-served basis. Each person must pick up their own free ticket in person at the visitor center on the morning of the tour. Advance reservations are not accepted. Demand for a spot on the hike is high, so arrive early!

## VISITOR CENTER

May — early Sept.  
8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.  
(MDT)

Early Sept. — mid-Dec., Mar. — May  
8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.  
(MDT & MST)

Mid-Dec. — Mar.  
8:00 a.m.-4:30 p.m.  
(MST)

Here, you may view authentic Anasazi and Navajo Indian artifacts on exhibit or a scheduled film on the Anasazi/Hisatsinom culture in the southwest. An orientation slide program is also available, on request. The "Family Home" exhibit is a full scale replica of a typical household built in the Kayenta Anasazi architectural style of the period.

Visits to the Betatakin or Keet Seel ruins may also be arranged with Park Rangers at the facility. Information about the monument or the

area is also available from them, while books, postcards, and other items may be purchased as well. In addition, handmade Southwest Indian crafts are sold at a store located in the visitor center.

No entrance fees are required for visiting the monument. The visitor center is open 7 days a week, except for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day. The building and restroom facilities are all mobility accessible.

The tours begin once daily at 10:00 a.m. (MDT) starting early May, and increase to twice daily by Memorial Day, at 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon (MDT). After Labor Day, tours are again offered once daily until October.

**IT IS IMPORTANT TO CALL FOR INFORMATION PRIOR YOUR VISIT, SINCE TIMES AND SCHEDULES OFTEN CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE!**

During hot weather, by late June, this walk becomes quite arduous, as there is little shade on the trail except at the ruin. Rain gear is recommended when summer thunderstorms occur during July and August. If you have heart or respiratory trouble, or are out of condition, the high altitude, heat, and steep grade of the trail can make the trip difficult and should not be attempted. Dangerous rockfall from the ceiling of the cave is sometimes possible and may cause abrupt changes in the tour schedule.

## KEET SEEL BACKCOUNTRY PERMITS

This large, remarkably preserved cliff dwelling is located 8½ miles (one-way) from the visitor center. It is only accessible by hiking or horseback trips, with an NPS backcountry permit. While hiking permits are free, horse trips to Keet Seel are provided by a local Navajo family through the monu-

ment, and cost \$55 per person for the day-long outing. Those accustomed to desert backpacking or trail riding will find it an enjoyable experience. No water is available at the primitive campground near the ruin.

Backcountry permits are required and reservations for them may be made by contacting the visitor center up to two months ahead of your trip date. Permits are limited to 20 people per day, from Memorial Day weekend (late May) to Labor Day (early Sept.).

**CALL THE MONUMENT FOR DETAILS** on arranging a visit to the ruin.

## CAMPING

Camping is also free at the monument, and is available on a first-come, first served basis (7 day maximum). The main campground features 30 sites (no hookups or showers), including one accessible campsite. Vehicles larger than 25 feet in length are discouraged, due to limited passage through the campground.

The smaller, overflow/group campground has chemical restrooms but no water. Group reservations may be booked for parties of at least 10, but no more than 30 people.

Wood fires are not permitted at the Monument.

# WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

**W**ithin 35 miles of Flagstaff are three unique landmarks: Wupatki, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Walnut Canyon National Monuments. Each area possesses its own distinctive qualities and share the diversity of the southern Colorado Plateau. Volcanoes, earthquakes, and lava flows, changed the face of the landscape. Cultures that once touched this land, left ruins and traces of their civilization about which we continue to marvel.

## WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT

Situated in the rain shadow of the San Francisco Peaks, the area we now call Wupatki National Monument was once home to the farmers and traders of the Anasazi and Sinaguan people, or Hisatsinom, as their Hopi descendants call them. The area is characterized by free-standing masonry pueblos, fieldhouses and fields, evidence of a varied and complex lifestyle.

Today at Wupatki, you can visit four of the pueblos by walking short trails that allow you a window into the past. Wupatki Ruin is the largest of the pueblos, having approximately 85 rooms and up to 200 residents in its heyday, and is located just behind the Wupatki Visitor Center. Wukoki Ruin, 2½ miles from the Visitor Center, is a smaller pueblo that probably housed only two

or three families. Following the park road out to the north and west will take you past the Lomaki and Citadel Ruins complexes. Surrounding these pueblos are the fields in which many of the crops were grown.

Also of significance in the monument are the many geologic features. These include remnants of volcanic activity and extensive limestone and sandstone formations. This is the landscape that shaped the lives of those here in the past.

Wupatki is well known to academic and research personnel, and is often included as a destination by visitors touring other southwest archaeological sites.

## WUPATKI VISITOR CENTER

Located 35 miles northeast of Flagstaff, Arizona off Hwy. 89. Facilities include a museum, book store, restrooms, overlook, and a short trail.

Wupatki Visitor Center is open all year except for Christmas Day. Hours of operation are 8 a.m.—5 p.m. in the winter and 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in summer, as staffing permits. Interpretive programs are offered daily from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

No food or lodging available.

Elevation 4,900 feet.

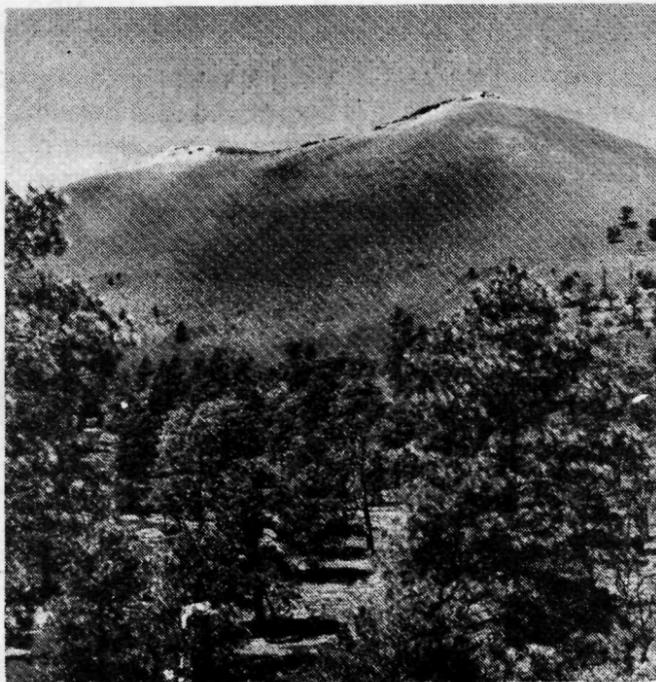


# SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO NATIONAL MONUMENT

In A.D. 1064-1065, an eruption brought the dormant San Francisco Volcanic Field back to life. When the field again grew quiet nearly 200 years later, a classic example of a cinder cone, Sunset Crater Volcano, loomed over a dramatically altered land. Today, the National Park Service preserves and interprets the volcano, its effects on the people, and the geology of the Flagstaff area.

The 1,000 foot Sunset Crater and its subsidiary formations are the prominent features and a distinctive highlight of the geology of the diverse Colorado Plateau. Even now, long after its formation, it is influenced by various forces of nature.

Plant and animal life of the region have evolved and adapted to local conditions and are significant to the ecology of the entire region. Several threatened and endangered species of flowers survive in the cinder-covered hills surrounding the Crater.



At the base of the Crater, there is a self-guiding one mile or one-half mile loop trail with booklets available at the trailhead and Visitor Center.

One can see lava flows and cinder hills close up. Overlooks and small trails are also available in the area to view the dramatic landscape.

## VISITING SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO

Located 20 miles northeast of Flagstaff off Hwy. 89, Sunset Crater Visitor Center is open all year except for Christmas Day. Hours of operation are 8 a.m.—5 p.m. in the winter and 8 a.m.—6 p.m. in summer, as staffing permits. The facilities include a museum, bookstore, trails and an overlook.

The U.S. Forest Service operates nearby Bonito campground.

Elevation—7,000 feet

No food or lodging available.

# WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT

Walnut Canyon National Monument was established in 1915 to preserve numerous Prehistoric archaeological sites which are spectacularly located in cliffs and along the rim of Walnut Canyon. The focus of the proclamation was protection from looting and vandalism of the cliff dwelling structures located under the canyon's limestone ledges.

## A UNIQUE ECOSYSTEM

The 400 foot deep canyon meanders through Permian age Kaibab Limestone and Coconino Sandstone, and drains off the Mogollon Rim Plateau to the northeast toward the Little Colorado River. The canyon lies in an ecotone between the Montane forests along the crest of the Mogollon Rim Plateau and the desert regions of the Little Colorado Valley. Ponderosa Pine forests are dominant to the west and south and overlap with the Pinyon/Juniper woodlands to the east and north. Micro-environments, created by the meandering course of the canyon, make Walnut Canyon unique to its surroundings and probably attracted the first people to utilize the diverse resources found here.

Evidence of human use at Walnut Canyon can be traced back over 2,000 years. Based on ceramic analysis and tree ring dates, most Sinagua sites in the area date from A.D. 1150-1225. The progression of cultural change and adaptation of the Sinagua is clearly evident at Walnut Canyon.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Surface archaeological data of the Sinagua include cliff dwellings, pueblos, fieldhouses, pithouses, a community room, fortifications, petroglyphs, and extensive artifact scatters.

Along the rims of Walnut Canyon, evidence of farming devices such as check dams are preserved. They are frequent and intact enough to provide the best archaeological evidence of these features in the Flagstaff area. These cultural resources hold nationally significant values for scientific assessment of the prehistoric Sinagua settlement and land-use patterns.

After a stop at the visitor center, you can stroll the paved "Island Trail" (1 mile), down 185 feet to the 24 cliff dwellings. This trail is considered moderate to strenuous. You can also wander along the rim trail (¾ mile), which offers dramatic views of the canyon and cliff dwellings. This trail is level and is handicapped accessible.

## Visiting Walnut Canyon

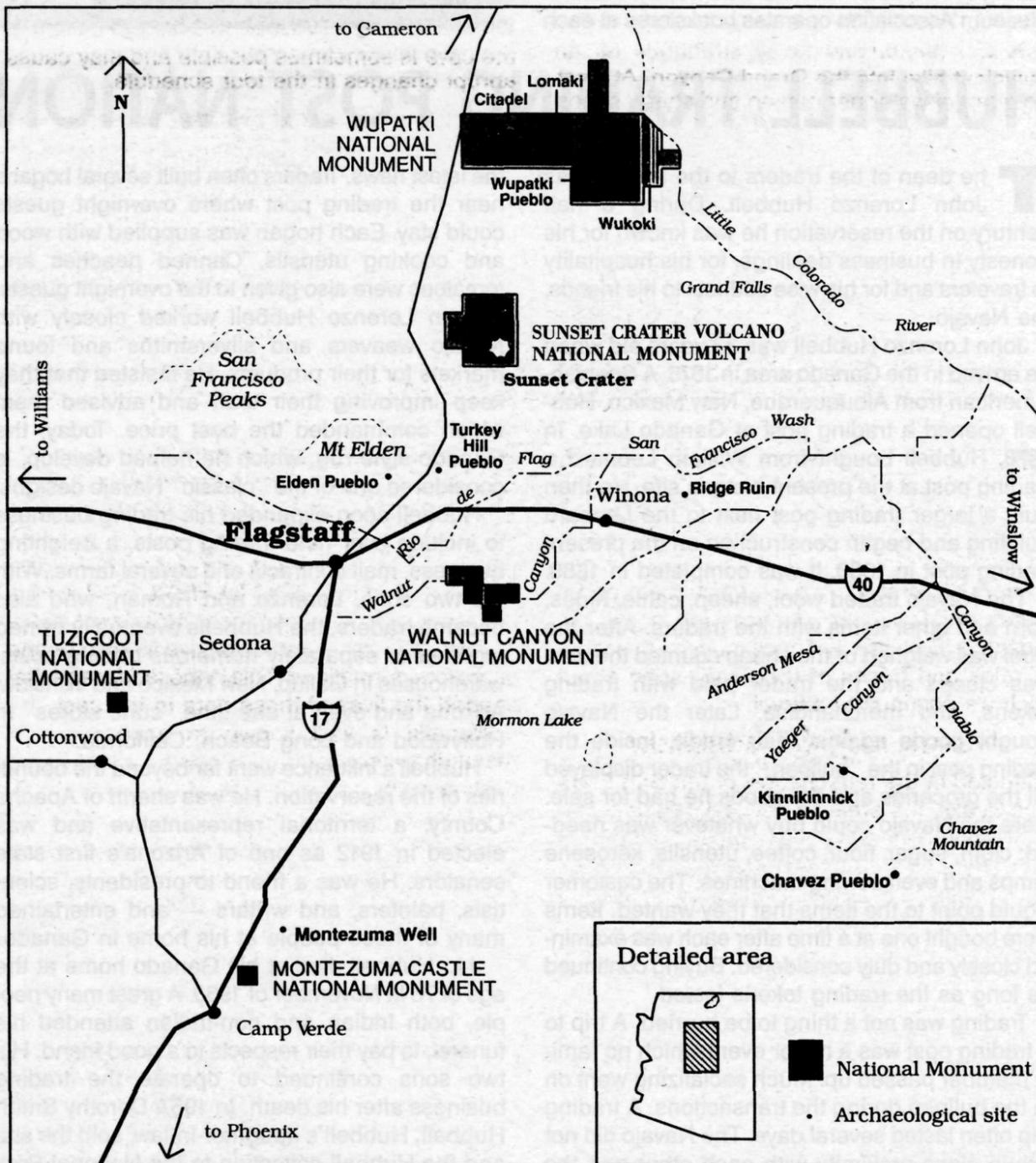
The Visitor Center is located 7½ miles east of Flagstaff off Hwy. 40. The facilities include an Information Center, museum, book store, restrooms, overlook, and two trails.

Walnut Canyon Visitor Center is open all year except for Christmas Day. Hours of operation are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the winter, and 8 a.m. to

6 p.m. in the summer, as staffing permits. Last entry to the Island Trail is at 4:00 p.m., 5:00 p.m. in the summer.

No food or lodging available at the monument, but numerous motels, restaurants and stores are available in nearby Flagstaff.

Elevation—7,000 feet. Use caution on the trail if you are not accustomed to high elevations.



Map by Annette Bird-Bentley

# PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL PARK

Located off of I-40 between Gallup, New Mexico and Holbrook, Arizona, Petrified Forest National Park is best known for its colorful petrified wood and views of the Painted Desert. Less known, but equally impressive, are the extensive deposits of Triassic-age fossils and the remnants of ancient Pueblo Indian cultures. The 28 mile main park road provides access to all that the park offers. The park is open year round from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. These hours may be extended during the summer. Please call (602) 524-6228 for exact times.

If you are travelling west, you should use the north entrance off I-40 (exit 311), proceed south through the park to US 180, turn right to Holbrook and rejoin I-40 west. Eastbound visitors should enter the park at the south entrance via US 180 from Holbrook, travel north through the park and exit on I-40 eastbound.

There are three visitor centers in the park, each offering a variety of exhibits and information. The Painted Desert Visitor Center just off I-40 offers a 17 minute film entitled *The Stone Forest* every half hour. The historic Painted Desert Inn National Historic Landmark is a graceful, Pueblo Revival structure built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the late 1930's. It is located two miles from the north entrance on the rim above the Painted Desert and offers exhibits on the history of the Inn, travelling art shows and demonstrations by Native American craftworkers. The Rainbow Forest Museum at the south end of the park offers a variety of exhibits on the park's archeological and paleontological resources. Guided tours of the Museum are presented every hour during the summer months. The Petrified Forest Museum Association operates bookstores at each

of the visitor centers and offers a variety of books, cards and slide sets on the park and other NPS sites in the area.

The Fred Harvey Company operates gift stores and cafeteria service at both the north and south entrances to the park. There is no lodging or campground available in the park, but these services may be found in the town of Holbrook 27 miles west on I-40.

Most of the petrified wood that can be easily

seen is in the south end of the park from Rainbow Forest up through Blue Mesa. Many stopping points and several short trails offer ample opportunity to view and explore these extensive deposits.

The north end of the park road offers many vantage points of the Painted Desert. An easy half-mile long trail along the rim above the desert provides a chance to stretch your legs and view wildlife and plants typical of the area.



## HUBBELL TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

The dean of the traders to the Navajo was John Lorenzo Hubbell. During a half century on the reservation he was known for his honesty in business dealings, for his hospitality to travelers and for his wise counsel to his friends, the Navajo.

John Lorenzo Hubbell was 23 years old when he arrived in the Ganado area in 1876. A Spanish-American from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Hubbell opened a trading post at Ganado Lake. In 1878, Hubbell bought from William Leonard a trading post at the present historic site. He then built a larger trading post next to the Leonard building and began construction on the present trading post in 1883. It was completed in 1889.

The Navajo traded wool, sheep, cattle, hides, corn and other items with the traders. After the wool was weighed or the sheep counted the deal was closed and the trader paid with trading tokens, and merchandise. Later the Navajo bought goods against their credit. Inside the trading post in the "bullpen," the trader displayed all the groceries and dry goods he had for sale. Here the Navajo could buy whatever was needed: cloth, sugar, flour, coffee, utensils, kerosene lamps and even sewing machines. The customer would point to the items that they wanted. Items were bought one at a time after each was examined closely and duly considered. Buying continued as long as the trading tokens lasted.

Trading was not a thing to be hurried. A trip to a trading post was a major event which no family member passed up. Much socializing went on in the bullpen during the transactions. A trading trip often lasted several days. The Navajo did not live in close proximity with each other and the trading post was a good place to catch up with

the latest news. Traders often built several hogans near the trading post where overnight guests could stay. Each hogan was supplied with wood and cooking utensils. Canned peaches and tomatoes were also given to the overnight guests.

John Lorenzo Hubbell worked closely with Navajo weavers and silversmiths and found markets for their products. He insisted that they keep improving their craft and advised them which commanded the best price. Today, the Ganado style rug, which he helped develop, is considered one of the "classic" Navajo designs.

Hubbell soon expanded his trading business to include over nine trading posts, a freighting business, mail contracts and several farms. With his two sons, Lorenzo and Roman, who also became traders, the Hubbells eventually owned together or separately numerous trading posts, warehouses in Gallup, New Mexico and Winslow, Arizona and even at one time "curio stores" in Hollywood and Long Beach, California.

Hubbell's influence went far beyond the boundaries of the reservation. He was sheriff of Apache County, a territorial representative and was elected in 1912 as one of Arizona's first state senators. He was a friend to presidents, scientists, painters, and writers — and entertained many of these people at his home in Ganado.

J.L. Hubbell died at his Ganado home at the age of 76 in November of 1930. A great many people, both Indian and non-Indian attended his funeral, to pay their respects to a good friend. His two sons continued to operate the trading business after his death. In 1967, Dorothy Smith Hubbell, Hubbell's daughter-in-law, sold the site and the Hubbell collection to the National Park Service. It then became a National Historic Site.

Hubbell Trading Post is still open and active. It is the oldest continuously operated trading post on the Navajo Indian Reservation. The trading post was and still is a crossroads of cultures. Here you can participate in the unique experience of a park that preserves not only the past, but the inter-cultural exchange of the present. Take your time and explore the park, there is more to it than meets the eye.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site is open every day of the year except for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. Hours are 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. during the summer and 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. the rest of the year.

Picnic tables are located near the visitor center, but no camping or overnight stay is permitted.

### VISITOR CENTER

This is the place to begin your visit. Rangers can answer your questions, and you can watch Navajo rug weavers and a silversmith demonstrate their crafts.

Books and video-cassettes are available for purchase as well.

### HUBBELL HOME TOURS

Rangers provide daily tours of the Hubbell family home. Tours are free but limited to 15 people. A self-guided tour booklet of the Hubbell Trading Post compound is available at the Visitor Center.

### THE TRADING POST

Here the business of trading continues. Explore the trader's office, the rug room and the bullpen.

# CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT

**C**anyon De Chelly National Monument is located in the heart of the Navajo Reservation. It consists of two major canyons, Canyon De Chelly and Del Muerto. These canyon systems were formed millions of years ago by the uplift of the Defiance Plateau and stream erosion.

The elevation of the canyons range from 5500 feet, at the Visitor Center, to over 7000 feet, at the upper canyon rim areas. The major bio-region found here is high desert, characterized by the pinon-juniper woodland and an annual precipitation of less than ten inches. Average temperatures range from 0-10° F in the winter to 95-100° F in the summer.

The awesome beauty and spectacular scenery of these canyons have been "home" to people for the last two thousand years. It is a living example of a people's working relationship with the land, demonstrating ties of a practical, emotional and spiritual nature. The canyons provide a hospitable environment amidst a harsh landscape and the history of humans and their relationship to the land is both, rich and complex.

## VISITOR SERVICES

The Visitor Center is open daily, 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. (Oct-April) and 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. (May-Sept.), including holidays. There is no entrance fee for the park. The town of Chinle offers fast-

food outlets, restaurants, motels, service stations, grocery stores and laundromats. No banks or ATM's in Chinle. For further information, inquire at the Visitor Center.

Cottonwood Campground is located 1/2 mile from the Visitor's Center. The campground is open year-round with no camping fees. Camp sites are available on a first-come, first-serve basis, limited to a 5-day stay. Facilities include restrooms, picnic tables, water and dump station. From November through March, only portable toilets and picnic tables are available. There are no shower facilities. Maximum length of RV's and trailers is 35 feet. Group sites are available for a minimum of 15 people and maximum of 25. No RV's are allowed in the group site area. Call (602) 674-5500. Camping outside of the designated area is not permitted.

The Thunderbird Lodge is located 1/2 mile from the Visitor's Center. The Lodge is open year-round and offers reduced rates from November 1 through February 28. The Thunderbird Lodge also provides jeep tours into the canyon. A cafeteria and gift shop are located at the Lodge for your convenience. Reservations are recommended. Call (602) 674-5841.

Canyon De Chelly Motel and the Holiday Inn are located in the town of Chinle. For more information on hotel rates, call Canyon De Chelly

Motel at (602) 674-5875 or the Holiday Inn at (602) 674-5000.

Horseback tours are available from two authorized horse operations. Tours are scheduled by the hour with extended rides and overnight trips also available. For more information, call Justin's Horse Rentals at (602) 674-5678 or Twin Trail Tours at (602) 674-8425.

Authorized Navajo Guides who provide firsthand knowledge of their homeland may be hired at the Visitor Center information desk. Hiking or 4-wheel (you provide the 4-wheel) tours are available. Free permits are required and can be obtained from the Visitor Center.

Enjoy the sight of Canyon De Chelly and Del Muerto by driving the north and south rim drives. Allow approximately two hours for each rim drive. Guide Books are available at the Visitor Center. The White House Trail is a self-guided trail which is about 2 1/2 miles round-trip and will take two hours. Carry plenty of water. Pets are not allowed on this trail.

Summer Ranger-led activities are available from Memorial Day to Labor Day. For more information write:

Superintendent, Canyon De Chelly N.M.  
P.O. Box 588  
Chinle, Arizona 86503  
(602) 674-5500

# EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT

**S**ituated along the ancient road between the Zuni and Acoma pueblos, the white sandstone mesa of El Morro has long been a favorite resting spot for explorers and travellers. Today, El Morro National Monument preserves the voices of the three great cultures that make up the southwestern landscape.

The first people drawn to El Morro and its reliable pool of water were the Anasazi ancestors of the Zuni people. Beginning in 1275 A.D., the Anasazi built two large pueblos atop the mesa. Utilizing the natural water supply and the fertile volcanic soil of the surrounding valleys, the Anasazi lived at El Morro for nearly a century. Although the Anasazi had abandoned the mesa-top pueblos by 1350 A.D., they left behind hundreds of petroglyphs in the soft sandstone. These drawings of humans, animals and geometric designs remind us that recorded history did not necessarily begin with the arrival of the Europeans.

Pushing the frontiers of their colonial empire, Spanish explorers first ventured into the southwest in 1540. By the early 1600's the first Spanish colony in New Mexico had been established along the Rio Grande. The leader of the new colony, Don Juan de Onate, passed by El Morro in 1605, returning from his explorations to the Pacific Coast. Onate added his name and message to the face of El Morro in that year, and over the next two centuries a long procession of Spanish soldiers and missionaries, governors and settlers carved their names on the mesa wall.

Westward expansion of the emerging American republic brought the first Anglos to El Morro in the mid-1800's. In 1849, artist Richard H. Kern and Lt. James H. Simpson were the first Americans to leave their marks on the mesa. Throughout the 19th century, soldiers, surveyors and emigrants passed through this remote territory, many leaving their names and hometowns inscribed on the rock. The decision at the end of the 19th century to establish the railroad along the northern route through present-day Grants and Gallup ended the frequent use of the ancient road past El Morro.

El Morro stands today as a monument to the travellers of yesterday. The three cultures that make

up the cultural tapestry of the southwest — American Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo—have all left pieces of their stories side by side in the sandstone. The pictures, signatures and messages written on El Morro are a testament to the living cultures and unique heritage of the American southwest.

## VISITOR CENTER

Your visit to El Morro begins here. Rangers will answer your questions and orient you to the facilities and the trails. An entrance fee of \$2 per person or \$4 per carload is required. Children under 17 admitted free. Seniors 62 or older may purchase a Golden Age Passport for \$10.00. The Golden Eagle, Golden Age and Golden Access passes are honored at the park. An annual El Morro pass can be purchased for \$10.00.

The visitor center is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., Memorial Day through Labor Day; 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the rest of the year. The Monument is closed on Christmas and New Years Day.

## MUSEUM

Museum exhibits located in the visitor center span 700 years of human history. A 12-minute video program provides an introduction to the area and its history.

## SELF-GUIDING TRAILS

Two self-guiding trails are available. The Inscription Trail is a half-mile round trip walk along a paved surface. You will walk to the base of El Morro where you will see the Anasazi petroglyphs, old Spanish inscriptions and the names of American soldiers and emigrants from the 1800's.

The Mesa Top Trail is a two-mile round trip hike across varied terrain. It begins with Inscription Rock and continues to the Anasazi ruins above. This trail focuses on the geology and archaeology of the area. A 200-foot climb and the uneven sandstone surface make this a more strenuous hike. Sturdy walking shoes and water are necessary.

The trails are open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Memorial Day through Labor Day; 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. during the remainder of the year.

## CAMPING

A nine-site campground operates on a first-come, first-serve basis. Water is available in the campground from May through October. A \$5 fee is charged during the summer months.

## BUS TOURS AND GROUPS

Rangers can provide interpretive talks for organized groups. Please contact the park in advance to make arrangements.

## ACCESSIBILITY

The Inscription Trail is accessible with assistance for persons using wheelchairs. One campsite has been designated for use by handicapped visitors.

## SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Your visit begins at 7200 feet above sea level and goes up from there. The high elevation can adversely affect those not accustomed to it. Take it easy and do not overexert yourself. Rattlesnakes are a common sight during the summer. Stand back and let them pass or walk around them. Report all snake sightings to a ranger. The trails are subject to closure due to adverse weather conditions such as snow and ice, lightning or high winds.

## RULES AND REGULATIONS

Please remain on the established trails. Do not touch the inscriptions or deface the rock in any manner. Do not pick up or remove any objects from the archaeological sites. All plants and animals are protected within the park. Do not disturb or harm any of the natural features of El Morro. Pets are permitted on the trails, but must be on a leash at all times. Entry on the trails after hours is prohibited.

## TAKE PRIDE

Please help to preserve America's past for the future. It is illegal to carve your own message at El Morro or to deface the rock in any fashion. Please leave archaeological sites untouched. Experience El Morro with your eyes and imagination only.

# EL MALPAIS NATIONAL MONUMENT AND CONSERVATION AREA

**E**l Malpais National Monument and Conservation Area is jointly administered by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This area, totalling over 377,000 acres, was established on December 31, 1987.

**EL MALPAIS**, Spanish for **BADLANDS**, is located in west central New Mexico. Nestled between majestic Mt. Taylor and the Zuni Mountains, it is best known for its lava flows. Flows dating from three thousand to about one million years old exhibit diverse volcanic features, complex lava tube systems and unique vegetation associations. The area is also rich in human history. For over 10,000 years people have interacted with this landscape. American Indian traditions continue to touch it today. For visitors, outdoor activities are endless. Here you can explore lava tubes, watch a bat flight, rediscover old homesteads, take a hike across lava flows, or trek up a sandstone canyon into the wilderness.

Two prominent State Highways, NM 53 on the west side and NM 117 on the east side provide access to this inspiring area.

## AREAS ALONG NM 53

**Zuni-Acoma Trail:** This trail is part of an ancient Indian trade route which connected Acoma and Zuni Pueblos. Today this rugged 7½ mile hike crosses four of El Malpais's major flows before reaching the east trailhead on NM 117.

**The El Calderon Area:** This area offers above ground exploration of sinkholes, aspen groves, the El Calderon crater and several lava trenches. Under-

ground journeys take you in Junction Cave, a 3000 foot long lava tube. A primitive road also leads to the Cerros de Jaspe area, where mountain biking is permitted on established roads.

**Bandera Crater/Ice Caves:** This commercially operated area provides hiking to a perpetual ice cave and to a dramatic cinder cone, Bandera Crater.

## AREAS ALONG COUNTY ROAD 42

Access to the following areas is via County Road 42 at its junction with NM 53. Use of a 4-wheel drive vehicle is recommended due to the rough terrain. Travel on county road 42 during inclement weather is not advisable. Obtain a detailed map before journeying to these backcountry areas.

**Big Tubes Area:** A cairn trail leads to the entrance of Big Skylight and Four Windows Caves. Underground journeys take you into these lava tubes. Surface features include the Caterpillar Collapse.

**Braided Cave:** A high-clearance primitive road continues south from the Big Tubes area to the Braided Cave parking area. A cairn trail leads to the entrance of this lava tube. Surface exploration is also encouraged.

These are wild caves. You will need to provide your own light sources (we recommend at least three different types), hard hat, gloves, protective clothing and sturdy boots.

**Chain of Craters WSA:** This wilderness study area contains a cluster of cinder cones which produced the area's older lava flows. Hiking is encouraged and mountain biking is permitted on old roads.

**West Malpais Wilderness:** This area offers vast wilderness hiking opportunities including Hole-in-the-Wall, a 6,000 acre kipuka.

## AREAS ALONG NM 117

**BLM El Malpais Ranger Station:** Visitor services are provided, including information, restrooms, water, exhibits, and publications.

**Sandstone Bluffs Overlook:** Excellent views are afforded from this sandstone ridge.

**La Ventana Arch:** A short trail leads to one of the largest natural sandstone arches in New Mexico.

**Cebolla Wilderness:** Wilderness hiking leads to the rediscovery of old homesteads and archeological sites.

**The Narrows:** Exploring the top of this sandstone rim reveals outstanding views. Below, McCarty's flow contains intriguing formations remnant from its geologically recent eruption. A picnic area is located at the southern end.

**Brazos Canyon:** It takes an effort to get here, but this beautiful canyon is a reward for 4-wheel drive vehicles or mountain bikes.

## FOR YOUR SAFETY

Lava is rough and can cause accidents. It is also easy to get lost. Please use extreme care while hiking. We suggest that you wear a hat, sturdy hiking boots, and carry plenty of water. Before you journey into the back country areas, please stop at the El Malpais Information Center or Ranger Station for detailed information including maps, directions, back country permits and road conditions. Please sign in at all trail registers before hiking.

# CHACO CULTURE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

**C**haco Culture National Historical Park is in a long, shallow canyon that is centrally located within the San Juan Basin of northwestern New Mexico. The canyon was carved into the basin by what is now known as the Chaco Wash, a tributary of the San Juan River. The park lies primarily along this wash and its tributaries and includes archaeological sites inside and outside the canyon. These sites represent a prehistoric cultural system, which at one time extended throughout the basin. The San Juan Basin has been occupied for over 10,000 years and has been home to Paleo-Indians, Archaic people, the Anasazi, the Navajo, and people of Hispanic and Anglo descent.

The Anasazi ruins of Chaco are the tangible remains of a culture that flourished in the canyon from A.D. 900 through A.D. 1150. There are 13 major ruins in the canyon, and over 3,500 sites have been recorded within the park boundaries. Out of the 3,500 sites, approximately half are above ground, either as masonry structures or rock art in the cliff faces. The major ruins consist of multi-roomed and multi-storied structures, some of which cover several acres and contain as many as 800 rooms. The most famous of these is Pueblo Bonito. With its finely detailed masonry, elegantly battered walls and overall imposing massiveness, it is difficult to believe that this finely engineered structure was built without the use of power tools, beasts of burden, or the wheel.

Today the ruins look very similar to what they did within a few hundred years of abandonment. None of the structures in the park have been completely reconstructed, although it has been necessary to maintain and stabilize them since excavation. For example, when the great kiva of Casa Rinconada was excavated, it was in very poor condition and a great deal of repair work was done to restore its well-built appearance. Yet, it still is not a complete structure. The other large sites in the central canyon have also been excavated and extensive maintenance has been

done on them. Other sites have been excavated and covered over again. All of the major ruins have had some stabilization above ground, but care has been taken not to alter the appearance of the walls as they were found.

## THE CANYON IS ABANDONED

The people of Chaco left the canyon around A.D. 1200, and for a few centuries, Chaco remained undisturbed. The Navajo arrived in the area in the 1400's but did not settle in the canyon until the early 1700's. In the middle of the 19th century, several of the park's major ruins were rediscovered and thoroughly described by First Lt. James H. Simpson, who came through the canyon on a military expedition. The first archaeological investigation in Chaco commenced in May 1896 when the Hyde Exploring Expedition started work on Pueblo Bonito. This expedition launched over a century of archaeological excavations and surveys in the canyon and outlying areas and led to the creation of Chaco Canyon National Monument in 1907.

Since 1896, a considerable amount of information has been learned about the ruins of Chaco and the people who built them. We know they designed turquoise jewelry, coiled pots, wove sandals and carved flutes; just as we know the social ramifications of erecting these complex structures included the ability to organize and supervise laborers. Much of the information that is known has been determined through the archaeological record. Yet there is just as much that is not known about these gifted and determined prehistoric masons and their culture. We don't know what their music sounded like or how their food tasted, nor do we know how they recognized the change in seasons or celebrated the birth of a baby. When you visit Chaco, enjoy these mysteries and allow your imagination to recreate what we can no longer see, hear, touch or smell. And, as you walk through these impressive structures of prehistory, be respectful and understand that

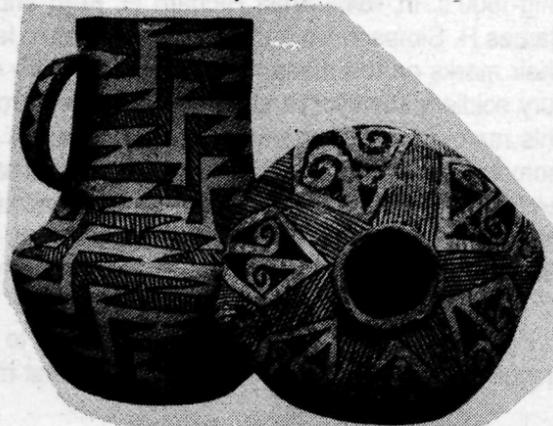
there will always be questions about the canyon and its people that will remain unanswered.



Chaco Canyon National Monument was created by legislation on March 11, 1907, under the auspices of the 1906 Antiquities Act. In 1980, Public Law 96-550 was passed, which expanded the monument boundaries and changed it to Chaco Culture National Historical Park. The park received international recognition when it was recognized as a World Heritage Cultural Park on December 8, 1987.

From the north, Chaco Culture NHP can be reached by turning off New Mexico 44 at Nageezi and following San Juan County road 7800 for 11 miles to Mexico 57. The visitor center is 15 miles ahead on 57. Travelling from the south, pick up New Mexico 57 via Grants or Crownpoint, New Mexico. All of these routes include at least 20 miles of unpaved road, and during bad weather, inquire locally or call the park at (505) 786-7014 about the condition of the roads.

There are no services available at the park and the nearest town is 60 miles away. Gallo campground is one mile from the visitor center and campsites are available on a first-come first-serve basis. Bring your own firewood or charcoal for there isn't any available in the park. The camping fee is \$5.00 per night and the entrance fee to the park is \$4.00 per vehicle.



# AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

**C**ontrary to the name, Aztec Ruins National Monument has nothing to do with the Aztecs of central Mexico. Believing that the Aztecs had built the structures here, early Anglo settlers in the Animas valley misnamed the site "Aztec." The name persisted, even though people archeologists call Anasazi lived here and in the surrounding region. Their descendants, the Pueblo People, live in parts of New Mexico and Arizona today.

Aztec's 200-year history was influenced by two centers of Anasazi culture. Sixty-five miles south lay Chaco Canyon. During the 1000's and 1100's, Chaco exerted widespread influence as an economic and ceremonial center throughout the 25,000-square-mile San Juan Basin. By the late 1000's, Aztec joined many other outlying settlements which exhibited Chacoan style architecture, ceramics, and connecting roads. Their residents participated in what archeologists call the Chacoan Phenomenon, an extensive social and economic system which reached far beyond the canyon walls at Chaco. With the collapse of this system in the mid 1000's, life changed at Aztec.

A few decades later people culturally akin to the dwellers of the rugged Mesa Verde country forty miles northwest occupied this area. This second group remodeled the old buildings, using techniques characteristic of the Mesa Verde region. They were farmers and hunters as were the earlier Chacoans, and they prospered for a few generations. But by 1300 they moved on, as did other inhabitants of the region.

Why they moved remains unclear. Perhaps drought, depletion of natural resources, and social changes encouraged them to make their way southeast to the better-watered Rio Grande country, and south and west into Arizona. By 1300 the entire region was devoid of the people who had established deep roots in that area. Today, the Pueblo People continue a rich culture influenced by their ancestors who once occupied this broad expanse.

## EXCAVATION

Earl H. Morris headed the first systematic dig at Aztec under the American Museum of Natural History. He was 25 when he began work in 1916. He continued to excavate and stabilize portions of the site for seven seasons. In the 1930's Morris returned to Aztec and supervised the reconstruction of the Great Kiva, a task which demanded skill to surmise the building's original appearance through scant remains uncovered during excavation. After excavating most of the West Ruin, he left portions unexcavated for investigations by future archeologists certain to bring better techniques.

One of the largest buildings erected at Aztec was a multi-story pueblo, now called the West Ruin. Tree-ring dates reveal most of this structure went up between A.D. 1111 and A.D. 1115.

This pueblo resembled the great houses at Chaco, indicating a cultural connection. Over two dozen kivas and about 400 contiguous rooms enclosed a large central plaza. The plaza and a partially subterranean building which it surrounded, a Great Kiva, were used for community-wide ceremonies and other activities. The massive Chacoan style walls—a core of cobbles embedded in copious mud mortar and sandwiched between veneers of shaped sandstone—supported three levels in places.

The Hubbard Site nearby is one of a handful of triwall structures in the Southwest. Three concentric rings of walls encircle a deep kiva. Other buildings include the East Ruin, another multi-story pueblo, and the Earl Morris Ruin, of which little is known.

## VISITING THE AREA

The area is located about one mile from Aztec off U.S. Highway 550. Visitors should allow about 2½ hours to enjoy the monument. A 400-yard self-guiding trail winds through the West Ruin and Hubbard site, passing through rooms with intact original roofs and the reconstructed Great Kiva. The tour begins behind

the visitor center, where visitors obtain a trail guide booklet. The visitor center has exhibits, book outlet, and visitor information. A 25-minute video entitled *Anasazi* is shown hourly. Interpretive talks are given daily throughout June, July, and August. The remainder of the monument is closed to the public.

Visitors should allow about 1½ hours to see the exhibits and movie, and to walk the trail. The monument is open from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Memorial Day weekend through Labor Day weekend, and from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. the rest of the year. It is closed Christmas and New Year's Days.

**Fees:** The entrance fee is \$2.00 per person. Children under 17 are free. Golden Eagle, Golden Age, and Golden Access Passports are honored and available at the information desk.

**Services:** A shaded picnic area with tables is available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Food, gas, and lodging are available in nearby Aztec, and in Farmington, about 15 miles away. Campgrounds include Riverside Park, about one mile away, Navajo Lake State Park, 25 miles east, and several other commercial campgrounds within 20 miles.

**Accessibility:** A Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (TDD) is available. Callers should give adequate signals and allow sufficient hookup time. The visitor center, restrooms, a picnic table, and portions of the trail are accessible to wheelchairs. Replica artifacts for touching and a sign language interpreter are available on advance notice.

## TAKE PRIDE AND SAFETY

Ruin walls are fragile and crumble easily if walked upon. Please stay on the paved trail and off the walls. Artifacts, plants, and animals should be left undisturbed. No pets are allowed on the trail. Uneven steps and surfaces, low doorways, dim lighting, and ice or snow on the trail require caution. Wear sturdy walking shoes.

# MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK

**M**esa Verde National Park is one of the most well known archaeological sites in the entire world. The park was established in 1906 primarily to preserve the spectacular cliff dwelling ruins of a long departed civilization. Millions of people from almost every nation in the world have toured the famed "Cliff Dwellings" in the past 88 years. Mesa Verde's importance to the international community was firmly established when the park was selected in 1978 by UNESCO as a World Heritage site.

Besides the park's national and international archaeological fame, it also contains some of the most spectacular natural and scenic vistas in the South-west. The panoramic views from the entrance road range from nearby snow capped 14,000-foot mountain peaks in Colorado to distant views of the Colorado Plateau and high desert to the south and west.

For over a century, archaeologists and other visitors have been intrigued with the well preserved cliff dwellings nestled high in the canyon's cliffs. It seems that almost everyone who comes to Mesa Verde shares a common desire to learn more about our collective human past. When visitors look down on the ruins in the park, many wonder what life was like for earlier people who chose this place as their home.

Mesa Verde, with its standing walls, patches of ancient plasters and scattered wall paintings, is a very graphic place to come and ponder the lifeways of long ago. The rooms may be empty, but the setting fills minds with questions.

## VISTING MESA VERDE

The Park is open all year, even holidays. The busiest season is during the summer, but even on the snowiest days of winter a few hardy visitors make the winding trip to visit the Archaeological Museum and the Spruce Tree House cliff dwellings. Nearly 750,000 people now travel to see this park each year. The park entrance is located 36 miles west of Durango, Colorado, seven miles west of Mancos, and 10 miles east of Cortez. From the park entrance, it is a 21-mile paved drive to the Visitor Center. Be prepared to see wildlife and spectacular scenery as the road winds through some of the most picturesque landscapes in the Southwest.

The park ranges in altitude from 8500 feet at Park Point down to just under 7000 feet at the entrance. Summer days

are very warm with temperatures occasionally reaching the mid 90's, but the evenings are very cool, and campers usually resort to sweaters by nightfall. Winters are relatively mild, but vary greatly. The coldest part of the season lasts from late December through early March.

## SUMMER ACTIVITIES

The summer season lasts from early June until the Labor Day weekend. During these busy months, the majority of the park's facilities and attractions are open. The park encourages all visitors to stop first at the Far View Visitor Center for park information. It is located 15 miles into the park, and sits at a superb vantage point. It is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and features exhibits that focus on the contemporary American Indian cultures in the Four Corners area.

From this location, travelers can choose to visit either Chapin Mesa or Wetherhill Mesa.

\* Chapin Mesa is the most well known portion of the park and contains the Chapin Mesa Archaeological Museum which contains lifelike dioramas, artifacts and other exhibits that focus on the culture and daily life of these people.

Visitors can also see numerous archaeological sites, including Cliff Palace, Spruce Tree House and Balcony House. The park roadways are well designed and allow people, even those who choose not to walk into the canyons, the opportunity to see the ruins from canyon rim overlooks.

\* Wetherhill Mesa is lesser known by the general public, but contains ruins similar to those found on Chapin Mesa. For example, Long House is the second largest cliff dwelling in the park, and sits in a spectacular alcove. Other sites include Step House and the Badger House community. The roadway leading to Wetherhill Mesa provides excellent vistas into the nearby Montezuma Valley, the Sleeping Ute Mountain, and eastern Utah. The Park Service offers a variety of excellent tour options. Most of the visitors choose the self-guiding approach, and a series of trail guides are available.

At Balcony House, Cliff Palace and at Long House, park interpretive rangers give 1-hour walking tours of these cliff dwellings. These tours are operated on a ticket system.

## FALL, WINTER AND SPRING OPERATIONS

Due to the unpredictability of the fall, winter and spring seasons, a schedule of tours and open sites is not possible.

However, the Archaeological Museum and the Spruce Tree House ruin remain open all year. Off-season travelers should call first for latest schedule and weather conditions.

The park is at its quietest during these off season periods. Many visitors prefer to see the park in a blanket of winter snow. They claim that it makes them understand more about the people who made these buildings a home. Cross country skiing is a popular winter activity, and touring is available when conditions permit on the 6-mile Cliff Palace loop road.

## HIKING AND CAMPING IN MESA VERDE

Mesa Verde is an archaeological preserve. Due to the very fragile nature of the cultural resources, all hiking is restricted to designated trails only. No backcountry hiking or camping is permitted. However, a limited number of short hiking trails (one to seven miles in length) are located near the Museum and the Morefield campground. Check with a park ranger for further hiking information.

The park's Morefield campground is one of the largest and most enjoyable campgrounds in the entire National Park System. Located four miles from the entrance, it is the only camping area available in the park. Its 400 sites are available on a first-come, first-serve basis. A nearby store has gasoline, food items, snack bar, and shower facilities available for campers.

A dump station is available for self contained travel trailers and motor homes. A few full hook-ups have been provided at an additional charge, but these fill up quickly, especially during the summer season.

A large amphitheater is located in the upper portion of the campground. Nightly ranger talks are presented during the summer session.

## CONCESSION FACILITIES

The park's concessionaire, The Mesa Verde Company, manages the campground, a motor lodge, four cafeterias, one fine dining facility, four gift shops, and guided bus tours of many of the park's sites. Some of these services are not offered during the winter.

The lodge is particularly popular and fills to capacity on many summer nights. Please make reservations well in advance at (303) 529-4421 or (303) 533-7731.

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

The unscientific removal of archaeological materials and the vandalism of archaeological sites has been prevalent in North America since the arrival of Europeans in the 15th century. We know also that even prehistoric people disturbed and removed artifacts of yet earlier sites. By the 1800's, many of these artifact hunters were commercially motivated. Westward expansion renewed the interest in American Indian cultures, and museum's and private collector's increasing demand for artifacts expanded the market.

By the late 1800's, artifact hunting and vandalism had become so severe that supporters of preservation petitioned Congress to enact protective legislation. It was not until 1906 that legislation was passed creating the Antiquities Act (Public Law 34-209). Under the Antiquities Act, the president of the United States could set aside areas as national monuments with sufficient acreage to protect their archaeological or scientific material on land owned or controlled by the federal government.

Although the Antiquities Act provided a legal basis for prosecuting offenders, the penalty fines for violations proved to have a reduced economic deterrent effect by the 1970's. At that time, a single artifact could sell for thousands of dollars thus negating the \$500 maximum fine. It was definitely time for a new law that would specify preservation violations and provide for the certainty of enforcement through increased fines, imprisonment, or both.

On October 31, 1979 President Jimmy Carter signed into law the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, (Public Law 96-95): Title 16 United States Code 470aa-470mm (known as ARPA). This law states: "No person may excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface, or attempt to excavate, remove, damage, or otherwise alter or deface any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands..." It continues stating: "No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange any archaeological resource if such resource was excavated or removed from public lands or Indian lands..." Also: "No person may sell, purchase, exchange, transport, receive, or offer to sell, purchase, or exchange in interstate or foreign commerce, any archeological resource excavated, removed, sold, purchased, exchanged, transported, or received in violation of any provision, rule, regulation, ordinance, or permit in effect under State or local law."

Under the scope of this law is the protection of all archaeological resources common to this area of the Colorado Plateau, San Juan Basin and Four Corners. These resources are any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archaeological interest. Included, but not limited to the list of resources are: Pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structures or portions of structures, pit houses, rock paintings, rock carvings, intaglios, graves, human skeletal materials, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items. Any item of 100 years old or older also falls into the ARPA protection standards.

Subsequent amendments to the act carry the maximums of a felony crime with a \$250,000 fine and a prison term of five years.

A common occurrence at National Park Service areas and on other federal land is the removal of a stone, which may have been used as a tool by the Anasazi or later cultures, or a small piece of pottery (pot shard). Often the intent is harmless. A person may not realize that there is a limited supply of these resources or, because it is small, thinks "No one will ever miss it." Regardless of their size or weight

these items are protected under ARPA and the removal of such items carries the same penalties as the removal of an entire pot or the malicious damage to cultural resources. Violations of ARPA are felonies and can also carry civil penalties. It is very important to realize the full extent of the protection act and understand the reasons behind it. The material remains of an earlier culture's people are often the only clues archaeologists have upon which to build their theories and ideas. Once artifacts are removed, damaged, or even moved to a different place in the same area, the information they hold is lost forever.

Please enjoy the artifacts, structures, rock paintings and rock

carvings as you find them. Photograph, or sketch them where they lie, and let others have the same opportunity to discover and experience the cultural remains of a past civilization.

Protection of these fragile resources is the responsibility of everyone. Report any incidents observed to any uniformed park employee. Inform members of your group of the laws and social responsibilities of protecting these resources. Educate your children and, children, educate your parents. Be a part of the preservation of these fragile resources for future generations.

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## TRAVELLING AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS

Welcome to the Southwest. To make your visit among the American Indians more enjoyable, here are some travel tips to remember.

Many visitors enjoy sketching or photographing the people and the land. This may be considered offensive. Permission should be asked before photographing or drawing people or personal property. A fee is often expected.

While traveling among the American Indians, you will notice a lot of difference between the Indian culture and the European-American culture. One such difference is eye contact. To many people eye contact is considered important. Among American Indians eye contact is considered impolite. If you are speaking to a courteous group of American Indians, some may look down or away, even though you may have their full attention.

You may not be successful in striking up a conversation with an American Indian. The general exuberance many cultures define as friendliness is not considered such by the

American Indians. From childhood they are taught not to be forward by talking too much or by speaking loudly. Such behavior is considered impolite and you may be seen as a "show off." Likewise, touching is seen differently. Among American Indians it may be reserved for close friends and family, and in other cases may be a sign of disrespect. Usually, the only physical contact you will see is handshaking, and even then a firm grip is interpreted as being overbearing. When shaking hands, a light touch is preferred.

Although there is a striking resemblance to cultural practices, no two tribes are identical. Each one has its own language and culture. What is appropriate clothing for one tribe may not be appropriate for another.

To make your visit an enjoyable one, we recommend contacting the pueblo or tribe's public relations office before visiting and plan accordingly. Visit the Pueblo people, like Zuni of New Mexico or the Hopi living on the mesas, the Ute Mountains or the vast lands of the Navajo.

## FOR A SAFE VISIT...

**Lock your car and secure your valuables.** Thefts from vehicles are a problem at isolated park areas. Report suspicious activity to a Ranger immediately.

**Watch your step!** Use caution near canyon edges. They present the potential for a serious fall. Please stay away from canyon edges, behind the retaining walls, and control children and pets.

**Watch for stock on the highways.** Most Indian reservations have an open range policy. Livestock are not fenced in and are frequently encountered on the roads. Obey the speed limits and remain alert for stock, especially after dark.

**Summer brings dramatic and picturesque lightning storms to the region.** While spectacular, these storms can be dangerous. Remember that lightning is attracted to tall objects, so avoid being in the open along canyon rims in a storm. Stay away from grounded metal objects such as railings and tripods.

**No alcoholic beverages.** Possessing or consuming alcoholic beverages on almost all Indian reservations is illegal.

**Tribal and federal regulations make it a crime to disturb, destroy, injure, deface or remove any natural feature or prehistoric object.**

**Pets.** Park regulations prohibit pets to run at large.

**Trails.** Stay on designated trails. Trails are subject to closure without notice due to high winds, lightning, snow and ice. Stairways and surfaces are slippery when wet, so exercise extreme caution. No entry on trails after hours.

**Do not disturb plants, animals or insects.**

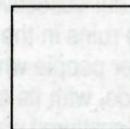
**Camping.** Camp in designated spots only. Fires are permitted only in the grills provided.

**Back country hiking.** Before you journey into back country areas, be sure to check in with the local Ranger, and be sure to sign in at all trail registers along the route.

**Be aware of what time it is.** Throughout this region, almost everyone is on Mountain Daylight Time during the summer months. The only exceptions are the state of Arizona and the Hopi Indian Reservation, which remain on Standard Time.

### YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR KNOWING PARK REGULATIONS

FROM:



TO: