U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program

Update to the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields

Far Western Battlefields: States of Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico

Washington, DC
July 2010

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Authority

The American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996, as amended by the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002), directs the Secretary of the Interior to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*.

Acknowledgments

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Cover: The volcanic escarpment of Mesa de la Contadera, also known as Black Mesa, is one of the primary defining features of the Valverde battlefield in New Mexico. Photograph by Matthew Borders, 2009.

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Introduction

The information in this report fulfills, in part, the purposes of the Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016). Those purposes are:

> 1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
>
> (2) to create partnerships among state and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program of the National Park Service, to update the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields*. The CWSAC was established by Congress in 1991 and published its report in 1993. Congress provided funding for this update in FY2005 and FY2007. Congress asked that the updated report reflect the following:

- Preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields identified by the CWSAC during the period between 1993 and the update;
- Changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
- Any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.

In accordance with the legislation, this report presents information about Civil War battlefields in the Far Western States of Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico for use by Congress, federal, state, and local government agencies, landowners, and other interest groups. Other state reports will be issued as surveys and analyses are completed.

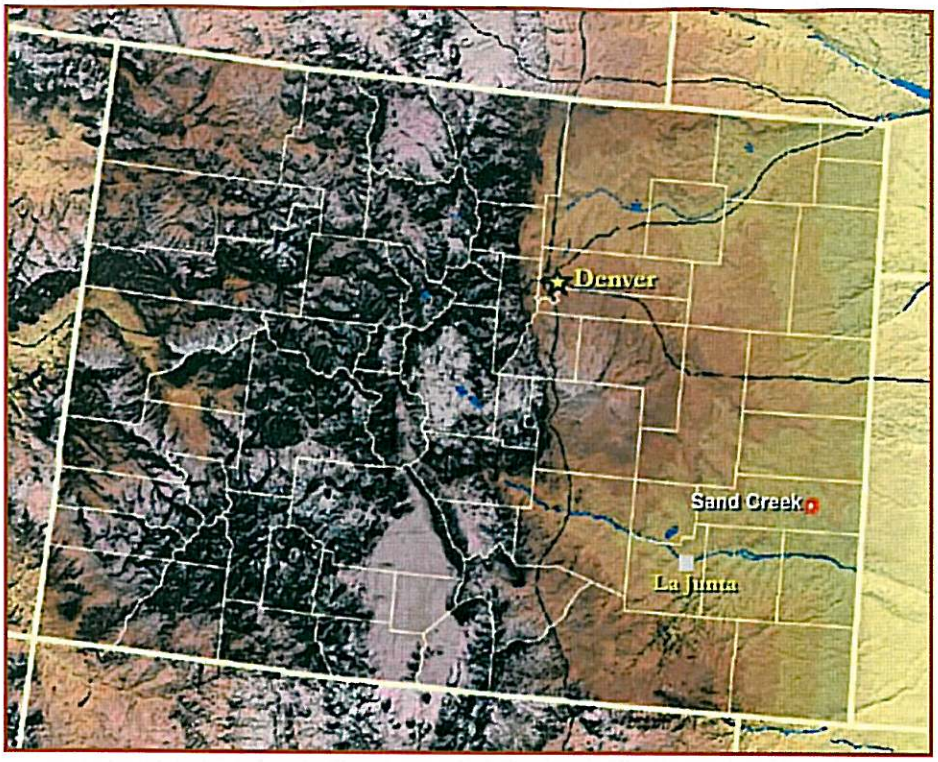

Figure 1. Sand Creek Massacre is the only CWSAC battlefield in Colorado.

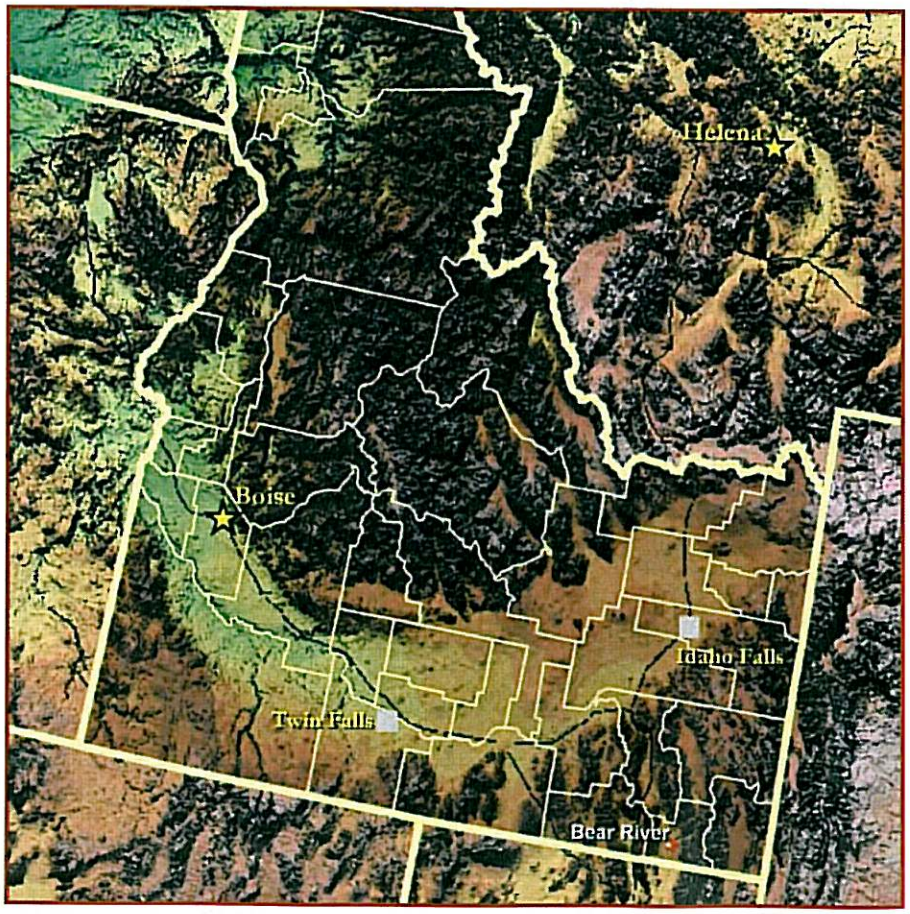

Figure 2. Bear River Massacre is the only CWSAC battlefield in Idaho.

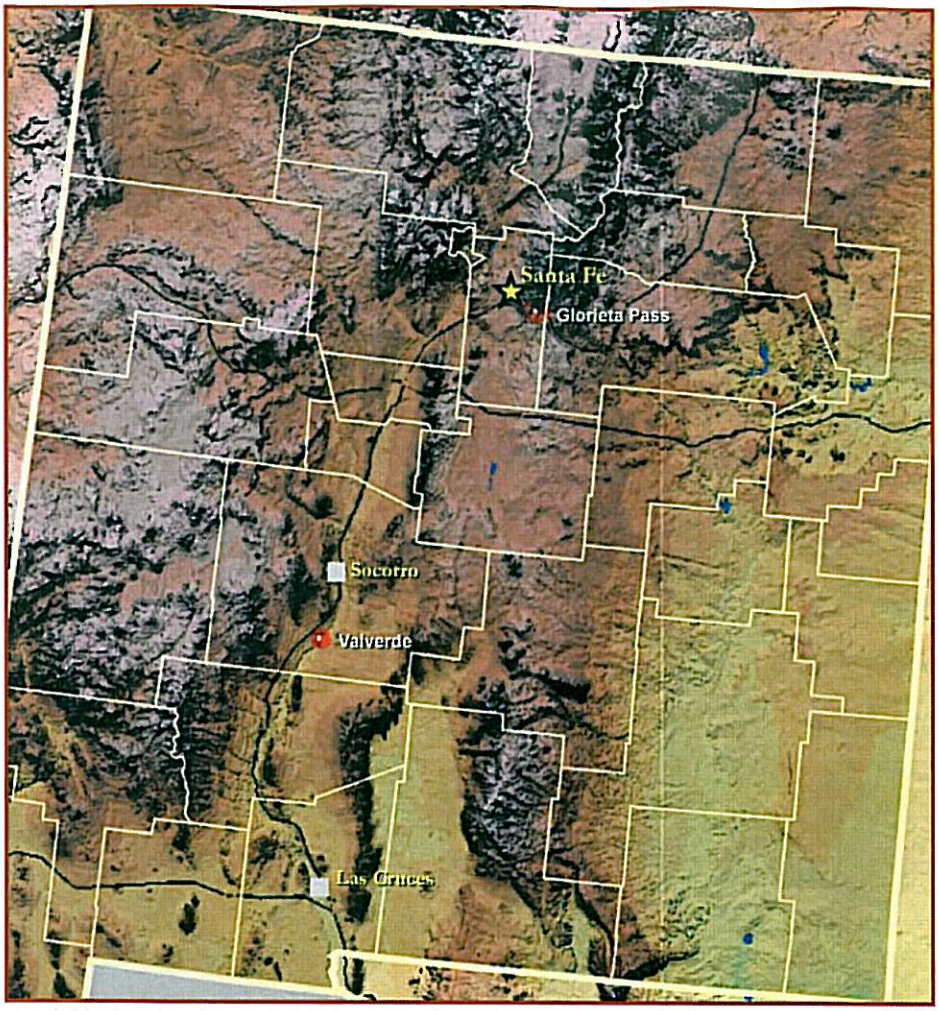

Figure 3. Valverde and Glorieta Pass are the two CWSAC battlefields in New Mexico

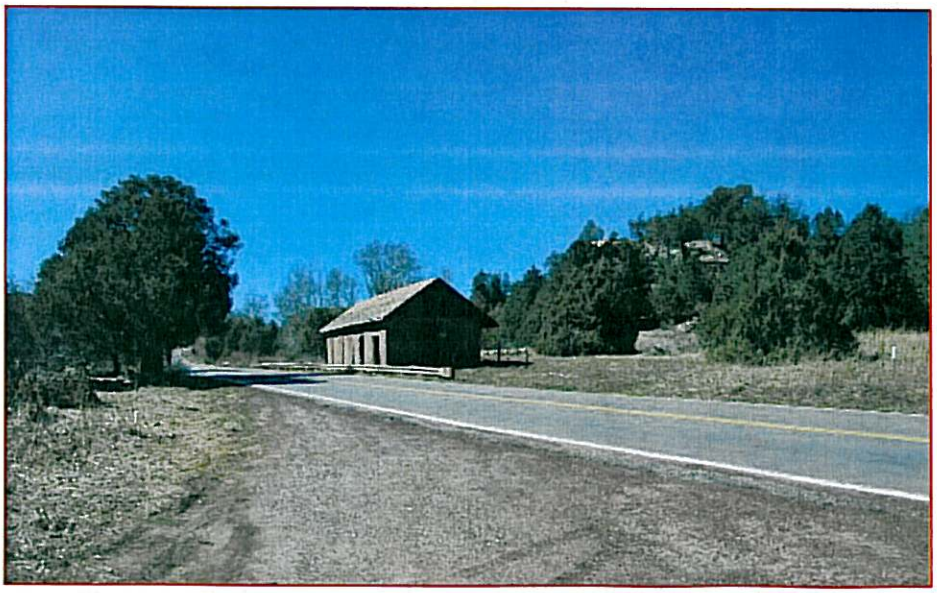

Figure 4. Modern road intrusions, such as US 50/66 in the Pigeon Ranch core area of **Glorieta Pass**, New Mexico, are both a preservation and interpretive challenge for this battlefield.

Synopsis

There are four Civil War Sites Advisory Commission (CWSAC) battlefields in the Far West. These four battlefields, in three states, are being reported on together because they represent resources isolated by geography and military campaign (type). Together they illustrate the preservation activities and needs of the Far West since the CWSAC initial report in 1993. They are **Sand Creek Massacre** in Colorado, **Bear River Massacre** in Idaho, and **Valverde** and **Glorieta Pass** in New Mexico. Historically, these battlefields encompassed more than 84,000 acres.[1] Today, large portions of the historic landscapes associated with these battles, about 74,000 acres (88 percent), retain their historic character.[2]

In 1993, the CWSAC used a four-tiered system that combined historic significance, current condition, and level of threat to determine priorities for preservation among the battlefields. The CWSAC ranked **Glorieta Pass** among the nation's top priorities for preservation. The rural sites of **Valverde** and **Sand Creek Massacre** were identified as battlefields that had the potential for comprehensive landscape preservation. **Bear River Massacre** was identified as a battlefield needing additional protection, the third tier of preservation priorities. Today, all four battlefields are good candidates for landscape preservation and protection.

Table 1: CWSAC Preservation Priorities from 1993

CWSAC Priority	Battlefield	County
I Critical Need	Glorieta Pass (NM002)	Santa Fe
II Comprehensive Preservation Possible	Sand Creek (CO001) Valverde (NM001)	San Miguel Kiowa
III Additional Protection Needed	Bear River (ID001)	Franklin
IV Fragmented/Destroyed	None	

In 2009, the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) survey found that **Glorieta Pass** still maintained much of its integrity, as the landscape has only been moderately altered since the time of the battle. The USDA Forest Service owns more than 3,500 acres and the National Park Service (NPS) more than 1,360 acres of the battlefield. Since 1993, there has been steady growth towards the battlefield along the Interstate 25 corridor east of Santa Fe, as commuters move to the more inexpensive outskirts of the city. In addition, funneling of the major transportation routes, I-25, US 50/66, and the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railroad, through the Pass and canyons associated with the battle has created a preservation and interpretation challenge both for lands protected by the NPS and for unprotected portions of the Study Area. The State has considered ways to mitigate the impact of some of the roads and is exploring the possibility of rerouting traffic on US 50/66 to avoid the battlefield. At the same time, they are also considering widening I-25 and have been in discussions with the NPS about the affects this would have on the landscape. Potential highway expansion, traffic use, and increasing development

[1] Using GIS software, the ABPP calculated that the Study Areas for the four battlefields in the Far West represent 84,814.59 acres.
[2] Using GIS software, the ABPP calculated that the Potential National Register Boundaries for the four battlefields in the Far West represent 74,552.53 acres.

pressure make **Glorieta Pass** the most threatened of the four Far Western Civil War battlefields.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the State of New Mexico's Elephant Butte State Park protect nearly 11,000 acres of land on the **Valverde** battlefield. Only 148 acres at the BLM-managed Fort Craig National Historic Site, however, are held for the purpose of protecting and preserving the battlefield lands in perpetuity. The remainder of the publically held land is not managed for the preservation of the battlfield landscape and does not meet the definition of "protected" for the purposes of this report. The additional acreage in the Study area, approximately 24,500 acres, is in private ownership.

Sand Creek Massacre and **Bear River Massacre** are the least threatened of the four CWSAC Far Western battlefields. These battlefields maintain a high degree of integrity. The greatest threats to the two landscapes are from modern use and changes in the historic watercourses. The streams have either changed course naturally or been channeled into canals which have altered the historic appearance of the landscape. Both **Sand Creek Massacre** and **Bear River Massacre** battlefields are also subject to the impacts of modern ranching and farming. Livestock grazing has damaged the soils, allowing for erosion and potential exposure of archeological resources.

Figures 5 & 6: Salt Cedar infestation at **Valverde** Battlefield, New Mexico. Salt cedar is an invasive plant that grows so thickly it can obscure battlefield features (right). The only practical removal technique involves cutting, poisoning, and burning; all potentially harmful to the landscape (left).

In the rural settings of the western battlefields, natural elements are one of the primary threats to the historic landscape. Photograph by Kathleen Madigan, 2009.

Method Statement

Congress instructed the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), to report on changes in the condition of the battlefields since 1993 and on "preservation activities" and "other relevant developments" carried out at each battlefield since 1993. To fulfill those assignments, the ABPP 1) conducted site surveys of each battlefield and 2) prepared and sent out questionnaires to battlefield managers and advocacy organizations (see Appendix B).

Research and Field Surveys

The ABPP conducted the field assessments of these battlefields in May 2009. The surveys entailed additional historical research, on-the-ground documentation and assessment of site conditions, identification of impending threats to each site, and site mapping. Surveyors used a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver to map historic features of each battlefield and used a Geographic Information System (GIS) program to draw site boundaries. The ABPP retains all final survey materials. Each battlefield survey file includes a survey form (field notes, list of defining features, list of documentary sources, and a photo log), photographs, spatial coordinates of significant features, and boundaries described on USGS topographic maps. The surveys did not include archeological investigations for reasons of time and expense.

Study Areas and Core Areas

The CWSAC identified a Study Area and a Core Area for each of the principal battlefields surveyed (see Figure 7 for definitions). The CWSAC boundaries have proven invaluable as guides to local land and resource preservation efforts at Civil War battlefields. Since 1993, the National Park Service has refined its battlefield survey techniques, which include research, working with site stewards, identifying and documenting lines of approach and withdrawal used by opposing forces, and applying the concepts of military terrain analysis to all battlefield landscapes. The ABPP's *Battlefield Survey Manual* explains the field methods employed during this study.[3] The surveys also incorporate the concepts recommended in the National Register of Historic Places' *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, which was published in 1992 after the CWSAC completed its original assessments of the battlefields.[4]

Using its refined methodology, ABPP was able to validate or adjust the CWSAC's Study Area and Core Area boundaries to reflect more accurately the full nature and original resources of these battlefields (see Table 2). At each of the battlefields, the refined methodology resulted in significant increases to the sizes of the Study Area and Core Area. It is important to note, however, that the Study Area and Core Area boundaries are based on the review of historical source material, drawn to indicate where the battle took place, and convey only the location of the battlefield, neither takes the current condition or alterations to the historic landscape into consideration. For this reason, they should not be used to define surviving portions of a battlefield that merit protection and preservation without further evaluation.

[3] American Battlefield Protection Program, "Battlefield Survey Manual," (Washington, DC: National Park Service, revised 2007).
[4] National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992 , Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

Potential National Register Boundaries

To address the question of what part of the battlefield remains reasonably intact and warrants preservation, this study introduced a third boundary line that was not attempted by the CWSAC: the Potential National Register boundary (see Figure 7).

Looking at each Study Area, the surveyors assigned PotNR boundaries where they judged that the landscape retained enough integrity to convey the significance of the historic battle. In a few cases, the PotNR boundary encompasses the entire Study Area. In most cases, however, the PotNR boundary includes less land than identified in the full Study Area.

In assigning PotNR boundaries, the ABPP followed National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines when identifying and mapping areas that retain integrity and cohesion within the Study Areas.[5] However, because the ABPP focuses only on areas of battle, the Program did not evaluate lands adjacent to the Study Area that may contribute to a broader historical and chronological definition of "cultural landscape." Lands outside of the Study Area associated with other historic events and cultural practices may need to be evaluated in preparation for a formal nomination of the cultural landscape.

Most importantly, the PotNR boundary **does not constitute a formal determination of eligibility by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places.**[6] The PotNR boundary is designed to be used as a planning tool for government agencies and the public. Like the Study and Core Area boundaries, the PotNR boundary places no restriction on private property use.

The term integrity, as defined by the NRHP,

Figure 7: Boundary Definitions

The **Study Area** represents the historic extent of the battle as it unfolded across the landscape. The Study Area contains resources known to relate to or contribute to the battle event: where troops maneuvered and deployed, immediately before and after combat, and where they fought during combat. Historic accounts, terrain analysis, and feature identification inform the delineation of the Study Area boundary. Historic setting, approaches, and natural features that figure importantly in the battle are defining elements. The Study Area indicates the extent to which historic and archeological resources associated with the battle (areas of combat, command, communications, logistics, medical services, etc.) may be found and protected. Surveyors delineated Study Area boundaries for every battle site that was positively identified through research and field survey, regardless of its present integrity.

The **Core Area** represents the areas of direct engagement on the battlefield. Positions that delivered or received fire, and the space connecting them, fall within the Core Area. Frequently described as "hallowed ground," land within the Core Area is often the first to be targeted for protection. There may be more than one Core Area on a battlefield, but all lie within the Study Area.

Unlike the Study and Core Area, which are based only upon the interpretation of historic events, the **Potential National Register** (PotNR) **boundary** represents ABPP's assessment of a Study Area's current integrity (the surviving landscape and features that convey the site's historic sense of place). The PotNR boundary may include all or some of the Study Area, and all or some of the Core Area. Although preparing a National Register nomination may require further assessment of historic integrity and more documentation than that provided by the ABPP survey, PotNR boundaries identify land that merits this additional effort.

[5] For general guidance about integrity issues and National Register of Historic Places properties, see National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, revised 1997). The survey evaluations described above do not meet the more stringent integrity standards for National Historic Landmark designation. See National Park Service, *How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1999), 36-37.

[6] See 36 CFR 60.1- 14 for regulations about nominating a property to the National Register of Historic Places and 36 CFR 63 for regulations concerning Determinations of Eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

is "the ability of a property to convey its significance."[7] While assessments of integrity are traditionally based on seven specific attributes – location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association – battlefields are unique cultural resources and require special evaluation." Generally, the most important aspects of integrity for battlefields are location, setting, feeling and association," and the most basic test for determining the integrity of any battlefield is to assess "whether a participant in the battle would recognize the property as it exists today."[8]

Other conditions contribute to the *degree* of integrity a battlefield retains:

- the quantity and quality of surviving battle-period resources (e.g., buildings, roads, fence lines, military structures, and archeological features);
- the quantity and quality of the spatial relationships between and among those historic resources and the landscape that connects them;
- the extent to which current battlefield land use is similar to battle-period land use; and
- the extent to which a battlefield's physical features and overall character visually communicate an authentic sense of the sweep and setting of the battle.

The degree to which post-war development has altered and fragmented the historic landscape or destroyed historic features and viewsheds is critical when assessing integrity.

Changes in traditional land use over time do not generally diminish a battlefield's integrity. For example, landscapes that were farmland during the Civil War do not need to be in agricultural use today to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP so long as the land retains its historic rural character. Similarly, natural changes in vegetation – woods growing out of historic farm fields, for example – do not necessarily lessen the landscape's integrity.

Some post-battle development is expected; slight or moderate change within the battlefield may not substantially diminish a battlefield's integrity. A limited degree of residential, commercial, or industrial development is acceptable. These post-battle "non-contributing" elements are often included in the PotNR boundary in accordance with NRHP guidelines.[9]

Significant changes in land use since the Civil War do diminish the integrity of the battlefield landscape. Heavy residential, commercial, and industrial development; cellular tower and wind turbine installation; and large highway construction are common

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[7] National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division), http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf. Archeological integrity was not examined during this study, but should be considered in future battlefield studies and formal nominations to the National Register of Historic Places.

[8] National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992, Revised 1999 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division).

[9] The ABPP looks only at the battle-related elements of a cultural landscape. Post-battle elements, while not contributing to the significance of the battlefield, may be eligible for separate listing in the National Register of Historic Places on their own merits.

examples of such changes. Battlefield landscapes with these types of changes are generally considered as having little or no integrity.

The PotNR boundaries therefore indicate which battlefields are *likely* eligible for future listing in the NRHP and *likely* deserving of future preservation efforts. If a surveyor determined that a battlefield was entirely compromised by land use incompatible with the preservation of historic features (i.e., it has little or no integrity), the ABPP did not assign a PotNR boundary.[10]

In cases where a battlefield is already listed in the NRHP, surveyors reassessed the existing documentation based on current scholarship and resource integrity, and, when appropriate, provided new information and proposed new boundaries as part of the surveys. As a result, some PotNR boundaries will contain or share a boundary with lands already listed in the NRHP. In other cases, PotNR boundaries will exclude listed lands that have lost integrity (see Table 4.)[11]

The data from which all three boundaries are drawn do not necessarily reflect the full research needed for a formal NRHP nomination. PotNR boundaries are based on an assessment of aboveground historic features associated with the cultural and natural landscape. The surveys did not include a professional archeological inventory or assessment of subsurface features or indications. In some cases, future archeological testing will help determine whether subsurface features remain, whether subsurface battle features convey important information about a battle or historic property, and whether that information may help to confirm, refine, or refute the boundaries previously determined by historic studies and terrain analysis.

The ABPP survey information should be reassessed during future compliance processes such as the Section 106 process required by the National Historic Preservation Act [12] and Environmental Impact Statements/Environmental Assessments required by the National Environmental Policy Act.[13] Likewise, more detailed research and assessments should take place when any battlefield is formally nominated to the NRHP or proposed for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). New research and intensive-level surveys of these sites will enlighten future preservation and compliance work. Agencies should continue to consult local and state experts for up-to-date information about these battlefields.

Portions of the **Glorieta Pass** and **Bear River Massacre** battlefields have been designated as NHLs and a large portion of **Sand Creek** is listed in the NRHP (see Table 4). The ABPP has identified PotNR boundaries that could guide efforts to expand existing NHL and NRHP boundaries at these battlefields. At **Valverde**, the 148 acre Fort Craig National Historic Site is listed in the NRHP, however, no known efforts have been undertaken to list **Valverde's** additional 35,284 acres as a battlefield landscape.

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[10] National Park Service, National Register Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields*, 1992 , Revised 1999 (http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf), offers recommendations regarding "Selecting Defensible Boundaries." While this document indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters," the *Guidelines* also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

[11] The ABPP's surveys and PotNR assessments do not constitute formal action on behalf of the office of the National Register of Historic Places. PotNR assessments are intended for planning purposes only; they do not carry the authority to add, change, or remove an official listing.

[12] 16 USC 470f.

[13] 42 USC 4331-4332.

Questionnaires

While the ABPP maintains data about its own program activities at Civil War battlefields, most preservation work occurs at the local level. Therefore, to carry out the Congressional directive for information about activities at the battlefields, the ABPP sought input from local battlefield managers and advocacy organizations. The ABPP distributed questionnaires designed to gather information about the types of preservation activities that have taken place at the battlefields since 1993. The Questionnaire is reproduced in Appendix B.

In Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico, representatives from five organizations completed and returned the questionnaires. Their responses, combined with the survey findings, allowed the ABPP to create a profile of conditions and activities at the four Civil War battlefields in the Far West.

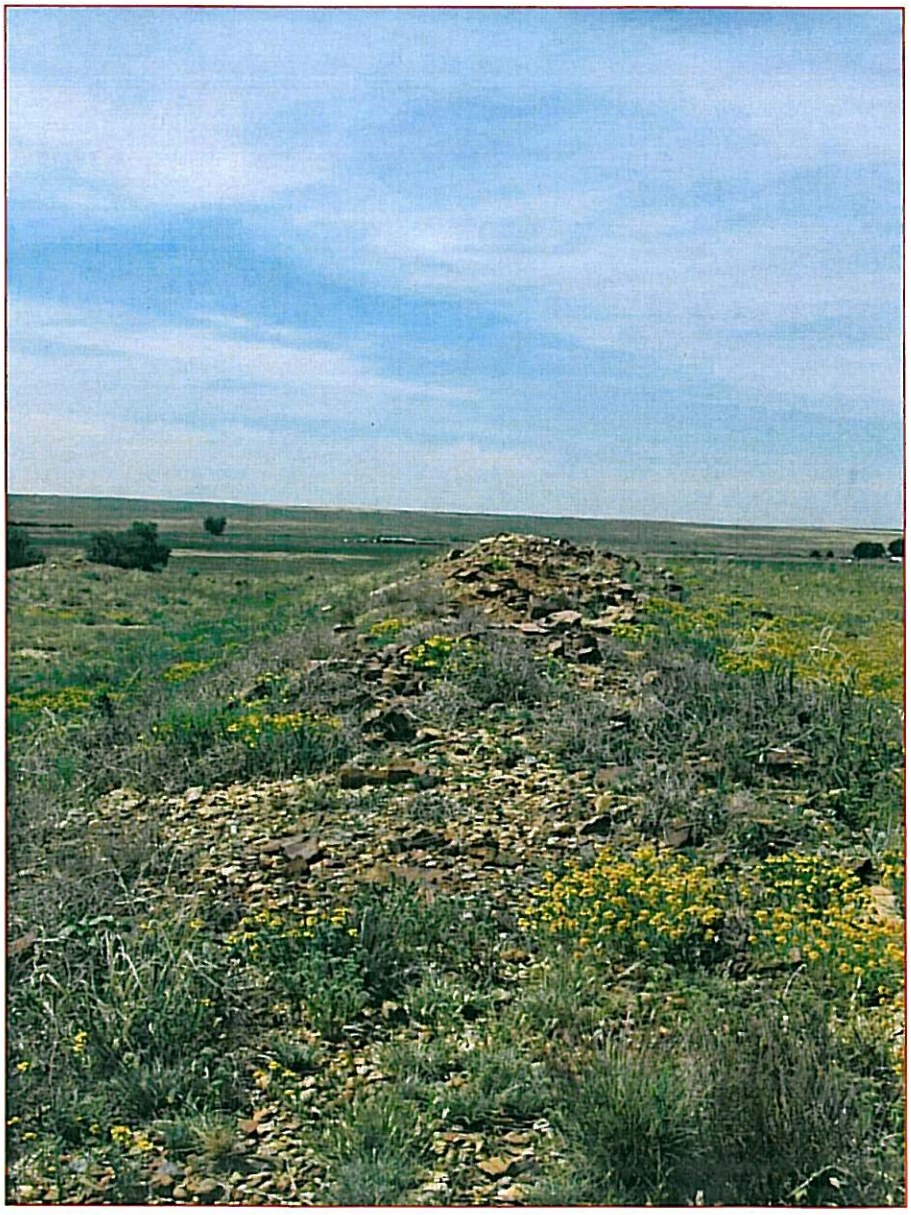


Figure 8. Remains of the curtain wall at Bent's New Fort, the point from which US troop left for **Sand Creek**, Colorado. The site of the fort is privately owned. Matthew Borders, 2009.

Summary of Conditions of Civil War Battlefields in the Far West

Quantified Land Areas

Using Geographic Information Systems software, the ABPP calculated the amount of land historically associated with the battle (Study Area), the amount of land where forces were engaged (Core Area), and the amount of land that may retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and that remains to be protected (Potential National Register boundary).

As noted above and as Table 2 illustrates, the Study Areas and Core Areas of the Civil War battlefields in Colorado, Idaho, and New Mexico have been established in accordance with ABPP research and field survey methodology. Particular attention was paid to identifying the routes of approach and withdrawal associated with each battle, and to identifying areas of secondary action that influenced the course or outcome of the battles.[14] The Study Area and Core Area boundaries established for each battlefield take these movements and actions into account, recognizing the extent to which theses ancillary areas serve as battlefield features.

Please see the individual battlefield profiles for more information about the extent of and reasons for the established boundaries.

Table 2. Battlefield Area Statistics

Battlefield	Study Area	Core Area	PotNR Boundary
Sand Creek (CO001)	34,387.61	2,271.97	27,027.45
Bear River (ID001)	2,000.00	448.48	2,000.00
Valverde (NM001)	35,432.92	6,888.07	32,922.45
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	12,994.06	992.36	12,602.63

Condition Assessments

Using field survey data, the ABPP assessed the overall condition of each battlefield's *Study Area*. While no battlefield remains completely unaltered since the Civil War, all four of the CWSAC battlefields in the Far West have suffered little alteration to their character-defining features. These battlefields are open rural landscapes used primarily for ranching and farming. The National Park Service protects portions of two of the battlefields, **Sand Creek Massacre** and **Glorieta Pass.** Threats such as looting, natural elements, and incompatible use, however, may limit the protection of historic resources on other federal, state, and privately owned land at all four battlefields.

Natural processes of stream erosion, river course changes, invasive plant infestation, and archeological looting affect all four Far Western battlefields. To date, the threats have not

[14] National Register of Historic Places Bulletin 40, *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* (http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/pdfs/NRB40.pdf), offers recommendations regarding "Selecting Defensible Boundaries." While this document indicates that "generally, boundaries should not be drawn to include the portion of the route taken to the battlefield where there were no encounters," the *Guidelines* also state that "a basic principle is to include within the boundary all of the locations where opposing forces, either before, during or after the battle, took actions based on their assumption of being in the presence of the enemy." The ABPP interprets this latter guidance to mean all military activities that influenced the battle. See the individual battlefield profiles for information about military actions taken along the routes included. In accordance with the methodology of this study, if routes included in the Study Area retain integrity, they are included within the Potential National Register boundary for the battlefield landscape.

seriously compromised the integrity of the battlefields. Nevertheless, if left unchecked, these threats will lead to degradation of the battlefield landscape.

The landscape at **Sand Creek Massacre** is in good condition with only limited intrusions since the 1864 massacre. The greatest threat to the site is erosion caused by wind and water, particularly along the ridgeline and sandpits on which US troops stood and the Cheyenne and Arapaho attempted to hide themselves from attack. This natural erosion is exacerbated by cattle grazing on lands near the old Sand Creek bed and massacre site. An historic dike, which has since been abandoned, has caused some damage to the landscape in the northern portion of the battlefield and there are several ranch roads that were not present at the time of the massacre. Because the landscape as a whole is so little changed since the period of significance, the battlefield retains a high level of integrity.

Bear River Massacre site retains a high degree of integrity. The wide-open vista, rising heights, and most of the historic defining features of the battlefield are easy to interpret. With the exception of limited intursions, the landscape has changed little since the time of the massacre. In 1898 the West Cache Canal was dug along the massacre site and Shoshone encampment, rebuilt after a flood in 1911, and is still in use today. Several landslides in the canyon on the northwest side of the Study Area have covered the massacre site and U.S. Route 91 bisects the battlefield. The majority of the **Bear River Massacre** landscape is in private land holdings, most of which are either ranches or residences. The Shoshone Nation also owns a portion of the battlefield, which it uses for both interpretation and memorial purposes.

The **Valverde** battlefield on both sides of the Rio Grande is in private and public ownership. While portions of the battlefield landscape have been altered, most essential features remain and the majority of the Study Area retains good integrity. The landscape is very rural and isolated, but its topography in the northern section has been impacted by both environmental changes and land use. The exact position of the Valverde fords, around which the bulk of the fighting occurred, cannot be located at this time. Shifting of the Rio Grande over the past 146 years has caused more than twenty feet of silt to settle in the area where the fords are believed to have been located. This, along with a dense growth of invasive salt cedar trees, has altered the battlefield landscape. The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad and several Bureau of Reclamation canals further affect the northern portion of the Study Area. The site of Fort Craig, approximately five miles south of the fords' approximate locations, is managed by the Bureau of Land Management as a National Historic Site. Currently **Valverde** is the only one of the four Far Western battlefields not listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A comprehensive preservation plan to include listing in the NRHP and accommodation of future land use by privately owned ranches and government agencies should be the focus of preservation efforts to preserve this important landscape.

Currently, the condition of the **Glorieta Pass** battlefield is good. While portions of the battlefield landscape have been altered, most essential features remain. Pecos National Historical Park protects portions of the battlefield, as does the USDA Forest Service. The remaining lands are privately owned. Glorietta Pass and the canyon in the Cañoncito/Johnson's Ranch area have been impacted by the construction of Interstate 25, which is currently under consideration for widening. The Apache Creek area has been slightly altered by the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad whose berm has covered part of the original battle site, and the Pigeon Ranch area is being affected by increasing traffic use on US 50/66. There has also been steady growth towards the battlefield along the Interstate 25 corridor east of Santa Fe, as commuters move to the more inexpensive outskirts of the city. Potential highway expansion, traffic use, and increasing development

pressure, particularly through the two Core Areas, make **Glorieta Pass** the most threatened of the four Far Western Civil War battlefields. Opportunities exist for public and private preservation partnerships to counter these threats and should be the focus of future preservation efforts.

Table 3: Condition Summary

Condition	Battlefield
Land use is little Changed (3)	Sand Creek (CO001) Bear River (ID001)
Portions of landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain (1)	Glorieta Pass (NM002) Valverde (NM001)
Much of the landscape has been altered and fragmented, leaving some essential features (0)	None
Landscape and terrain have been altered beyond recognition (0)	None
Battlefields that were not assessed	None

Registration

The nation's official method for recognizing historic properties worthy of preservation is listing in the NRHP. Registered battlefields meet national standards for documentation, physical integrity, and demonstrable significance to the history of our nation. Federal, state, and local agencies use information from the NRHP as a planning tool to identify and make decisions about cultural resources. Federal and state laws, most notably Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, require agencies to account for the effects their projects (roads, wetland permits, quarrying, cell towers, etc.) may have on listed and eligible historic properties, such as battlefields. Listing allows project designers to quickly identify the battlefield and avoid or minimize impacts to the landscape.

Properties listed in the NRHP are also eligible for numerous federal and state historic preservation grant programs. Recognition as a registered battlefield may also advance public understanding of and appreciation for the battlefield, and may encourage advocacy for its preservation.[15]

Lands within the **Bear River** and **Glorieta Pass** battlefield Study Areas have already been listed in the NRHP and further honored with designation as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). **Sand Creek** is listed in the NRHP. Within **Valverde** battlefield, Fort Craig and its surrounding landscape is listed in the NRHP. Table 4 compares the number of acres already registered (listed) with the number of acres that are likely to meet the same criteria, but are not currently part of an existing NHL or NRHP boundary. Given the good integrity of these battlefields, the ABPP believes there exists an excellent opportunity to expand the boundaries of the three previously listed battlefields and to list the battlefield landscape at **Valverde**.

[15] There are three levels of federal recognition for historic properties: Congressional designations such as national park units, National Historic Landmarks, and listings in the National Register of Historic Places. Congress creates national park units. The Secretary of the Interior designates National Historic Landmarks (NHL) – nationally significant historic sites – for their exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is the nation's official list of cultural sites significant at the national, state, or local level and worthy of preservation. Historic units of the National Park System and NHLs are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Table 4. Acres Registered Compared with Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registered				
Battlefield	**Designation**	**ABPP PotNR Acres**	**Existing Registered Acres**	**Acres Potentially Eligible to be Registerted**
Sand Creek (CO001)	NRHP & NPS	27,027.45	7,360.16	19,667.29
Bear River (ID001)	NHL	2,000.00	1,791.06	208.94
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	NHL & NPS	12,602.63	1,627.35	10,975.28
Valverde (NM001)	NRHP*	32,922.45	148.72	32,773.73
Totals		**74,552.53**	**10,927.29**	**63,625.24**

** The NRHP designation for Valverde is for Fort Craig, a battlefield-defining feature, and not for the battlefield landscape.*

Stewardship

For the purposes of this update, public lands managed as historic sites in order to preserve the battlefield resources are considered protected. Other public land, not managed for the preservation of the battlefield landscape, still has potential for damaging threats. The land is subject to state and federal preservation law, preventing private development, but its primary use may not be compatible with preservation of the battlefield landscape. It may also be threatened by natural processes.

At the Far Western battlefields, a total of 3,927 acres (five percent of the total Study Areas) are preserved and protected as battlefield landscapes. The remaining 95% of the battlefields are in either private unprotected ownership or managed by state and federal agencies for purposes other than battlefield preservation.

The National Park Service owns land at both **Sand Creek Massacre** and **Glorieta Pass,** providing protective ownership for a portion of these battlefields. At **Sand Creek Massacre,** the NPS holds 2,385 acres (seven percent of the Study Area) as the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site and 1,364 acres of **Glorieta Pass** (10% of the Study Area) as part of Pecos National Historical Site. The Bureau of Land Management manages 148 acres at **Valverde** (less than 1% of the Study Area) as Fort Craig National Historic Site. At **Bear River Massacre,** the Shoshone Tribe owns 26 acres (one percent of the Study Area) for the purpose of interpretation and memorialization.

Two of the battlefields also contain other public lands not managed for the preservation of the battlefield landscape, but still providing a level of protection. At **Glorieta Pass**, more than 3,500 acres are owned by the USDA Forest Service as part of the Santa Fe National Forest and The State of Colorado manages approximately 3 acres at Queen's State Wildlife Area. At **Valverde,** the Bureau of Land Management owns 1,575 acres and the State of New Mexico manages more than 9,345 acres at Elephant Butte Lake State Park.

Each of the Far Western battlefields could benefit from comprehensive planning to help guide coordination among public owners, private non-profits, and private landowners. Because so much of the battlefield landscape is in good condition there exists an excellent opportunity for additional preservation measures such as land acquisition, fee simple ownership, or easement purchases. Easements in particular provide protection without burdening the holder with obligations associated with fee simple ownership while compensating owners who relinquish the development rights of their property with tax incentives.

Table 5. Protective Stewardship of Intact Battlefield Land*			
Battlefield	**ABPP PotNR Acres**	**Permanently Protected Acres**	**Unprotected, Intact Acres Remaining**
Sand Creek (CO001)	27,027.45	2,388.62	24,638.83
Valverde (NM001)	32,922.45	148.72	32,774.45
Glorieta Pass (NM002)	12,602.63	1,363.85	11,238.63
Bear River (ID001)	2,000.00	26.00	1,974.00
Totals	**74,552.53**	**3,927.19**	**70,625.91**

* For details, see each site's Individual Battlefield Profile

Public Access and Interpretation

In its questionnaire, the ABPP asked battlefield stewards about the types of public access and interpretation available at each battlefield. The ABPP did not collect information about the purpose or intent of the interpretation and access, such as whether a wayside exhibit was developed for purely educational reasons, to promote heritage tourism, or boost local economic development.

The ABPP asked respondents to indicate the type of interpretation available at or about the battlefield. The categories included brochures, driving tours, living history demonstrations, maintained historic features or areas, walking tours and trails, wayside exhibits, websites, and other specialized programs. The results indicate that all of the Far Western battlefields offer some degree of public access and interpretation. **Bear River Massacre** site has both a pull off with an historic monument and signs and an overlook with interpretive panels. At **Glorieta Pass**, and **Valverde**, NPS and BLM provide visitors centers, walking trails, brochures, and interpretive signs.

There is currently limited interpretation at **Sand Creek Massacre** as the National Park Service has only recently acquired lands associated with this site. At this time, there is a small visitors center, several interpretive signs, an historic monument, and a short walking trail. There is also a repatriation plot that allows American Indian remains to be placed back in earth sacred to the Cheyenne and Arapaho.

Additional details regarding the interpretation activities undertaken at the four battlefields can be found in the Individual Battlefield Profiles section of this report.

Table 6. Interpretation Summary*	
On-site Interpretation	**Battlefield**
Battlefields with public interpretation, including visitors center (3)	Sand Creek (CO001), Valverde (NM001), Glorieta Pass (NM002)
Battlefields with public interpretation, but no visitors center (1)	Bear Creek (ID001)
Battlefields with no public interpretation (0)	

*For details, see each site's Individual Battlefield Profile.

Local Advocacy

Nonprofit organizations play important roles in protecting historic battlefields. These organizations step in to preserve historic sites when public funding and management for historic preservation are absent. When public funding is available, nonprofits serve as vital partners in public-private preservation efforts, acting as conduits for public funds, raising critical private matching funds, keeping history and preservation in the public eye, and working with landowners to find ways to protect battlefield parcels. There are no local advocacy groups dedicated solely to preserving the four battlefields in the Far West.

Glorieta Pass is part of Pecos National Historical Park and as such enjoys the support of the park's friends group, Friends of Pecos National Historical Park. The friends group was established to support the operations and interpretive themes of the Park prior to the designation of **Glorieta Pass** as part of the park. With the designation, the existing friends group became a nonprofit advocate for **Glorieta Pass**.

Sand Creek Massacre, also a unit of the National Park Service, does not have a specific friends group, however, the statewide Colorado Preservation, Inc., serves as an advocate for the battlefield. **Bear River Massacre** and **Valverde** have no known advocacy groups.

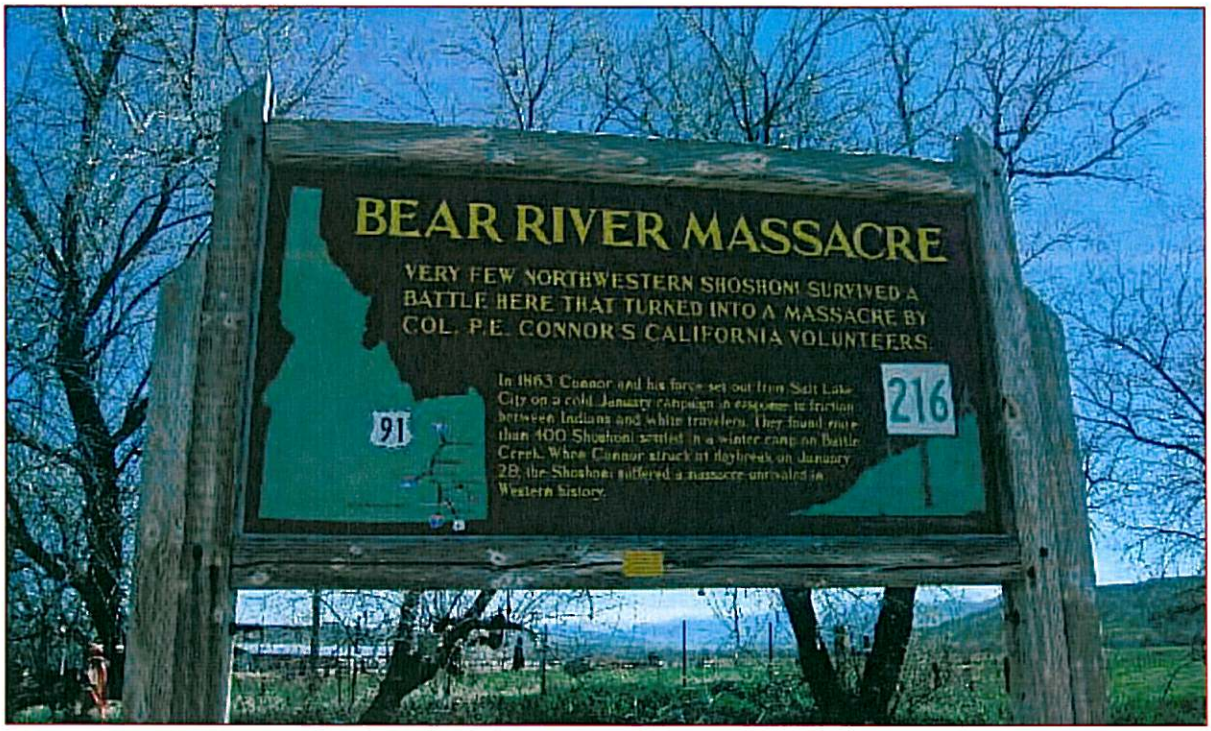


Figure 9. Interpretive sign near the site of the Indian encampments on the **Bear River Massacre** battlefield in Idaho. Kathleen Madigan, 2009.

Individual Battlefield Profiles

Battlefield Profile Glossary

Location	County or city in which the battlefield is located.
Campaign	Name of military campaign of which the battle was part. Campaign names are taken from *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.*
Battle Date(s)	Day or days upon which the battle took place, as determined by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission.
Principal Commanders	Ranking commanders of opposing forces during the battle.
Forces Engaged	Name or description of largest units engaged during the battle.
Results	Indicates battle victor or inconclusive outcome.
Study Area	Acreage determined by the ABPP to represent the full extent of land associated with the historic battle.
Potential National Register Lands	Acreage of land that retains historic character and may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see Table 2).
Protected Lands	Estimated acreage (based on questionnaires and GIS) of battlefield land that is in public or private non-profit ownership, or is under permanent protective easement, and is managed specifically for 1) the purposes of maintaining the historic character of the landscape and for preventing future impairment or destruction of the landscape and historic features, or for 2) a conservation purpose and use compatible with the goals of historic landscape preservation.
Publicly Accessible Lands	Estimated acreage (based on responses to questionnaires) within the Study Area maintained for public visitation.
Management Area	Name of historic site, park, or other area maintained for battlefield resource protection and/or public visitation.
Friends Group(s)	Name of local advocacy organization(s) that support preservation activities at/for the battlefield.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Indicates which types of preservation activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Indicates which types of interpretation/educational activities have taken place at the battlefield since 1993 (based on responses to questionnaires).
Condition Statement	The ABPP's assessment of the overall condition of the battlefield's Study Area (based on field surveys and responses to questionnaires).
Historical Designation	Notes the most prestigious federal historical designation the battlefield has received (i.e. national park unit, National Historic Landmark, or National Register of Historic Places).

Sand Creek Massacre (CO001)

Location	Kiowa County
Campaign	Sand Creek Campaign (1864)
Battle Date(s)	November 29-30, 1864
Principal Commanders	Colonel John Chivington [US]; Chief Black Kettle, Cheyenne; Chief Left Hand, Arapaho[I]
Forces Engaged	Chivington's Brigade (approximately 700 men) [US]; 500 Cheyenne and a few Arapaho (mostly women and children) [I]
Results	Union victory (massacre)
Study Area	34,387.61 acres The Study Area shows the dual approach route used by Chivington's forces from Bent's New Fort up to Sand Creek. The western route, used by the military column, relates directly to the initiation of the action and the movements over the broken ground used to get above the Indian camps and avoid detection for the surprise assault on the morning of the 29th. The eastern route, used by the slower moving supply train, was added because the supply train location was an important factor in determining the extent of the assault and the ability of the Colorado soldiers to chase the fleeing Indians. The location of the Indian camps, the massacre site, and Indian pony herd areas are also included. The Core Area is drawn to include the primary massacre site at the creek and areas in which the Third Colorado used artillery.
Potential National Register Lands	27,027.45 acres
Protected Lands	2,388.62 acres National Park Service, 2,385.43 acres, fee simple State of Colorado, 3.19 acres, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	2,388.62 acres Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, National Park Service, 2,385.43 acres Queen's State Wildlife Area, State of Colorado, 3.19 acres
Management Area(s)	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Queen's State Wildlife Area
Friends Group(s)	Colorado Preservation Inc.
Preservation Activities Since 1993	✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects ✓ Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour

Living History
- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
- ✓ **Visitor Center**
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website
  http://www.nps.gov/sand/

Other

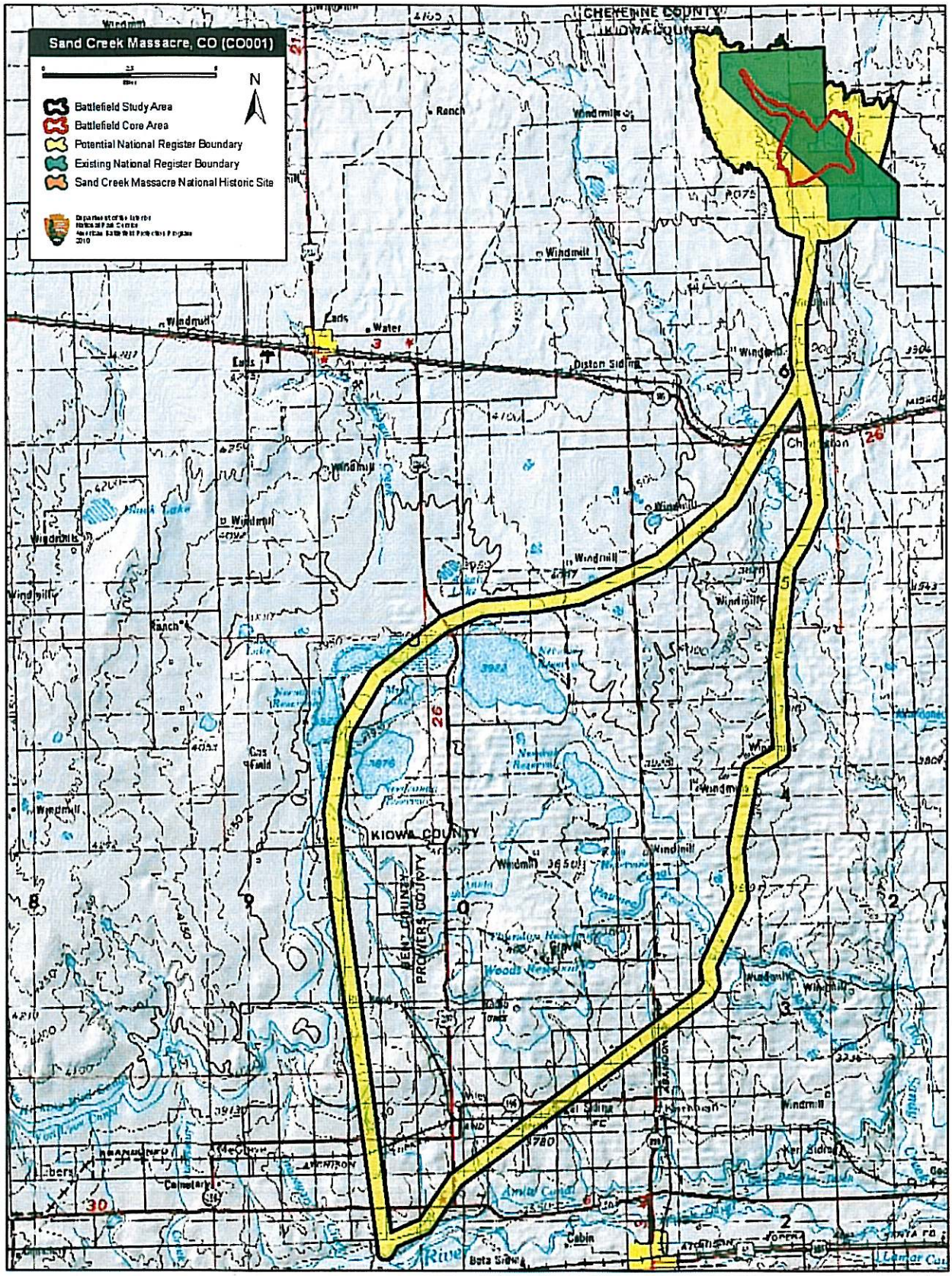
Condition Statement

Land use is little changed since the period of significance. The Sand Creek Massacre battlefield is in good condition with only limited intrusions since the time of the massacre. The greatest threat to the site is erosion caused by wind and water, particularly along the ridgeline and sandpits on which US troops stood and the Cheyenne and Arapaho attempted to hide themselves from attack. This natural erosion is exacerbated by cattle grazing on lands near the old Sand Creek bed and massacre site. An historic dike, which has since been abandoned, has caused some damage to the landscape in the northern portion of the battlefield and there are several ranch roads that were not present at the time of the massacre. The cottonwoods along the old creek bed, though not historic to the landscape of 1864, make it easier to determine the path of the original creek. There is also a repatriation plot that allows American Indian remains and artifacts from the massacre to be interred in earth sacred to the Cheyenne and Arapaho.

The battlefield landscape is in excellent condition; however, there is currently only limited interpretation at the Sand Creek Massacre site. The National Park Service has only recently acquired lands associated with the massacre and is beginning to increase interpretation at the battlefield.

Historical Designation

National Register of Historic Places (Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site, 2001)


Sand Creek Massacre, CO (CO001)
N
Battlefield Study Area
Battlefield Core Area
Potential National Register Boundary
Existing National Register Boundary
Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site
CHEYENNE COUNTY
KIOWA COUNTY
PROWERS COUNTY
Windmill
Ranch
Water
Cabin

Bear River Massacre (ID001)

Location	Franklin County
Campaign	Expedition from Camp Douglas, Utah Territory, to Cache Valley, Idaho Territory (1863)
Battle Date(s)	January 29, 1863
Principal Commanders	Colonel Patrick Edward Connor [US]; Chief Bear Hunter [I]
Forces Engaged	District of Utah [US]; Shoshone Indians [I]
Results	Union Victory (massacre)
Study Area	2,000.00 acres The Study Area takes in the entire extent of the battlefield including the Federal ridge where the American Indian camp was first spotted by US Cavalry, the Federal flank attack to the northeast, the Shoshone village, and the canyon where the massacre took place and over which the survivors fled until no longer pursued by US soldiers.
Potential National Register Lands	2,000.00 acres
Protected Lands	26.00 acres Shoshone Indian Tribe, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	26.00 acres Shoshone Indian Tribe, fee simple
Management Area(s)	None
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising ✓ **Interpretation Projects** Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	Brochure(s) Driving Tour Living History Maintained Historic Features/Areas Visitor Center Walking Tour/Trails ✓ **Wayside Exhibits/Signs** Website Other
Condition Statement	Land use is little changed since the period of significance. Overall, the Bear River Massacre site is in very good condition. The wide-open vistas and rising heights are easy to see as are most of the

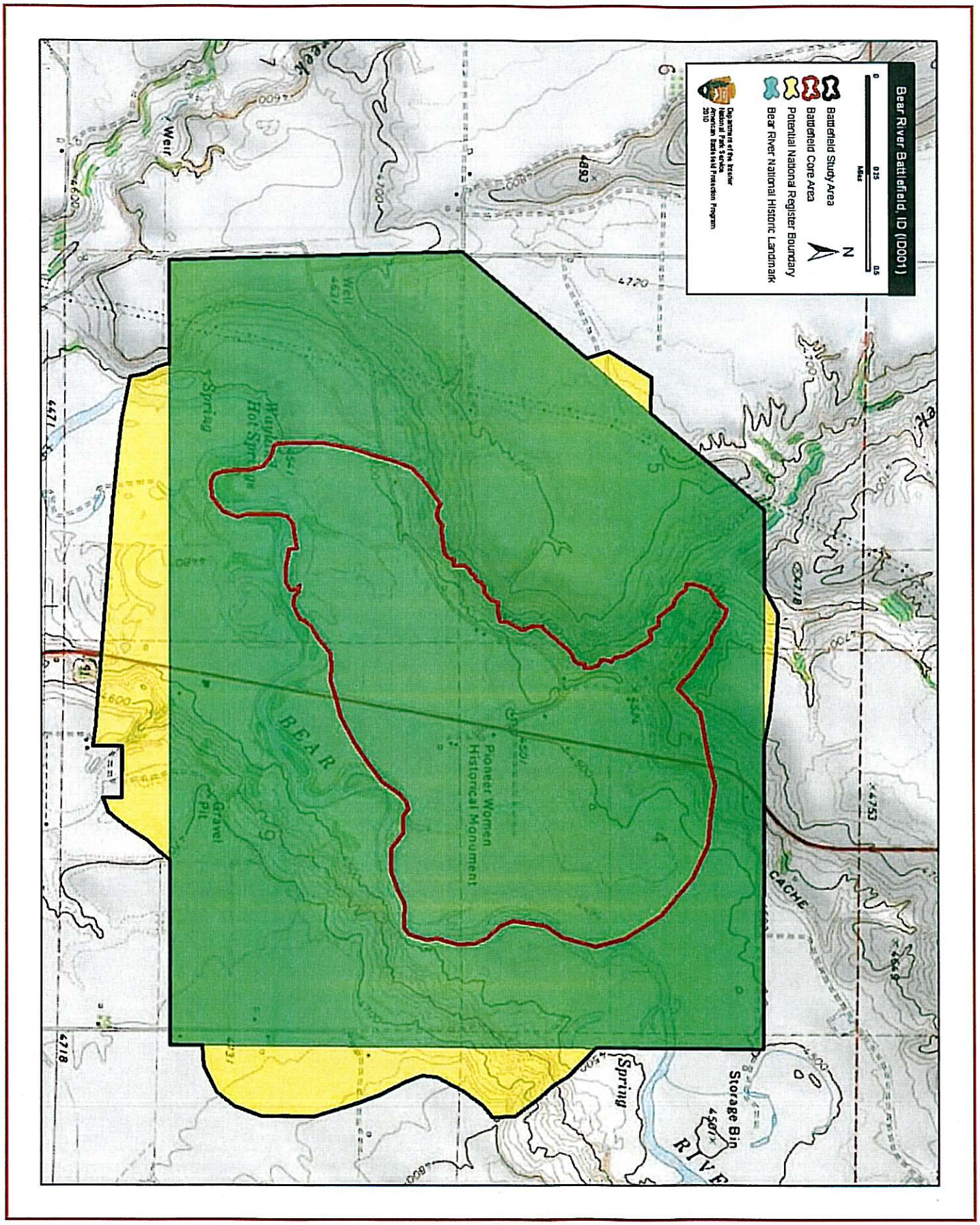
battlefield's historic defining features, such as the fords over Bear River, the ridgeline, the village sites, and the canyon. With the exception of limited intursions, the landscape has changed little since the time of the massacre. In 1898 the West Cache Canal was dug along the massacre site and Shoshone encampment, was rebuilt after a flood in 1911, and is still in use today. Several landslides in the canyon on the northwest side of the Study Area have covered the massacre site and U.S. Route 91 bisects the battlefield.

The Shoshone Tribe uses the heights to the northeast as an overlook for its interpretation of the fighting and the massacre that ensued. There is a Daughters of Utah Pioneers monument on the field near the site of the historic Indian village s. This pull-off has become a location for Shoshone offerings to their ancestors. Other interpretation of the site is limited as the majority of the battlefield is in private ownership.

Comprehensive preservation planning could help maintain the rural battlefield landscape while accommodating future land use by privately owned ranches and farms. This could reduce the threat of agricultural modernization, which would alter the landscape.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (Bear River Massacre Site, 1990)


Bear River Battlefield, ID (ID001)
Miles
Battlefield Study Area
Battlefield Core Area
Potential National Register Boundary
Bear River National Historic Landmark
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
American Battlefield Protection Program
2010
N
Pioneer Women
Historical Monument
BEAR
Gravel
Pit
Spring
Storage Bin
CACHE
Weir

Valverde (NM001)

Location	Socorro County
Campaign	Sibley's New Mexico Campaign (1862)
Battle Date(s)	February 20 – 21, 1862
Principal Commanders	Colonel Edward R. S. Canby [US]; Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley and Colonel Thomas Green [CS]
Forces Engaged	Department of New Mexico (combination of regular and volunteer units) [US]; Army of New Mexico [CS]
Results	Confederate Victory
Study Area	35,432.92 acres The Core Area from the 1993 CWSAC study was the actual Valverde crossing on the Rio Grande and the area of the hardest fighting. This Core Area has been adjusted to take in the sand hills and the foot of Black Mesa, both of which were used by the Confederates for cover. Two additional Core Areas were added to Valverde's Study Area. The first is south of Fort Craig. This Core Area takes into account the Union and Confederate armies' skirmishing and artillery exchange. The second Core Area is across the Rio Grande and just south of the Black Mesa, which takes into account the Union attack on the Confederate camp the night of the 20th and the fighting that resumed there on the 21st.
Potential National Register Lands	32,922.45 acres
Protected Lands	148.72 acres Bureau of Land Management (Fort Craig National Historic Site), fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	9,493.79 acres Bureau of Land Management (Fort Craig National Historic Site), 148.72 acres Elephant Butte State Park, 9,345.07 acres
Management Area(s)	Bureau of Land Management Elephant Butte State Park
Friends Group(s)	None
Preservation Activities Since 1993	Advocacy Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories Fundraising Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased Legislation Planning Projects Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) Fort Craig National Historic Site Driving Tour Living History

- ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas
  Fort Craig National Historic Site
- ✓ Visitor Center
  Fort Craig National Historic Site
- ✓ Walking Tour/Trails
  Fort Craig National Historic Site
- ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs
- ✓ Website: (Fort Craig National Historic Site)
  http://www.blm.gov/nm/st/en/prog/recreation/socorro/fort_craig.html
  Other

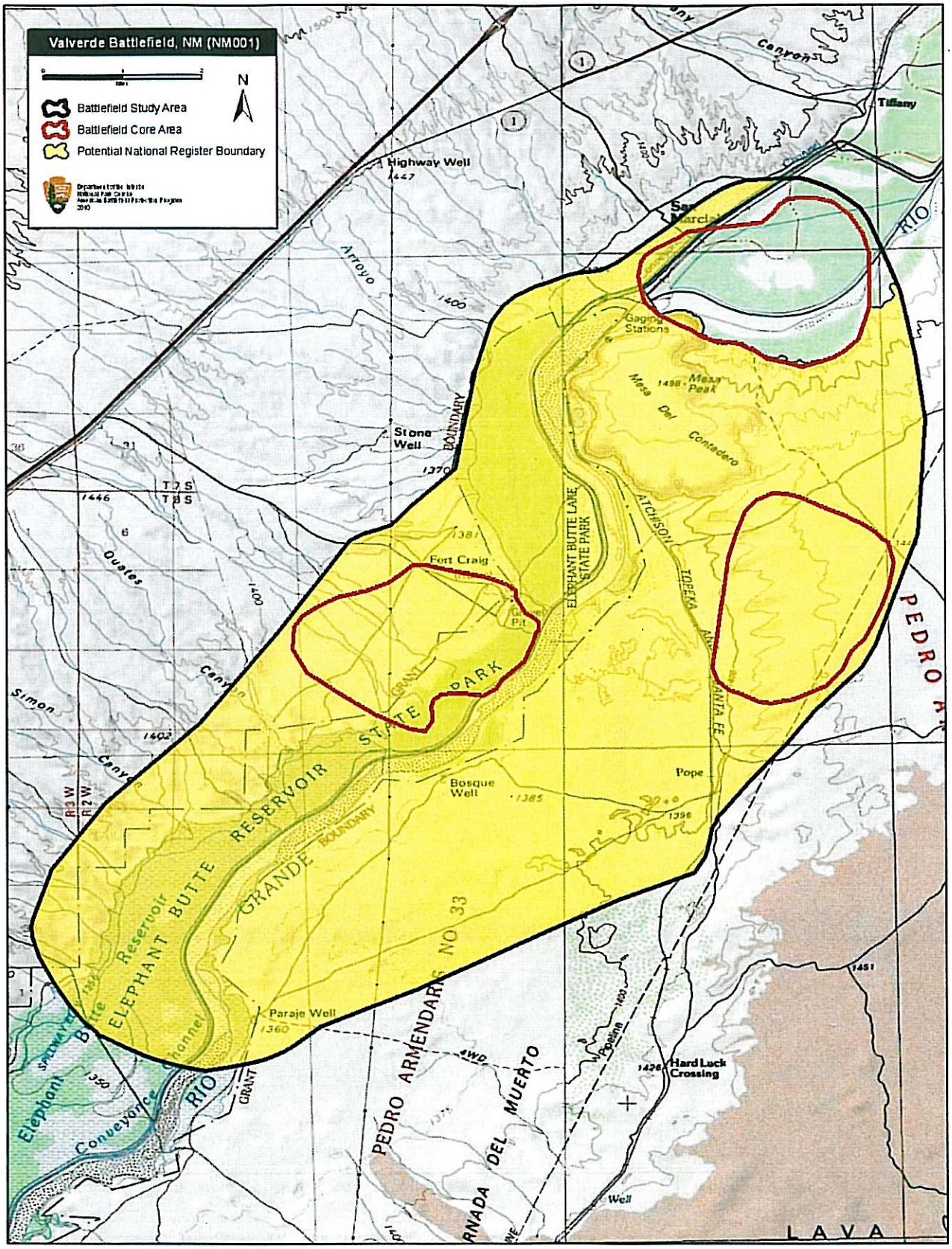
Condition Statement

Portions of the landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. The Valverde battlefield landscape is very rural and isolated, but its topography in the northern section has been impacted by both environmental changes and land use. The exact position of the Valverde Fords, around which the major portion of fighting occurred, cannot be located at this time. Shifting of the Rio Grande over the past 146 years has caused more than twenty feet of silt to settle in the area where the fords are believed to have been located. This, along with a dense growth of invasive salt cedar trees, has altered the battlefield landscape. Salt cedar is a very invasive plant that grows so thickly it can obscure battlefield-defining features. The only practical removal technique involves cutting, poisoning, and burning; all potentially harmful to the surrounding landscape. The Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad and several Bureau of Reclamation canals further affect the northern portion of the Study Area. The site of Fort Craig, approximately five miles south of the supposed ford locations, is managed by the Bureau of Land Management as a National Historic Site. Portions of the fort are intact and its associated landscape retains excellent integrity. The majority of the battlefield on both sides of the Rio Grande is in private unprotected ownership and retains a high level of integrity.

Valverde is the only one of the four Far Western battlefields not listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Listing of the landscape as a Civil War battlefield would provide recognition for this important site. In addition, comprehensive preservation planning could help maintain the rural battlefield landscape while accommodating future land use by privately owned ranches.

Historical Designation

While Valverde battlefield is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Fort Craig is listed both for the fort and for its association with the battle. National Register of Historic Places (Fort Craig, 1970)


Valverde Battlefield, NM (NM001)
N
Battlefield Study Area
Battlefield Core Area
Potential National Register Boundary
Highway Well
Arroyo
Stone Well
Fort Craig
Gaging Stations
Mesa Peak
Mesa Del Contadero
ELEPHANT BUTTE LAKE STATE PARK
ATCHISON TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
Pope
Bosque Well
Paraje Well
Hard Luck Crossing
Tiffany
PEDRO ARMENDARIS NO 33
PEDRO ARMENDARIS
ELEPHANT BUTTE RESERVOIR STATE PARK
GRANDE BOUNDARY
Elephant Butte Reservoir
Conveyance Channel
RIO
LAVA

Glorieta Pass (NM002)

Location	Santa Fe and San Miguel counties
Campaign	Sibley's New Mexico Campaign (1862)
Battle Date(s)	March 26–28, 1862
Principal Commanders	Major John C. Chivington and Colonel John P. Slough [US]; Major Charles L. Pyron and Lieutenant Colonel William R. Scurry [CS]
Forces Engaged	Northern Division, Army of New Mexico [US]; Army of New Mexico [CS]
Results	Union victory
Study Area	12,994.06 acres The 1993 CWSAC Study Area was expanded to incorporate the Confederate advance from the south and the Federal advance from and retreat to the east. Additionally the study area was reduced around the region of Chivington's flanking movement to reflect better the actual terrain. The Core Areas were expanded in Apache Canyon to include the running fight as well as Chivington's attack near Canyoncito. The Core Areas were all adjusted to include the complex terrain and to reflect the actual fighting in the canyons.
Potential National Register Lands	12,602.63 acres
Protected Lands	1,363.85 acres National Park Service, Pecos National Historic Site, fee simple
Publicly Accessible Lands	4,881.87 acres National Park Service, Pecos National Historic Site, 1363.85 acres USDA Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forrest, 3,518.02 acres
Management Area(s)	Pecos National Historic Site, National Park Service Santa Fe National Forrest, USDA Forest Service
Friends Group(s)	Friends of Pecos NHP
Preservation Activities Since 1993	✓ Advocacy ✓ Cultural Resource Surveys and Inventories ✓ Fundraising ✓ Interpretation Projects Land or Development Rights Purchased ✓ Legislation ✓ Planning Projects ✓ Research and Documentation
Public Interpretation Since 1993	✓ Brochure(s) Driving Tour ✓ Living History ✓ Maintained Historic Features/Areas ✓ Visitor Center ✓ Walking Tour/Trails ✓ Wayside Exhibits/Signs

✓ Website:
http://www.nps.gov/peco/
Other

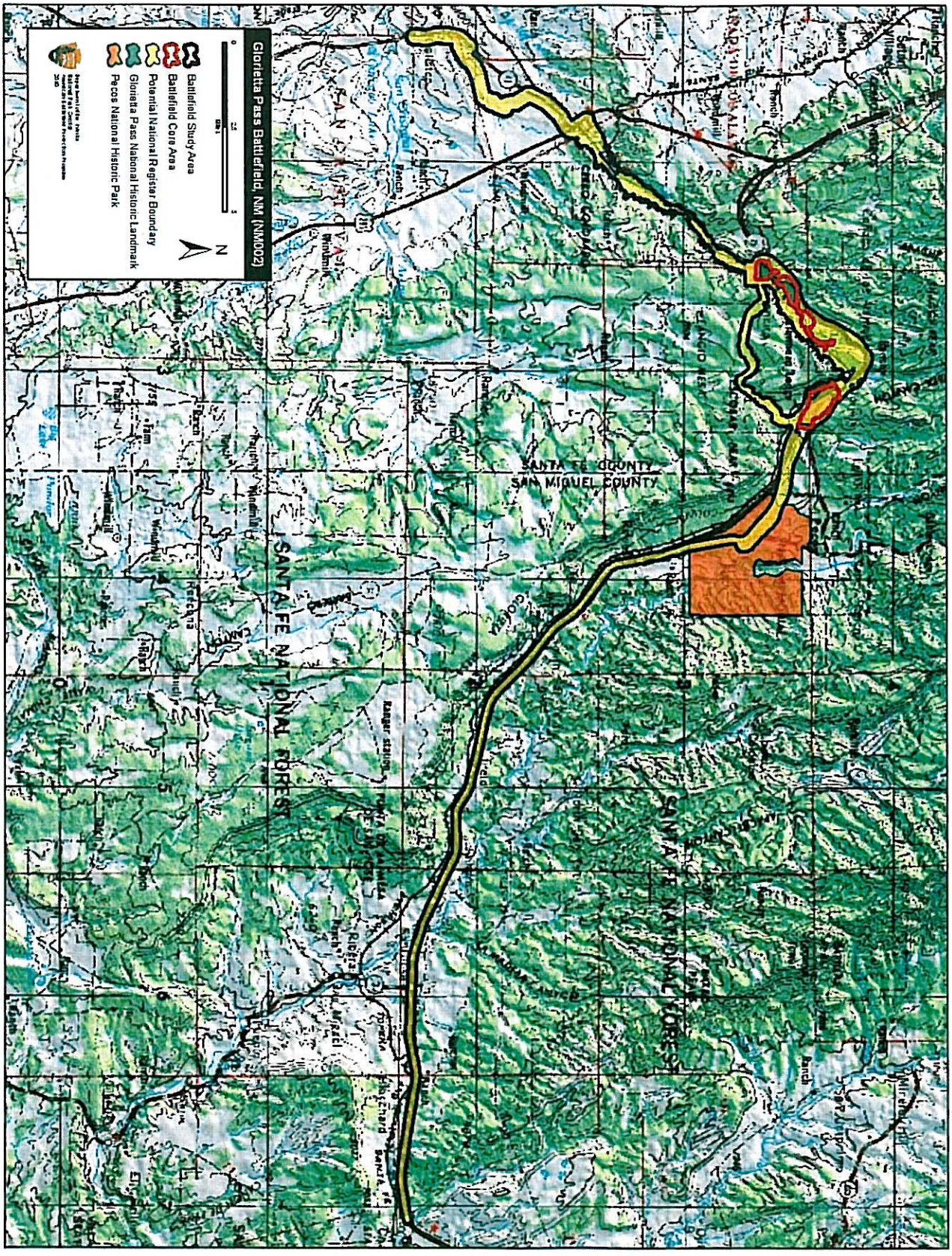
Condition Statement

Portions of the Glorieta Pass battlefield landscape have been altered, but most essential features remain. Currently, the condition of the Glorieta Pass battlefield is good. Pecos National Historical Park protects portions of the battlefield. The remaining landscape is managed either by the USDA Forest Service or is in private ownership. Since the time of the battle, Glorietta Pass and the canyon in the Cañoncito/Johnson's Ranch area have been impacted by the construction of Interstate 25. The Apache Creek area has been slightly altered by the Burlington Northern and Santa Fe railroad whose berm has covered part of the original battle site, and the Pigeon Ranch area is being affected by increasing traffic use on US 50/66. There has also been steady growth towards the battlefield along the Interstate 25 corridor east of Santa Fe, as commuters move to the more inexpensive outskirts of the city. The State of New Mexico has considered ways to mitigate the impact of some of the roads through the battlefield and is exploring the possibility of rerouting traffic on US 50/66 to avoid the Pigeon Ranch area. At the same time, they are also considering widening I-25 and have been in discussions with the NPS about the affect this would have on the battlefield landscape.

While potential highway expansion, traffic use, and increasing development pressure make Glorieta Pass the most threatened of the four battlefields, opportunities exist for public and private preservation partnerships to counter these threats and preserve the integrity of the landscape.

Historical Designation

National Historic Landmark (Glorieta Pass Battlefield, 1961)


Glorietta Pass Battlefield, NM (NM002)
Battlefield Study Area
Battlefield Core Area
Potential National Register Boundary
Glorietta Pass National Historic Landmark
Pecos National Historic Park
N
SANTA FE COUNTY
SAN MIGUEL COUNTY
SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST
SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST

Appendices

Appendix A. Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002

Public Law 107-359, 111 Stat. 3016, 17 December 2002
Amends the American Battlefield Protection Program Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k)

An Act

To amend the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish a battlefield acquisition grant program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ``Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings.--Congress finds the following
(1) Civil War battlefields provide a means for the people of the United States to understand a tragic period in the history of the United States.
(2) According to the Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields, prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993, of the 384 principal Civil War battlefields--
(A) almost 20 percent are lost or fragmented;
(B) 17 percent are in poor condition; and
(C) 60 percent have been lost or are in imminent danger of being fragmented by development and lost as coherent historic sites.

(b) Purposes.--The purposes of this Act are--
(1) to act quickly and proactively to preserve and protect nationally significant Civil War battlefields through conservation easements and fee-simple purchases of those battlefields from willing sellers; and
(2) to create partnerships among State and local governments, regional entities, and the private sector to preserve, conserve, and enhance nationally significant Civil War battlefields.

SEC. 3. BATTLEFIELD ACQUISITION GRANT PROGRAM.

The American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 U.S.C. 469k) is amended--
(1) by redesignating subsection (d) as paragraph (3) of subsection (c), and indenting appropriately;

(2) in paragraph (3) of subsection (c) (as redesignated by paragraph (1))--
(A) by striking ``Appropriations'' and inserting ``appropriations''; and
(B) by striking ``section'' and inserting

"subsection";

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following

"(d) Battlefield Acquisition Grant Program.--
"(1) Definitions.--In this subsection
"(A) Battlefield report.--The term `Battlefield Report' means the document entitled `Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields', prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, and dated July 1993.
"(B) Eligible entity.--The term `eligible entity' means a State or local government.
"(C) Eligible site.--The term `eligible site' means a site--
"(i) that is not within the exterior boundaries of a unit of the National Park System; and
"(ii) that is identified in the Battlefield Report.
"(D) Secretary.--The term `Secretary' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the American Battlefield Protection Program.
"(2) Establishment.--The Secretary shall establish a battlefield acquisition grant program under which the Secretary may provide grants to eligible entities to pay the Federal share of the cost of acquiring interests in eligible sites for the preservation and protection of those eligible sites.
"(3) Nonprofit partners.--An eligible entity may acquire an interest in an eligible site using a grant under this subsection in partnership with a nonprofit organization.
"(4) Non-federal share.--The non-Federal share of the total cost of acquiring an interest in an eligible site under this subsection shall be not less than 50 percent.
"(5) Limitation on land use.--An interest in an eligible site acquired under this subsection shall be subject to section 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l-8(f)(3)).
"(6) Reports.--
"(A) In general.--Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities carried out under this subsection.
"(B) Update of battlefield report.--Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report that updates the Battlefield Report to reflect--
"(i) preservation activities carried out at the 384 battlefields during the period between publication of the Battlefield Report and the update;
"(ii) changes in the condition of the battlefields during that period; and
"(iii) any other relevant developments relating to the battlefields during that period.
"(7) Authorization of appropriations.--
"(A) In general.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to provide grants under this subsection $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2004

through 2008.
``(B) Update of battlefield report.--There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out paragraph (6)(B), $500,000.''; and

(4) in subsection (e)--
(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ``as of'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ``on September 30, 2008.''; and
(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ``and provide battlefield acquisition grants'' after ``studies''.

-end-

Appendix B. Battlefield Questionnaire

State
Battlefield

Person Completing Form
Date of completion

I. Protected Lands of the Battlefield ("Protected lands" are these "owned" for historic preservation or conservation purposes. Please provide information on land protected since 1993.)

Identify protected lands by parcel since 1993. Then answer these questions about each parcel, following example in the chart below. What is the acreage of each parcel? Is parcel owned fee simple, by whom? Is there is an easement, if so name easement holder? Was the land purchased or the easement conveyed after 1993? What was cost of purchase or easement? What was source of funding and the amount that source contributed? Choose from these possible sources: Coin money, LWCF, Farm Bill, State Government, Local Government, Private Owner, Private Non-Profit (provide name), or Other (describe).

Parcel	Acres	Owner	Easement	Year	Cost	Source
Joe Smith Farm	*194*	*Private*	*SHPO*	*1995*	*$500,000*	*LWCF/$250,000 Private/$250,000*
Sue Jones Tract	*16*	*Battlefield Friends, Inc.*	*No*	*2002*	*$41,000*	*State/$20,000 BFI/$21,000*

Example

2) Other public or non-profit lands within the battlefield? (Y/N)

- If yes, describe

- Name of public or non-profit owner or easement holder

- Number of Acres owned/held

3) Is the information in a GIS? (Y/N)
If yes, may NPS obtain a copy of the data? (Y/N)

II. Preservation Groups

1) Is there a formal interested entity (friends group, etc) associated with the battlefield? (Y/N)

If yes

Name
Address
Phone
Fax
E-mail
Web site? (Y/N)

If yes, what is the URL?
Does the web site have a preservation message? (Y/N)
What year did the group form?

III. Public Access and Interpretation

1) Does the site have designated Public Access? (Y/N) (Count public roads if there are designated interpretive signs or pull-offs)

If yes, what entity provides the public access (Access may occur on lands owned *in fee* or *under easement* to the above entities)

- ☐ Federal government
- ☐ State government
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ Private Nonprofit organization
- ☐ Private owner
- ☐ Other

Name of entity (if applicable)

Number of Acres Accessible to the Public (size of the area in which the public may physically visit without trespassing. Do not include viewsheds.)

2) Does the site have interpretation? (Y/N)

If yes, what type of interpretation is available?

- ☐ Visitor Center
- ☐ Brochure(s)
- ☐ Wayside exhibits
- ☐ Driving Tour
- ☐ Walking Tour
- ☐ Audio tour tapes
- ☐ Maintained historic features/areas
- ☐ Living History
- ☐ Website
- ☐ Other

IV. Registration

Applies only to the battlefield landscape, not to individual contributing features of a battlefield (i.e., the individually listed Dunker Church property of .2 acres does not represent the Antietam *battlefield* for the purposes of this exercise)

1) Is the site a designated National Historic Landmark? (Y/N)
   If yes, NHL and ID Number

2) Is the site listed in the National Register? (Y/N)
   If yes, NRHP Name and ID Number

3) Is the site listed in the State Register? (Y/N)
   If yes, State Register Name and ID Number

4) Is the site in the State Inventory? (Y/N)
If yes, State Inventory Name and ID Number

5) Is the site designated as a local landmark or historic site? (Y/N)
Type of Designation/Listing

V. Program Activities

What types of preservation program activities have occurred at the battlefield? Provide final product name and date if applicable (e.g., *Phase I Archeological Survey Report on the Piper Farm*, 1994 and *Antietam Preservation Plan*, 2001, etc.)

1) Research and Documentation

2) Cultural Resource surveys and inventories (building/structure and landscape inventories, archeological surveys, landscape surveys, etc.)

3) Planning Projects (preservation plans, site management plans, cultural landscape reports, etc.)

4) Interpretation Projects (also includes education)

5) Advocacy (any project meant to engage the public in a way that would benefit the preservation of the site, e.g. PR, lobbying, public outreach, petitioning for action, etc.)

6) Legislation (any local, state, or federal legislation designed to encourage preservation of the battlefield individually or together with other similar sites)

7) Fundraising
   a. To support program activities?
   b. To support land acquisition/easements?

8) Other

Appendix C. Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants

In 1998, the ABPP began its land acquisition grant program, which helps states and local communities purchase significant Civil War battlefield lands for permanent protection. In 2002, Congress officially authorized the program.[16] Eligible battlefields are those listed in the 1993 *Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields* prepared by the Congressionally-chartered CWSAC. Eligible acquisition projects may be for fee interest in land or for a protective interest such as a perpetual easement.

Congress has appropriated a total of $34.9 million for this Civil War Battlefield Land Acquisition Grants. These grants have assisted in the permanent protection of 14,741 acres at 59 Civil War battlefields in 14 states. While there have been no applicants from the Far Western States, all four of the battlefields profiled in this report are eligible to receive funding.

[16] The Civil War Battlefield Preservation Act of 2002 (PL 107-359) amended the American Battlefield Protection Act of 1996 (16 USC 469k) to authorize the land acquisition grants.

Appendix D. American Battlefield Protection Program Planning Grants

Through its American Battlefield Protection Program, the Federal government also provides grants and technical advice to communities working to preserve battlefields. The ABPP has two grant programs: planning grants and land acquisition grants.

Since 1992, the ABPP has offered annual planning grants to nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and local, regional, state, and tribal governments to help protect battlefields located on American soil. Applicants are encouraged to work with partner organizations and federal, State and local government agencies as early as possible to integrate their efforts into a larger battle site protection strategy. Although all four battlefields profiled within this report are eligible for funding, monies have not yet been awarded to projects associated with the battles of **Bear River** and **Valverde.**

Grantee	Year	Project Title	Award
Friends of Pecos National Historical Park	2009	Preservation of Apache Canyon Bridge	$21,400.00
National Parks and Conservation Association	1998	Restoring Glorieta Battlefield	$36,600.00
Total ABPP Planning Grants as of 2009			**$58,000.00**