

Salinas Pueblo Missions NM



Jr. Ranger Program



JUNIOR RANGER NAME

AGE

DATE



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JUNIOR RANGER BADGE IS GIVEN WITH THE FIRST RIBBON

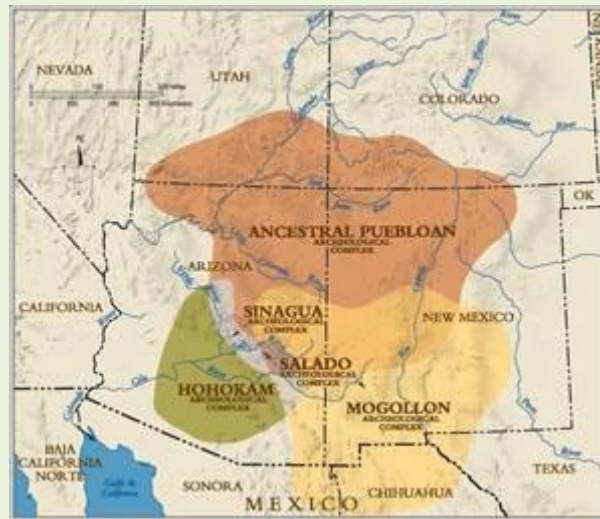
IF YOU ONLY HAVE TIME TO STOP AT ONE PLACE THEN EARN YOUR JUNIOR RANGER BADGE AND RIBBON FOR THAT SITE AND COME BACK FOR THE OTHERS LATER



THE STONE FACE EFFIGY ON THE FRONT COVER WAS DISCOVERED AT GRAN QUIVIRA IN THE 1950s BY THE VIVIAN EXCAVATIONS & IS ON DISPLAY IN THE MUSEUM

Do this exercise for fun or count it toward one of the site ribbons.

WHO WERE THE PEOPLE WHO CAME BEFORE?



THE FIRST TWO CIVILIZATIONS TO DEVELOP IN NEW MEXICO WERE THE ANCESTRAL PUEBLOAN & MOGOLLON

BY LOOKING AT THE MAP ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- 1. In what two states and one foreign country was the Mogollon culture most prevalent?**
- 2. The Ancestral Puebloan culture spread throughout the northern portion of New Mexico and into what three other states?**
- 3. Name the third civilization that developed in Arizona during this time.**

GRAN QUIVIRA

Gran Quivira became a National Monument in 1909. The Spanish called it the Pueblo de Las Humanas. The Indians who lived here when the Spanish arrived called it Cueloze. Gran Quivira has been associated with Coronado's search for the fabled cities of gold.

The earliest people to settle in the area were likely the Mogollon pit house dwellers. The pit houses were made by digging a shallow hollow in the ground and covering it with a domed framework of branches and mud. They hunted small game; gathered berries, piñon nuts, and salt from nearby salt lakes; and made brown/redware pottery.

By 1300 rectangular, grey limestone multistoried rooms evolved as more residents migrated to Las Humanas. The Indians used the rooms mostly for sleeping and storage as they did their daily activities on the roofs and in the plaza. Women ground corn; cooked and made Chupadera black-on-white pottery; and, later, Tabirá pottery. They carried water in pottery canteens from 'dug-out' wells below the mesa. Men fashioned tools, hunted, grew corn, beans, and squash. They also performed sacred ceremonies and rituals in kivas.

Las Humanas developed into a major regional trading center with the Jumanos (people with striped faces) and the Rio Grande Pueblos. Pottery, corn, cotton, salt, and piñon nuts were exported from the pueblos to the plains. In return, jerked bison meat, hides, flints, and other products were traded from the Jumanos to the pueblos. Two missions were built at Gran Quivira; one was never finished when the pueblo became deserted because of drought, famine, disease, and Apache uprisings.



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

FIND THESE WORDS IN THE BOX ABOVE: BISON, CANTEEN, CUELOZE, FLINT, HUNTER, LIMESTONE, MOGOLLON
PITHOUSE, PLAZA, POTTERY, PUEBLO, ROOF & WATER

**GRAN QUIVIRA UNIT
WALKING TOUR**

NATIVE PLANTS WERE AN IMPORTANT FOOD SOURCE FOR THE PUEBLOAN PEOPLE LIVING AT GRAN QUIVIRA.



Identify the plants and tree in the photographs above by writing the name below photo. Explain how the plants and berries from the tree could be used as a food source in the space below. Answers are found in the plant identification section on the trail south of the Visitor Center



While walking through the Pueblo portion of your tour take time to imagine what life would have been like here five hundred years ago. Be prepared to discuss with Park Ranger back at the Visitor Center.

WRITE DOWN ONE FACT YOU LEARNED IN THE MUSEUM



QUARAI

The people of Quarai called their church La Purísima Concepción; the church of the Immaculate Conception. Fray Juan Gutierrez de la Chica was probably the priest that started building the church in 1630.

The church was carefully planned. The foundation was seven feet deep and six feet wide in places. This mass was necessary to support the high walls and roof of the church. The church was built of red sandstone and the walls are forty feet high. The length of the church is over one hundred feet. Its floor was covered with red flagstones, an unusual feature since most churches had a hard-packed adobe floor. The church faces south, so the altar area was bathed in light from the clerestory window high above.

In the courtyards of the convento, attached to the church, are two kivas, one round the other square. A square kiva is not that unusual, but no one has been able to explain why it was here within the church grounds.

Here at Quarai there are fine springs of clear cool water fed by melting snow from the surrounding mountains. The Tiwa Indians were dry-land farmers. They planted corn, beans, squash, and cotton. They also mined salt from nearby salt lakes which they used to preserve meat; to eat; and to trade.

The pueblo, or Indian village, was built around A.D. 1300. About 600 Tiwa speaking Indians lived here. They manufactured pottery and traded with nearby pueblos.

But, like all of the Salinas pueblos, drought, famine, and Apache uprisings forced the people to abandon this place that they once called home. In the late 1670s they left never to return.

UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS BELOW TO ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION.

WHAT DID THE PEOPLE OF QUARAI CALL THEIR CHURCH?

AMISURP AL EPCNOCNOIC

LIST THREE HISTORICAL FACTS YOU LEARNED ABOUT QUARAI.

Antonia Gonzalez

WALKING TOUR – QUARAI UNIT

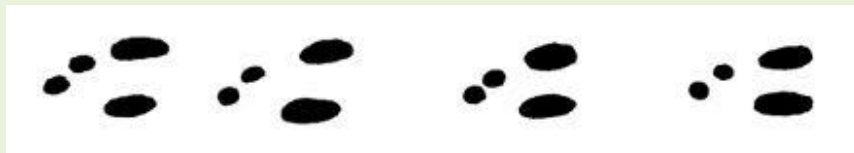
MUSEUM & VISITOR CENTER FOUND INSIDE MUSEUM

How does the model of the mission and pueblo displayed in the visitor center differ from the one in the museum? (Discuss with Ranger at the end of tour).

The photographs are of two common plants and a tree found at Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. Identify by writing name underneath photograph.



Below are three common animals found at Quarai. Identify animal by writing name underneath. Draw a line between the animal track and correct animal.



ABO

For a long time before there was a church at Abó, the Tompiro Indians lived here in a large pueblo. They planted corn and beans; hunted in the nearby hills; and traded with many other tribes. They worshipped in underground *kivas*. But, when the Spanish arrived, their lives changed forever.

Tompiro Indians built the first church here under the direction of Fray Fonte. It was dedicated to San Gregorio. In 1650, the church was enlarged by Fray Acevedo. He was so busy with construction projects he earned the nickname "The Builder Priest."

The *vigas* (beams) that supported the heavy flat roof were 46-feet long and weighed almost a ton! Heavy ponderosa trees were carried from the Manzano Mountains to Abó to make the *vigas*. While the Tompiro men hauled logs and stone to build the church, the women and children laid the stone in place. This is how it had always been done in the pueblo, too.

Both the pueblo and the church used the local red sandstone as their building blocks. The Tompiro knew how to mix up mud mortar to hold the stones in place and how to stucco the outsides and insides of their walls. They made whitewash paint from local gypsum.

The pueblo specialized in pottery making and traded it and corn to plains tribes for buffalo jerky and hides. Piñon nuts and salt were collected, too. The large spring here, *Ojo de Abó*, was usually a reliable source of water. Water in the desert is very important.

But drought, in the 1660s and 1670s, brought famine and hardship to the people. Diseases killed many. Raids by plains tribes made life even harder. The pueblo was finally deserted around 1672. The Tompiro relocated near Socorro and never returned to inhabit their pueblo. Some of their ancestors still live near El Paso, TX.

Nicholas Pineda

UNSCRAMBLE THE WORDS BELOW TO FIND ANSWER OF WHO BUILT THE CHURH AT ABO.

MOTORIP IDSNANI

ANSWER QUESTIONS BELOW:

1. Name the Indians who lived here once?
2. How heavy were the viga beams? How long?
3. Name two reasons the pueblo was deserted?

ABO WALKING TOUR – Start your walking tour inside the visitor center at the model of the church. Stand looking to the west where you can compare the model to the present church. Notice the construction and deterioration of the structure. Observe photographs on the east wall of visitor center showing how little was left of the pueblo and church and **DISCUSS WITH RANGER ON DUTY**

AS YOU EXPLORE ABÓ, PLACE AN X OVER WHAT YOU SEE ON THE BINGO CARD BELOW IN ORDER TO MAKE A BINGO.

Did you see a sign About snakes?	Did you see a Cloud?	Did you hear a bird?	Did you see a Rock?	Did you see a cactus?
Did you hear a Jet or airplane?	Can you find a buffalo gourd?	Did you find an arroyo made of sandstone?	Did you see a church?	Did you see a sign About pottery making?
Did you use a Recycle bin?	Did you hear a Coyote howl?	FREE SPACE	Can you find a kiva?	Did you get four Rangers autographs?
Did you see a Reptile?	Can you find a grave under a juniper tree?	Did you see an old photo of Abo?	Did you see an unexcavated pueblo?	Did you have a picnic under the cottonwood trees?
Did you see a cross on a nearby hill?	Did you find a Bell tower?	Did you hear a Train?	Did you sit on a bench?	Did you see scat or Paw prints?

Abó was a pottery trade center where pottery, salt, corn and piñon nuts were in constant demand as barter items.



DESIGN A PIECE OF POTTERY IN THE SPACE BELOW

MOUNTAINAIR – HEADQUARTERS

LEARN ABOUT REPTILES

If you go to our Headquarters in Mountainair you will see a bench that has a variety of reptiles represented on it.

How many reptiles can you find? _____

Which reptile is the largest? _____

Why do you think a reptile might have horns?



Lizards and snakes are only two types of reptiles; name two more. _____,

Reptiles and amphibians are both part of the Animal Kingdom and play an important role in our ecosystem. If we didn't have them many birds could not live here. Birds, like roadrunners, hawks, and ravens eat lizards, snakes, and frogs. Snakes help control mice and insect populations while lizards and frogs eat insects. Bull snakes help control rattlesnake populations.

Circle ALL the correct answers:

Birds eat: **ROCKS** **TACOS** **SNAKES** **LIZARDS**

Snakes eat: **PLANTS** **MICE** **BURRITOS** **OTHER SNAKES**

Frogs eat: **BIRDS** **INSECTS** **SNAKES** **GUACAMOLE**

Frogs and salamanders are: **REPTILES** **MAMMALS** **AMPHIBIANS** **NOT IMPORTANT HERE**

Snakes: **HAVE SCALES** **ARE REPTILES** **BREATHE WITH THEIR SKIN**

Lizards: **LIVE IN WATER** **LIKE TO LAY IN THE SUN** **REGROW THEIR TAILS**

Most snakes are not poisonous. If you see a snake but are not sure what kind it is **do not** touch it. As always, in a National Park, you should not touch or bother the wildlife

-What kind of snake is in this picture? _____

-What does it eat? _____

-How does it communicate to other animals and humans that it wants to be left alone?

_____ Should you handle this snake?



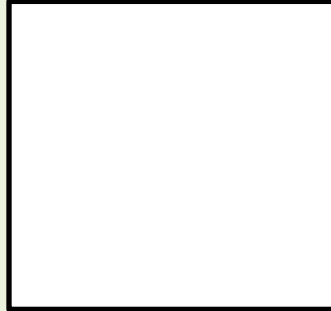
Use the space below to draw or write about an amphibian or a reptile.

FUN FACTS: If a predator catches a lizard by the tail the tail falls off and the lizard can escape. Later the lizard grows a new tail. Reptiles have scales; breathe with lungs; and live on land. They like warm temperatures. Amphibians can breathe through their smooth skin; have no scales; and live on land and in water. Frogs can burrow into the ground and stay there for years until the monsoon rains arrive. Most species of Whiptail lizards (in this photo) are only female; there are no males. Females lay eggs that do not require fertilization.

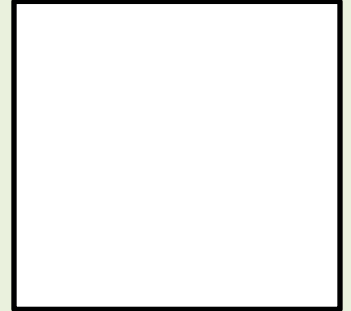
Activities for junior rangers five Years old and under

Natural history scavenger hunt

Find & draw a bug:



Find & Draw a bush:



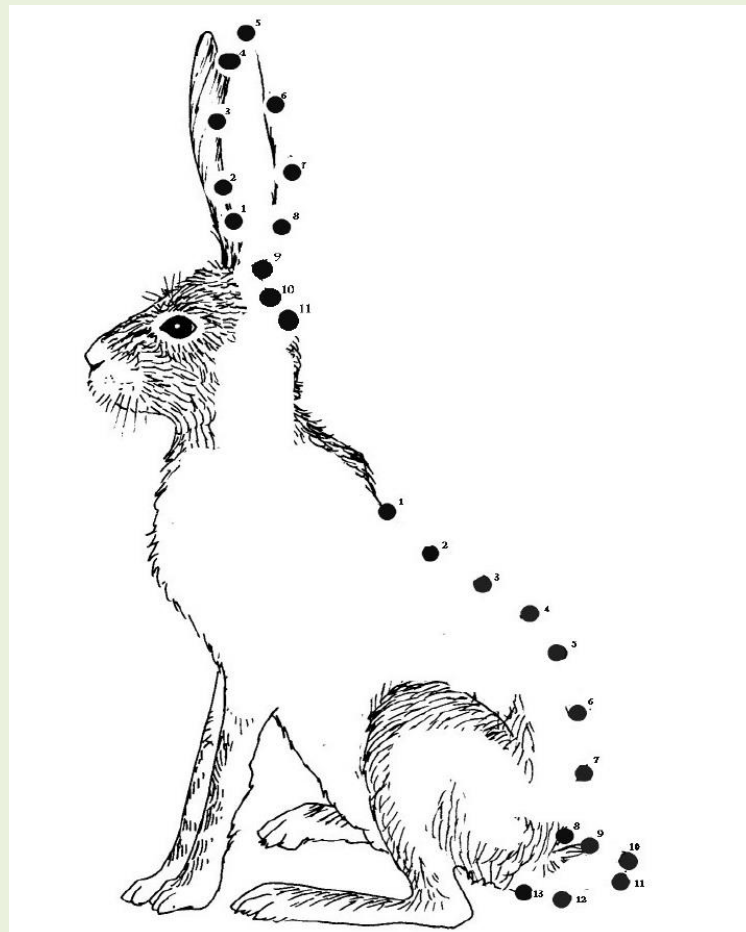
Find & draw a tree:



Find & draw a flower



Connect the dots & name animal



MATCH ADULTS & BABIES



HOW MANY KIVAS ARE HERE?

HOW MANY CHURCHES ARE HERE?

BE A JUNIOR RANGER



JUNIOR RANGER PLEDGE: I understand that as a junior ranger I am responsible for helping, in any way I can, to preserve the ruins of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument so future junior rangers can enjoy them too.

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

PARK RANGER ABÓ _____ DATE _____

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

PARK RANGER QUARAI _____ DATE _____

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

PARK RANGER GRAN QUIVIRA _____ DATE _____

SIGNED _____ DATE _____

PARK RANGER HEADQUARTERS _____ DATE _____