

**BIENVENIDOS! TO NEW MEXICO:  
EXPLORE OUR GREAT STATE**

**NEW MEXICO PATCH PROGRAM  
GIRL SCOUTS OF THE DESERT SOUTHWEST**

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**GIRL SCOUTS**

**Bienvenidos!**

The meaning of this word is “welcome” and we say Bienvenidos to you as you begin your exploration of the great state of New Mexico. This booklet was created by the Girl Scouts of Troop 242, Girl Scouts of the Desert Southwest Council, for their Silver Award project so that girls everywhere can learn about the history, culture and enchantment of the United States’ 47<sup>th</sup> state. As you earn the New Mexico Patch, you will discover that New Mexico’s history is made up of colorful legends and stories, great food and a multi-cultural population.

Humans have occupied the land known as New Mexico for about 11,000 years although the history was not officially recorded until the Spanish explorers in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Many cultures have had an impact on New Mexico, including the Spanish, Mexican and American Indian, making this state a truly unique state. New Mexico became the 47<sup>th</sup> state added to the Union in 1912. As we begin to celebrate our centennial birthday we hope you find New Mexico a unique and exciting place to explore.

You will begin your adventure with activities that will teach you about the geography, facts, history, characters and cuisine of New Mexico. You will discover new things about New Mexico as well as learn more about things you already know. Finally, when you have completed your adventure you can celebrate with a fiesta or party.

We hope you have fun and enjoy your New Mexico adventure as you earn the New Mexico patch. We are excited and proud to be sharing our New Mexico heritage with our sisters in Girl Scouts and Girl Guides.

**Girl Scouts of the Desert Southwest**

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# New Mexico's Flag



New Mexico's distinctive insignia is the Zia Sun, which originated with the Indians of Zia Pueblo in ancient times. Its design reflects their tribal philosophy, with its wealth of pantheistic spiritualism teaching the basic harmony of all things in the universe.

Four is the sacred number of the Zia, and the figure is composed of a circle from which four points radiate.

These points made up of four straight lines of varying length personify the number most often used by the giver of all good gifts.

To the Zia Indians the sacred number is embodied in the earth with its four main directions, the year with its four seasons; the day, sunrise, noon, evening, and night; in life, with its four divisions; childhood, youth, manhood and old age. Everything is bound together in a circle of life and love, without beginning and without end.

The Zia believe, that in this great brotherhood of all things, man has four sacred obligations: he must develop a strong body, a clear mind, a pure spirit, and a devotion to the welfare of his people.

Guided by this historic background, the State Flag of New Mexico was wisely chosen, with the ancient Zia Sun in red on a field of Spanish yellow. The Zia's proportions are fixed by legislative act, with four groups of rays set at tight angles, the two inner rays one fifth longer than the outer rays. The diameter of the inner circle in the center is one third of the width of the symbol.

# New Mexico Fun Facts



## Places:

- Rio Grande- NM longest river, running through the entire length of the state.
- Santé Fe- Highest Capital City in the US at 7,000 feet above sea level.
- Albuquerque- hosts the world's largest hot air balloon festival the first weekend of October.
- Santé Fe trails- these are some of the nation's oldest trails.
- Elizabethtown- ghost town in Colfax County, was the first incorporated town in NM.
- Santa Rosa- the Blue Hole, an 81- foot deep natural artesian spring.
- Bandera Ice Cave- located in a collapsed lava tube; temperature never rises above freezing. At the bottom of a 75 foot deep cave, the ice foot is 20 feet thick, believed to date back to 1100 B.C.
- White Sands National Monument- is a desert, not of sand but of gleaming white gypsum crystal.
- Clayton Lake State Park- More than 500 of the 100-million-year-old dinosaur footprints have been indentified and preserved.
- Hatch- is known as the " Chile Capital of the World".
- Northeast New Mexico- more than 1,000 buildings listed on the national historic register.
- Los Alamos-this is where the first atomic bomb was developed. The area of the first bombing site is today known as Trinity Site
- Capulin Volcano – standing on the crest of 8,182 foot in Union County, you can see four states New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado.
- Gila National Forest – New Mexico has 7 national forests including the nation's largest, the Gila Wilderness, which is 3.3 million acres.
- Wheeler Peak – tallest mountain in New Mexico at 13,161 ft.
- Truth or Consequences (T or C) – got its name from a radio quiz show.

- New Mexico is one of the four corner states. Bordering at the same point with Colorado, Utah and Arizona.
- The leaves of the Yucca, New Mexico's state flower, can be used to make rope, baskets and sandals.
- In 1950 the little cub that later became the National Fire Safety Symbol, Smokey the Bear, was found trapped in a tree in the Lincoln National Forest when his house was destroyed by fire. In 1963, in honor of Smokey, the NM legislature chose to make the Black Bear the official state animal.
- New Mexico's climate is so dry that  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the roads are left unpaved. They don't wash away.

Capital: Santa Fe

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Flower: Yucca

Animal: Black Bear

Fish: Cutthroat Trout

Gem: Turquoise

Grass: Blue Gramma

Cookie: Biscochito

Ballad: "Land Of Enchantment"

Land Area: 121,356 sq. mi.

Population: 2,059,179 (2010 Census Results)

Origin of Name: from Mexico, "place of Mexitli," an Aztec god or leader

Tree: Pinon

Bird: Roadrunner

Vegetables: Chili and Frijoles (beans)

Song: "O Fair New Mexico"

Fossil: Coelophysis

Insect: Tarantula Hawk Wasp

Question: Red or Green?"

Number of Counties: 33



## Facts:

The official state flag of New Mexico was chosen from a flag competition in 1920 (the competition was held to replace an older New Mexico flag). The winner was Dr. Harry Mera, a doctor and an archeologist from Santé Fe, New Mexico. Dr. Mera's design is an interpretation of an ancient sun symbol called the Zia (this symbol was found on a water jar made in the late 1800's in Zia pueblo). Since 4 is a sacred number for the Zia, there are only 4 rays coming from each side of the stylized sun. The colors red and yellow are used because they are the colors of the flag of the Spanish conquistadors who went to New Mexico in the early 1500's.

# New Mexico History

Archaeologists have found evidence of the existence of natives back to about 9,200 BC. However, the history of New Mexico was not officially recorded until the arrival of the Conquistadors, who encountered Native American Pueblos when they explored the area in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Since then, the area has been under the control of Spain, Mexico and the United States.

## Native American Settlements



Human occupation of New Mexico stretches back at least 11,000 years to the Clovis culture of hunter-gatherers. Archaeologists have found evidence of their campsites and stone tools. Once agriculture was invented the land became occupied by the Ancient Pueblo Peoples. They built houses of stone or adobe bricks. Climate change led to their migration and cultural evolution about 1000 AD. From those people arose the historic Pueblo peoples who lived along the few major rivers of the region. The most important rivers are the Rio Grande, the Pecos, the Canadian, the San Juan and the Gila River.

## Pueblos

The Pueblo people established a sedentary culture in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, building small towns in the valley of the Rio Grande and nearby Pueblos. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century the Spanish found the Pueblo civilization and elements of the Athabaskans. Cabeza de Vaca in 1535 tells of hearing Indians talk about extravagant cities somewhere in New Mexico. Fray Marcos de Niza enthusiastically identified these as the fabulously rich Seven Cities of Cibola, the mythical seven cities of gold. Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led a massive expedition to find these cities in 1540-1542. The Spanish treated the Pueblo and Athabaskan people of the upper Rio Grande Valley very badly. As a result of this, the Indian people developed great hostility, which made the conquest of New Mexico difficult for centuries to come.

The three largest pueblos of New Mexico are Zuni, Santo Domingo and Laguna. There are three different languages spoken by the nineteen pueblos.

## Athabaskans-Apachean

The major Southern Athabaskan, also called Apachean, groups today are generally called Navajo and Apache but were not unified tribes in the modern sense. The Navajo and Apache made up the largest non-Pueblo Indian group in the Southwest. Both led semi-nomadic lifestyles and spoke a similar language. The Navajo, which is the largest tribe in the United States, live in present-day northwestern New Mexico and Northeastern Arizona. The Mescalero Apache live east of the Rio Grande. The Jicarilla Apache live west of the Rio Grande. The Chiricahua Apache lived in southwestern New Mexico until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## Spanish Exploration and Colonization

Francisco Vazques de Coronado assembled an enormous expedition at Compostela, Mexico in 1540-1542 to explore and find the mystical Seven Golden Cities of Cibola as described by Cabeza de Vaca who had just arrived from his eight-year ordeal traveling from Florida to Mexico. Coronado and his supporters sank a fortune in this ill-fated expedition taking 1300 horses and mules for riding and packing and 100s of head of sheep and cattle as a portable food supply. Coronado's men found a few adobe pueblos in 1541 but no extravagant cities made of gold. A dejected and now poor Coronado and his men started their journey back to Mexico leaving New Mexico behind. One thing that Coronado should be remembered for is the loss of several horses and cattle into the American plains. These animals doubled in number about every five years and grew well in the wild. They were the ancestors to nearly all the horses rode by the Indians 100-150 years later as well as wild herds of Spanish cattle.

Over 50 years after Coronado, Juan de Oñate pioneered the grandly named El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, "The Royal Road," a 1600-mile trade route from Mexico City to Santa Fe and the Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan Pueblo). Oñate was the first governor of the new province of Santa Fe de Nuevo Mexico. The Native Americans at Acoma rebelled against the Spanish inhabiting their land and faced severe suppression. The Acomas lost major battles with Oñate's forces. Acoma is also known as the oldest continually inhabited city in the United States.

Pedro de Peralta, a later governor, established the settlement of Santa Fe in 1609. As the seat of government of New Mexico since its founding, Santa Fe is the oldest capital city in the United States. Peralta built the Palace of the Governors in 1610. Although the colony failed to prosper, some missions survived. Spanish settlers arrived at what is now Albuquerque in the mid 1600s. Missionaries tried to convert the natives to Christianity, but had very little success.

Returning settlers founded the old town of Albuquerque in 1706, naming it for the viceroy of New Spain, the Duke of Albuquerque. Before its founding, Albuquerque consisted of several houses and communities along the lower Rio Grande River. The development of ranching and some farming in the 1700s laid the foundations for the state's still flourishing Hispanic culture.



## Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

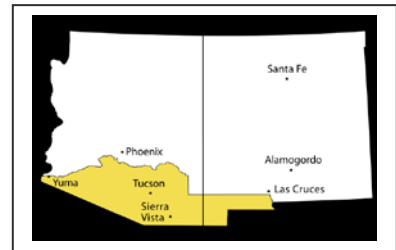
The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is the peace treaty, largely dictated by the United States to the interim government of a militarily occupied Mexico City that ended the Mexican-American War (1846-1848). The treaty provided for the Mexican Cession of 525,000 square miles to the United States in exchange for 15 million dollars (equivalent to \$380 million today). From the viewpoint of some in Mexico, this Treaty also ceded an additional 379,166 square miles, since Mexico had never officially recognized either the independence of the Republic of Texas (1836) or its annexation by the United States (1845). Under this calculation, Mexico lost about 55% of its prewar territory. This land today is known as the American Southwest, California and Texas. New Mexico was the name given to the territory between Texas and California. New Mexico met the population criteria to become a state but congress declined to make it a state.

## Gadsden Purchase

The Gadsden Purchase is a 29,670 square mile region of present-day southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico that was purchased by the United States in a treaty signed by President Franklin Pierce on June 24, 1853 and ratified by the US Senate on April 25, 1854. The purchase was the last major territorial acquisition in the contiguous United States.

It is named for James Gadsden, the American ambassador to Mexico at the time. The purchase included land south of the Gila River and west of the Rio Grande. The purpose of the Gadsden Purchase was for the US's construction of a transcontinental railroad along a deep southern route. It was also related to reconciliation of outstanding border issues following the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which ended the Mexican American War of 1846-1848. Territory for the railroad was purchased for \$10 million .

The Gadsden Purchase (shown in yellow with present-day state boundaries and cities).



## Newspapers

The first newspaper in New Mexico was *El Crepusculo de la Libertad* ("The Dawn of Liberty"), a Spanish-language paper founded in 1834 at Santa Fe. The Santa Fe Republican, founded in 1847, was the first English-language newspaper. By 2000 the state had 18 daily newspapers, 13 Sunday Newspapers, and 25 weekly newspapers. The leading Daily, by far is the *Albuquerque Journal*.

Currently, other major dailies included the Santa Fe *New Mexican*, the Las Cruces *Sun-News*, the Farmington *Daily Times*, and the Deming *Headlight*.

## Civil War

During the American Civil War, confederate troops from Texas commanded by Gen. Henry Sibley briefly controlled southern New Mexico in July 1861, progressing up the Rio Grande valley as far as Santa Fe by February 1862. Defeated in the Battle of Glorieta Pass, the Confederates were forced to withdraw south. Union troops from California under Gen. James Carleton re-captured the territory in August 1862. As Union troops were withdrawn to fight elsewhere, Kit Carson helped to organize and command the 1<sup>st</sup> New Mexican Volunteers to engage in campaigns against the Apache, Navajo and Comanche in New Mexico and Texas as well as participating in the Battle of Valverde against the Confederates. Confederate troops withdrew after the Battle of Glorieta Pass where Union soldiers, Colorado Volunteers (The Pikes Peakers) and New Mexican Volunteers defeated them.

## Gilded Age

The Santa Fe Railroad reached New Mexico in 1878, with the first locomotive crossing Raton Pass, in northern New Mexico, that December. It arrived in Santa Fe in 1880 and Deming in 1881, replacing the famous Santa Fe Trail as a way to ship cattle to market. The competing Southern Pacific Railroad was completed between the Rio Grande Valley and the Arizona border in 1881. From 1880 to 1910 the area grew very quickly. With the arrival of the railroad, many homesteaders moved to New Mexico.

From 1888 to 1889 small state colleges were established in Las Cruces, Albuquerque and Socorro. In 1891, the first effective public school law was passed.

Coal mining developed in the 1890's, mostly due to the railroads, and oil was discovered in Eddy County in 1909. The population of New Mexico reached 195,000 in 1910.

## Statehood

On January 6, 1912, the United States congress admitted New Mexico as the 47<sup>th</sup> state. Arizona was admitted to the union on February 14, 1912. With the admission of Arizona this completed the lower 48 states.



## The Influenza Epidemic

The Influenza epidemic of 1918-1919 devastated New Mexico, especially the rural communities because of the lack of organized healthcare.

## World War I

New Mexico contributed some 17,000 men to the armed services during World War I.

## Route 66 comes to New Mexico

In 1921 the US Congress changed the Federal Highway Act, which was the beginning of the construction of an interstate highway system across the US. One proposed route would connect Chicago with Los Angeles. This highway was officially designated as Route 66 on 11 November 1926, marking the birth of the "Mother Road."

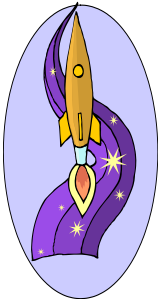
## Land of Enchantment

New Mexico became known as the "Land of Enchantment" in 1935.

## World War II

The infamous World War II battle of Bataan and the imprisonment of US prisoners of war by the Japanese enemy hold a special place in the history of New Mexico. The 200<sup>th</sup> Coast Artillery of New Mexico's National Guard was in the Philippines when Japan attacked on 8 December 1941. Only twenty of the 1,800 New Mexicans died during the battles with the Japanese. After the US surrendered about half of the regiment died on the march to the prison camps (Bataan Death March), in the camps and on ships to prisons in Japan.

In 1943, the top secret Los Alamos Research Center opened and the scientists and engineers invented the world's first atomic bomb. The first test at Trinity site, in the desert, on the White Sands Proving Grounds near Alamogordo on July 16, 1945 ushered in the atomic age, and moved New Mexico to the forefront of world-class science. The Sandia National Laboratories, founded in 1949, carried out nuclear research and special weapons development at Kirtland Air Force Base south of Albuquerque.



## Spaceport America

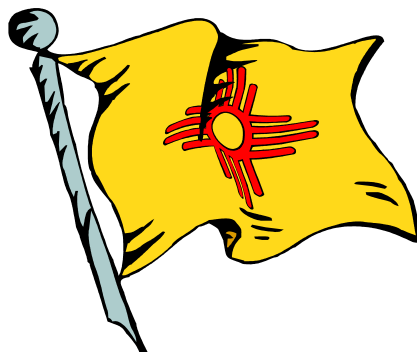
Spaceport America, labeled as the world's first commercial spaceport, is taking shape some 30 miles east of Truth or Consequences and 45 miles north of Las Cruces, NM. The most important part of Spaceport America is putting in place a runway that leads to space. Measuring 10,000 feet long by 200 feet wide that stretch of tarmac is designed to handle horizontal launch space and air operations at the spaceport.

## First Female Governor

In November 2010 New Mexico elected its first female governor, Susana Martinez.

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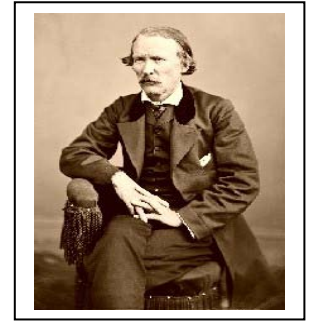
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# Legends, Outlaws and Aliens

## Kit Carson

Born on Christmas Eve 1809, Carson spent most of his early childhood in Boone's Lick Missouri. His father died when he was nine years old which meant he needed to work and earn a living. This kept Kit from attending school and receiving an education. When he was 14 Kit learned the saddle making trade. Eventually he left home for the Santa Fe, New Mexico area in 1826. From about 1828-1831, Kit worked out of Taos, New Mexico where he led fur-trapping expeditions that would take him as far away as California. Due to his trapping profession, Carson's life became entwined with the Indian world. He traveled and lived among the Indians and his first two wives were Arapahoe and Cheyenne women. Carson was unusual among trappers for his self-restraint and temperate lifestyle. "Clean as a hound's tooth," according to one acquaintance, and a man whose "word was as sure as the sun comin' up," he was noted for an unassuming manner and implacable courage.



Carson fought in the Mexican-American war in 1846 and played an important role in the Civil War in New Mexico. He helped organize the New Mexico volunteer infantry, which saw action at Valverde in 1862.

After the Civil War, Carson moved to Colorado to enlarge his ranching business. In 1868 he passed away in Colorado. The next year his remains were transported to a small cemetery near his former home in Taos, New Mexico.

## Billy the Kid



Born: Henry McCarty

DOB: November 23, 1859

Aliases: Henry Antrim and William H. Bonney

Birth Place: Many states claim to be Billy the Kid's birthplace including New Mexico, New York City, New York

Died: July 14, 1881 at Fort Sumner, New Mexico

Occupation: Ranch hand, gambler, cattle rustler, outlaw

Billy the Kid was one of America's most famous teenage Outlaws. Although no one is sure exactly where Billy the Kid was born, it is believed he was born in New York. McCarty was 5 feet 8 inches to 5 feet 9 inches tall with blue eyes, a smooth complexion and prominent front teeth. He was said to be friendly and personable at times. Contemporaries described him as a "neat" dresser who favored an "unadorned Mexican sombrero."

In 1871 His widowed mother Catherine McCarty was diagnosed with tuberculosis and was told to move to a climate that was warmer and drier so they moved to New Mexico. While in New Mexico Catherine's health continued to deteriorate and she passed away September 16, 1874. Billy the Kid was placed in a foster home. Unhappy, he fled his foster family. Alone in a strange place he wandered from place to place to find work. For the next few years he worked at many different places as a ranch hand and gambler.

At the age of 16 the Kid had already killed a man in Camp Grant, Arizona. He did not stay in Arizona for very long. Instead, he headed for Lincoln County, New Mexico where he was hired by an English business man named John Tunstall. It was about this time that the Kid changed his name to William H. Bonney. His friends still called him the "Kid".

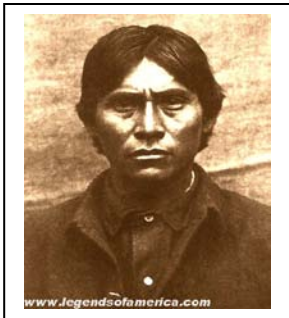
At the time the Kid was hired by Tunstall, a battle was brewing between Tunstall and James Dolan, which was to become known as the Lincoln County War. In 1878 the battle became deadly. Sheriff Brady's group of men who were buddies with Dolan murdered Tunstall. In return, Tunstall's men—a group that included Billy the Kid—killed Sheriff Brady and a few of his men. By the time this deadly feud was over, scores were dead and Billy the Kid had cemented his reputation as a dangerous sharpshooter with an itchy trigger finger. He was also again a fugitive, wanted for the murder of Sheriff Brady.

As the Kid escaped the law, his name became well known. Newspapers wrote about the teenage fugitive, using the name that would stick with him forever: "Billy the Kid". For the next year, the Kid made money by rustling, gambling and killing men who crossed his path.

In 1880, a man named Pat Garrett was elected sheriff of Lincoln County and was made US Marshal to hunt for Billy the Kid. Sheriff Garrett heard rumors that the Kid was near Fort Sumner. July 1881 the sheriff and two deputies rode into Fort Sumner.

July 14, 1881, Garrett went to question a friend of the Kid, Pete Maxwell. There are several different stories of exactly what happened but what is known is that at some point the Kid entered the room and was shot and killed by Pat Garrett. The next day Billy the Kid was buried at the Fort Sumner Cemetery between two of his fallen companions Tom O'Folliard and Charlie Bowdre.

## Apache Kid



Born in the 1860's on the San Carlos Reservation in Arizona, the "Kid" was most likely of the White Mountain Apache. Named Haskay-bay-nay-natyl, "the tall man destined to come to a mysterious end", was said to have been the fiercest Apache next to Geronimo as well as a famous outlaw of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The pronunciation of this outlaws name was too much for the citizens of Globe, Arizona so they simply referred to him as "Kid". He learned English at an early age and worked at odd jobs in Globe.

The Kid enlisted in the Indian Scouts in 1881 and was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant in July, 1882.

In May 1887, the Apache Kid was left in charge of the Indian Scouts. With the white officers gone the Indian Scouts decided to have a party. With the liquor flowing, a man named Gon-Zizzie killed the Apache Kid's father, Togo-de-Chuz. In return, Kid's buddies

killed Gon-Zizzie. The killing of Gon-Zizzie was not enough for the Apache Kid, who went to the home of Gon-Zizzie's brother, Rip, and killed him.

After numerous convictions being overturned, the Apache Kid and his four buddies were found guilty and sentenced to seven years in the Territorial Prison at Yuma on October 25, 1889. While being transported to the prison the Apache Kid, along with several others overpowered the guards and escaped.

The Kid and the others fled, their tracks covered by a snowstorm. It would be the last "official" sighting of Apache Kid, though unconfirmed reports of this whereabouts would continue to circulate for years. It is impossible to determine how many of the crimes he is blamed for that he actually committed.

Over the next few years the Apache Kid was accused of various crimes and said to have led a small band of outlaw Apache followers, raiding ranches and freight lines in New Mexico, Arizona and Northern Mexico as he hid out in the Mexican Sierra Madre Mountains. Before long, the Arizona Territorial Legislature placed a price of \$5,000 on his head, dead or alive, but no one ever claimed the reward.

There are so many different stories of the crimes committed by the Apache Kid that even the historians cannot agree on exactly what he was responsible for, nor when he died. Seemingly, his namesake "the tall man destined to come to a mysterious end" was a prophecy.

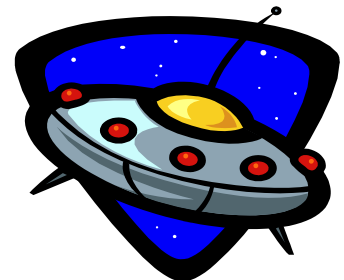
Though there are many questions regarding the death of the Apache Kid, a gravesite memorial can be found high in the San Mateo Mountains of the Cibola National Forest in New Mexico. The grave is one-mile northwest of Apache Kid Peak at Cyclone Saddle.

## Roswell UFO Incident

July 8, 1947, announcing the "capture" of a "flying saucer."

The Roswell UFO Incident was the alleged recovery of extra-terrestrial debris, including alien bodies from an object which crashed, near Roswell, New Mexico, in June or July 1947. Since the late 1970s the incident has been the subject of great controversy and the subject of conspiracy theories as to exactly what the object was that crashed in the desert. The United States military stands firm on their claims that it was an experimental high-altitude surveillance balloon from a classified program named "Mogul" that was recovered. On the other hand, many UFO supporters believe that in fact a crashed alien ship with bodies were recovered and the military is involved in a cover-up of the whole story.

On July 8, 1947, Roswell Army Air Field (RAAF) public information office in Roswell, New Mexico, issued a press release stating that personnel from the field's 509<sup>th</sup> Bomb group has recovered a crashed "flying disc" from a ranch near Roswell, sparking intense media interest.



The following day, the press reported that the Commanding General of the Eighth Air Force stated that, in fact, a radar-tracking balloon had been recovered by the RAAF personnel, not a “flying disc”.

A subsequent press conference was called, featuring debris from the crashed object, which seemed to confirm the weather balloon description.

The case was quickly forgotten and ignored, even by UFO researchers, for more than 30 years. Then, in 1978, physicist and ufologist Stanton T. Friedman interviewed Major Jesse Marcel who was involved with the original recovery of the debris in 1947. Marcel expressed his belief that the military had covered up the recovery of an alien spacecraft. His story quickly spread through UFO circles.

Major Marcel described the metal as being wafer thin but incredibly tough. It was light as balsa wood, but couldn't be cut or burned.

Another witness to the Roswell mystery, Lieutenant Walter Haut, who was the public relations office at the base in 1947 and was the man who issued the original press releases after the crash, gives his account of what he saw. He described seeing not just the craft, but alien bodies. Haut wasn't the first Roswell witness to talk about alien bodies but he was the only one of the original participants to claim to have seen alien bodies. Haut then tells how Colonel Blanchard took him to “Building 84”—one of the hangars at Roswell—and showed him the craft itself. He describes a metallic egg-shaped object around 3.6m-4.5m in length and around 1.8 m wide. He said he saw no windows, wings, tail, landing gear or any other feature. He saw two bodies on the floor, partially covered by a tarpaulin. They are described in his statement as about 1.2m tall, with disproportionately large heads. Toward the end of the affidavit, Haut concludes: “I am convinced that what I personally observed was some kind of craft and its crew from outer space”. Haut's account of what he saw was left in a sworn affidavit that was opened after his death.

Many people will dismiss the testimony of both these men. After all, as fascinating as it is, it's just a story. There is no proof. If nothing else, after 63 years the mystery still lives on.



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### Special Note:

Thank you to [www.legendsofamerica.com](http://www.legendsofamerica.com) for allowing the use of their photos in this booklet.

# Recipes

## Biscochitos

Biscochitos, also known as biscochos are the state cookie of New Mexico and have been in the state a long time. The delicately blended little cakes made of sugar, anise and cinnamon, spices, and flour are shaped into small diamonds and baked until they are a delicious delicate brown.

Originally introduced to Mexico by Spanish explorers in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, they are known differently in other countries and cities in United States.

Names associated with biscochitos are names such as Polovorones, biscochos, Christmas cookies or Mexican wedding cookies, and in Spain they are called Mantecosos. Residents as well as many visitors to New Mexico have enjoyed Biscochitos.

### **Biscochitos (Anise Seed Cookies) Recipe:**

1 pound lard  
1 ½ cups sugar  
2 teaspoons anise seed  
1/3 cup apple juice  
2 eggs, beaten  
6 cups flour  
3 teaspoons baking powder  
1 teaspoon salt  
¼ cup sugar  
1 teaspoon cinnamon



### **Directions:**

1. Cream lard, sugar, and anise seed in a large mixing bowl. Add eggs and beat well.
2. Combine flour, baking powder, and salt in a large mixing bowl.
3. Alternately add flour and apple juice to creamed mixture until stiff dough has been formed.
4. Knead dough slightly and pat or roll to a ¼ inch to a ½ inch thickness. Cut dough into desired shapes.
5. Combine sugar and cinnamon in a small mixing bowl. Dust the top of each cookie with a small amount of mixture.
6. Bake in a 350F oven for 10 minutes, or until cookies are lightly browned.

Yield: 5 dozen baking time: 10-12 minutes

Temperature: 350F, they freeze well



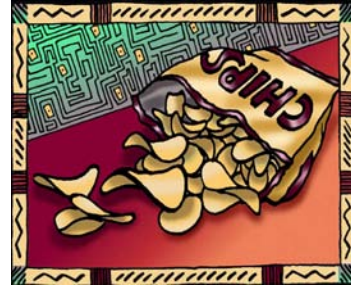
## Cheese Nachos Recipe:

### Ingredients:

- 1 bag of grated cheese
- 1 bag of corn tortilla chips
- Parchment paper

### Optional Ingredients:

- Jalapeno peppers
- Olives
- Tomatoes
- Cooked and drained ground beef
- Refried beans



### Directions:

1. Place parchment paper on large cookie sheet.
2. Spread the bag of tortilla chips on parchment paper lined cookie sheet.
3. Add optional ingredients as desired.
4. Sprinkle cheese on top of tortilla chips.
5. Heat in oven at 350 F until cheese is melted.
6. ENJOY!!!!

## Jalapeno Poppers



Prep time: 45 min    Cook time: 15 min    Ready in: 1 hour    Yield 32 servings

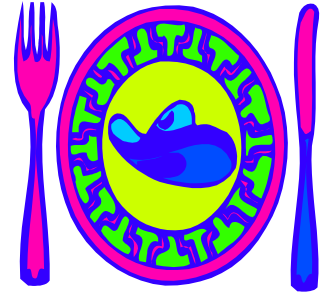
### Ingredients:

- 12 ounces of cream cheese, softened
- 1 (8 ounces) package of shredded cheddar cheese
- 1 tablespoon of bacon bits
- 12 ounces of Jalapeno peppers, seeded and halved
- 1 cup of milk
- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 1 cup dry bread crumbs
- 2 quarts oil for frying

1. Cut Jalapeno peppers in half. Clean out all seeds from inside the half.
2. In a medium bowl, mix the cream cheese, cheddar cheese and bacon bits. Spoon this mixture into Jalapeno pepper halves.
3. Put the milk and flour into two separate bowls. Dip the stuffed Jalapenos first into the milk then into the flour, making sure they are well coated with each. Allow the coated Jalapeno to dry for 10 min.
4. Dip the Jalapenos in milk again and roll them through the bread crumbs allow them to dry, then repeat to ensure the entire surface of the Jalapeno is coated.
5. In a medium skillet, heat the oil to 365 degrees F (180 degrees Celsius). Deep fry the coated Jalapeno 2 to 3 minutes each, until golden brown. Remove and let drain on a paper towel.

# Tamales

Tamales are regularly prepared for celebrations such as: Christmas, New Years, and Day of the Dead. Also they can be prepared for weddings and birthdays.



## **Tamales Recipe:**

5 pounds lean pork or beef, cooked and shredded  
1 tablespoon salt  
1 ½ pints red chili sauce  
1 bundle corn husks  
6 to 7 pounds fresh Masa (see note)

**Note:** It is recommended that Tamale Masa be purchased at your local grocery store. If this is not possible the recipe can be found below.

## **Directions:**

1. Cook meat by boiling in a large covered pot with enough water to cover completely.
2. Add salt to taste and slow boil till completely done. Cool meat and save broth.
3. When meat has cooled, shred and mix in the chili sauce.
4. Prepare the corn shucks (outer husks) by soaking them in a sink or large pot of warm water for about 2 hours or until soft. Gently separate without tearing.
5. Spread masa (1/8 to ¼ inch thick layer) on corn husk add a small amount of meat and roll up.
6. Fold up ends of corn husk and place (fold down) on a rack in a pan deep enough to steam.
7. Add 1 to 2 inches water, cover with a tight fitting lid and steam about 1 ½ hours.

Yield: 4 to 5 dozen tamales

## How to make Tamale Masa

### **Things you will need:**

- 6 cup instant Corn Masa Mix
- 1 cup lard
- 4 ½ cups beef stock
- 1tsp. salt
- Medium sauce pan
- Large bowl

### **Directions:**

1. In a large bowl, add the masa mix and the salt. Evenly distribute the salt into the masa mix.
2. In a medium sauce pan, heat the stock over medium-low heat. The stock should be lukewarm when you use it for the dough.

3. Slowly add the beef stock to the masa mix 1 cup at a time, mixing well with each addition. When you have finished adding all of the stock, the masa mix should have the consistency of a thick pudding. If the dough seems dry, add more warm stock to the dough and mix well. Set aside.
4. In a medium bowl add the lard and beat the fat until it achieves a light fluffy texture. Whipping the lard makes for lighter tamale dough.
5. In ¼ cup increments, add the whipped lard to the masa mix and incorporate after each addition.
6. The dough should have glossy paste consistency when all of the lard is added.

You can store the dough well wrapped in a refrigerator for 2 to 3 days.

## Chili Salsa Recipe

The word *salsa* entered the English language from the Spanish *salsa* ("sauce"). Salsa is commonly eaten as an appetizer or a snack with corn tortilla chips where the chip is dipped into the salsa. It can also be used as a condiment on tacos or in burritos.

### Ingredients:

3 cups diced Roma tomatoes  
 ½ cup finely chopped onion  
 ½ cup diced green Chili roasted and peeled or from can. Hot or mild can be used depending on your heat tolerance  
 ¼ cup finely chopped Cilantro leaves  
 1 Tablespoon Lemon Juice  
 Salt, pepper, and garlic



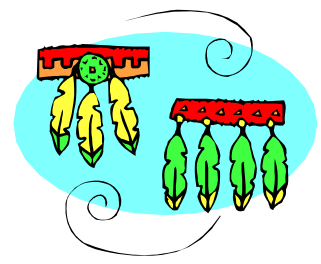
Wash all vegetables thoroughly to remove any contaminants before chopping. Mix all ingredients together. Add lemon juice, season to taste and stir well to mix all ingredients. Quantities of vegetables can be adjusted according to taste.

Makes 2-3 servings

Store in refrigerator for up to 3 days

**Special Note:** Thanks to family and friends for the use of their recipes in this booklet.

# How to make a dream catcher



## Materials

1. Suede Cord
2. Wax cord
3. 12 Feathers (not cheap kind)
4. Ring (the smaller the harder) (ring size can be from 2" to 12" in diameter)
5. 12 beads
6. Liquid Glue

## Steps:

1. Wrap suede cord around metal ring a few times. Place a drop of glue on the ring, then end of cord on the glue, using a clothes pin to hold it in place. Continue wrapping around ring, stopping to pull cord tight and glue it down every few inches. Be sure to twist cord. Cut cord when you get back to the start. Glue and clasp down with clothespins. Remove when dry.
2. Knot the end of the wax cord onto the ring. Hold the wax cord on ring about 1 inch from your first knot. Loop the first strand over the top and thru the length of cord between first knot you are holding.
3. Do the same with the second section, knotting cord about 1 inch from the second knot it may look funny now because the wax cord runs right next to the suede cord, but you'll get more space as you go along with the web.
4. Continue looping the wax cord around the ring. Place the last loop knot about 1/2 inch from original knot.
5. You now want to loop the strand of wax cord in between the very first knot and the second knot you made on the ring.
6. Continue knotting the strand of wax cord in between the knots on the previous row. Keep the knots at the center of the section, so it all pulls evenly into the center.
7. When you get back to the start of the second row knot the strand onto the second roll. (The first row of cords gets knotted onto the ring, the second row gets knotted onto the first row, and the third row gets knotted to the second row, and so on.)
8. Continue knotting cord until you get near the center. (It gets harder to find space to knot the cord the closer you get into the middle so stop the web were you want.) End the web by putting a couple regular sewing knots on strand, cutting off the extra.
9. Cut a section of suede cord. Place both ends together, making a loop at the other end. Insert that loop onto the top of the ring, wrap it over, and place the two strands onto the loop, and pull tight. Knot the other ends of the strands. This will be the hanger for your dream catcher.
10. Repeat the previous steps to make the dangles that feathers and beads go on, only don't knot the strands ends. Place the strands on the opposite end as the hanging strand. Then place the other two strands on either side of the middle strand.
11. Place two pony beads on each strand of cord.
12. Put a drop of glue on the suede cord where you want the feathers to hang. Pull one of the beads down over the stems.
13. Choose two feathers for each strand. Hold them together and insert the stems into the bead. Put more glue around the bead, cord and feather. Then pull the second bead down over the stems.
14. Allow the dream catcher to dry. Trim off extra suede and any feather tips sticking out. Put more glue around the beads.

Tips: Ring size varies (2 to 12 in). Smaller rings take fewer supplies but are harder to make because of their size. A 2" dream catcher will take 3-3 1/2 yd of suede cord and 1 yd of wax cord. A 6" dream catcher will take 7-7 1/2 yd of suede cord and 3 yd of wax cord.

# How to Make An Ojo De Dios

The "Ojo de Dios" is known as "the God's eye" in the Mexican culture. An Ojo de Dios is traditionally made by a father when his child is born. He weaves the central eye and adds one eye each year until the child becomes 5 years old. This is an easy and cheap weaving project that doesn't take long to make. If you would like to make an Ojo de Dios, you will need to follow a few steps.



Difficulty: Easy

## Instructions

1. Choose the materials for this project. You will need to decide on the type of sticks and string to use (yarn works very well).
2. Select the type of sticks you will use to make your Ojo de Dios, such as craft sticks, popsicle sticks, smooth tree branches or twigs. The sticks can be the length of your choice.
3. Select the color of yarn that you will use for this project, such as red, white and yellow (colors of the New Mexico state flag).
4. Glue the two sticks together in the shape of a cross and allow the glue to dry.
5. Use a pencil to number the ends of the sticks (1 through 4).
6. Take the end of the yarn and carefully glue it behind the center of the cross, directly in the middle.
7. Hold the sticks up and wrap the yarn diagonally around the sticks a couple of times to cover the middle.
8. Wrap yarn around stick 1, first wrapping behind the stick, then over the stick. Make sure that you are as close to the middle of the sticks as possible.
9. Continue with the wrapping process by wrapping sticks 2, 3 and 4 in the same manner. Hold the yarn firmly, but not too tightly. Wrap the sticks several times until you see an "eye" (the central diamond).
10. Cut off the yarn, then choose a different color of yarn to continue the pattern. Tie a length of that yarn to the end of the piece you just finished wrapping. Repeat the weaving steps with the new color. Use as many colors as you like to make the Ojo de Dios. Continue weaving the yarn until you are 1/2 inch away from the ends of the four sticks.
11. Complete this project by cutting the yarn (leaving about 7 to 8 inches), making a knot in the end of the yarn and tucking it under the last stitch that you wrapped. Place a small drop of glue on the knot and rub it in. Trim off loose yarn ends with scissors.



## New Mexico Native American Word Search

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

1.OJOS

6.DREAMCATCHER

2.BASKET WEAVING

7.RUG WEAVING

3.POTTERY

8.SQUASHBLOSSOM

4.TURQUOISE JEWELRY

9.MOCCASINS

5.SANDPAINTINGS

10.STORYTELLERS

# English and Spanish translations



## The Girl Scout Promise

On my honor, I will try:  
to serve god and my country,  
to help people at all time,  
And to live by the Girl Scout Law.

## La promesa de girl scouts (spanish translation)

Por mi honor, yo tratare:  
De server a Dios y a mi patria,  
Ayudar a las personas en todo momento,  
Y vivir conforme a la Ley de girl scouts

...Translated by Melissa Morris

## The Girl Scout Law

I will do my best to be,

- honest and fair,
- friendly and helpful,
- considerate and caring,
- courageous and strong, and
- responsible for what I say and do,  
and to
- respect myself and others,
- respect authority,
- use resources wisely,
- make the world a better place, and be a sister to every girl scout.

## La Ley de girl scouts (spanish translation)

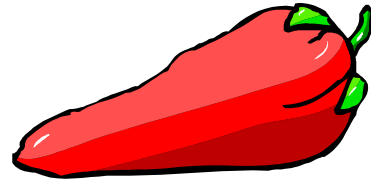
Yo me esfurzare por:  
Ser honorada y justa  
Cordial y servicial  
Considerada y compasiva,  
Valiente y fuerte, y  
Responsalde de lo que digo y hago,  
Y por  
Respetarme a mi misma y a los dema's  
Usar los recursos de manera prudente,  
Hacer del mundo un lugar mejor, y  
Ser hermana de coda una de las girl scouts

...Translated by Melissa Morris

## English to Spanish translation of a few words

Hi or Hello: hola	Please: por favor
Goodbye: adios	Thank you: gracias
Welcome: bienvenida	Party: fiesta
Good Morning: buenos dias	Farewell: despedida
Good afternoon: buenas tardes	Good Luck: buena suerte
Good night: buenas noches	

## Congratulations!



You have completed the New Mexico Patch.

Please send your evaluation form/patch order form to Girl Scouts of the Desert Southwest Council. Don't forget to order a patch for everyone who helped with this patch program.

We suggest you hold a fiesta (party or celebration) to celebrate completing the New Mexico Patch. You can award the patches, play games, sing and eat food made from the recipes included in this booklet.

We hope you have enjoyed learning about New Mexico. Now, we encourage you to learn about the first inhabitants of your area, the history, characters, legends and factors that shaped your area or state into what it is today. What were their languages, customs or songs?

Farewell and Best Wishes!  
Adios!

**Instructions for ordering patches:** Remove the "Evaluation Form" from the back of this booklet. The completed "Evaluation Form" and patch order segment (at the bottom of "Evaluation Form") must be received so we can process your order. Cost of each patch is \$2.50 (includes shipping and handling). Additional New Mexico booklets can be purchased for \$4.00 per booklet. Once the "Evaluation Form" and patch order is complete, send to:

Girl Scouts of the Desert Southwest  
Troop 242  
225 E Idaho Ave Suite 9  
Las Cruces, NM 88005



# Evaluation Form



1. What was your favorite part of the booklet?
2. What did you learn about New Mexico that you didn't already know?
3. What could be improved upon?
4. Which activities did your group do?
5. After completing this patch program would you like to visit New Mexico? Why?
6. What was your favorite recipe? Which recipe(s) did your group make?
7. Any other comments or suggestions?

-----  
 To order patches the Evaluation Form (above) must be completed along with the patch order form (below).

# of patches ordered \_\_\_\_\_ X \$2.50 = \_\_\_\_\_

# of NM booklets ordered \_\_\_\_\_ X \$4.00 = \_\_\_\_\_ (1<sup>st</sup> booklet is free)  
 (Make checks payable to GSDSW, all prices include shipping)

**Ship to:** Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Girl Scouts of the Desert Southwest Troop 242  
 225 E Idaho Ave Suite 9  
 Las Cruces, NM 88005

