NEW MEXICO HISTORIC SITES

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

JEMEZ
HISTORIC SITE

Junior Ranger
ACTIVITY BOOKLET





Junior Ranger Pledge

I pledge to: appreciate and protect all of New Mexico's Historic Sites, strive to continue to learn about the history of those sites, and promote awareness for our diverse and complex backgrounds in history by sharing what I learn with friends and family.

What is a New Mexico Historic Sites Junior Ranger?

A New Mexico Historic Sites Junior Ranger is someone who learns about a New Mexico Historic Site, and takes an oath to protect the site, its structures, trails, and exhibits for future generations. They also share their knowledge with family and friends to help preserve important places and the history of New Mexico.

A Junior Ranger is encouraged to visit other Historic Sites to learn more about New Mexico history and encourages others to do the same. We here at New Mexico Historic Sites hope that Junior Rangers will become advocates for the heritage of New Mexico and the precious resources and knowledge that these sites have to offer.

How do you become a Junior Ranger?

Anyone can become a Junior Ranger. There is no age limit. All you need to do is complete activities in this activity booklet based upon your age.

- ❑ **If you are 6 years or younger, complete 4 activities and check this box.**
- ❑ **If you are between 7 and 10 years old, complete 7 activities and check this box.**
- ❑ **If you are 10 years or older, complete all the activities and check this box.**

You are encouraged to explore the site, our exhibits, take a guided tour, and walk the trails to find inspiration for some of the activities and find the answers. If you want to work as a team, or if you need help from family and friends, that's okay. When in doubt, ask a ranger for help. When you are done with your booklet, take it to the visitor center. Your booklet will be reviewed, your certificate will be signed and stamped, and your badge will be given to you. Or you can take it home and complete it (just follow the directions on the back page on how to receive your Junior Ranger Badge!)

Lucy Yepa Lowden of Jemez Pueblo created the following poem for her non-Indian friends.

From *Nee Hemish*

by Joe S. Sando

I will come to you
And take you by the hand,
Let you walk with me in my paths, The paths of moccasin footprints,
in search of things of my people I love.
We will call the stars to guide us.
We will follow the music
of the Fluteplayer in the air we breathe.
When we have reached these places of worship, these humble places
where my ancestors once stood in silent prayer
I will try to explain the meaning
of our beautiful prayers from the Old Ones.
And why my people are the way your eyes see them
And you sometimes cannot understand.

I would teach you names
of Mother Earth's creatures and all her gifts.
I would share my moccasins with you And let you walk my paths,
my corn meal paths, my yellow pollen paths,
That you may know
And hear the echos of the past as I do.
Then you will know why it is not easy sometimes to be Indian
And live as you do, my non-Indian friends.

You are also a great people with much to learn, much to give.
Together we will walk
on this Mother Earth's land, in peace with love
and respect for each other As only Mother Earth intended.

Take care while you are here!

Please stay on the trails and keep an eye out for snakes and tripping hazards.

Keep a respectful distance from any wild animals. When walking around tthe site you might see wild deer.

Please leave any historic items such as beads, buttons, glass, pottery, or bits of metal where you find them. It's the law! And it ensures that other visitors enjoy them too.

Watch out for approaching storms. If you hear thunder, take cover by returning to the visitor center.

As an historic site, it is important to always be respectful. Be mindful of noise so as not to disturb other visitors experiencing the site and do not climb on structures.

Glossary

Bulto (*BOOL-toh*)**:** carved and painted wooden statue of a saint.

Convento (*kohn-VEN-toh*)**:** working and living quarters for the missionaries.

Courtyard: an unroofed, open-air area that is completely or partially enclosed by walls, buildings, or other structures.

Franciscan: a member of a Roman Catholic religious order founded by St. Francis of Assisi in 1209.

Gisewa (*GEE-seh-wah*)**:** "Place of the Sulphur."

Jemez (*HEM-ess*)**:** name of an Indigenous group of people in North Central New Mexico.

Kiva (*KEE-vah*)**:** underground structure used for ceremonies.

Monument: a structure, statue, or site created to commemorate a person, event, or idea.

Glossary continued...

Nave (*Nayv*)**:** long, central portion of a church.

Plaza (*PLAH-zuh*)**:** central area of a Pueblo.

Pueblo (*PWEH-blow*)**:** Spanish word for "village."

Retablo (*reh-TAH-bloh*)**:** wooden panel painted with holy figures.

Sacristy (*SA-kruh-stee*)**:** area for storing priest's books and sacred vessels.

Selenite (*SEH-luh-nite*)**:** thin, transparent mineral used in windows.

Spaniards: a person from Spain.

Walatowa (*WAH-lah-TOE-wah*)**:** the traditional name for Jemez Pueblo.

Jemez Pueblo

This is the site of an ancient village and a Spanish church. The people who lived here are called the Jemez people (Jemez is pronounced HEM-ess). This Pueblo was built in the 1300s. The Jemez people also lived in many other Pueblos in this area. Many of those Pueblos were on the mesa tops to the east and west.

The Pueblo here at Jemez Historic Site is called *Gisewa*, which means "Place of the Sulphur." Mounds of dirt and rocks are what remain of the 3- to 4-story Pueblo. It was made using rocks, mud, and trees, and looked like modern apartment buildings. Pueblos also normally had a plaza surrounded by dwellings. Gisewa Pueblo had multiple plazas.

Today, modern Jemez people live in the Pueblo of Jemez, which is located 13 miles south of the historic site. They believe the Pueblo of Gisewa is sacred and that it deserves respect.

Jemez Plaza

The plaza was the central area of a Pueblo, many daily activities took place here including dances, ceremonies, games, and community activities.

Draw activities that might have taken place in the plaza.

Reflection Time

1. Where are you from?
2. List two things that make this place different from your home.
3. Who were the people that lived here?
4. What is the name of the Pueblo
5. What is the name of the church?
6. What sort of things did the Spanish settlers introduce to this area?

Gisewa Word Search

Find the 16 words listed below. The words go up, down, forward, backwards, and diagonally.

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

Jemez **Gisewa** **Museum** **Trail**

Bulto **Corn** **Monument** **Kiva**

Spaniards **Farming** **Walatowa** **Franciscan**

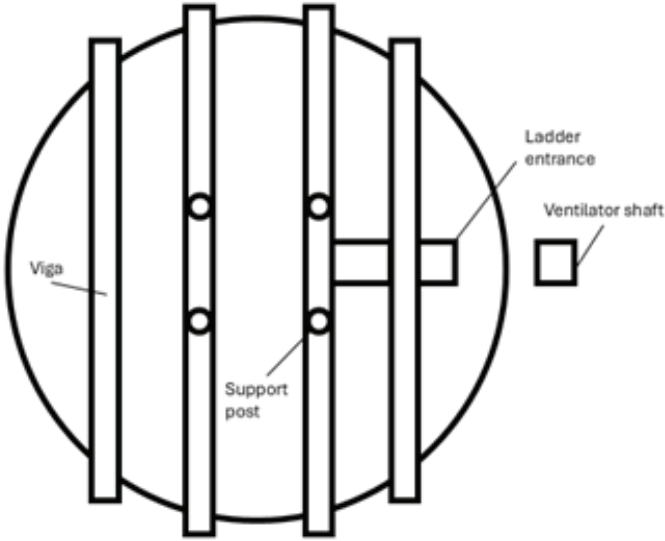
Sacristy **Nave** **Courtyard** **Plaza**

Kiva

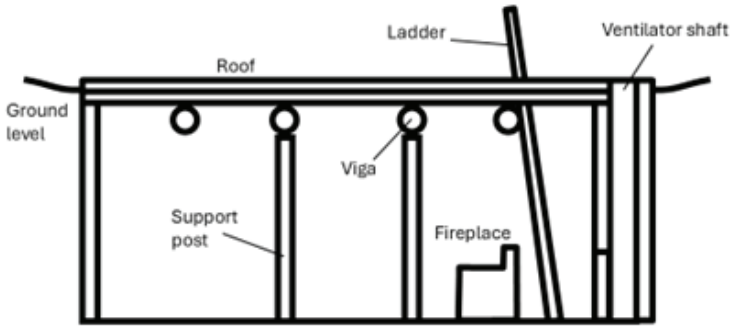
A kiva is a special and sacred place. It is used for ceremonies and social gatherings by Pueblo people. These structures are usually round, although some can be square, and are located underground.

Kivas represent origins from the underworld and remain sacred. Please do not take pictures inside a kiva.

Kiva Top View
- with labels



Kiva Side View
- with labels



Museum Bingo

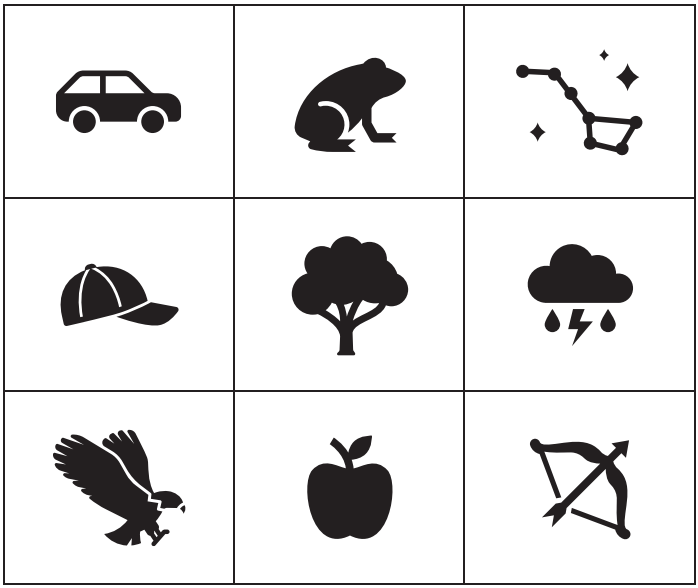
Walk through the museum and find each of the objects listed in the boxes below. Complete the activity by drawing each object and filling in 3 in a row going up, down, or diagonally. You can even fill in all the boxes!

Duck bowl	**Spear point**	**Olive jar**
Turkey	**Scale**	**Yucca basket**
Axe	**Drum**	**Blanket**

Reading a Map

Maps serve as a guide to find your way while traveling. Each letter represents a direction, N is north, S is south, E is east, and W is west.

Use the compass below to complete the activity.



Put 1 in the box West of the

Put 2 in the box East of the

Put 3 in the box North of the

Put 4 in the box South of the

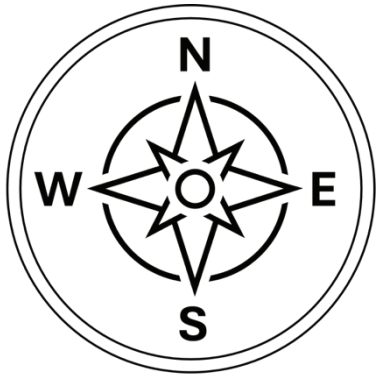
Put 5 in the box East of the

Put 6 in the box West of the

Put 7 in the box North of the

Put 8 in the box South of the

Put 9 in the box South of the



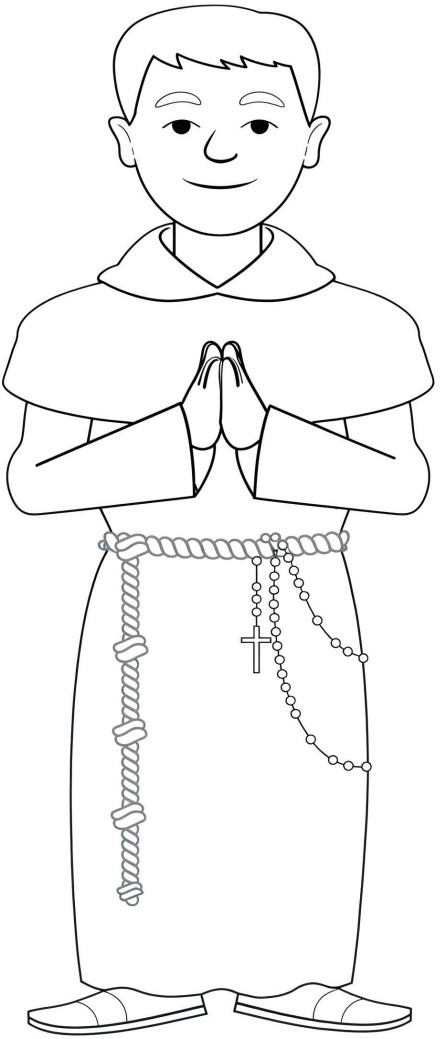
Compass

The Franciscans

In the late 1500s, people from Spain came to this area.

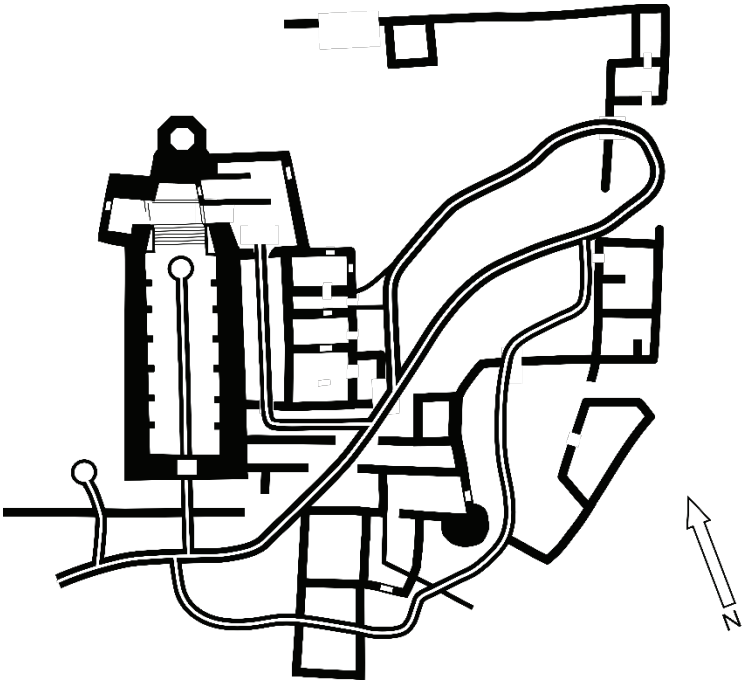
The Franciscans were an order of the Catholic Church. Their main goal was to convert the Native Peoples of this land to Christianity.

The Franciscans later had the Jemez People build them a church. It was named San José de los Jemez.



Labeling Jemez Historic Site

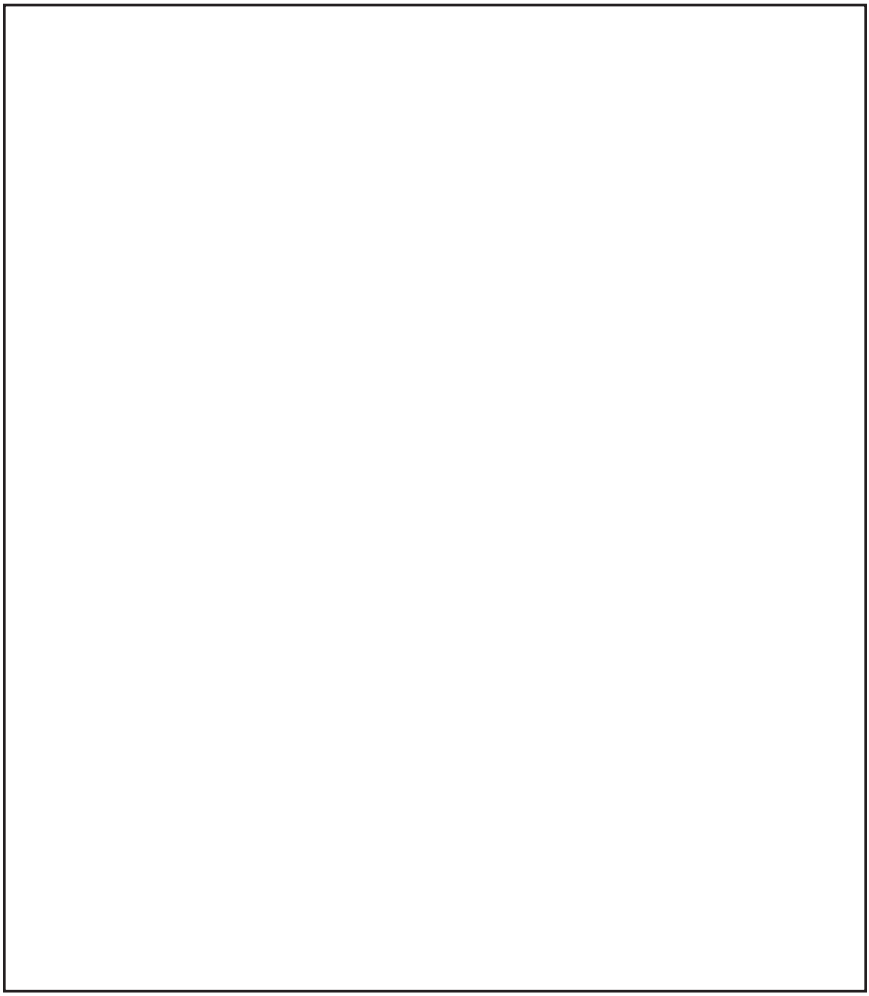
Use the word bank and the map below to identify each part of Jemez Historic Site.



1. **Bell Tower**
2. **Sacristy**
3. **Courtyard**
4. **Nave**
5. **Camposanto**
6. **Square Kiva**

Gisewa Pueblo

Use the space below to draw what you think Gisewa Pueblo would have looked like when Jemez people were living there.



Word Definition Match

Match each word to its correct definition. Write the letter of the word next to its definition. **Hint:* You can use the glossary at the beginning of the book to help you!

A. Sacristy	**B. Kiva**	**C. Gisewa**	**D. Selenite**
E. Retablo	**F. Nave**	**G. Convento**	**H. Plaza**
I. Pueblo			

1. Underground structure used for ceremonies.
2. Long central portion of a church.
3. Wooden panel painted with holy figures.
4. Working and living quarters for missionaries.
5. Central area of a Pueblo.
6. Area used for storing a priest's books and sacred vessels.
7. Thin transparent mineral used in windows.
8. Place of Sulphur.
9. Spanish word for village.

Food

The Jemez People planted corn, beans, and squash. They used a farming technique known as dry farming, which means that they relied mostly on moisture from the rain.

The Spaniards introduced many new things to this area including cows, sheep, watermelon, wheat, grapes, metal, and chile.

What kinds of things do you eat? Draw your favorite foods in the grid below.

Artifacts

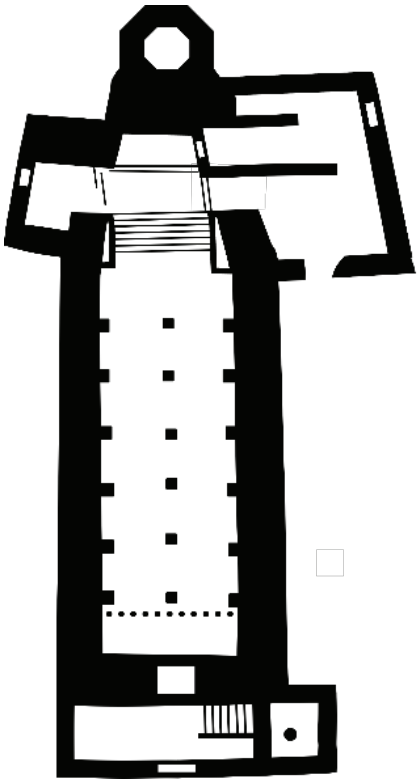
Jemez Historic Site is an archaeological site. An archaeological site is a place where people study human history by looking at tools, pottery, buildings, and other objects left behind.

Draw four artifacts you may find at the site in the boxes below.

Gisewa Trail

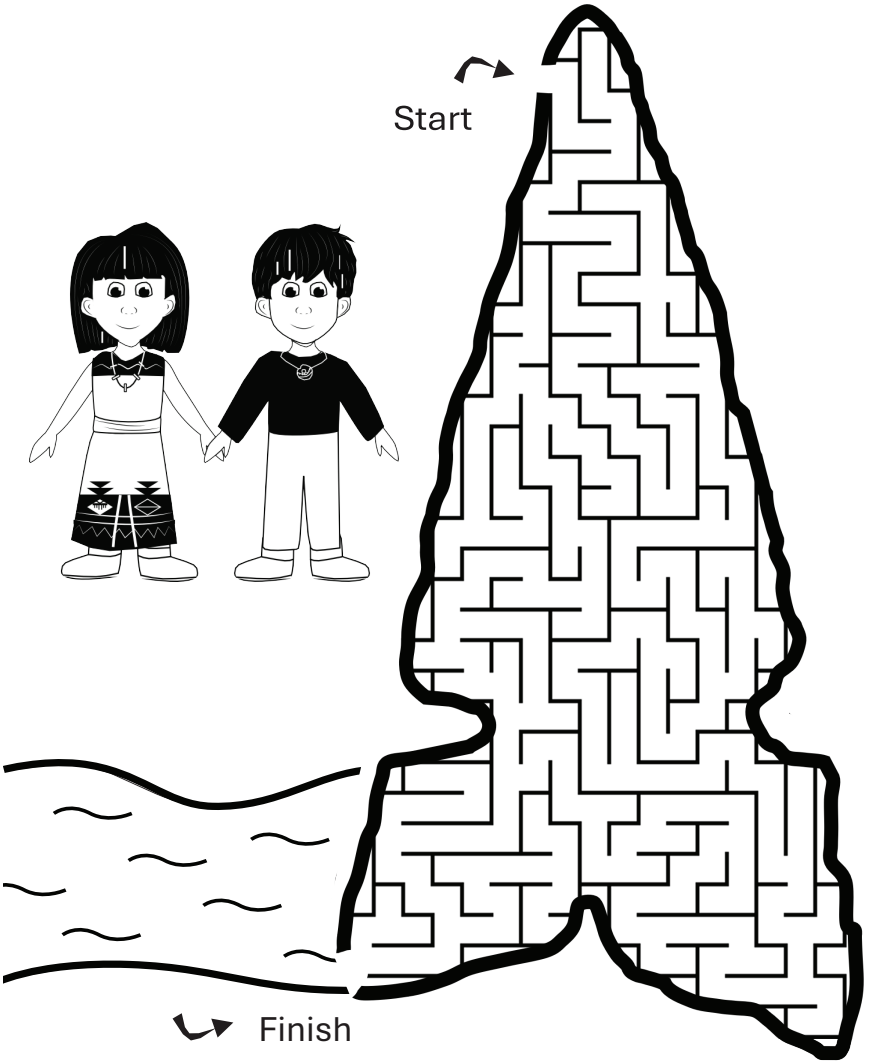
Answer each question while you walk the trail.

1. What is an horno?
2. Which number on the trail marks the plaza?
3. What shouldn't you do inside the kiva?
4. When was the church built?
5. What is a choir loft?
6. Which number on the trail marks the square kiva?
7. What does the picture below represent? Draw a circle around the bell tower.



Gisewa Maze

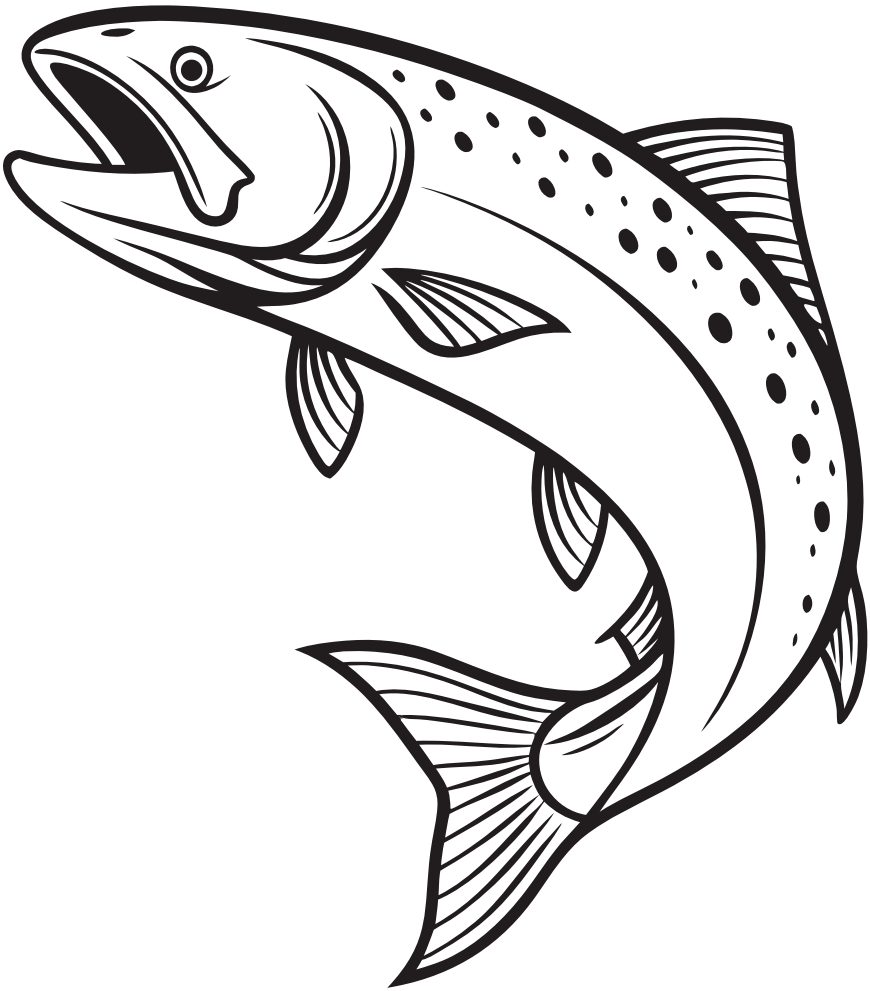
Help the Jemez people get to the river by completing the maze.



Fishing

The Jemez River, located just a few hundred feet away to the west of Gisewa, is an important source of water. It is home to several types of fish and supports a habitat for plants and animals.

Color the fish below. Can you guess the type of fish that lives in the Jemez River?



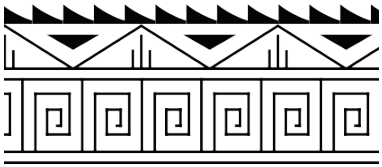
Weaving

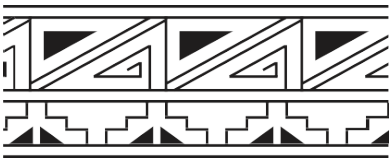
The Jemez people once wove blankets from cotton, rabbit skin, and turkey feathers. Some of those blankets had unique designs embroidered into them.

Design your own woven blanket using the different patterns below.











Constellations

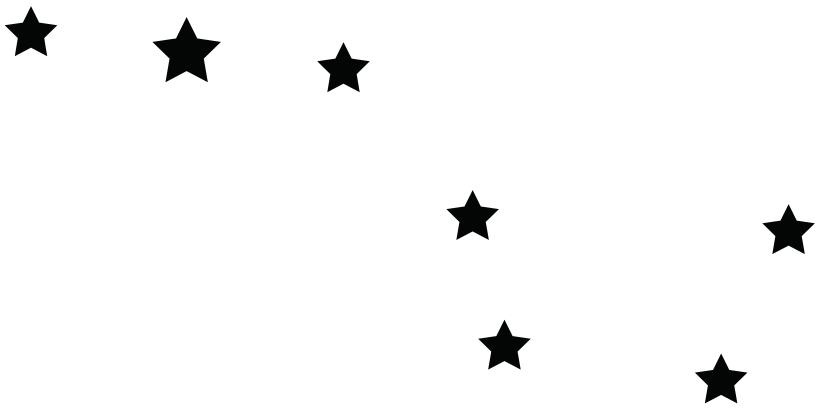
Constellations are officially recognized groupings of stars that form patterns, shapes, or pictures in the night sky. Constellations and their stars were important to Pueblo people because they helped them time the planting seasons and were important for many ceremonies.

Connect the stars in each constellation to reveal their shapes.

Cassiopeia
Cassiopeia is a constellation called “The Seated Queen” and forms a “W” or “M” shape.

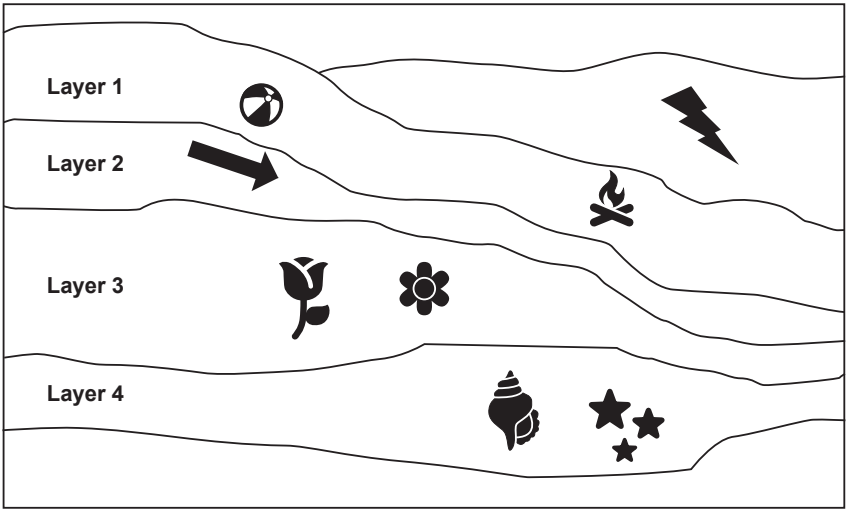


Big Dipper
The Big Dipper is an asterism or part of the larger Ursa Major constellation.



Jemez Geology

The Jemez Mountains are made up of 40 different volcanoes, some of which are 10 million years old! The Valles Caldera erupted about 1.2 million years ago and created many of the rocks and boulders that you see at Jemez Historic Site. Jemez people utilized various types of volcanic rocks to make their houses. They also used stones that are much older than the volcanic ones. There are some rocks here that are more than 300 million years old from a time when New Mexico was underwater. This is known as the Pennsylvanian period. The sediments from that time settled at the sea bottom and turned into all the layers that you see around Jemez Historic Site. The older layers are usually on the bottom and younger layers form on top of the old ones.

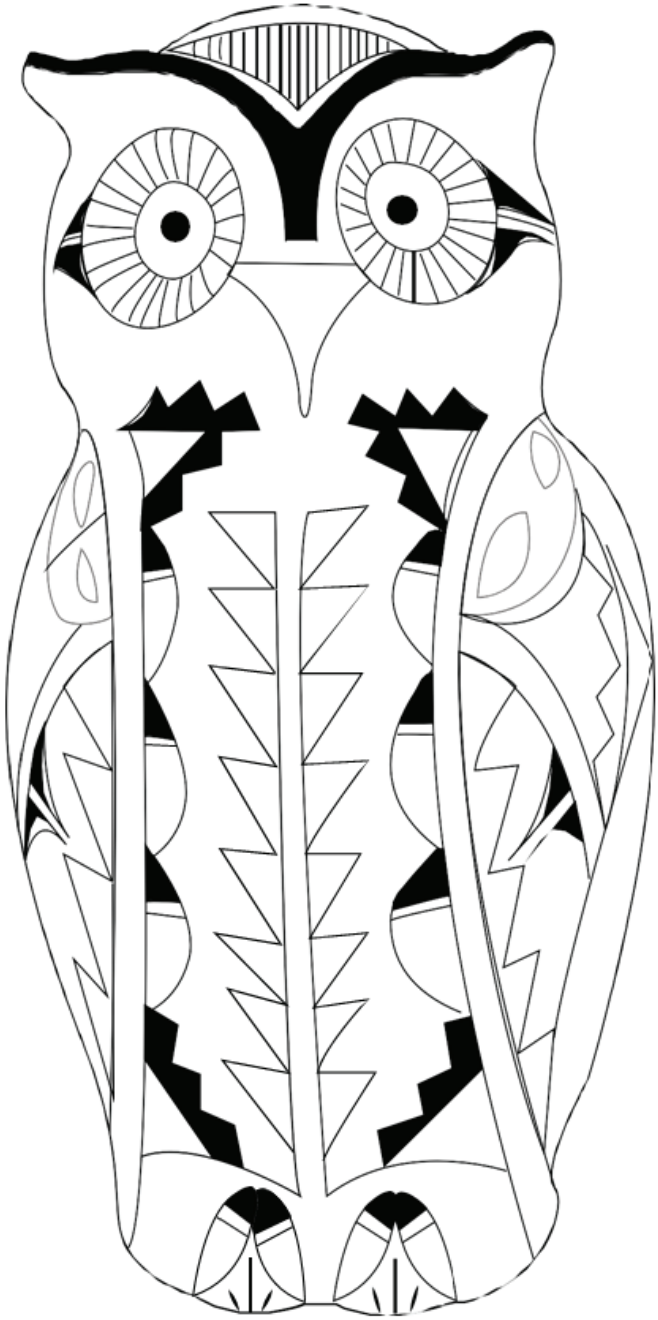


Draw the symbols that are the oldest. Draw the symbols that are the youngest.

Oldest	Youngest

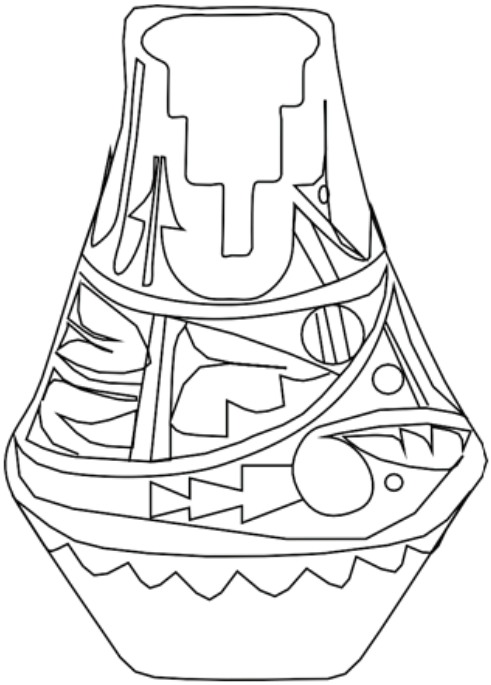
Owl

Color the owl.

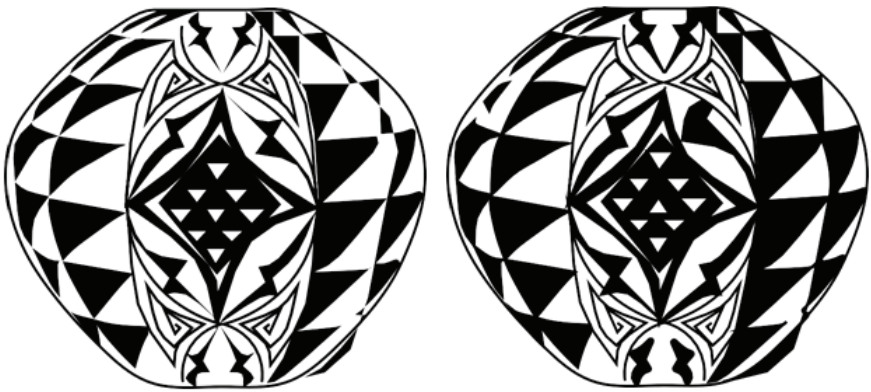


Pottery

Color the vase.

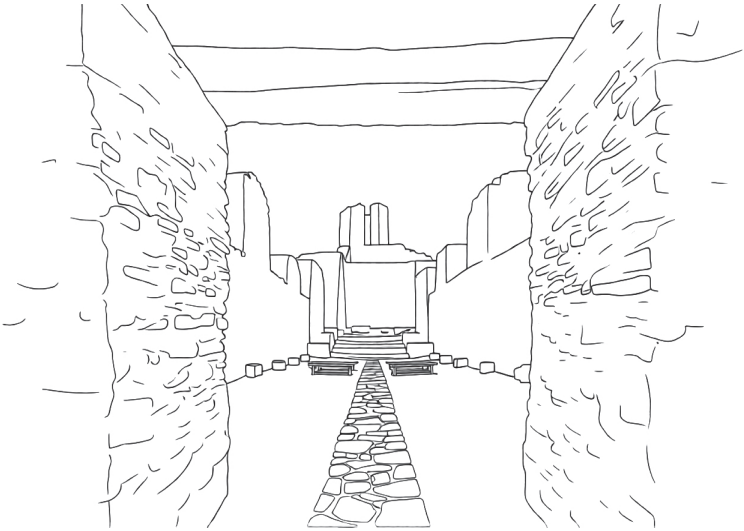


Find the five differences between these two pots and circle them.



Visitors at the Site

Color this scene at Jemez Historic Site.



Jemez Historic Site Junior Ranger Logo

Color the logo using your choice of colors.



Don't forget to drop off your completed booklet at the Visitor Center. You will get a badge and be on your way to becoming a New Mexico Historic Sites Junior Ranger!

Need more time to work on your booklet? Just mail it to us (with your return address) when you are finished and we will send you your badge. Please mail your booklet to:

New Mexico Historic Sites
725 Camino Lejo
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Thank you for visiting our site...please come back soon.

JEMEZ
HISTORIC SITE

Junior Ranger

THIS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT IS PRESENTED TO

_____

FOR THEIR COMPLETION OF THE JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM AT JEMEZ HISTORIC SITE AND TAKING THE OATH OF NEW MEXICO'S HISTORIC SITES JUNIOR RANGER PROGRAM.

_____ RANGER'S SIGNATURE

_____ DATE



JEMEZ
HISTORIC SITE

18160 NM-4 | Jemez Springs, NM 87025
(575) 829-3530 | nmhistoricsites.org/jemez

HOURS:
Wednesday through Sunday; 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

ADMISSION:
$7 for adults; Free for children 16 years and younger

