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Feasibility Study  
for  
**PIGEON'S RANCH**

Glorieta Pass Battlefield  
New Mexico

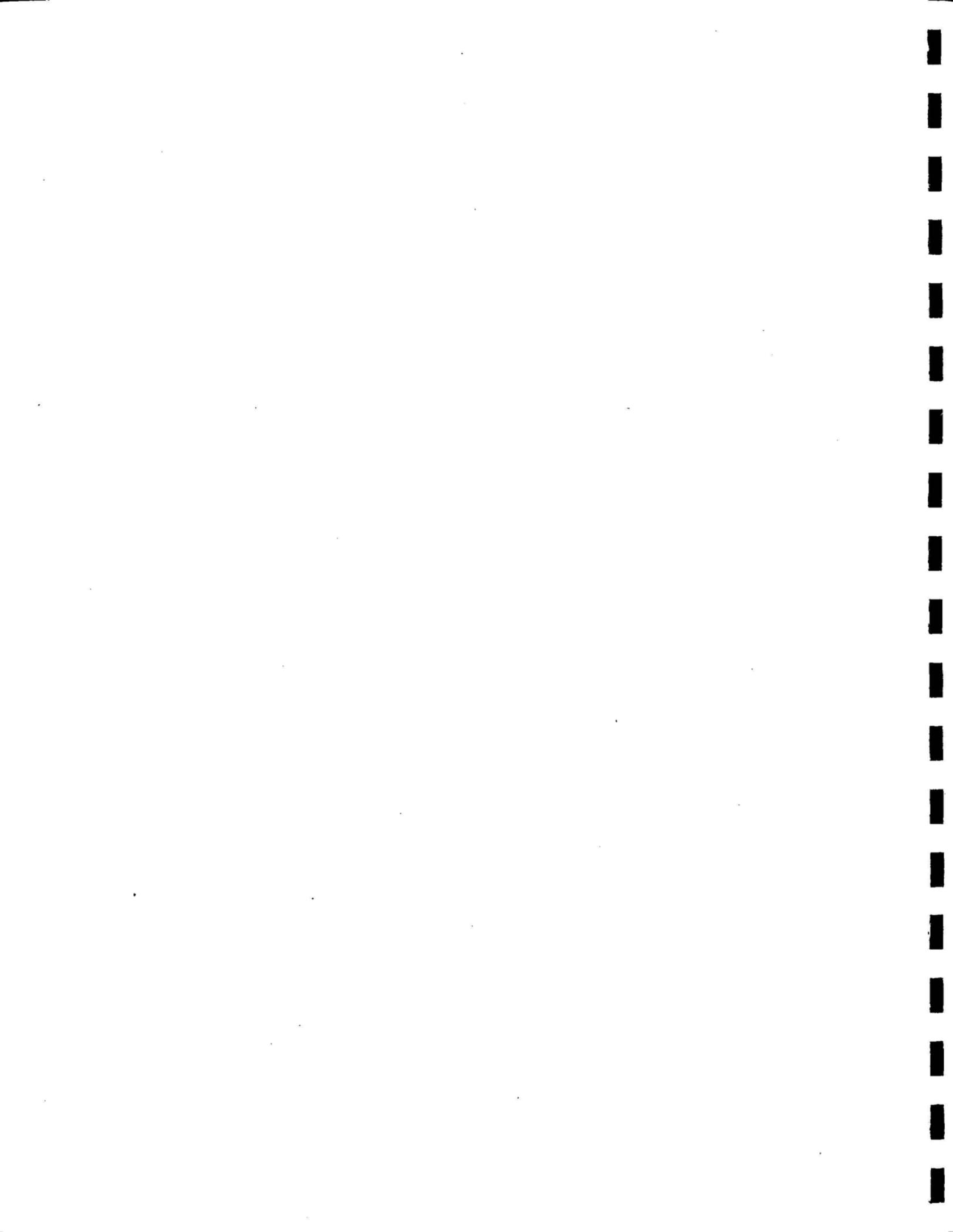


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FEASIBILITY STUDY

FOR

PIGEON'S RANCH

Glorieta Pass Battlefield

New Mexico

Prepared By:

Santa Fe Planning Associates

for the

Historic Preservation Division

Office of Cultural Affairs

State of New Mexico

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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### State of New Mexico

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- Museum Division
- Highway Department
- Parks and Recreation Division

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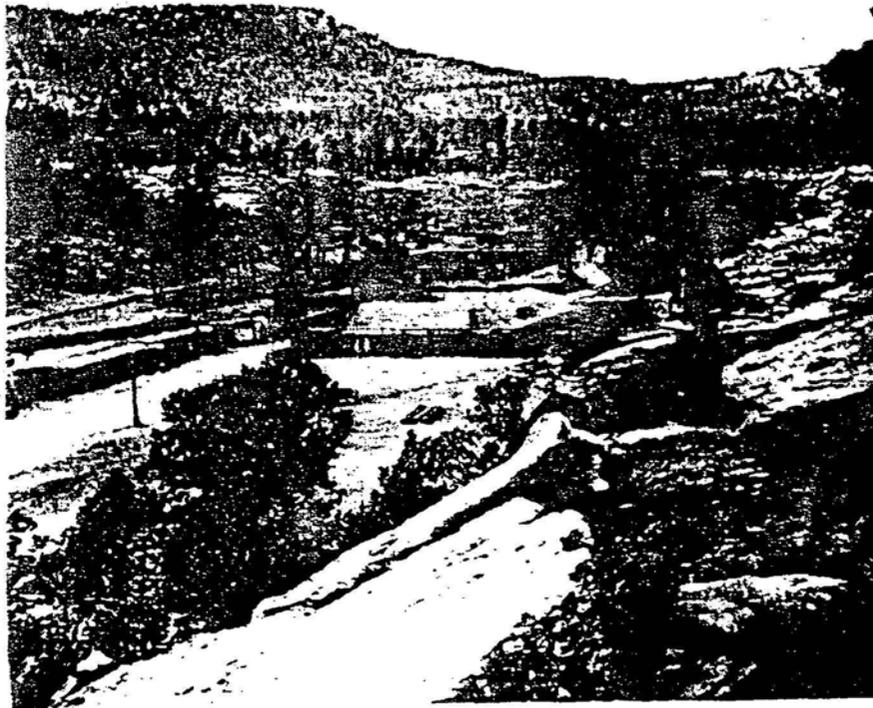
- National Park Service
- National Archives

Jennifer Sil Donald, Owner of Pigeon's Ranch

Jean Greer, Former Resident of Pigeon's Ranch

Hilario E. Romero, Historian

John P. Wilson, Historic Archaeologist and Researcher



Pigeon's Ranch from the East, 1880

Photo by Ben Wittick



Pigeon's Ranch along the Santa Fe Trail, 1880

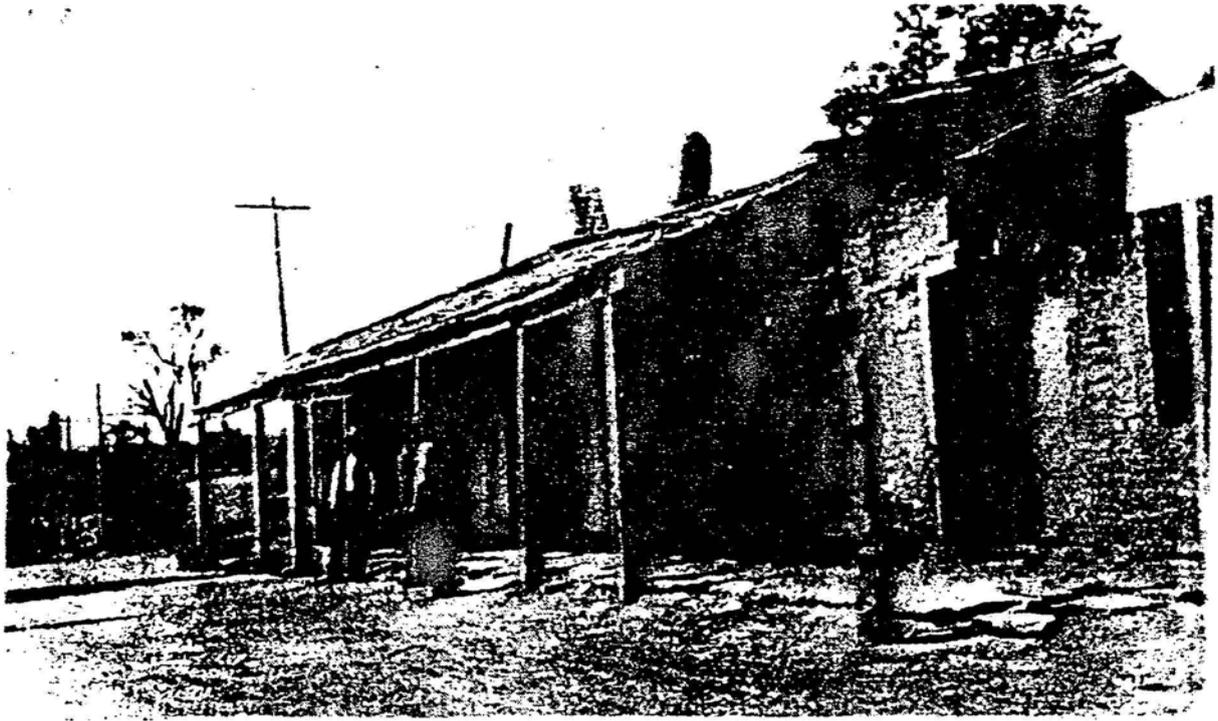
Photo by Ben Wittick

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Pigeon's Ranch, 1915

Photographer Unknown

## I. INTRODUCTION

This report is the result of a feasibility study conducted to determine the appropriate designation and use of Pigeon's Ranch as a cultural facility at the Glorieta Pass Battlefield National Historic Landmark. The site consists of 10.2 acres owned by Jennifer Donald on the west side of the Old Pecos Highway approximately one mile south of the Glorieta interchange on Interstate 25. A three acre portion of this site is protected by a historic and cultural resource easement granted to the State of New Mexico. The study was performed for the Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs of the State of New Mexico by Santa Fe Planning Associates. Dr. John P. Wilson, historic archaeologist and researcher, was retained to perform archaeological investigations. Dr. Wilson's report, as well as the numerous publications, interviews and materials listed under Section X. SOURCES, was distilled by Santa Fe Planning Associates to derive the conclusions and recommendations presented herein.

The Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass which took place on and in the vicinity of Pigeon's Ranch, has been called "the Gettysburg of the West". Its significance lies in the fact that it was here in March, 1862, that the Confederate thrust at Fort Union and the Colorado goldfields was put to a dramatic halt, resulting in the

retreat of Confederate forces southward, and ultimately the abandonment of Confederate schemes to cut off the western United States from the Union. Remains of the structures which stood at the time of the battle include a three room adobe building and various foundations and wall sections, both visible and subsurface.

The issues explored by this study include the relative historical and cultural significance of the site, it's context within the state and local environs, and its context within the statewide system of cultural, historic and recreational resources. Also explored are preservation, interpretation and facility development issues, the proximity of the State highway and its affect upon the stability of the structures, site specific land use considerations, and the economic feasibility of implementing the recommendations proposed.

The summary of conclusions and recommendations also includes suggestions for further study to optimize the management of the site as a cultural resource to the citizens of New Mexico.



## II. HISTORICAL REVIEW

The site known as "Pigeon's Ranch" is situated eighteen miles southeast of Santa Fe, midway through the Glorieta Pass. The ranch was a stage and rest stop for travelers along the Santa Fe Trail. It is not clearly documented when the ranch was first built, but some documentation does suggest that in 1843 a Frenchman named Alexander Pigeon settled on the abandoned northwest corner of the Pecos Pueblo Grant, along the road to Santa Fe. In 1851-52 Pigeon purchased the land grant now known as the Alejandro Valle Grant. He built a trading post and home, the remains of which are the subject of this study. Pigeon was a native of Carondelet, County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, who began to speculate on land in New Mexico as well as in his native state. He later adopted the surname "Valle", and all reference to him on future documents referred to him as Alejandro "Valle", "Vale" or "Valley".

A claim filed against the U.S. Government by Alejandro Valle in 1870-71 for damages to this house and ranch caused by the 1862 Civil War battles has produced a clearer picture of Pigeon's Ranch than had previously been recorded. It is in that document that two prominent New Mexicans testified that they had known Alejandro Valle since 1843. In testimony from Donaciano Vigil it can be ascertained that the house and ranch were in operation in 1860.

JUSTUS I. McCARTY,  
ATTORNEY  
AND  
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.  
No. 1210 F Street.

Washington, D. C.,  
May 14 1872.

Gen M C Meigs.  
Quar Gen U S A  
Washington D C

Sir  
I respectfully ask to be informed of the cause  
of the delay in the settlement of the claim of Alex  
Valler of New Mexico, filed in August 1870  
Very Respy from Obed  
J I McCarty

Copy of Original Letter from  
Alexander Valle's Attorney  
referring to his Claim against  
the U.S. Government

Courtesy of the National Archives

"I frequently visited his House and Ranch at La Glorietta near said village of Pecos during the years A.D. 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, where he kept a House of entertainment for travellers and the public, and also kept and furnished forage and supplies to United States Troops, and trains of transportation; that he also kept and furnished forage and supplies to all trains requiring the same, whether for Public service, or for private individuals."

The series of events which led to the ranch's fame and abuse are well documented in various writings. In 1861, when the "War Between the States" broke out, the Union Troops stationed in Texas joined the Confederacy. Under the command of Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley, the Texas Confederates planned to march through New Mexico and on to Denver, to capture gold shipments coming out of the Colorado Rockies, but more importantly to separate the Far West from the rest of the Union. This would have enabled the Confederacy to attempt conquest and possession of California, allowing the Confederacy access to the Pacific Coast.

The first step in the plan was the invasion of New Mexico by a brigade of 2500 Texas Mounted Rifleman commanded by Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley. He organized his troops in San Antonio, Texas during the summer of 1861, and by the fall, they had marched to El Paso where General Sibley assumed command of Fort Bliss.

Date of purchase	Articles	Dollars	Cents
6 March 29 1862, in division	31,000 pounds shelled Corn	@ 8¢	2480 00
	3000 " fodder	@ 7¢	75 00
	5 tons Hay: 11200 pounds	@ 2½¢	280 00
	120 Doz Bundles sheaf oats	@ 25¢	300 00
	4 Warner mules	@ 150¢	600 00
	2 fine Carriage Horses	@ 300¢	600 00
	1 Light Wagon		125 00
	5 Riding Bridles	@ 400	20 00
	5 Saddles	@ 200	100 00

Copy of Portions of Alexander Valle's original Claim against the U.S. Government

Courtesy of the National Archives

By February of 1862, they arrived near Fort Craig in New Mexico with about 3,000 men, and clashed with nearly 4,000 Union Troops under Colonel E. R. S. Canby. Confederate victory at the "Battle of Valverde", as it was called, allowed the Confederates to continue their march north to Albuquerque and Santa Fe with little resistance. Sibley's forces prepared to take Fort Union, north of Las Vegas, on their march to Colorado. Perhaps it was the improbable ease with which the Sibley forces had gained their first minor objectives which led to the eventual pathetic demise of the Confederate plan.

Up until the battle at Glorieta Pass, the southern brigade had met little resistance from the enemy. However, Governor William Gilpin of Colorado, sensing the ominous portent of the Confederate forces in Colorado, hastily formed a regiment of volunteers and sent them south on a forced march to strengthen the Union forces at Fort Union and to turn back the invading Texans. The Colorado volunteers arrived at Fort Union March 11, 1862.

On March 22, 1862, under the command of Colonel John B. Slough, a Union brigade of 1,342 men left Fort Union to meet the Confederate force of some 1,100 men under the command of Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Scurry. The Union forces consisted of the First Colorado Infantry, a battalion of the Fifth U. S. Infantry, a battery of four guns (two 12 pounders and two 6 pounders) and a battery of four 12 pound mountain howitzers. The Union forces marched 50 miles southwest of Fort Union and reached Bernal Springs on March 25, 1862.

At the same time, part of the Fifth Texas Infantry had passed through Santa Fe, under the command of Major Charles L. Pyron, on their way towards Glorieta Pass where Major Pyron expected to meet up with the Seventh Texas Infantry and part of the Fourth Texas Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel W. F. Scurry, then camped in Galisteo. The plan was for the combined Confederate forces to march forward to take Fort Union.

The night of March 25, 1862, Major Chivington of the Colorado Volunteers and a force of 418 men camped five miles east of Pigeon's Ranch. The morning of March 26, 1862, Chivington's advance guard captured a Confederate picket force from Major Pyron's force, at Pigeon's Ranch. Pyron was simultaneously entering the west end of Glorieta Pass with four companies of the Fifth Texas Infantry.

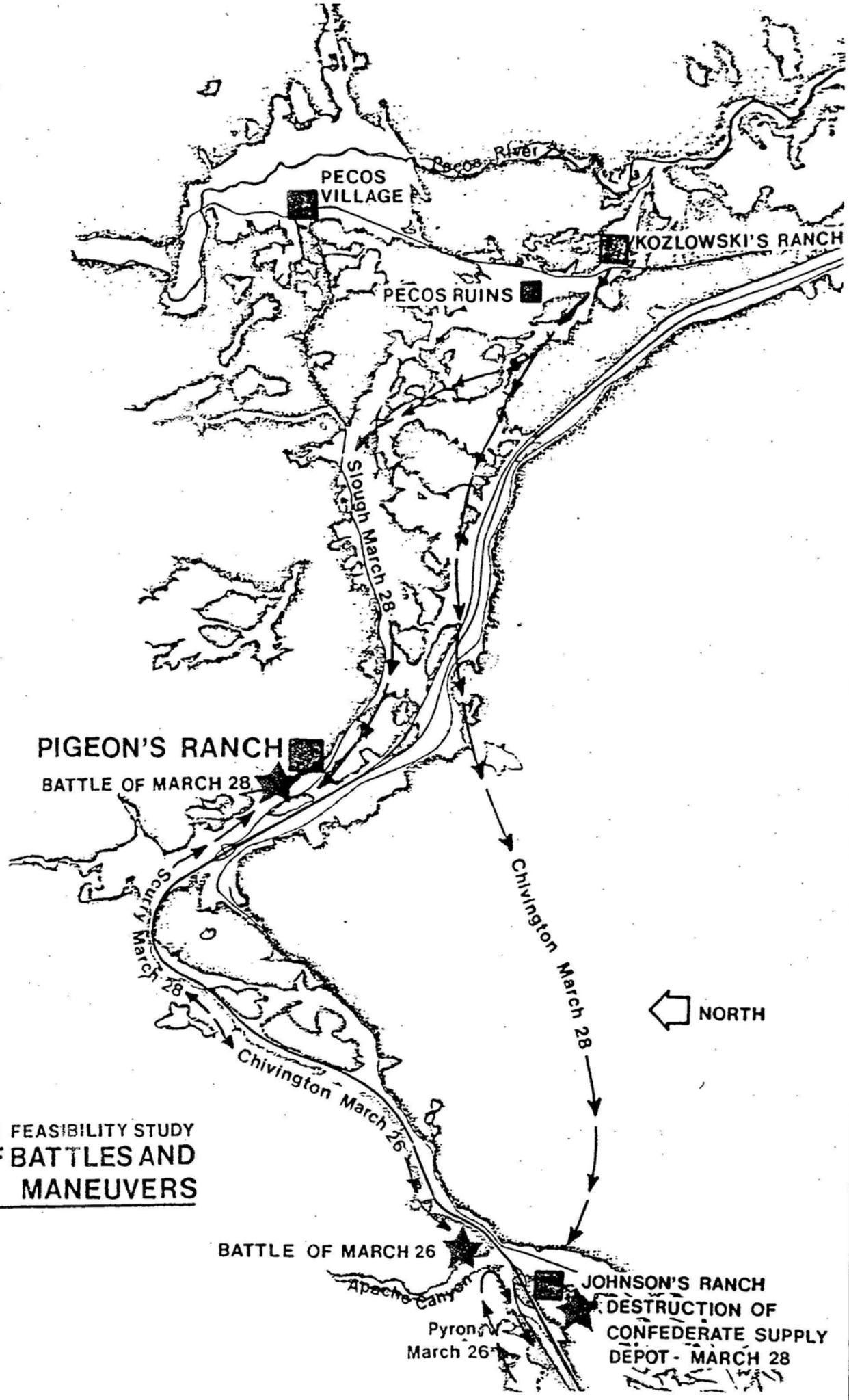
Chivington's forces continued westward hoping to meet the Confederate forces which they surmised would not be far away.

The opposing forces met at Apache Creek where fighting ensued for several hours. The Confederate forces were pushed back through Apache Canyon to Johnson's Ranch at the western end of Glorieta Pass. With night approaching, Chivington feared his forces were not prepared to meet the main Confederate forces which he assumed were approaching from the west. Chivington withdrew to the east back to Pigeon's Ranch and then farther east to Kozlowski's Ranch.

On March 27, 1862, the Confederate forces under Lieutenant Colonel Scurry (who had been camped in Galisteo) joined Major Pyron's forces at Johnson's Ranch while the Union forces under Colonel Slough joined Chivington's forces at Kozlowski's Ranch.

The morning of March 28, 1862, the Confederate forces advanced eastward through Glorieta Pass leaving

200 men behind to guard the supply wagons. Under Colonel Slough, Union forces advanced westward at the same time through the pass leaving behind Major Chivington and a force of 400 men. Slough ordered Chivington to cross the mountains south of the pass to locate the Confederate's rear flank. Chivington's forces entered the mountains two miles west of Kozlowski's Ranch while Slough and the balance of the Union forces headed west to meet the Confederate forces. The opposing forces met approximately 300 yards west of Pigeon's Ranch at mid-morning, March 28, 1862. After furious fighting including hand-to-hand combat in Glorieta Creek, Slough pulled back to Pigeon's Ranch with the Confederate forces occupying Slough's earlier position. The battle raged and again Slough withdrew his forces east of Pigeon's Ranch. Meanwhile, Major Chivington's forces being guided by Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Chavez of the New Mexico Volunteers had traversed the mountains to the south and reached a bluff above Johnson's ranch where the Confederate supply wagons were being guarded. After minimum resistance, the Union forces prevailed decimating the supply force. They burned 80 wagons containing ammunition, food, clothing, forage and medical supplies, and destroyed horses and mules. After the Union forces spiked the lone Confederate howitzer and rounded up 17 prisoners, they headed back to Kozlowski's Ranch over the mountains again being guided by Lieutenant Colonel Chavez.



**PIGEON'S RANCH FEASIBILITY STUDY  
 DIAGRAM OF BATTLES AND  
 MILITARY MANEUVERS**

BATTLE OF MARCH 26  
 Apache Canyon  
 Pyron March 26  
 JOHNSON'S RANCH  
 DESTRUCTION OF  
 CONFEDERATE SUPPLY  
 DEPOT - MARCH 28

According to testimony given by Donaciano Vigil, Pigeon's Ranch in 1862 was an operating farm while the main structure served as a place of entertainment and rest for travelers on the Santa Fe Trail, somewhat similar in concept to today's motels.

Though Alejandro Valle sold his ranch in 1865, he sought relief in 1870-71 from the U. S. Government for damages and destruction to his property sustained during the battle. The ranch was actually used by both the Confederate and Union forces during the battle and both sides availed themselves of Mr. Valle's facilities and goods. Testimony given by Mr. Valle and one of his employees reveals losses of oxen, a horse, grain, molasses, whiskey and other supplies; and destruction of structures, equipment and family possessions. In spite of various testimonies from participants in the battle affirming Mr. Valle's claim, including Major Chivington, Donaciano Vigil and Manuel Chavez, the United States Government rejected the claim.

The subsequent history of Pigeon's Ranch is unclear except for some brief descriptions which provide a few clues as to what the facility looked like. One account written in 1866 described the farm as "more than a mile in length" along the valley east of the ranch. Perhaps its major attribute was a well on the site with the next nearest well being six miles away.

When word of the destruction of the supply train was relayed to Lieutenant Colonel Scurry at the battlefield to the east, Scurry immediately sent a truce flag to Slough seeking a cease fire. Slough accepted and the Union forces withdrew to Kozlowski's Ranch. The Confederate forces stayed through the following day caring for the dead and wounded. With the loss of the supply train, the Confederate forces were forced to turn back to Santa Fe where they joined Brigadier General Sibley. Sibley, reportedly in Santa Fe during the battle, apparently never saw the battlefield. Confederate forces continued a hasty retreat down the Rio Grande Valley back to Texas. They encountered a hostile native population and were hounded by Union forces not far behind.

It is generally agreed by historians that neither side overwhelmed the other in this pivotal battle for the West. The battle in comparison to battles in the East, was more a skirmish, but the outcome was decisive in terms of larger issues. Had the Confederate forces prevailed at Glorieta Pass, they would most likely have gained momentum in their quest for Fort Union, the Colorado goldfields and eventually the West.

It can be argued however, that their progress would have been temporary at best and that at some point they would have been stopped, resulting in a larger and surely more costly retreat.

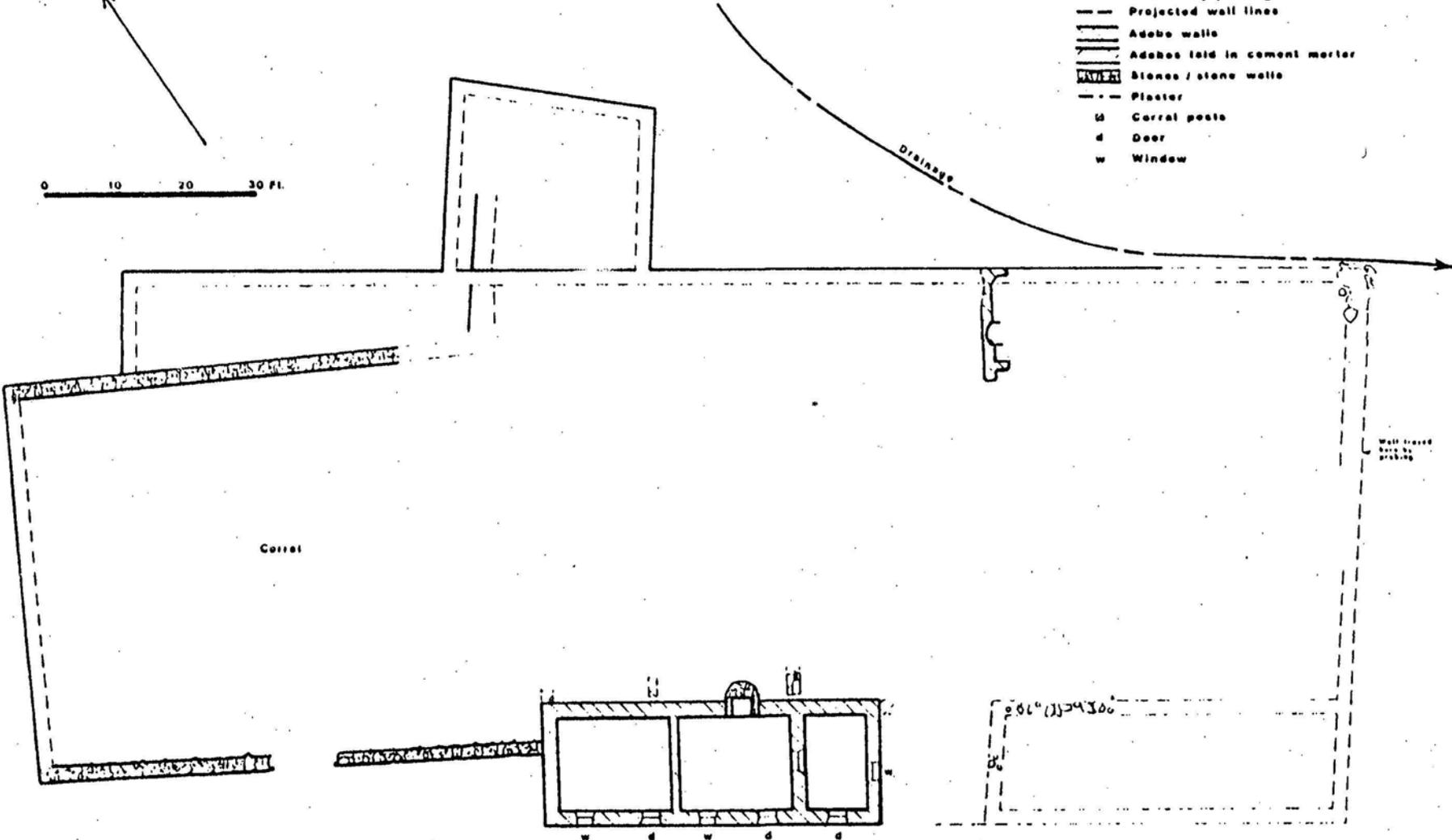
PIGEON'S RANCH, NEW MEXICO  
Preliminary Layout  
November 1984  
John P. Wilson

LEGEND

- Visible walls and walls located by probing.
- - - Projected wall lines
- ▨ Adobe walls
- ▨ Adobes laid in cement mortar
- ▨ Stones / stone walls
- · - Plaster
- ⊞ Corral posts
- d Door
- w Window

0 10 20 30 Ft.

N



HISTORIC FLOOR AND SITE  
PLAN OF STRUCTURES

In 1888 a description of the Ranch building was as follows:

"...This place was along the Old Santa Fe Trail. On it was a big adobe house about a hundred feet long with two wings of fifty or more feet, with a high adobe wall and stables in the rear. In the middle of the buildings was a patio in which were several trees; this had a porch on the three sides after the Mexican manner. Along the front of the house was a wide porch on the road".

Another description around 1900 described the place in a like manner although showing signs of deterioration.

"...In the accompanying view is seen the principal structure, the rear of which formed a kind of Asiatic Caravansary, where guests could lodge by themselves and eat their own meals. Beyond was a double corral for enclosing and protecting loaded wagons, and to it was attached sheds with stalls for draft horses and mules. Back of these, running up well into a ravine, was a strong adobe wall that surrounded a yard in which teams could also be kept and fed".

The Ben Wittick photo collection of the Museum of New Mexico shot in June of 1880 provides documentation of the appearance of the ranch with an accurate depiction of the exterior of the main house and assorted outbuildings. It is clear that at that time the Ranch had suffered the ravages of time and the elements, while being used as a way station for travelers on the Old Santa Fe Trail.

### III. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Initial compilation of background material for the feasibility study on Pigeon's Ranch began in August of 1984. A critical aspect of the study is the archaeological investigation which was performed by John P. Wilson, historic archaeologist and researcher. The archaeological study was limited to investigation of the physical extent, architecture and appearance of the site. No attempt was made to unearth artifacts or to determine the nature of the interiors of structures. The scope and budget for this feasibility study did not allow for a thorough archaeological research program. Mr. Wilson's site investigations began on November 16, 1984 and his report was submitted in mid-December, 1984.

John Wilson studied readily available historical material including photographs, documents, books and other sources listed in the notes and references at the conclusion of his report (see X. SOURCES). He also conducted interviews and corresponded with previous owners and parties who have had some connection with the site. His on-site investigations involved photography of existing conditions, measurement of observable features, probing and identification of foundation locations, a single test excavation and finally, documenting confirmed wall foundation locations by mapping.

The methods employed gave sufficient information for an accurate determination of the original perimeter of the ranch. "The reconstructed outlines based upon the archaeological findings agreed very well with pictures of the site taken in 1880. It is not known whether the site had the same plan and outward appearance at the time of the Civil War since there is very little information from before 1880.

The interior layout - the locations of rooms and wings is not well known. Future efforts might focus upon locating the interior walls and features. Historical photographs and the few written descriptions give little assistance here, while a map by William Mahan\* purportedly showed a number of excavated and projected foundations, some of which were inaccurately plotted or may not have been found. The Mahan map was an unreliable guide but useful as the only known document from the wall-trenching program carried out in November 1971. The extent of disturbance caused by this work is unknown. Identifications of features and walls in the interior may be further complicated by the existence of several small buildings or sheds over that area as recently as the early 1970's. While Mahan removed the above-ground structures, their foundations may still be in the ground.

It is very doubtful that anything is left of the original construction beyond some of the foundations and

\*Ranch owner during the early 1970's

what can presently be seen above ground. Very few wall foundations have survived on the eastern third of the site area. Although the perimeter walls and the rooms along the front had foundations of rock cobbles, it is not known whether other interior walls were built in this same way. Any walls that did not have foundations could probably not be located now.

A reconstruction of Pigeon's Ranch as it appeared in 1880 is as follows. The basic plan was an enclosed patio with rows of rooms around all four sides. The front faced towards the south. There were two units along the front, separated by a zaquan gate, with a continuous portico along the south side. The three-room adobe building west of the gate is the only part of Pigeon's Ranch now intact. The row of rooms across the back side of the structure may or may not have extended far enough west to completely enclose the rear side of the patio. A narrow porch bordered this patio on three sides. All of the rooms had shed roofs. A corral with a stable at its west end adjoined the west end of the dwelling area. A gable-roof building stood on the north side of the corral.

Pigeon's Ranch deteriorated or was progressively abandoned through the early 1900's. The entire stable area at the west end of the corral was removed before 1915 and a new wall was built across that end of the

corral enclosure. Before 1925 practically all of the old Pigeon's Ranch was removed except for the corral, a three-room building (converted to a gable roof) and an adobe ruin wall on the back part of the site area. Since then the basic appearance has been largely unchanged, other than from the effects of weathering."\*



Old Glorieta Stage Station on the Santa Fe Trail (Pigeon's Ranch)  
View from the Southwest, circa 1885

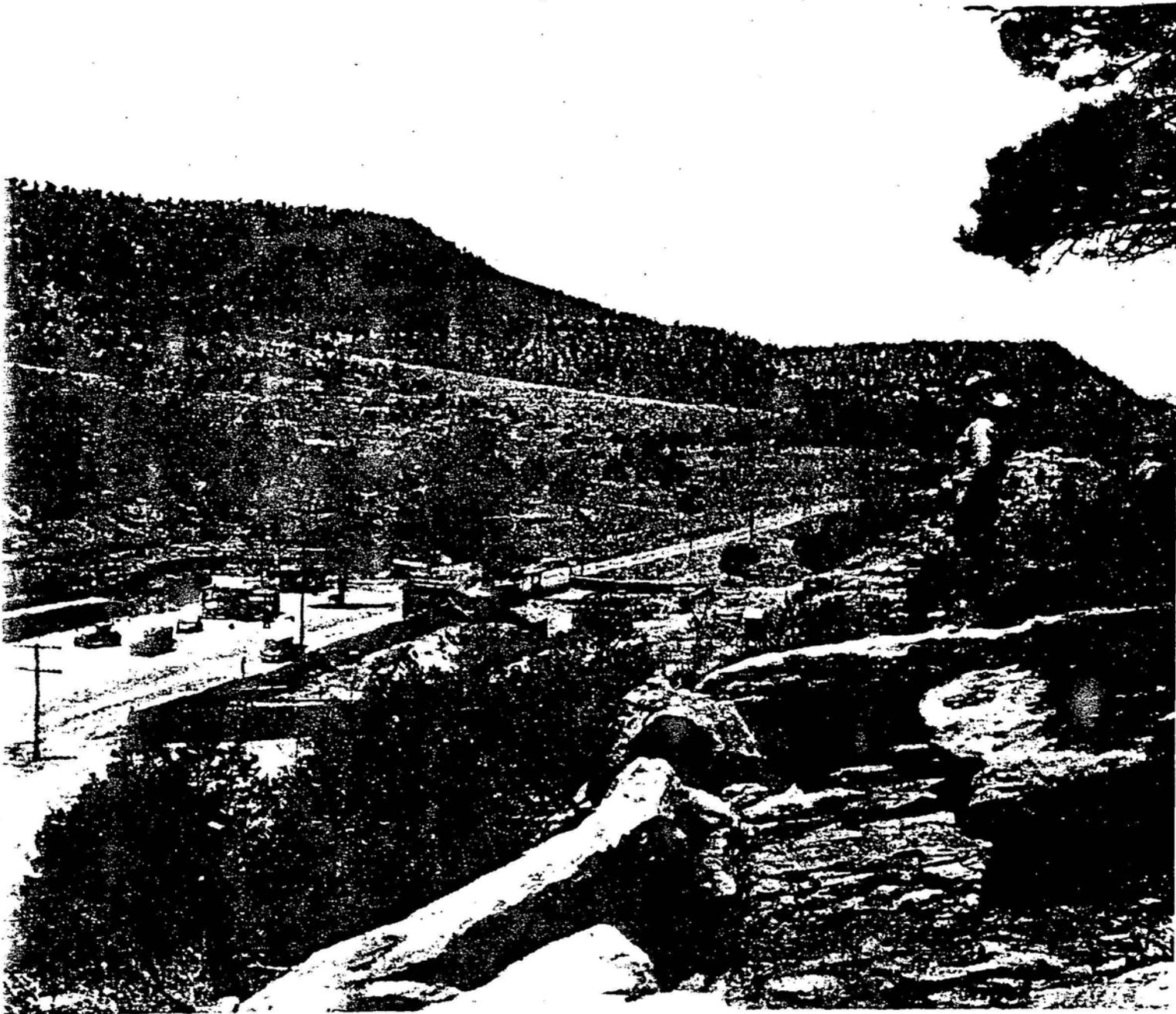
\*Directly quoted from "Archaeological Investigations at Pigeon's Ranch, New Mexico" by John P. Wilson.

native varieties and introduced varieties which might be referred to as weeds.

The most notable element of vegetation is the unusually tall juniper immediately behind the three room adobe. This tree can be seen in the earliest photos, in the patio space surrounded by buildings and is at least 130 years old. It was certainly standing at the time of the Battle of Glorieta.

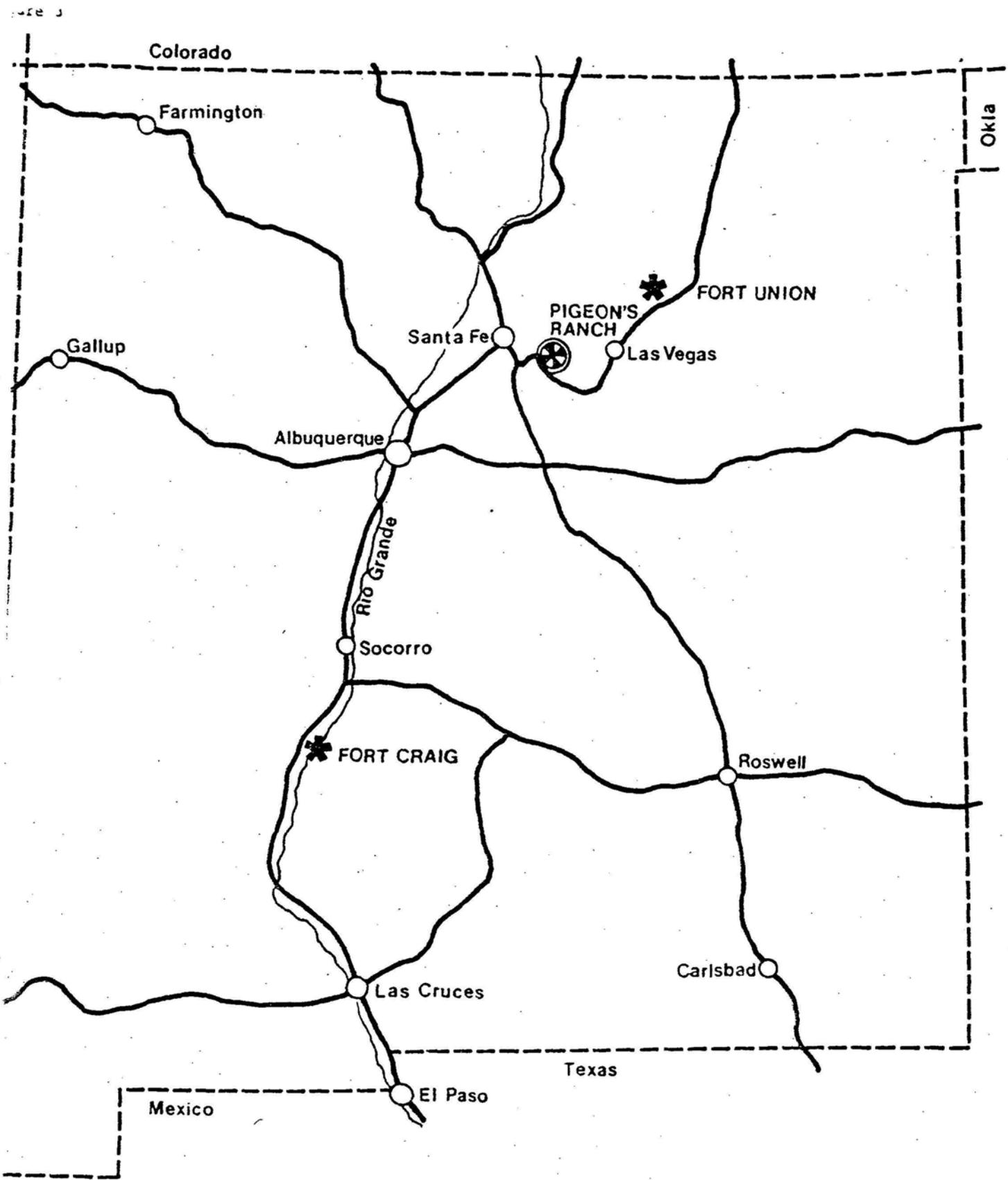
Hydrology. As described above under "Topography" Glorieta Creek traverses about two-thirds of the site from the west and then crosses beneath the highway, continuing in a south easterly course. The creek is perennial at least 80% of the time. The sewage treatment plant of the Glorieta Baptist Conference Center a couple of miles northwest of Pigeon's Ranch drains into this stream. The water table at the lower elevations at Pigeon's Ranch is estimated to be around 35' to 45' below the surface. No water can be seen in the "oldest well" just across the highway. On the upper portions of the site, the water table would vary and be affected substantially by the subsurface rock shelves and formations. Though the water table is relatively near the surface, a well producing water of good potable quality would probably have to extend substantially lower.

Utilities. Both electrical power and telephone service is available to the site from lines along the south side of the highway. Surrounding land uses are



Pigeon's Ranch from the East, circa 1935

Photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst



**PIGEON'S RANCH FEASIBILITY STUDY  
STATEWIDE CONTEXT MAP**

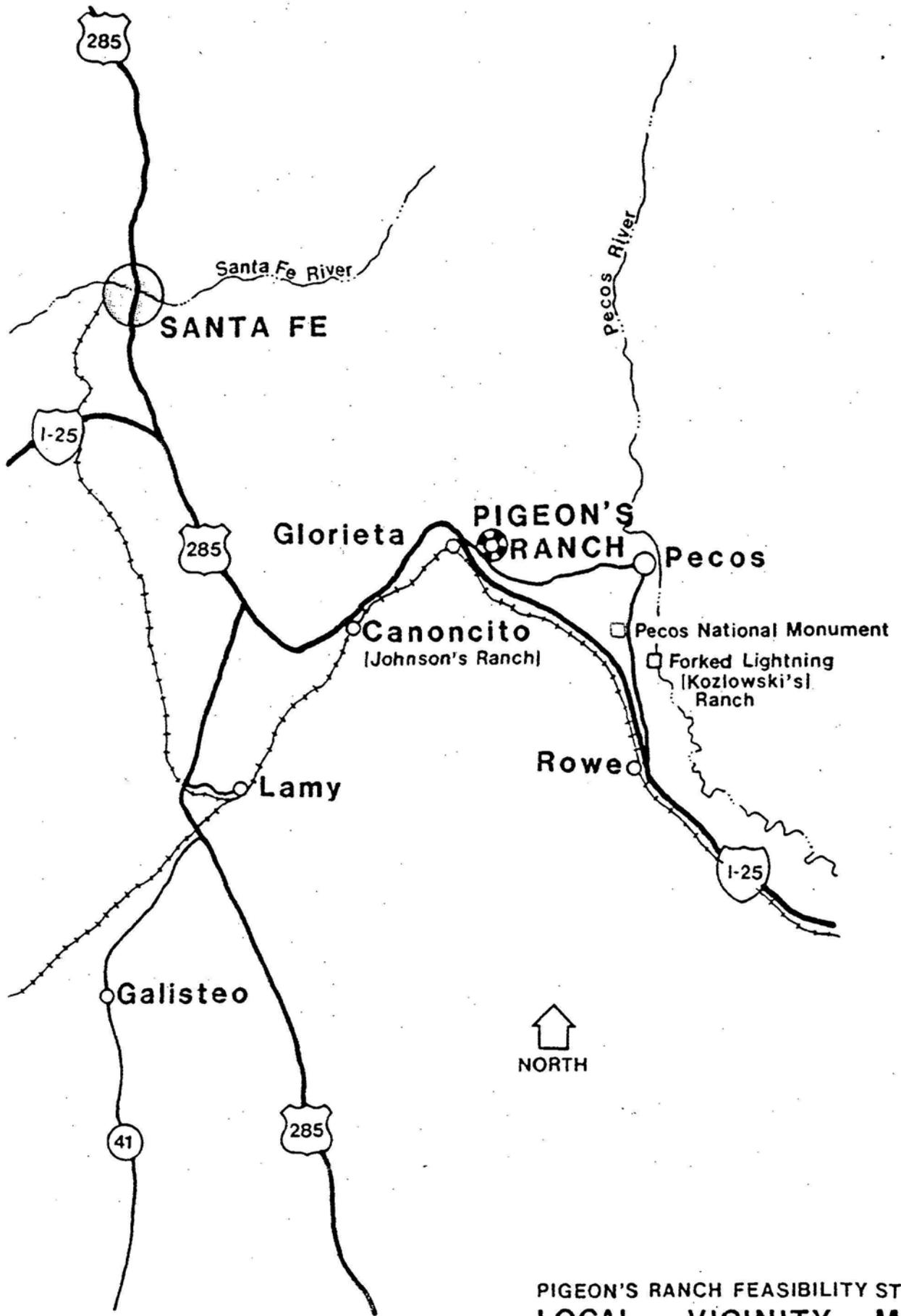
**Santa Fe Planning  
Associates**



LAND USE PLANNING

#### IV. PHYSICAL CONTEXT - STATEWIDE AND LOCAL

Pigeon's Ranch is located along the Santa Fe Trail about 18 miles from Santa Fe, where on the Plaza, the trail terminated. Today, access from Santa Fe is via I-25 from the west, and from the Glorieta turn-off slightly over one mile along NM-50 to the site. See Local Vicinity Map, Figure 4. From the town of Pecos to the east, it is approximately 5 miles along NM-50 to the site. Just beyond Pecos, east of Pigeon's Ranch is Pecos National Monument and the Forked Lightning (Greer Garson's) Ranch. Pecos National Monument is not related to the Glorieta Battlefield historically, but from a tourist's standpoint, information at one site should inform the traveler of the proximity of the other site since both may be found along the 11½ mile alternate route which passes through the town of Pecos between Glorieta and Rowe. The Forked Lightning Ranch was formerly Kozlowski's Ranch, the camp of the Union forces east of the battlefield site. Thus for historical context, interpretive vicinity maps should show the relationship between Pigeon's Ranch, Forked Lightning (Kozlowski's) Ranch to the east and Cañoncito 6 miles to the west. Cañoncito, in Apache Canyon, is the site of Johnson's Ranch which was used by the Confederate forces as a supply camp and was ambushed and destroyed by the Union forces during the Civil War skirmishes.



**PIGEON'S RANCH FEASIBILITY STUDY  
LOCAL VICINITY MAP**

**Santa Fe Planning  
Associates**



LAND USE PLANNING

Locational maps should also show, on a statewide scale, the location of Fort Union 8 miles northeast along I-25 near Mora. See Statewide Context Map, Figure 3. Union soldiers assembled and marched from this important fort to battle at Glorieta.

Tourists should learn of the location of Fort Union at Pigeon's Ranch, and vice versa, so that they may come to understand the relationship between the sites, and may take advantage of facilities at both locations.

Another site connected historically to the above sites is Fort Craig, 37 miles south of Socorro, where the Confederate forces gathered, after entering New Mexico from Texas intending to detach the western portion of the United States from the Union. It was from Fort Craig that the Confederate forces marched northward along the Rio Grande to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, and eventually to the battle at Glorieta. Fort Craig is on the National Register of Historic Places and the State Register of Cultural Properties. The ruins of the buildings are still standing. This site should also be interconnected with the others described in this section by interpretive maps at each site. Thus a traveler making a leisurely and educational trip through New Mexico may trace the routes, and experience directly the scale and extent of the Civil War maneuvers throughout the State.

## V. HIGHWAY LOCATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

The one-story, three room adobe building, which is the most prominent feature of Pigeon's Ranch, is the last building standing in New Mexico which was involved in the Civil War. It is also one of the two remaining buildings known to have been stops along the Santa Fe Trail. Due to its function along the old stage route, and the fact that the current State Road NM-50 follows the original Santa Fe Trail very closely, this very significant structure sits only 3 feet from the edge of the pavement. The speed of horse drawn vehicles did not pose a threat to the structure, or to passengers. But the proximity of the paved highway has necessitated the construction of a guard rail along the highway edge, mainly for safety and also to protect the historic building. In recognition of the significance as part of a National Historic Landmark of this structure and the need to protect it from damage, the Federal Government authorized a seismic-hazard inspection of the site. The study was conducted by K. W. King and S. T. Algermissen in early 1984 and the resulting report was conveyed to both the State Highway Department and Historic Preservation Division in May 1984.

In addition to the structural stabilization measures described in Section VII of this report, the seismic study recommended several measures with regard

to highway location and construction methods. The report recommended a separation of at least 10 meters between the road and the building, which would provide sufficient protection from traffic vibration if the road is built on a stone/gravel base. It is further recommended that the road be kept quite smooth, and only light equipment be used for compacting the base. If a "Bomag" type compactor is used on the road, a 75 meter separation between road and building is recommended. Should the above recommendations not be implemented, it is recommended that the road in its present position be kept in a very smooth condition without the use of heavy construction equipment.

In response to the findings of the seismic study, the New Mexico State Highway Department has begun the process of establishing a new alignment for NM-50. See Figure 7, Schematic Land Plan for proposed alignment configuration. In its preliminary stages, the plan calls for a 32 foot pavement width, the edge of which would lie 54' from the corner of the building. Final location will depend upon various utility, drainage and other environmental factors yet to be incorporated. The Highway Department will work closely with the Historic Preservation Division to provide appropriate turning lanes, signing and illumination when final design configurations of the historic site and the highway are being determined. The realignment plan in its current

preliminary stage appears to provide sufficient space north of the road. Schematic Design for the Pigeon's Ranch site included in Section IX shows proposed relationships between the realigned highway, the historic structure, and other recommended features.

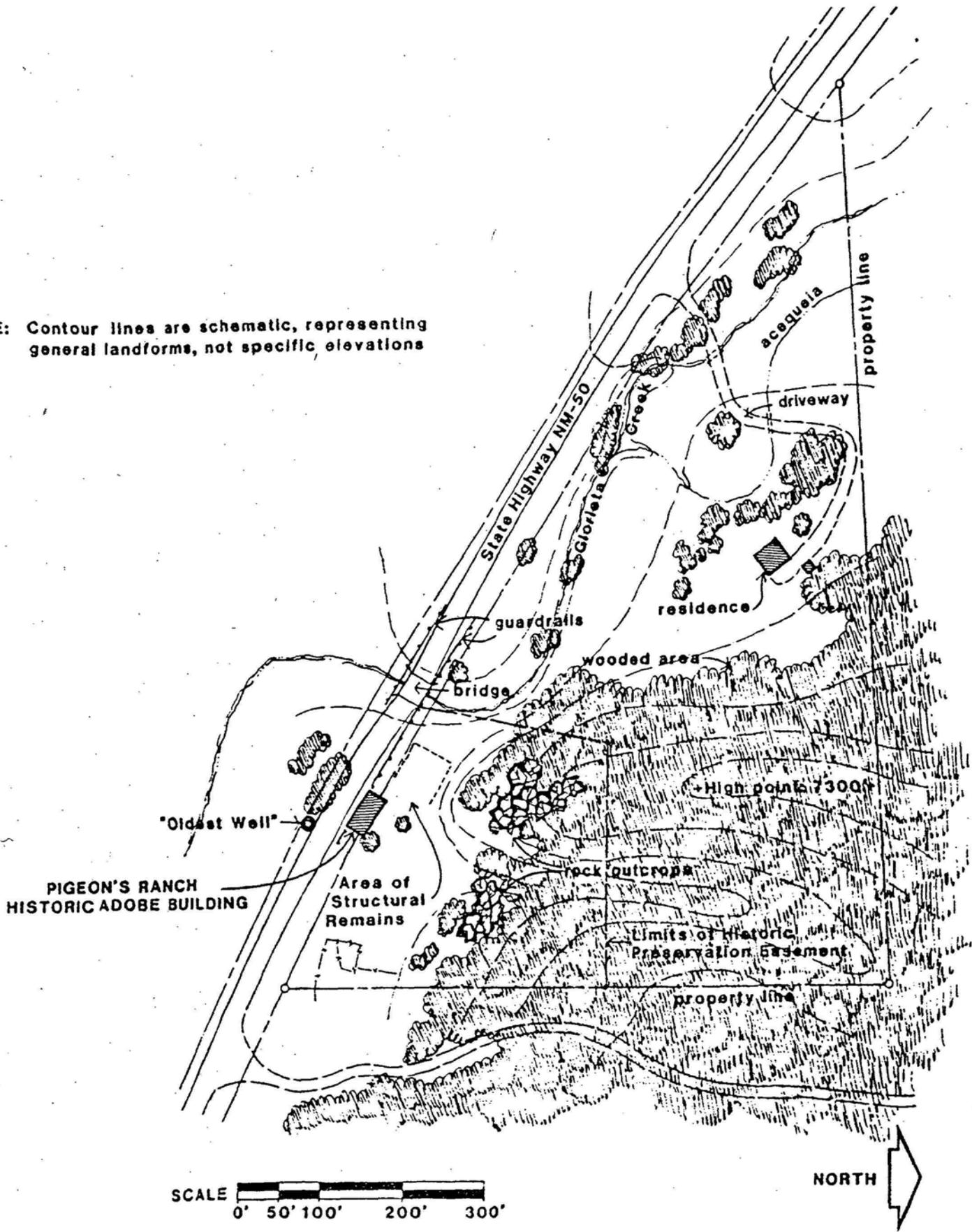


## VI. PRELIMINARY SITE ANALYSIS

Topography. The topography of the Pigeon's Ranch site is fairly rugged and steep northeast of the relatively level area of the three room adobe and remains. The land rises rapidly behind the ruins forming a rocky backdrop behind the ranch structures. Part of the original ranch corral enclosure ran up into a large ravine behind the main buildings. Above and behind the ranch ruins, the rugged promontory which is the most prominent geologic feature on the ranch, has been called "Chivington's Rock" and "Sharpshooters Hill". The configuration of the topography naturally separates the Pigeon's Ranch remains from the cabin residence on the west portion of the property. The lowest point on the site is where Glorieta Creek, flowing into the property from the west, passes under the NM-50 highway west of the ruins after crossing the driveway to the cabin, and meandering within 100' of the southwest property line.

Vegetation. The higher elevations of the Pigeon's Ranch site are characterized by a fairly dense cover of the typical native Piñon - Juniper Woodland consisting primarily of Piñon pines, with fewer juniper and Ponderosa pine trees. On the lower slopes and around the developed areas are low shrubs and grasses, both

NOTE: Contour lines are schematic, representing general landforms, not specific elevations

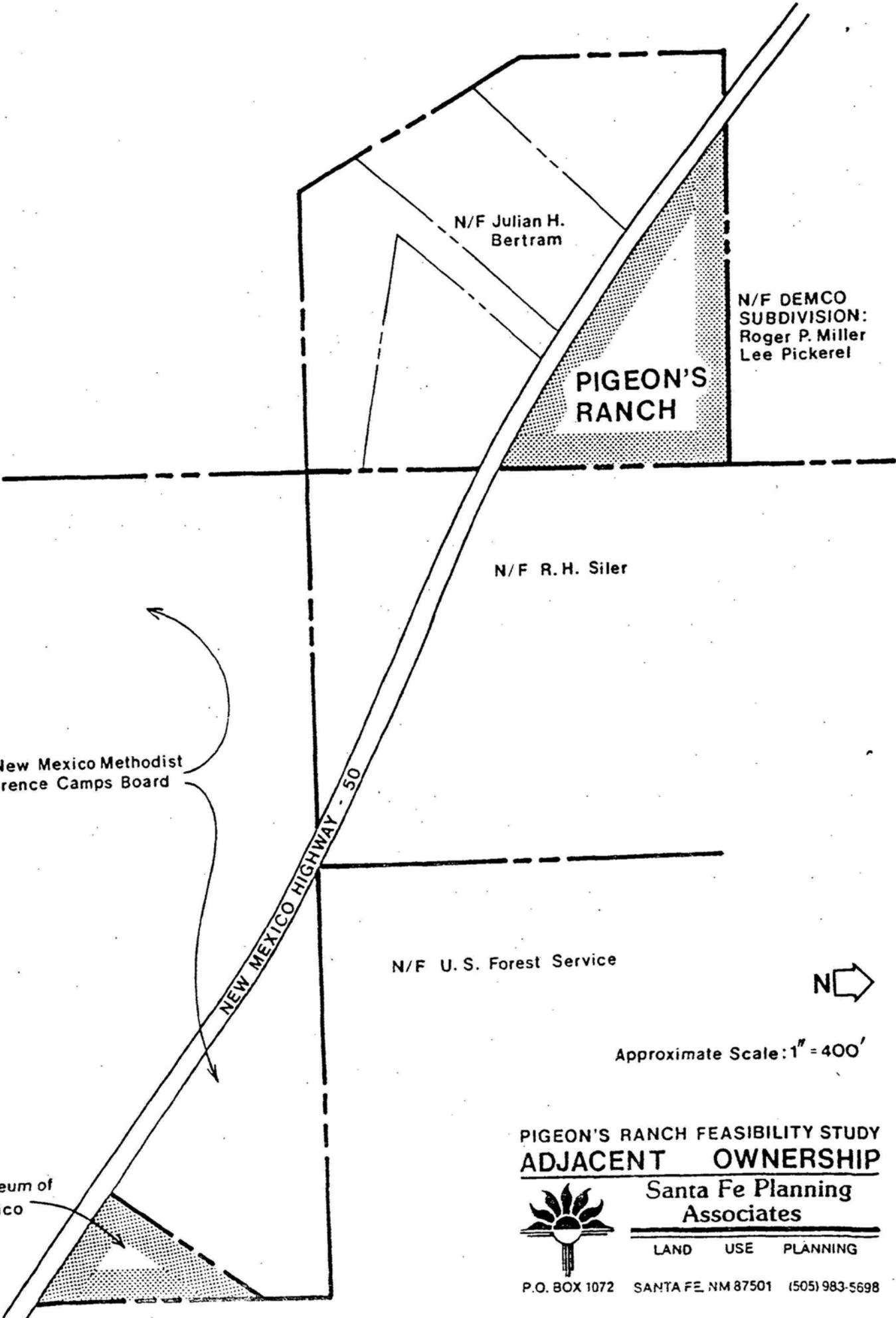


PIGEON'S RANCH FEASIBILITY STUDY  
 PRELIMINARY SITE ANALYSIS



Santa Fe Planning  
 Associates

LAND USE PLANNING • LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE



Approximate Scale: 1" = 400'

**PIGEON'S RANCH FEASIBILITY STUDY  
ADJACENT OWNERSHIP**

**Santa Fe Planning  
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primarily residential and utilize private individual wells and septic systems. Further tests of soils and subsurface conditions would need to be carried out to determine the appropriate method of sewage disposal in the vicinity of the Pigeon's Ranch ruins. Gas needs of residences in the area are provided by private propane suppliers.

Adjacent Ownership and Land Uses. Land use in the area of Pigeon's Ranch is primarily residential and sparsely developed. The Glorieta Baptist Assembly in the vicinity of the interchange northwest of the site is a conference center which can accommodate up to 3000 visitors and is used primarily during summer months. Between the Baptist Assembly and the ranch, a small antique and western artifact trading post is located on the east side of the highway. As shown on the Adjacent Ownership Map, Figure 6, the three acre parcel of land owned by the Museum of New Mexico lies about a half a mile to the southeast of the site. The ownerships shown on the map are questionable. The information was sought from the Santa Fe County Clerk's and Tax Assessors offices, and from the New Mexico State Highway Department which provided the following statement:

"Information regarding the ownership of property adjacent to State Road 50 is not readily available at the Santa Fe County Assessor's Office. This is caused by individual parcels not being platted on the assessment maps, the absence of assessment cards and incorrect assessment codes. For these reasons, an accurate ownership list for State Road 50 in Santa Fe County can not be provided."

## VII. ALTERNATIVES FOR PIGEONS RANCH

### A. Overview of State System

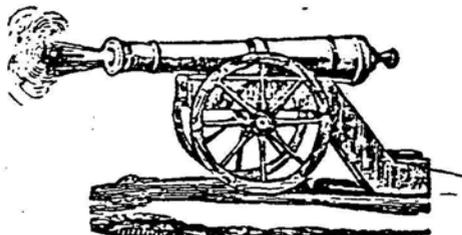
Recreational and cultural sites in New Mexico fall into numerous categories. Purely recreational and scenic sites may be found on lands administered by any one of seven Federal agencies and four State agencies, as well as numerous counties and municipalities.

Cultural and historic sites are also found on lands under a variety of jurisdictions. The Indian Pueblos and Reservations are sites of historic missions, and ancient habitations. The National Park Service administers ten National Monuments and one National Park in New Mexico. All but three of these are sites of historical significance representing settlements from prehistoric times through the late 19th Century. The New Mexico State Highway Department, in conjunction with their roadside rest areas, provides some historical displays and interpretive facilities. In coordination with the State Historian, the Highway Department also erects highway markers describing sites of cultural and historic significance. The State system of museums and State monuments administered by the Museum of New Mexico is described more thoroughly in the following subsection. The Museum of New Mexico also works in conjunction with the Historic Preservation Division to identify and document the significance of cultural sites. The result

is the State Register of Cultural Properties consisting of over 1000 sites, many of which are also on the National Register of Historic Places.

One of the factors which should be considered in the evaluation of alternatives is the relative significance of the Glorieta Pass Battle and the Pigeon's Ranch site to New Mexico history compared to other events and sites. John Wilson, the Historical Archeologist who conducted the archaeological research for this report, considers the Battle of Glorieta an event of relatively high significance. Glorieta and Valverde were the only two Civil War battles of significance occurring in New Mexico. The Valverde Battle was fought in a river bed which has since silted over. Of the several historical attributes of Pigeon's Ranch, the fact that this is the site of the Battle of Glorieta gives the ranch its high historical status.

Within the State system of recreational, cultural and scenic sites, Pigeon's Ranch, with its colorful and historically relevant past, has an appropriate role. The subsections that follow evaluate the various alternatives to determine which designation is most appropriate.



## B. State Monument

Any cultural property situated on lands owned or controlled by the State may, upon recommendation of the Cultural Properties Review Committee, be declared a State Monument by the Governor. Generally, State Monuments are administered by the Museum of New Mexico for the purpose of protection, care and management of the cultural resource.

The six State Monuments shown in the table below preserve sites of historical significance ranging from prehistoric to 19th Century periods of habitation. Each of the monuments include Visitor Centers with museum exhibits, restrooms, drinking fountains and gift shops. Visitation to State Monuments is enhanced by the close proximity of other recreation facilities such as camping and picnicking, and of population centers. The nature of the development at each of the monuments reflects the extent of the resources available for viewing by the public and the unique significance of the events which occurred at the site.

### EXISTING STATE MONUMENTS

<u>STATE MONUMENT</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>MAJOR FEATURES</u>
Coronado	Sandoval	21.3	Mission & Pueblo Ruins
Fort Selden	Doña Ana	29.09	19th Century Military Post
Fort Sumner	De Baca	50.00	Fort, Indian Reservation
Jemez	Sandoval	6.00	Mission and Pueblo Ruins
Lincoln	Lincoln	-	Historic Town Buildings
Palace of the Governors	Santa Fe	.05	Seat of Government 1610-1907

The designation of a site as a State Monument results in a range of possible alternatives with regard to development and maintenance, depending upon the appropriate level of interpretation.

Tom Caperton, Director of State Monuments, based on his extensive experience with the development and management of the various State Monuments which have been acquired and disposed of during his tenure, feels that the minimum development for any State Monument should include a Visitor Center with museum and restrooms, and a staff consisting of a manager in residence and two full-time staff assistants.\* Stan Hordes, State Historian, expressed a similar concern for staffing adequate to protect the resource in conjunction with any improvement which would call public attention to the site.

Relative to existing State Monuments, Pigeon's Ranch has comparatively few visible remains recalling the events that give it historical value. Of course, the decisive Civil War battles that occurred on and in the vicinity of the ranch are of greatest significance, and the subsequent functions that the ranch served, i.e., traveler's way station, railroad and military supply station, tourist attraction with souvenir shop and the "oldest well", all have added to its historic interest.

\*Draft review meeting held July 3, 1985 with Thomas Merlan, Director and Tom McCalmont, Grants Manager of the Historic Preservation Division, Tom Caperton, Director of State Monuments; and David Schutz and Alexia Janine of Santa Fe Planning Associates.

Should a State Monument be developed at Pigeon's Ranch, we do not feel that facilities at the site would need to be as extensive as at most other State Monuments. Due to the size of the site and its proximity to Pecos National Monument and Santa Fe, such features as gift shops and museum/visitor centers would not be essential. Adequate self-guided interpretive facilities should be provided to facilitate visitors' understanding of the site, its context and significance, while keeping improvements relatively confined and unobtrusive, and minimizing ongoing operational costs. Care should be taken to assure that any proposed structures be designed and sited so as not to detract from the visitor's experience of the historical nature of the site. In addition, we stress the importance of full-time surveillance of the site and structures for protection against vandalism.

A limited level of development accommodating basic visitor needs would be a reasonable alternative economically, while commemorating the notable historic events and the significance of the site where they occurred.

#### C. State Historic Park

Some of New Mexico's State Parks are referred to as State Historic Parks. The criteria for establishing a State Park are listed in Section E of this chapter. Comparing Pigeon's Ranch with other historically significant State Parks, the site is

relatively small and has comparatively fewer historical remains. Pancho Villa State Park for example is 63 acres, contains historical buildings, and provides highly developed camping and picnicking facilities throughout a beautiful desert botanical garden. Oliver Lee Memorial State Park is 180 acres, contains a historic ranch house being restored, the site of another homestead, remains of a historic irrigation system, and evidence of nomadic Indian habitation. It also has trails connecting to the National Forest trail system and offers refined camping and picnicking facilities.

Thus the criteria for establishing a State Historic Park at Pigeon's Ranch would include the presence of considerable historic resources, or the location of a highly significant event, as well as a variety of other recreations resources. Such a designation would also imply the need for considerable interpretive facilities and perhaps extensive rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In comparison with a State Monument, this designation would indicate a greater investment in development of facilities and in ongoing maintenance operations.

Though the decisive Civil War battles which occurred on and near Pigeon's Ranch are of considerable historic significance, there are sites more significant and more suitable for development as a historic park. Remains of structures which stood at the time of the battles are few. Even if the remains were more substantially preserved, their importance to actual events during the Civil War skirmishes are relatively minimal.

The Pigeon's Ranch site is physically too small and topographically inappropriate for the scale of development indicated by such a park without detracting from the significant features being preserved. Thus in our opinion, consideration of Pigeon's Ranch as a State Historic Park is not warranted.

#### D. State Museum

The Museum Division of the State Office of Cultural Affairs administers four of the State's Museums and all of the State Monuments. The State Museums are generally located in sizeable urban areas. They are facilities where exhibits are gathered from widely scattered historic sites or sources, and assembled for the enjoyment and education of large numbers of visitors. They generally seek to "Bring the experience to the people" rather than to attract the people to a significant site. Of the four options for Pigeon's Ranch described in this section, designation as a museum would involve the greatest investment in development of facilities, assignment of personnel and ongoing operational costs. Should the site be designated a museum, the logical focus would be a military museum where artifacts from throughout New Mexico would be gathered, and a comprehensive military history of the state would be interpreted. Currently, military artifacts are displayed and events interpreted in either the Palace of the Governors or at the National and State Monument Visitor Centers where actual events occurred. Military

museums are also operated at several of the United States military bases throughout the state. It does not appear that there is a deficit of military museums in New Mexico, and it also seems that opportunities for public information about military history are relatively well distributed at significant sites throughout the state.

The buildable land area required for the construction of a museum or visitor center building with the full range of public conveniences is larger than that which is available at Pigeon's Ranch. The major constraints are topography, location of structural remains, and the highway, even after proposed realignment. To try to incorporate such a facility on the existing site would detract from the visitor's experience of the very resources considered worthy of preservation: the architectural remains and relatively unspoiled setting of the Battle of Glorieta. Thus, due to its size, its location relative to urban centers, and its general character, Pigeon's Ranch is deemed a poor choice as a site for a State Museum.

#### E. State Park

The criteria established by the State Legislature for the designation of State Parks include the following; Sites must:

1. Contain a diversity of resources including areas of scientific, aesthetic, geologic natural or historic value.

2. Provide recreational opportunities significant enough to assure patronage from a region or preferably from the state as a whole; and
3. Conform to the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

It is clear from a brief overview of the Pigeon's Ranch site that these criteria would not be met. State Park designation is the least appropriate of the four options being considered.

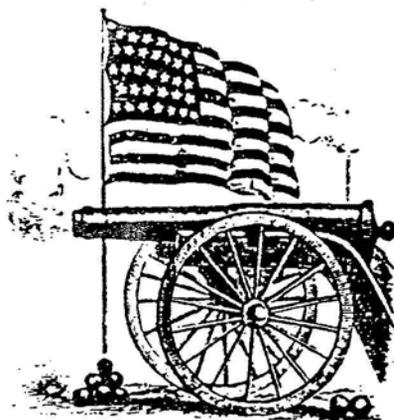
#### F. Implications of Status Quo

In addition to the four alternatives being considered for the Pigeon's Ranch site, there is also of course the possibility of leaving the site in its current status. For the reasons given below, we do not favor this option.

Due to the unique and significant nature of the remaining adobe structure and the remnants of the structures which stood at the time of the Civil War battles, we feel that it is in the best interest of the public that the stabilization and preservation measures described in Section VII be undertaken as a high priority regardless of whatever other improvements are eventually made. Safe-guarding this cultural resource for future generations is extremely important and an appropriate responsibility of the State of New Mexico.

In addition to basic stabilization and preservation, we also feel that some action to facilitate commemoration

and public education is appropriate. Thus a minimum plan of action should also incorporate some interpretive facilities, and dissemination of information to the public calling attention to the significance of the site and the events which occurred there.



## VIII. RECOMMENDED STABILIZATION AND PRESERVATION MEASURES

This section describes the minimum stabilization and preservation measures recommended to be undertaken by the State of New Mexico. It is based on a seismic study by K. W. King and S. T. Algermissen.

Since the remaining standing 3-room structure at Pigeon's Ranch is considered unique and known to be fragile, the seismic-hazard investigation was performed under Federal authorization in early 1984. The investigation included vibration tests on site to evaluate the sensitivity of the structure to shaking, since the existing traffic on NM-50 and future construction to improve the road is likely to cause ground shaking that might contribute to deterioration of the building.

In addition to road relocation and construction procedures as described in Section V of this report, the seismic study recommended several remedial measures to protect the structure. The following measures are recommended regardless of the option selected for ultimate development of the site. It was proposed that no short guy lines or blocks which produce a natural high frequency of vibration be used to support the structure. Also, all existing framework within the building should be pinned to prevent further high-frequency response to vibrations of secondary structural members of the building. The building should then be retested after pinning to establish its dynamic sensitivity.

Some method should also be employed of stabilizing the outside surface of the adobe walls. During the winter of 1983-84, heavy snows and resulting moisture saturated the north wall of the structure causing it to collapse. It was reconstructed with donated funds and labor. However, to prevent repetition of such damage, it is recommended that provision be made for drainage away from the building walls, and that a petroleum based stabilizing agent be applied to the walls to minimize saturation of walls by runoff.

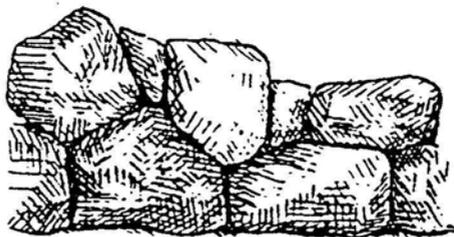
Should the State of New Mexico choose to designate the site a State Monument or one of the other options explored in the previous section, the following further stabilization and reconstruction is recommended.

To delineate the historic locations of the foundations and walls, it is recommended that a partial reconstruction of stone foundations and adobe walls be undertaken to height of two to three courses. The adobes and mortar for the foundations should be stabilized and allowed to weather slowly to maintain an authentic appearance. Interpretive facilities should make a clear distinction between the original, found conditions and the reconstruction.

To further public understanding and appreciation of the nature of the original appearance of Pigeon's Ranch, it is recommended that the remaining structure be

reconstructed to conform to the shed roof design with the portal which was documented in the earliest photographs.

The archaeological investigation performed by John Wilson diagrams the apparent original structural configuration and should be followed. In addition, the walls should be stabilized from the inside, and the building sealed to prevent public entry. No trails through the site are recommended, since little of interest could be seen other than that which would be clearly interpreted from a single vantage point near the established public parking and visitor facilities.



## IX. SUMMARY: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Recommended Facility Development

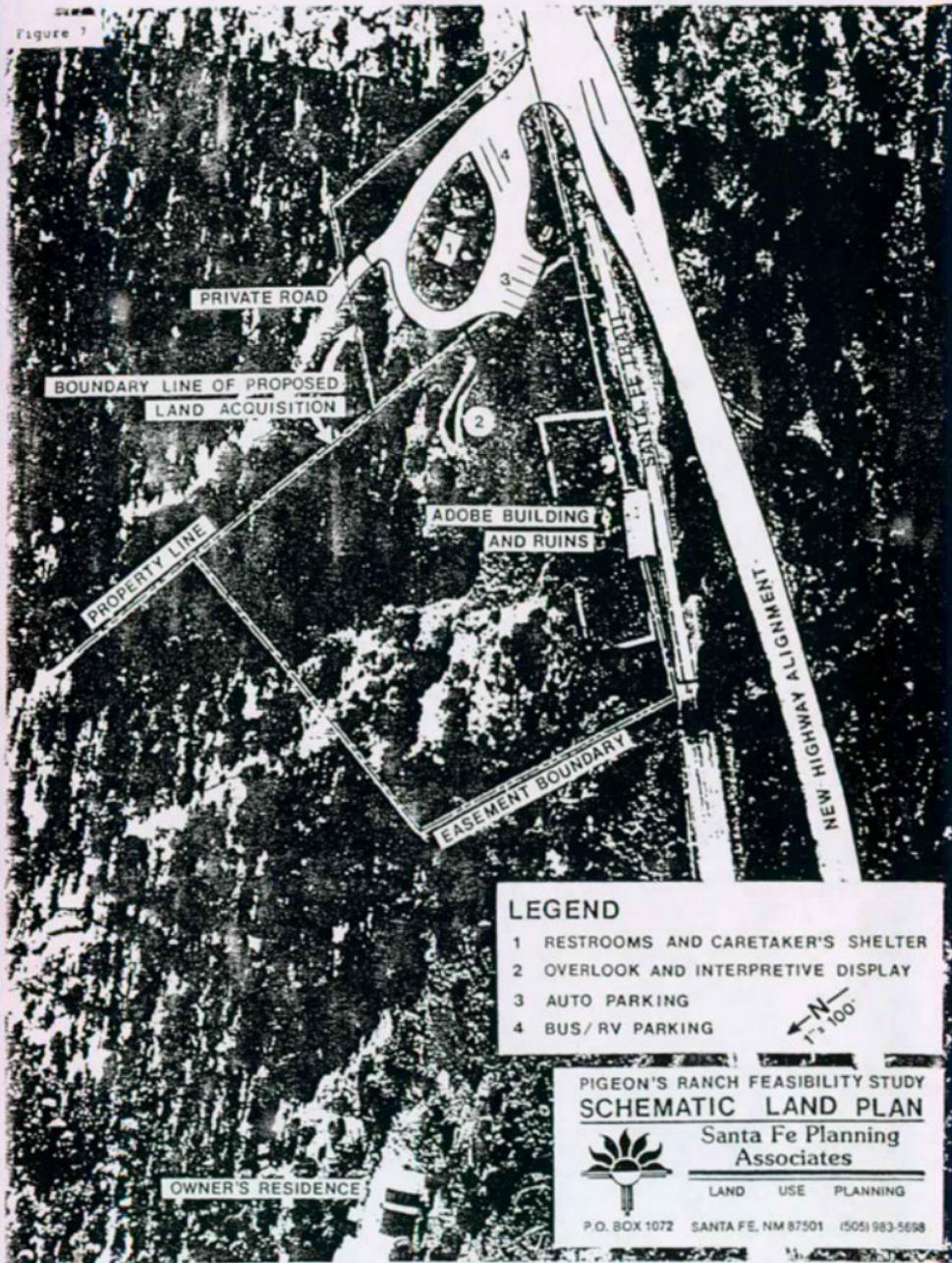
In summarizing the alternatives described in Section VI, we conclude that designation of Pigeon's Ranch as a State Monument is the most appropriate option. This option allows the greatest flexibility in concept. It can be best adapted to physical site constraints, incorporate the most appropriate interpretive and commemorative elements, and be relatively economical to implement and operate.

It is primarily the site limitations of size, configuration and topography which rule out the option of a State Historic Park, as well as the lack of "diversity of resources" required for State Parks. Considering the various military museums existing throughout the state, it is also questionable whether a State Historic Park with a military theme is needed in New Mexico.

The State Museum alternative is deemed inappropriate due to the size and location of Pigeon's Ranch, and the considerable initial as well as ongoing costs associated with a museum. Museums are best located in urban centers where the visitation rate, augmented by resident and tourist populations, warrants the necessary expenditures.

The State Park alternative is clearly inappropriate due to the lack of diversity of resources established as criteria by the State Legislature: recreational,

Figure 7



scientific, geologic, and natural.

The "status quo" option is opposed because of the considerable significance of the Glorieta Battle as a turning point in the Civil War in New Mexico. The adobe building and other structural remains at Pigeon's Ranch are unique and worthy of commemoration both for their military historical significance, and for subsequent historically interesting functions.

Since designation of Pigeon's Ranch as a State Monument allows considerable flexibility in the extent and nature of facility development, proposed improvements may be designed to the specific constraints of the site, features to be interpreted, and visitor requirements. We have concluded that the facilities required should consist of parking for 6 cars and 2 buses or recreational vehicles, restrooms incorporating chemical toilets with a holding tank, picnic tables, shade trees, trash receptacles, and interpretive displays situated so that visitors can view the pertinent features of the site from a relatively restricted vantage point. Interpretive material should be durable and vandal resistant depicting locational and historical context, chronology of events, battle diagrams, reproductions of early photographs, and site plans showing original building locations. Due to a relatively high water table and limitations to on-site sewage disposal, a holding tank requiring periodic pumping out is proposed. The limited size and topographical constraints of the

site require that considerable sensitivity be applied to the design and location of the restroom structure so as not to detract from the experience of Pigeon's Ranch as a historical site. For this reason also, no paths or shade structures are proposed. In cooperation with the Highway Department, turning lanes, adequate signing and illumination should be provided. It is also recommended that the cooperation of the State Highway Department and the National Park Service be sought to provide information at highway rest stops and related National Monuments (Pecos and Fort Union) respectively, tying the sites together geographically and historically.

Due to topographical configuration, and the location of the highway even in its new alignment, an adequately developed State Monument may require acquisition of lands to the east of the present site. The 3-acre parcel of land currently owned by the Museum of New Mexico, shown on the map entitled "Adjacent Ownership," Page 38, and situated just over  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east of the site, would not be particularly useful to the interpretation of the Pigeon's Ranch site. But further analysis of that parcel may prove it adequate for the construction of a facility which could interpret other aspects of local Civil War history.

The Schematic Land Plan, Figure 7, shows a hypothetical arrangement of the facilities proposed and general relationships between uses. The land area required for

the uses proposed is shown as the three acre area currently protected by the historic resource easement plus approximately a half acre to the east of the Pigeon's Ranch property. An accurate site analysis and land use planning process will be possible once a topographic, boundary and improvement survey is available for the area. The plan shown does not reflect accurate site information, and no contact has been made with the adjacent property owners. Nevertheless, a general idea of the extent of the facility proposed may be obtained from the diagram.

The development being recommended for a State Monument at Pigeon's Ranch is comparatively low key relative to the other alternatives evaluated, and relative to other State Monuments. It is also in accordance with the wishes of the owner of the property.

Jennifer Donald, present owner of the property, is very much in favor of efforts to protect and stabilize the remains of structures, and fully supports the intentions of the easement attached to her property which allows the State to preserve and maintain "the premises" described in the easement (Appendix B ). However, she wants to retain ownership of the property and to be protected from any liability resulting from public use of the site. She also wants to retain privacy for her living environment and would want all visitor activity to be confined to the roadside facili-

ties. Special attention to security of the site would be required to satisfy her concerns even if the extent of the development were minimal. To maintain her privacy, it is recommended that inconspicuous fencing be placed unobtrusively between the visitor area and the residence. In order to make any substantial improvements to the site, the State would require acquisition of the land from a willing seller. A less desirable alternative would be a long term lease. The owner's desire to retain possession of the property is a critical consideration. The control the State is able to acquire over the site, whether it be a time extension of the existing easement, long-term lease or purchase of all or a portion of the site, will be a factor in determining the appropriate extent of development. The recommendations presented herein are contingent upon the State's obtaining fee simple ownership over the land required.

In addition to the above described improvements, the full range of stabilization and preservation measures described in Section VII is recommended. Should development be phased, this aspect should receive the highest priority.

#### **B. Anticipated Visitation Analysis**

In order to derive some understanding of the anticipated rate of visitation for a State Monument at Pigeon's Ranch, visitation statistics were gathered for other State Monuments and for National Monuments. The facilities considered relevant to this study were Pecos

National Monument and Fort Union National Monument. No other existing State Monuments are comparable in nature or size to that proposed for Pigeon's Ranch, so no visitation statistics from these were utilized. Traffic counts on the State roads and at the Interstate 25 interchanges adjacent to the above National Monuments were also obtained. (See Appendix D.)

The factors which would affect the visitation rate at a State Monument commemorating the Glorieta Battlefield and Pigeon's Ranch are many, and their cumulative influences are very difficult to predict. They would generally include but not be limited to the following:

1. Signs along I-25: number, location and information included.
2. Information provided at nearby and related points of interest; i.e., Pecos National Monument, Fort Union National Monument, Palace of the Governors, etc.
3. Type, amount and quality of facilities available at the site, both relative to and incidental to the historical remains.
4. Information provided on highway maps, at Chambers of Commerce, and at highway rest areas.
5. Traffic counts on I-25 and NM-50.
6. General tourist travel to and around Santa Fe, and in New Mexico.
7. General public knowledge and interest in New Mexico and Civil War history.

In making comparisons with the two relevant National Monuments to project visitation rates at the proposed Pigeon's Ranch State Monument, it is clear which factors would contribute to higher rates and which

would lessen visitation. These are listed below.

Annual visitation at Pecos National Monument extrapolated to 1990 from 1983 statistics would be 52,796. Relative to Pecos National Monument, factors which would add to visitor appeal at Glorieta are:

1. Proximity to Santa Fe.
2. Higher traffic count on NM-50 compared to NM-63.

Compared to Pecos National Monument, factors which would detract from visitor appeal at Glorieta are:

1. Considerably fewer remains, artifacts and relics.
2. Fewer and less comprehensive visitor facilities.

Annual visitation at Fort Union National Monument extrapolated to 1990 from 1983 statistics would be 16,616. Relative to Fort Union National Monument, factors which would add visitor appeal to the proposed Glorieta Battlefield State Monument are:

1. Proximity to Santa Fe.
2. Proximity to Pecos National Monument.
3. Higher traffic counts on both I-25 and NM-50.
4. Proximity to I-25 interchange.

Compared to Fort Union National Monument, factors which would detract from visitor appeal at Glorieta are:

1. Fewer remains to be seen, considerably smaller scale.
2. Fewer and less comprehensive visitor facilities.

No scientific method has been used to project visitation rates since it is not possible to establish the relative weight of the various factors involved. However, intuitively evaluating the above observations and the actual traffic and visitor counts in Appendix D, we conclude that visitation at a Glorieta Battlefield State Monument developed as described earlier in this section would be somewhat less than that at Fort Union National Monument. Projected visitation for Fort Union in 1990 is approximately 16,600 visitors per year. Thus we are projecting that visitation at Glorieta in 1990 would be in the realm of 14,000 visitors per year.

Whether the benefits accrued to citizens from 14,000 visitors to a State Monument offsets the anticipated costs of developing and maintaining such a facility must be evaluated in terms of some assigned value to such visits. Incidental economic benefits would include some additional spending in Pecos by travelers driving between Glorieta and Pecos National Monument. There would likely be increased demand for food and lodging establishments in and around the town of Pecos.

### C. Schematic Design and Budgetary Estimates

The elements listed below reflect those shown on the Schematic Land Plan, Figure 7. Not included

are costs of off-site signing and modifications to related National Monuments and highway rest stops to provide information about the site.

<u>Land Acquisition</u> (3.5 Acres).....	\$ 21,000.00
<u>Improvements</u>	
1. Asphalt paved parking area for 6 cars and 2 R.V.'s or buses.....	\$ 5,700.00
2. Wheelstops/vehicle barriers.....	\$ 1,000.00
3. 4 picnic tables on concrete pads.....	\$ 4,600.00
4. Caretaker's shelter and restroom structure with 2 chemical toilets and holding tank.....	\$ 25,000.00
5. 4 trash receptacles on concrete pads.	\$ 1,380.00
6. 1500 linear feet fencing.....	\$ 9,750.00
7. Interpretive displays.....	\$ 10,000.00
8. Signs.....	\$ 500.00
9. Site lighting and electrical.....	\$ 2,100.00
10. Archaeological stabilization/pre- servation as described in Section VII	\$ 35,000.00
11. Shade trees and landscape plantings..	\$ 8,500.00
<u>Subtotal</u> .....	\$124,530.00
+20% Contingencies.....	\$ 24,906.00
<u>TOTAL</u> .....	\$149,436.00

#### D. Operations and Management

The closest examples of facilities comparable to that proposed for Pigeon's Ranch are the smaller safety rest areas maintained and operated by the New Mexico State Highway Department. These facilities generally require a caretaker who spends approximately 75% of full time employment on security, operations and maintenance duties. It should be noted that Pigeon's Ranch will be subject to a high incidence of vandalism. The bronze plaque placed on a rock at the three acre site owned by the State Museum Division near Pigeon's Ranch was

defaced and stolen so many times that efforts to maintain it in place were abandoned. For this reason, one of the main responsibilities of the caretakers at Pigeon's Ranch will be simply to maintain a virtually continuous visible presence at the site at all hours of the day and night to discourage vandals.

Annual maintenance costs for the comparable highway rest areas are:

U. S. 285 between Vaughn and Roswell.....	\$19,000.00
U. S. 70 between Portales and Clovis.....	\$22,000.00
U. S. 64 near the Rio Grande Gorge.....	\$20,000.00

Projected annual operations and maintenance costs for a State Monument at Pigeon's Ranch are:

24 hour full time caretaker with vehicle..	\$55,000.00
Materials, supplies, repairs, servicing of restroom holding tank.....	\$ 8,000.00
Annual archaeological inspection and minor stabilization.....	<u>\$ 3,000.00</u>
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL BUDGET.....</b>	<b>\$66,000.00</b>

Actual costs may vary depending on how the State chooses to supply housing for the caretakers in the vicinity, to facilitate maintenance of security at the site..

#### E. Recommendations for Public Input and Further Study

Public participation in the process of determining the appropriate level of development and Pigeon's Ranch

should include opportunities for several population groups to contribute.

The general public should be offered the opportunity to express support and objections to development concepts quite early in the decision making process by means of well publicized public hearings.

Land owners and residents of the area should be contacted directly during early design stages so that final development plans have the support of neighbors.

A special direct solicitation of input from individuals, agencies and organization involved in historical issues could be beneficial to the project.

With regard to items needing further study it is recommended that a thorough topographical and boundary survey be performed. The survey should document locations of all visible site features including existing structures, vegetation, rock outcrops, utilities, drainage patterns and the existing highway. John Wilson's determination of structural remains and the State Highway Department's finalized road alignment may then be superimposed on the survey. Once such a survey is completed, in-depth land use planning may begin.

Eventually, a thorough archaeological research program should be performed which would include investigations of the building interior, recovery of any remaining artifacts from the site, and further research as recommended by a qualified archaeologist. This could

be accomplished before or after the development of the site. Any on-site construction or stabilization activities should follow precautions established by an archaeologist so as not to preclude continuation of necessary archaeological research.



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Whitford, William Clarke, Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War. Pruett Press, Boulder. Originally published by The State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado (1906). 1963.

Wilson, John P., Archaeological Investigations at Pigeon's Ranch, New Mexico. Report No. 37, Las Cruces, New Mexico, December 1984.

Wilson, John P., Interview with Mrs. Jean Greer, Las Vegas, New Mexico, September 14, 1984.

Wilson, John P., Telephone conversation September 18, 1984, correspondence September 11, 1984 from Albert H. Schroeder regarding Cultural Properties Review Committee files, and his own recollections.

The back files and issues of the following newspapers and periodicals were researched:

Albuquerque, The Albuquerque Journal

New Mexico Historical Review

New Mexico Magazine

Santa Fe The New Mexican

The Santa Fe Reporter

The following sources of information were utilized:

El Paso Centennial Museum files, University of Texas at El Paso

Johnson-Nestor, Architects for map/plan drawn for William Mahan, 1971

Kansas State Historical Society files

Laboratory of Anthropology site files

Museum of New Mexico History Library vertical files, card catalogue, manuscript collection, map collection.

Museum of New Mexico Photo Archives

Museum of New Mexico, Public Information Office

National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office files

Santa Fe County Courthouse deed and plat records

San Miguel County Courthouse deed and plat records

APPENDICES

- A. Survey Plat of Pigeon's Ranch
- B. Historical Resource Easement
- C. Traffic Counts
- D. Visitation Statistics and Calculations
- E. National Register of Historic Places Form



EXHIBIT "A"

A portion of the NE/4 of the SE/4 of Section 34, Township 16 North, Range 11 East, N.M.P.M., lying North of the Old Pecos Road, in Santa Fe County, New Mexico and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the 1/4 corner common to Sections 34 and 35, being the Northeasterly corner of this tract; thence from said beginning corner S. 01° 28' 26" W., 750.87 feet to an iron stake set on the north right-of-way line of the Old Pecos Road, being the SE corner of this tract; thence along the northerly boundary of the Old Pecos Road as follows:

N. 63° 16' 00" W., 174.19 feet to an iron stake; thence along a curve to the right whose radius is 1770.0 feet, a distance of 210.58 feet to a point;

N. 56° 27' 00" W., 479.50 feet to an iron stake; thence on a curve to the right whose radius is 1770.0 feet a distance of 419.86 feet to an iron stake marking the northwesterly corner of this tract;

S. 88° 22' 40" E., 1074.86 feet along the 1/4 section line to the point and place

of beginning. All as shown upon plat of survey prepared by Cipriano Martinez, N.M.L.S. No. 3995 in February, 1978 and entitled "Plat of Survey for J. H. BURTRAM, SR. AND LOUISE M. BURTRAM, in the NE/4 of the SE/4 of Sec. 34, T. 16 N., R. 11 E., N.M.P.M., Santa Fe County, New Mexico".

# Historic Resource Easement

428757

## AGREEMENT FOR CREATION OF AN EASEMENT

This agreement is made on October 2, 1981, between Linda Frve and Cindy Conklin, their heirs, successors and assigns (collectively referred to throughout as "the Owners") and the State of New Mexico, Department of Finance and Administration, State Planning Division, Historic Preservation Bureau or its successors (collectively referred to throughout as "HPB").

### RECITALS:

The HPB is a subdivision of the government of the State of New Mexico. The HPB executes and enters into covenants and agreements for the preservation and/or maintenance of properties entered in the National Register of Historic Places, pursuant to its responsibilities under the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665) the Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-515) and the Cultural Properties Act of 1969 (Sections 18-6-1 through 17, NMSA 1978).

The owners are the owners in fee simple of improved real property, consisting of the Alexander Valle (a.k.a. Pigeon's) Ranch house and associated structures and remains and a portion of the Glorieta Battlefield, located in Santa Fe County. The attached map, which is page 5 of this document, shows the property, marked in yellow and consisting of 10.198 acres more or less, of the Owners. A smaller tract, marked in red on the said map, constitutes the "Premises" referred to throughout this agreement.

The boundaries of the "Premises" are as follows: from a point at the north end of the east abutment of a bridge over the Glorieta Creek upon the Old Pecos Highway (State Road 50); thence southeast along the boundary of Owner's property and boundary of the State road right-of-way a distance of 415 feet more or less to the southeast corner of the Owner's property; thence a distance of 400 feet to the north along the eastern boundary of owner's property to a point beyond the top of the hill; thence a distance of 300 feet more or less to the west, to a point on the east bank of the Glorieta Creek; thence a distance of 200 feet, passing immediately to the west of a rock outcrop, to the point of beginning.

The premises comprise a significant portion of the Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark, so designated as authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and therefore listed in the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The boundaries of the Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark are described in documents on file in the office of the HPB.

To the end that the premises be preserved as a significant part of the historic and cultural assets of the State of New Mexico, the Owners desire to grant to the HPB, and the HPB desires to accept, an easement on the premises.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of five dollars (\$5.00) and other good and valuable consideration, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Owners do hereby grant and convey an easement in gross, for a period of twenty (20) years from the date of execution of this agreement, to the HPB or its successor, in and to the premises.

The easement granted herein, to be of the nature and character hereinafter further expressed, shall constitute a binding servitude upon said Premises of the Owners, and to that end the Owners covenant on behalf of themselves, their successors and assigns, with the HPB, its successors and assigns, such covenants being deemed to run as a binding servitude, for a period of twenty years, with the premises, to do (and refrain from doing) upon the Premises each of the following stipulations, which contribute to the public purpose in that they aid significantly in the preservation of the historic property.

OF TRUE AND CORRECT COPY  
RECORDED ON 10/17/81  
IN BOOK 418 PAGE 257  
CAROLINA R. GONZALES  
SANTA FE COUNTY CLERK  
BY [Signature]



486.091  
STATE OF NEW MEXICO  
COUNTY OF SANTA FE 155  
Witness my Hand and Seal of Office  
CAROLINA R. GONZALES  
I hereby certify that this instrument was filed  
for record on the 7 day of Oct 1981  
10:11 o'clock P.M.  
and was duly recorded in book 428  
page 257-761 of the records of Santa Fe County.

STIPULATIONS:

1) The Owners shall not undertake any construction, alteration, remodeling, ground disturbance or other modification on the Premises which would affect the appearance of the buildings, structures and features located thereon or affect the specific or general appearance of all or part of the Premises, or obstruct or remove any artifact or deposit beneath the surface of the ground, without the express written permission of the HPB. In considering any proposal by Owners for construction, alterations, remodeling, disturbance or removal of artifacts from the Premises, the HPB will cause "adverse effects" to be avoided. Causes of adverse effects include, but are not necessarily limited to

1. Destruction or alteration of all or part of the premises;
2. Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the premises or alter their setting.

2) The HPB's decisions will avoid or minimize such adverse effects to the premises, to the greatest degree which, in its judgment, shall be practical and feasible. The HPB shall review and provide decisions on all sufficiently detailed proposals submitted by the Owners pursuant to this easement within 60 days of receipt of such proposals. If the HPB fails to respond to such proposal within 60 days the Owners may proceed with the proposed work without further review by the HPB.

3) Owners may repair or maintain existing cultural or natural features of the Premises without the prior approval of the HPB, provided that such repair and maintenance is performed in a manner which will not alter the appearance of the Premises or of any cultural or natural feature within the Premises. Owners may restore the structures and features on the Premises to their original condition and appearance, subject to the approval of the HPB.

4) The Premises shall not be used for any commercial or industrial use which is incompatible with the historic character of the Premises as determined by the HPB.

5) The Premises shall not be subdivided, nor shall they ever be devised or conveyed except as a unit.

6) No utility transmission lines may be created on said Premises, except that underground transmission lines shall be permitted. Installation of such lines shall be monitored by a professional archeologist approved by the HPB, and shall not disturb subsurface cultural or archeological features.

7) Owners hereby agree that representatives of HPB, its successors or assigns, shall be permitted at all reasonable times to inspect the Premises. Owners agrees that representatives of HPB, its successors or assigns, shall be permitted to enter and inspect the interior of the improvements on the Premises to insure maintenance of structural soundness; inspection of the interior will not, in the absence of evidence of deterioration, take place more often than annually. Inspection of the interior will be made at a time mutually agreed upon by Owner and HPB. Its successors or assigns, and Owners covenant not to withhold unreasonably consent in determining a date and time for such inspection.

8) In the event of a violation of any covenant or restriction herein, the HPB, its successors or assigns, may, following reasonable notice to Owners, institute suit(s) to enjoin *ex parte*, temporary, and/or permanent injunction, such violation and to require the restoration of the Premises to their prior condition, or in the alternative, representatives of the HPB, its successors or assigns, may enter upon the Premises, correct any such violation, and hold Owner, their successors and assigns, responsible for the cost thereof. HPB, its successors or assigns, shall also have available all legal and equitable remedies to enforce Owner's obligations hereunder, and in the event Owners are found to have violated any of their obligations Owners shall reimburse HPB, its successors or assigns, for any costs or expenses incurred in connection therewith, including court costs and attorneys fees.

9) Owners agree that these restrictions will be inserted in any subsequent deed or other legal instrument by which the owners divest themselves of either the fee simple title to or their possessory interest in the Premises, or any part thereof.

10) No other signs, billboards, or advertisements shall be displayed or placed upon said Premises, except (a) such plaques or other markers as are appropriate for commemorating the historic importance of the Premises; (b) such signs or markers as are necessary to direct and restrict the passage of persons or the parking of vehicles upon said Premises; and (c) a sign or signs stating solely the address of the Premises.

The easement created by this agreement shall expire and have no effect whatsoever on the subject Premises on October 2, 2001.

This agreement shall be recorded as a claim of an easement in the appropriate records of the County of Santa Fe of the State of New Mexico.

Executed on the date first stated above.

State of New Mexico  
Department of Finance and Administration  
State Planning Division  
Historic Preservation Bureau

BY: [Signature]  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

BY: [Signature]  
[Signature]  
Owners

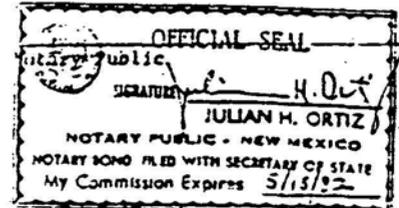
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

STATE OF NEW MEXICO |  
COUNTY OF Santa Fe | ss.

On October 2, 1981, Jose Helman, Deputy (SHPO), appeared before me, executed the foregoing document, and acknowledged that he/she executed the same of his/her free will.

My Commission expires:

May 15, 1982

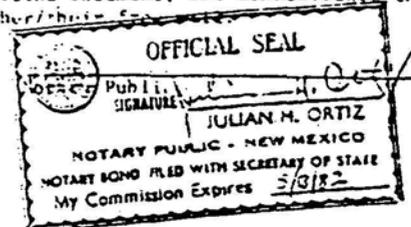


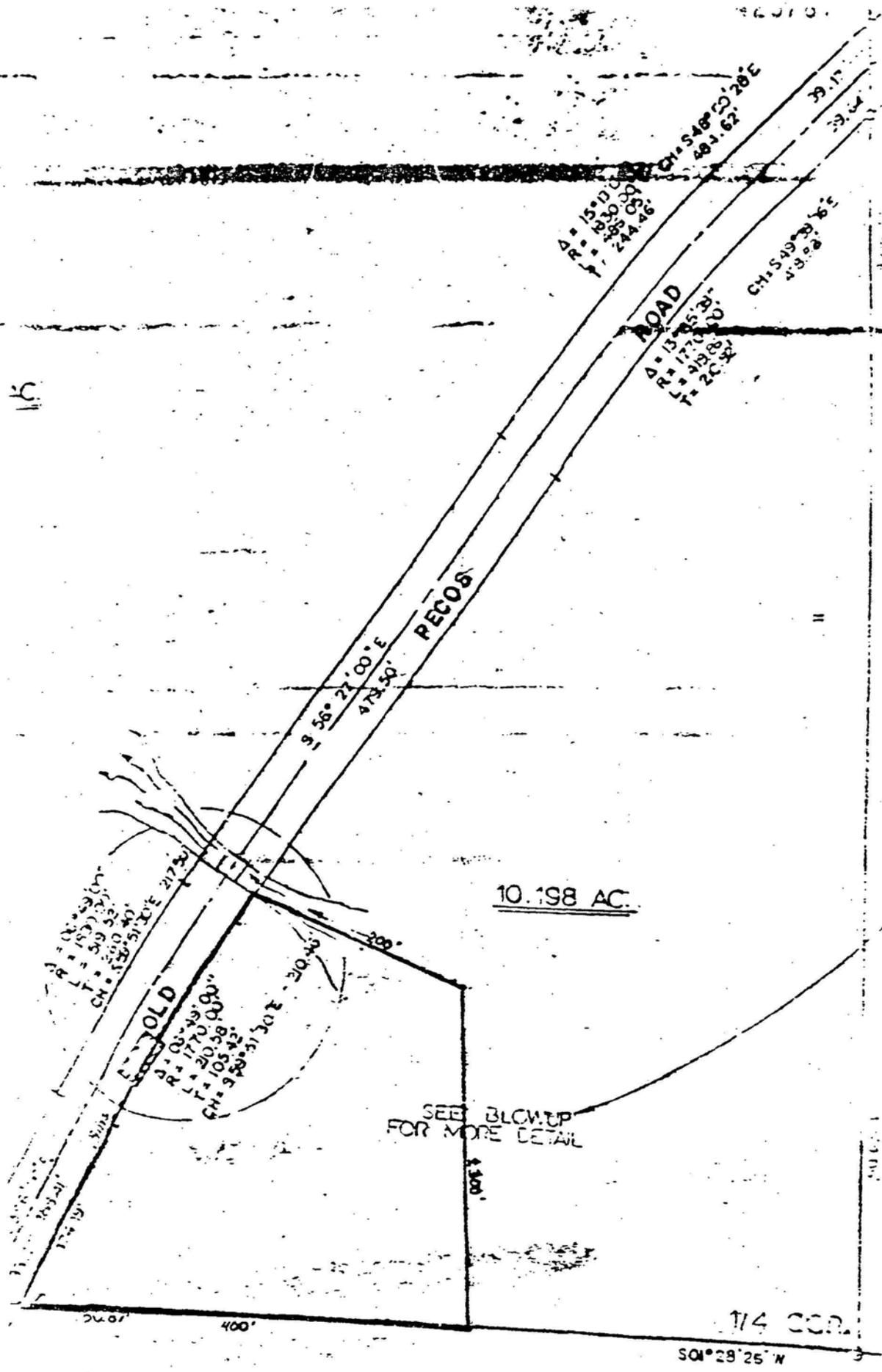
STATE OF NEW MEXICO |  
COUNTY OF Santa Fe | ss.

On October 2, 1981, Julia Rose & Cynthia M. Conlin (Owners), appeared before me, executed the foregoing document, and acknowledged that he/she/they executed the same of his/her/their free will.

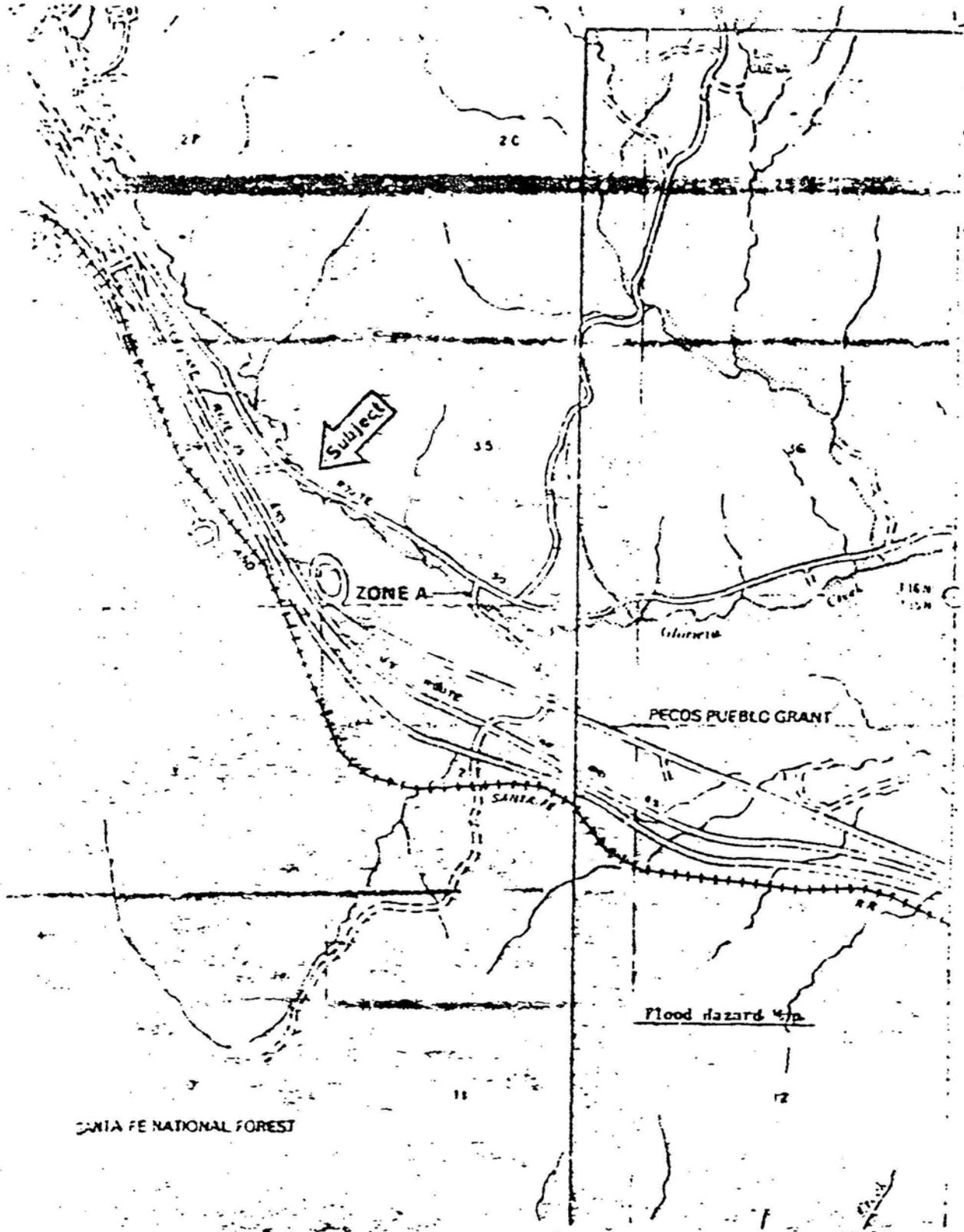
My Commission expires:

May 15, 1982





S.S. BRASSCAP  
 NOT SET BY OTHERS  
 NOT SET THIS SURVEY  
 ...



## APPENDIX C: TRAFFIC COUNTS

The following are 1983 average daily traffic counts (ADT), at the various locations pertinent to making correlations at Pigeon's Ranch:

	ADT-1983*
I-25 at the Glorieta interchange just over a mile west of Pigeon's Ranch	3735
I-25 at the Rowe interchange approximately 3½ miles south of Pecos National Monument	3622
I-25 at the Ft. Union interchange	2486
NM-63 on which Pecos National Monument is located	857
NM-477 the road between I-25 and Ft. Union National Monument	113
NM-50 on which Pigeon's Ranch is located	2003

\*Both Directions



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

DATE ENTERED \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1** NAME

HISTORIC Glorieta Battlefield

AND/OR COMMON  
Glorieta Pass

**2** LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER  
U.S. Highway 84-85

CITY, TOWN  
Canoncito, Glorieta

STATE  
New Mexico

--- VICINITY OF

CODE  
35

--- NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
First

COUNTY CODE  
Santa Fe 49

**3** CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4** OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME State of New Mexico, and various private owners

STREET & NUMBER  
State Capitol Building, East De Vargas Street

CITY, TOWN  
Santa Fe

--- VICINITY OF

STATE  
New Mexico

**5** LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Santa Fe County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER  
Palace Avenue

CITY, TOWN  
Santa Fe

STATE  
New Mexico

**6** REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

--- FEDERAL --- STATE --- COUNTY --- LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

# DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Glorieta Pass Battlefield consists of two parcels of land, one which extends down the Pass from Deer Creek past Canoncito, and the other which centers around Pigeon's Ranch. The first parcel is a narrow canyon with wooded slopes, which widens at Canoncito. A four-lane highway hugs the north slope and about half the width of the original valley has been elevated to accommodate it. A narrow gap at the western end has been widened by blasting away the mountain-top to clear a path for the highway. Apache Creek, on which the fighting centered, has not been disturbed. The railroad winds along the south slope but is not obtrusive. Immediately south and west of the gap, near the village (consisting of three adobes) of Canoncito, is the site of Johnson's Ranch. The ranch has been destroyed, and site is open land.

The second parcel of land, to the southeast of Glorieta, is bisected by the two-lane State Route 50, which duplicates the route of the old Santa Fe Trail. A portion of the original Pigeon's Ranch is incorporated in the present structure, and there are a few post-historic outbuildings as well. Otherwise, the land is still covered with trees and scrub brush. The Museum of New Mexico owns a two-acre tract to the east of Pigeon's Ranch.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES March 26-28, 1862

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Battle of Glorieta Pass, March 26-28, 1862, ended the Confederate invasion of New Mexico, the first step in a grand design for detaching the West from the Union and extending the Confederation to the Pacific.

In February 1862, the Confederate General, Henry H. Sibley began an invasion up the Rio Grande Valley with a brigade of 2,500 Texans. After defeating Federal forces at the Battle of Valverde on February 21, Sibley drive on to Albuquerque and Santa Fe, with little resistance, with Fort Union, and then Denver as his next objectives. Reinforced by a regiment of Colorado volunteers, 1,300 Federal troops under Colonel John J. Slough set out to meet the advancing Confederates. The armies met in Glorieta Pass in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, and the battle began on the 26th near Deer Creek, when advance parties clashed. The full troops arrived on the 27th, and on the 28th the fighting resumed, near Pigeon's Ranch, and raged all day, while a body of Federal soldiers under Major John Chivington made its way through the mountains in an attempt to strike at the Confederate base camp at the western end of the Pass. Chivington succeeded in destroying the Confederate wagon train and supplies, thus forcing the Confederate forces to withdraw from enemy territory and to abandon their campaign in the southwest.

The building of a super highway and a railroad line through Glorieta Pass has impaired the integrity of the Battlefield, but most of the area still remains as it was at the time of the Battle.

History

President Davis commissioned Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley to lead the invasion of New Mexico. With a brigade of 2,500 Texans, he marched up the Rio Grande from Fort Bliss in February 1862. A Union army under Col. Edward R.S. Canby concentrated at Fort Craig to meet the Southerners. At the battle of Valverde on February 21, Sibley defeated Canby and, while the Federals remained at Craig, drive on to Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The next objective was Fort Union, with its depot containing three hundred thousand dollars in stores, the only obstacles between Santa Fe and Denver. Appreciating the danger to Colorado posed by Sibley, Governor William Gilpin had hurriedly raised a regiment of volunteers and sent them by forced marches through winter snows to reinforce the weak garrison of Fort Union. They arrived at the Fort March 11-15. Under Col. John B. Slough, 1,300 infantry, cavalry,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Glorieta Pass

ITEM NUMBER #8

PAGE #2

and artillery set forth to meet the Confederates advancing from Santa Fe. As Sibley was in Santa Fe (reportedly drunk during the battle), Lt. Col. W.R. Scurry commanded the 1,100 Texans. The two armies, both brigade size, met in Glorieta Pass, a defile in the Sangre de Christo Mountains by which the Santa Fe Trail reached its destination.

The battle began in the pass on March 26 when the Union advance guard, 418 men under Maj. John M. Chivington, encountered a Southern advance guard under Maj. C.S. Pyron near Pigeon's Ranch. In several hours of hard fighting, Chivington succeeded in pushing the Texans back to Johnson's Ranch, at the western end of the pass. The approach of night, however, caused him to break contact and fall back to Pigeon's Ranch, then, because of insufficient water, farther east to Kozlowski's Ranch. On the 27th Lt. Co. S. Scurry and the main Texan force reached Johnson's Ranch, and the next day Slough joined Chivington at Kozlowski's Ranch with the rest of the Coloradoans.

Slough and Scurry advanced at the same time and met at 8:30 a.m. on the 28th at Pigeon's Ranch. The two sides fought indecisively all day, while Maj. Chivington worked a stratagem that won the battle for Slough. With seven companies, Chivington made his way through mountainous terrain around the Confederate flank with the objective of falling on the enemy rear. From a bluff overlooking Johnson's Ranch, at the western entrance to the pass, he discovered the Confederate supply depot, 73 wagons and 500-600 mules and horses, guarded by a small detachment. The Federals charged, destroyed the wagons, killed the animals, then withdrew to Kozlowski's Ranch.

Loss of his supplies forced Scurry to turn back, leaving the field to Slough. Joined by Sibley, the army retreated down the Rio Grande, avoiding Canby, and returned to Texas. Compared to the great conflicts in the East, Glorieta Pass, in numbers engaged and losses (150 Federal, 400 Confederate), was a small skirmish. Yet the issues were large, and the battle decisive in resolving them. The Confederates very likely would have taken Fort Union and Denver had not the Colorado Volunteers stopped them at Glorieta, although their gains probably could not have been held. As one of the Texans later put it, "if it had not been for those devils from Pike's Peak, this country would have been ours."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Quoted in William Waldrip, "New Mexico During the Civil War," New Mexico Historic Review, vol. XXVIII, nos. 3 & 4 (July, October 1953), pp. 256-257.

- H. H. Bancroft, History Arizona and New Mexico (San Francisco, 1889).  
 Robert Lee Kerby, The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Arizona (Los Angeles, 1958)  
 J. F. Santee, "The Battle of Glorieta Pass," New Mexico Historical Review IV, 1 (January 1911).  
 William C. Whitford, Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War: New Mexico Campaign in 1862 (Denver, 1906).

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

UTM REFERENCES

Parcel #2 (See Continuation sheet)

A 

1,3	4,3,0	8,2,0	3,9,3,7	0,0,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

B 

1,3	4,3,1	4,4,0	3,9,3,7	2,3,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

C 

1,3	4,3,1	9,5,0	3,9,3,7	0,0,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

D 

1,3	4,3,1	9,3,0	3,9,3,5	0,0,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

**11 FORM PREPARED BY** Richard Greenwood, Historian, 10/27/75  
 NAME/TITLE Updated by: Cecil McKithan, historian

ORGANIZATION  
 Historic Sites Survey Division

DATE  
 July 25, 1978

STREET & NUMBER  
 1100 L Street, N. W.

TELEPHONE  
 523-5464

CITY OR TOWN  
 Washington

STATE  
 D. C.

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ LOCAL \_\_\_\_\_

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

Designated: Nov 3, 1968  
 date  
 Boundary Certified: Aug 4, 1978  
 DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE 11/24/78

ATTEST

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

Glorieta Pass Battlefield

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10

PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel #1 294 acres, approximately

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 85 and the Santa Fe National Forest boundary, just east of Deer Creek, proceed south along the forest boundary to its intersection with the 7100' contour line; thence proceed southwest along said contour line 2.4 miles, more or less, to a point; thence due west .5 mile, more or less, to the 7000' contour line; thence northeast along the said line .85 mile, more or less, to a point; thence northeast in a straight line across Apache Canyon to the 7100' contour line; thence follow this contour line in a generally northeast direction for 1.7 miles, more or less, to the forest boundary line; thence south approximately 375' to the point of origin.

Parcel #2 150 acres, approximately

Beginning at the point of intersection of State Route 50 and a branch of Hagen Creek, proceed west along the north bank of the creek branch 875', more or less, to a point; thence southeast in a straight line 4,250', more or less, to a point; thence due north 2,125' more or less, to the 7300' contour line; thence proceed in a generally northerly direction along said line approximately 4,000', more or less, to a point; thence southwest in a straight line to the point of origin.

The boundaries which enclose these two parcels have been determined by the nature of the actions they commemorate and by the nature of topography over which the actions were waged.

Utm's for Parcel #1

- A 13.427220.3935360
- B 13.425540.3933620
- C 13424540.3933640
- D 13.425790.3935360

Canyon

Glorieta Pass Ranch

S A N T A F E

Glorieta Battlefield Utm's

Parcel # 1

- A 13.427220.3935360
- B 13.425540.3933620
- C 13.424540.3933640
- D 13.425790.3935360

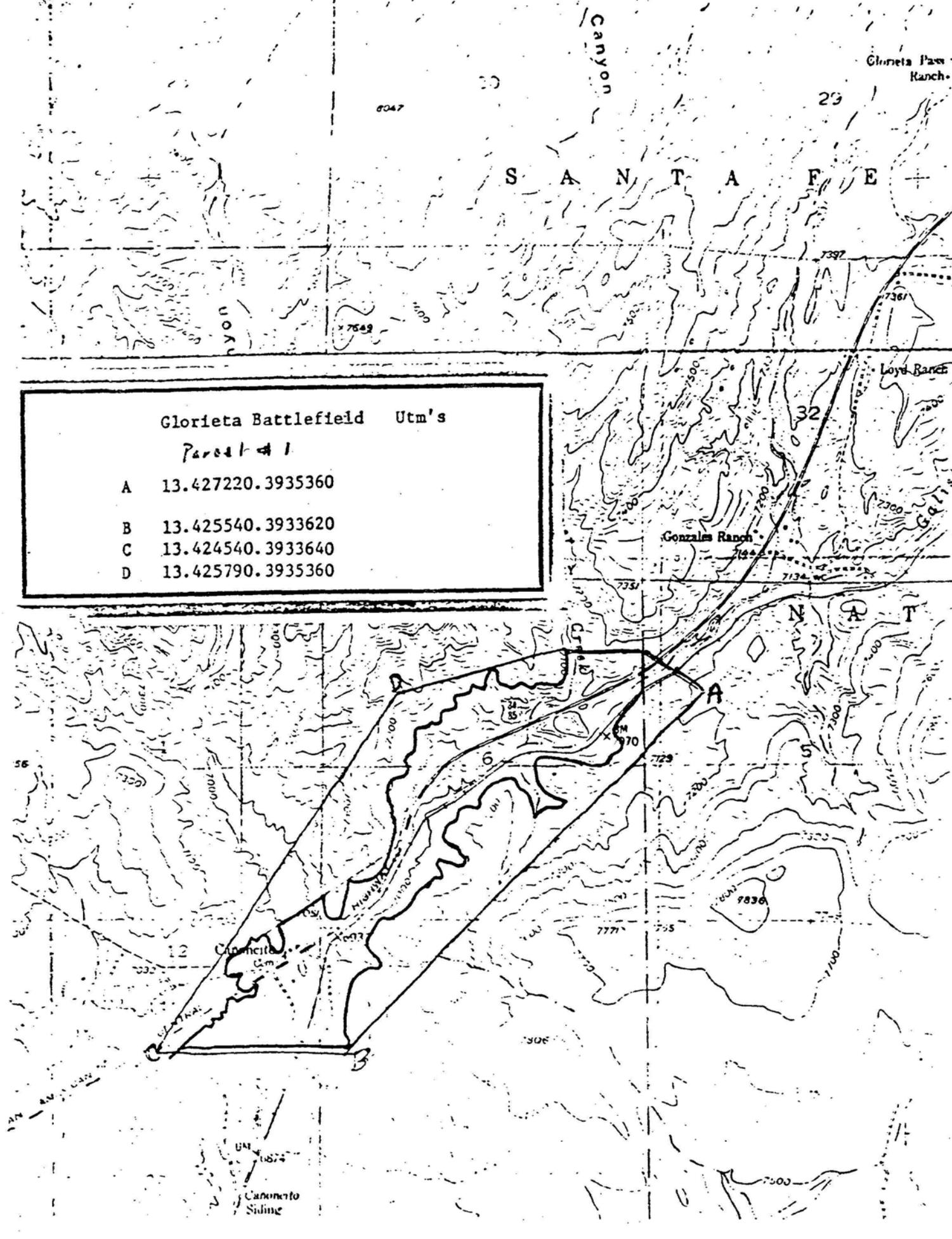
Gonzales Ranch

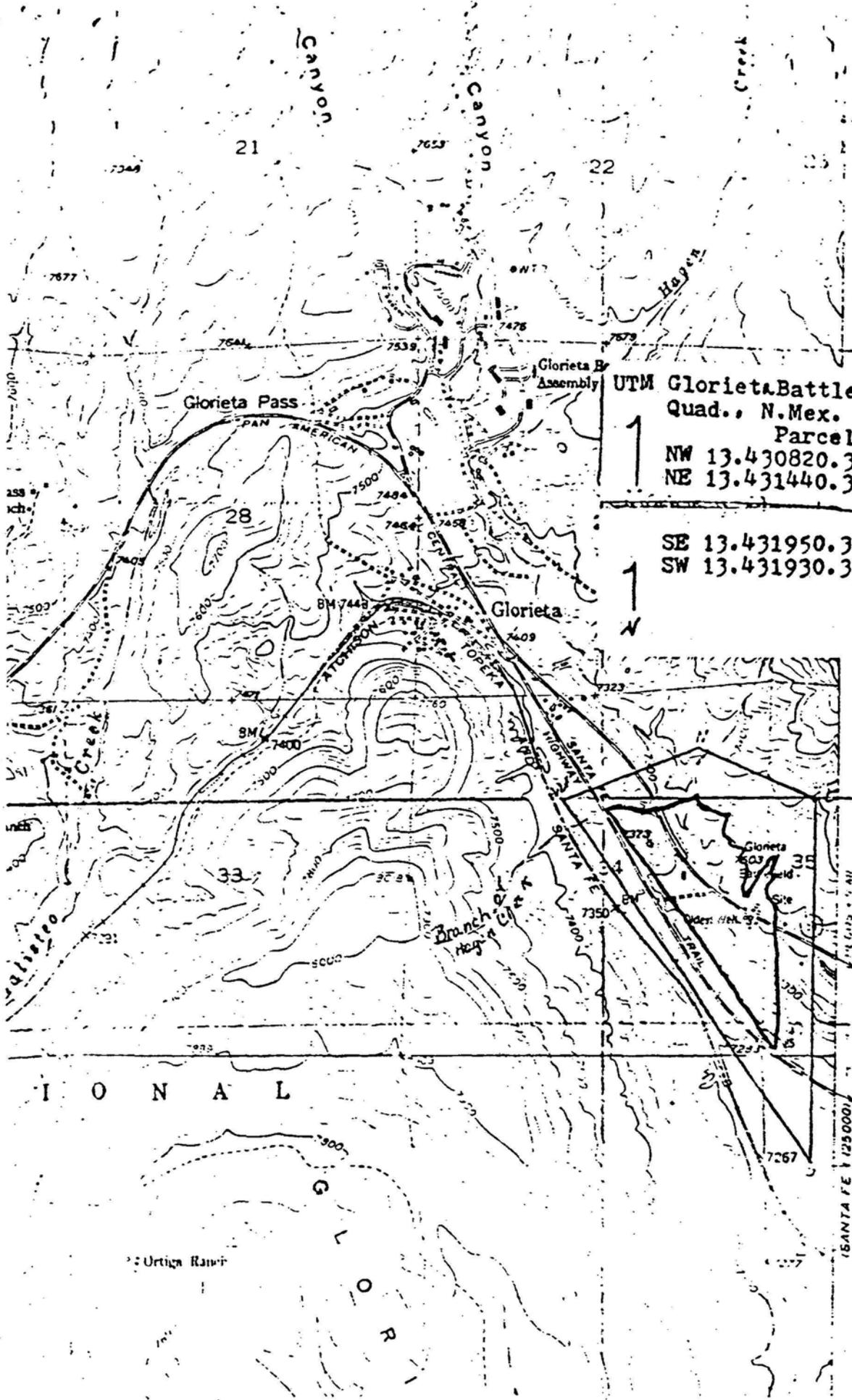
Loyd Ranch

N A T

Capuchin Cm

Canoncito Siding





UTM Glorieta Battlefield, Glorieta  
 Quad., N.Mex. U.S.G.S. 7.5'

Parcel #2  
 NW 13.430820.3937000  
 NE 13.431440.3937230

SE 13.431950.3937000  
 SW 13.431930.3935000

I O N A L

G L O R

Urtiga River

(SANTA FE 125000)