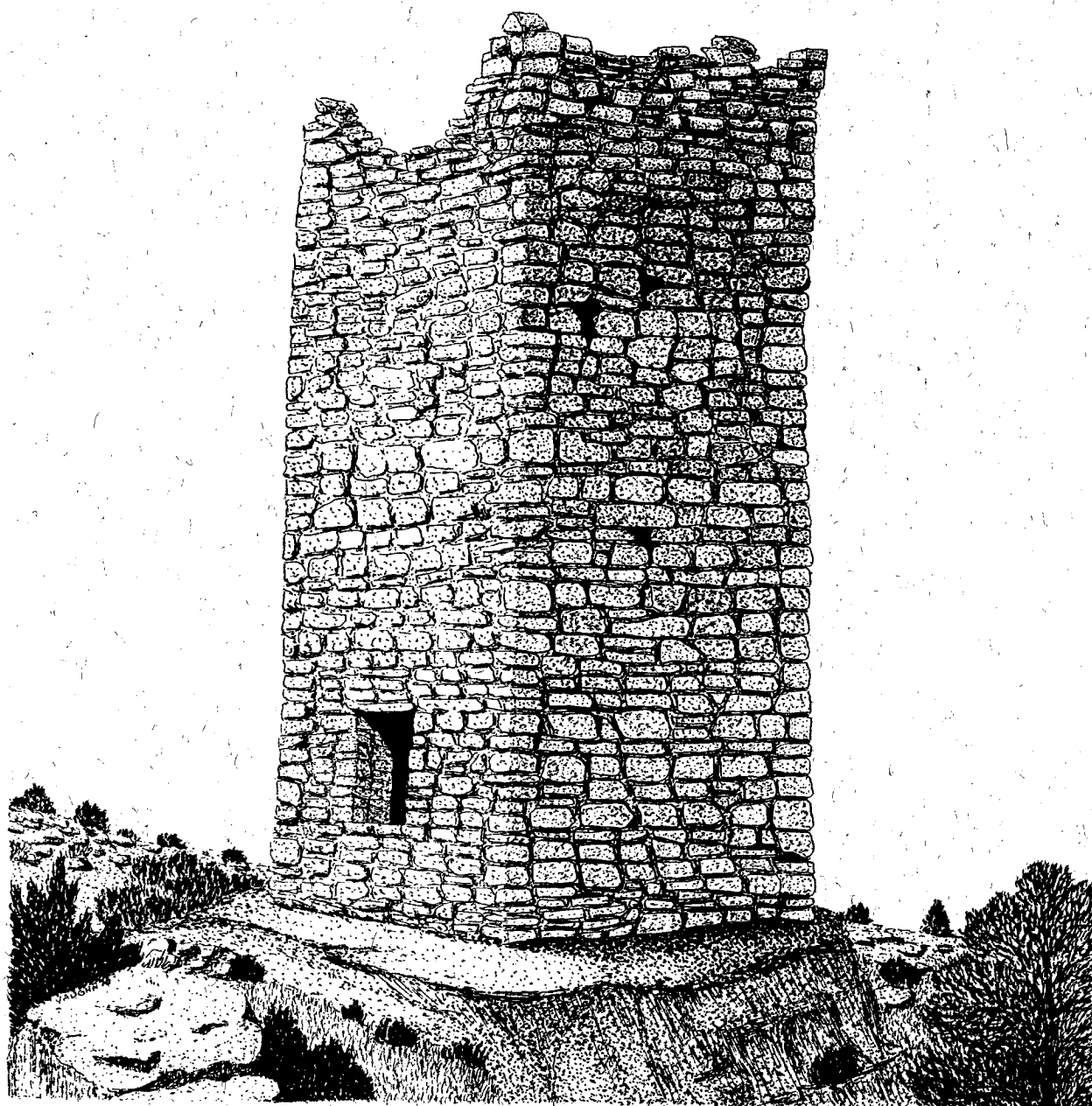


April 1992

Statement for Management Hovenweep National Monument



12th - 13th Century Anasazi

"Square Tower"

Drawing by: VERNON VAUGHN

Hovenweep National Monument
Utah - Colorado

ON MICROFILM

PLEASE RETURN TO:

TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Definition

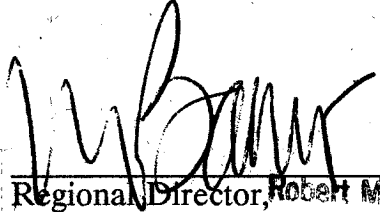
The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the monument's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the monument, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Chas Cartwright
Superintendent,
Hovenweep National Monument

2/7/92
Date

Concurred by: /s/ Robert C. Heyder
Superintendent,
Mesa Verde National Park

2/7/92
Date

Approved by: 
Regional Director, Robert M. Baker
Rocky Mountain Region

APR 5 1992

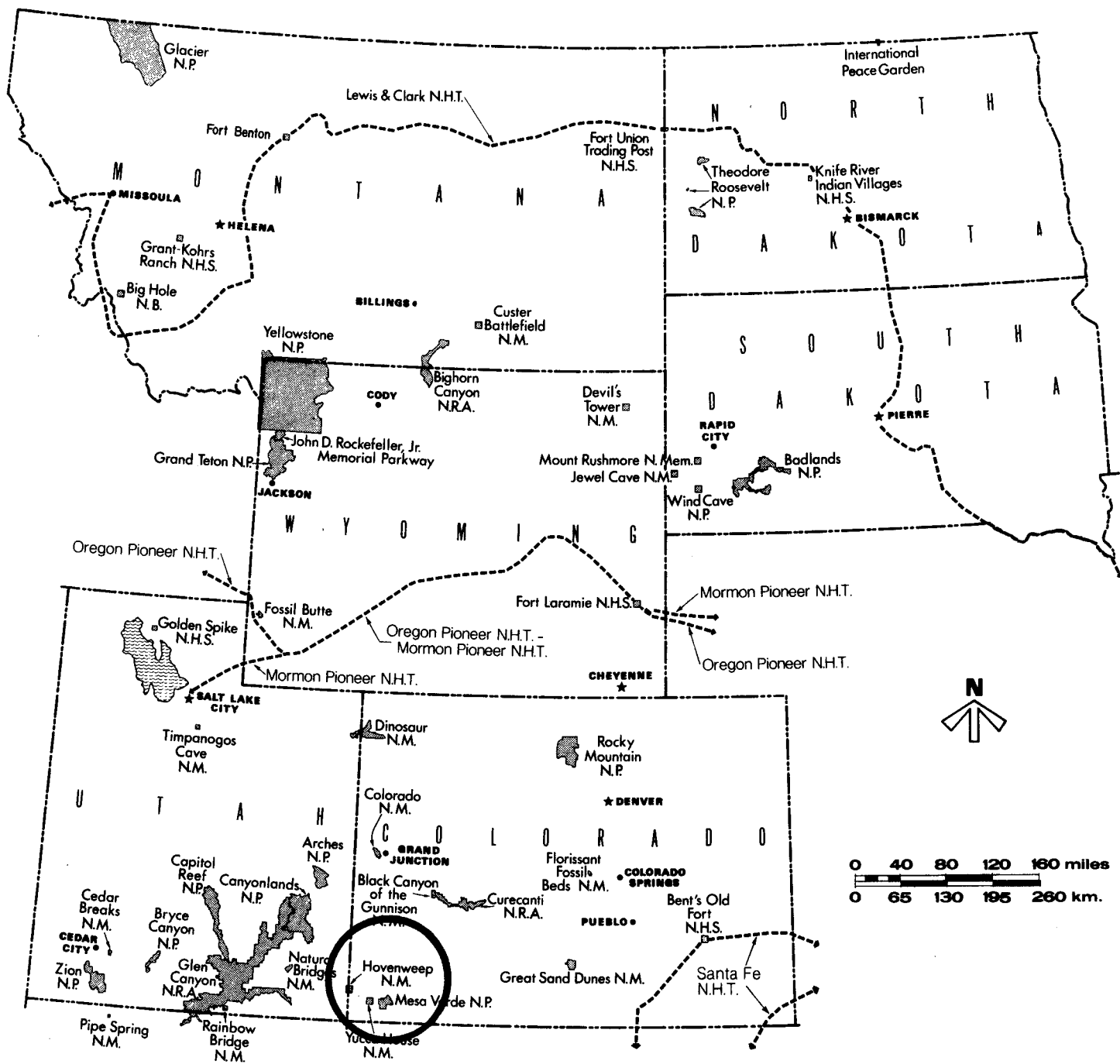
Date

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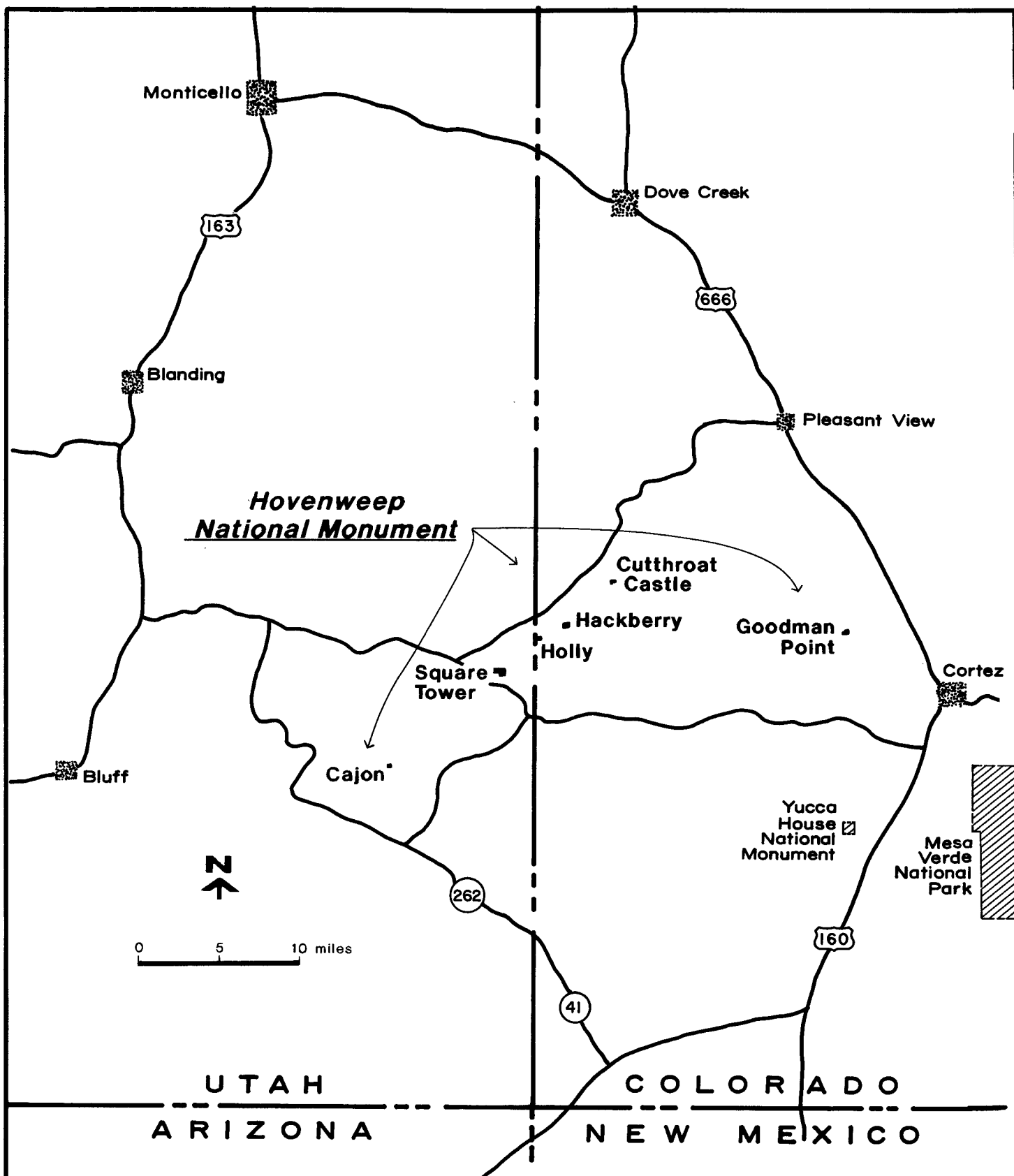
Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- ★ Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

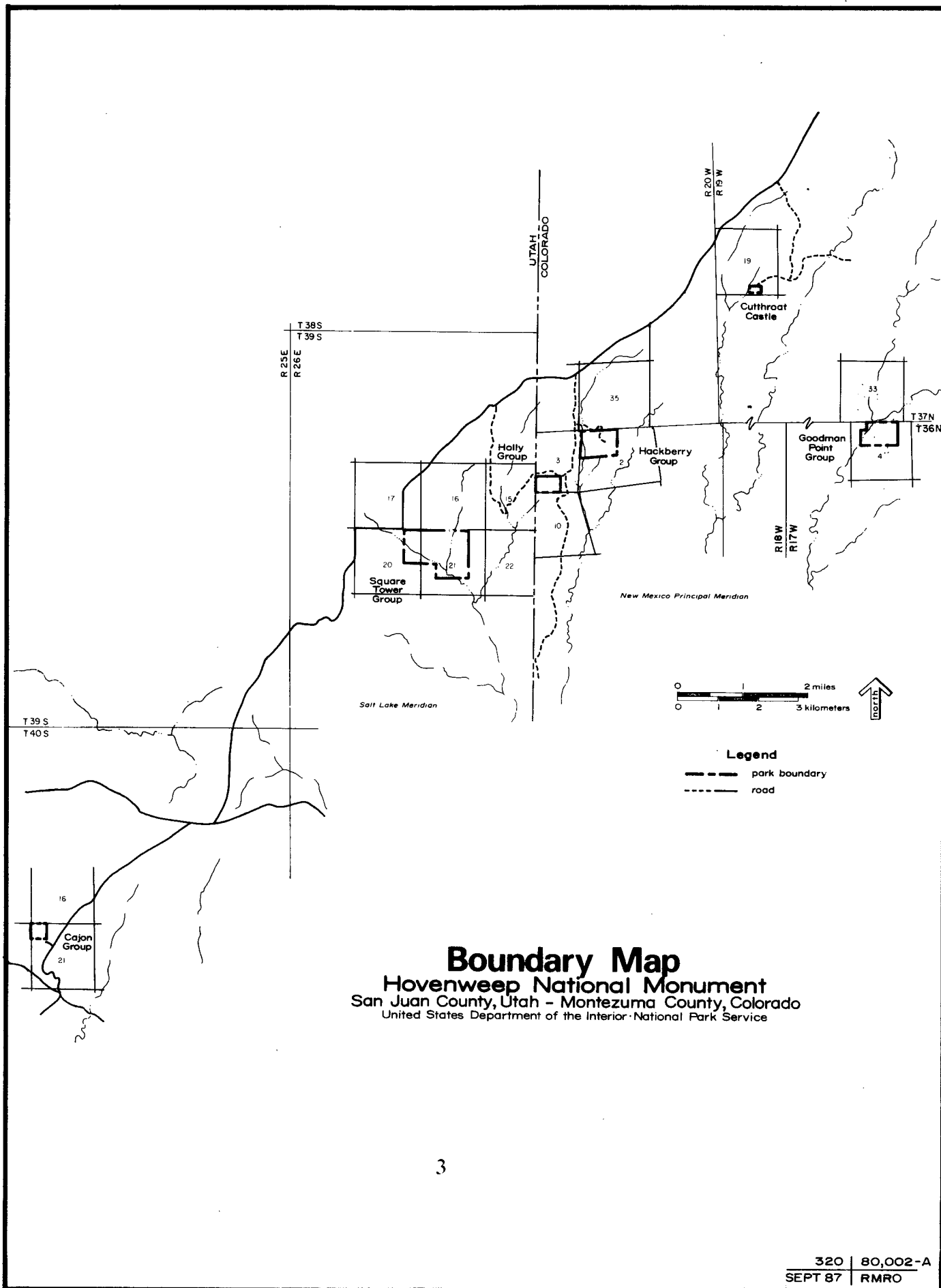
United States Department
of the Interior



Vicinity
Hovenweep National Monnument

Colorado-Utah

United States Department of the Interior-National Park Service



ON MICROFILM

LOCATION

Hovenweep National Monument is within the Rocky Mountain Region of the National Park Service (NPS). The monument consists of six units situated in the Four Corners area. The Cajon and Square Tower units are in San Juan County, Utah. The Holly, Hackberry, Cutthroat, and Goodman Point units are in Montezuma County, Colorado.

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The principal mission of the monument is to continually strive to preserve and protect the ruins located at the six units composing Hovenweep National Monument, with special emphasis placed on conserving the unique, standing prehistoric structures. The monument will simultaneously endeavor to enhance opportunities for present and future visitors to gain an understanding and appreciation not only of the fine masonry work performed by the Anasazi Indians, but also for their cultural adaptation to a high desert environment. Visitors and NPS employees will be provided with a personal park experience, instilling a sense of respect and wonder that will not soon leave them.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Warren G. Harding's Presidential Proclamation 1654, of March 2, 1923 (42 Stat. 2299), states in part, "Whereas, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and . . . it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving the prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof, . . . that there is hereby reserved, subject to prior valid claims and set apart as a National Monument to be known as Hovenweep National Monument . . ."

Subsequent Presidential Proclamations 2924, April 29, 1951; 2998, November 20, 1952; and 3132, April 6, 1956; and Public Land Order 2604, February 5, 1962, adjusted the boundaries of the monument. Given the proclamations listed above and the Organic Act of August 25, 1916 (Public Law 235, 39 Stat. 535), the NPS mandate is to preserve and protect the cultural and natural resources associated with the six units and to assist visitors in understanding the life and culture of the prehistoric inhabitants and their adaptation to the environment.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

The monument's resource values consist of significant cultural resources and their associated pristine natural settings. The principal resource value is cultural. The Cajon, Square Tower, Holly, Hackberry, and Cutthroat units contain clusters of late Anasazi pueblos and towers situated near permanent springs at canyonhead locations on Cajon Mesa. Other archeological sites representative of Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and early Anasazi occupation are also found here. These five units are significant because of the large number of prehistoric structures that possess a high degree of physical and locational integrity. In addition, the towers are noteworthy because of their many stylistic variations.

The Goodman Point unit consists of an immense, unexcavated pueblo in the Montezuma Valley. These remains reflect its position as a regional center for the Mesa Verde Anasazi. In addition, it is the best preserved settlement in the valley. The importance of Goodman Point was recognized in 1889, when the Public Land Office reserved it from homesteading.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- To preserve the original fabric of the standing prehistoric structures via a cyclic monitoring and maintenance program.
- To protect cultural resources from natural and human-caused impacts in order to provide for present and future scientific and sociocultural uses.
- To educate the public about the Anasazi culture and proper site etiquette, so that they will develop an appreciation and sensitivity for the monument's cultural values.
- To protect the natural environment from impacts caused by visitor use, thereby maintaining its primitive character.
- To protect the monument's resources from such outside threats as oil and gas exploration and development, coal fire generating plants, and grazing trespass, thereby preserving the natural setting.
- To restore the natural condition of the monument's lands, especially the plant communities, altered by human activities.
- To provide the opportunity for, and encourage research by, qualified education institutions and individuals, to the extent necessary to manage the area.

- To complete the general management plan, resource management plan, and other plans needed to provide for the orderly and realistic development of facilities and programs.
- To protect visitors from health and safety hazards and the illegal activities of others.
- To provide for the health, safety, and comfort of employees.
- To promote an understanding and awareness of the monument with surrounding communities and federal, state, and local agencies.

MAJOR ISSUES

ADJACENT LAND ISSUES

Activities external to the monument, including oil and gas exploration and development, coal fire generating plants, and grazing, threaten resource values. The NPS is especially concerned about activities occurring within the Resource Protection Zone (RPZ - see "Land Uses and Trends") surrounding the monument, most of which is Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands. The basis for the monument's interest revolves around the need to maintain the primitive character of the area, protecting both cultural sites and their associated natural settings.

- Conventional exploration techniques for discovering oil and gas, including surface and subsurface blasting, could damage standing prehistoric structures. A seismograph is presently monitoring the effect of such vibrations at the Square Tower unit. Well pumps in the area are adversely affecting the silence once experienced at the monument. This sound pollution is especially apparent at the Square Tower unit, where a constant drumming noise is heard by both visitors and employees. Drilling operations on surrounding lands could potentially contaminate the culinary water supply, which consists of a 1,500-foot-deep water well. Heavy vehicular traffic associated with exploration, development, and maintenance activities results in the short-term degradation of air quality, via dust pollution. Construction of production facilities also results in the degradation of the visual setting.
- Coal fire generating plants on the Colorado Plateau are adversely affecting air quality, noticeably reducing visibility from the monument, within the past two decades. In addition, acid rain deposition resulting from a combination of precipitation and coal plant emissions could be affecting vegetation.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

- While the boundaries of the monument are entirely fenced, grazing trespass still occurs occasionally, adversely affecting soils and vegetation. Even though fences are periodically inspected and routinely maintained, livestock still manage to find their way into the monument. As provided for in Public Land Order 2606 of 1962, 80 acres of the Square Tower unit remain open for grazing under a BLM permit. However, no cattle have grazed in the monument since 1978.

OTHER ISSUES

With continually increasing visitation, the monument is hard pressed to properly protect resources and provide appropriate visitor services, given the low level of staffing and funding, and modest facilities.

- Cultural resources are not adequately documented. Although an intensive archeological survey was conducted in the 1970s, current documentary standards require additional descriptive information. As a result, archeological sites need to be resurveyed using modern techniques. Because of the lack of baseline information, a comprehensive monitoring program has never been initiated. It is difficult to ascertain whether significant changes in the condition of cultural resources have occurred. A systematic monitoring program for cultural resources is needed in order to make informed management decisions.
- Standing prehistoric structures have not received adequate preservation maintenance. Although the Mesa Verde stabilization crew spends an average of three weeks per year at the monument, this program does not meet current preservation maintenance requirements. Because these structures are in open rather than sheltered settings, they are exposed to rapid deterioration from natural processes. In addition, human use is not as controlled as in other cultural parks, heightening the visitor experience, but adversely affecting the sites. Past stabilization practices are also causing problems like mortar and stone loss. Several structures now require comprehensive stabilization, making a cyclic approach to maintenance impossible. Some structures also require emergency preservation work.
- Visitation to the monument has doubled in the last six years. The most readily apparent impact is increased damage to cultural resources, including illegal surface collection and excavation, as well as vandalism. Even more impacting than these activities is the fact that some visitors display a lack of proper site etiquette. Simply put, they are not aware of what constitutes appropriate behavior when visiting archeological sites. These problems can only be handled by establishing and maintaining a visible ranger presence, whereby visitors are continually educated and

law enforcement action is taken where necessary. Expanded interpretation facilities and services are required, if this educational effort is to be successful. The monument is currently not able to provide the required high level of protection and interpretation.

- Natural resources are also not adequately documented. While baseline information on geology, soils, water, vegetation, and wildlife was collected during an intensive archeological survey in the 1970s, current documentary standards require additional descriptive information. As a result, more inventory work is needed in these topic areas. No baseline information is available on air quality and sound levels. As with cultural resources, the lack of baseline information has made it difficult to ascertain whether significant changes in the condition of natural resources have occurred. A systematic monitoring program for natural resources is needed in order to make informed management decisions.
- Natural resources are being damaged by visitors. People walking off trails have caused soil erosion, compaction, and loss of vegetative cover. Campers illegally gathering firewood have also caused a significant loss in vegetative cover. Staff does not adequately understand the rapidly occurring changes in visitor use, nor are they able to provide the required high level of protection for natural resources.
- While exotic plants such as thistle and cheatgrass are found throughout the monument, the proliferation of tamarisk poses a serious threat to the natural vegetative regime. By monopolizing water sources and effectively drying up seeps and springs, tamarisk adversely affects riparian areas in the canyon bottoms. Such species as cottonwood and willow have a difficult time competing with this exotic plant. Left unchecked, tamarisk will soon dominate the canyon bottoms.
- The monument provides some facilities for visitors with disabilities, including ramps at the ranger station and an accessible site in the campground. The rest rooms in the campground are presently being rehabilitated. The monument also offers a brochure in Braille. However, because of the topographic setting of the ruins, the trail system presents problems for physically impaired individuals.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Hovenweep National Monument is operated under the general administrative policies for historic areas of the NPS. In 1985, the monument was formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places as an archeological district. Any activity affecting the cultural resources within the monument must be preceded by an analysis of those effects in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Any activity proposed or conducted on wetlands or floodplains must also comply with Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. In addition, the monument is subject to other generic legislation, such as the Clean Air Act of 1977.

The monument is a party to the following agreements:

- Cooperative Agreement, CA-1498-73-01, between the BLM and the NPS, dated January 15, 1973, wherein agreement was reached between the two agencies for the construction, maintenance, and signing of a trail connecting the Square Tower and Holly units.
- Cooperative Agreement, CA-1498-75-01, between the BLM, Charles Redd Sheep Company, and the NPS, dated July 29, 1975, designating the authorized level of grazing at the Square Tower unit and withdrawing 200 of the 280 acres once open to sheep grazing. While this cooperative agreement is still in effect, the grazing lease is now issued to Marvin Redburn for cattle.
- Interagency Agreement with the BLM (Moab District, Utah), dated March 15, 1987, allowing the NPS to use BLM radio frequency 164.00 KHZ for resource protection and administrative purposes.
- Interagency Agreement with the BLM (Utah and Colorado State Offices), dated April 1, 1987, addressing joint administration on approximately 6,000 acres of public and private lands surrounding the Square Tower, Holly, Hackberry, Cutthroat, and Goodman Point units.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Southwest Board of Cooperative Services (Cortez, Colorado) and the NPS, dated December 1989, authorizing the participation of students and staff from the Southwest Alternative High School, in volunteer activities at the monument.

- Concession Agreement with the Mesa Verde Museum Association to provide for the sale of convenience items.

RESOURCES

Cultural Resources

The primary physical resource at the monument is archeological. While the presidential proclamations mention the exceptionally fine masonry of the prehistoric towers, the state of archeological knowledge at the time they were written, was limited. Since the establishment of the monument, enough research has occurred to provide a better understanding of the area's prehistory.

Prehistoric use of the monument probably began during the Paleo-Indian stage (10,000 B.C. - 5,500 B.C.), when big game hunters made use of the area. Evidence of their occupation consists of isolated surface finds of diagnostic projectile points, one of which was located on the slope above Cajon Spring. The Paleo-Indian lifeway is represented by the pursuit and procurement of various large, now extinct, mammals.

During the Archaic stage (5,500 B.C. - A.D. 1), hunters and gatherers made use of the area. Evidence of their occupation consists of open campsites and limited activity sites. One of these campsites is above the canyonhead spring at Square Tower. The Archaic lifeway is represented by mixed foraging for wild plants and animals, supplemented by a farming-based economy later in the period.

During the Anasazi stage (A.D. 1 - 1,300), farmers made extensive use of the area. Evidence of their occupation consists of sheltered and open structural habitation sites, campsites, and limited activity sites. The Anasazi lifeway is represented by a farming-based economy, supplemented by mixed foraging for wild plants and animals. The structural habitation sites for which the monument was established, are situated in canyonhead locations at Cajon, Square Tower, Holly, Hackberry, and Cutthroat. The majority of these sites, which consist of pueblos and towers, were constructed in the later part of the Pueblo III time period (1200s).

Goodman Point is different from these canyonhead sites in that it is situated in a mesa top location. This site, which consists of a thousand-room pueblo, was constructed in the early part of the Pueblo III time period (1100s). Perhaps the shift from mesa top to canyonhead habitation sites occurred as a consequence of the loss of mesa top dry farming fields, with flood water control and irrigation becoming necessary. All of these exploitative activities

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

eventually failed, however, as the Anasazi were forced to abandon the area shortly before A.D. 1300.

Natural Resources

The natural environment at the monument is characterized by rugged topography, with small canyons divided by narrow mesa tops. The primary geological formation is Cretaceous age Dakota sandstone. Shallow to deep eolian soils are found on the mesa tops, with shallow colluvium on the canyon slopes, and shallow to deep alluvium in the canyon bottoms. Whole permanent water sources are limited, a few springs and seeps in the canyonheads produce water year round. Residual water trapped in potholes or flowing in washes after rains or snow melt is seasonally available.

Vegetation zones range from shrubland, to mixed sage and juniper woodland, to pinyon and juniper forest. Riparian vegetative communities are also found. Wildlife populations consist of large and small mammals, rodents, bats, snakes, lizards, and toads. Birds include ravens, hawks, owls, and a variety of small species.

The climate in this high desert environment can best be characterized as mild. Cajon Mesa experiences wide daily and yearly variations in temperature and precipitation. The average daily temperature fluctuation is 35 degrees. Temperatures range from winter lows below zero degree Fahrenheit, to summer highs above 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The average yearly precipitation is approximately 12 inches, with a range from 4 to 18 inches. The westerly winter and southerly summer winds bring the bulk of precipitation. The NPS began recording weather data at the monument in 1954.

Staff Resources

The monument has a Full Time Equivalency of 2.4, with a permanent superintendent and park ranger, as well as a seasonal park ranger and cooperating association sales assistant. The superintendent and park rangers live at the government residence area. The function of the superintendent is to provide on-site supervision and management of the monument, with responsibility for developing and executing programs for administration, visitor protection/resources management, interpretation, and maintenance. The function of the permanent park ranger is to assist the superintendent in operating the monument, with an emphasis on providing interpretive services, protecting visitors, and maintaining facilities. The function of the seasonal park ranger is to provide interpretive services, and the sales assistant is to provide visitors with basic information about the monument and surrounding area.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The monument contains no inholdings. The 280-acre portion of the Square Tower unit, which was added by Public Land Order 2604 in 1962, is not within the authorized monument boundary. The six separate units are widely scattered, requiring an approximate 100-mile round trip drive. This complicates overall management, as the monument must deal with a complex pattern of surrounding landownership. The Cajon unit is completely surrounded by the Navajo Indian Reservation. The Hackberry unit is completely surrounded by BLM lands, while the Square Tower, Holly, and Cutthroat units are primarily surrounded by BLM lands. Utah state lands form the northern boundary at the Square Tower unit, while some private lands border the Holly and Cutthroat units. The Goodman Point unit is surrounded primarily by private lands, with some bordering BLM lands.

Primary access roads to these units are maintained by San Juan County, Utah, and Montezuma County, Colorado. Secondary access roads receive virtually no maintenance. Access to the monument headquarters at Square Tower is possible from four directions, with each having some dirt and/or gravel stretches: from Blanding, Utah - 45 miles, with 2 miles of gravel; from Four Corners - 44 miles, with 8 miles of gravel; from Cortez, Colorado - 43 miles, with 19 miles of gravel; and from Route 666, 26 miles with 23 miles of dirt and gravel. There has been a continuing road improvement program in the area, with the remaining 2 miles of gravel road on the Utah side to be paved in 1992.

Tourism, dryland farming, ranching, and energy extraction are the largest industries in the Four Corners area. Agricultural lands north of the monument are currently in the process of being changed from dryland to irrigation farming. Lands surrounding the Square Tower, Holly, Hackberry, and Cutthroat units, are grazed annually from November to May, by the livestock of three ranchers operating under BLM permits. Energy extraction consists of exploration, development, and maintenance activities related to oil and gas production. Seismographic testing is continually being conducted on lands surrounding all of the units. While many wildcat wells drilled in the immediate area have come up dry, some successful wildcat and subsequent wells have been drilled near both the Cajon and Square Tower units. Six miles to the west of the Square Tower unit, the Black Steer Canyon field is producing several thousand barrels of oil per day. The closest producing well to the monument is 1 mile north of the Square Tower unit. This well is marginal in nature, with subsequent exploration work in the vicinity revealing no oil or gas in producible quantities. A large carbon dioxide field west of Cortez had been in operation since the early 1980s. One of the associated pipelines transports carbon dioxide from wells south of Pleasant View to the Aneth field, passing within 1 mile of all of the units, except Goodman Point.

The BLM in Colorado completed a comprehensive resource management plan for southwestern Colorado in 1985. The BLM in Utah completed a similar resource

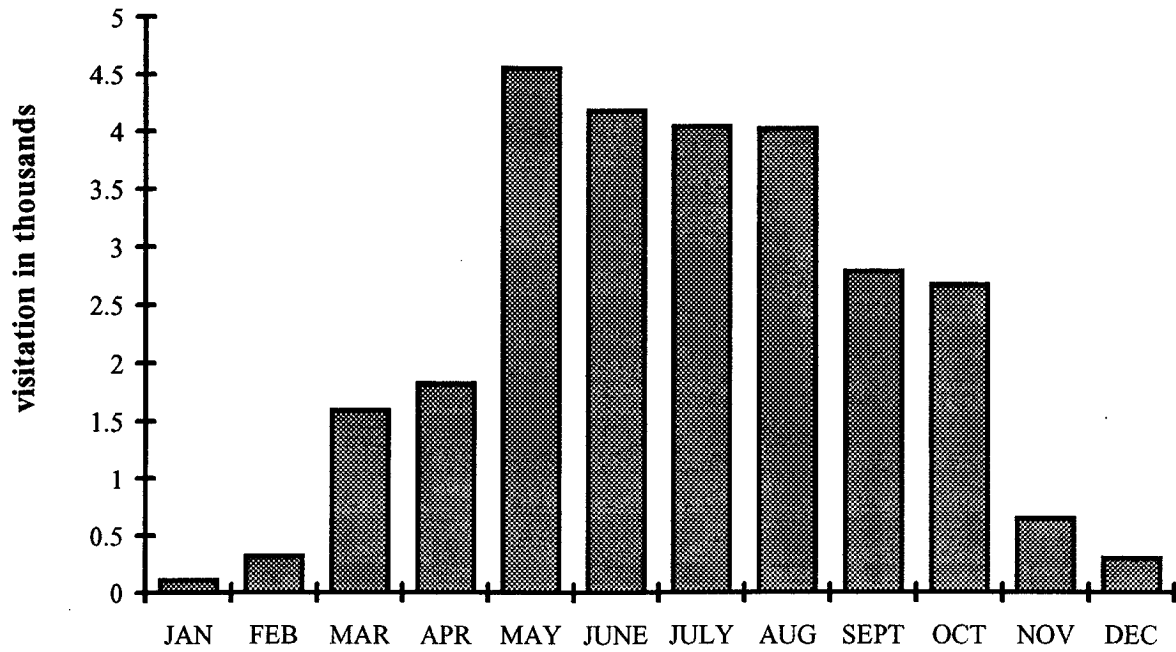
STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT

management plan for southeastern Utah in 1991. Because of the proximity of BLM lands, the approved actions in these plans have impacted and will continue to impact management of the monument. In order to address this concern, the BLM and NPS developed a Cooperative Management Strategies (CMS) document that applies to a Resource Protection Zone surrounding the monument. These strategies are intended to provide for the protection, research, and interpretation of cultural resources within the RPZ, while maintaining the concept of multiple use on BLM lands. They are also to be used in the future development of a joint management plan and cooperative agreement for this area. The BLM and NPS co-sponsored a cultural resource inventory of the RPZ in 1990, with the cultural contractor recording almost 400 archeological sites.

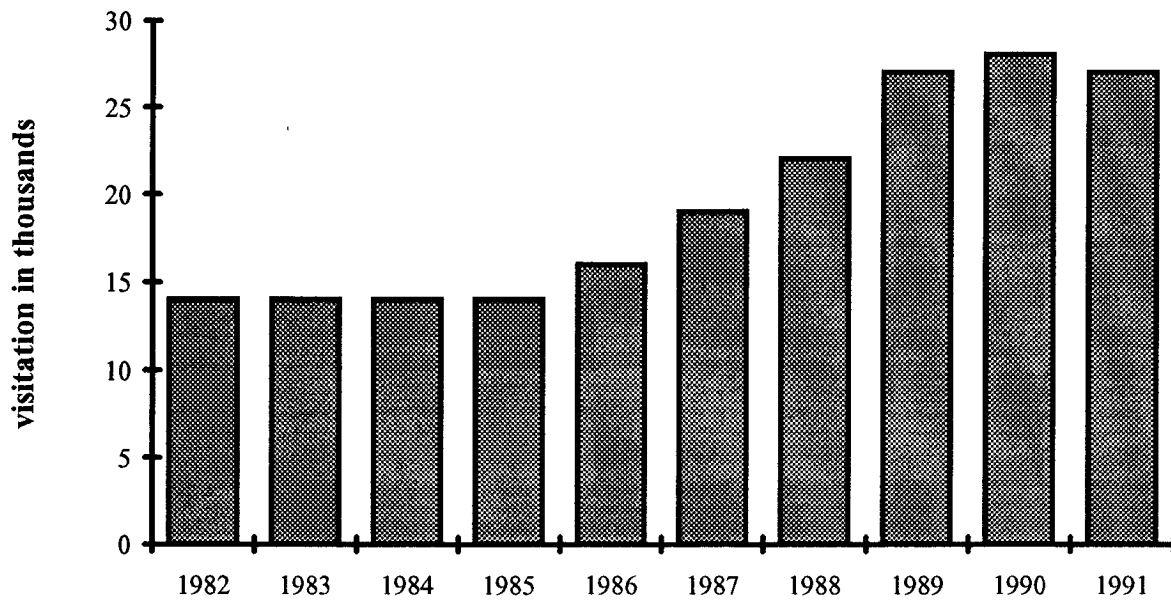
VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

The monument began recording public use statistics in 1941, when approximately 300 visitors came to the area. Visitation has increased at a steady rate throughout the last three decades, with an average yearly increase of 8 percent during the 1980s. Visitor use at the monument consists of a combination of day and overnight campground use, with a typical stay of 1 to 2 hours for day use visitors and 18 hours for campers. Total visitation remained steady (approximately 28,000) between 1990 and 1991, while campground use increased by 9 percent during this same period. Visitation patterns fall into three rather distinct seasonal periods. The 7-month peak visitor season is April - October, when 89 percent of 1991 visits were recorded. The 2-month shoulder season is March and November, when 8 percent of visits were recorded. The 3-month off-season is December - February, when only 34 percent of visits were recorded.

If the number of visitors coming to the monument continues to increase at the rate experienced in the 1980s, total visitation could more than double to approximately 60,000 by the turn of the century. Using the same projected rate of increase, campground use and visits to outlying units could also double. A number of factors have contributed to the yearly increase in visitation, most significant among them being a general rise in tourism in the Four Corners area, and continuing road improvements. With the completion of a paved road to the monument from the Utah side, visitation could increase at a much faster pace than estimated above. As it stands now, the general public is not yet aware that access has been improved. Visitation will likely rise beyond our current ability to properly manage the monument within a few years.



1991 Monthly Visitation



Annual Visitation
Hovenweep National Monument

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

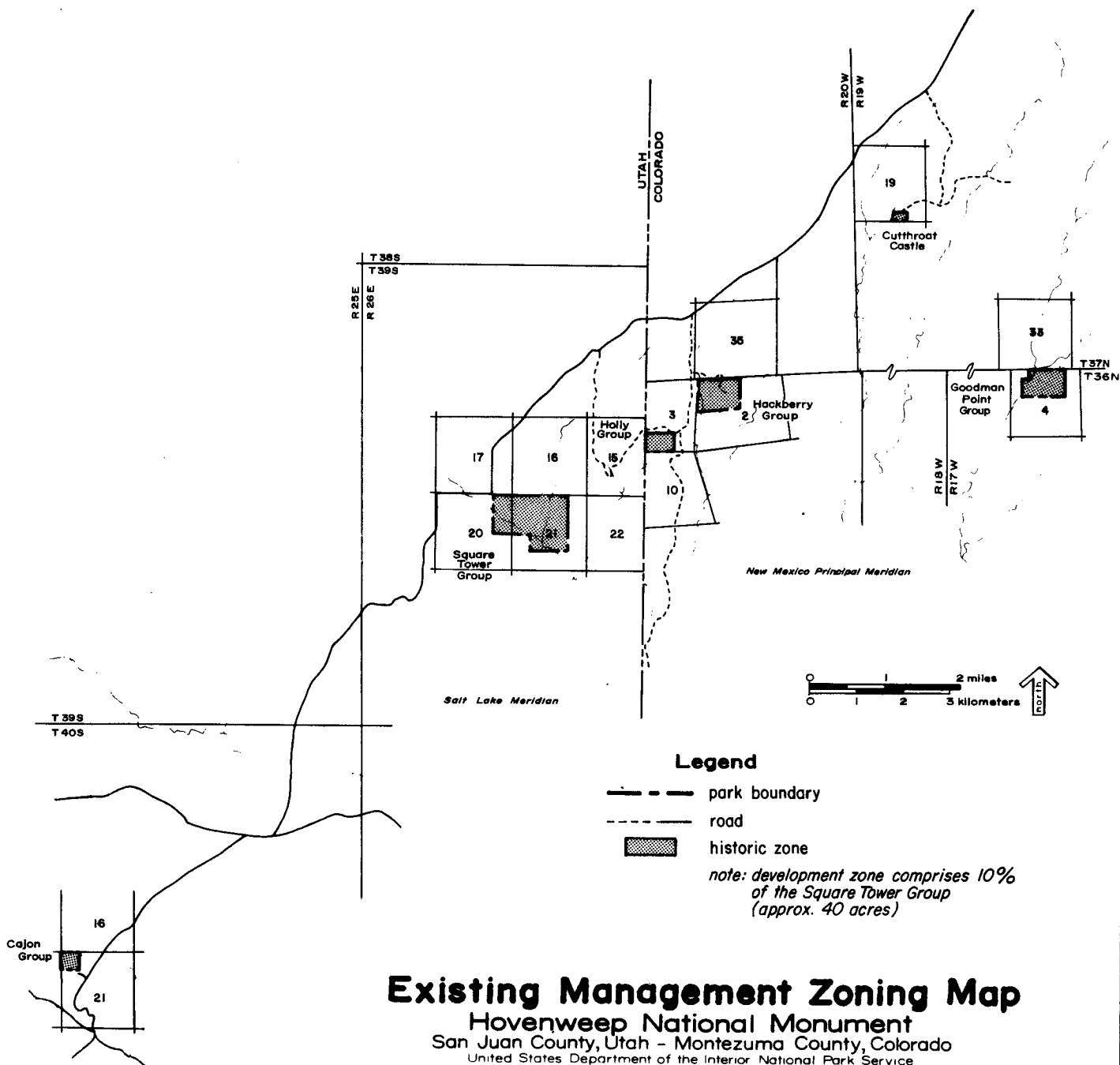
The monument's data base is presently being put into a Geographic Information System. The computer system in the Rocky Mountain Region contains information on the ranger station, campground, residences, utilities, and roads. The monument rents two vehicles from the General Services Administration. A personal computer system was installed in 1989. A cellular telephone system was installed in 1991.

STATUS OF PLANNING

The monument has been operating under a draft General Management Plan since 1985. Most prominent among the reasons for the failure to complete this document is the unresolved issue of how to develop and implement a joint management plan and cooperative agreement with the BLM, as mandated by the CMS. A draft Resource Management Plan, Completed in 1991, addresses both cultural and natural resource management. It is now under review at the Rocky Mountain Region. An interim Interpretive Prospectus, completed in 1974, is no longer current. It will be revised pending acquisition of necessary funding.

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Management zoning for the six units is 100 percent historic, including Square Tower (400 acres), Goodman Point (142.08 acres), Hackberry (126.06 acres), Holly (62.7 acres), Cajon (40 acres), and Cutthroat (14.09 acres). While Square Tower is managed as a 100 percent historic zone, the ranger station and campground represent 10 percent of the monument's development subzone.



APPENDIX

42. Hovenweep National Monument

Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1654) of March 2, 1923.....

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1654—Mar. 2, 1923—42 Stat. 2299]

WHEREAS, there are in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah four groups of ruins, including prehistoric structures, the majority of which belong to unique types not found in other National Monuments, and show the finest prehistoric masonry in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the said four groups of ruins are situated upon the public lands owned and controlled by the United States and it appears that the public good would be promoted by reserving these prehistoric remains as a National Monument with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that there is hereby reserved, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as the Hovenweep National Monument the lands shown upon the diagram hereto annexed and made a part hereof and more particularly described as follows:

Utah, Salt Lake Base and Meridian

In township thirty-nine south, range twenty-six east, northeast quarter of the northeast quarter and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty, and the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one; in township forty south, range twenty-five east, northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one.

Colorado, New Mexico Principal Meridian

In township thirty-six north, range twenty west, lot four and southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, and lot six and southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section three.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Executive Order No. 3755, dated November 17, 1922, is hereby revoked and such lands thereby temporarily withdrawn and not included in said Hovenweep National Monument by this Proclamation are restored to entry under the public land laws of the United States.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management and control of this Monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled, "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat., 535), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

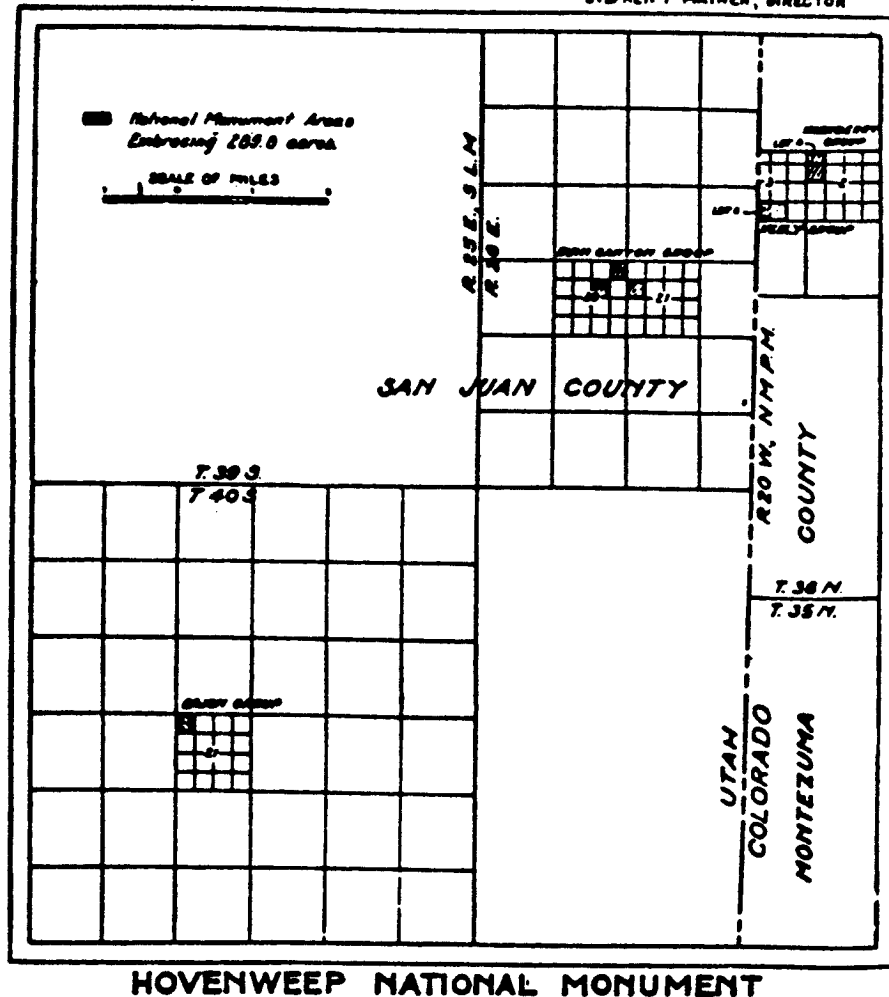
DONE at the City of Washington this second day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and [SEAL] of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING,

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALBERT B. FALL, SECRETARY

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
STEPHEN T. MATHER, DIRECTOR



ENLARGING HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH

APR 26, 1951
[No. 2926]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

42 Stat., Pt. 2,
p. 2299.

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of protecting and preserving four groups of ruins including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry to be found in the United States; and

WHEREAS it has been determined that the public lands described and set apart as the said Hovenweep National Monument do not include the lands containing one of the said groups of ruins known as the Hackberry Ruin; and

WHEREAS another ruin, known as the Goodman Point Ruin, situated in the vicinity of the Hovenweep National Monument, has been found to be of significance comparable to, and suitable for preservation with, the ruins comprising the said Monument; and

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable in the public interest that the lands embracing the Hackberry Ruin and the Goodman Point Ruin be added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

Addition of designated lands as parts of Hovenweep National Monument.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225, 16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described tracts of land in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as parts of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 20 W.,
Sec. 2, lot 3, and SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$
T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,
Sec. 4, lot 2, and SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

65 STAT.]

PROCLAMATIONS—APR. 27, 1951

c9

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act To establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, 16 U. S. C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

Supervision, etc., of added lands.

16 U. S. C. 1-3; 39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C. 1-3, 2, 3.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-fifth.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

By the President:

DEAN ACHESON

Secretary of State

ENLARGING THE HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT
COLORADO AND UTAH

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

November 20, 1952
(No. 2988)

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Proclamation No. 1554 of March 2, 1923, established the Hovenweep National Monument on certain public lands in southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah for the purpose of preserving four groups of ruins, including structures of the finest prehistoric masonry found in the United States, and Proclamation No. 2924 of April 26, 1951, added to the monument certain other public lands in southwestern Colorado containing other significant ruins; and

42 Stat. 2289.

46 Stat. 42.

WHEREAS other public lands, contiguous to a portion of the lands now comprising the said monument, have been found to contain very important archeological sites, including small pueblos and an exceptional and significant great kiva (a large circular semi-subterranean ceremonial room), the inside and overall diameters of which are approximately 60 and 100 feet, respectively, which kiva has never been excavated by archeologists or vandalized by unauthorized digging; and

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PROCLAMATIONS—DEC. 1, 1952

167 Stat.

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve the lands embracing such archeological sites as a part of the said monument:

Addition of land to
Hovenweep National
Monument, Colo.,
Utah.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HARRY S. TRUMAN, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do hereby proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, the following-described lands in Colorado are hereby added to and reserved as a part of the Hovenweep National Monument:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 36 N., R. 17 W.,

sec. 4, lot 3, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$, and E $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$

The area described contains 81.02 acres, more or less.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any features of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Supervision, man-
agement, etc.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the lands hereby added to this monument as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (16 U. S. C. 1-3), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

5 USC sec. 16 USC
1-4, 22, 23.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 20th day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-two and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-seventh.

HARRY S TRUMAN

By the President:

DAVID BRUCE

Acting Secretary of State

REVISING THE BOUNDARIES OF HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT UTAH AND COLORADO

April 6, 1946
(No. 3123)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ section 20, Township 39 South, Range 26 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, which contain no objects of historic or scientific interest were erroneously included in the Hovenweep National Monument in Utah and Colorado by Proclamation No. 1654 of March 2, 1923 (42 Stat. 2299); and

WHEREAS it appears that public lands described as SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of such section 20 which contain ruin groups worthy of preservation because of their historic and scientific value were erroneously omitted from the monument; and

WHEREAS there are other public lands contiguous to the monument which contain an important ruin group, Cutthroat Castle, an outstanding example of a defensive structure of the thirteenth century, the preservation of which is desirable because of its historic and scientific value; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve such lands as an addition to such monument:

Hovenweep National Monument,
Utah-Colo.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 225 (16 U. S. C. 431), do proclaim as follows:

1. The following-described lands in the State of Utah are hereby excluded from the Hovenweep National Monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

The lands hereby excluded from the monument shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under public land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands in the States of Utah and Colorado are hereby reserved and added to and made a part of the Hovenweep National Monument and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that monument:

UTAH, SALT LAKE BASE AND MERIDIAN

T. 39 S., R. 26 E.,
sec. 20, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$

COLORADO, NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 37 N., R. 19 W.,
sec. 19, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11 and
E $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Lot 11, excepting
a portion of Segregated Tract
63 patented to Edward C. Forest

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eightieth.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

By the President:
JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State.

FEDERAL REGISTER

February 10, 1961

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[Public Land Order 2894]

[Class 672000]

UTAH

Withdrawal for Use of National Park
Service (Hovenweep National Mon-
ument)

By virtue of the authority vested in the
President and pursuant to Executive
Order No. 10336 of May 26, 1962, it is
ordered as follows:

1. Subject to valid existing rights, the
following described public lands are
hereby withdrawn from all forms of ap-
propriation under the public land laws,
including the mining laws, and reserved
for use of the National Park Service in
connection with administration of the
Hovenweep National Monument:

SALT LAKE MONUMENT

T. 36 S., R. 20 E.

Sec. 21. NW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, NW 1/4,
NE 1/4, SW 1/4, and NW 1/4, SE 1/4.
Containing 260 acres.

2. The lands shall continue to be ad-
ministered by the Bureau of Land Man-
agement for grazing purposes.

JOHN A. CALVIN, JR.,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

FEBRUARY 8, 1962

[P.R. Doc. 62-1874; Filed Feb. 8, 1962;
8:46 a.m.]

NPS D-3h