

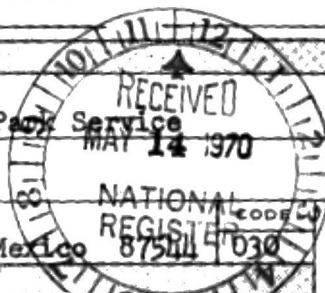
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE: New Mexico	
COUNTY: Los Alamos, Sandoval, Santa Fe	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

1. NAME			
COMMON: Bandelier National Monument (2 portions)			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
XXXXXXXXXX Main Bandelier section: Los Alamos & Sandoval Counties (28,835 acres) Township 17N, 18N, 19N Range 5E & 6E			
XXXXXXXXXX Tsankawi section: Santa Fe County (826.2 acres) Township 19N Range 7E			
STATE New Mexico	CODE 030	COUNTY: (see above)	CODE N.A.
3. CLASSIFICATION			
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC			
Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>			
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNERS NAME: U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service			
STREET AND NUMBER: Bandelier National Monument			
CITY OR TOWN: Los Alamos	STATE: New Mexico		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Presidential Proclamation 1322, Feb. 11, 1916; Pres. Proc. 1991, Feb. 25, 1932; Pres. Proc. 3388, Jan. 9, 1961; and Pres. Proc. 3539, May 27, 1963.			
STREET AND NUMBER: National Archives of the United States			
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: District of Columbia		CODE 001
APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 29,661.2 acres			
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS			
TITLE OF SURVEY: N.A.			
DATE OF SURVEY: Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local <input type="checkbox"/>			
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE:		CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)			
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> * Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)		(Check One)	
	Altered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

* The historical resources of Bandelier National Monument are prehistoric Indian ruins. Those that have been excavated are under a program of continuing stabilization and are in excellent repair.

There are several hundred archeological sites in Bandelier's backcountry, most of which are small; none have been excavated. These ruins, including the larger Yapashi and San Miguel Ruins in the backcountry, and Tsankawi in the separated Tsankawi section are pueblo-type ruins. Mounds of rock three to eight feet high lie on the ground where the original dwellings stood, and are the only surface features beside scattered pieces of broken pot sherds.

The cave rooms have suffered the greatest abuse. Many "Kilroys" have scratched their initials into the walls and ceilings of the more accessible caves over the years. Fortunately, because of Bandelier's early establishment and relative remoteness, indiscriminant vandalism or losses to pot hunters have been relatively small.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian ☒16th Century ☒18th Century ☐20th Century ☐15th Century ☒17th Century ☐19th Century ☐

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

Occupied between about 1200 and 1580

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

Education ☐Political ☐Urban Planning ☐Prehistoric ☒Engineering ☒

Religion/Phi-

Other (Specify) ☒Historic ☐Industry ☐losophy ☐Prehistoric CraftsAgriculture ☐Invention ☐Science ☐Art ☐Landscape ☐Sculpture ☐Commerce ☐Architecture ☐

Social/Human-

Communications ☐Literature ☐itarian ☐Conservation ☐Military ☐Theater ☐Music ☐Transportation ☐

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Bandelier National Monument was created by the Proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson on February 11, 1916, primarily to preserve a series of prehistoric Indian dwellings and the material culture of the people who lived here.

The prehistoric occupancy of Bandelier is a time of transition from the great pueblo period, 1100 to 1300 AD--typified by the cultures that flourished at Chaco Canyon, Aztec, and Mesa Verde, and the establishment of the modern pueblos of the Rio Grande and the coming of historic times in 1540. The ruins at Bandelier are thought to be significant sites in this transitional period.

The story of occupancy here is one of remarkable adaptation and resourcefulness in the face of a harsh and sometimes cruel environment. To the extent the people were able to live within the limitations set by their surroundings, to that extent could they successfully survive.

According to archeological evidence, Bandelier became occupied in the early 13th or late 12th century by people of the Anasazi culture. The area was probably occupied continuously until the middle or late 1500's by a people who lead basically an agricultural way of life--growing limited crops in the summer; gathering certain native plants, nuts and fruit; and supplementing their diet with wild game.

In the early sixteenth century the people began leaving Bandelier; the area was probably completely deserted by 1580--just 40 years after the coming of the Spanish. (There is no record indicating that Bandelier was visited by any of the early Spanish explorers.) Exact cause of abandonment of the dwellings is unknown. For centuries the Indian farmers lived in the Pajarito canyons, built villages, honeycombed the cliffs with artificial caves, and tilled the soil of valley and mesa top. With the passing years, such influences as drought, soil-eroding flash floods, soil depletion, raiding Indians, famine, and disease--singly or in combination--forced the canyon dwellers again to seek new homes. Undoubtedly, some of the descendants of the Indians of the Pajarito Plateau still live in modern pueblos along the Rio Grande.

Bandelier National Monument is named after the Swiss-born ethnologist who did the first scientific studies of the anthropology and archeology of the area in the 1880's.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

9. Bibliographical Reference

Bandelier, Adolf F., The Delight Makers
 Bauman, Frijoles Canyon Pictographs
 Caywood, Louis Excavations of Rainbow House
 Judd, "1910 in El Rito de los Frijoles", El Palacio,
 Vol. 69, No. 3
 Hewett, Edgar, Antiquities of the Jemez Plateau
The Pajarito Plateau and Its Ancient People
 Hendron, J. W., Prehistory of El Rito de los Frijoles
 Wing, K., Bandelier

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY <i>see #10, continuation sheet</i>				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Mexico	030	Sandoval	043
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New Mexico	030	Los Alamos	028
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
New Mexico	030	Santa Fe	049
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Dennis B. Davies, Supervisory Park Naturalist	
ORGANIZATION National Park Service	DATE Feb. 24, 1970
STREET AND NUMBER: Bandelier National Monument	
CITY OR TOWN: Los Alamos	STATE New Mexico 87544
	CODE 030

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

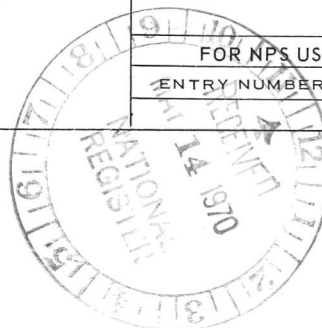
Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

DATE	
COUNTY	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE



(Number all entries)

10. Geographical Data

Main BANDELIER Section

<u>Corner</u>	<u>Latitude</u>			<u>Longitude</u>		
	<u>Deg.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>	<u>Deg.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>
NW	35°	50'	20"	106°	25'	6"
NE	35°	50'	20"	106°	15'	11"
SE	35°	42'	0"	106°	15'	11"
SW	35°	42'	0"	106°	25'	6"

TSANKAWI Section

<u>Corner</u>	<u>Latitude</u>			<u>Longitude</u>		
	<u>Deg.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>	<u>Deg.</u>	<u>Min.</u>	<u>Sec.</u>
NW	35°	52'	12"	106°	13'	28"
NE	35°	52'	12"	106°	11'	44"
SE	35°	51'	20"	106°	11'	44"
SW	35°	51'	20"	106°	13'	28"

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE

New Mexico

COUNTY Los Alamos,
Sandoval, Santa Fe

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>Bandelier National Monument</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Los Alamos</u>			
STATE: <u>New Mexico</u>	CODE: <u>87544</u>	COUNTY: <u>Los Alamos, Sandoval, Santa Fe</u>	CODE: <u>N.A.</u>
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE: USDI USGS <u>Bandelier National Monument and Vicinity, New Mexico, N3540</u>			
USDI USGS <u>Bland Quadrangle, New Mexico, N3545</u>			
SCALE: <u>Both Maps 1:24,000</u>			
DATE: <u>Both Maps 1953</u>			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

COUNTY

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>N. A.</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
STATE:	CODE:	COUNTY:	CODE:
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
DATE OF PHOTO:			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			

N. P. Sandoval N.M.

Bandelier Nat'l. Monument

RECEIPT

DATE OF RECEIPT	5/14/70	YES	NO	NUMBER
DATA PAGE		✓		
PHOTO (S)				0
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)				
MAP (S)				1
MAP DESCRIPTIONS (S)				
LOGGED		✓		
ACKNOWLEDGE	5/14/70	✓		

ms 5/14/70

REVIEW

HISTORIAN	COMMENTS	OK
HISTORIAN	COMMENTS	OK Recommend this be reviewed by Charlie.
ARCHITECT	COMMENTS	OK
Chief Architect	Chief Archeologist	Chief Historian

Frankie 5/28/70
Lory 6/4/70
Charlie 6/26/70

Keeper	COMMENTS
OK	

Alan 7/6/70

ENTRY

CHIEF, OAHF	COMMENTS
-------------	----------

EDITORIAL PROCESSING

EDITOR	Date
Federal Register Entry	
Annual Edition Entry	



CD 7/2/70

FILE	FILE	FILE	WORKING NUMBER
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Missing Core Documentation

Property Name	County, State	Reference Number
Bandelier National Monument	Sandoval County, NM	66000042

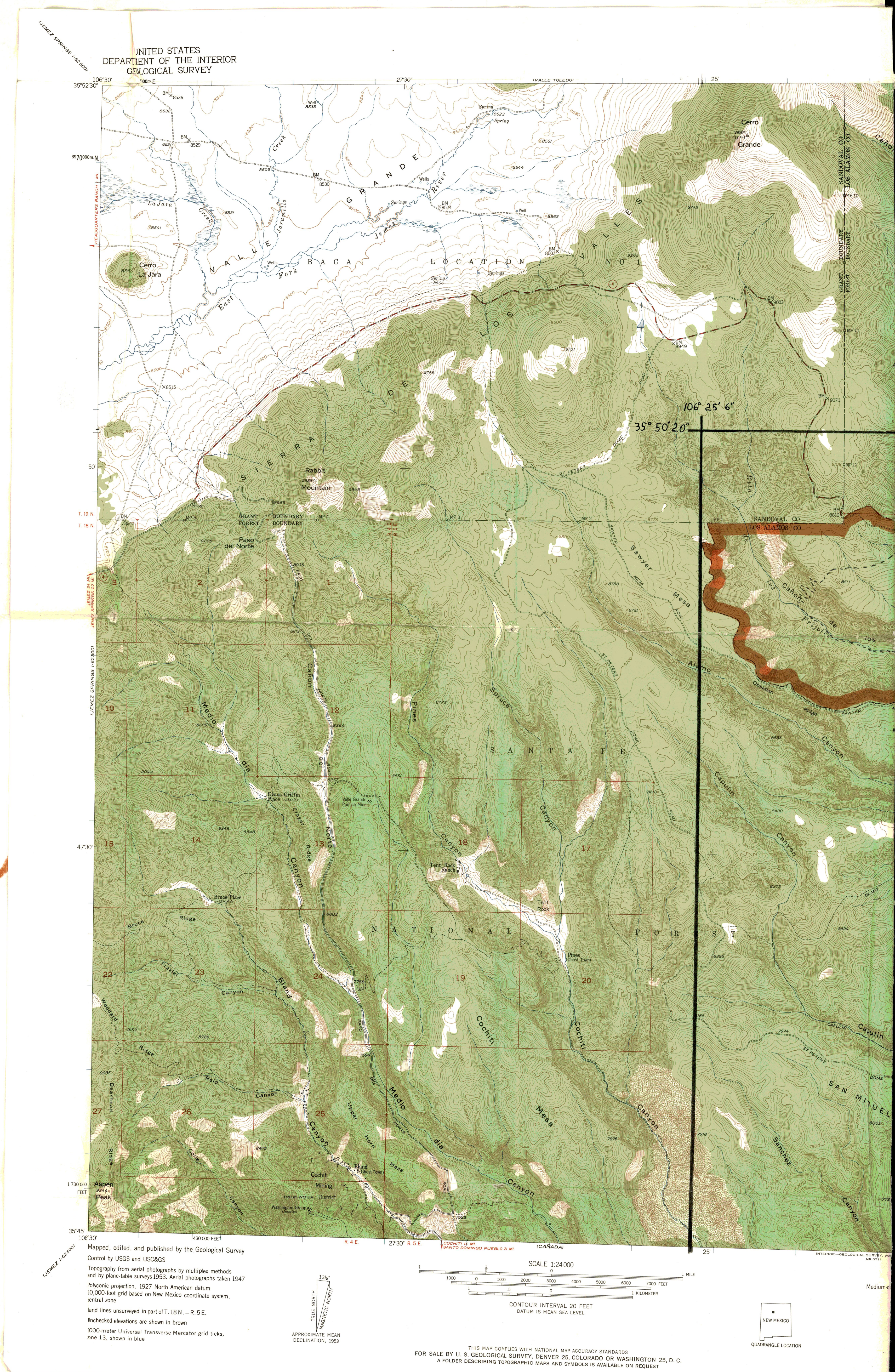
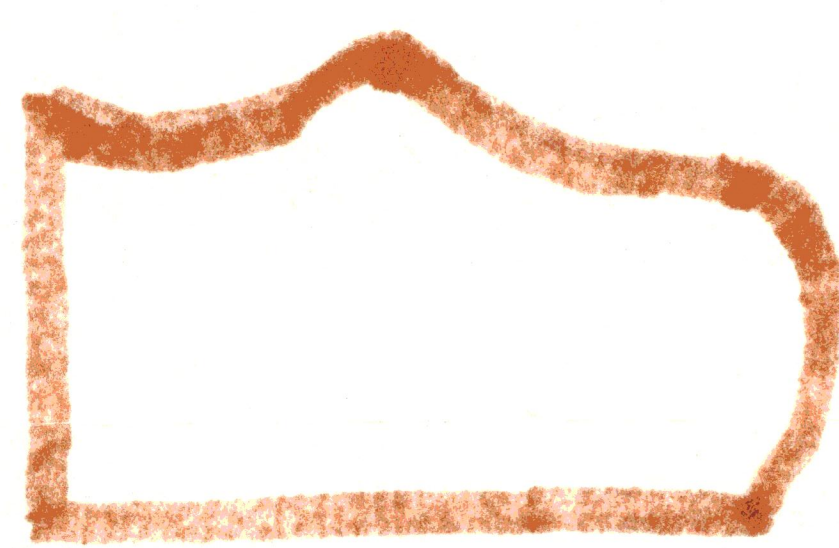
The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

☐ Nomination Form

☒ Photographs

☐ USGS Map

1953





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Bandelier National Monument
Los Alamos, NM 87544

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L7423

October 30, 1970

*There is a real good one
shaping up here!*

Memorandum

To: Director, Southwest Region
Attention: Messrs. Schroeder and White

From: Superintendent, Bandelier

Subject: Proposed Highway - Cochiti - Highway 4

In a recent meeting with the University of New Mexico Committee on rural lands, it was rumored that the U. S. Forest Service was proposing a road from Cochiti north to State Highway 4, following the present Dome Road No. 10289, which loops into the southwest corner of Bandelier National Monument.

We contacted Mr. Harry Gillet, Highway Engineer with the Forest Service. Mr. Gillet stated the Forest Service has no plans for road construction in this area.

He advised that investigative-type studies had been made in previous years as follows:

1. Forest Service, Dome Road No. 10289, estimated cost - 5 million.
2. Bureau of Public Roads, 1948, Cochiti Canyon, estimated cost - 4.8 million.
3. Forest Service, Bland Canyon, estimated cost - 4.2 million.

We also contacted Mr. Jim Rankin, State Highway Engineer, for any plans they may have for road construction. Mr. Rankin advises there has been

RECEIVED			
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			JE
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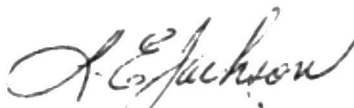
*Refers
Westley*

(x) D 30 Band

L7423
CE - NM
Rio Grande &
Tribes

talk only. They have no plans for road construction and funds have been scheduled for the next three years. We discussed the probability that the Cochiti Developers are using this as a sales pitch and as soon as enough people have bought land, pressure could be put on the Government to eventually build a road.

Enclosed is a copy of an article taken from the Cochiti Lake Sun, Volume 1, No. 1, printed by the Great Western Cities, Inc.


L. E. Jackson

Enclosures

In Duplicate

The Cochiti Dam, when completed, will represent approximately \$70 million, reports Col. Daniel Ludwig, deputy district engineer for the Albuquerque District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The spillway for the dam has been completed by Universal Constructors of Albuquerque at a cost of \$2,274,075.

The same firm built access roads and an operations building, involving \$436,300.

After three years of work,

Nolan Brothers of Albuquerque completed in June the elaborate three-channel outlet works under a \$5,172,826 contract.

Construction of the dam, on the basis of the low bid submitted by Guy H. Atkinson Co. of South San Francisco, Calif., will cost \$61,724,437.

Several million dollars additional investment has been involved in the soil and depth tests, planning and designing by the Corps of Engineers.



MANAGERS—GWC sales managers for Cochiti and Don Rees, Albuquerque. Vick Plath is co-manager for Santa Fe. Lake include, l to r, Jerry Gladish, Santa Fe; Marvin Yates, tract; John Dixon, Albuquerque,

Albuquerque To Fill Pool

Where is the water for Lake Cochiti coming from?

Inasmuch as all of the flow of the Rio Grande River is appropriated for municipal, agricultural and industrial use, water for the new lake had to come from a new source.

This water comes from the

Pacific side of the Continental Divide. The Bureau of Reclamation's San Juan-Chama water diversion project near the Colorado-New Mexico border, brings water through a tunnel bored under the Continental Divide from the San Juan River to the Rio Grande.

The City of Albuquerque will forego a year's allocation of its share of this diverted water to fill the permanent pool. The city's appropriation is 50,000 acre feet annually, the same amount needed for the pool.

Albuquerque also will provide 5,000 acre feet of its water annually to cover evaporation in the lake, thus assuring a constant level of the permanent pool.

Plan New Road To Santa Fe

Santa Fe's Mayor George Gonzales has initiated a series of meetings with state officials and members of the Cochiti Pueblo Council to work on his proposal a direct-route highway between Santa Fe and Cochiti Lake.

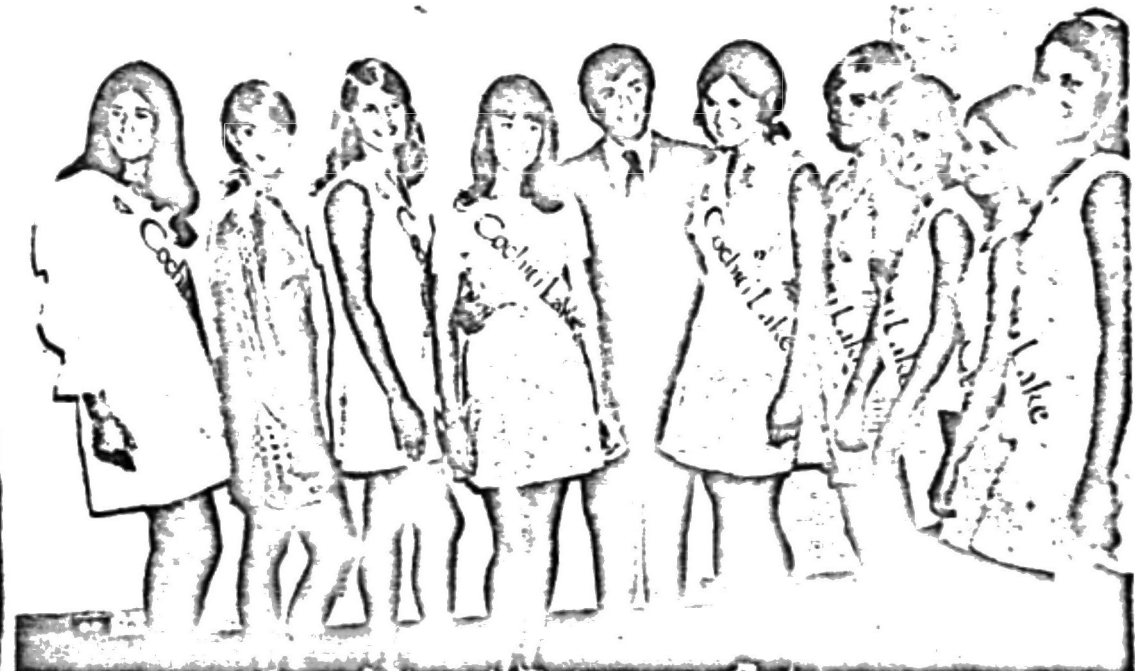
Gonzales said the new highway route beginning in the vicinity of the Santa Fe Airport would put Cochiti Dam within 18 miles of the city. It now is about 42 miles from Santa Fe to the dam site over the present Interstate Highway 25 route.

The mayor said the highway development would tie the recreational facilities of both areas into closer convenience and also bring tourism and convention activity closer to Cochiti Lake.

Los Alamos Road Being Planned

Plans are in progress for the building of a highway from Los Alamos to Cochiti Lake so residents of both areas can have an interchange of recreational facilities.

The new road would shorten the distance between the two cities to 11 miles.



HOST AND HOSTESSES—At a press conference in Albuquerque announcing start of Cochiti Lake, host and speaker was William M. White. With him are the hostesses, l to r, Ann O'Connell, Grace Ohl, Patti

Adler, Julianne Wilson, Betsy Hayes, Colleen Ford, Christine Buckeye, Terri Horton and Gale McNamara.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

NOV 12 10 07 AM '70

Submittal
Bandelier
New Mexico

IN REPLY REFER TO:

17423-AD

* D30

DAP

NOV 10 1970

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service
From: Associate Director, Southwest Region
Subject: Proposed Highway - Cochiti - Highway 4

We furnish for your general information a report by Superintendent L. E. Jackson of Bandelier. Knowing this country rather well, it is difficult for me to understand how there is any possibility for the building of a highway from Los Alamos to Cochiti Lake, with a distance of only 11 miles.

James M. Eden
James M. Eden

Enclosure /

BAND

jointly pondered the meaning of your latest letter (with specific regard to the basic premise mentioned above) we assumed that we had fulfilled all requirements of the Section 106 procedure, as evidenced by our letter to you of November 6, 1972. Operating under this assumption, and trying to anticipate the contract freeze that we knew to be imminent, we awarded the contract for this project, and the contractor is scheduled to begin work about January 15. Thus does the cheese become more binding. Obviously, the consultation must occur soon or we will have to delay, perhaps cancel, the project. This would be most unfortunate, costly, and environmentally unsound.

I am therefore requesting your very special consideration in the accomplishment of this consultation.

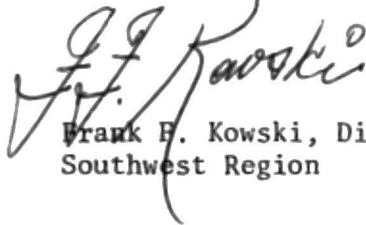
A member of my staff has informally discussed this problem with Louis Wall of your Denver office. Evidently, his schedule does not allow a field visit before January 15, at which time we hope to work with him here in Santa Fe and vicinity on the consultations regarding the Pecos and Bandelier National Monument Master Plans. (Our letter to you of December 22, 1972, you will recall, requested these consultations.) But the timing for those consultations would be too late for the project under discussion.

Unless it is possible for a member of your staff to join us sometime during the next ten days, I see only one other alternative to stopping the project. Here is that alternative -- offered as a suggestion -- which would, in my view, untangle the knot of past history and misunderstanding, provide substantive compliance with the consultation requirement, and clear the way for a necessary environmental-improvement project: Based on our past correspondence and documentation (particularly our letter and enclosures to you of November 6, 1972); the record of careful planning and mitigation-measures set forth in the Environmental Statement for this project (including appended affirmative responses of public and private agencies and the State Liaison Officer); and the further documentation of plans and field review enclosed with this letter, would it be possible for you to certify, by means of the required joint memorandum, that the Section 106 procedures have been substantively complied with -- including the consultation, even if somewhat vicariously? This suggestion has merit, I believe, because the project, as fully documented for you and your staff, has merit; and because we are in a time and administrative bind that urges a substantive view and resolution of this matter.

The additional documentation enclosed with this memorandum includes a copy of the specifications for the contract, a set of plans that graphically presents the project, a narrative report of a field survey conducted at my request on December 21, 1972, by William E. Brown, historian, and Ronald Ice, archeologist, of my staff; and the November 10, 1972, letter and attachment from State Liaison Officer King. In hopes that the above-suggested compliance procedure would satisfy the Advisory Council, I instructed Brown and Ice to survey the project in the context of the strictest application of the Criteria for Effect set forth in the Federal Register of November 14, 1972. In other words, I told them to render their professional evaluations of effect as though they were participating in an Advisory Council consultation.

Because of the imminence of this project, and the administrative tangle that would ensue should we be forced to delay it, I urge your prompt review of past and enclosed project documentation, and a quick response -- in the form of either further instructions for compliance or a joint memorandum that would allow us to proceed as scheduled.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. F. Kowski", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Frank F. Kowski, Director
Southwest Region

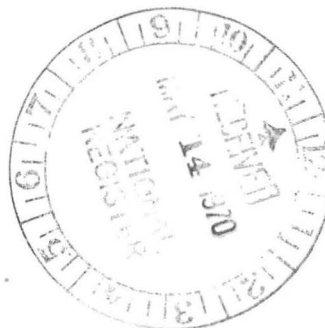
Enclosures

cc:

Mr. Louis Wall, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Denver,
w/c encs.

Utley, OAHP, WASO w/c report
Supt., BAND " "

Continuation Sheet



PROPOSED AND EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS EXCLUDED FROM HISTORIC AND NATURAL ZONES. (Each development is hatched out in red and designated by a red number.)

Headquarters and Canyon Residential Area--map reference #1:

All buildings in Frijoles Canyon comprising Visitor Center, Administrative and Maintenance Facilities, Concession Buildings, and employee residences; road and parking facilities; Picnic area; and old Corral.

Entrance Road--map reference #2:

The main three mile-long park road and associated facilities--wood yard and proposed corral, scenic overlook, fire lookout, and water system utility road.

Mesa Development--map reference #3:

Three campground loops, amphitheater, and road system; mesa residences; mesa-top parking facilities.

Back Gate--map reference #4:

Proposed group campsite and picnic area, parking, and road system; ranger contact and information station.

Apache Springs--map reference #5:

Picnic facilities, mile-long road, and parking facilities.

Backcountry Cabin and proposed Chalet--map reference #6:

Existing cabin for employees assigned to patrol and/or maintenance activities located here; proposed Chalet would be constructed in approximately the same location and would replace cabin.

Forest Service Road--map reference # 7:

U.S. Forest Service has a long-term special use permit to maintain a road in this section.

Tsankawi--map reference #8:

Developing Ranger Station and Information Center adjacent to State Rd. 4.

REPORT ON FIELD SURVEY OF BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

POLLUTION ABATEMENT PROJECT

by

William E. Brown, Historian, SWRO

Ronald Ice, Archeologist, SWRO

At Director Kowski's request, we conducted a field survey with Superintendent Linwood E. Jackson and Archeologist George G. West of Bandelier National Monument on December 21, 1972, to evaluate the effects of this project with regard to Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

✓ The present sewage disposal system at Bandelier consists of septic tanks and outfall lines that lead down Frijoles Canyon approximately one mile to a spray field. The lines and the spray field produce visual and odiferous effects along the heavily used visitor trail down-canyon to the falls of the Rio de los Frijoles, and beyond to the Rio Grande. The spray field drainage area, nourished by the sewage, is a false and contaminated oasis. Drainage into the Rio de los Frijoles from the spray field produces not only illegal physical pollution of the Rio, but also a psychic contamination of this beautiful and historic canyon all the way to the Rio Grande.

✓ The proposed project, a response to E.O. 11507, will eliminate the present outfall lines and spray field, thereby eliminating physical, esthetic, and psychic contamination in Frijoles Canyon.

Our field survey of the proposed project took, in sequence, the headquarters area, the road, and the lagoons.

Headquarters Area

As part of the project, the present pole-mounted transformer complex will be relocated in an existing power house. This will allow undergrounding of all power lines in the headquarters area and total avoidance of the ruin that would have been traversed by an originally planned underground line from the present transformer complex to the lift station. This ruin, the only one that would have been affected by the proposed project, has been excavated by the Museum of New Mexico and will be backfilled. With the change of plans that allows relocation of the transformer complex and the power line to the lift station, there will be no direct, physical impact upon any ruin in the monument. The proposed project, within the headquarters area, occupies and follows previously established and surveyed utility spaces and corridors.

From the transformer-ruin-power house area, we traced the relocated underground power-line route to the lift station. This lift station is in a small, brush-screened flat near the road--a space already occupied by the septic tanks of the present sewage system. Like the septic tanks (which will be retained as holding tanks in the event of power failure) the lift station will be underground, except for ventilators and a raised manhole for access. Because this little flat is screened from the road and lies across the Rio de los Frijoles from any established visitor-use area or trail, visual evidence of the lift station will be practically non-existent to the visiting public, especially after reseeded of the construction area takes effect and the duff from overhanging pine trees adds to the camouflage. Project specifications require a quiet-running pump for the lift station, so audible effects will be minimal. Most visitors will pass this site in their cars, whose engines would drown out any slight sound from the pump. Even visitors who might, on occasion walk up the roadside to view the Rainbow House ruins exhibit, would most likely hear the flowing water of the Rio de los Frijoles rather than the pulse of the pump.

From the lift station, the new sewer line will go underground along the route of the present outfall line, past the second septic tank, then cut behind a terrain outcrop to join the road. This layout will, upon reseeded and healing of the construction scar, be invisible.

The Road

From the point where the sewer line joins the road until it leaves it at the top of the grade, construction will be entirely in the existing roadbed and shoulder. Upon removal of excavated material, resurfacing of the road, and reestablishment of the shoulder--all required by the contract--all evidence of the new construction will have been removed.

The Lagoons

From the point where the line leaves the upper part of the road, it traverses an undulating, forested terrain to reach the lagoons. This routing (and the lagoon area) have been surveyed for archeological remains, with negative results. The routing of the line takes advantage of tree cover and contours, and will--once construction scars are healed--be invisible. From the nearest part of the lagoon area to the road, the distance is 100 yards. Based on our walking of the staked area, with plans in hand, the lagoon area will be almost entirely invisible from the road. Intervening terrain and trees will totally cover the farther lagoon. The nearer one would be faintly visible only from one point on the road, if someone knew beforehand where to look. We went to this point on the

road (the final, gentle downgrade before going into the turn that leads into the steep grade down to headquarters) and concluded that the down-slope and curve at this point would keep drivers' eyes on the road, and that passengers would be held by the macro views of canyons and skylines that unfold at this point, rather than search a very confused, tree-screened terrain for minor evidences of a lagoon berm.

In summary, we believe that the careful planning, consideration and adoption of alternatives, and mitigating measures built into this project reduce to an acceptable minimum those effects that might jeopardize the historical-archeological integrity of the area. With respect to the general intent of Section 106 and the Criteria of Effect, we believe that the balancing out of benefits and adversities is heavily weighted in favor of benefits, once the construction itself is over. Given the contract requirement for technical supervision of the project throughout by a professional archeologist, and the previous, negative-result archeological surveys of all areas to be affected by the project, we further believe that there will be no specific adversities relating to particular archeological remains.

In our evaluation we have not detailed other alternatives (alternatives other than the proposed project or retention of the present sewage system) for these other possibilities were treated at length in the Environmental Statement.

Finally, if, as a side benefit from this project, the area can make the simple hookup from existing, nearby AEC transformers to the power line that will go in the same trench as the sewer line, we can underground all electric power lines within monument boundaries. This would be a major contribution to the esthetics and integrity of this prehistoric area.