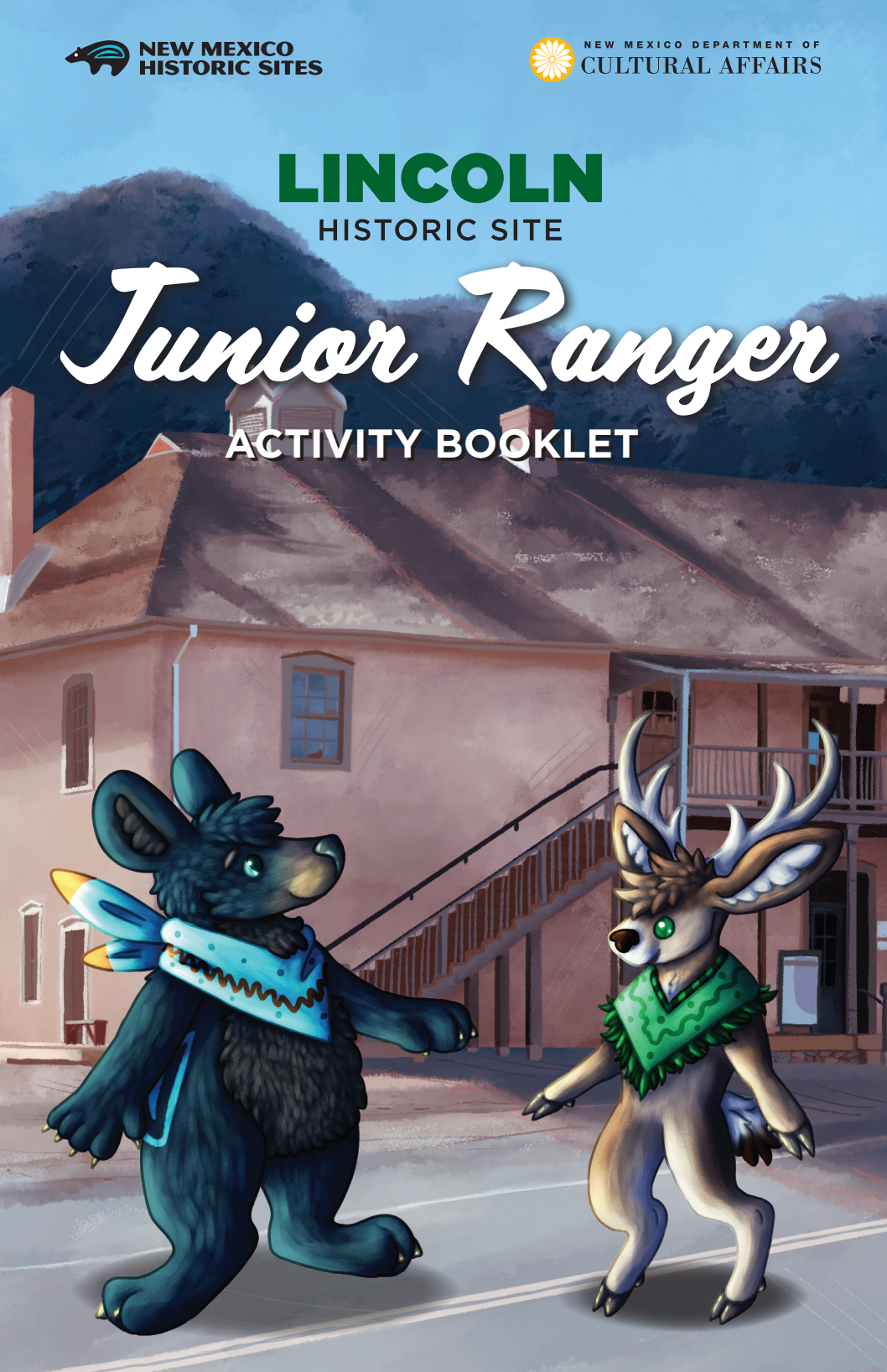
NEW MEXICO HISTORIC SITES

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

LINCOLN
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.

Take care while you are here!

Welcome to Lincoln Historic Site. We're so glad you are here. We have a few things to keep in mind during your visit.

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 town you might see wild deer. Sometimes they even use the crosswalks!

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.

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!)

Glossary

Ambush: a surprise attack by people lying in wait in a hidden position.

Amnesty: an official pardon for people who have been convicted of political offenses.

Faction: a small, organized group of people within a larger group.

Jacal: a traditional, rustic hut or home found in the southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

Mescal: an agave plant native to the southwestern United States.

Mescalero Apache: or Ndé (the People), a federally recognized sovereign nation in New Mexico, that include the Mescalero, Chiricahua, and Lipan Apache peoples.

Glossary continued...

Monopoly: One person or group that has control of trade, supplies, or services.

Nomadic: a person or group who travels from place to place, usually to follow seasons or animals.

Outlaw: A person who has broken the law and has not been caught by law enforcement.

Papel picado: a traditional Mexican art of hand-cut designs on colorful tissue paper.

Pardon: the action of forgiving or being forgiven for an error or offense.

Posse: a group of men asked by the sheriff to help with law enforcement.

Proclamation: a public or official announcement, especially one dealing with important things.

Rustling: rounding up and stealing (cattle, horses, or sheep).

Stratigraphy: the study of soil layers (strata) and cultural debris to establish a chronological sequence of events.

Territorial: the ownership of an area of land or sea.

Torreón: (Spanish for "big tower") is a round, fortified watchtower, typically used for defense.

Tribal Lands: land owned by Native American tribes.

Vendetta: a fight that brings people into a disagreement for personal reasons.

How Lincoln got its name

Established around 1850 by Hispano settlers, Lincoln was originally called La Placita del Rio Bonito. In 1869, the Territorial Legislature established Lincoln County and renamed the town Lincoln in honor of President Abraham Lincoln. Today, Lincoln remains one of the most important places to learn about the history of the Old West.

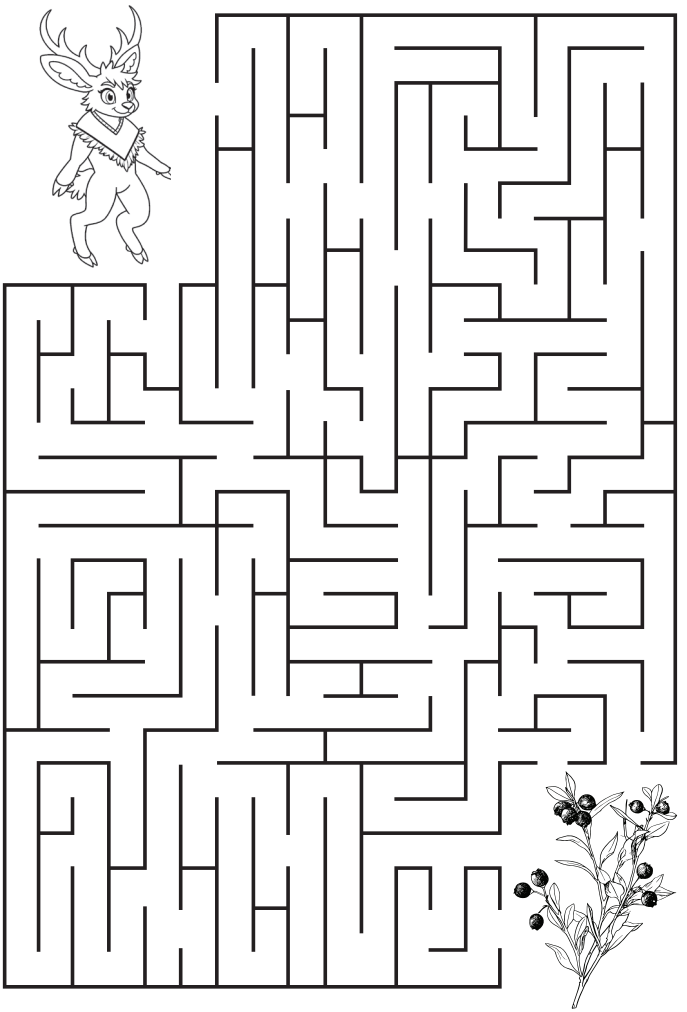
As you walk around the site, imagine what someone might experience if they just moved to Lincoln. This book will help you learn about the fascinating history of Lincoln Historic Site.

Mule Deer Activity

Moxie the Mule Deer is the Lincoln Historic Site friend. Mule deer are only found in the western United States and they get their name because their big ears look like those of a mule. Mule deer eat a lot of grass, trees, shrubs, and berries.

Watch for Moxie walking or grazing on the grounds at Lincoln.

Help Moxie find the berries by completing the maze below.



About the Mescalero Apache People

Lincoln is located in the traditional homeland of the Mescalero Apache, or Ndé. A nomadic group of people, the Ndé lived temporarily in one place and moved to a new place to find food during different seasons. Ndé women prepared an important food for their people using the center of the mescal plant. When the Spanish arrived in the area, they called the group the "Mescalero," or the people who eat mescal.

As more people moved into the Ndé homeland, including Spanish, Mexican, and American settlers, there was conflict. Think about how you would feel if someone moved into your backyard without asking. In 1855, the U.S. government established Fort Stanton as the center of a new reservation for the Ndé. During the Civil War, the U.S. government forced the tribe to relocate to Bosque Redondo in 1862 and 1863. After two years of living in horrible conditions, the Ndé escaped Bosque Redondo and scattered through the area, hiding from the U.S government for years.

In 1873, President Ulysses S. Grant signed an Executive Order that officially created the Mescalero Apache Reservation. Members of the Lipan Apache joined the Ndé on their reservation in 1903. In 1913, members of the Chiricahua Apache were allowed to join the Ndé from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where they had been taken as prisoners in 1886 with their leader Geronimo. All of these groups became the Mescalero Apache in 1934 when the Indian Reorganization Act was passed.

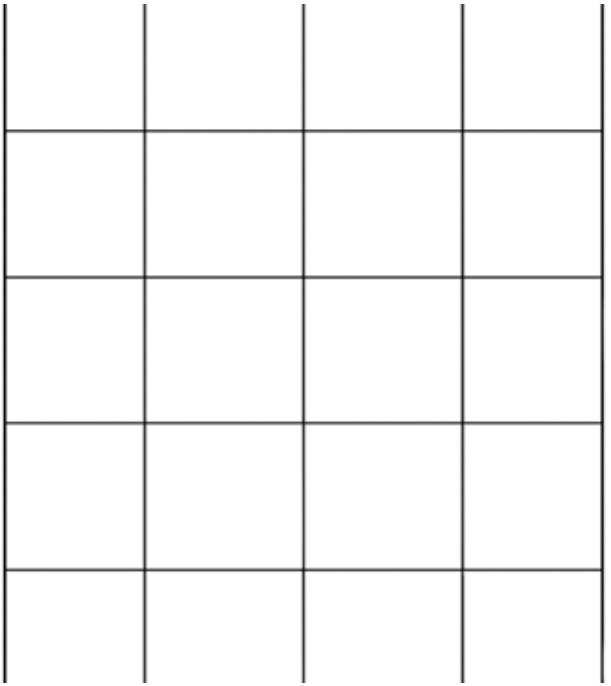
Today the Ndé, including members of all three groups, live on a 463,000-acre reservation. An eight-member Tribal Council, President, and Vice President make up their government, and they follow rules set by the Constitution of the Mescalero Apache Tribe. Instead of being supported by hunting and gathering like in the past, the Ndé now run businesses and a ski resort. They have worked hard to preserve their language, traditions, and beliefs.

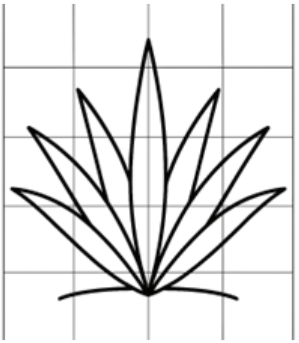
Get to Know Mescalero Apache Culture!

Learn to draw a mescal plant.

Mescal is an important food for the Mescalero Apache, and it is also the reason for their name given to them by Spanish settlers.

Use the grid below to draw your mescal plant.

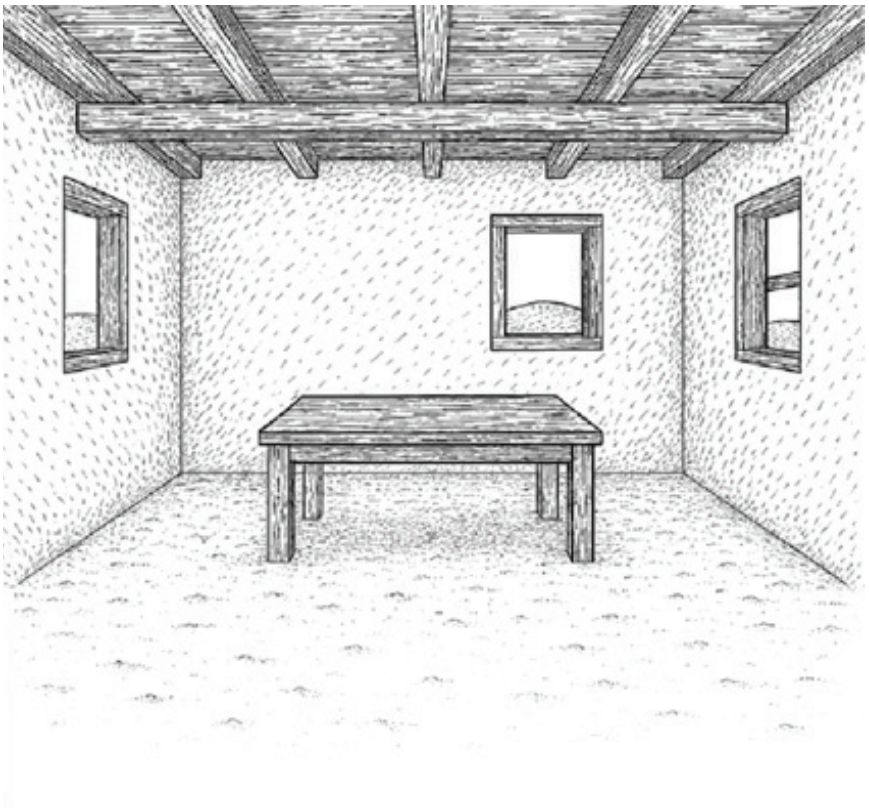




Hispanos in the Area

People from the Manzano region started to arrive in the area now known as Lincoln around 1850. They saw the region as a good place to farm. Most started their lives in the area by building jacals. Jacals are houses built out of mud, stones, and wood. You can see a jacal right next to the visitor center.

What would you put inside your own jacal? Draw items you would keep in your home.



Farming and Cattle Ranching

Farming and ranching were two very important daily activities for the people of Lincoln.

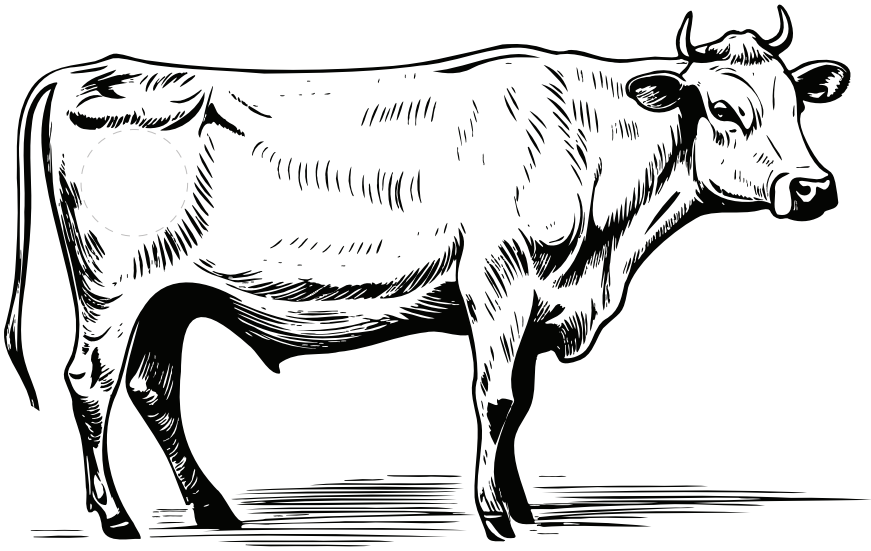
Farmers primarily grew apples, grapes, and other vegetables for food.

Cattle ranchers moved their herds from Texas in the 1870s because grazing was cheaper and easier.

As the cattle industry became more competitive, stealing cattle became more and more common. To help prevent theft, ranchers created unique brand symbols that they would stamp on their cattle to prove their ownership.

Below are a few examples of ranching brands. Use the space below to create your own brand on the cow.





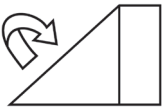
Papel Picado Activity

Papel picado are decorative flags made out of paper. The tradition first came from Mexico, and the earliest types of flags were made out of bark paper. Homes and businesses used papel picado to decorate for special events and holidays. **Learn how to make papel picado following the instructions below.**

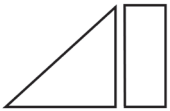
Supplies Needed: colored paper or tissue paper, scissors and pencil

Instructions:

1. Take your piece of paper and fold the top left corner at a diagonal across the page. You should have a triangle shape on the left and a rectangle on the right.



2. Use your scissors to carefully cut off the rectangle, leaving only a triangle. You can check to make sure your paper is the correct size by unfolding it and making sure it is a square.



3. Keep your paper folded into the triangle shape from step 1. Now, you can keep folding your triangles into smaller triangles by continuing to fold them in half. Repeat as many times as you would like but know that the paper will get thicker with each fold, making it harder to cut.



4. Once your triangle is folded as small as you would like, take your scissors and cut small shapes of your choice out of the edges of the triangle. If you are new to using scissors or are having trouble cutting, ask for help from an adult. Make fewer triangle folds to keep your layers thinner, or draw out the shapes you want to cut out with a pencil.





IMPORTANT! Do not cut all with way across your triangle!

5. Unfold your triangle into a square and lay it flat to see your papel picado design!



Adobe

Adobe has been an important material for thousands of years. The Spanish first brought this building technique to New Mexico at the end of the sixteenth century. Adobe is made by mixing mud and minerals with fibrous materials like straw which can then be turned into bricks after baking in the sun.

Many buildings in Lincoln are made from adobe including the Montaño Store, the Convento, and the Courthouse. Most adobe buildings are one story, but the Courthouse is unique because of its size and multiple levels.

You can also make your own adobe bricks with materials all around you!

Gather the materials below, grab an adult for help, and follow the instructions to make your own adobe bricks. (Junior Rangers do not need to complete this activity while visiting the site.)

Supplies needed: plastic wrap, ice cube tray, scoop, mud, water, straw, bowl

Instructions:

1. Line your ice tray with plastic wrap.
2. Pour one scoop of mud into a bowl.
3. Pour one scoop of water into bowl.
4. Add bits of straw.
5. Stir and squeeze with a stick until it feels like soft clay.
6. Pack mixture into plastic covered ice tray.
7. Let the bricks dry overnight.

It is important to let the bricks dry overnight so that they are strong enough to build with. After they are dry, remove them from the tray by pulling off the plastic. Now you can make so many types of buildings! Will you make a tower? Or a house? Or something new? The choice is yours!

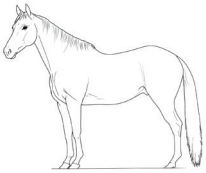
Adobe continued...

Use the space below to draw your favorite adobe building at Lincoln or to draw your own adobe creation.

Luna-Chavez Exhibit

Built before 1868, the Luna-Chavez house was originally two separate homes for two different families. The Chavez family lived on one half of the property and the Luna Family lived on the other. This house, now joined by a middle room, is filled with beautiful artwork. Horses are a key image in the art around the house and show how important the animal was to the people of Lincoln. Horses helped move people over long distances and were ideal partners in conflicts.

Look around the Luna gallery space and count how many horses are on the walls. Write down how many horses you counted.



Torreón

The Torreón is one of the oldest structures in Lincoln. A 30-foot-high tower made of rock and mud plaster; the Torreón was used by the townspeople as protection during raids by hostile groups.

Draw your own version of the Torreón in the space below.

Learning how to Write in Cursive

Sometimes staff, researchers, and Junior Rangers need to be able to read a special type of handwriting to get important information. This type of writing is called "cursive" or "script."

Because ballpoint pens were not invented, people used a sharp metal tipped pen or a feather cut to a point dipped in ink to write. In order to keep the ink continuously on the paper, it was important not to lift the pen off the page.

Learn how to write your name in cursive. Use the chart below to find the letters that spell your name and practice writing in the lines below.



Word Search

Use a pencil to find the hidden words in the word search. Each word is important to Lincoln's history. The words go up, down, forward, backwards, and diagonally.

Find the definitions of each word at the beginning of the book on the "Glossary of Terms" page.

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

PROCLAMATION **MONOPOLY** **AMNESTY**

OUTLAW **HOSTILITIES** **RUSTLING**

NOMADIC **PARDON** **TERRITORIAL**

VENDETTA **AMBUSH** **POSSE**

Tunstall Store

Welcome to John Tunstall's store. John Tunstall was an important businessman in Lincoln in the 1870s. Stores were very different than what we know them as today.

Look at the prices for each item in the store and think about how much similar items cost today.

Use the prices for each item below to determine how much money is needed for each shopping list.

Flour 4 cents per pound

Sugar 7 cents per pound

Corn 40 cents per bushel

Oranges 50 cents per dozen

Cotton Fabric 50 cents per yard

Coffee 12 cents per pound

Apples 2 for 5 cents

Cheese 5 cents per pound

Calico Fabric 10 cents per yard

Blankets 3 dollars each

1. How much would it cost to buy a half dozen oranges, a pound of flour, and a half a pound of coffee?

2. How much would it cost to buy two pounds of cheese, three pounds of sugar, and four apples?

3. You need to sew some clothes. How much would it cost to get three yards of cotton and six yards of calico?

What is a Legend?

A legend is a traditional or popular story from the past that is believed by many but cannot necessarily be verified. Sometimes the story becomes larger than life and more fiction than fact gets passed down through time. In many ways, Billy the Kid is a legendary figure, whose legacy and stories will continue to be an important part of Lincoln's history.

Making the Legend of Billy the Kid

Billy the Kid was born in New York as Henry McCarty in 1859. After his father, Patrick died, his mother, Catherine remarried a man named William Antrim. The family moved around New Mexico before ending up in Silver City. When Henry was 15, William abandoned the family following Catherine's death.

By 1878, Henry changed his name to William H. Bonney and rose to fame as the outlaw Billy the Kid.



Why did Billy the Kid Become Famous?

Billy the Kid was hired by John Tunstall and joined the Regulators, fighting the rival Murphy-Dolan posse. After shooting Sheriff Brady, Billy the Kid was tried and convicted in the Lincoln County Courthouse in April of 1881. While jailed at the Couthouse, he managed a daring escape. After his escape, and a series of cattle thefts, Billy the Kid was killed by Sheriff Pat Garrett in Fort Sumner.

News of Billy the Kid's death spread across the United States including a feature in the *New York Times*. Over time, Billy the Kid rose to fame and his story lives on in novels, comic books, movies, television series, and even a ballet.

What was the Lincoln County War?

The Lincoln County War started as a rivalry between two factions. Alexander McSween and John Tunstall led one faction seeking to break the business power of the Lawrence Murphy and James Dolan's faction. Each faction wanted exclusive control over the sales of goods and services in the town (also called a monopoly).

In February 1878, Sheriff William Brady and his posse of men killed John Tunstall. Seeking revenge, Tunstall's ranch hands formed a vigilante group known as the Regulators. Billy the Kid was a member of the Regulators.

Over several months, there were many battles in Lincoln, and a lot of people lost their lives. President Rutherford B. Hayes famously called Lincoln "the Most Dangerous Street in America."



Billy the Kid in Pop Culture

One way we get to enjoy history is through what we call popular culture. This means we can learn history by listening to music, watching movies, and reading books. Billy the Kid is featured in many different types of pop culture. The exhibition *Billy in Pop Culture* is about how Billy the Kid has been shown in entertainment.

Use the large case label to fill in the blanks in the activity below.

Hint: Each of the missing words are listed in the table below.

1. **"I'll make you _____ "** t-shirt

2. **Billy the Kid Versus _____** (1966)

3. **Patt Garrett & Billy the Kid: Original _____** by Bob Dylan (1973)

4. **Billy the Kid _____ belt buckle**

5. **The _____ Life of Billy the Kid**, play by Lee Blessing (1979)

6. **Inventing Billy the Kid: Visions of the _____ in America, 1881-1981**, by Stephen Tatum (1982)

7. **Billy the Kid's Old Timey_____ 1-4**, Dark Horse Comics (April 2005-July 2025)

8. **The _____ Man** (September 10, 1960-September 1, 1962)

Tall	**Oddities**
Reward	**Soundtrack**
Outlaw	**Famous**
Authentic	**Dracula**

Billy the Kid's Missing Gear

Billy the Kid is getting ready to make a sneaky escape from the Lincoln County Courthouse, but some of the items needed for the adventure have gone missing!

Help locate the items and match them with their correct descriptions.

Instructions

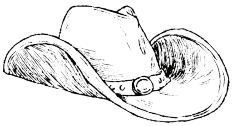
1. Look at the picture of the items scattered around the page.
2. Draw a line from each item to the correct description.



One of Billy's horse's shoes.



Ties around Billy's neck to keep the dust out.



Helps Billy unlock doors on his way out.



Keeps Billy's head shaded from the hot sun.



Used by Billy to see in the dark.



Perfect for walking across desert trails.

Color Billy The Kid and the Courthouse below...




M-MEEHAN · 2024

The Newspaper in Lincoln

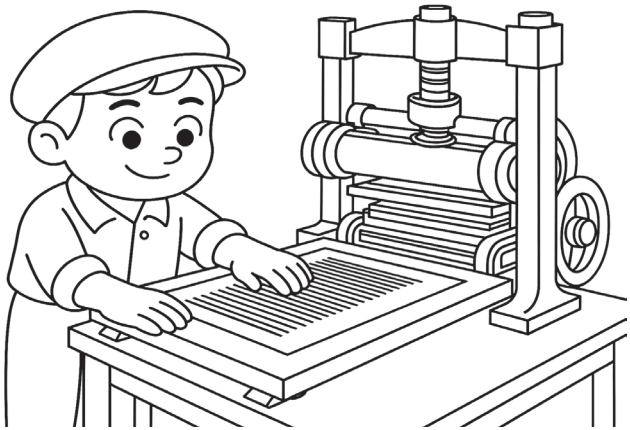
Anna L. McGinnis moved to Lincoln to be near family. While she was here, she worked in the building now called the Dr. Woods Annex. She was a newspaper editor in 1892 and created one of the many newspapers in Lincoln County: the *Lincoln County Republican*. When Anna started the paper she first wrote stories using a pencil or pen and then used a printing press to make copies for people all over town.

Printing presses made books and papers before modern printers. In order to get words on a piece of paper you would need to "set the type." This meant taking the words you wanted on the page and placing metal letters in a tray spelling out the words. The tricky part was that the words had to be spelled out backwards, this way when you painted ink on the metal letters and pressed paper over them, the words would be facing the correct direction creating a reflection of the metal letters you had "set."

Use the space below to write the following words backwards to practice "setting the type" just like Anna!

Example: Lasso is ossaL

Lincoln	Nomadic	Murphy
Billy the Kid	Horse	Posse



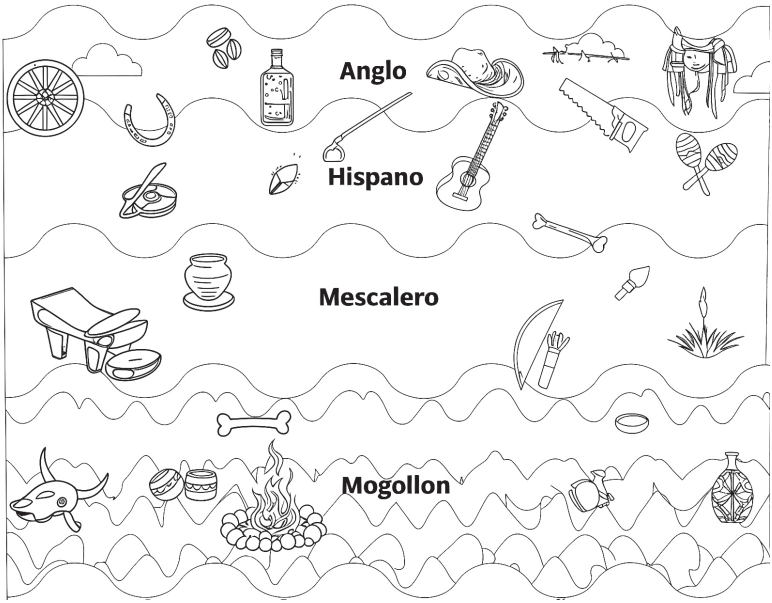
Layer Like an Archaeologist

Archaeologists use items left behind in the past to learn how humans interacted with their environment. These scientists learn about past cultures through artifacts, or objects such as pottery, food, and tools that people have left behind. They dig and look for clues that might tell them how people lived in the past. This includes digging in places such as old garbage piles where there are often lots of treasures left behind!

When digging, archaeologists use layers in the ground to learn about past cultures. Almost like the parts of a tall cake all stacked up, different kinds of dirt were built-up at different times. In these different layers of dirt archaeologists find artifacts. This layering is called *stratigraphy* and means that the layers on the bottom of the stack are older than the ones on the top.

Label the layers in the drawing below from oldest to newest based on what you have learned while visiting Lincoln.

Number 1 as the oldest layer and number 4 as the newest layer.



Make Fry Bread at Home

Fry bread has been an important food for Native people for more than 200 years. Many were given limited food ingredients to survive while living on reservations created by the U.S. government.

Today, fry bread connects people at gatherings. It can be topped with meat, cheese, or even honey. Fry bread is a way to expose non-native people to Native culture and history.

Use the recipe below to make your own fry bread! Make sure to ask for help as the oil is very hot.

Ingredients:

2 cups of all-purpose flour
2 ¼ tsp baking powder
1 tsp salt
1 tbs sugar
1 cup warm water
2 cups of vegetable oil

Instructions:

1. In a large mixing bowl whisk together the flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar.

2. Pour in the warm water and mix together with a wooden spoon. Mix until the dough forms a ball and pulls away from the sides of the bowl. Cover and allow the dough to rest for 10 minutes.

3. Heat 2-3 cups of oil in a skillet over medium heat until it reaches 325 ºF or until a small piece of dough dropped into the oil begins to bubble and turns brown.

4. Take golf ball sized pieces of dough and stretch them out into a circle or flat disc shape. Place the dough into the hot oil and fry on each side for 1-2 minutes, until golden brown.

5. Remove from the oil to a plate lined with paper towels.

Junior Rangers do not need to complete this activity while visiting the site.

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.

LINCOLN
HISTORIC SITE

Junior Ranger

THIS CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT IS PRESENTED TO

_____

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

_____ RANGER'S SIGNATURE

_____ DATE



LINCOLN
HISTORIC SITE

Highway 380, Mile Marker 97 | Lincoln, NM 88338
(575) 653-4025 | nmhistoricsites.org/lincoln

HOURS:
Thursday through Monday; 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

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

