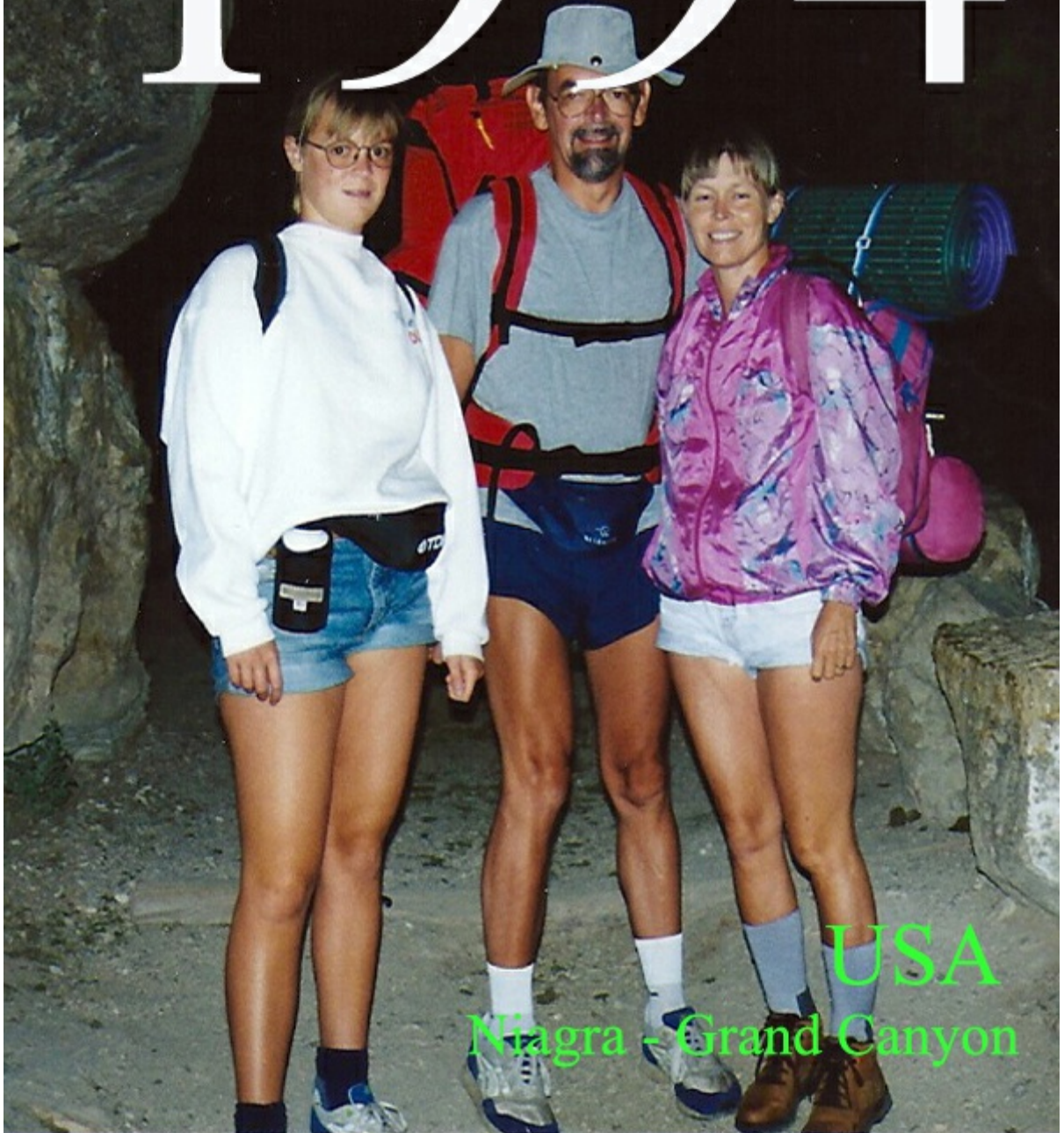


1994



USA
Niagra - Grand Canyon

1994 USA

Fotoalbum

Af: Mogens Lauritsen

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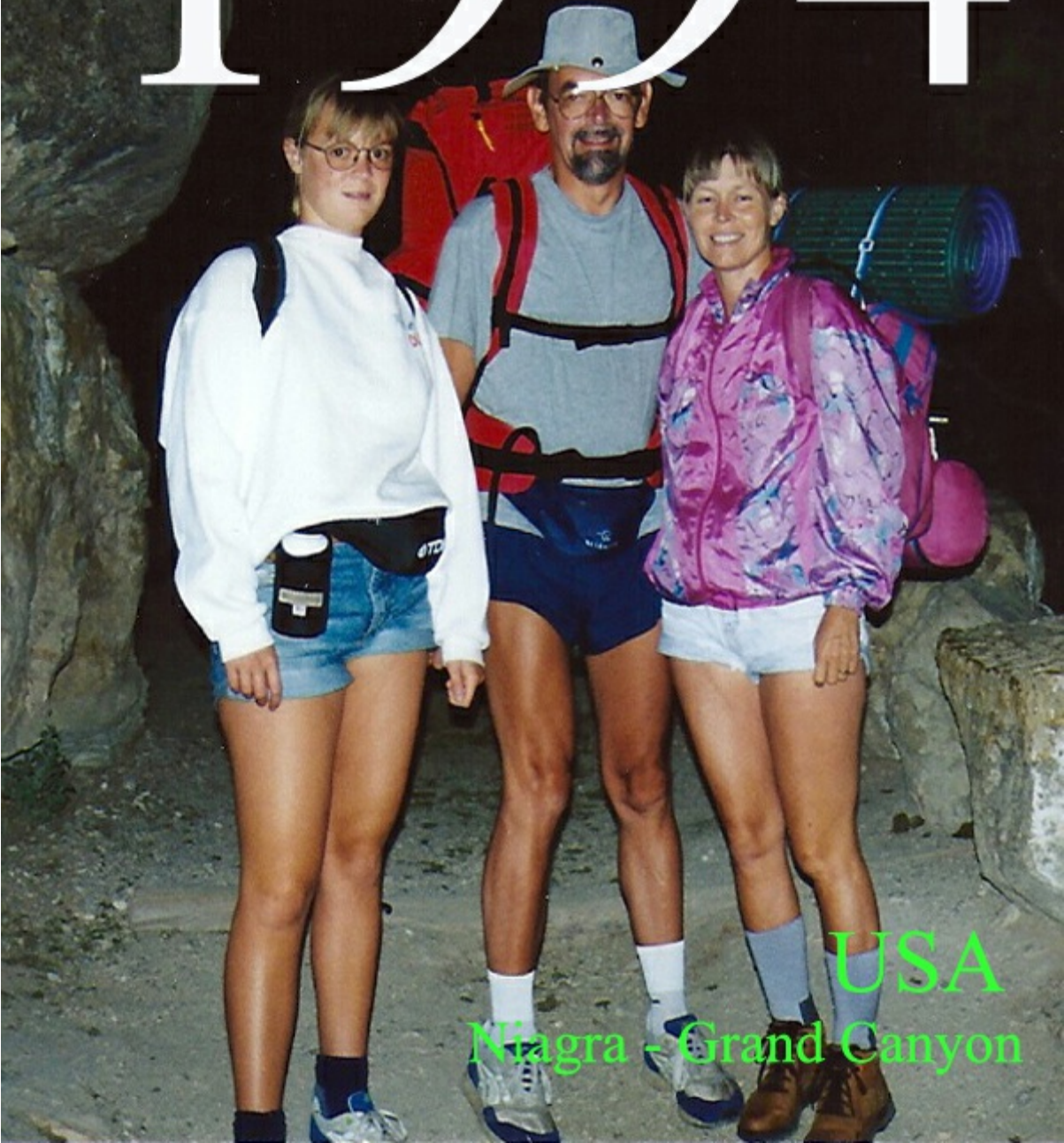
ISBN 978-xxxxxx-xxxxx

Første udgave.

Forord

Fotos fra 1994 i New Jersey, samt tur til Niagra og Grand Canyon m.v.

1994



USA
Niagra - Grand Canyon

RED ROCK STATE PARK PRO RODEO

NAME ADDRESS SCORE / TIME NAME ADDRESS SCORE / TIME

BAREBACK RIDING

Boelter, Bill	Mesa, AZ	0
Armstrong, Greg	Strawberry, AZ	6.3
Green, Danny	Gilbert, AZ	6.9
Sims, Jack	Weatherford, OK	
Moulton, Eric	Weatherford, OK	
Raye, Johnnie E.	Flagstaff, AZ	6.3
McKinlay, Mark	Apache Jnct, AZ	
Dillahunt, Neal R.	Mesa, AZ	

TEAM ROPING

King, Dee	Andrews, TX	0
Bennett, Kevin	Odessa, TX	0
Stewart, Kevin	Glen Rose, TX	0
Tonozzi, Bret M.	Fruita, CO	0
McKinley, Vic W.	Durango, CO	0
Hatch, Shane	Farmington, NM	0
Gilson, Steve M.	Belen, NM	21.1
Kienne, Travis R.	Midland, TX	0

STEER WRESTLING

Dolven, Russ	Wickenburg, AZ	0
Lewis, Charlie	Prescott, AZ	5
Wagenblast, Alex C.	Wichenburg, AZ	14.6
Lindsay, Todd	Alamogordo, NM	23.5
Blackwell, Mark	Silver City, NM	0
Hamilton, Rusty	Ruidoso, NM	0
Cooke, Troy R.	Laveen, AZ	0
True, Michael	Tucson, AZ	8.7
Antone, Andrew	Gallup, NM	0
Blair, Hank	Lukachukai, AZ	0

Bierschwale, Tommy Mack	Mason, TX	12
Sutton, Gary	Jourdanton, TX	0
Cowden, Liddon	Merced, CA	11
Medlin, Jeff	Tatum, NM	0
Smith, Chad L.	Chino Valley, AZ	0
Anderson, Bryan	Tucson, AZ	0
Hershberger, Jason R.	Peoria, AZ	0
English, John	Belen, NM	0
Polich, Randy	Aztec, NM	6.7
Jones, K. C.	Van Alstyne, TX	0

SADDLE BRONC RIDING

Griffin, Trey	Alamogordo, NM	0
Griffin, Travis	Alamogordo, NM	7.4
Lithgow, Dennis M.	Santa Fe, NM	6.9
Martinez, Charles	Tucson, AZ	0
Fifer, Robert L.	Thoreau, NM	0
Washburn, Justen	Corona, NM	7.0
Custer, Jim Bob	Wickenburg, AZ	6.5
Cordova, Andy	Winslow, AZ	0
Wells, Austin	Chino Valley, AZ	6.1

Backus, Britt	Dewey, OK	0
Boatright, Bret	Mulhall, OK	0

BARREL RACING

Pierce, Debbie	Clovis, NM	17.7
Chambliss, Denise	Abuquerque, NM	18.75
McClain, Connie	Prescott, AZ	20.75
Gunter, Sharon	Winslow, AZ	27.27
Tadlock, Kristan	Fl. Smith, AR	18.04
Lake, Carol	Phoenix, AZ	19.77
Johnson, Barbara	Scottsdale, AZ	18.86
Cullen, Kathleen	Flagstaff, AZ	14.60
Arviso, Letitia	Gallup, NM	17.86
Robertson, Rebecca	El Paso, TX	18.16
Lepich, Kora	Bloomfield, NM	25.00
Short, Debra	Durango, CO	0

CALF ROPING

Holt, Cutter T.	Casa Grande, AZ	0
Tate, Maury	Apache, OK	0
George, Tim D.	Albuquerque, NM	0
Hatch, Shane	Farmington, NM	0
Miller, Dickie Lee	Tucson, AZ	0
Burris, Tim	Tucson, AZ	13.3
Haverty, Mike	Tucson, AZ	0
Victor Jr., Sonny	Tucson, AZ	11.4
Alderson, Gordy	Tucson, AZ	0
Moore, Gerald R.	Tohatchi, NM	11.4

Penning, Troy	Hesperus, CO	0
Griffin, Trey C.	Alamogordo, NM	0
Paddock, J. P.	Winslow, AZ	7.71
Armstrong, Greg	Strawberry, AZ	0
Cayner, Todd A.	Phoenix, AZ	0
Henderson, Todd	Luke AFB, AZ	0
Custer, Jim Bob	Wickenburg, AZ	0
Custer, Cody	Wickenburg, AZ	6.5
Jessee, Curtis	Phoenix, AZ	8.0
Rabalais, Mike	Corpus Christi, TX	0
Susan II, Davis	White River, AZ	6.5
Huckey, Mike	Phoenix, AZ	0
Garza, Joaquin	Marion, TX	0
Sauter, Bill	Bloomfield, NM	5.8
Griffin, Couy	Reserve, NM	0
Brewer, Jason D.	Casa Grande, AZ	0
Brewer, Robert D.	Tolleson, AZ	0
Power, David B.	Yuma, AZ	6.1

Compliments of



1900 East Highway 66
Gallup, New Mexico 87301
(505) 722-6661



Sesste
Spejdetimide
for ferien!





June 11



Farewell til Esh
hena skaps
og liggeretimerne





Sidse skoledag
i 4th grade
Fembroek
24. juni 1994

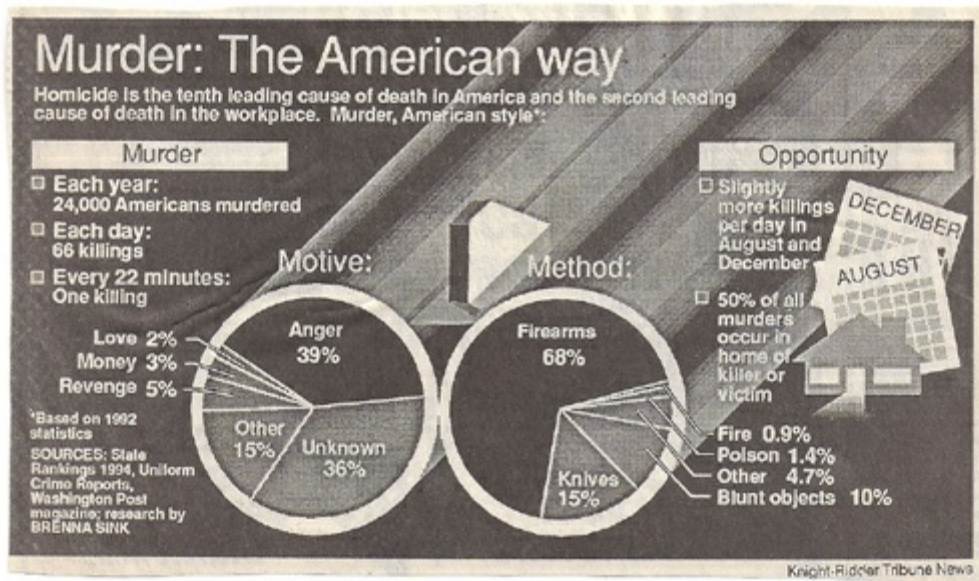


Juli 94



Pludselig
fikk vi
besøg af
Henning &
Bend og
Jan fra
Kouup

(100% siden sidst)



Vhyggelig læsning







Jakob og Ann Kom
også besøg.

Og de toget til
New York,

og på kanotur på
Delaware





Hyggelt sig i
poolen

og hyggelt om os andre.
Herlig, herlig grillmiddag





Og 10. juli kom H+H+CH+J

og lige pludselig sov de!





Man straks de vågnede var de klet
til eventyret - - her på vej til Sladueen



og her på vej op af alle trinene til toppen.



Og her er de så alle sammen
i løkken af Frihedsgudinden





Nå, sådan føles det altså på
toppen sagde gudinden til
gudinden !!



Vi "forhånds" fejrer
Ht H's Rabberbrygning på
Medieval Times og
det kom det rigtig
mange middelalder-
billeder ud af!





Count Jacob
Countess Ann



Og det krammes,



"kæres" "



og
kys ses!



Ind i mellem fik vi også mad



og Annu fik 'Count Michael's' autograf



Vi er alle på campingduet til Cape May



og naturligvis gøddes det Jesper Brøkejen!



Det var nogle
pragelfulde bølger
både ved Cape May
og Wildwood





Og så opvandt Kæbberbryllupsdagen
for H+H - i 12 1/2 år havde jeg gemt
på tåen af Hennings sorte brudesøte!



Tillykke, Tillykke
de fik "Kæbberbryllupsdagen"



Jamen, hvor de ka' -
god uide om det
betyder 12 1/2 år mere?





19. juli 94
Mogens' 47^{års}
fødselsdag
bød på
ballon-
konkurrence.

Og så blev alle de fine
kjoler luftet!





Jesper & Jacob leges også fine damer!



Her nogle mere naturlige hoveder!

July 98



Det er ikke lige til at se det...
men Martin rider på kamel
i Bronx Zoo og vi kigger
også på krokodillet og fyldt
vanddunkene op... Det var
nemlig varmt i Bronx





Familien
grønbele
i poolen
en af de
sidste gange



26. juli kom Lone og Ann a
hore havde meget at drøfte
og mere. F.eks. var det ganske
uimodståeligt for Ann at pille
"skalle"-hud af Lone -
i store flager!

WELCOME TO THE

THE GREAT AMERICAN
**SCREAM
MACHINE**®

CONGRATULATIONS! You have just experienced the tallest, fastest looping steel roller coaster in the world. Traveling 68 m.p.h. and turning upside down 7 times, you have truly challenged the latest in technology.

We hope you have enjoyed your experience today on The Great American Scream Machine® and that every moment you spent as our Guest here at Six Flags Great Adventure is memorable.



Ray Williams
President
Six Flags Great Adventure





Beigelle sønede mig "den lille sorte" med de mange
 minder - til min barndom og jeg blev meget glad.



Ægte Mand & Fars
 afskedsfest
 i Siloam
 Febr. 94
 (Han tænkte da
 også til at gå
 af ... så
 tænkt som
 han set ud!)

Huid lama, →
det også var
meget nysgerrig.

Vi så "noget"
hængt ud - -
hun lagde sig...
præsede og efter
5 min. skede
miraklet, og



straks rejste sig op, vaskede og rengjorde barnet.



På nærmeste
hold i SixFlags
fik vi den
dejlige oplevelse.
En lille bøffel-
kalv blev født
for øjnene af
os.

Efter
5 min.
skauede
det lille
kæbe-
slutbord
til "maddugget"!

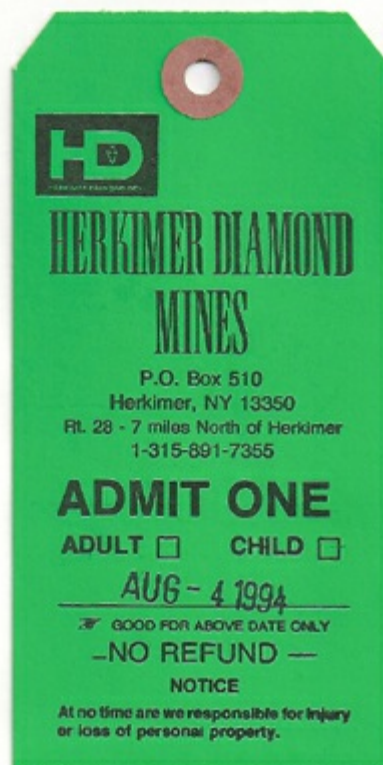




Til vores fødselsdag fik vi billeder af Julie







På eventyr med pigerne at hugge diamanter!



*Vi fandt
mange fine
denne gang.
Især Ann
var meget
heldig.*



Efter hårdt arbejde
 de i Minen -
 hjem til en
 slapper på dam-
 pingpladsen

Mogens gikket
 kone læser
 Martin hjælper
 Mogens og
 Ann lytter
 til flatens
 betraggende brusen af stød



Og så dybtgående det om natten -
læd i pigeines led syldige. Red!





Aug 74
Videne til
Niagara -
Solen skinnede
vi vaskede
og dørkede og

Niagara
viske sig
imponerende
og smukt
sigen en
gang



Hotseshal Falls



→

← Her spise vi Mamma's
fødselsdags middag 5.8.94

Skyline Tower



3 søde små børn





5. aug 94 - Fødselsdagsmiddag i Skylon Tower
vinduesplads - udsigt til alle barmfald -
og det flotteske fæstefyrværkeri!





Ungeime besöcht
Cave of the Winds





Spadsen
på god
Island og
Arve Sisters





Og det bliver
ved!







More vand!





De ser da lidt trælle ud
dusse Niagara-tursler - tidligt oppe?





På sejlbat med
"Maid of the Mist"
ind midt i
Horseshoe Basin
og vi nærmeros.

Tæller på





Og så er vi midt i det - støslædet
"imponerende og vådt!"



Aug 94



Rejse til Vesten

13. - 23. aug.

Fly - Bil
&
Gåben!



Morgenkaffe på sengen (den var lidt hård)

1. overnatning
i Empire (R270)
25 miles fra

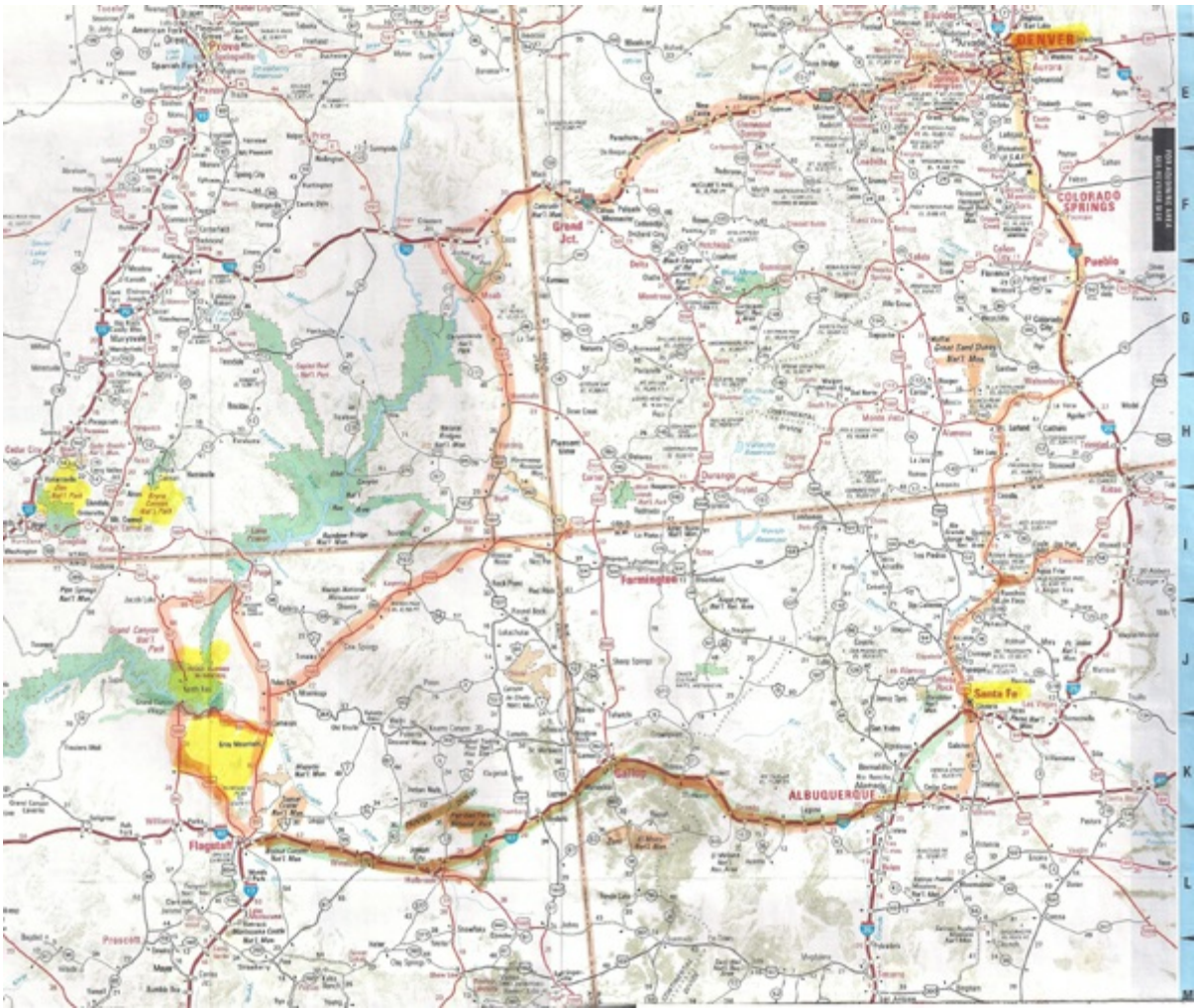
Drevet, hvilket
vi fløj om
aftenen med
at voks
camping udstyr.

Vi slog op i
mørke, og så

rosede
mogen
at vi
var
landet
midt
i
Rocky
Mountains

Der var masser af
disse smulede
kalibret på
campingpladsen







På vores vej
mod Grand
Canyon
forbyr vi
små aflekker
Vi er just
lidt igennem



Cisco - en "by"
på 3 skure og
1 folkladde færdning
og et nu langs
Colorado floden.
Færvan et pot-
sundet! Man
klippene var
flotte ride i
mange spændende
formationer.







Next
Colorado Klipp



Next stop → Four Corners!



At side i 4 Stader
pø engang - det
krever sin mand!







En herlig fornemmelse -
at ligge i alle 4 sider!

Nå, ja, vi ville da
også godt prøve!







Some have also
held signs for
"The fault belongs"
"





Vi skuer ud
over den
imponerende
Grand Canyon.
Traveler
på ca. 7-8 km
langs kanten.



Pogers mente det passende
at fotografere "den gamle"
der lænede sig op af
"den gamle".

"Den gamle" vurderer på
muligheden af en traveltur
med comp. udsigt
til kanten af Grand Canyon!
Skal - skal ikke?
Kan - kan ikke?

Varmt?

Tungt?

Omme muskler?



Jo, da, det skal vi ned
✓ den grønne klat er
Indian Gardens, en
lille grøn oase med
vand og Campmulighed.











↑
The Century Plant - 100' or more
at base of!



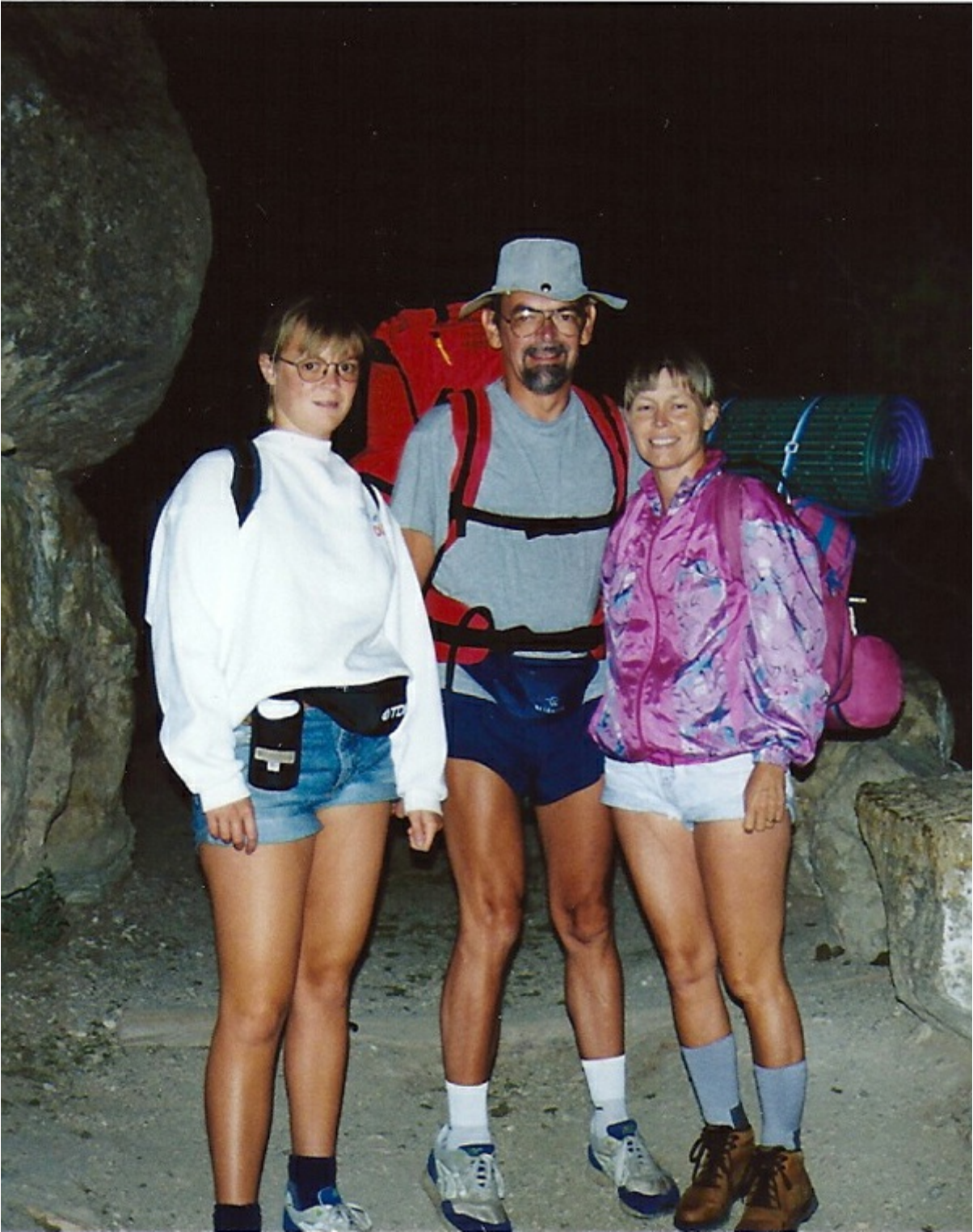
Familie hygge på Kanlew





Så, nu har vi travlet langs kanten og det
var flot - nu er vi klar til operation - NEDSTIGNING!





Grand Canyon National Park



Tidligt næste morgen!
 Back-country permit. ✓
 Cliff-"hangars". ✓
 Telt-sæposer ✓
 Lommelygter ✓
 Masser af vand ✓
 Eventyr lyst ✓
 god humor ✓

Vi truede vi startede kl 6 am - men klokken var faktisk kun 5 - - dvs vi stod op kl 4!



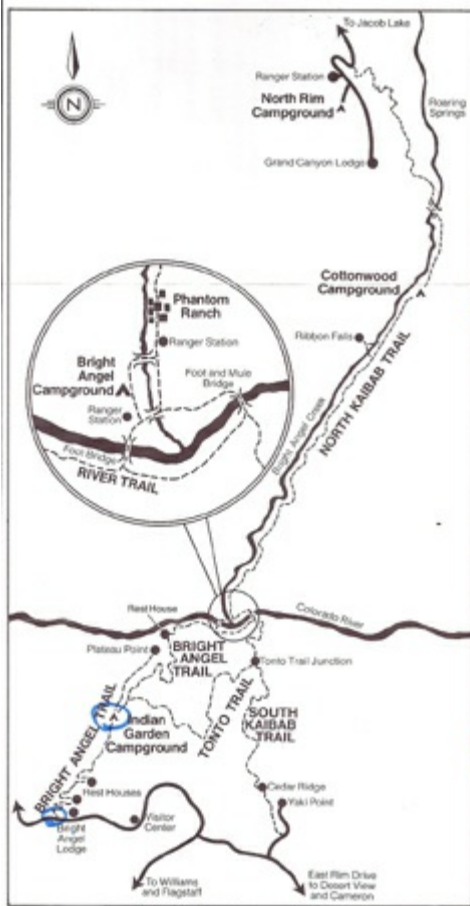
Der var løs pd! - klar til nedsligning af smalle, stejle skler.



Og ganske langsomt - lyst og stille stød
søker op og Grand canyon vågne.



Det var en ubeskrivelig oplevelse at være i
bjergene i den tidlige morgenstund. Hele høj-
tidslyst i et med naturen.



This publication was prepared by Grand Canyon National Park. Information is provided for the convenience of the user and is not intended to be used as a substitute for official information. Information contained herein was approved by the Park.

DISTANCES

FROM BRIGHT ANGEL TRAILHEAD TO:

Indian Garden	7.4 km	4.6 mi
Colorado River	12.5 km	7.8 mi
Bright Angel Camp	14.9 km	9.3 mi

FROM SOUTH KAIBAB TRAILHEAD TO:

Cedar Ridge	2.4 km	1.5 mi
Tonto Trail Junction	7.1 km	4.4 mi
Colorado River	10.3 km	6.4 mi

FROM COLORADO RIVER AND BRIGHT ANGEL CAMP TO:

Ribbon Falls	9.3 km	5.8 mi
Cottonwood	11.7 km	7.3 mi
Roaring Springs	15.3 km	9.5 mi
North Kaibab Trailhead	22.8 km	14.2 mi

FROM INDIAN GARDEN CAMP TO:

Bright Angel Camp	7.5 km	4.7 mi
Plateau Point	2.4 km	1.5 mi
South Kaibab Trail Junction via Tonto Trail	6.6 km	4.1 mi
Colorado River	5.0 km	3.1 mi

ELEVATIONS:

Bright Angel Lodge		
South Rim	2091 m	6860 ft
Yaki Point	2215 m	7260 ft
Indian Garden	1160 m	3800 ft
Plateau Point	1152 m	3781 ft
Bright Angel Camp	730 m	2400 ft
Cottonwood	1220 m	4000 ft
Roaring Springs	1580 m	5200 ft
North Kaibab Trailhead	2512 m	8241 ft

542

Phantom Ranch

Reservations for accommodations at Phantom Ranch from April 1 through October 31 or for holiday periods should be made six to twelve months in advance. Mail or phone reservations may be made by contacting:

Reservations Department
Grand Canyon National Park Lodges
P.O. Box 699
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
(907) 636-2401

The snack bar at Phantom Ranch is open daily.

Bright Angel Trail

The trail begins on the South Rim, west of Bright Angel Lodge and descends 1368 m (4488 ft) to 12.5 km (7.8 mi) to the river. There are rest houses 2.4 and 4.8 km (1.5 and 3 mi) below the rim. Water is available at these rest houses from May through September. Emergency phones are available year-round.

Indian Garden Indian Garden is 7.4 km (4.6 mi) beyond Indian Garden on a nearby level trail. From here you can see the Colorado River 435 m (1429 ft) below.

Plateau Point The Point is 2.4 km (1.5 mi) beyond Indian Garden on a nearby level trail. From here you can see the Colorado River 435 m (1429 ft) below.

River Trail

The trail follows the river for 2.7 km (1.7 mi) between the Bright Angel and South Kaibab trails.

South Kaibab Trail

The trail begins on the South Rim near Yaki Point and descends 1407 m (4616 ft) to 10.2 km (6.3 mi) to the river. There are no campgrounds, no water, and little shade on the way. Ascents in the summer are not recommended.

Cedar Ridge Trail

Tonto Trail Junction: To take at the junction, it is 4.6 km (4.1 mi) via Tonto Trail to Indian Garden where there are restrooms and water.

North Kaibab Trail

The trail begins on the North Rim at the head of Roaring Springs Canyon and descends 1780 m

(5840 ft) to 22.8 km (14.2 mi) to the river. From Roaring Springs to the river the trail follows Bright Angel Creek.

Bright Angel Campground: Campfires, water, tables, restrooms and ranger station are available. Phantom Ranch: See columns at left. No camping supplies available.

Ribbon Falls: Day use only. No camping. Cool waterfalls.

Cottonwood: Campfires, water, tables and restrooms are available. Campground is closed from November 1 through April 31. No supplies available.

Hiking Tips

Please protect the rights of others and protect the Canyon. Litter has become a problem along many trails. Please carry out all trash and deposit it in a trash receptacle. Remember, cigarette butts are litter too!

Pack out what you pack in — all of it.

Pets are not allowed on any trails.

No fires are permitted anywhere; use backpacking stoves or canned heat only.

Mules always have the right of way.

Trail warning — items are sometimes stolen by people or rodents. Safeguard your belongings. Hang your food off the ground to keep out the rodents.

Stay on trails whenever possible.

Seasons

Summer: June through August — Inner Canyon temperatures average 40°C (105°F) in the daytime and 24°C (75°F) at night. To prevent sunburns and receive water less wear a hat and clothing that covers legs, arms, and body. Carry at least 4 liters (1.1 quart) of water per person per day. Travel light.

Spring/Fall: March through May/September through November — Inner Canyon temperatures average 38°C (98°F) during the day and 13°C (55°F) at night. Snow may occur from late October through late April. It may be warm and sunny one day, cold and snowing the next. Often a breeze is blowing.

Winter: December through February — Inner Canyon temperatures average 14°C (58°F) during the day and 3°C (38°F) at night. Upper portions of the trails are usually snow packed and icy.

Precautions: The park receives most of its rain between July and September. From late October through late April snow may fall, below 3200 m (10500 ft) it may rain during these months.

Medical Tips

Grand Canyon hiking is the reverse of mountain climbing. The descent is made first and the climb out is made when you are tired. When you hike down into the Canyon you are creating a desert environment where shade and water are scarce. Summer temperatures often exceed 40°C (105°F) and drop below freezing in the winter. Plan Ahead!

Blisters: Many canyon trails are hard on the feet. Blisters can ruin your trip. Wear boots that fit and are broken in. Bring moleskin, band-aids and a change of socks. Put moleskin on "hot spots" before a blister is formed.

Heat Exhaustion: Overexertion in hot weather may cause heat exhaustion. Symptoms — very pale face, nausea, cool moist skin, headache, cramps.

Treatment — find shade, drink water, eat food, cool the body, rest.

Heat Stroke Symptoms — flushed and red face, dry skin, weak and rapid pulse, high temperature, inability to cope, unconsciousness. Victim is in extreme danger! Treatment — find shade, cool victim with water, go for help.

Hypothermia: Caused by exhaustion and exposure to cold, wet, windy weather. Symptoms — uncontrollable shivering, poor muscle control, confusion, ataxia. Treatment — put on dry clothes, give warm drinks and warm body contact with another person, protect from wind, rain, and sleet. Hypothermia can occur when the temperature is as warm as 50°C (50°F).

Emergency phones are available at all rest houses on Bright Angel Trail, and near the Tonto Trail Junction on South Kaibab Trail.

HIKING
THE
BRIGHT ANGEL
TRAIL

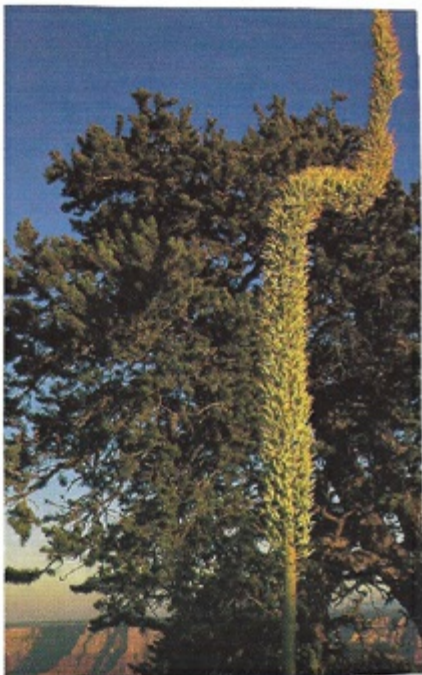




Intet imellem var
det rigtig godt
at hvile benene
og få lidt vand!

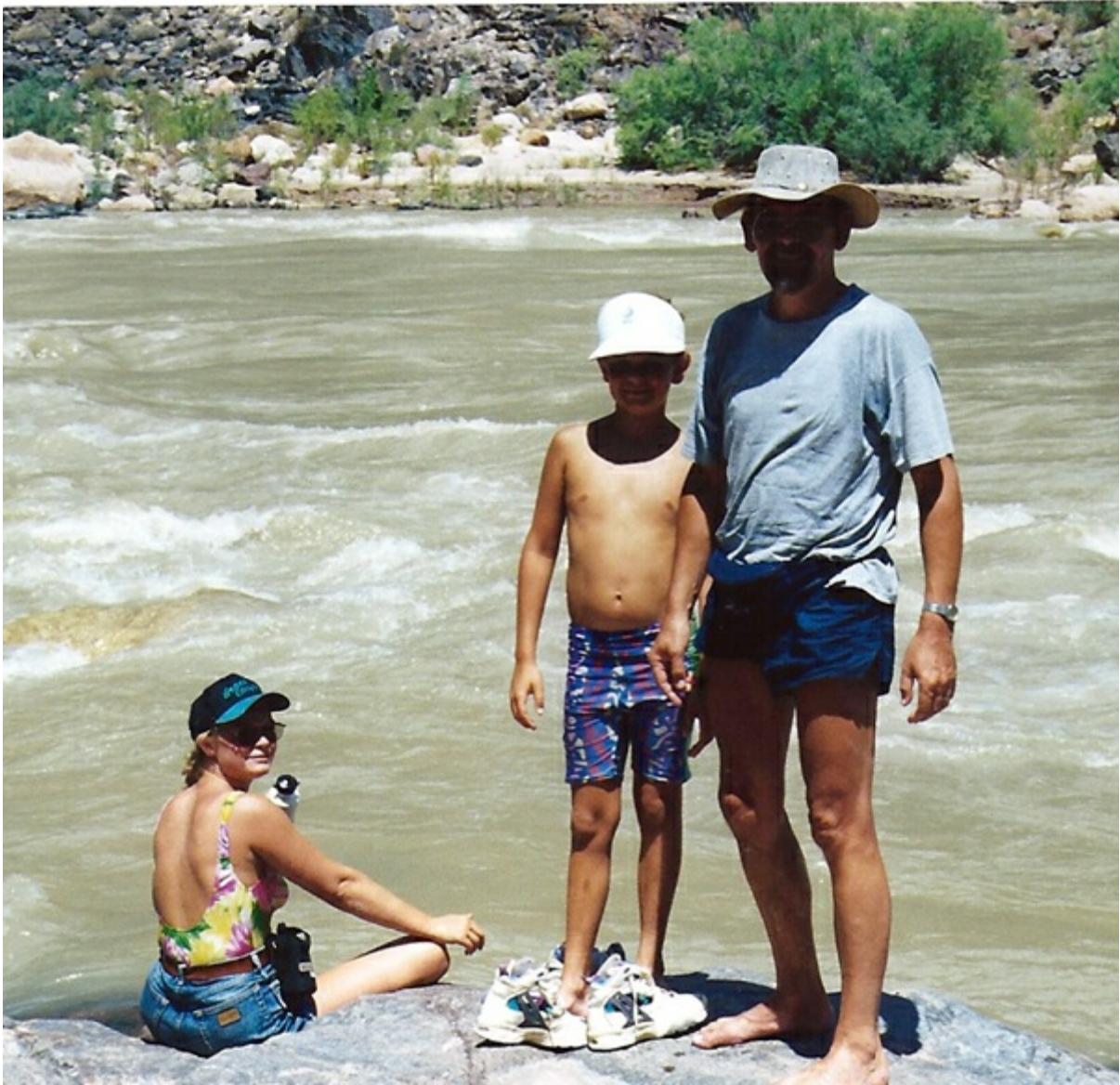


Langt derude mellem bjeppe ligger Colorado
og det skal vi ned!



Sådan nogle måde vi også
undersøje.

The century plant can take one hundred years
to become full grown, and flowers only once
after 8 to 20 years.







Endelig ved målet - det var bare om at
få sko og sokker af og få kaldt de omme
trølle "fusser" af i Colorado. Den var
is-kald. - Mogens synes også lige han skulle



tage videokameraet i Colorado! - Og her var
meget tid på hedeslag. - Temp. ca. 37-40°C.
og næsten ingen skygge og luften stod helt stille.





Mens hore hvilede i skygge + koldt + vand,
fandt Madsen dette vidunderlige "boblebæd".
Vi overtog hore til at prøve ... og se selv
hvor dejligt det var!







Det var helt ubroget friskende og afslappende. Vi blev alle friske og køled lidt ned inden vi startede turen op til Indian garden.





Og det var flere små
private, fortryllende
oaser på vej op ---
og vi drængle! Det
var meget, meget varmt.

Det var pragtfuldt.





Næste morgen,
for opadgående
dander lidt
"træs" - det
var en
stærk hoved-
pine, det
varede 2-3
dage, hun
sløbe med op
for grand canyon.



På vej op! Der blev
svedt en del og
drukket mange, mange
liter vand!



Se, hvor glade de set ud! - Nedop kommed
held op - kl 10⁰⁰ am (altså kl 9⁰⁰) i alt
25 km - 15,2 miles!



Dagen derpå går vi langs kanten -
skuet ud og ned - og
mirdes!





Grand Canyon og
Coloradofloden fra
Yuki Point -
i bottenvejs!





Bea Rock Cider - vi medel Fred & Wilma



elles et des
dome & Marden ?



Energibesparende!



Martin besöker hospitalet i Bed Rocks del.



Uh, gee Fred!





Pd travel
i Sunset Crater
Volcano
National
Monument, AZ
Fossil utbrud
ca. 1064 -
Slippe 2000 sidu.





Vous surguide Lone havde
færdig denne
Pebled Forrest
til os National Park

Megle, meget fedt









og meget, meget varmt!



Wupatki Sunset Crater Volcano

Official Map and Guide

Wupatki and Sunset Crater Volcano
National Monuments
Arizona

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Stoneware Indians occupied the pueblo now called Wupatki. Near the "old house" - seen about 1100-1200 AD.



A view of the volcanic cone rising the 1,000-foot volcano dominates Sunset Crater from neighboring fields.

The prehistoric Sinagua and Anasazi dwellings at Wupatki were long abandoned when Capt. Lorenzo Sigüenza arrived in 1851. Sigüenza was looking for an overland transportation route through the recently acquired New Mexico territory, a mission that brought him to the Colorado Plateau with its ancient treasures. He was the first European-American documentation of these ruins, built by the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians of the Southwest. Others followed Sigüenza, notably John Wesley Powell. The Civil War soldier-turned-geologist in 1869 became the first in historical times to navigate his way down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. In 1883, as head of the U.S. Geological Survey, Powell explored the San Francisco volcanic fields. One bright-colored cone particularly impressed him. "The contrast in the colors is so great," he wrote in his journal. "On viewing the mountain from a distance the red

cinders seem to be on fire. From this circumstance the cone has been named Sunset Peak."

As the era of exploration drew to a close and the era of scientific advancement took hold, both sides enjoyed studying by a number of interested people. Around the turn of the century archeologist Jesse W. Fewkes carefully mapped and photographed the Wupatki area, using appropriate field terms to label geographic and cultural phenomena. But no one offered substantive evidence that Wupatki might be in any way connected with Powell's "Sunset Peak" until archeologists began excavations. Twentieth-century scientists did not have to guess the age of the artifacts they unearthed; modern techniques allowed them to accurately place their material findings within the time frame of the Southwest. A major breakthrough for archeologists and

geologists alike came in the 1930s with the refinement of dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating. This process matches the pattern of growth rings from a tree of an unknown date with patterns from a cross-section of a tree of the same species whose age has been established. Because new rings are produced annually, this method can date timbers to the year they were cut. Many of the ruins—the ash-covered pit-houses near Sunset Crater as well as the Wupatki pueblos—had timbers as roof beams or structural supports. Researchers noted the ring patterns. They compared pottery shards found in pueblo rooms and prehistoric trash dumps with known types of settlements. By the 1950s, through pollen-remains dating, geologists determined the directional alignment of tree particles in the solidified tree trunks, then precisely measured the deviation from today's magnetic north to yield the number of years since the particles

were set in their present configuration. Piece by piece like a jigsaw puzzle, they constructed a picture of an ancient farming people who fled when a volcanic cone emerged from their cornfields, and who returned to the area along with other Indian groups to build settlements, and exchange goods and ideas.

Research continues. An archeological site survey completed in 1987 answered some questions and raised many more. We now know, for example, that the prehistoric people built the area permanently within 200 years of the eruption of Sunset Crater, but why did they leave? Perhaps it was because of drought, disease, overpopulation, or a combination of all these things. Perhaps it was something entirely different. And where did they go? We know the date of the most recent volcanic explosion, but when and where will be the next birth of a volcano?

Wupatki: A Mosaic of Southwestern Cultures



Wupatki's ruins are made of stone and mud-brick. The site is a mosaic of Southwestern cultures.

The people living on what is now Flagstaff, Arizona, in the winter of AD 1064-65 must have been warned by rickling and shivering earth before the cinder cone exploded from the ground and rained down on their pit-houses in much the same manner that the cinder cone Parícutin burst into existence in a Mexican cornfield one century later. These Indians, now called the Sinagua (Spanish for "without water"), were forced to vacate the rocky land they had inhabited for 600 years.

Lava flows and several feet of cinders and rock obliterated their old homes at the immediate vicinity of Sunset Crater. But just a few feet

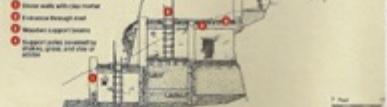
aces after the eruption, the Sinagua discovered that they could grow crops in previously uncultivated fields. But for the rest of the cone, a combination of forces was at work: a then ash-laden rain, the volcanic absorption process, and soil erosion, helped prevent evaporation, and conserved heat, slightly lengthening the growing season. And, evidence suggests, a change in climate made water more plentiful. Some of the Sinagua—along with Kayenta Anasazi from the Southwest and Chiricahua from the west—migrated to the Wupatki area. Southwestern pioneers had long been trading among themselves, but three distinct groups advanced as never before by sharing their technology and particu-

lating in social activities. Whether it was festivals of dance, dispersal of the life-producing soil cover, distribution of natural resources, or an extensive drought beginning in 1190, Wupatki's houses or pueblos had dimensions by about 120'. Small groups of Sinagua and Anasazi clustered in different directions. And the Wupatki pueblos would have again sheltered permanent residents.

Wupatki Pueblo

Sinagua houses of adobe built on top of single walls, single levels, built to a height of 10 feet or more. The design included a large central room, several smaller rooms, and a central courtyard. Some had 100 rooms after their owners departed.

When the Sinagua moved to the Wupatki area in the early 12th century, they found the native Sinagua had built for construction of extraordinary houses.



Sunset Crater: A Colorful Volcanic Cone



Wupatki's ruins are made of stone and mud-brick. The site is a mosaic of Southwestern cultures.

The cone and lava flows of the San Francisco volcanic field, which covers about 1,000 square miles of the northwestern Colorado Plateau, result from several stages of volcanic activity. These powerful underground forces changed the landscape dramatically beginning in the winter of AD 1064-65.

Sunset Crater appeared when molten rock erupted out of a crack in the ground high into the air, solidified, then fell to earth as large blocks or smaller cinders. As periodic eruptions continued over the next 200 years, the molten debris accumulated around the vent creating a 1,000-foot cone. The highest, small-

est particles blew the farthest, dusting 800 square miles of northern Arizona with ash. Perhaps as spectacular as the original eruptions were the subsequent lava flows. The Kano A flow in 1094 and the Tolosa flow in 1190 "they destroyed all living things in their paths."

The processes that created Sunset Crater also created a sculpture garden of extraordinary forms at its base. As hot gas vents cooled suddenly, spatter cones sprouted from the ground like mushrooms of the cone itself. Minor lava developed a crust on the surface where it cooled. Cracks were formed as the hot material beneath drained away. Partially cooled

lava, pushing through cracks like toothpaste from a tube, solidified into wedge-shaped spire-like spires, "pinnacles from scraping against the taller rock."

In a final burst of activity around 1200, lava containing iron and sulfur shot out of the vent. The red and yellow oxidized particles fell back onto the rim as a permanent "summit" so bright that the cone appears 100% to glow from intense volcanic heat.

Eruption of a Cinder Cone

Hotter gases, such as sulfur dioxide, are forced to escape upward. Molten rock flows out of the vent, creating a crater. Lava flows out of the vent, creating a crater. Lava flows out of the vent, creating a crater.

Hotter gases, such as sulfur dioxide, are forced to escape upward. Molten rock flows out of the vent, creating a crater. Lava flows out of the vent, creating a crater.





Og pludselig
skuede vi ud
over
Painted Desert

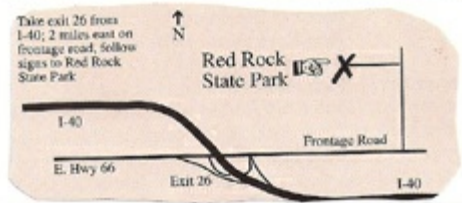


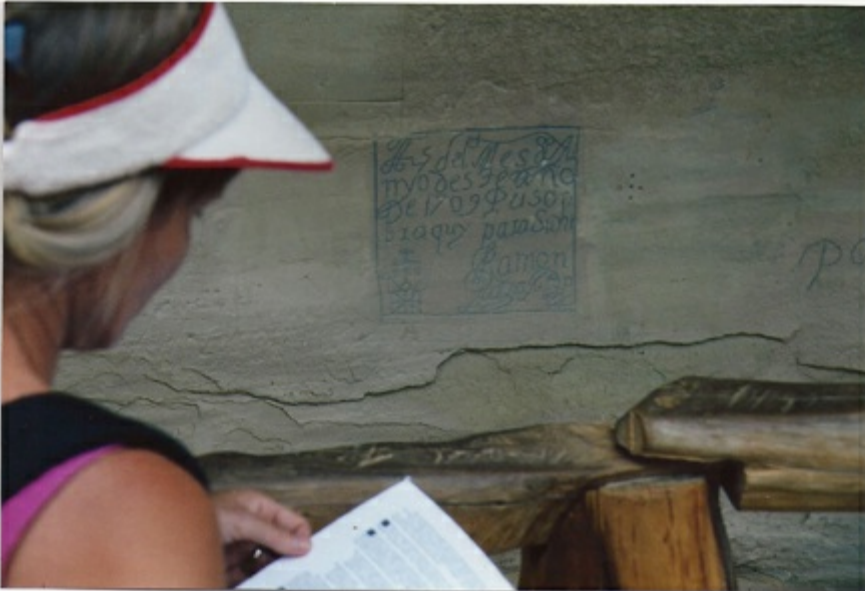
Det lignede en
himmelvind,
og i løbet af
5 min. nåede
den os.
Sandstorm!

**RED ROCK
STATE PARK**



*Vi er landet i Red Rock State Park
i New Mexico. Det blev et spændende ophold*





Vi traxet
 langs
 El Morro
 inscriptions
 klippen,
 oasen for
 sialgeit
 sidets
 rejsende.
 Her år
 1709



EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT (C-1)

El Morro National Monument is 43 miles southwest of Grants via SR 53, or 56 miles southeast of Gallup via SRs 602 and 53. The central features of the 1,278-acre monument are 200-foot-high Inscription Rock and the water hole fed by rainfall pouring off the rock. The Spanish called the sandstone mesa *El Morro*, meaning "the bluff" or "the headland."

Carved into the soft rock are centuries-old petroglyphs. The first known European inscription was left in 1605 by Juan de Oñate, governor and colonizer of New Mexico. Others include those of Gov. Manuel de Silva Nieto in 1629, a soldier in 1632, and Don Diego de Vargas, leader of the reconquest, in 1692. Later settlers making their way west added their names and dates.

Two Anasazi villages once thrived atop this mesa. Remains of what may have been a 300- to 500-room dwelling from about the 13th century have been excavated.

Self-guiding tours are available. A ½-mile trail and a 2-mile trail take about 45 minutes and 1½ hours, respectively. A campground is available on a first-come-first-served basis.

Daily 8-7, Memorial Day-Labor Day; 8-5, rest of year. Closed Dec. 25. Admission \$4 per private vehicle; \$2 per person arriving by bicycle, bus, motorcycle or on foot; over 62 and under 16 free. For further information write to the Superintendent, El Morro National Monument, Rt. 2, Box 43, Ramah, NM 87321; phone (505) 783-4226.

El Morro

National Monument
New Mexico

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Official Map and Guide



PERHAPS

It was the habit of humanity—
an imagination for unknown en-
deavors since the dawn of the
human race—that compelled
people to venture their lives into such
confront with the unknown. El Morro is
testament. Through geological and ero-
sional forces and with the long
passage of time, the sandstone
tower has been shaped into a
massive, craggy wall. Do it
seems as if El Morro has always existed
and always will. These witnesses of stone
and steel who reached out to future
generations have left a message. An ancient
Indian warning of future stress, a
warning to "look for what" a constantly
changing world from America's westward
expansion across a continental expanse
of the people of New Mexico.

El Morro is a wonder—a
tower of sandstone that
stands as a monument to
the power of nature. The
tower is a natural wonder
that has stood for
millions of years. It is a
wonder that has inspired
artists and writers for
centuries. The tower is
a symbol of the power of
nature and the beauty of
the desert.



Problems along the way
to the tower were
overcome. The tower is
a symbol of the power of
nature and the beauty of
the desert.

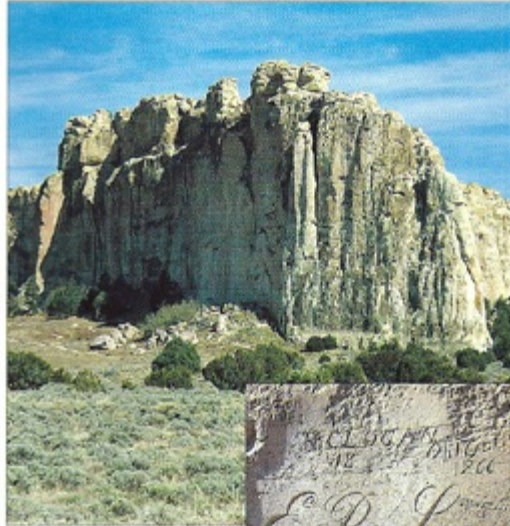


The tower is a wonder—a
tower of sandstone that
stands as a monument to
the power of nature. The
tower is a natural wonder
that has stood for
millions of years. It is a
wonder that has inspired
artists and writers for
centuries. The tower is
a symbol of the power of
nature and the beauty of
the desert.



El Morro National Monument

Today El Morro is recognized as a significant historical landmark. In the past it was considered a convenient rest stop, with shade and a good supply of water. Travelers since ancient times have stopped here to sip, rest and autograph the rock. The huge sandstone cliff became a gallery of drawings, pictures, ancient petroglyphs and signatures of Spanish and frontier Americans who passed by. Today the site is protected as a national monument so that all may enjoy its beauty and history. There is a visitor center, a self-guided interpretive trail, and a museum featuring ancient and historic artifacts.



It's checkered log



*Den var
go' rote!
4a år
1866*



Martin efterladedet sig også spot
ft serie efterkommere at
forske i --- det blev kun
til et M - det var ikke helt så
nemt som man troede!



Vi kørte det Continental Divide, ... og her var TRADING POSTEN - det var nemlig her jeg fandt min chance for den flotteste Felisch halskæde - jeg slog ikke til



og sidenhen fandt jeg - hver gang jeg så en, den var nemlig aldrig så flot udstyret som denne!

Ice Cave - VolcanoLand



med
20 vulkaner

Gamle, store
fjeldene
sigt.

I forbindelse med vulkanen opstod en ishule,
med en konstant temp. på dybe punktet og is -
6-7 m tykt og gammelt! Tilbage fra omkring cir 170.
Kraters et 1200 ft bred og 750 ft dyb.



Vi står på randen af Bandets Vulkanens Krater
Der var i udbrud for 10.000 år siden, lavaen flød
23 miles

4th
Annual
PRCA
Rodeo

→
Spændte
Rigget vi på!

Professionel Rodeo — se det var årsagen
til at vi blev i Red Rock og såkede



en aften. — Dag Kulissew's cowboys og dyr get klar



Og jubelen vil ugen inde tage
Bareback Riding



Steer
wrestling



calf roping





Her was ael aed, vi kennde fra
cowboy-films



Saddle Bronc (= vild hest) Riding



More caefroping



Se, how hesseri hjælper, ved at
halde lassoen stram!
Ja, de kunne deres håndværk.



Bull
Riding



se hoer de
springer op!
Han rög af!



og så slubles der af med Bull Fighting
the American Way



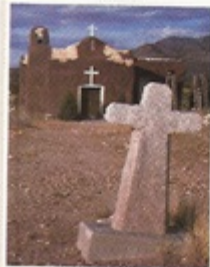
Denne tykt så sig om efter flere ofte!



TURQUOISE TRAIL

*Pöy og Soudafé
Köki og að
Turkisstað*

*Golden →
og í gegnum 3 smá ghosttowns*



Church at Golden

GOLDEN

Golden was the site of the first gold rush west of the Mississippi in 1825. Ask for information at La Casita shop on the north end of the village.

MADRID

Once a booming coal mining town, and then for two decades a ghost town, Madrid is now a haven for artists and crafts-persons. Shopping here is an adventure. Many of the old company stores and houses have been converted to shops

where you'll find creations by the talented folks who now make Madrid their home. Those recommended as among the best are: *Tapestry Gallery*, for hand-woven wearable art, knits and rugs created on hand looms; *Carmen's Purple Palace*, where Carmen herself makes timeless Southwest fashions, blanket coats; *Turquoise Trail Trading Post* featuring hand-made jewelry; *Maya Jones*, for fabulous Guatemalan imports; *Woofy Bubbles Woowear*, featuring unique art wear fashions; *Sacred Ways*, bookstore, massage therapy and psychic readings; *Impatient Artifacts*, Josie's hand-painted clothing and furniture; *Manos*, imported, high quality Mexican furniture and *Johnsen and Swan Leather Company* for fine clothing and accessories. Madrid is growing and changing all the time. Renovation is under way at the Madrid Boarding House this year. Step into a by-gone era at the *Old Coal Mine Museum* to explore buildings crammed with mining equipment and see an actual coal seam in the mine shaft, or climb aboard a restored steam locomotive at the *Engine House Theater* (473-0743) where melodrama is presented in the old "round house" with the locomotive as the backdrop. The first two weekends in December, Madrid recreates the spirit of olden times by lighting the town and celebrating *Holiday Open House*.



Cerrillos: picturesque reminders of the Old West



Old company stores in Madrid



CERRILLOS

At its peak in the 1880's, Cerrillos supported 21 saloons and four hotels. Clients for these were the hearty miners who extracted gold, silver, lead, zinc, and some of the world's finest turquoise from the nearby hills. Now, Cerrillos remains a picturesque reminder of the Old West, and has been the setting of several motion pictures. The town's *What-Not Shop* is chock-full of old and new items of every description and utility. (471-2744). The *Casa Grande*, a sprawling 21 room adobe, features a turquoise mining museum and a petting zoo. (438-3008).



Her i Maavik på
de høine sad/bæde
Wild Bill og Finn.

✓ Herlige fyre der
hid silværlsen med
deres æstet og deres
"handelsutkesomhed".
Feg kable en butikis.





Lone og Magnus
 ligger her /
 den flotteste
 4- reds
 middag
 vi længe
 havde fået.

Vi et landel på endnu en smuk natur-
 campingplads. Bandelier National Monument i New Mexico.

Dagen derpå udforsker vi Bandelier, Anasazi indianskruiner.



fra
 ca.
 900.



Nogew baede i disse
huse i dalen, andre
baede i klippelulems



THE BACK COUNTRY

Ninety percent of Bandelier National Monument is virtually undisturbed wild land. This rugged and scenic land is accessible by more than 70 miles of maintained trails, leading to rock features as the gorges of Alamo Canyon, the Painted Cove, the pueblo ruins of San Miguel and Yaguchi, and White Rock Canyon of the Rio Grande. Especially popular are the walks from Upper Frijoles Crossing—upstream to Apache Spring or downstream to park headquarters. The upper Frijoles section is a densely forested area, where you can experience the inspiration that comes with solitude.

Most of the Bandelier back country is a designated Wilderness area. Wilderness permits are required for back country trips, and may be obtained free of charge at the visitor center prior to your departure. Permits are for your safety and may prevent a needless search.

Remember that the back country is a fragile environment; use a portable stove, pack out all trash, and be careful with sanitation. No pets are allowed outside developed areas.

Table of Bandelier Suggested Walks and Overnight Trips

DEPARTURE POINT AND DESTINATION	ROUND TRIP DISTANCE (MILES)	ESTIMATED TIME
From Headquarters area to White Rock Area	1.5	45 minutes
Combsford Cave	2	1 hour
Esmer Washoff	3	2.5 hours
Combsford via Fire Trail	4	2 hours
Rio Grande	5.5	4 hours
Sierra Line Shelter	12	8 hours
Sierra Line-Painted Cave-Bla Grande	20	2 days

SAFETY

This is an archeological area preserved in as natural a condition as possible, and these conditions can be hazardous. Please remain alert, be cautious, and use your common sense. **Caution:** Distances shown in the trail map table do not reflect the energy and endurance required for the longer trips. Since trails lead into and out of deep, steep-walled canyons of the rough and broken country, and the altitude (above 7,000 feet) places an additional burden upon the heart and lungs, you must be in good physical condition.



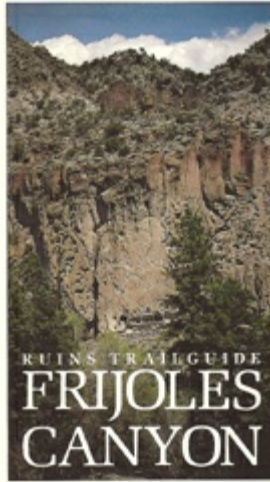
BANDELIER



Southwest Parks and Monuments Association was founded in 1938 to aid and promote the educational and scientific activities of the National Park Service. As a nonprofit organization authorized by Congress, it makes interpretive material available to park visitors by sale or free distribution. All net proceeds support the interpretive and research programs of the National Park Service.



SPMA-1004R 7th printing 10/93



Adolph Bandelier's earliest scientific field work focused on both the prehistoric and historic Pueblo Indians of northern New Mexico. Guided by Indians from nearby Cochiti Pueblo, Bandelier first visited Frijoles (frees-HO-lace) Canyon in October of 1886. Inspired by what he saw and learned here, he wrote *The Delight Makers*, a novel depicting the life of prehistoric Indians in Frijoles Canyon.

1: VIEW OF THE CLIFFS

When Adolph Bandelier visited Frijoles Canyon, he saw the remains of cave dwellings and stone houses of an earlier people, the Anasazi (ah-nah-SAH-see), ancestors of the Pueblo Indians. Along the base of the cliff you will see some of the cave homes found along 2 miles in this canyon.

Frijoles Canyon is only part of an extensive area once inhabited by the Anasazi. Throughout the Pajarito (pah-hah-REE-see) Plateau and Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico are ruins of scattered villages. At different times, the Anasazi also inhabited the Four Corners Region (where the borders of Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico meet) and places like Mesa Verde National Park, Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Canyon de Chelly National Monument. While all of these people shared a commonly based culture, each subgroup developed unique art and architectural styles.

2: GEOLOGY

This canyon-mesa country is part of the Pajarito Plateau, formed by two violent eruptions of the Jemez (HAY-mess) Volcano over one million years ago. Located 14 miles to the northwest, this powerful volcano ejected enough material to cover this 400 square mile area with a layer of volcanic ash up to 1,000 feet thick. Each of the Jemez eruptions was 600 times more powerful than the Mt. St. Helens' eruption of 1980.

The pink rock of the canyon wall is volcanic ash which has been compacted over the last million years into a soft

Stratum	Approx. Age
CHACO HORIZON	A.D. 900-1,300
MESA VERDE ANASAZI	A.D. 900-1,300
LATE CLIFF DWELLING ANASAZI	A.D. 1,000-1,300
ANASAZI HORIZON	10,000-15,000
PRE-SPRINKLE ANASAZI	A.D. 500-1,000



Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico was established in 1916 and covers 30,757 acres.

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE
Numbered steps along the trail correspond to numbered paragraphs in trail guide.

DESCRIPTION OF TRAIL
Length: 1.12 miles through 27 numbered steps and return. Time required: about 1 hour. Terrain: paved, relatively level to Treadwell, rocky and steep, narrow gully to Cliff Dwellings and Long House trails.

RELEASES (one way) RUND TRAIL
Visitor Center to Treadwell — 1.4 mile
Visitor Center to junction after Long House — .34 mile
Visitor Center to junction after Long House — 1.0 mile
Commemorial Cave from junction after Long House — 1.0 mile
FALLS TRAIL
Visitor Center to Rio Grande — 1.12 miles
Visitor Center to Rio Grande — 2.12 miles

CLIFF DWELLINGS
Long House
Seltus Houses

CEREMONIAL CAVE (1.2 mile)

TYUONYI pueblo ruins

Big Kiva

Visitor Center
Gift Shop
Snack Bar

Backpacker Parking

Trail to Bandelier

Trail to Frijoles

Trail to Treadwell

Trail to Jumper (1.12 mile)

Play Trail by Jumper (1.12 mile)

WARNINGS
Be competent, alert and cautious on the outdoor environment includes hazards.

Parents, please keep your children with you and be aware of their activities.

Because the trails are located at over 8000 feet in elevation, activity takes more energy.

Published by Southwest Parks and Monuments Association in cooperation with the National Park Service. Written by Christine Lauby. Edited by G.L. Olson. Map © 1980 USGS Topography by A. Kiser.







Her et "langt hus" - 800 ft. langs klippewæggen, leyligheder
i 3 etager. Se hullerne efter
skalper.



Fin, fin leylighed, men
ikke så stort!



3 steps, stier uden støtte
måske vi forcere for at
nå til ceremonial cave.





Højt, højt oppe på
klippesiden lå
ceremonihulen.

Det var underligt at stå
her og forestille sig
levet her for så
lange siden.





Stay Out - - vi dukkede os lidt da vi
kørte forbi, vi skulle nemlig finde Mudz Hadel
↓



i Elisabethtown - en ghosttown - det blev grundlagt
da man fandt guld i 1867. Nu står kun
disse vædemure tilbage og vidner om fordemms
tiden.



Nu var husellet bebøet af disse
heste og de kom ganske tæt,





- - - - - for nok, serdes done,
da den kom helt ind på
førsædet! Hun sneq sig over
på det andet sæde og
kaldte på sin fot!

Rio grande



Nord



Syd



Heldigvis var
det bro over
slugten, for
det var ellers
langt ned
og dybt!

En af USA's højeste broer - 650 ft over Rio Grande

Taos Pueblo

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT TAOS PUEBLO

Welcome!

Here are answers to the most frequently asked questions about Taos Pueblo, our home. Please respect our rules (see highlighted box) and may your visit to Taos be a rewarding adventure.

How old is Taos Pueblo?

Our people have a detailed oral history which is not divulged due to religious privacy. Archaeologists say that ancestors of the Taos Indians lived in this valley long before Columbus discovered America and hundreds of years before Europe emerged from the Dark Ages.

Ancient ruins in the Taos Valley indicate our people lived here nearly 1000 years ago. The main part of the present buildings were most likely constructed between 1000 and 1450 A.D. They appeared much as they do today when the first Spanish explorers arrived in Northern New Mexico in 1540 and believed that the Pueblo was one of the fabled golden cities of Cibola. The two structures called *Misamusa* (north house) and *Hilishutema* (south house) are said to be of similar age. They are considered to be the oldest continuously inhabited communities in the USA.

How were the buildings constructed?

The Pueblo is made entirely of adobe—earth mixed with water—and straw then either poured into forms or made into sun-dried bricks. The walls are frequently several feet thick. The roofs of each of the five stories are supported by large timbers—vigas—hauled down from the mountain forests.

Smaller pieces of wood—pines or aspen kantilas—are placed side by side on top of the vigas; the whole roof is covered with packed dirt. The outside surfaces of the Pueblo are continuously maintained by replastering with thin layers of mud. Interior walls are carefully coated with thin washes of white earth to keep them clean and bright. The Pueblo is actually many

Taos Pueblo requests that visitors abide by these rules:

1. Please report, and pay the appropriate fee, for each camera you carry into the Pueblo area.
2. Please respect the "restricted area" signs as they protect the privacy of our residents and the sites of our native religious practices.
3. Do not enter doors that are not clearly marked as *curio shops*. Each home is privately owned and occupied by a family, and is not a museum display to be inspected with curiosity.
4. Please do not photograph members of our tribe without first asking permission.
5. Absolutely no photography in San Gerónimo Chapel.
6. Do not enter the walls surrounding the ruins of the old church and our cemetery.
7. Do not wade in our river—our sole source of drinking water.

Tourist Fees

Entry, per vehicle: 65.00
Entry, tour buses: 610.00 (Plus \$1.00 per passenger; \$0.40 for students)
3000 camera fee: 65.00
Movie or video camera fee: 100.00
(Commercial photography and filming needs prior approval by the governor's office.)
Artist, sketching fee: \$15.00
Artist, painting fee: \$35.00

individual homes, built side by side and in layers, with common walls but no connecting doorways. In earlier days there were no doors or windows and entry was gained only from the top.

Who lives in the Pueblo?

Approximately 150 people live within the Pueblo full time. Other families owning homes in the North or South buildings live in summer homes near their fields, and in more modern homes outside the old walls but still within Pueblo land. There are over 1900 Taos Indians living on Taos Pueblo lands.

What is the history of the Pueblo church?

The present San Gerónimo, or St. Jerome, Chapel was completed in 1800 to replace the original church, which was destroyed in the War with Mexico by the US Army in 1847. That church, the ruins still evident on the west side of the village, was first built in 1618. It was then destroyed in the Spanish Revolt of 1680 but soon rebuilt on the same site. St. Jerome is the patron saint of Taos Pueblo.

What religion is practiced at Taos Pueblo?

The Pueblo Indians are about 90% Catholic. Catholics are practiced along with the ancient Indian religious rites which are an important part of Taos Pueblo life. The Pueblo religion is very complex; however, there is no conflict with the Catholic church, as evidenced by the prominent presence of both church and icons in the village.

How is the Pueblo governed?

A tribal governor and war chief, along with war chiefs for each, are appointed yearly by the Tribal Council, a group of some 50 male tribal elders. The tribal governor and his staff are concerned with civil and business issues within the village and relations with the non-Indian world. The war chief and staff deal with the protection of the mountains and Indian lands outside the Pueblo walls.

What is Blue Lake?

The single most dramatic event in the recent history of Taos Pueblo land is the 1970 return of 48,000 acres of mountain land including the sacred Blue Lake. It was taken by the U.S. Government in 1906 to become part of the National Forest lands. Among the ritual sites where Taos people go for ceremonial reasons, Blue Lake is perhaps the most important. Its return is a tribute to the tenacity of Pueblo leaders and to the community's commitment to guarding its lands for the spiritual, cultural, and economic health of the Pueblo. The return of this land capped a long history of struggle. Blue Lake and mountains are offerings to all but members of our Pueblo.

What language is spoken at Taos Pueblo?

This is our native language. English and Spanish are also spoken.

How large is the Taos Pueblo land?

The land base is 95,000 acres with an elevation of 7,500 feet at the village.

Are tribal ceremonies open to the public?

We welcome visitors to some annual ceremonies but request that you leave your cameras at home on these days.

- January 1—Turtle Dance
- January 1—Buffalo or Deer Dance
- May 3—Feast of Santa Cruz-Foot Race and Corn Dance
- June 15—Feast of San Antonio-Corn Dance
- June 24—Feast of San Juan-Corn Dance
- July (2nd weekend)—Taos Pueblo Pow Wow
- July 25 & 26—Feast of Santa Ana and Santiago-Corn Dance
- September 29 & 30—Feast of San Gerónimo-Sunset Dance, foot race, pole climbing, social dances and trade fair.
- Christmas Eve—Procession
- Christmas Day—Deer Dance or Matcharines

What is the economic base of Taos Pueblo?

The tourist trade, arts, traditional crafts and food cuisines are important employment sources at the Pueblo. Some tribal members are employed in the Town of Taos.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT TAOS PUEBLO

The Pueblo has a centralized management system where tribal members are employed in a variety of occupations.

What is the educational system?

The Bureau of Indian Affairs maintains an elementary school located behind the south Pueblo in an area restricted to the public. The majority of teachers are Indian. There is also a pre-school program for three and four year olds. An education committee comprised of Pueblo members oversees the education of students and monitors a scholarship program for students wanting higher education. Indian children also attend public schools in the Town of Taos.

What handmade Taos wares are available for purchase?

Mica-flecked pottery and silver jewelry are made by local artisans and sold at many of the individually owned curio shops within the Pueblo. The Taos Indians, being great hunters, are also famous for their work with animal skins: moccasins, boots, and drums. There are a growing number of contemporary Pueblo fine artists, combining Indian tradition with modern artistic expression. The outstanding Taos Pueblo trademark is the natural look, that is, the enhancement of natural material appearance without additional cosmetics.

What modern conveniences are available to Pueblo residents?

Our traditions dictate that no electricity or running water be allowed within the Pueblo walls. Most members live in conventional homes outside the village walls, but occupy their Pueblo homes for ceremonies.

When is the Pueblo open to visitors?

Generally we welcome visitors daily from about 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. There are, however, some private Indian rituals for which we close the Pueblo. The occasion of a tribal funeral is one reason for temporarily closing the Pueblo.

How connected is Taos Pueblo to other Indian communities in the Southwest?

Taos is the northernmost of the ancient New Mexico Pueblos. Our language is most closely related to that of Picuris, Tewa and Sanata

Pueblos, but we are not related by blood. We traditionally trade with the Pecos and other Pueblo Indians, particularly at our San Gerónimo Day fair in September. A Pow-Wow, held each July, brings Indians from many tribes to Taos for a Native American weekend of trade and social festivities.



How does Taos Pueblo view the future?

As a sovereign nation within the United States, preserving our ancient traditions in the face of advancement of "modernization" is our prime concern. We are encouraged by an increased population of tribal members choosing to remain in Taos, as well as by these actions acknowledging Taos' important cultural heritage. Taos declared a National Historic Landmark in 1965. Blue Lake returned to Taos in 1970. Taos Pueblo nominated to the World Heritage Society in 1987 as one of the most significant historical cultural landmarks in the world. Other sites include the Taj Mahal, Great Pyramids and the Grand Canyon in the United States.

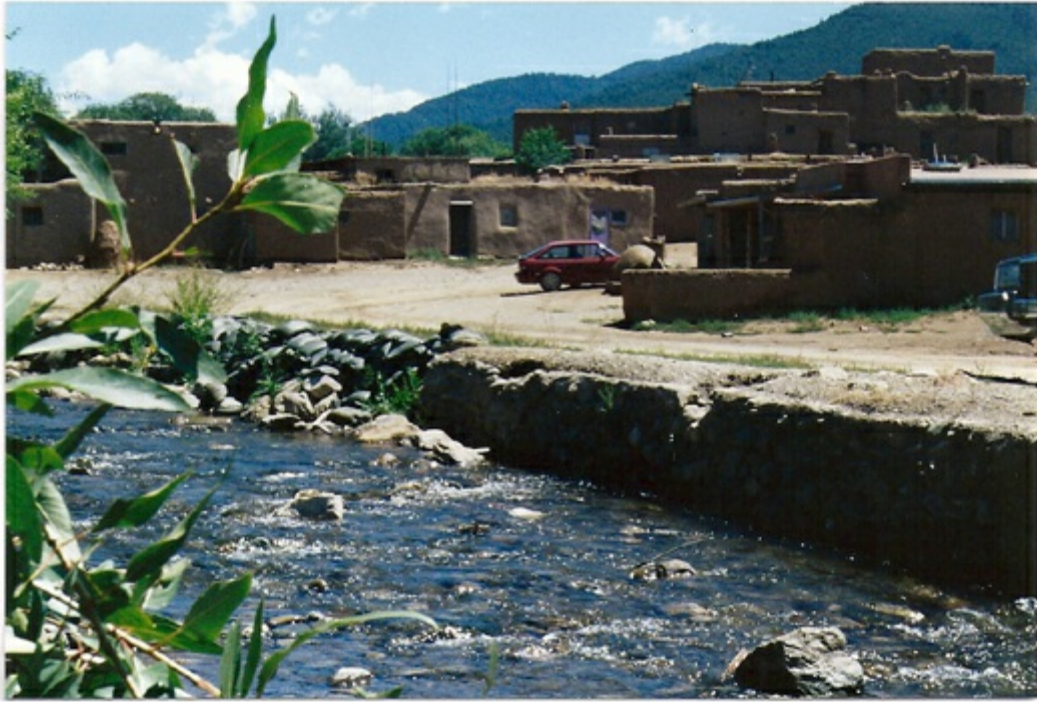
More information is available at the Taos Pueblo Tourism office, located 2 miles from the main village on the road to the Town of Taos in the Tribal Administration Building. Direct inquiries to: Tribal Tourism Director, P.O. Box 1846, Taos, NM 87571, (505) 759-9628.



Vi er nået til Taos Pueblo - en
"levende" - indianerlandsby.
Vores guide fortælte spændende om livet



Som indianer i og uden landsbyen





Kivaen - her
måtte vi ikke
komme.







Indian symbols

 ARROWHEAD Alertness	 HOGAN Permanent Home	 DEER TRACK Fleety Gait	 BROKEN ARROW Peace	 RAIN CLOUDS Good Prospects	 TEEPEE Tentative Home	 BATTLESNAKE JAW Strength	 SPIDER Good Luck	 BUFFALO HORNS Success	 BUFFALO EYE Alertness	 GILA MONSTER Sign of the Desert	 CYCLONE Force	 ENCLOSURE Ceremonial Dance	 HEADRESS Ceremonial Dance	 EAGLE FEATHERS Chief	 SWASTIKA Good Luck	 REAR TRACK Good Omen	 SUN SYMBOL Favorable	 HORSE Journey	 FENCE Guarding Good Luck	 SNAKE Defiance, Wisdom	 4 AGES Infancy-Youth- Middle & Old Age	 THUNDERBIRD TRACK Bright Prospects	 BIRD Careless-Lighthearted	 ARROW Protection	 MORNING STARS Guidance	 BIG MOUNTAIN Abundance	 MAN Human Life	 CACTUS Sign of the Desert	 MEDICINE MAN'S EYE Wise Watchful	 BUTTERFLY Careless Life	 CROSSED ARROWS Friendship	 DAYS & NIGHTS Time	 THUNDERBIRD Sacred Keeper of Pigeon's Beloved	 RUNNING WATER Constant Life	 CACTUS FLOWER Columbis
---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	---	---	---	--	---	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	--	---	---	--	---



Taos Pueblo var bedagende smukt
i al sin enkelhed







Sidsle stop -
 sidsle camping
 plads -
 (sidsle varde pø
 liggjvord, lag)
 the great
 Sand Dunes
 i Colorado



Smoked
 Smoked
 var
 det.
 En
 hvile
 for
 givne.

Great Sand Dunes

National Monument
Colorado
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Official Map and Guide



The dunes appear to be a single continuous dune.

Major dunes



Climbing to the dunes



Dunes, north, spring



Dunes, north, spring



Dunes, north, spring

To a corner of the remote high-mountain San Luis Valley in the Colorado Rockies lies the Great Sand Dunes, the largest sand dunes in North America. From billions of tiny grains of sand, these dunes have been built to heights of nearly 700 feet by winds that blow across the valley. The dunes cover approximately 28 square miles. But to understand the immensity of the dunes, you don't really need facts and figures. Just walk in the dunes yourself for awhile. There seems to be no end to them, and no end to their beauty.

Seeing the Great Sand Dunes for the first time can be somewhat disorienting. To the west, you can see the snow-capped mountains of the San Luis Valley. To the east, you can see the rolling hills of the San Luis Valley. The dunes seem to be a single continuous dune. The dunes are a vast sea of sand, and you can see the dunes for miles. The dunes are a vast sea of sand, and you can see the dunes for miles. The dunes are a vast sea of sand, and you can see the dunes for miles.

Mountains brought to the Rio Grande by tectonic forces. Some of it was eroded particles of rock left in the wake of ancient glaciers during the Ice Age. In time, the Rio Grande changed its course and these great deposits of sand were exposed to the winds that swept across the broad, flat valley. These winds, blowing toward the northeast, pushed and bounced the grains of sand until they were blown to the dunes. The winds carried sand through low mountain passes, carrying the lighter particles but leaving the heavier sand in the foot of the mountains. In this way, over thousands of years, the Great Sand Dunes were created.

Today the winds still blow, sometimes gently, sometimes at velocities of 40 miles per hour or more. The winds shape and reshape the dunes into their giant sculptured forms. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)

Overall, the dunes are remarkably stable. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)



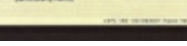
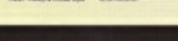
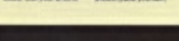
The Great Sand Dunes were created by the wind blowing across the San Luis Valley. The sand was carried by the wind from the foot of the high San Luis Valley.

Exploring the Dunes

Great Sand Dunes is a place to have a wide variety of plants and animals. The dunes are a vast sea of sand, and you can see the dunes for miles. The dunes are a vast sea of sand, and you can see the dunes for miles. The dunes are a vast sea of sand, and you can see the dunes for miles.

For centuries, the Rio Grande meandered through the San Luis Valley, much as it does today. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)

Light, Golden Pines are common in the dunes. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)



Great Sand Dunes

National Monument
Colorado
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Water Control Factors: The water control factors are the water control factors. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)

Camping and Picnicking: The camping and picnicking areas are the camping and picnicking areas. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)

Four-Wheel Drive Use: The four-wheel drive use is the four-wheel drive use. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)

Please keep in mind: Please keep in mind the following information. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)



Great Sand Dunes National Monument. The map shows the location of the monument in the San Luis Valley. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)



The map shows the location of the monument in the San Luis Valley. (Caption: Photographs by the author.)



Tyst og stille -
det er virkelig
morgens 6:30
vi skal bestige
sandklipperne og
solen stå op.



Vi møde også andre morgenbønder!



Hey bone



gå i lo (Mogens & hore)
bark i forvejen hjem
til tænder ad lave
morgen kaffe - vi er
lige et par stykker,
det skal lidt højere
op, og så skal vi
også lige hoppe
lidt i sandbunkerne!

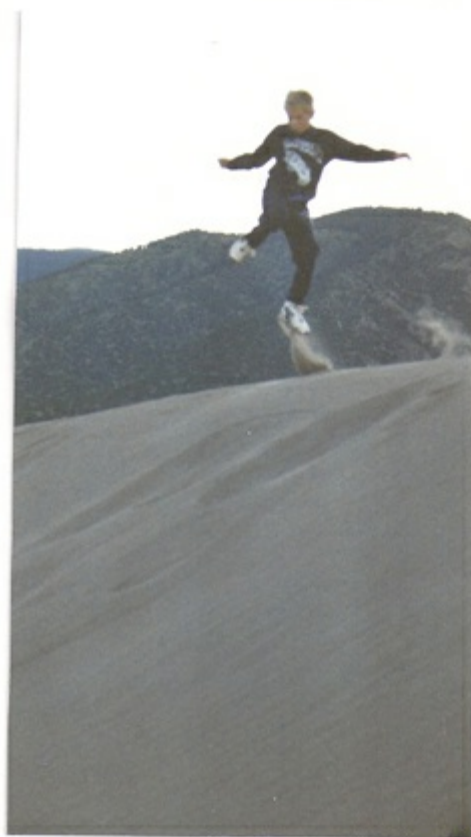




Og pludselig dog så en fad og snart
J var det ikke mere skygget







"Geroni mo" - det skulle
man ligesom række iced man
spring udover skredet!







Det var rigtig skægt!
Og han havde også
rigtig meget sand
med hjem til teltet,
og kaffen var klar.





fore laver flamberede
bananet for sidste gang
eller var det anden
sidste gang - - go'e
det var de hver gang!



26 aug var det så tid
at sige farvel til den pige.
På gensyn d. ??

Indholdsfortegnelse

Start

4