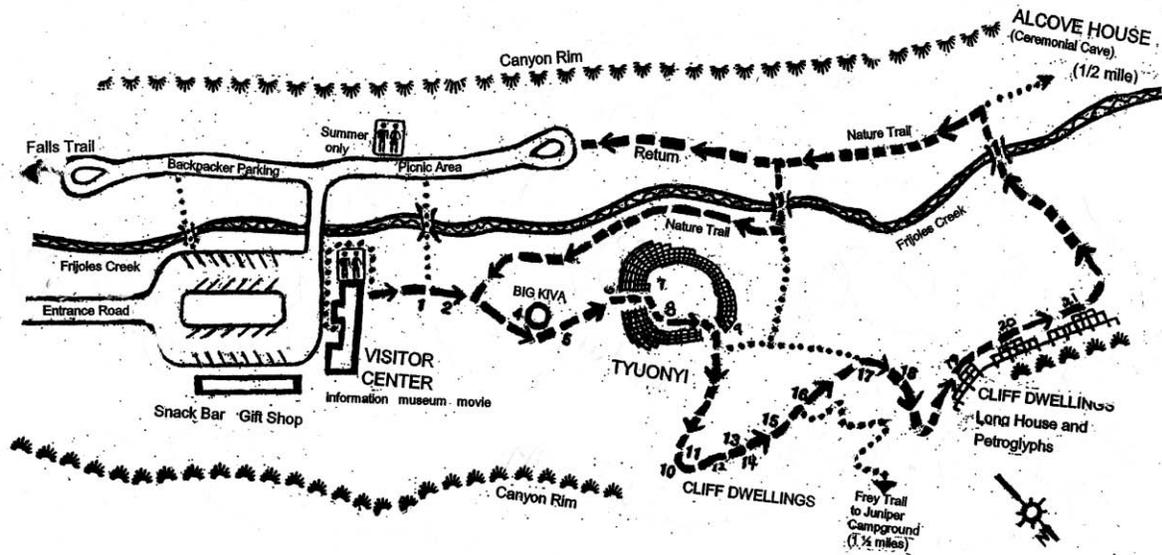




Meet the Ancestral Pueblo People

MAIN LOOP TRAIL, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT



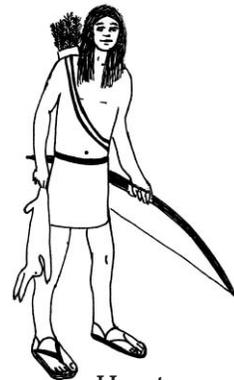
FIRST STOP: Visitor Center Back Porch

INTRODUCTION (if you did not have an orientation done by a ranger)

Get ready to go back in time 500 years.

It was a time when Indians were the only people anywhere in North or South America. At that time a group of people lived here in Frijoles Canyon. They were the ancestors of Pueblo Indians. In those days they had not yet seen anyone from Europe. They did not have metal, wheels, or horses. For a long time archeologists called them the Anasazi. Pueblo people today feel that name is offensive and disrespectful. So now we usually say Ancestral Pueblo instead.

Remember that Bandelier National Monument is a beautiful, fragile place. It belongs to everyone, including YOU! Thousands of people visit Bandelier every year. So it is very important for everyone to remember the rules. You need to take good care of the park and yourself. Be courteous to other visitors, too.



Hunter

Don't forget:

- * stay on the trail
 - * stay with your leader
 - * talk quietly
 - * climb only on ladders
 - * leave the flowers for the wildlife
 - * do not litter
 - * don't drink from the creek
 - * do not feed or bother the animals
- AND
- * don't take rocks, pine cones, lizards or anything else home with you (except memories and photographs!)

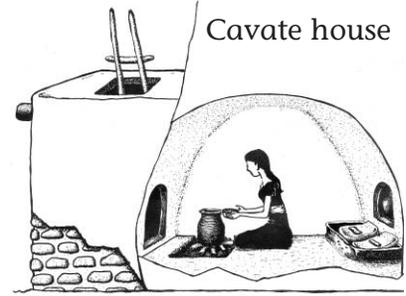


Making pottery



**ON THE TRAIL
STAKE 1: LIVING IN THE CANYON**

Here you are, in Frijoles (Free-HOH-lays) Canyon. For hundreds of years it was home to a group of Ancestral Pueblo people. The cliffs around you are made of soft rock called tuff. That is volcanic ash. It erupted from a gigantic volcano in the Jemez Mountains about a million years ago. The holes were made by erosion from snow, rain, and wind. Ancestral Pueblo people used the loose rocks along the base of the cliffs. They shaped them into bricks to build their homes. They also carved small cave rooms into the soft rock of the cliffs. They are called cavates (cave-EIGHTS). The people used the cavates for back rooms in their homes. You can tell which holes are really cavates. They usually have clay plaster on the walls. They have black soot on the ceiling from smoky fires. They have flat floors and smooth walls. Farther down the trail you will see many of these cavates. You will also see a house that has been rebuilt.



Cavate house

As you walk along, imagine what it would be like to live here in those days. They were people just like us. They had sisters, brothers, and friends. They needed all the same things we need: food, clothes, homes, and even music.

What does a cavate have that natural holes in the cliff don't have?
Clay plaster on the walls and black soot on the ceiling

What things would you and your friends like to do in those days?
Hunt, play games, play with the dogs, help your relatives, build houses, explore, make bows and arrows, etc

STAKE 2: GETTING FOOD

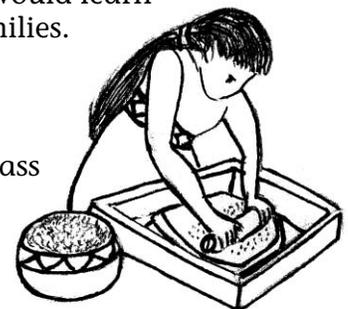
Imagine you were living here 500 years ago. There were houses along the base of the cliffs and in the bottom of the canyon. You would see gardens of corn, beans, and squash. Some were down here. Some were on top of the mesas. The only tame animals were dogs and turkeys. There weren't any horses, cows, sheep, chickens, or goats. If this was a sunny spring day, you probably would be helping in the garden. You could pull weeds. You could bring water from the creek to help your crops grow.



Corn and squash

If this was a day in the fall, you would help with harvesting the crops. Then you would put them on the roof of your house to dry. You would store them carefully. That way you and your family would have food to eat all through the long, cold winter. Girls would grind corn into cornmeal to make nourishing meals. Boys would learn to be good hunters. They wanted to bring home meat for their families. The men taught them to be respectful to the animals they hunted. Everyone helped out and worked together.

Could they store their food in a refrigerator? How about cans or glass jars? **No refrigerators, no metal for cans, no glass for jars**



Grinding corn

What could you do to keep from running out of food in the winter? **Dry the crops and store them carefully**



STAKE 3: USING NATIVE PLANTS

The canyon provided many things the people needed. There were stones for buildings and tools. There were areas to farm, a stream for water, and many kinds of native plants. Their ancestors had lived in the nearby canyons, mountains, and mesas for thousands of years. They had learned which plants they could use for food, medicines, dyes, and tools. They knew where to look and what time of year they would be growing. They knew which ones were poisonous.

Look around you. The tall trees with long needles and orange bark are *Ponderosa pines*. Their trunks made good roof beams.

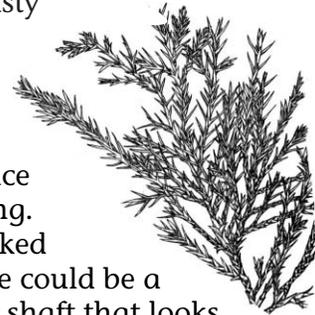
Short bushy-looking trees are *junipers*. Their berries don't taste very good. But they could be used for food in dry years when other things didn't grow. Juniper wood was strong, so it was good for making tools.

Short pine trees with short needles are *piñons*. Piñon nuts are tasty and very nutritious. The wood is good for firewood and tools.



Ponderosa pine

Juniper branch



STAKE 4: BIG KIVA

(Is everyone remembering to stay on the paved trail?)

This is a very special room called a kiva (KEE-vah). It was a place for meetings and ceremonies. In the winter there was storytelling. Many Pueblo people today still use kivas. To get inside you walked across the flat mud roof and went down a wooden ladder. There could be a fire for light and heat. Fresh air came in through the ventilator shaft that looks like a chimney.

The rectangular holes in the floor might have been used as drums. Or maybe they were for storage. Kivas are used by both men and women. If you were a boy in those days, you would spend a lot of time here. You would learn from your father, grandfather, uncles, and other men of the village. Girls mostly learned at home from their mothers, grandmothers, and aunts.

There were so many skills and so much knowledge for the kids to learn! But they didn't have an alphabet. They didn't have books to use in school. If you wanted to learn something, you had to get someone to teach you. There were no grades. If you didn't pay attention very well, maybe you wouldn't know how to make warm clothes for the winter. Or maybe your garden wouldn't grow enough food for your family.



Father and Son planting corn

Name at least four skills you would want to learn to survive here in those days.

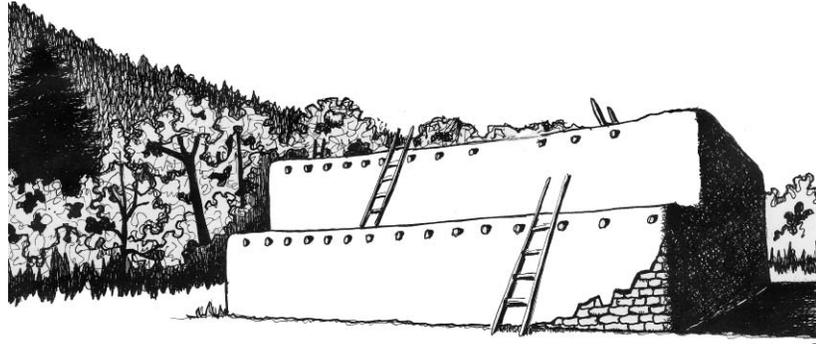
farming, tool-making, hunting, knowing wild plants, cooking, food storage, raising children, healing sickness, tanning hides, making baskets, making sandals, building houses, weaving, fire making, pottery making, making moccasins, knowing the old ways, making cavates, drying meat, recognizing poisonous plants, etc.



STAKE 5: AN UNEXCAVATED BUILDING

Five hundred years ago, a building was standing here. The Ancestral Pueblo people moved away. Nobody was around to take care of it. The roof beams rotted and fell in. The rain and wind took away the mud mortar that held the building stones together. After awhile the walls fell down. Dirt blew in, and plants grew on top. Now you see a brush-covered mound, but it used to look like this:

Archaeologists are scientists who study how people lived in the past. They can learn a lot by studying buildings like this. Sometimes they clear away the dirt to study the rooms and the things inside. That is called an



The building that was at Stake 5

excavation. Archeologists do excavations very carefully. They also work with present-day Pueblo people, who are relatives of the people who lived here. All the visitors to the park also need to treat the old houses with care. Leaving them undisturbed is a sign of respect to the Pueblos now and long ago.

There is a lot more to Bandelier National Monument than just Frijoles Canyon. In the park's 50 square miles there are at least 3000 archeological sites. Up ahead you will see a few that have been excavated. But the others look like this.

What are two things archeologists could learn about you if they studied your house?

STAKE 6: TYUONYI

This big village is named Tyuonyi (QU-weh-nee). It has already been excavated. These are the real walls that the Ancestral Pueblo people built. When they were living here, all the walls were tall. The rooms had roofs. Some houses had two stories. Each family would build as many rooms as they needed for sleeping, cooking, and storage. The very small rooms might be used for storing food. Many families would live in the village. Others had their homes up along the cliffs. Some archeologists think that 300 or 400 people might have lived in Frijoles Canyon.

Now the roofs are gone. Rain can wash the mud away. The walls can fall down. The National Park Service has to work hard to keep the walls up. To present-day Pueblo people, this is a very special place. Their ancestors lived here. Please remember to show your respect for the Pueblo people and their ancestors. Stay on the trail. Don't lean or sit on the walls. You wouldn't want to do anything that might cause damage.

So many families lived so close together. Everybody really had to get along. Think of two rules to keep you and your neighbors from arguing too much.

Not too much noise, stay out of other peoples' business, keep your house neat, share, don't bother other people's stuff, help each other, etc.

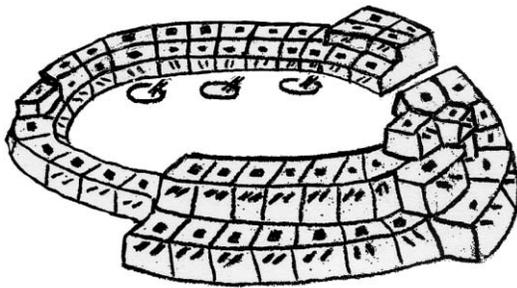


STAKE 7: TYUONYI PLAZA

(If you have the big, colorful brochure about the park, open it to the drawing of this big village. You're not off the trail or sitting on the walls, right?) The big open space in the middle of the village is the plaza. It was an area for work, play, and ceremonial dances for everyone. Here men might be making arrows or repairing tools. Women might be grinding corn or cooking. You and your friends could play with the dogs or babysit your little brothers and sisters. You could help with the chores. The big color drawing in the park brochure shows what it might have looked like in those days. Tyuonyi is very unusual. Most villages were shaped like a rectangle or square and built on mesa tops.

What would be your favorite thing about living in a village like this?

Would there be anything you wouldn't like?



Tyuonyi

STAKE 8: THREE KIVAS

There are many kivas in Frijoles Canyon. Most of them are small like the excavated one in the plaza. Can you see two round low spots in the plaza? They are kivas that are still covered with dirt. Archaeologists wonder why the Big Kiva (that you saw at Stake 4) was so big. Maybe it was for special meetings or ceremonies with more people than could fit into a regular kiva.

STAKE 9: PEOPLE ALL AROUND

From here you can see the big village and all the homes along the cliffs. Imagine being an eagle in the old days. Imagine flying over this village. Then fly east, west, and south of here. You would see other big villages every few miles. There would be lots of small buildings and gardens in between. North of here you would fly over the top of the volcano. Nobody lived up there because it is the top of a mountain. It is too cold and snowy in the winter.

The people here and the ones to the west and south spoke a language called Keres (CARE-aze). People to the east spoke a different language, Tewa (TAY-wah). But they probably did a lot of visiting and trading from village to village. Some Pueblo people in New Mexico still speak those languages today. Others speak Tiwa (TEE-wah), Towa (TOE-wah), or Zuni (ZOO-nee).



Where would you like to live—on a canyon bottom ? along the base of the cliffs ? on a mesa top? Why?



STAKE 10: CAVE AND TUFF

There is a natural cave high in the cliff above you. Do you remember how to tell whether people used this cave? (the shape, plaster, and soot on the ceiling) Did they? There are hand and toe holds on the cliff. The people used them to climb up to the cave. They were worn deep into the rock by many years of use.

Here you are right next to the tuff. It is rock that came from the volcano. Even without touching it, you can tell that it is soft. It is not black and hard like the kind of lava called basalt (buh-SALT). That lava is found around many other volcanoes. You can see why there are rules that everyone must walk just on the trail. No one should climb around on the rocks or cliffs. You could do a lot of damage. Or you could get hurt on such crumbly rock. You can see how the people could carve out a cavate using stone tools. It would be hard, dusty work to make a cavate and build a house. But then you would have a warm, cozy place to live with your family.

STAKE 11: ENTER A CAVATE

You're welcome to use the ladder to enter this cavate. Remember not to climb off the trail and to only go into caves that have ladders. There used to be a house in front of this cavate. To make the roof strong, the people put the ends of the roof beams into holes in the cliff. Here you can see a line of holes for the beams. Some houses had a second story. Then the roof of the first story was the floor for the second story.



Ancestral Pueblo woman and child using a one-log ladder

While you are waiting to go up the ladder, look at Tyuonyi. People who lived there were close to the stream and the gardens. If you lived up here by the cliffs you had a different advantage. In winter the sun shines warmly on this south-facing canyon wall. The snow melts off quickly. In the afternoon you could sit in the sun on your house roof. You could enjoy the warmth before the long cold dark winter night.

If this was your house, what would you use the cavate for?

STAKE 12: RECONSTRUCTED HOME

This house was rebuilt by the Park Service. All the houses along the cliffs looked like this, except in real houses the only door was in the roof. The houses in Tyuonyi looked a lot like this too. But they didn't have the cliff for a back wall. Cavates were seldom used by themselves. They were almost always a back room for a house.

The thick stone walls provided good insulation. On a hot summer day your house would be cool. On a cold winter day you could heat it with just a small fire. Imagine going out on a snowy day. You would wrap up in a turkey feather blanket. You would use a stone ax to cut firewood. Remember, they didn't have any metal. Then you would carry the wood home on your back. Remember, they didn't have horses or wheels.

Would you like to have a house that was small but easy to heat? Or a bigger one that took a lot more firewood? Why?



Pictograph in cavate at Stake 13



STAKE 13: SNAKE KIVA

This cavate was a kiva. The people coated the walls with clay plaster. Then they painted designs on the plaster. Painted designs are called pictographs (PICK-toe-graffs). On the back wall there is a wide, long, wavy black line. Many people think it is a drawing of a feathered serpent. If you look closely, you will notice the head on the left end. It has its mouth open. There is a straight line, a feather, sticking up. To the right, where the back bumps up, is another feather. This one curves toward the tail. Some Pueblo people today call this serpent Awanyu (uh-WAHN-yew). They say it is a spirit of water, like rain and streams. Water has always been very important to people trying to survive in New Mexico.

STAKE 14: ANOTHER LADDER

This ladder leads to four small cavates connected together. Somebody must have worked hard to make such a big home for their family! Can you see where the rooms used to be in front? Look for places where the people carved the cliff to make room walls. Look for a line of holes where the roof beams used to be. If you are waiting to go up the ladder, look up in the sky. Maybe you will see big black birds, called ravens, flying by. Are there any clouds to bring rain or snow so the corn will grow?

STAKE 15: CAVE KIVA

This is another kiva. Remember, kivas are special, sacred places. Everyone who enters should be quiet and respectful. Looms used to hang from the pieces of wood on the ceiling. The rows of small holes in the floor held the loom straight. Men wove cotton cloth here. Most of the people's clothes were made of this cloth.

Near the back wall is a larger hole in the floor. Archeologists call it a sipapu (SEE-pah-poo). That is a Hopi word. In Keres the word is sipah (see-PAH). Stories say the people came into this world from other worlds underground. The sipah helped them remember this story. The holes in the walls might be shelves to keep things off the floor. Do you see a hole by the door for the fire?

Be very quiet and then have your teacher make a low-pitched sound. You will hear it rumble around the cave. Imagine sitting here at night. You are with your relatives, singing to ask for rain or good hunting. The kiva would make the song echo.

You may see that some visitors have carved words or names on the walls. Would you want someone to write on the walls of your house or another place special to you?



Weaver in cavate

If you were a present-day Pueblo person and you saw someone making graffiti in a cave or a kiva, what would you say to them?



STAKE 16: FREY TRAIL

The Ancestral Pueblo people left here almost 500 years ago. Later other people lived in Frijoles Canyon. Spanish people farmed here. They gave it the name “Frijoles” (that means “beans”). In 1909 a guest ranch was built just across the creek. In 1925, George and Evelyn Frey (FRY) moved here to run the lodge. For all those years there was no road down into the canyon. Everyone had to use this trail every time they had to go anywhere outside of the canyon on this side.

Traveling on foot would make trips hard and tiring. But we know that Ancestral Pueblo people traded with other groups. Some were as far away as Mexico and the coast of California. Traders traveled over vast distances. They traded pottery, obsidian, turquoise, food, and other things. People who lived in the canyon went up the trail too. Sometimes they were hunting or tending their gardens. They could look for wild plants to use for food, medicine, and tools. Maybe they went to visit friends in other villages.

Imagine living in this canyon in the old days. The steep trail was the only way out. It was snowy in winter and hot and dusty in the summer. When you got up to the top, there were no horses, cars or highways. You had to go everywhere on foot. Traders would see new places and meet different people. But they might be away from home for months.

What dangers do you think you would face if you went on a trip for trading? **no water no food, dangerous animals, unfriendly people, bad weather, getting lost, getting injured, etc.**

What would you miss if you were away from home for months?

STAKE 17: POTTERY

The Ancestral Pueblo people didn’t have faucets in their homes. They had to carry water from the stream. To carry the water, they made large clay pots. Often the women carried the water jars on their heads. That way their hands were free. A water jar is heavy even when it is empty. And if it held 2 gallons, the water would weigh 16 pounds – like carrying two big bottles of milk, or 18 cans of frozen juice! Carrying water would make you strong!

Pottery is made with clay from the ground. The people shaped it by hand and fired it outdoors. They made different sizes and shapes for different uses. If the museum is open, be sure to see the pottery on display. Some of the pieces are very old, and some are from Pueblo people now.

Draw a line to match these pots with how they were used:

A bowl to serve food
(bowls are low and wide)

A big jar to carry water

A dipper to get a drink of water from the jar

A pot for cooking
(cooking pots are usually bumpy on the outside and don’t have painted designs)





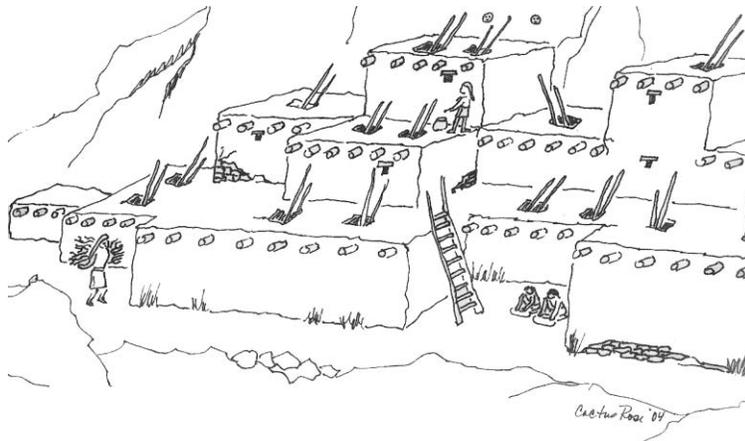
STAKE 18: FREYS' ORCHARD

The Freys moved into the canyon with their little son Richard in 1925. They used horses to carry 75 young fruit trees down here. They wanted to have an orchard to grow fruit to eat. In winter Mr. Frey cut ice from the creek. He stored it in sawdust in a building with thick walls so it wouldn't melt. Then in summer they used the ice and fresh fruit to make ice cream. Mrs. Frey had a vegetable garden. They raised chickens and had a milk cow. They grew the food for themselves and the visitors who stayed at the lodge. Mr. Frey moved away. Richard went into the Army. Mrs. Frey stayed. She lived in the canyon and worked here for 63 years. She died here in 1988 when she was 96. There is a book about her called "Lady of the Canyon".

If someone wrote a book about you, what would they call it?

STAKE 19: LONG HOUSE

Here the Ancestral Pueblo people built a row of houses connected to each other. There are houses along the cliff for 800 feet. You will be walking beside them all the way to Stake 21. That's a pretty long building ! So it is called Long House. You can see the holes where roof beams attached to the cliff. You can tell that some of the houses were two or three stories high.



Did you notice that there aren't any doors to get into the houses? And no doors between rooms? It is the same in Tyuonyi and all the houses along the cliffs. The people went up a ladder to get onto the roof. Then they went down another ladder to get inside. Look far to your left above the line of roof beam holes. You can see that sometimes they stood on the roof and drew pictures on the cliff.

It is hard for us to imagine living in a house without electricity. Can you think of six electrical things that you use every day that the Ancestral Pueblo people wouldn't have? Which one would you miss the most? Are there any that you wouldn't miss at all? Don't forget to consider electric lights!

The one I wouldn't miss very much _____
The one I would miss the most _____



STAKE 20: PETROGLYPHS

Here you see more of the room walls. On the cliffs there are squares of plaster that were the back wall of someone's room. Look up above the house roofs. Do you see drawings carved into the stone? They are called petroglyphs (PET-row-gliffs). The longer you look, the more you will find. See if you can see birds, people, lightning, turkey tracks, and others. You probably wonder what the drawings on the cliffs mean. To really find out, you would have to ask the person who made them.

Mrs. Frey liked the petroglyphs of turkeys here. She changed them a little and put them on the curtains and dishes of her lodge. Now they are the symbol of the park. The rangers put them on many of the park signs.

If you lived here, what drawing would you make above your house? What does it mean to you? Draw it on this paper - not on the cliff! A thinking question: do you think it would be respectful or fair if someone nowadays made a new drawing at Long House? What is the difference between art and graffiti? (Hint - the people who lived at Long House wanted to have these drawings here. Graffiti is usually markings that are not welcome. Usually they even damage things.)

STAKE 21: A PICTOGRAPH

This is still part of Long House! How can you tell that there used to be homes here? Roof beam holes, cavates, and plaster are good clues. The red-and-white design was painted on the back wall of a room. The National Park Service covered it with glass to protect it from graffiti and weather.

The Ancestral Pueblo people moved away from Frijoles Canyon in the 1500's. That is around 500 years ago. They left before the Spanish came here. We don't know exactly why they moved. Maybe they had used all the firewood out of the forest. Maybe the crops wouldn't grow very well anymore. Maybe it was a reason that archeologists haven't thought of yet. We know they made new homes not very far away. Many Pueblo people today say they are related to people who lived here. These pueblos include Cochiti, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, and Zuni. They have not forgotten where their ancestors lived long ago. It is a very special place to them. They ask everyone to treat it with respect and care.

You will be walking back to the Visitor Center. Think about the Ancestral Pueblo people who lived here. In most ways they were just like us. They needed food and clothes. They had good friends. They argued and made up. They smiled a lot. Would this have been a good place to live? Would you have enjoyed it? Would you have felt sad when you had to leave and move to a new home?

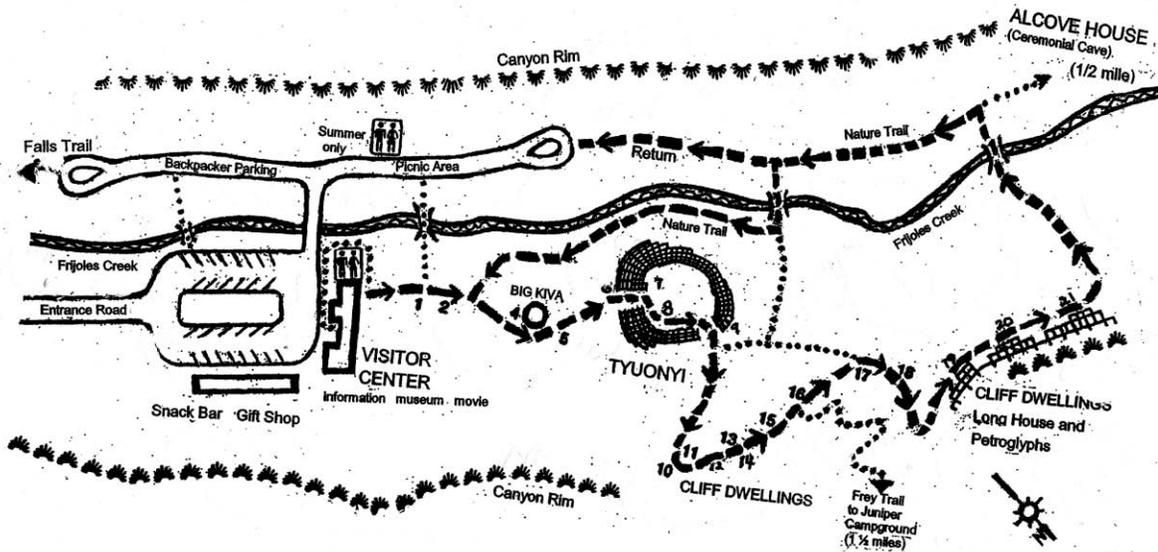
Name three things you would look for if you were choosing a new place to live.

Water, friendly neighbors, winters not too cold, trees for building and firewood, animals to hunt, plants for food and medicine, good farming soil, useful stone, good clay etc.

If you go up to Alcove House, look at the drawing on the sign near the bridge. Imagine living in one of the houses up in the cave. What would be your favorite thing about living there?



Meet the Ancestral Pueblo People



PLEASE NOTE: If you take the group to Alcove House, remember: give yourself at least an extra hour; have adults at the top, bottom, and along the ladders; keep noise down; be courteous to other visitors trying to use the ladders; no rock throwing.

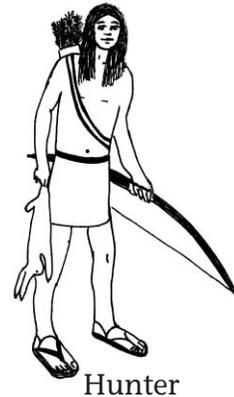
MAIN LOOP TRAIL, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

FIRST STOP: Visitor Center Back Porch

INTRODUCTION (if you did not have an orientation done by a ranger)

Get ready to go back in time 500 years. It was a time when Indians were the only people anywhere in North or South America. At that time a group of people lived here in Frijoles Canyon. They were the ancestors of Pueblo Indians. In those days they had not yet seen anyone from Europe. They did not have metal, wheels, or horses. For a long time archeologists called them the Anasazi. Pueblo people today feel that name is offensive and disrespectful. So now we usually say Ancestral Pueblo instead.

Remember that Bandelier National Monument is a beautiful, fragile place. It belongs to everyone, including YOU! Thousands of people visit Bandelier every year. So it is very important for everyone to remember the rules. You need to take good care of the park and yourself. Be courteous to other visitors, too.



Don't forget:

- * stay on the trail
- * stay with your leader
- * talk quietly
- * climb only on ladders
- * leave the flowers for the wildlife
- * do not litter
- * don't drink from the creek
- * do not feed or bother the animals

AND

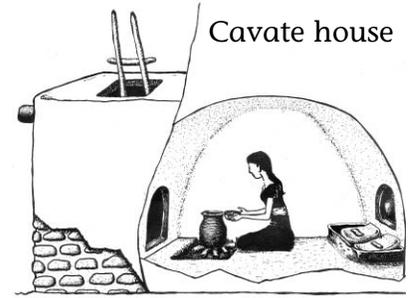
- * don't take rocks, pine cones, lizards or anything else home with you (except memories and photographs!)





ON THE TRAIL
STAKE 1: LIVING IN THE CANYON

Here you are, in Frijoles (Free-HOH-lays) Canyon. For hundreds of years it was home to a group of Ancestral Pueblo people. The cliffs around you are made of soft rock called tuff. That is volcanic ash. It erupted from a gigantic volcano in the Jemez Mountains about a million years ago. The holes were made by erosion from snow, rain, and wind. Ancestral Pueblo people used the loose rocks along the base of the cliffs. They shaped them into bricks to build their homes. They also carved small cave rooms into the soft rock of the cliffs. They are called cavates (cave-EIGHTS). The people used the cavates for back rooms in their homes. You can tell which holes are really cavates. They usually have clay plaster on the walls. They have black soot on the ceiling from smoky fires. They have flat floors and smooth walls. Farther down the trail you will see many of these cavates. You will also see a house that has been rebuilt.



Cavate house

As you walk along, imagine what it would be like to live here in those days. They were people just like us. They had sisters, brothers, and friends. They needed all the same things we need: food, clothes, homes, and even music.

What does a cavate have that natural holes in the cliff don't have?

What things would you and your friends like to do in those days?

STAKE 2: GETTING FOOD

Imagine you were living here 500 years ago. There were houses along the base of the cliffs and in the bottom of the canyon. You would see gardens of corn, beans, and squash. Some were down here. Some were on top of the mesas. The only tame animals were dogs and turkeys. There weren't any horses, cows, sheep, chickens, or goats. If this was a sunny spring day, you probably would be helping in the garden. You could pull weeds. You could bring water from the creek to help your crops grow.

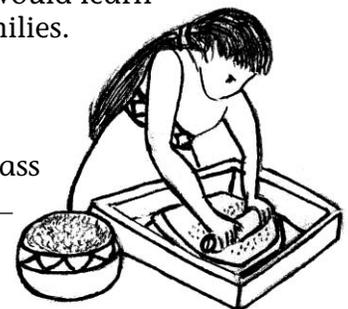


Corn and squash

If this was a day in the fall, you would help with harvesting the crops. Then you would put them on the roof of your house to dry. You would store them carefully. That way you and your family would have food to eat all through the long, cold winter. Girls would grind corn into cornmeal to make nourishing meals. Boys would learn to be good hunters. They wanted to bring home meat for their families. The men taught them to be respectful to the animals they hunted. Everyone helped out and worked together.

Could they store their food in a refrigerator? How about cans or glass jars? _____

What could you do to keep from running out of food in the winter? _____



Grinding corn



STAKE 3: USING NATIVE PLANTS

The canyon provided many things the people needed. There were stones for buildings and tools. There were areas to farm, a stream for water, and many kinds of native plants. Their ancestors had lived in the nearby canyons, mountains, and mesas for thousands of years. They had learned which plants they could use for food, medicines, dyes, and tools. They knew where to look and what time of year they would be growing. They knew which ones were poisonous.

Look around you. The tall trees with long needles and orange bark are *Ponderosa pines*. Their trunks made good roof beams.

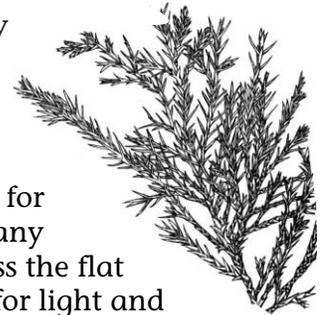
Short bushy-looking trees are *junipers*. Their berries don't taste very good. But they could be used for food in dry years when other things didn't grow. Juniper wood was strong, so it was good for making tools.

Short pine trees with short needles are *piñons*. Piñon nuts are tasty and very nutritious. The wood is good for firewood and tools.



Ponderosa pine

Juniper branch



STAKE 4: BIG KIVA

(Is everyone remembering to stay on the paved trail?)

This is a very special room called a kiva (KEE-vah). It was a place for meetings and ceremonies. In the winter there was storytelling. Many Pueblo people today still use kivas. To get inside you walked across the flat mud roof and went down a wooden ladder. There could be a fire for light and heat. Fresh air came in through the ventilator shaft that looks like a chimney.

The rectangular holes in the floor might have been used as drums. Or maybe they were for storage. Kivas are used by both men and women. If you were a boy in those days, you would spend a lot of time here. You would learn from your father, grandfather, uncles, and other men of the village. Girls mostly learned at home from their mothers, grandmothers, and aunts.

There were so many skills and so much knowledge for the kids to learn! But they didn't have an alphabet. They didn't have books to use in school. If you wanted to learn something, you had to get someone to teach you. There were no grades. If you didn't pay attention very well, maybe you wouldn't know how to make warm clothes for the winter. Or maybe your garden wouldn't grow enough food for your family.



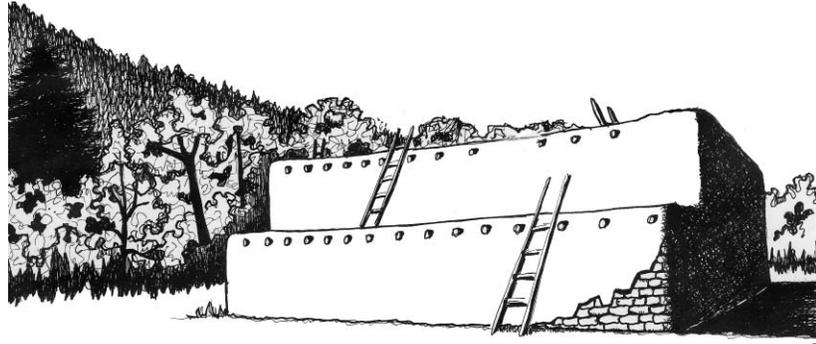
Father and son planting corn

Name at least four skills you would want to learn to survive here in those days.



STAKE 5: AN UNEXCAVATED BUILDING

Five hundred years ago, a building was standing here. The Ancestral Pueblo people moved away. Nobody was around to take care of it. The roof beams rotted and fell in. The rain and wind took away the mud mortar that held the building stones together. After awhile the walls fell down. Dirt blew in, and plants grew on top. Now you see a brush-covered mound, but it used to look like this:



The building that was at Stake 5

Archaeologists are scientists who study how people lived in the past. They can learn a lot by studying buildings like this. Sometimes they clear away the dirt to study the rooms and the things inside. That is called an

excavation. Archeologists do excavations very carefully. They also work with present-day Pueblo people, who are relatives of the people who lived here. All the visitors to the park also need to treat the old houses with care. Leaving them undisturbed is a sign of respect to the Pueblos now and long ago.

There is a lot more to Bandelier National Monument than just Frijoles Canyon. In the park's 50 square miles there are at least 3000 archeological sites. Up ahead you will see a few that have been excavated. But the others look like this.

What are two things archeologists could learn about you if they studied your house?

STAKE 6: TYUONYI

This big village is named Tyuonyi (QU-weh-nee). It has already been excavated. These are the real walls that the Ancestral Pueblo people built. When they were living here, all the walls were tall. The rooms had roofs. Some houses had two stories. Each family would build as many rooms as they needed for sleeping, cooking, and storage. The very small rooms might be used for storing food. Many families would live in the village. Others had their homes up along the cliffs. Some archeologists think that 300 or 400 people might have lived in Frijoles Canyon.

Now the roofs are gone. Rain can wash the mud away. The walls can fall down. The National Park Service has to work hard to keep the walls up. To present-day Pueblo people, this is a very special place. Their ancestors lived here. Please remember to show your respect for the Pueblo people and their ancestors. Stay on the trail. Don't lean or sit on the walls. You wouldn't want to do anything that might cause damage.

So many families lived so close together. Everybody really had to get along. Think of two rules to keep you and your neighbors from arguing too much.

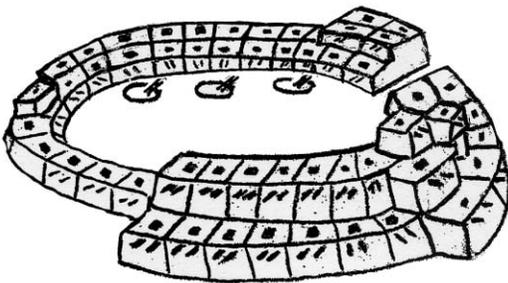


STAKE 7: TYUONYI PLAZA

(If you have the big colorful brochure about the park, open it to the drawing of this big village. You're not off the trail or sitting on the walls, right?) The big open space in the middle of the village is the plaza. It was an area for work, play, and ceremonial dances for everyone. Here men might be making arrows or repairing tools. Women might be grinding corn or cooking. You and your friends could play with the dogs or babysit your little brothers and sisters. You could help with the chores. The big color drawing in the park brochure shows what it might have looked like in those days. Tyuonyi is very unusual. Most villages were shaped like a rectangle or square and built on mesa tops.

What would be your favorite thing about living in a village like this?

Would there be anything you wouldn't like?



Tyuonyi

STAKE 8: THREE KIVAS

There are many kivas in Frijoles Canyon. Most of them are small like the excavated one in the plaza. Can you see two round low spots in the plaza? They are kivas that are still covered with dirt. Archaeologists wonder why the Big Kiva (that you saw at Stake 4) was so big. Maybe it was for special meetings or ceremonies with more people than could fit into a regular kiva.

STAKE 9: PEOPLE ALL AROUND

From here you can see the big village and all the homes along the cliffs. Imagine being an eagle in the old days. Imagine flying over this village. Then fly east, west, and south of here. You would see other big villages every few miles. There would be lots of small buildings and gardens in between. North of here you would fly over the top of the volcano. Nobody lived up there because it is the top of a mountain. It is too cold and snowy in the winter.

The people here and the ones to the west and south spoke a language called Keres (CARE-aze). People to the east spoke a different language, Tewa (TAY-wah). But they probably did a lot of visiting and trading from village to village. Some Pueblo people in New Mexico still speak those languages today. Others speak Tiwa (TEE-wah), Towa (TOE-wah), or Zuni (ZOO-nee).



Where would you like to live—on a canyon bottom ? along the base of the cliffs ? on a mesa top ? Why ?



STAKE 10: CAVE AND TUFF

There is a natural cave high in the cliff above you. Do you remember how to tell whether people used this cave? (the shape, plaster, and soot on the ceiling) Did they? There are hand and toe holds on the cliff. The people used them for climbing up to the cave. They were worn deep into the rock by many years of use.

Here you are right next to the tuff. It is rock that came from the volcano. Even without touching it, you can tell that it is soft. It is not black and hard like the kind of lava called basalt (buh-SALT). That lava is found around many other volcanoes. You can see why there are rules that everyone must walk just on the trail. No one should climb around on the rocks or cliffs. You could do a lot of damage. Or you could get hurt on such crumbly rock. You can see how the people could carve out a cavate using stone tools. It would be hard, dusty work to make a cavate and build a house. But then you would have a warm, cozy place to live with your family.

STAKE 11: ENTER A CAVATE

You're welcome to use the ladder to enter this cavate. Remember to only go into caves that have ladders. While you are waiting to go up the ladder, look at Tyuonyi. People who lived there were close to the stream and the gardens. If you lived up here by the cliffs you had a different advantage. In winter the sun shines warmly on this south-facing canyon wall. The snow melts off quickly. In the afternoon you could sit in the sun on your house roof. You could enjoy the warmth before the long cold dark winter night.



Ancestral Pueblo woman and child using a one-log ladder

There used to be a house in front of this cavate. To make the roof strong, the people put the ends of the roof beams into holes in the cliff. Here you can see a line of holes for the beams. Some houses had a second story. Then the roof of the first story was the floor for the second story.

If this was your house, what would you use the cavate for?

STAKE 12: RECONSTRUCTED HOME

This house was rebuilt by the Park Service. All the houses along the cliffs looked like this, except in real houses the only door was in the roof. The houses in Tyuonyi looked a lot like this too. But they didn't have the cliff for a back wall. Cavates were seldom used by themselves. They were almost always a back room for a house.

The thick stone walls provided good insulation. On a hot summer day your house would be cool. On a cold winter day you could heat it with just a small fire. Imagine going out on a snowy day. You would use a stone ax to cut firewood. Remember, they didn't have any metal. Then you would carry the wood home on your back. Remember, they didn't have horses or wheels.

Would you like to have a house that was small but easy to heat? Or a bigger one that took a lot more firewood? Why?



Pictographs in cavate at Stake 13

STAKE 13: SNAKE KIVA

This cavate was a kiva. The people coated the walls with clay plaster. Then they painted designs on the plaster. Painted designs are called pictographs. On the back wall there is a wide, long, wavy black line. Many people think it is a drawing of a feathered serpent. If you look closely, you will notice the head on the left end. It has its mouth open. There is a straight line, a feather, sticking up. To the right, where the back bumps up, is another feather. This one curves toward the tail. Some Pueblo people today call this serpent Awanyu (uh-WAHN-yew). They say it is a spirit of water, like rain and streams. Water has always been very important to people trying to survive in New Mexico.

STAKE 14: ANOTHER LADDER

This ladder leads to four small cavates connected together. Somebody must have worked hard to make such a big home for their family! Can you see where the rooms used to be in front? Look for places where the people carved the cliff to make room walls. Look for a line of holes where the roof beams used to be. If you are waiting to go up the ladder, look up in the sky. Maybe you will see big black birds, called ravens, flying by. Are there any clouds to bring rain or snow so the corn will grow?

STAKE 15: CAVE KIVA

This is another kiva. Remember, kivas are special, sacred places. Everyone who enters should be quiet and respectful. Looms used to hang from the pieces of wood on the ceiling. The rows of small holes in the floor held the loom straight. Men wove cotton cloth here. Most of the people's clothes were made of this cloth.

Near the back wall is a larger hole in the floor. Archeologists call it a sipapu (SEE-pah-poo). That is a Hopi word. In Keres the word is sipah (see-PAH). Stories say the people came into this world from other worlds underground. The sipah helped them remember this story. The holes in the walls might be shelves to keep things off the floor. Do you see a hole by the door for the fire?



Weaver in cavate

Be very quiet and then have your teacher make a low-pitched sound. You will hear it rumble around the cave. Imagine sitting here at night. You are with your relatives, singing to ask for rain or good hunting. The kiva would make the song echo.

You may see that some visitors have carved words or names on the walls. Would you want someone to write on the walls of your house or another place special to you?

If you were a present-day Pueblo person and you saw someone making graffiti in a cave or a kiva, what would you say to them?



STAKE 16: FREY TRAIL

The Ancestral Pueblo people left here almost 500 years ago. Later other people lived in Frijoles Canyon. Spanish people farmed here. They gave it the name “Frijoles” (that means “beans”). In 1909 a guest ranch was built just across the creek. In 1925, George and Evelyn Frey (FRY) moved here to run the lodge. For all those years there was no road down into the canyon. Everyone had to use this trail every time they had to go anywhere outside of the canyon on this side.

Traveling on foot would make trips hard and tiring. But we know that Ancestral Pueblo people traded with other groups. Some were as far away as Mexico and the coast of California. Traders traveled over vast distances. They traded pottery, obsidian, turquoise, food, and other things. People who lived in the canyon went up the trail too. Sometimes they were hunting or tending their gardens. They could look for wild plants to use for food, medicine, and tools. Maybe they went to visit friends in other villages.

Imagine living in this canyon in the old days. The steep trail was the only way out. It was snowy in winter and hot and dusty in the summer. When you got up to the top, there were no horses, cars or highways. You had to go everywhere on foot. Traders would see new places and meet different people. But they might be away from home for months.

What dangers do you think you would face if you went on a trip for trading?

What would you miss if you were away from home for months?

STAKE 17: POTTERY

The Ancestral Pueblo people didn’t have faucets in their homes. They had to carry water from the stream. To carry the water, they made large clay pots. Often the women carried the water jars on their heads. That way their hands were free. A water jar is heavy even when it is empty. And if it held 2 gallons, the water would weigh 16 pounds – like carrying two big bottles of milk, of 18 cans of frozen juice! Carrying water would make you strong!

Pottery is made with clay from the ground. The people shaped it by hand and fired it outdoors. They made different sizes and shapes for different uses. If the museum is open, be sure to see the pottery on display. Some of the pieces are very old, and some are from Pueblo people now.

Draw a line to match these pots with how they were used:

A bowl to serve food
(bowls are low and wide)

A big jar to carry water

A dipper to get a drink of water from the water jar

A pot for cooking (cooking pots are usually bumpy on the outside and don’t have painted designs)





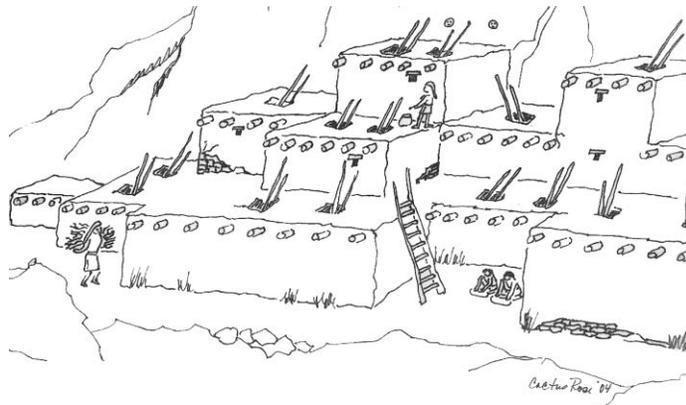
STAKE 18: FREYS' ORCHARD

The Freys moved into the canyon with their little son Richard in 1925. They used horses to carry 75 young fruit trees down here. They wanted to have an orchard to grow fruit to eat. In winter Mr. Frey cut ice from the creek. He stored it in sawdust in a building with thick walls so it wouldn't melt. Then in summer they used the ice and fresh fruit to make ice cream. Mrs. Frey had a vegetable garden. They raised chickens and had a milk cow. They grew the food for themselves and the visitors who stayed at the lodge. Mr. Frey moved away. Richard went into the Army. Mrs. Frey stayed. She lived in the canyon and worked here for 63 years. She died here in 1988 when she was 96. There is a book about her called "Lady of the Canyon".

If someone wrote a book about you, what would they call it?

STAKE 19: LONG HOUSE

Here the Ancestral Pueblo people built a row of houses connected to each other. There are houses along the cliff for 800 feet. You will be walking beside them all the way to Stake 21. That's a pretty long building ! So it is called Long House. You can see the holes where roof beams attached to the cliff. You can tell that some of the houses had two or three stories.



Did you notice that there aren't any doors to get into the houses? And no doors between rooms? It is the same in Tyuonyi and all the houses along the cliffs. The people went up a ladder to get onto the roof. Then they went down another ladder to get inside. Look far to your left above the line of roof beam holes. You can see that sometimes they stood on the roof and drew pictures on the cliff.

It is hard for us to imagine living in a house without electricity. Can you think of six electrical things that you use every day that the Ancestral Pueblo people wouldn't have? Which one would you miss the most? Are there any that you wouldn't miss at all? Don't forget to consider electric lights !

The one I wouldn't miss very much _____
The one I would miss the most _____



STAKE 20: PETROGLYPHS

Here you see more of the room walls. On the cliffs there are squares of plaster that were the back wall of someone's room. Look up above the house roofs. Do you see drawings carved into the stone? They are called petroglyphs (PET-row-gliffs). The longer you look, the more you will find. See if you can see birds, people, lightning, turkey tracks, and others. You probably wonder what the drawings on the cliffs mean. To really find out, you would have to ask the person who made them.

Mrs. Frey liked the petroglyphs of turkeys here. She changed them a little and put them on the curtains and dishes of her lodge. Now they are the symbol of the park. The rangers put them on many of the park signs.

If you lived here, what drawing would you make above your house? What does it mean to you? Draw it on this paper - not on the cliff ! A thinking question: do you think it would be respectful or fair if someone nowadays made a new drawing at Long House? What is the difference between art and graffiti? (Hint - the people who lived at Long House wanted to have these drawings here. Graffiti is usually markings that are not welcome. Usually they even damage things.)

STAKE 21: A PICTOGRAPH

This is still part of Long House! How can you tell that there used to be homes here? Roof beamholes, cavates, and plaster are good clues. The red-and-white design was painted on the back wall of a room. The National Park Service covered it with glass to protect it from graffiti and weather.

The Ancestral Pueblo people moved away from Frijoles Canyon in the 1500's. That is around 500 years ago. They left before the Spanish came here. We don't know exactly why they moved. Maybe they had used all the firewood out of the forest. Maybe the crops wouldn't grow very well anymore. Maybe it was a reason that archeologists haven't thought of yet. We know they made new homes not very far away. Many Pueblo people today say they are related to people who lived here. These pueblos include Cochiti, San Ildefonso, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, and Zuni. They have not forgotten where their ancestors lived long ago. It is a very special place to them. They ask everyone to treat it with respect and care.

You will be walking back to the Visitor Center. Think about the Ancestral Pueblo people who lived here. In most ways they were just like us. They needed food and clothes. They had good friends. They argued and made up. They smiled a lot. Would this have been a good place to live? Would you have enjoyed it? Would you have felt sad when you had to leave and move to a new home?

Name three things you would look for if you were choosing a new place to live.

If you go up to Alcove House, look at the drawing on the sign near the bridge. Imagine living in one of the houses up in the cave. What would be your favorite thing about living there?
