

Appendix J. National Historic Landmark documents

1938 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Inventory Card

10-317 X-1.C

Name Battle of Glorietta Pass P

Location Glorietta Pass, Santa Fe County, N.M.

Owner T. C. Slaughter, owner 260 acres of field

Address Arrowhead Canyon, Glorieta, N.M.

Sponsor _____

Address _____

Period March 26, 27, 28, 1882

Description and importance The advance^{guard} of a Confederate force under General H. E. Sibley, advancing on Fort Union to destroy supplies there, met a force under Colonel J. P. Slough at Glorietta Pass on March 26, 1882. Fighting a defensive battle, Slough sent and the Colo. Volunteers Major Chivington around the Confederate position. existing elder of the Methodist Church in Colo, Chivington, full on the Confederate rear guard, dispersed it, destroyed all supplies, and forced Sibley's army to retire from New Mexico. the latter action, refused to cooperate at Battle of Rayon's Ranch, saved New Mexico for the Union.

Condition fairly good Care _____

Open to public A monument has been erected by the D. A. R.

NPS field report NPS research report

HABS measurements Supplementary material

6-5523

War of Rebellion:

Bibliographic references Official Records of Union and Confederate Armies; Miller, Photographic History of Civil War; Whitford, Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War; Twitchell, Leading Facts of New Mexico History.

References to published photographs Whitford, Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War, 86, 88, 91, 95, 100, 104-5, 117, 121

References to maps

Comments Pigeon's Ranch the last stage stand on the way to Santa Fe over the S.F. trail. The so-called 'oldest well', a commercial enterprise claiming its use by prehistoric Indians & early Spaniards, is merely the old water supply of Pigeon's Ranch

Name of recorder Henry Woods

Position Student Technician Date Aug. 10, 1939

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

1959 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Form (basis for November 5, 1961 NHL designation).

This must be written in permanent ink

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. NAME New Mexico	2. HISTORIC OR GEOLOGICAL SITE WITH "AS-IS-BEFORE" CONDITION Thomas XIV, Civil War
3. NAME OF SITE Glorieta Pass Battlefield	4. FEDERAL ID NUMBER 000
5. LOCATION (COUNTY, STATE, AND NEAREST FEDERAL HIGHWAY) Santa Fe and San Miguel Counties, about 40 miles southeast of Santa Fe	
6. SOURCE AND EXTENT OF HISTORIC OR GEOLOGICAL INFORMATION Various private and public	
7. HISTORICAL OR GEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND RECOMMENDATION FOR NATIONAL STATUS <p>On the battlefield of Glorieta Pass southeast of Santa Fe Colorado Volunteers shattered Confederate strategy in the West. The invasion of New Mexico was the first step in a grand design for detaching the West from the Union and extending the Confederation to the Pacific. Success would result in the capture of large stores of Federal property, bring new manpower to the Confederate cause, and, vastly more important, divert the flow of western gold and silver from the Federal to the Confederate Treasury. / Chances for success appeared good, for many westerners favored the South and Federal defenses were weak.</p> <p>President Davis commissioned Brig. Gen. Henry R. 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, drove 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 11-13. Under Col. John B. Slough, 1,300 infantry, cavalry, 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. N. Scurry commanded the 1,100 Texans. The two armies, both brigade size, met in Glorieta Pass, a defile in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains by which the Santa Fe Trail reached its destination.</p> <p>The battle began in the pass on March 26 when the Union advance guard, 418 men under Maj. John H. Chivington, encountered a Southern advance guard under Maj. C. B. 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Continued on Supplementary Sheet)</p>	
8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (CITE AUTHOR, TITLE, PUBLISHER, DATE) <p>H. H. Bancroft, <i>History of Arizona and New Mexico</i> (San Francisco, 1889); William C. Whitford, <i>Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War: New Mexico Campaign in 1862</i> (Denver, 1906); Robert Lee Kerby, <i>The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Arizona</i> (Los Angeles, 1958); Ovasse J. Hollister, <i>Boldly They Rode</i> (2nd ed., Lakewood, Colo., 1958).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Continued on Supplementary Sheet)</p>	
9. NAME OF HISTORIC OR GEOLOGICAL SITE (SEE ITEM 1)	
10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED: no	11. CONDITION Fair to poor
12. NAME OF RECORDED VALUE <i>Robert H. Tuttle</i>	13. DATE March 17, 1959
14. NAME OF HISTORIC OR GEOLOGICAL SITE (SEE ITEM 1)	

IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

Form 10-317a
(Sept. 1957)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name and the word (cont'd), or, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd)....

State New Mexico	Name (s) of site Glorieta Pass Battlefield
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7. Importance and Description (Cont'd)

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 Koslowski's Ranch. On the 27th Lt. Col. Scurry and the main Texas Force reached Johnson's Ranch, and the next day Slough joined Chivington at Koslowski's Ranch with the rest of the Coloradans. Slough and Scurry advanced at the same time and met at 6:30 a.m. on the 28th at Pigeon's Ranch. The two sides fought indecisively all day, while Maj. Chivington worked a strategy 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 Koslowski'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." (Quoted in William I. Waldrip, "New Mexico During the Civil War," *MMR*, XLVIII, 256-257. See full citation below.)

The three key sites associated with the battle of Glorieta Pass are readily identifiable, although their integrity has been impaired. Koslowski's Ranch, site of the Union base camp, is now covered by the Mexican village of Pecos. At Pigeon's Ranch, focal point of the battle between the main contending forces, part of the original adobe ranch house and corral are still standing. Its owner, however, has decked it with a multitude of signs proclaiming it an "old Spanish fort," and charges admission to it and the "oldest wall in the U.S.A." At Johnson's Ranch, where Chivington destroyed the Confederate supply train, the ranch house was recently torn down and the wagon park obscured by a gravel-processing yard established by the State Highway Department. The setting here has not been entirely obliterated, however, for the bluffs down which Chivington charged, and the foothills surrounding the ranch, remain unimpaired. Much of the ground over which the armies fought, too, has not suffered encroachment. Despite the construction through the pass of a super highway, which has somewhat altered the character of the terrain, the important sites may be easily located, and the setting visualized.

(Criteria by the records of Advisory Board action.)

8. Bibliographical References (Cont'd)

1949); Ralph E. Twitchell, "The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico--1861-62," *Old Santa Fe* III (January, 1916); J. F. Santoe, "The Battle of La Glorieta Pass," *New Mexico Historical Review*, VI, 1 (January, 1911); William I. Waldrip, "New Mexico During the Civil War," *Ibid.*, XLVIII, 3, 4 (July, October, 1953); Charles S. Walker, "Causes of the Confederate Invasion of New Mexico," *ibid.*, VIII, 2 (April, 1933). Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series I, Vol. IX.

24957

1978 Glorieta Battlefield NHL nomination revision and boundary study.

Form No. 10-200 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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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
 COUNTY: Santa Fe
 ZIP CODE: 87509
 VICINITY OF: First

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 type="checkbox"/> BUILDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<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
 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:
 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.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
...PREHISTORIC	...ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	...COMMUNITY PLANNING	...LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	...RELIGION	
...1400-1499	...ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC	...CONSERVATION	...LAW	...SCIENCE	
...1500-1599	...AGRICULTURE	...ECONOMICS	...LITERATURE	...SCULPTURE	
...1600-1699	...ARCHITECTURE	...EDUCATION	X...MILITARY	...SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
...1700-1799	...ART	...ENGINEERING	...MUSIC	...THEATER	
X...1800-1899	...COMMERCE	...EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	...PHILOSOPHY	...TRANSPORTATION	
...1900-	...COMMUNICATIONS	...INDUSTRY	...POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	...OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		...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 Bear 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 11-13. Under Col. John B. Slough, 1,300 infantry, cavalry,

Form No. 10-900a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET Glorieta Pass ITEM NUMBER 83 PAGE 72

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.A. Scurry commanded the 1,100 Texans. The two armies, both brigade size, met in Glorieta Pass, a defile in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains by which the Santa Fe Trail reached its destination.

The battle began in the pass on March 26 when the Union advance guard, 415 men under Maj. John M. Chivington, encountered a Southern advance guard under Maj. C.S. Fryon 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 Koslowski's Ranch. On the 27th Lt. Col. S. Scurry and the main Texas force reached Johnson's Ranch, and the next day Slough joined Chivington at Koslowski's Ranch with the rest of the Coloradans.

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 Koslowski'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 Conby, 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."¹

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

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

H. H. Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico (San Francisco, 1889).
 Robert Lee Korby, 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	5, 0	8, 2, 0	5, 9	3, 7	0, 0, 0	E	1, 3	4	3, 1	4, 4, 0	3, 9	5, 7	2, 5, 0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1, 3	4	3, 1	9, 5, 0	5, 9	3, 7	0, 0, 0	D	1, 3	4	3, 1	5, 5, 0	3, 9	5, 7	0, 0, 0

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 523-3464
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: *Richard Greenwood*
 TITLE: *Historian*

Designated: *Nov 13, 1978*
 date: *11/13/78*
 Boundary Captain: *Richard Greenwood*
 Date: *April 4, 1976*

FOR NPS USE ONLY
 I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION: *[Signature]* DATE: *4/24/78*
 ATTEST: _____ DATE: _____
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Form No. 10-8976
Rev. 10-75

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

Glenns Pass Battlefield

CONTINUATION SHEET TEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel #1 254 acres, approximately

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 35 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 2.8 miles, more or less, to a point; thence due west .8 mile, more or less, to the 7000' contour line; thence northeast along the said line .85 mile, more or less, to a point; thence northwest 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 #2 130 acres, approximately

Beginning at the point of intersection of State Route 50 and a branch of Hayden Creek, proceed west along the north bank of the creek branch 870', more or less, to a point; thence southeast in a straight line 4,250', more or less, to a point; thence due north 2,725' more or less, to the 7500' 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 sections they encompassed and by the nature of topography over which the sections were laid.

Units for Parcel #1

A 13.427790.9933620
B 13.427540.9933620
C 13.427540.9933640
D 13.427790.9933630