

Appendix B. Historic Photographs/Figures

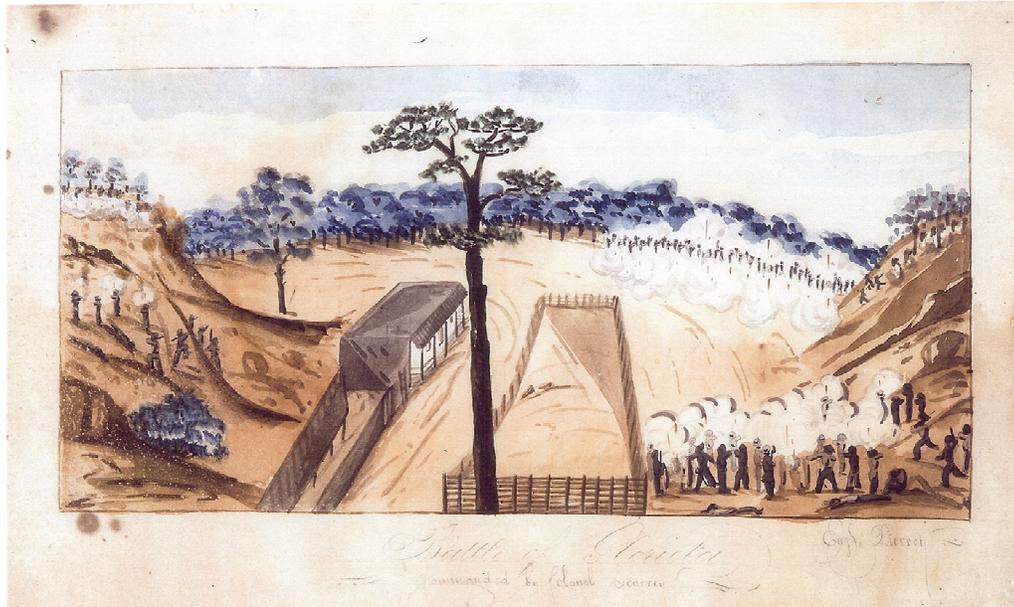


Figure 1. “Battle of Glorieta,” watercolor by Eugene Pierrot, Fourth Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers (Cavalry), Prints and Photographs Collection, OP 22, Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin. The earliest graphic representation of the Gloriteta Battle is a watercolor by a participant in the March 1862 battle. The ranch house depicted at left with portico and flat roof was typical for New Mexico at the time, but its accuracy as a depiction of Pigeon’s Ranch is questioned. According to Valles claim file, the structure would have been much larger. A 1914 photograph of Johnson’s Ranch, where the Confederate supply train was burned on March 28, suggests that it, not Pigeon’s Ranch, may have been the model for the artist.



Figure 2. “Johnson’s Ranch, Canyoncito, New Mexico, 1914,” photograph by Twitchell, courtesy of the Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 8836. Johnson’s Ranch, site of the Confederate camp at Apache Canyon, which shows the typical New Mexico architecture that most likely influenced Pierrot’s watercolor depiction of Pigeon’s Ranch.

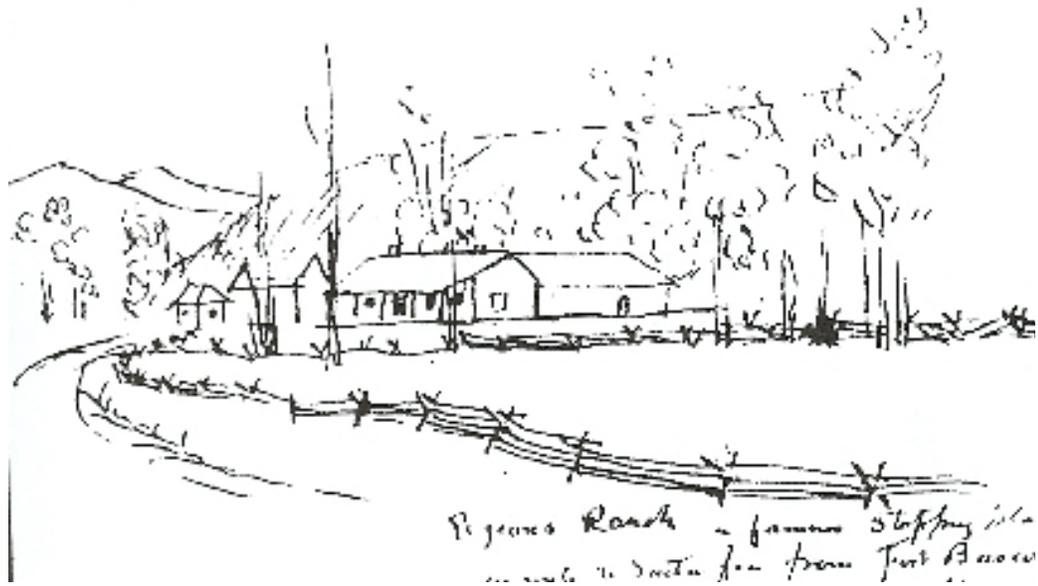


Figure 3. “Pigeon’s Ranch, a famous stopping place on route to Santa Fe from Fort Bascom, May, 1869,” sketch by Vincent Colyer, Albuquerque Museum. In 1869, Vincent Colyer sketched Pigeon’s ranch and shows the large complex, with a gabled roof main house with wing. The outbuildings were probably granaries. Wooden fences enclose fields in the foreground. The road alignment suggests it was originally further from the front of the building. Colyer also painted a water color that has not been located.



Figure 4. French traditional double-house in St. Charles, Missouri. The extended roof forms the *galerie* or front porch like at Pigeon's Ranch. The house was divided between a residence in one house while a business occupied the other house. One roof covered both. Historic American Building Survey collections, Library of Congress.



Figure 5. Another example of French traditional architecture in St. Genevieve, Missouri, the Amoureux house. The *galerie* is prominent with a hipped roof being replaced by a gable roof in the nineteenth century. Historic American Building Survey collections, Library of Congress.

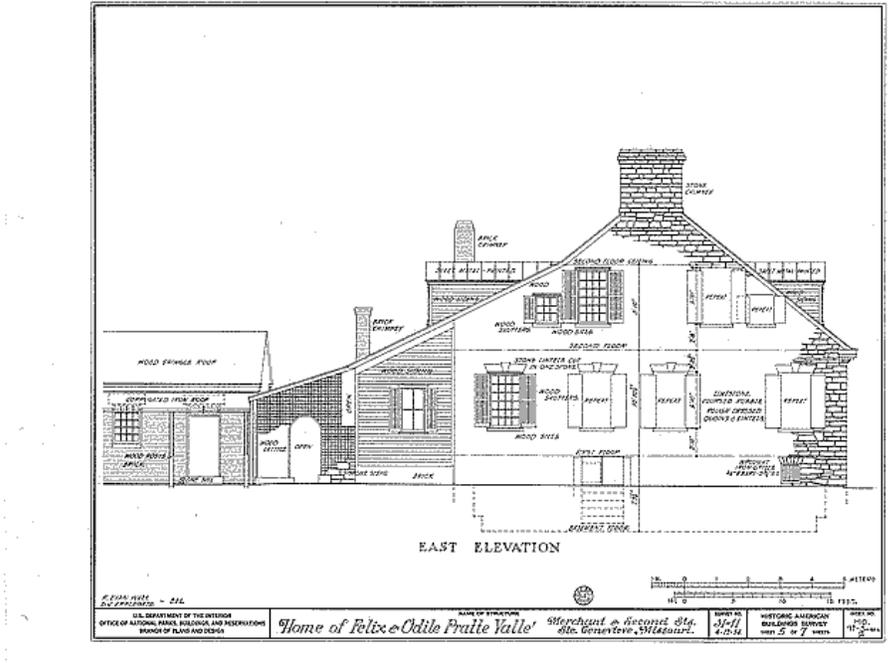


Figure 6. The Historic American Building Survey drawing of the Felix Valle (no relation) house in St. Genevieve, Missouri with many of the design elements of French vernacular, which was used by Maxwell and Valle in New Mexico.



Figure 7. Like Alexander Valle, Lucien Maxwell came from Missouri and brought with him French traditional architecture to New Mexico. A close-up of the Maxwell home at Cimaron early in the twentieth century shows it built of adobe, like Pigeon's Ranch, and its roof line using French traditions of Missouri. The Maxwell house reflects the design of the Felix Valle house of St. Genevieve, Missouri and the aspirations of Alexander Valle's "Pigeon's Ranch" house. Museum of New Mexico.



Figure 8. Maxwell's Ranch in Cimaron, New Mexico was a large complex like Valle's or Pigeon's Ranch. Photographed in the 1860s, it shows the gabled roof line, the large chimneys, and porch unlike the simple adobe structures of New Mexico and more in appearance like the French traditional architecture of Missouri, former home of both Maxwell and Valle. Museum of New Mexico.



Figure 9. Wheeler map, 1872, showing the farm community of “La Glorieta”, which included Pigeon’s Ranch, along the Santa Fe Trail between “Kozlowski” and “Canoncito.” George M. Wheeler, Atlas Sheet No. 77, *USGS Surveys West of the 100th Meridian*, vol 3 (Washington: G. P. O., 1974).



Figure 10. Detail from map of Lt. E. H. Ruffner, 1876, accompanying *Report Relative to Lines of Communication between Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico* (Washington, D. C.: G. P. O., 1876). This is the first published map to show the site of Pigeon’s Ranch, eleven years after he had sold it.

Figure 11. “Glorieta Battlefield, Glorieta, New Mexico June, 1880,” Photograph by Ben Wittick, Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 15782. The photographs of Ben Wittick show the Pigeon's Ranch stage stop, inn, freight stop complex in June, 1880, shortly after its peak years of use. The main ranch building, or trailside structure, at center, has been enlarged from the 1869 Colyer sketch. Outbuildings for wagon repair, corrals, and farm produce storage can be seen in this view looking southwest.

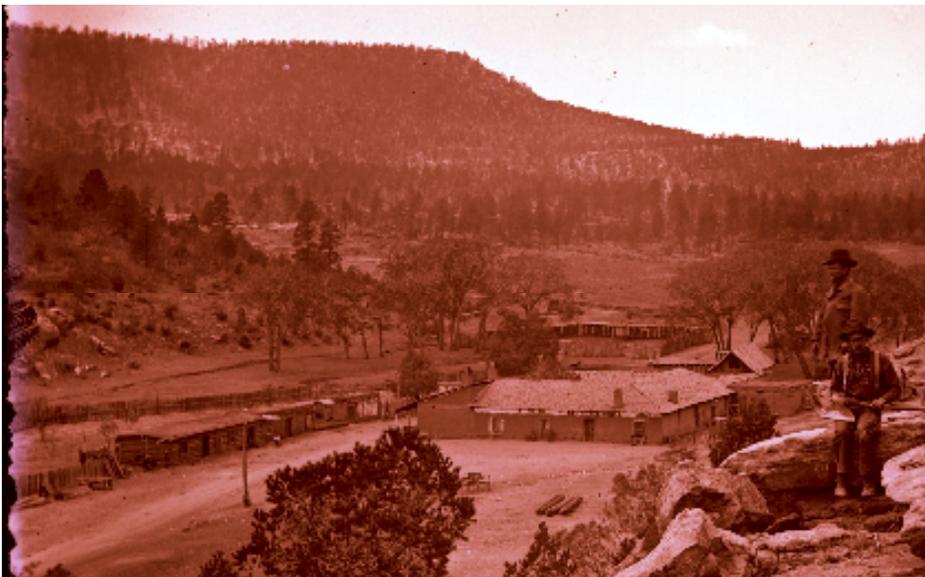
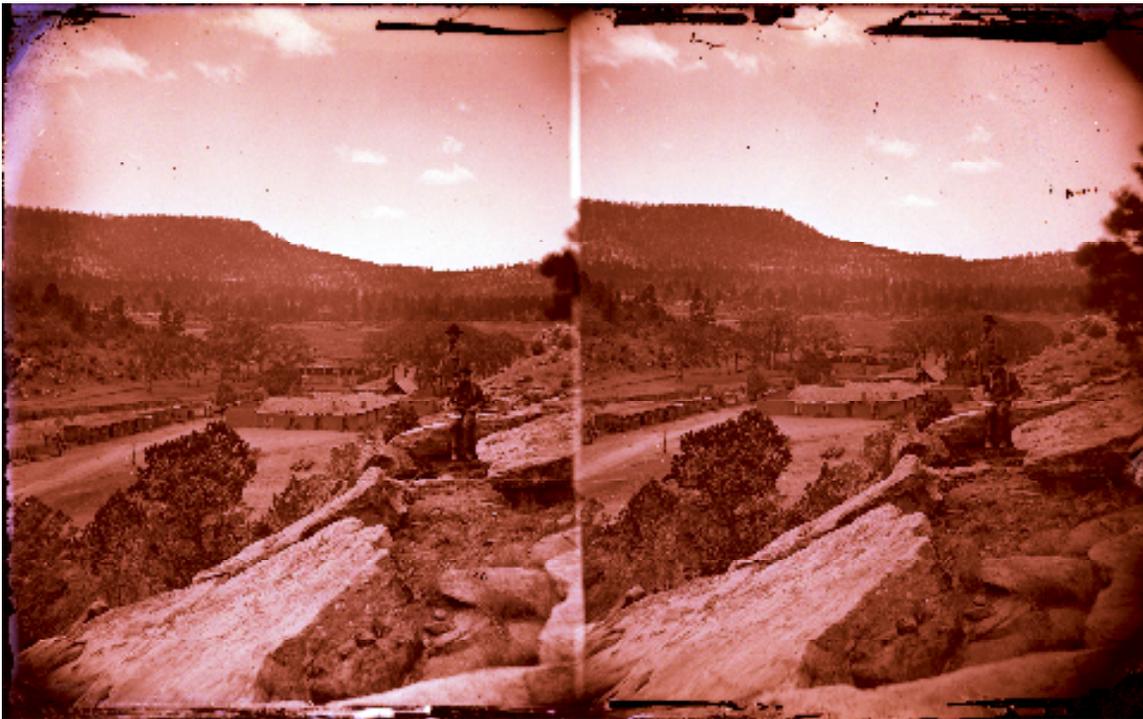
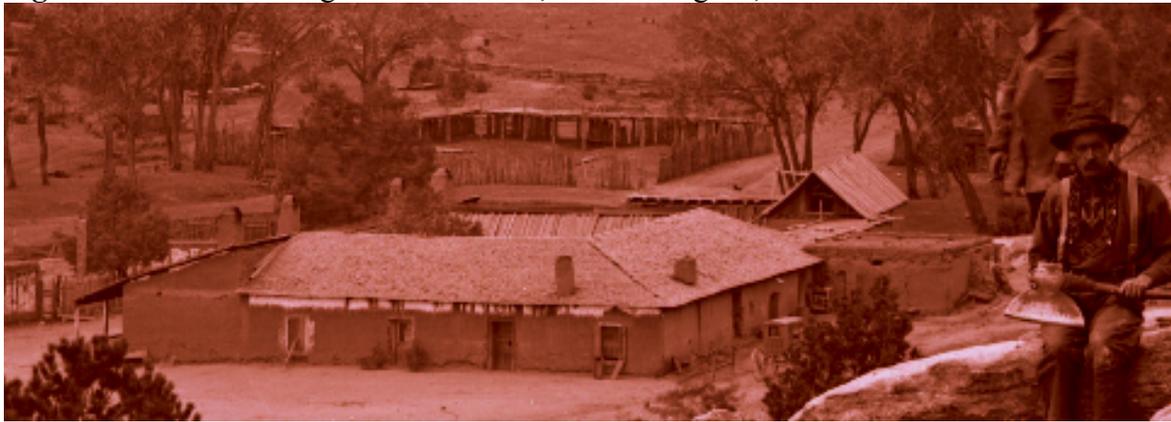


Figure 11 Details. Enlargement of details, such as wagons, structures and fences.



Falling down corral with stables



Small adobe storage building behind stables



Stagecoach



Row of businesses along Santa Fe Trail across from Pigeon's



Buckboard



Figure 11 Detail. An enlargement of main house at Pigeon's Ranch, a four sided complex with courtyard. Note rough lumber roof of the interior courtyard porch.



Figure 12. Similar Ben Wittick photograph as Figure 11, except without the two men standing in the rocks, foreground. One can see an additional gabled roofed structure behind the main complex. Courtesy Centennial Museum, University of Texas at El Paso.

Figure 13. “Pigeon’s Ranch, Glorieta, New Mexico June 1880” photograph by Ben Wittick, Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 15783. The main building has the porch or *galerie* with railings.



Figure 13 Details. Details of roof line, chimneys, signs, railings, posts and beams.



Four adobe chimneys along front rooms of Pigeon's Ranch.



Sign for the Inn or stage coach company



Porch or *galerie* detail.



Porch railing details.

Figure 14. “In La Glorieta, New Mexico, Pigeon’s Ranch, June 1880” photograph by Ben Wittick, Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 15781. Photographer Wittick stood in the Santa Fe Trail to show the complex.



Figure 14 Details. Details of roof, chimney, railings, sign, road



Figure 15. “Glimpse across Glorieta Valley, June 1880” photograph by Ben Wittick, Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 15784. Wittick attempted to imitate famed Civil War photographer Mathew Brady by placing a dead horse in one image of the battlefield. Note the Pigeon's Ranch main building behind. (Note the glass plate negative is at Centennial Museum, UTEP).

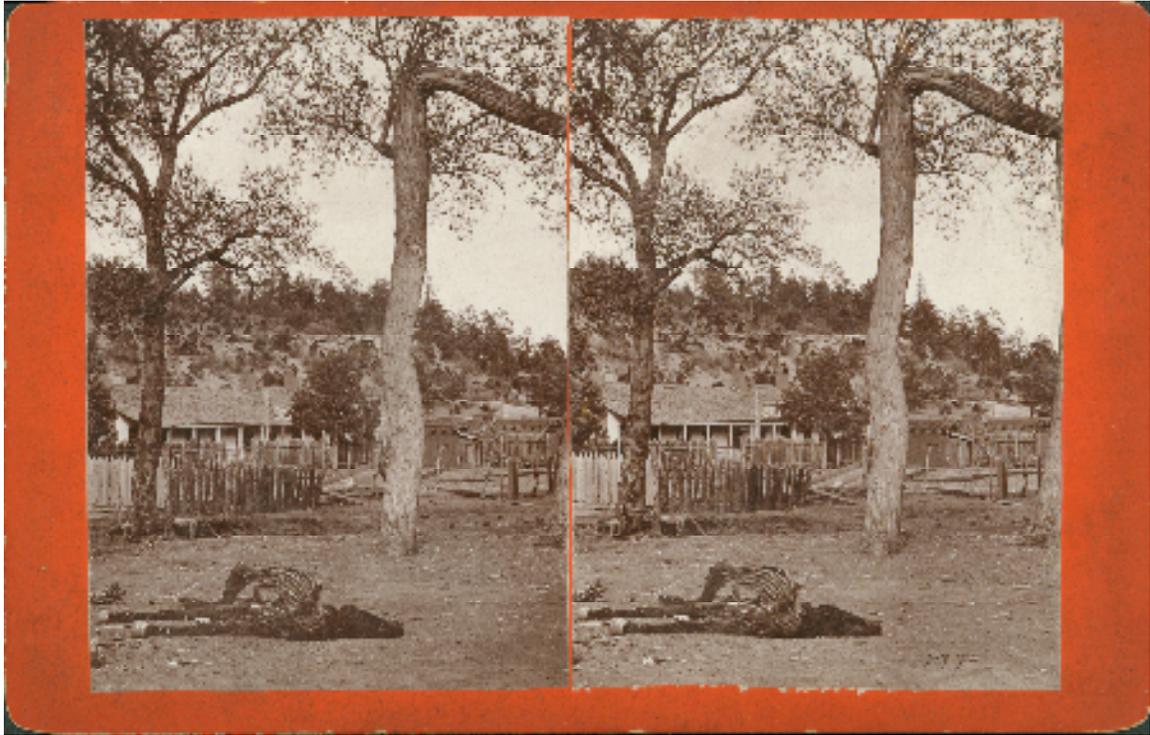


Figure 15 Details. Details of façade, window glass, and adobe building across street.



Note doorway and rubble stone chimney.

Figure 16. “Sharpshooter’s Ridge 1880” photograph by Ben Wittick, Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 149386. Photographer stood on roof of west wing of Pigeon’s Ranch main house looking northwest to ridge. The stables stood at the back of the complex and extended from the main house to the gabled roof structure (barely visible) adjacent the adobe western wall.



Rough built stables. Note roofline of gabled roof building at end of stables (at left – also shown in detail from Fig.11 at right. Detail from Fig 11 also shows roof of stables).



Figure 17. Ben Wittick photograph, 1880, Centennial Museum, University of Texas El Paso. The view looks westerly up the Glorieta Creek bed opposite the Pigeon Ranch house (at right out of the picture). The fence lines can be seen at right along the creek bed's northern edge; other corrals and fences are in the distance behind the men standing and sitting in the creek bed mid-ground. The southern edge of the confined canyon is at left. In **Figure 18** at right and **Figure 19** beneath (without men) the photographer has moved to his left into the rocks and photographs from the base of Artillery Hill adjacent the creek looking northwest. Several structures can be seen in the distance (also visible in Figure 17). Both courtesy Museum of New Mexico, number 15788, 15789.

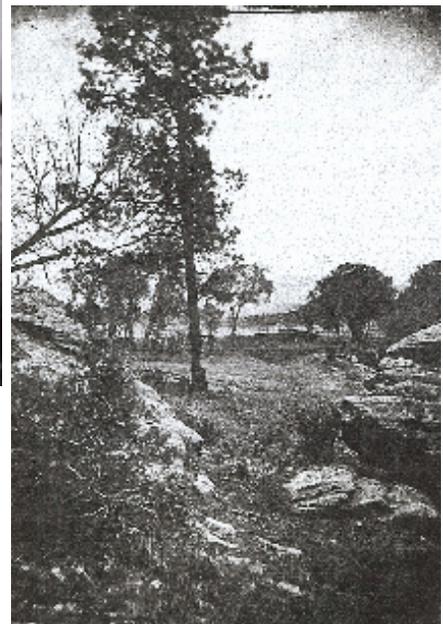
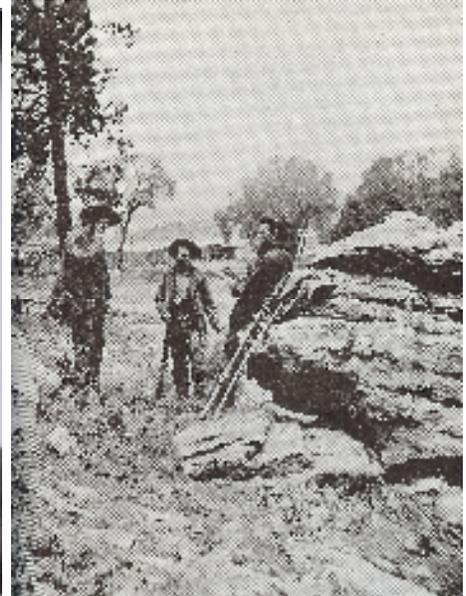
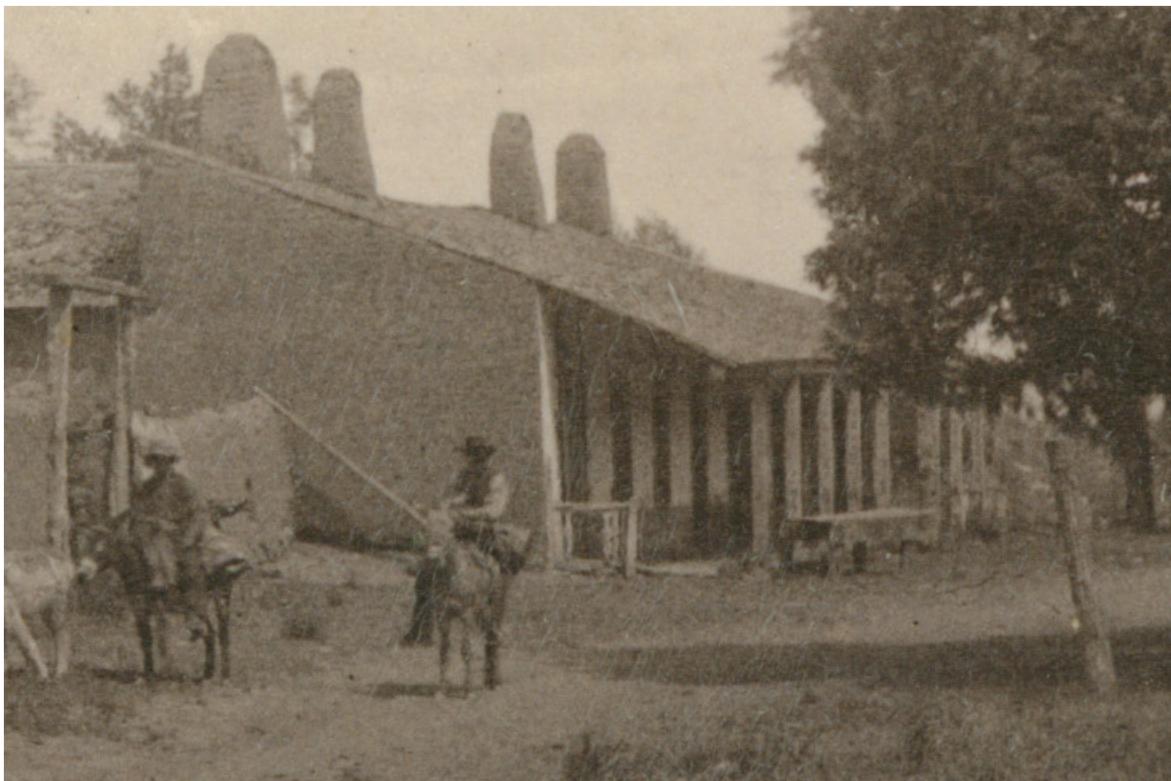


Figure 20. "Old Glorieta Stage Station," ca. 1888, J. R. Riddle photograph. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 76032. Two ca. 1890 photographs, one looking east and the other west, shows the complex beginning to deteriorate. The outbuildings south of the wagon road are gone and the rear additions of the main structure have fallen.



Enlargement showing the main house at Pidgeon's Ranch from the west.

Figure 20 Details.



West adobe wall of complex, which was the back of the corrals and granaries. The gabled roofed buildings on each end have collapsed.



Site of the well across the road.



Continued erosion of the creek bed has deepened the crossing of Glorieta Creek.



Figure 21. Pigeon's Ranch from the east, ca. 1890. New Mexico State Records Center and Archives image No. 21850.



Figure 21 Detail. The back rooms of the structure are gone (a scratch on the print makes it appear as if part of the rear room has a shed roof).



Figure 21 Detail.



Figure 22. The front of Pigeon's ranch showing patch-repairs to roof. Burttram collection, Pecos NHP.



Figure 23. From Max Frost and Paul Walter, *The Land of Sunshine* (Santa Fe: New Mexican Printing, 1906), p. 180. Photographs taken early in the 1900s, looking east and west, show further collapse of the structures. The main structure continues to appear to be in use, but more of the outbuildings have fallen. The lack of grass east of the building suggests active ranching in the vicinity by ranch owner Walter Taber.

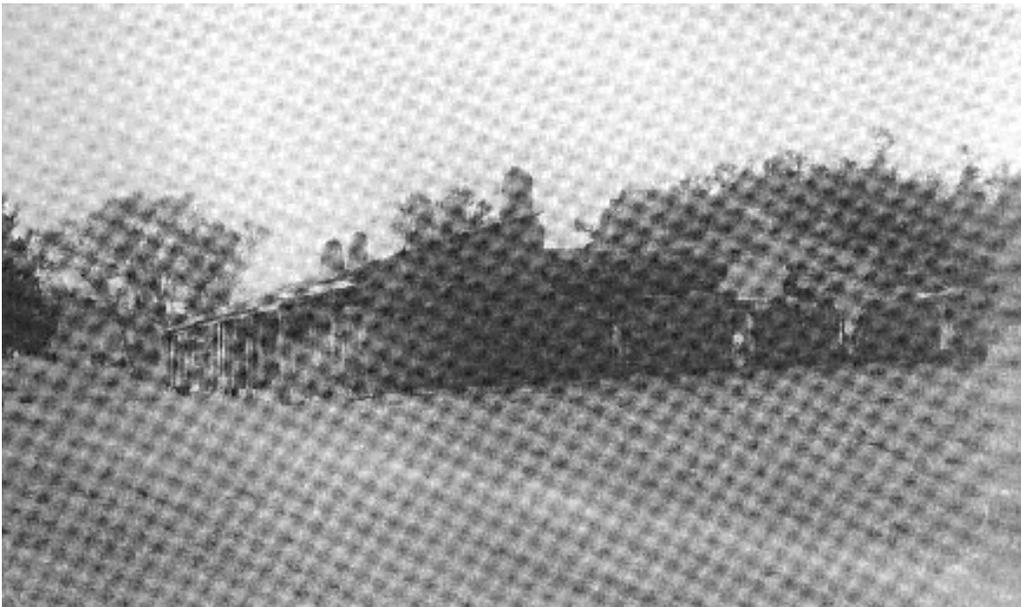


Figure 24. From William C. Whitford, *The Battle of Glorieta Pass* (Glorieta: Glorieta Press, 1991 reprint of 1906 edition), p. 87.



Figure 25. Sketch of Pigeon's Ranch house published in *The Earth* magazine, Chicago, a publication of the Santa Fe railroad, ca. 1900. Artist unknown. The building's continued deterioration is evident. Dawson Scrapbooks, "Trails" vol. 3, p. 14, Colorado Historical Society, copy courtesy Marc Simmons.

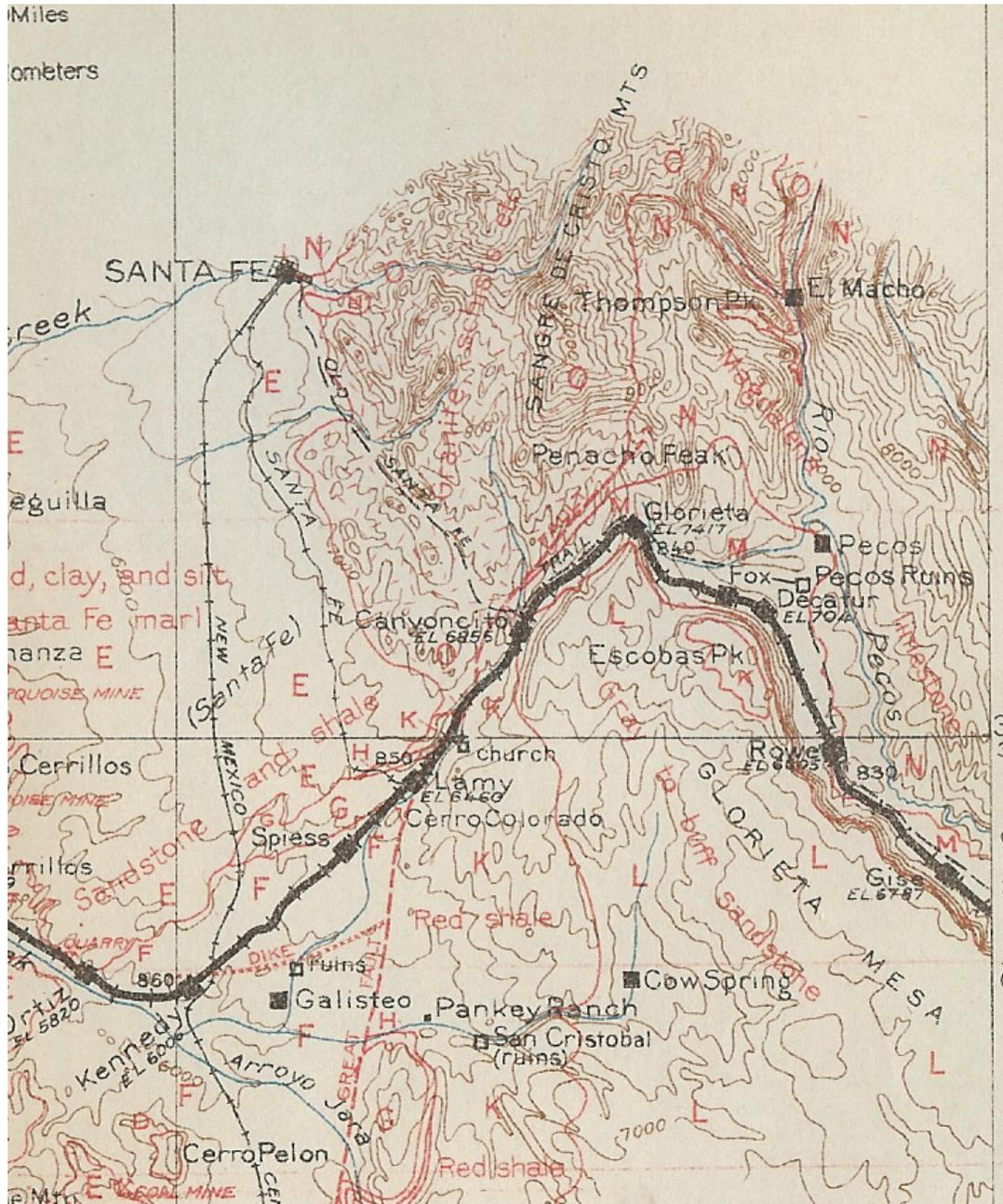


Figure 26. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad map, 1915, showing Glorieta station and historic route of Santa Fe Trail past the site of Pigeon's Ranch (not shown), a mile east of Glorieta. N. H. Darton, *Guidebook of the Western United States, Part C. The Santa Fe Route*, U. S. G. S. Bulletin 613 (Washington: G. P. O., 1916), detail of plate 13.



Figure 27. “Pigeon’s Ranch” Jesse Nusbaum, 1912. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 9351. Note the rough log beams have been replaced with squared posts on the porch. Hanging from the porch is the sign advertising Walter Taber’s “Glorieta Post Office and Store.” Because of the increase in automobiles, the old wagon road between Las Vegas and Santa Fe, passing by Pigeon’s Ranch, was improved



Figure 27 Details.



Sign for Taber's store and post office.

Figure 28. Glorieta Store, ca. 1910, H. H. Dorman photograph. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 11849.





Figure 29. “Pigeon Ranch,” n. d.. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 9350. 1910s photographs show that the east half of the main ranch building had fallen in prior to acquisition by Tom Greer. Note too the sign for the “Ocean to Ocean” highway, New York to Los Angeles.

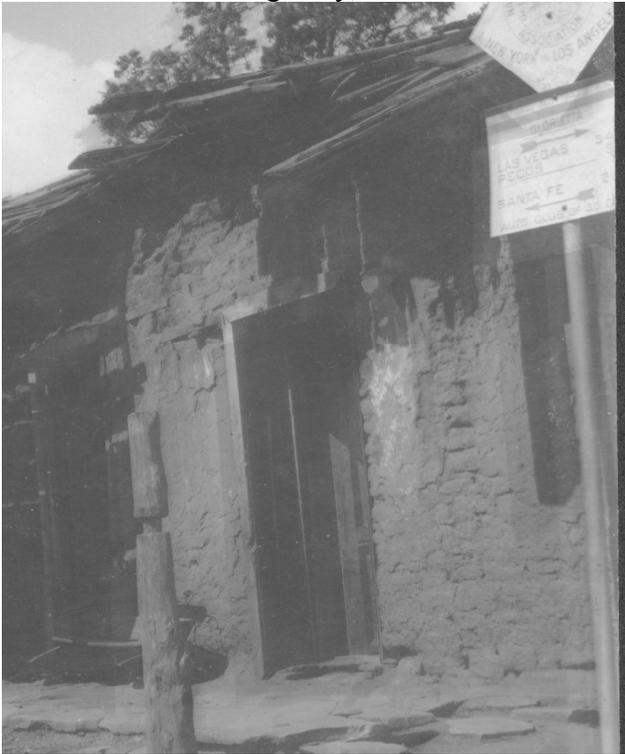




Figure 30. “Pigeon Ranch,” n. d.. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 40093. Similar to Figure 23, this 1910s view shows the building deteriorating.



The “store” lettering has been removed from under the “Glorieta Post Office” sign.



Figure 31. “Historic Pidgeon [sic.] Ranch on Old Santa Fe Trail,” n. d, ca. 1926. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 947938. Photographs from the 1920s show that Tom Greer had removed buildings while repairing the remaining portion of the main ranch and adding a gable roof. He reportedly started with a store, residence in the building, but soon created a roadside tourist attraction for increasing number of automobile tourists along Route 66, opened in 1926.





Figure 32. John C. Howard photo, Museum of New Mexico, Neg. 51738, ca. 1926. Greer refurbished the house and added a simple shed addition on the back north-eastern corner.



Figure 33. Rear of “Pigeon’s Ranch, ca. 1928, courtesy Marc Simmons. Greer built an *horno* oven behind the building, possibly from a period remnant in the historic courtyard.

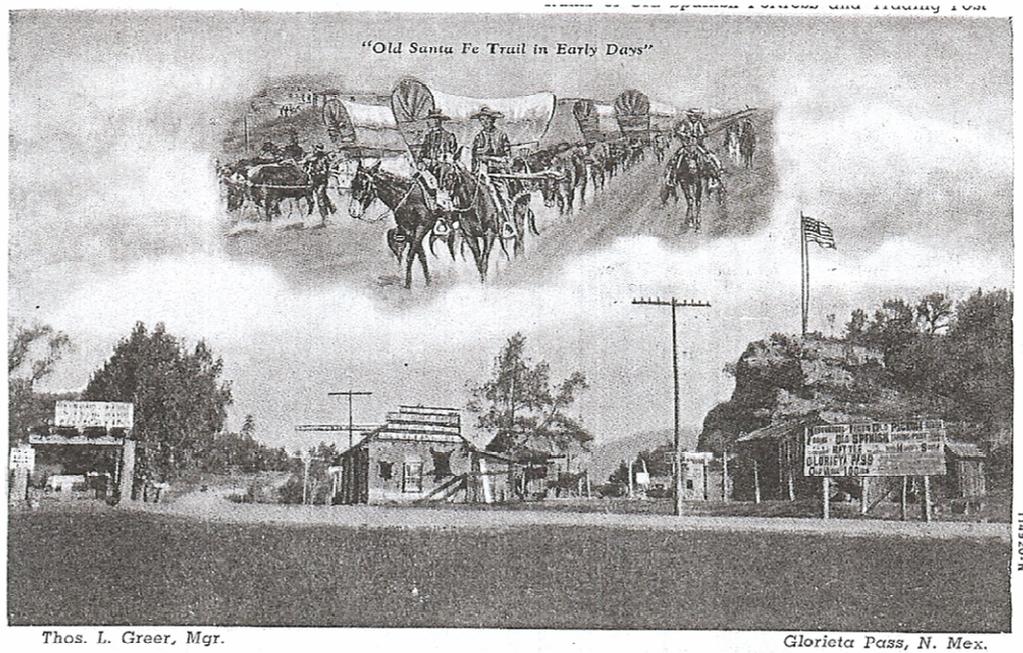


Figure 34. Pigeon's Ranch roadside attraction 1920s-30s. Postcard from Pecos National Historical Park files.



Figure 35. Greer sold a pack of ten postcard images of the “Pigeon’s Ranch” attractions. Marc Simmons has a complete set including the cover envelope. Courtesy Marc Simmons.

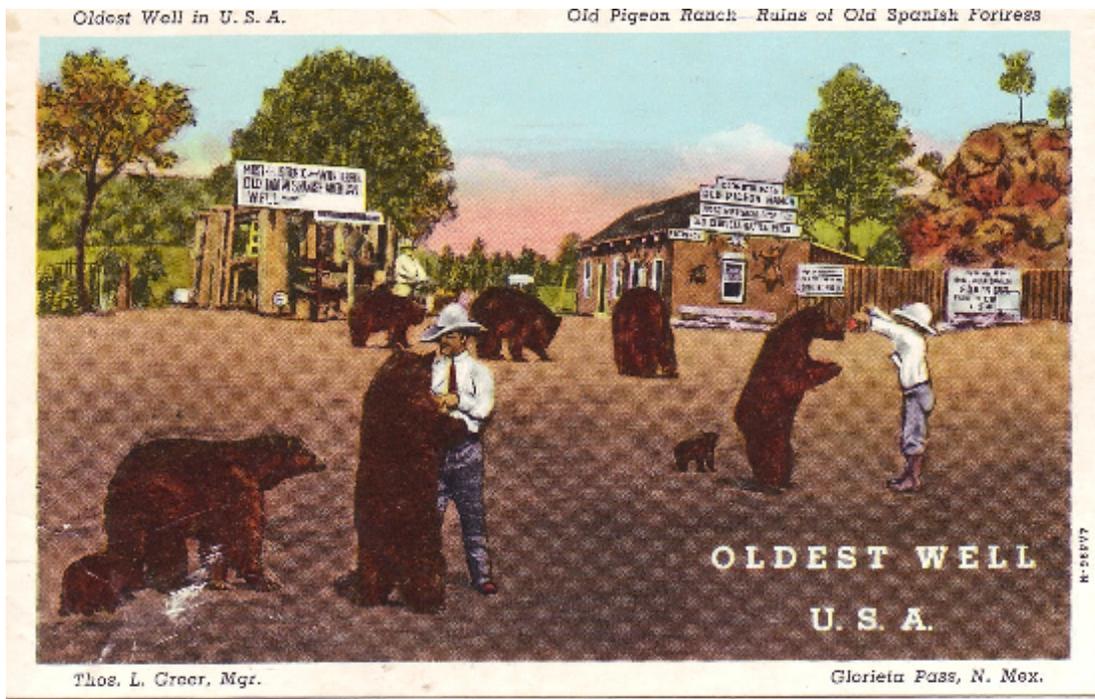


Figure 36. Postcard from Pigeon's Ranch, Glorieta, New Mexico circa 1930s, Folder 9, Accession 313, Pecos National Historical Park Archives, Pecos NHP.

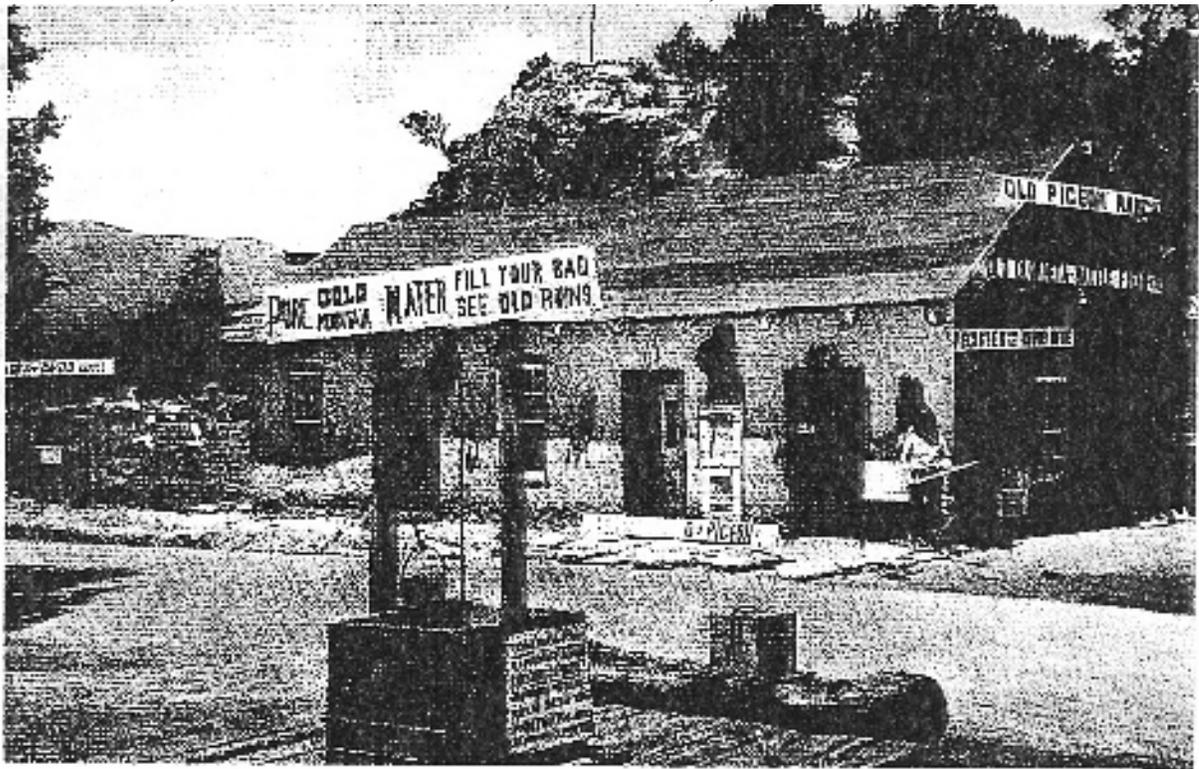


Figure 37. Another Post card, Pecos NHP collections. 1930s. Note well has simpler structure than later improvements and signage.



Figure 38. “Pigeon’s Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico ca 1935,” courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 51739.



Figure 39. “Pigeon’s Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico,” n. d. Courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 91625. Pigeon’s ranch from the west showing the repaired adobe wall with newly opened “gun ports.”

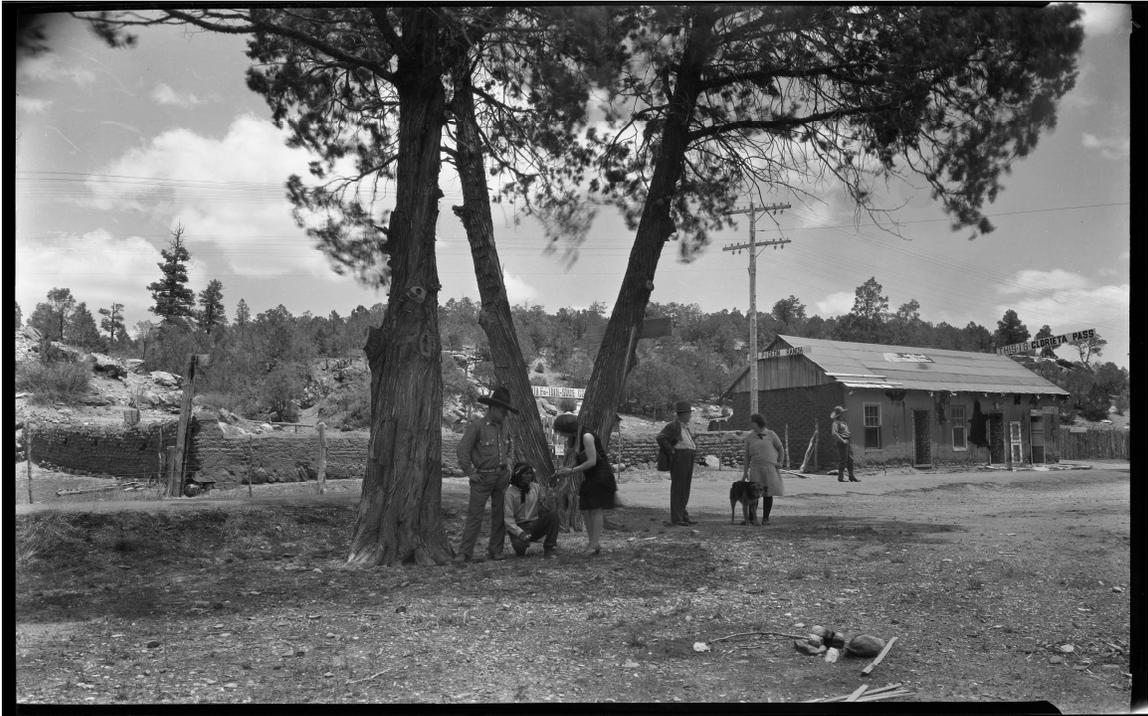


Figure 40. “Pigeon’s Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico ca 1935” photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst, courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 9689.





Figure 41. “Pigeon’s Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico ca 1935” photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst, courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 9688. The view south shows the rear of Pigeon’s Ranch with the debris from the original complex graded somewhat flat. Across the street is Greer’s gas station and home.



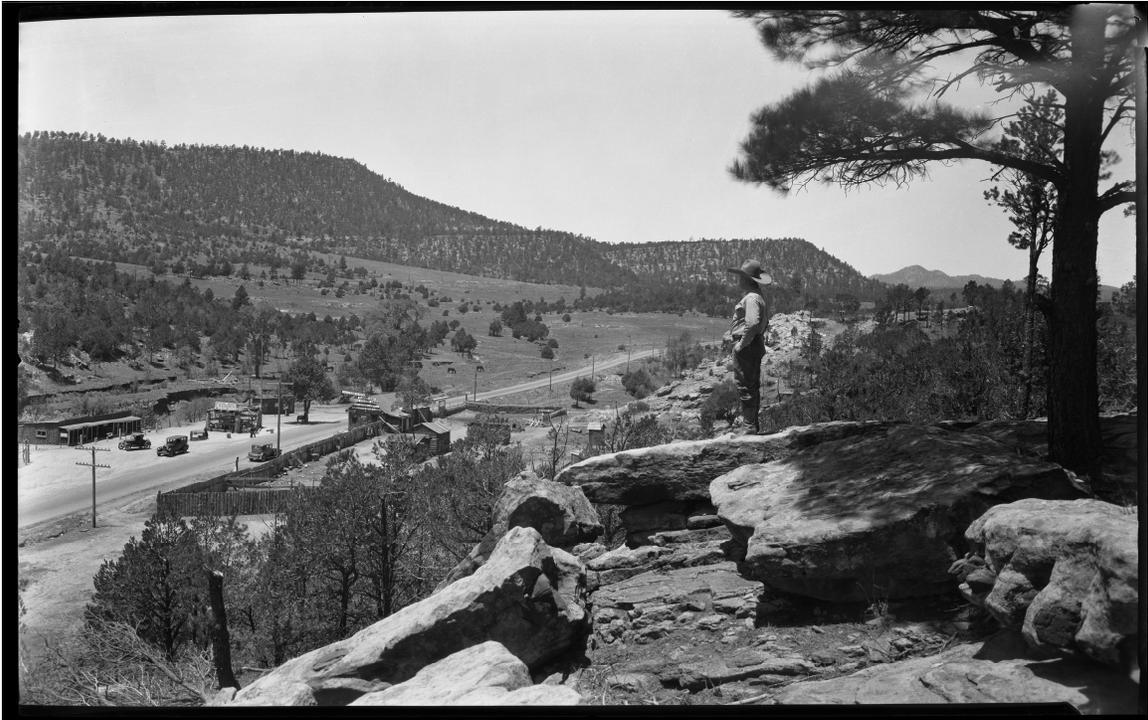


Figure 42. 1935, T. Harmon Parkhurst photograph. Museum of New Mexico, Neg. No. 9616. Tom Greer's roadside attraction at its peak, two years before the re-routing of Route 66 away from Santa Fe (and Pigeon's Ranch). Greer had expanded the number of outbuildings and attractions. The main structure was a curio shop, museum, rest stop, and entrance to the fenced in area's attractions.

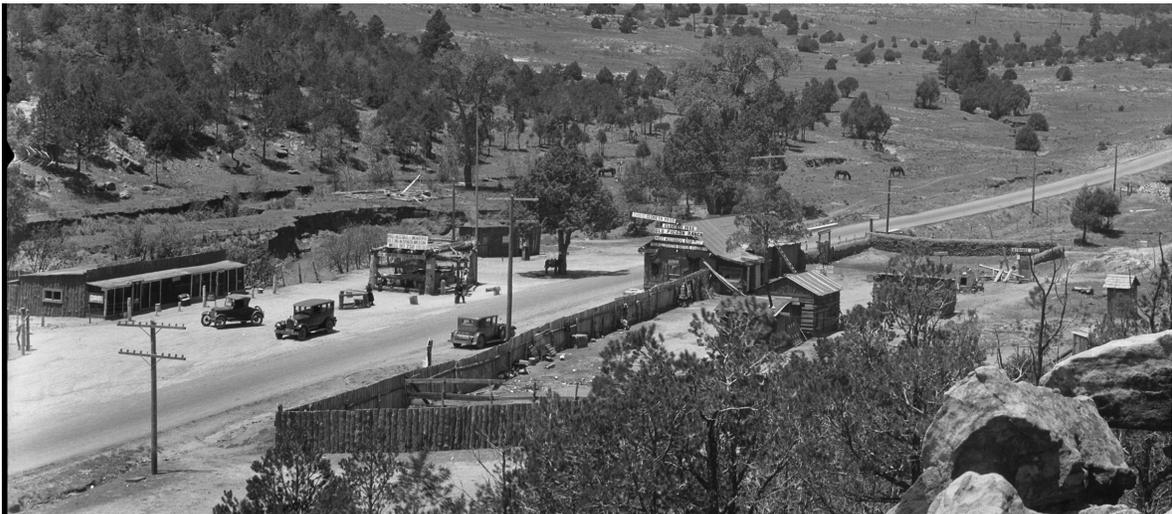




Figure 43. “Pigeon’s Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico” ca 1929 photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst, courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 68908. Interior image shows plastered walls with writings, the fire place in the middle room, and the collectibles on walls and furnishings. Tom Greer sits at left.





Figure 44. 1935 Texaco map shows the Route 66 highway passing by Greer's roadside attraction at Pigeon's Ranch near Glorieta.

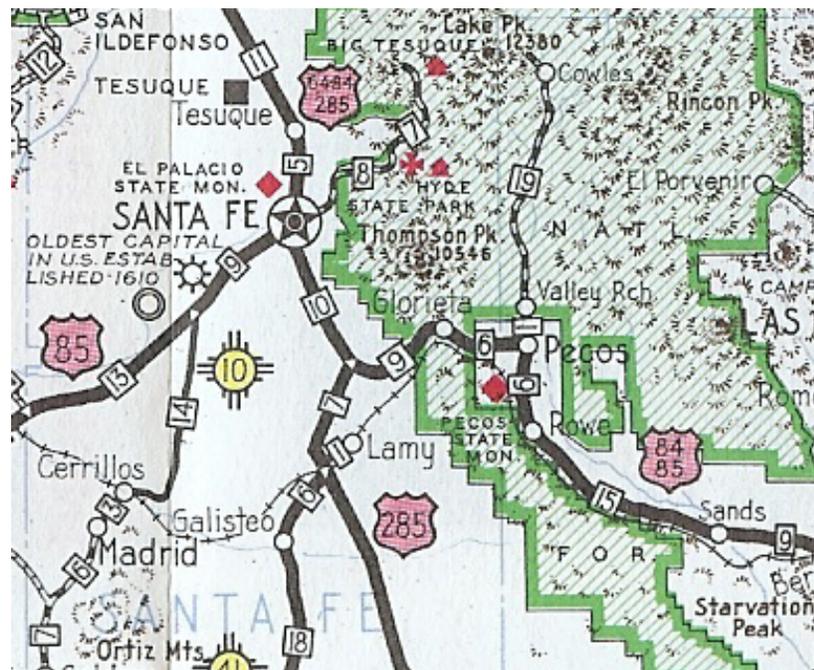


Figure 45. 1942 state map shows the removal of Route 66, with its higher traffic volume, and U.S. Highway 84 and 85 remaining past Glorieta (Pigeon's ranch)

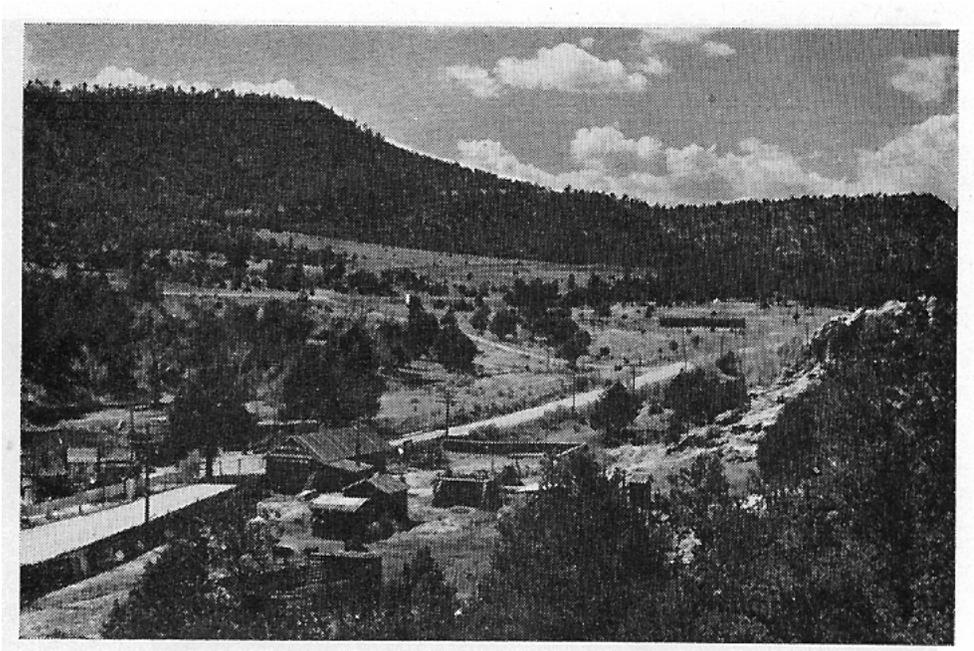


Figure 46. From, Raymond McCoy, "The Battle of Glorieta Pass," *New Mexico* (August 1951), p. 25. Pigeon's Ranch roadside attraction, ca. 1950, run down as post war visitation numbers dropped. Note outbuildings and shed along fence.

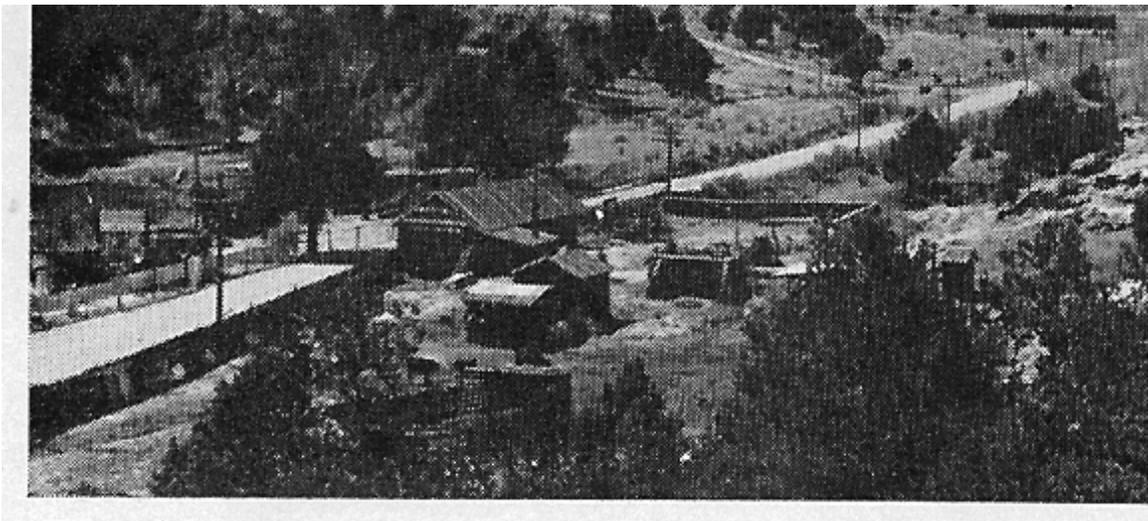




Figure 47. Raymond McCoy, 1951, Museum of New Mexico Negative no. 90717. Also used in McCoy, “The Battle of Glorieta Pass.” Note relocation of fence to southeast corner, parallel to front wall.



Figure 48. September 1957. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 14489.



Figure 49. September 1957. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 14490.



Figure 50. Al. L. Schroeder photograph, 1960. Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark file, NPS, Santa Fe. With the rerouting of the U. S. 85 highway in the late 1950s, the roadside attraction closed. The Glorieta Battlefield was designated a National Historic Landmark on November 5, 1961, which included the Pigeon Ranch structure. Owner Tom Greer died in 1968.



Figure 51. February 1970. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 90717.



Figure 52. Aerial view of Pigeon's ranch ca. 1970, prior to the Mahan clean-up. Pigeon's Ranch file, SR-92, Historic Preservation Division, State of New Mexico.



Figure 52 Detail.



Figure 53. Melody Webb photograph, 1980, Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark file, NPS, Santa Fe. A new owner in the 1970s removed much of the Greer era developments.



Figure 54. Tom Merlan, State Historic Preservation Office, leads a discussion behind the Pigeon's Ranch house, August 1981. Bob Utley and Melody Webb, NPS, at left, Don Alberts, Glorieta preservation group, at right, Linda Frye, owner, third from right and Fran Levine, seated at left next to Merlan. Note site has been cleared of "attractions." Marc Simmons photograph, courtesy Marc Simmons.



Figure 55. From Marc Simmons and Joan Myers, *Along the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986), p. 177
Stabilization crews rebuilt the back wall and replaced the roof after a winter storm caused its collapse in April 1983. Additional images in Appendix.



Figure 56. John Wilson archeological survey November 21, 1984, at rear of the Pigeon's Ranch complex site. Pigeon's Ranch file, SR-92, Historic Preservation Division, State of New Mexico.

Figures 57-62. Mike Pitel photographs of re-enactor events on Glorieta Battlefield, held June 1984-7. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.



Figure 57. Confederate battery on Windmill Hill with Pigeon's Ranch in the distance, 1987. Re-enactors' camps and visitor concessions along road. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.



Figures 58. Confederate camp west of Pigeon's Ranch. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.



Figure 59. Demonstrations west of Pigeon's Ranch. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.



Figure 60. Cannon demonstration behind Pigeon's ranch. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.



Figure 61. Reenactors in creek west of Pigeon's ranch firing toward building. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.



Figure 62. Re-enactors storm Pigeon's Ranch while visitors watch from Sharpshooter's ridge. Courtesy Michael E. Pitel.

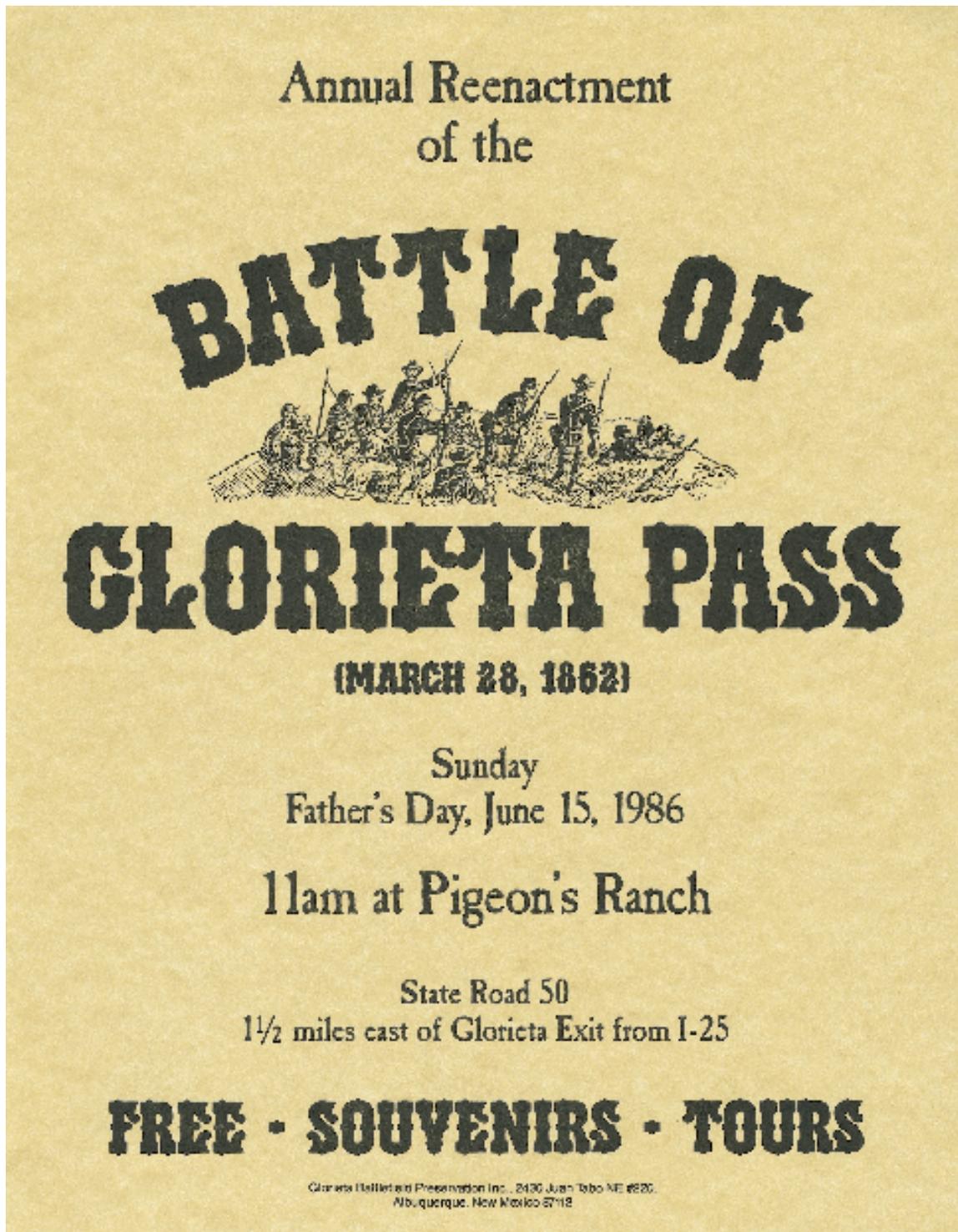


Figure 63. Flyer from 1980s reenactment. Courtesy Marc Simmons.