

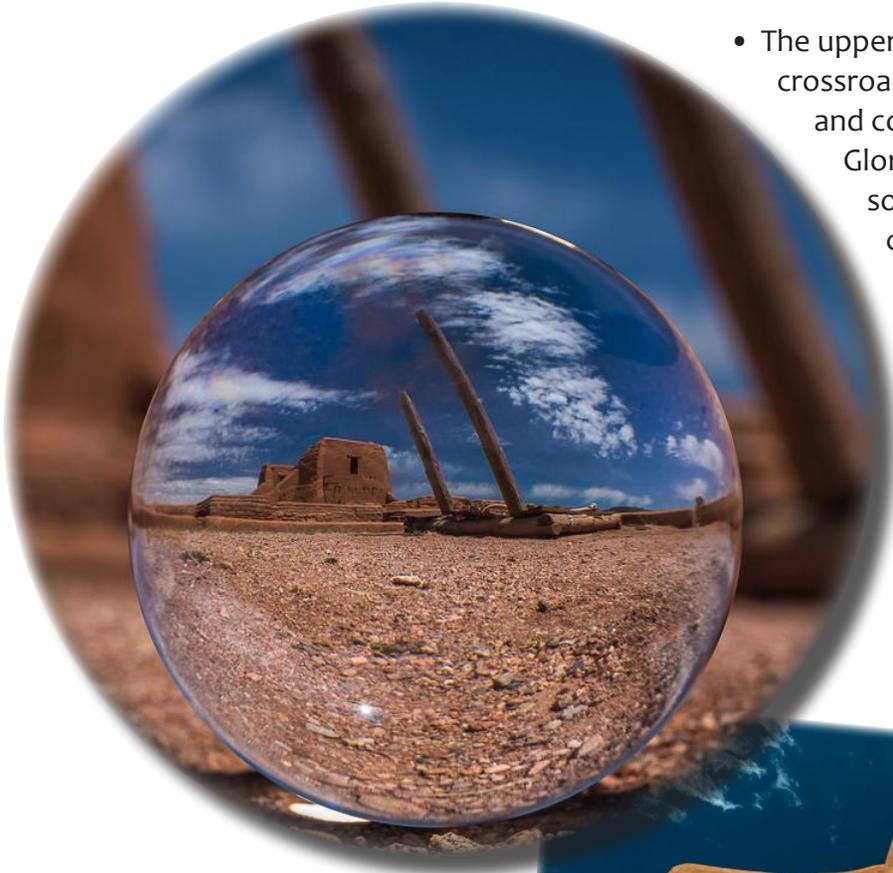
PECOS NHP

NOT SO JUNIOR RANGER

YOUR NAME



WHY WE PRESERVE PECOS



- The upper Pecos River Valley was a multicultural crossroads where trade, commerce, settlement and conflict shaped the culture of the region. Glorieta Pass, the gateway through the southern Sangre de Cristo Mountains, contains prehistoric, historic and modern routes, connecting the Rio Grande Valley area with other destinations.
- The area of Pecos Pueblo, in use from past to present, is a place still valued and used for traditional practices by descendants of those who settled here.

- Forked Lightning Ranch was first owned and developed by Tex Austin, who introduced the concept of dude ranching into the Pecos Valley. Later the ranch was acquired by Colonel E.E. "Buddy" Fogelson and his wife Greer Garson. Their generosity and support was instrumental in the establishment of Pecos National Monument and later designation as Pecos National Historical Park.



Did you know?

Pecos National Historical Park contains over 600 archaeological sites

WHY WE PRESERVE PECOS

- The park includes Pigeon's Ranch and Cañoncito, the location of the 1862 Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass. The outcome of this battle, fought along the Santa Fe Trail, halted Confederate advancement into the West.

Did you know?

During the Battle of Glorieta Pass, Louisa Hawkins Canby, the wife of Union Major General Edward Canby, remained back in Confederate captured Santa Fe to help take care of the wounded Texans. Louisa, even though

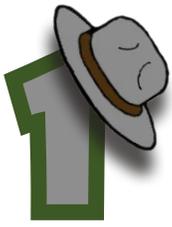
married to a Union Officer, was from Kentucky and her family was primarily in support of the south. Santa Fe called her the "Angel of Santa Fe".



- The Upper Pecos River watershed and its natural resources provide a diverse landscape that has nurtured settlement and facilitated multicultural interactions. These resources were important to people living in the region in the past and continue to be enjoyed by people today.

- Alfred Kidder's innovative use of stratigraphy and nomenclature at Pecos still to this day provides the foundation for modern Southwestern archaeology. In 1927, Kidder invited "all the eminent archaeologists and ethnologists of the time" to join him for a three day conference at Pecos to pool their knowledge, discuss fundamental problems of Southwestern archaeology.





WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

There are numerous designations within the National Park System that can sometimes be confusing. The diversity of the parks is reflected in the variety of titles given to them. In recent years, both Congress and the National Park Service have attempted to simplify the nomenclature and to establish basic criteria for use of the different official titles. **Can you match the definition with the park designation?**

- | | | |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|
| _____ | Intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. They contain objects of historical, cultural, and/or scientific interest, so content is quite varied. | a) National Park |
| _____ | Generally long distance footpaths winding through areas of natural beauty. | b) National Monument |
| _____ | Protected for their scenic, inspirational, educational and recreational value. Encompass large land or water areas to help provide adequate protection of resources. | c) National Scenic Trail |
| _____ | Lands & waters set aside for recreational use. | d) National Preserve |
| _____ | Generally applies to historic sites that extend beyond single properties or buildings. | e) National Battlefield |
| _____ | Preserving shoreline areas and offshore islands. Focused primarily on the preservation of natural values while at the same time providing water-oriented recreation. | f) National Historical Park |
| _____ | Established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities like hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuel may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values. | g) National Recreation Area |
| _____ | Preserve free-flowing streams & their immediate environment with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values. | h) National Seashores & Lakeshores |
| _____ | Used for areas associated with American military history. | i) National Wild & Scenic River |

PECOS REBUS PUZZLE



Combine the letters & pictures to create words that are representative of Pecos National Historical Park.

1.  (ED) +  +  = _____
 Built by Tex Austin, later purchased by "Buddy Fogelson"

2.  (OSA) +  = _____
 The major species used for tree-ring dating, to study historic climate patterns

3.  (N) +  = _____
 One of the largest land mammals in North America

4. (ED)  +  +  = _____
 (- A) Union commander of the New Mexico Territory

5. (GR)  +  +  = _____
 The Oscar winning British-American actress

6.  +  = _____
 The official mascot of Pecos NHP

7.  +  +  = _____
 (- KNI) 19th century transportation route that connected Independence, MO to Santa Fe, NM

8. (S)  +  +  (ON) +  = _____
 (- F) (- ILE) Established by Spanish padres in an effort to Christianize the natives of Pecos



DESIGN YOUR OWN POTTERY

When Pecos Pueblo got it's start, Black-on-white was the most common. As time went on, the women making the pottery made a shift toward red pottery with glaze decorations copying many of the imported glazes they would've seen traded in.

Studying pottery shapes, decorations and materials gives archaeologists insight into what certain vessels may have been used for. Serving and storage pots often had painted designs. Cooking pots often had corrugated or textured surfaces. Many were polished with a smooth pebble, then painted with a fine brush made from yucca leaf. Painters combined elements such as lines, triangles and dots into complex designs and patterns. Some designs had symbolic meanings.



Create your own pottery design using as much or as little detail as you'd like.



Is there specific meaning behind your design? Tell us more about what you chose to draw

MORSE CODE



Soon after the telegraph was invented, in 1836 Morse Code became a form of communication used to send messages electronically over long distances. Special telegraph operators would send “tick” noises which could be a dot (•) or a dash (—) to represent the alphabet. Numerous officials used the telegraph to communicate messages during the Civil War.

A	•—
B	—...•
C	—•—•
D	—••
E	•
F	••—•
G	—•—•
H	••••
I	••
J	•—•—•—
K	—•—
L	•—••
M	—•—
N	—•
O	—•—•—
P	•—•—•
Q	—•—•—
R	•—••
S	•••
T	—
U	••—
V	•••—
W	•—•—
X	—••—
Y	—•—•—
Z	—•—••

To practice Morse Code, write your name here using the symbols to the left:

Then follow the instructions below to help the General.

Dear Soldier,

The General is on the front lines and needs supplies immediately! We have received a message for you to decode. Use the Morse Code alphabet to figure out what items the General needs.

1. —•••• • •••• —

 ... ••••• —••••• —••••• —••••• —••••• —••••• —•••••
2. _____
 ... •• —• —•• —•• —•••• •
3. _____
 —•••• • —•• —•• —•••• —•••• —••••
4. _____
 —• —•• —•• —•• —• —•
5. _____

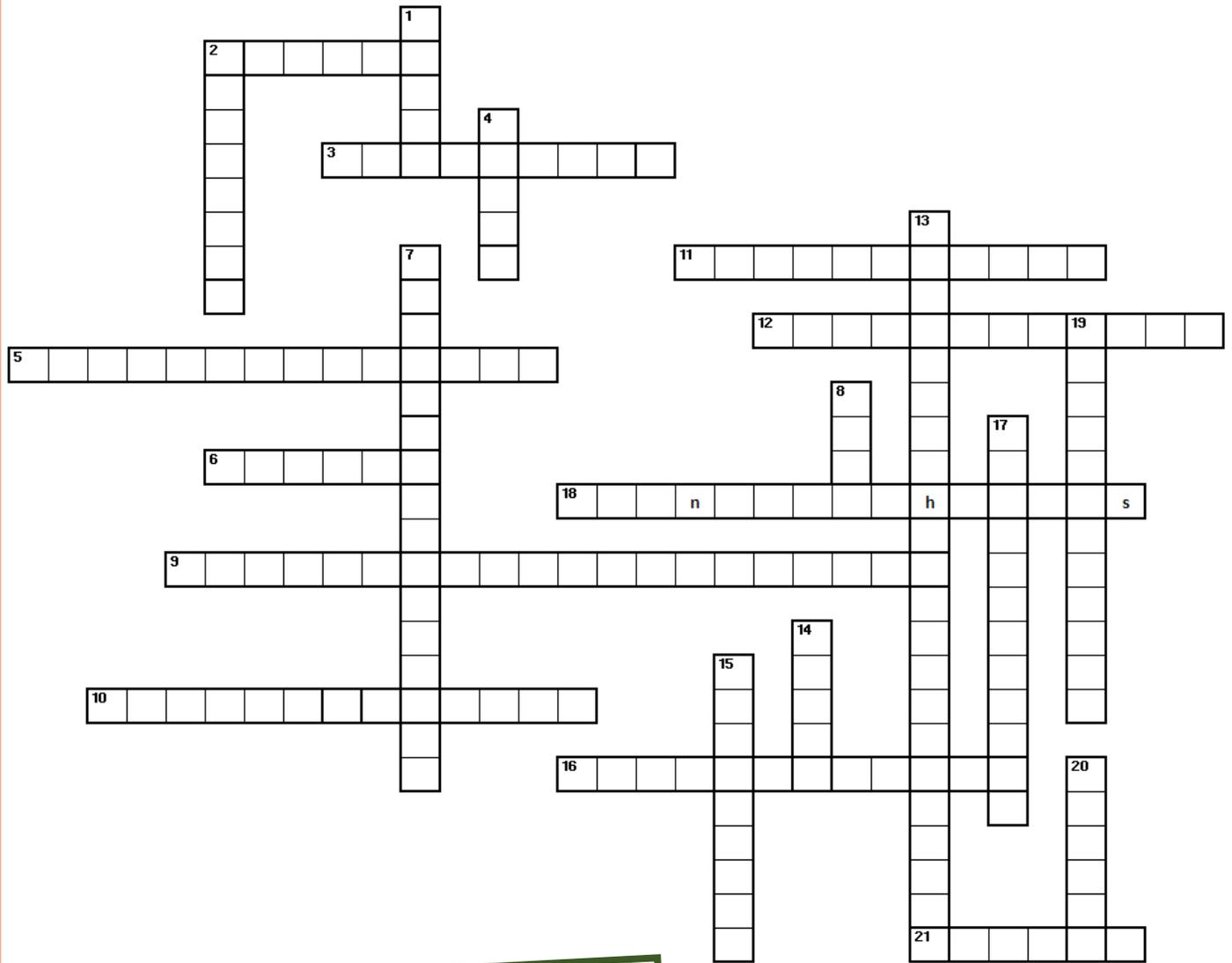
Did you know?

One in every six men in Battle of Glorieta Pass went missing, was wounded, or died during the battle



CULTURAL CROSSWORD

Directions: Do you have what it takes to be a Not So Junior Ranger here at Pecos? Complete the Cultural Crossword using the park brochure, or use the Visitor Center WiFi and your cellphone to scour the Pecos website, <https://www.nps.gov/peco> to find the answers!



Did you know?

Pecos Pueblo had new mud plaster applied across the whole pueblo six times every year

ACROSS:

2. The village the Spanish came to call "Pecos"
3. He owned and operated a stage coach stop along the Santa Fe Trail in the late 1800s
5. The mountain range that separates Pecos Pueblo from the northwestern pueblos (**3 words**)
6. A tall native cacti that bears yellow-green fruit and vibrant violet flowers
9. This battle fought in March, 1862, was the decisive battle of the New Mexico campaign during the Civil War (**4 words**)
10. He was a Texas oilman and rancher who purchased the Forked Lightning Ranch in the 1940s (**2 words**)
11. An Academy Award winning actress who came to call Forked Lightning Ranch home (**2 words**)
12. This pass has provided safe passage through the Sangre de Cristo mountain range for thousands of years (**2 words**)
16. A 19th century transportation route that ran through Pecos National Historical Park (**3 words**)
18. Trio of crops served as the staple food for the Pecos natives (**3 words**)
21. This man was known for his archaeological work at Pecos in the early 1900s (last name)

Did you know?

Did you know that the original Route 66 came through Pecos? Travelers along the original route would stop at Pigeon's Ranch for a rest and catch a glimpse of the battlefield of the Battle of Glorieta Pass.



DOWN:

1. The last remaining Pecos inhabitants migrated here in 1838
2. The Spanish explorer in search of the seven cities of gold – led an expedition through Pecos in 1540
4. A pueblo religious leader who united many separate Pueblos to overthrow Spanish rule
7. The park was established as this in 1965 (**2 words**)
8. A subterranean ceremonial room that provides Puebloans a connection to the spiritual world
13. With the acquisition of Forked Lightning Ranch and the Glorieta Battlefield, the park was re-designated this (**3 words**)
14. A building material made from earth and other organic material
15. Known as the "Daddy of the Rodeo," he operated Forked Lightning Ranch as a dude ranch in 1920s and '30s (**2 words**)
17. An uprising of the indigenous Pueblo people against the Spanish colonizers – succeeded in overthrowing Spanish rule in New Mexico for 12 years (**2 words**)
19. At this ranch house, Confederate forces forced the Union army back and held the battlefield under their control (**2 words**)
20. Common Plains Indian trade partners at Pecos Pueblo

COMPLETE THE CHECKLIST

- Watch the park film
- Tour the museum
- Visit the Church
- Complete 2 activities from the booklet

