PECOS

Pigeon's Ranch Historic Structure Report
Historical Data Section

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover *(HTML)*

Cover *(PDF)*

Contents *(PDF)*

Executive Summary *(PDF)*

Administrative Data *(PDF)*

Historical Development *(PDF)*

A. Historical Background, Development, and Use
B. Chronology
C. Physical Description
D. Treatment: General Discussion

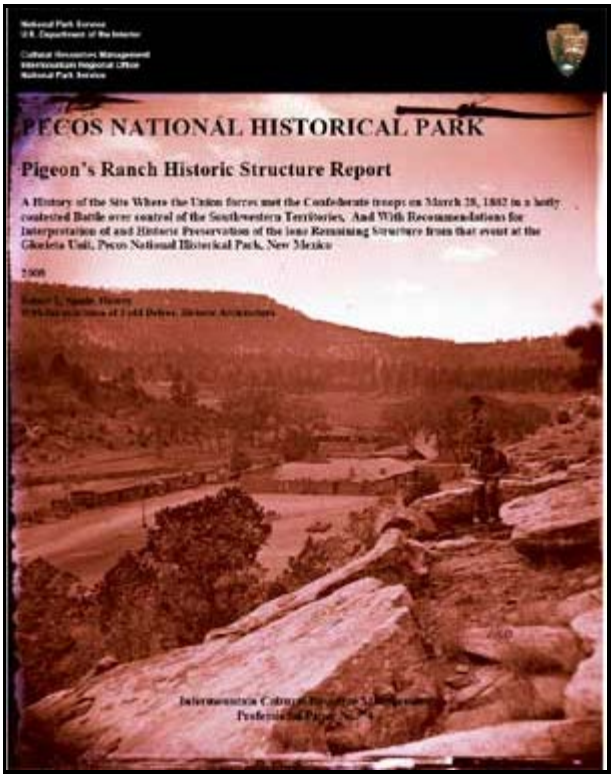
Appendices

A. Bibliography *(PDF)*
B1. Historic Photographs/Figures *(PDF)*
C. Recent Photographs *(PDF)*
D. HABS Drawings *(PDF)*
E. Conjectural Site Plans and Elevations *(PDF)*
F. 1971 Plans *(PDF)*
G. 1983-4 Stabilization Work *(PDF)*
H. Chain of Title *(PDF)*
I. Valle Civil War Damages Claim, 1870-1871 *(PDF)*
J. National Historic Landmark Documents, 1938, 1959, 1978 *(PDF)*
K. November 8, 1990 Act *(PDF)*

contents.htm
Last Updated: 15-Aug-2008

PECOS

Pigeon's Ranch Historic Structure Report
Historical Data Section



PIGEON'S RANCH HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

Historical Data Section

By
Robert L. Spude
With the assistance of
Todd Delyea

2008

Intermountain Cultural Resource Management
Professional Paper No. 74
Cultural Resources Management
Intermountain Region
National Park Service

TABLE OF CONTENTS

index.htm
Last Updated: 12-Aug-2008

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cultural Resources Management
Intermountain Regional Office
National Park Service

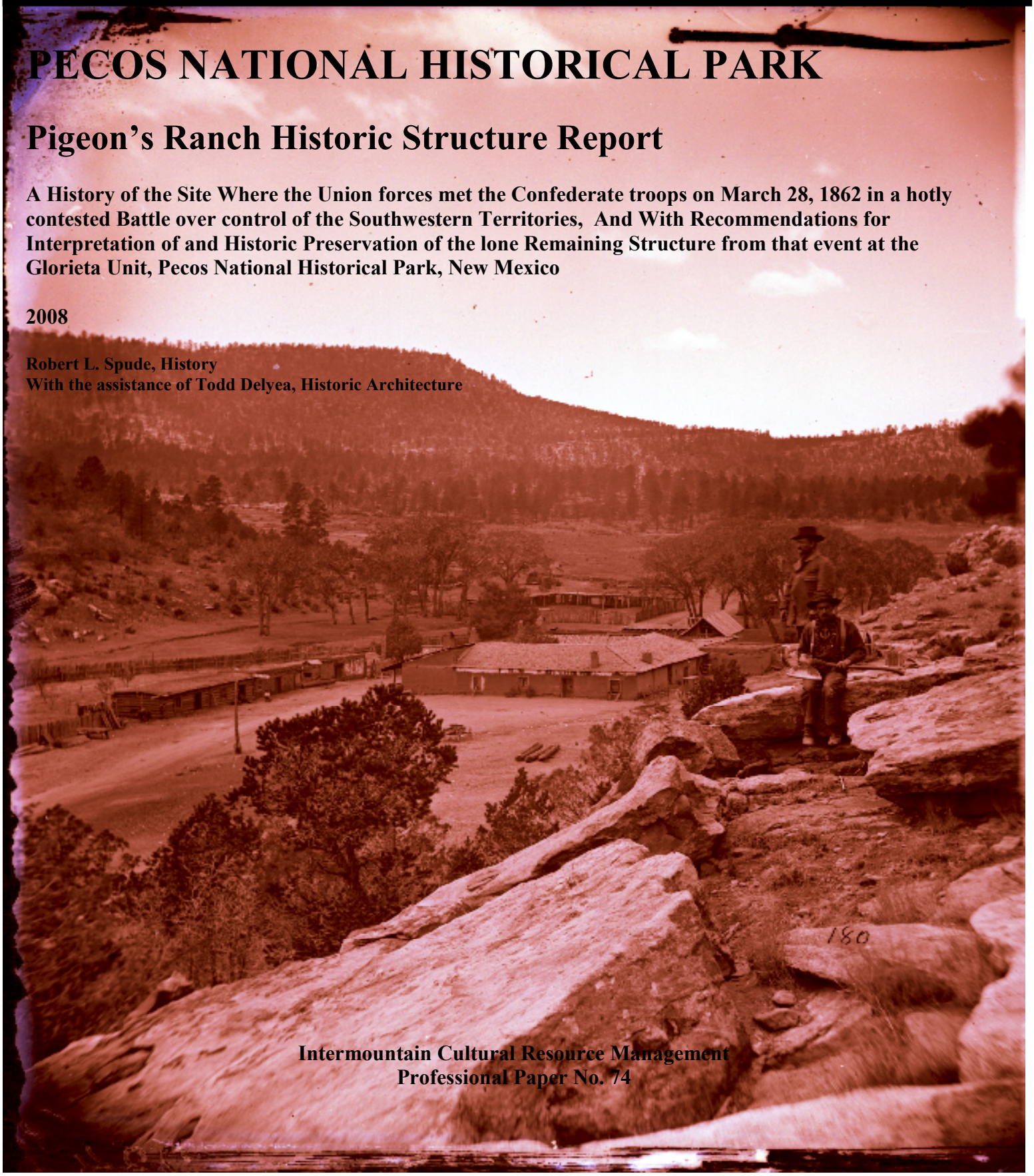
PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Pigeon's Ranch Historic Structure Report

A History of the Site Where the Union forces met the Confederate troops on March 28, 1862 in a hotly contested Battle over control of the Southwestern Territories, And With Recommendations for Interpretation of and Historic Preservation of the lone Remaining Structure from that event at the Glorieta Unit, Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico

2008

Robert L. Spude, History
With the assistance of Todd Delyea, Historic Architecture



Intermountain Cultural Resource Management
Professional Paper No. 74

Cover Photograph. "Glorieta Battlefield, Glorieta, New Mexico, June, 1880," Photograph by Ben Wittick, Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 15782.

Intermountain Cultural Resource Management
Professional Paper No. 74

Pigeon's Ranch Historic Structure Report

Historical Data Section

A History of the Site Where the Union forces met the Confederate troops on March 28, 1862 in a hotly contested Battle over control of the Southwestern Territories, And With Recommendations for Interpretation of and Historic Preservation of the lone Remaining Structure from that event at the Glorieta Unit, Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico

By
Robert L. Spude
With the assistance of Todd Delyea

Cultural Resources Management
Intermountain Region
National Park Service
2008

Contents

Executive Summary vii

Administrative Data ix

Historical Development 1

- **A. Historical Background, Development, and Use** 1
- **B. Chronology** 19
- **C. Physical Description** 23
- **D. Treatment: General Discussion** 43

Appendices

- **A. Bibliography** 47
- **B. Historic Photographs/Figures** 53
- **C. Recent Photographs** 107
- **D. HABS Drawings** 123
- **E. Conjectural Site Plans and Elevations** 125
- **F. 1971 Plans** 147
- **G. 1983-4 Stabilization Work** 149
- **H. Chain of Title** 163
- **I. Valle Civil War Damages Claim, 1870-1871** 167
- **J. National Historic Landmark Documents, 1938, 1959, 1978** 185
- **K. November 8, 1990 Act** 195

Executive Summary

Pigeon's Ranch is one of two sub-units of the Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park. The other sub-unit is Canoncito, to the west. The Glorieta Unit was added to Pecos National Historical Park on November 8, 1990 with the Congressional intent "to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West by establishing a new unit of Pecos NHP" (Public Law 101-536). The park General Management Plan (1996) calls for the interpretation and preservation of the battlefield and stabilization of the Pigeon's Ranch structure. The building has additional significance for its association with the Santa Fe National Historic Trail and the Route 66 National Corridor. Under National Park Service management policies the nationally significant Pigeon's Ranch house is under category A, must be preserved and maintained.

According to Director's Order 28, a historic structure report is "the primary guide to treatment and use of a historic structure." It includes two principal parts: Part I, which provides a developmental history and description of the building, and Part II, which describes the proposed treatment of the building.

This document provides a historic narrative (Part I) of the Pigeon's Ranch house complex from the 1850s, through the time of the Civil War, and up to the establishment of the Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park, November 8, 1990. Much of the research focus was on the Civil War era, how the building looked at that time, how it was used, and the events directly associated with the building during the battle at Pigeon's Ranch. Later alterations are chronicled, especially the evolution or, more correctly, the devolution to the present three room adobe house.

The building's treatment and use (Part II) is prescribed in the park's 1996 General Management Plan. Until the resolution of the State Route 50 location, the Pigeon's Ranch structure will be stabilized, with the exterior used as backdrop to interpret the Battle of Glorieta. Stabilization treatment suggestions are in the recommendations of the report by Tony Crosby (2002).

Proposals for preservation and interpretation are included here. The adobe exterior, window and door finishes, porch, and roof of the structure should be preserved to support the interpretation of the historic scene, ca. 1862. The interior finishes, including the later Route 66 era (1920s-1930s) inscriptions, should be preserved where feasible.

The interior space should be used for interpreting, through visitor tours, the scale of the Civil War period structure as well as the events of the battle. The interpretive or exhibit space needs upgrading of environmental and security systems, structural integrity, and finishes to meet security as well historical compatibility standards. The former walls of the larger Pigeon Ranch house complex need to be defined and interpreted, after a thorough archeological effort, in order to interpret the events of the battle and the use of the structure during the war time period.

The report includes descriptions of earlier stabilization efforts, which have been reactive to crisis, such as the 1983 collapse of a portion of the rear wall.

The major issue for the work at Pigeon's Ranch is the proximity to the State Route 50. The structure lies within the right of way. At this time (2008), entrance to the building is blocked by the road's guard rail, less than a foot from the east doorway. Because of the road, there is no on-site interpretation and the building and grounds are closed to the public. Future preservation and interpretation depends greatly on the relocation of Route 50 away from the building, both to protect the structure and for visitor safety. If the road is relocated away from the battlefield, the park can be more pro-active in its restoration of the building. For example, the historic porch, if rebuilt now, would be in the modern highway's west-bound lane tarmac.

On June 1, 2006, Pecos National Historical Park provided funds for a history of the Glorieta region. The report was prepared by Brigida R. Blasi, a graduate student at New Mexico State University under the direction of Prof. Marsha Weisiger. Her report, "Glorieta Pass, Gateway to the Past," was completed in June 2007. During the preparation of the report, with a change in park staff, the park requested a more narrowly focused study, a historic structure report, historical and architectural data sections on the Pigeon's Ranch structure, to aid with future preservation efforts and compliance requirements. Robert Spude, historian with the Cultural Resources Management Program, Intermountain Region, was requested to complete this, the study in hand.

The preparation of this report was greatly assisted by park staff, especially Judy Reed, former park archeologist (retired), Jeff Brown, chief of maintenance, Heather Young, park curator, and superintendent Kathy Billings. The work of the previous NPS contract historians or NPS seasonal Bart Barbour, Andrew Young, and Brigida R. Blasi is noted and appreciated here; see their entries in the bibliography. Thanks to Michael Gonzales, NPS librarian, for his inter-library loan assistance. Marc Simmons and Jack Wilson helped by opening their files and sharing their recollections. The various archivists, archives and repositories noted in the bibliography were of great help, especially Tomas Jahn of the Museum of New Mexico. Thanks to Charles Haecker, NPS historical archeologist, for his insights on the battle; NPS preservation specialist Jake Barrow, NPS historian Jake Ivey, and special thanks to NPS term employee Todd Delyea for his preparation of the Historic American Building Survey plans, his field notes, and the detailed description of the building.

Administrative data

The Pigeon's Ranch house, a one story, three room adobe structure with gabled roof, is located in the northeast ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 34, T16S, R11E, New Mexico Prime Meridian, Santa Fe County, New Mexico. It sits adjacent State Rout 50, about 20.7 miles from the Santa Fe plaza.

The structure was the site of the Battle of Pigeon's Ranch, March 28, 1862, a part of the Civil War Battle at Glorieta, March 26-28, 1862.

The Glorieta Battlefield is a National Historic Landmark, designated November 5, 1961. The building is a contributing structure to the National Historic Landmark, and as such is listed on the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance.

On November 8, 1990, President George H. W. Bush signed the act authorizing the 682 acre Glorieta Unit of Pecos National Historical Park, which includes the Pigeon's Ranch sub-unit of approximately 350 acres.

According to the 1996 park General Management Plan, until the issue of the location of State Route 50 is resolved, there will be limited work at the Pigeon's Ranch sub-unit. The approved plan states: "the battlefield will be preserved and interpreted. The Pigeon's ranch structure would be stabilized. A staffed visitor contact facility in an existing structure, interpretive exhibits, and trails near Pigeon's ranch would be developed. However, as long as NM 50 remains, limited facilities including an interpretive kiosk and a short trail would be provided but no other facilities would be developed."

The structure is on the park's List of Classified Structures (#66265).

The landscape is listed in the Cultural Landscape Inventory as number 850092. A CLI will be conducted in FY 2008.

The Pigeon's Ranch site is listed under the State of New Mexico's Laboratory of Anthropology archeological site number LA49315. It is also listed on the Historic Preservation Division's State Register as SR-92.

Materials generated for this report will be curated at Pecos National Historical Park.

Part 1. Historical Development

A. Historical Background, Development, and Use

Alexander Pigeon's Ranch and Inn

The Pigeon's Ranch house is a three room adobe structure situated on the northeast bank of the Glorieta Creek, adjacent State Highway 50, a little over twenty miles from Santa Fe, New Mexico. In a confined valley with rugged slopes, the surrounding countryside, formerly pastures and fields on the limited bottom land, are now covered with stands of ponderosa, pinon, juniper, cottonwood, and under-brush. As early as 1815, the land had been claimed as part of a Spanish land grant.[1]

The date of construction and the builder of the present structure are not known.[2] It was standing in 1862 and was owned by Alexander Pigeon or Valle at that time. Alexander Pigeon is a man of mystery. From the notes and research of Andrew Young and Bart Barbour can be pieced together a sketchy biography. Of French descent, he was born Alexandre Valle in or near St. Louis around 1815 (he gave various dates for his birth) and took the name Pigeon when his mother married Hyacinth Pigeon of Carondelet, Missouri (now part of St. Louis). Probably in the late 1830s, as a young man, he joined the Santa Fe Trail trade. He was accused of stealing from his employer, but no record has been found of the trader taking him to court. By 1842-3 he was in Santa Fe. He was a trader on the Santa Fe Trail and had taken trains across the prairie; he most likely needed a ranch to winter his stock. According to the 1850 census, he lived with his wife Carmen (various spellings) in the capital and operated a "grocery," a frontier store that sold mostly liquor. He was a well-known gambler and land speculator when he turned his attention to speculating on land in the Pecos valley. Land records show that he was illiterate. At the time he established Pigeon's ranch, he acquired an

---

[1] The original land claim dates from 1815 when three Santa Fe elites, including the acting Governor, claimed a land grant *west* of the Pecos Pueblo Grant. Shortly afterward the grant application was revised to a location north not west of the Pecos Pueblo grant. Alexander Pigeon, known also as Alexander Valle, eventually acquired the unconfirmed land grant claim in 1852. The grant had difficult to define boundaries and could have been interpreted to extend across the valley, including Pigeon's Ranch (land speculation, especially in old grants, was rampant at the time). However, this grant, the Valle grant, was eventually confirmed (in 1860) but for only 574 acres in the Pecos River canyon above Pecos village. Valle, as possessor of a land grant claim could not legally also secure title to the land on which the Pigeon Ranch house stands, sold the ranch to George Hebert. Hebert filed a homestead claim after the land had been surveyed by the government, but Hebert sold his rights to the homestead claim to Walter M. Taber before perfecting title. Taber received the title from the U. S. Government in 1891, the land patent for the 160 acre homestead, which included Pigeon's Ranch. See appendix "Chain of Title." "Juan de DiÓs Peña, Francisco Ortiz and Juan Bautista Aguilar Petition for Lands Outside the League of Pecos, 1815," Spanish Archives of New Mexico (microfilm), Reel 4, Frame 684, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico. For a history of speculation in the grants see G. Emlen Hall, *Four Leagues of Pecos, A Legal History of the Pecos Grant, 1800-1933* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984), *passim*; Also see "Alexander Valle Grant," Land Grant Records, Land Claims Record Book, Vol. 1, pp. 466-83, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe and U. S. Surveyor General's file 18, report 54, microfilm reel 14; Many of the documents are translated in "Claims in the Territory of New Mexico," House of Representatives, 35th Congress, 1st Session, Report 457, pp. 279-99 for Valle grant; Taber homestead deed recorded Book X, page 201 and Book 551, p. 742, Santa Fe County Recorders Office.

[2] Period accounts confirm that there were no developments along the trail in the Pigeon's Ranch site at the time of the war with Mexico, 1846-8; See such standard travel accounts as: Frederick A. Wislizenus, *A Tour of Northern Mexico* (1848 edition), pp. 18-19 describe pass, old Pecos to Apache Canyon, June 28, 1846; Frank S. Edwards, *A Campaign in New Mexico* (1847 edition), describes trip from old Pecos to Santa Fe August 17-18, 1846; *Report of Lieut. J. W. Abert, of his Examination of New Mexico in the Years 1846-'47* (1848 edition), p. 45 describes his September 27, 1846 crossing of the pass; Richard Smith Elliott, *The Mexican War Correspondence of Richard Smith Elliott,* Mark L. Gardner and Marc Simmons, editors, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1997), p. 67 on August 18, 1846 crossed Glorieta Pass; George Rutledge Gibson, *Over the Chihuahua and Santa Fe Trails, 1847-1848, George Rutledge's Journal,* Robert W. Frazer, ed. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1981), pp. 62-3, crossed the pass April 28, 1848. None mention developments in the Pigeon's Ranch area. W. H. H. Davis would have mentioned any development there as well, but when he passed through in 1854 he only describes the terrain; see W. H. H. Davis, *El Gringo, New Mexico and Her People* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982 reprint of 1857 edition).

interest in the large but unconfirmed Spanish land grant adjoining the Pecos Pueblo grant. Around this time he began re-using his legal name, Alexander Valle. The grant would become the Alexander Valle grant, on the north boundary of the Pecos Pueblo Grant adjacent modern Pecos village, and was confirmed by Congress in 1860. Around 1865, Valle moved to a farm on the grant where he died June 2, 1880. Valle was ruined financially by the 1870s, either because of the war or his gambling habit. Later authors claimed Alexander Valle's earlier use of the name Pigeon was the result of a nickname since he danced the fandango "pigeon-winged," or that he spoke with a strong French accent making his conversations in "Pidgin English." Since the reputed nickname predates Valle's death, he may have encouraged it's use to hide his past.[3]

Available sources suggest that Pigeon built, or had built, the adobe ranch house after his decision to build a Santa Fe Trail-side "house of entertainment" sometime in the 1850s.[4] After the War with Mexico, improvement of the Santa Fe trail and increased traffic coincided with the construction of trail side complexes, ranches, farms and houses/inns such as Pigeon's, Lucien Maxwell's at Cimarron, and Samuel Watrous's home at La Junta (Watrous). The architecture was a mix of local and imported traditions or vernacular styles. Finishes were crude, but these Santa Fe Trail traders also brought in building materials by freight wagon, window glass and sash, shutters and screens, worked wooden railings, and more.[5] Pigeon brought his last wagon train across the Santa Fe Trail in 1859; one would speculate that this was his opportune time to bring from across the prairie from the Missouri ports finer finished building material, including window glass.[6]

At the confined east entrance to Glorieta Pass, he operated the Santa Fe Trail side inn as well as a cattle and sheep ranch with fenced-in fields, described as "stretching for a mile along the creek bottom." We lack contemporary descriptions of the ranch house during Pigeon's occupancy, but according to one traveler, "the valley was well cultivated, and a rich farm, more than a mile in length, extends up to Pigeon's Ranch."[7] In order to fill his granaries, he raised and purchased corn and hay. As operator of a freight and stage stop, Pigeon was recalled as a "genial, vivacious and obliging, popular host with

---

[3] See Andrew Young files and Bart Barbour draft report on Pigeon's Ranch, Pecos National Historical Park files; Yvonne R. Oakes, *Pigeon's Ranch and the Glorieta Battlefield: an Archeological Assessment*, Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archeological Studies, Archeology Notes 123 (Santa Fe, 1995), pp. 15-16; and his obituary in Santa Fe *Weekly New Mexican*, June 14, 1880.

[4] Pigeon's inn was open at least by the fall of 1858 since surveyor general Pelham and his bride honeymooned there in October 1858, Jane Lenz Elder and David J. Weber, eds., *Trading in Santa Fe: John M. Kingsbury's Correspondence with James Josiah Webb, 1853-1861* (Dallas, TX: Southern Methodist University, 1996),p. 118; by that time weekly stages operated along the Santa Fe Trail and would have stopped there for, at least, new horses. A diary for 1859 suggests Pigeon left the ranch to a manager while he spent much time in Santa Fe, especially at the gaming tables; see, David Remley, ed., *"Adios Nuevo Mexico," the Santa Fe Journal of John Watts in 1859* (Las Cruces: Yucca Tree Press, 1999), pp. 4, 43. Military parties were stopping at Pigeon's ranch earlier, see 1857 mention of the "strange and funny Frenchman," "Jim [sic.] Pidgeon's" ranch as a camp stop in Edward K. Eckert and Nicholas J. Amato, ed., *Ten Years in the Saddle, the Memoirs of William Woods Averell* (San Rafael, California: Presidio Press, 1978), p. 112.

[5] Glass was brought across the trail as early as 1844; Marc Simmons interview with author September 6, 2007.

[6] Elder and Weber, *Trading in Santa Fe*, pp. 160, 180.

[7] Quote from James F. Meline, *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback, Santa Fe and Back, a Summer Tour Through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866* (Albuquerque: Horn & Wallace, 1966), pp. 115-16.

travelers."[8] In March 1862, his ranch and inn would be in the path of two advancing Civil War military forces.[9]

Contemporary accounts of the March 26-28, 1862, Battle at Glorieta, unfortunately, do not provide detailed descriptions of Pigeon's Ranch.[10] Uses of Pigeon's Ranch house can be gleaned from soldiers' accounts about the battle:

1) Confederate's advance troops or pickets arrived at Pigeon's Ranch house on the 25th and stayed there;[11]
2) On the morning of the 26th Union soldiers captured Confederate pickets at Pigeon's, some of whom were playing cards in one of the rooms when captured;[12]
3) After the battle of Apache Canyon, some 400 retreating Union troops established a hasty field hospital in the building around 9 p.m. on the 26th; some of the wounded died in the building that night;[13]
4) During the night of the 26th Union troops stayed in and around the building, some taking corn, hay and other supplies from granaries;[14]
5) During the morning of the 27th Union troops retreated to Koslowski's Trading Post except for a hospital steward and wounded who stayed in Pigeon's building through the 27th and after;[15]
6) Returning Union troops, some 900 men, arrived at the field hospital at Pigeon's Ranch house around 10 a.m.[16] on the morning of the 28th, and found Union pickets taking breakfast there;[17]
7) Union forces take break and fill their canteens, while camp established at the ranch, but officers stayed for only an hour or hour and a half in the building when the Battle at Pigeon's Ranch had begun;[18]

---

[8] Quote from William C. Whitford, *The Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War, the New Mexico Campaign 1862* (Glorieta, New Mexico: Rio Grande Press, 1971 reprint of 1906 edition), p. 85. The extent of Pigeon's stage stop operation is unknown. The first mail stage line began operation in July 1850, but was only monthly with mules pulling a mud wagon. In 1857 the Santa Fe Trail stage became semimonthly, then weekly in 1858, suggesting an increased need of trail side services at that time. After the war, Concord stage coaches were introduced and stages ran daily, but this was after Pigeon sold the ranch. Morris F. Taylor, *First Mail West: Stagecoach Lines on the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1971), p. 1, 16.

[9] For details of events see Don E. Alberts, *The Battle of Glorieta, Union Victory in the Wes*t (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1998), *passim*; Also useful are Thomas S. Edrington and John Taylor, *The Battle of Glorieta Pass, a Gettysburg in the West, March 26-28, 1862* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998) and Flint Whitlock, *Distant Bugles, Distant Drums, The Union Response to the Confederate Invasion of New Mexico* (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 2006).

[10] Example accounts are *Rebels on the Rio Grande, The Civil War Journal of A. B. Peticolas*, Don E. Alberts, ed., (Albuquerque: Merit Press, 1993), pp. 78-81, which describes fields, fences, and mentions the house, but not in detail; Ovando J. Hollister, *Colorado Volunteers in New Mexico, 1862*, Richard Harwell, ed. (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 1962 reprint of 1863 edition), pp. 94, 97, 104, 105, 109-125, 136, 217. Official accounts have been compiled from *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armi*es in Calvin P. Horn and Williams S. Wallace, *Union Army Operations in the Southwest* (Albuquerque: Horn & Wallace, 1961) – none describe Pigeon's Ranch house in detail. Col. Manuel Chaves was at the ranch March 22, before the battle, and would provide testimony for Valle's war claim, but does not give building details; Chaves affidavit, July 19, 1870, Rejected Claim of Alexander Valle, Folder 49, Claims Considered and Rejected, Box 148, Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster, National Archives and Records Center (NARS), Washington, D. C., copy in Brigida Blasi collection #543, Pecos National Historical Park files, hereinafter Valle claim, NARS.

[11] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, p. 47.

[12] *Ibid.*; Chivington in "Pet Lambs," *Denver Republican*, April 20, 1890 states at "Pigeon's Ranch, where they found them [Confederate pickets] engaged in a game of poker with Valle, surnamed Pigeon, and captured them."

[13] *Ibid*.; Captain Walker and other reports in Horn and Wallace, *Union Army*, *passim*.; Holister, *Colorado Volunteers*, 108-9; Valle and Dr. J. W. Cadogan affidavits, Valle claim, NARS.

[14] *Ibid.*

[15] *Ibid.*

[16] In 1862 there were no standard time zones, thus there are discrepancies on the exact time of events.

[17] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, p. 95.

[18] Surgeon E. J. Bailey affidavit, May 8, 1971, Valle Claim, NARS, gives the one and half hours in the building.

8) During the Battle at Pigeon's Ranch Union artillery were lined up in front of the building, Union troops used the adobe fence wall of the compound as cover, cavalry was located in the ranch or its rear until moved, and Union troops were located from behind the compound up to and on Sharpshooter's Ridge;[19]
9) Confederate prisoners were held in the compound;[20]
10) That the Pigeon family were in residence and tried to flee when captured by Confederate forces;[21]
11) Confederate forces pushed Union forces (or Union forces retreated) out from around Pigeon's Ranch house, and took the building the late afternoon of the 28th;[22]
12) Confederate forces camped in and around the building the night of the 28th until the morning of the 30th;[23]
13) The use of the building as a field hospital by Union stewards continued through March and April into May; Union troops and officers, including Col. Chivington used the building briefly during this period;[24]
14) On the 29th and after Union and Confederate dead were buried near the buildings, fences, and in "open fields."[25]

Major Chivington claimed that the hospital flag he placed on the building the 26th protected it from direct bombardment during the heated fighting on the 28th, but the building, caught in the cross fire, was damaged, especially walls, doors, windows and furnishings.[26] Several later sources state that Pigeon's ranch house was used as the headquarters for Union Colonel John Slough, but evidence suggests that the Battle of

[19] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, pp. 94-119; Lt. Col. Tappan on troops on Sharpshooters Ridge and Captain Ritter for cannon in front of the ranch, reports in Horn and Wallace, *Union Army*, pp. 26-9, as well as Col Scurry (p. 34), who reported Union troops behind the "adobe wall," probably the western wall of the Pigeon Ranch complex, when he took command and "attacked the enemy who were at the ranch."

[20] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, p. 110.

[21] "Pet Lambs," *Denver Republican*, April 20, 1890; A. A. Hayes, in *New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail,* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1880), pp. 169, who claims to have interviewed Pigeon in 1879 about the battle, gave the often quoted line credited to Pigeon that "'Gooverment mahns vas at my ranch, and fill 'is canteen viz my viskey (and Gooverment *nevaire* pay me for zat viskey); and Texas mahns coom oop, and soorprise zem, and zey foight six hour by my vatch, *and my vatch vas slow*!'"

[22] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, p. 120.

[23] *Ibid.;* Harvey Holcomb, a former Confederate private, recalled sleeping in the corral and eating Pigeon's corn meant for the horses, see Harvey Holcomb to Thomas L. Greer, August 19, 1927, in Glorieta Battle file, Chavez Library, Museum of New Mexico.

[24] Chivington and Valle affidavits, Valle claim, NARS; Hollister, *First Colorado*, pp. 106, 109 states: "No cheers for me. I was sick at the wounds of Martin Dutro, and spent the night watching his life ebb away." "As we lowered his remains to their last resting place, all the stoicism I could muster was unsufficient to suppress some bitter tears at his early and cruel death. The other boys died instantly, one shot through the head, the other through the heart. They were among our very best men." Bristol, Pratt, Keel, Hall, Logan and Patterson were wounded, and "left in the hospital at Pigeon's Ranche."

[25] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, p. 125; Col. Scurry report in Horn and Wallace, *Union Army*, p. 33-5; Hollister, *Colorado Volunteers*, p. 120 reported 35 brought in and buried "on the field"; Whitford, *Colorado Volunteers*, p. 125, states "over seventy dead bodies of Confederate soldiers were…lying on the earthen floor of the largest apartment in Valle's house (Pigeon Ranch), gathered from the battlefield and awaiting burial" -- He also states most of the Union dead were buried in an "open field to the east of Pigeon's ranch, and by the side of those who had fallen two days before"; Texan B. H. Tyler recorded "We dug a hole large enough for them [Confederate dead] and laid them two deep and spread one layer of blankets over them and filled in on them with dirt. It was bad, but the best we could do," quoted in *Rocky Mountain News,* April 26, 1993, p. 8A; Harris, *A Tale*, p. 51, states that Confederates were buried within "the corral"; Louis Hommel in the Las Vegas *Gazette*, May 23, 1874, states "The graves of the dead in the field on Pigeon's Ranch have been made to deliver up their contents for burial in the cemetery at Santa Fe; but not a single corpse could be recognized or identified to show whether it belonged to Texan or Federal soldier; all bear the following description on their headboards: 'Unknown, Removed from Pigeon's Ranch." As quoted in William A. Keleher, *Turmoil in New Mexico, 1846-1868* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982 reprint of 1952 edition), p. 179. The military cemetery in Santa Fe was established in 1870 on land donated by the Catholic church.

[26] Chivington and Valle affidavits, Valle claim, NARS.

Glorieta began shortly after his arrival making his tenure in the building brief, if at all. He quickly moved to Sharpshooter's Ridge when the battle at Pigeon's Ranch began.[27]

The earliest known graphic depiction of the "Battle of Glorieta" is a water color by Eugene Pierrot, Fourth Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers.[28] The house shown in the painting is a single story, flat-roofed adobe building with a portico supported by five columns. On the front are an off center doorway between two windows. An adobe fence extends from the west side of the house. Across the road (Santa Fe Trail) is a wooden fence enclosure, probably a corral. The Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteers were at Glorieta, and Pierrot witnessed this scene portrayed in his painting, and the building depicted has been suggested as Pigeon's Ranch house. This is questionable, especially in contrast to testimony from Pigeon's war damages claim, which describes a much larger complex. His painting is probably of the Johnson's Ranch area and Apache canyon during the first day of the "Battle of Glorieta." Johnson's Ranch house was a single story adobe with flat roof, like the structure depicted in the Pierrot painting.

After the Civil War, Pigeon (as Alexander Valle) submitted evidence for a claim for reimbursement for goods stolen and household goods destroyed by Union forces during the battle and after. The National Archives file is extensive. Testimony by supporters of the Valle claim against the government provided some information on building use: Donaciano Vigil of Pecos claimed that Pigeon operated a "house of entertainment [a wayside inn or tavern] for travelers and the public" and the house "table and bedding were ample for the accommodation of thirty or forty persons for a night." He also stated that the yard could handle two or three freight wagon trains of several hundred animals; Antonio Romero of La Glorieta also stated Pigeon operated a hotel or "house of entertainment."[29] Major Chivington of the Colorado Volunteers stated that Pigeon's Ranch had grain (corn) and forage for teams on the trail, which he used for his men March 26th, 1862.[30]

Valle claimed he was a U. S. government forage agent and bought hay and grains (corn) from Pecos farms for sale to government trains traveling between Fort Union and Fort Marcy. His claim states 31,000 lbs. corn, 3,000 lbs. fodder and 10,000 lbs. of hay were taken, March 26-8, suggesting sizeable storage or granary outbuildings. He stated that troops also killed cattle on the ranch, which suggested a herd grazed near the ranch house. He stated that during the early 1860s he had a residence, public "house of entertainment," and kept large quantities of forage and supplies for public and government wagon trains in "my premises, corrals, stables, lots, granaries, and outhouses."[31]

Using this information, and later photographs and archeological testing suggest a sizeable complex of buildings, corrals, stables, granaries or storage yards, water well, and adobe fencing or walls. Vigil's testimony of the space for 30 to 40 people suggest, even in frontier conditions, a sizeable structure, possibly the hundred foot long front with fifty

[27] Alberts, *Battle of Glorieta*, pp. 100-5; The popular New Mexico guide by the WPA gives the house as the headquarters, probably based on information provided by Tom Greer. Works Projects Administration, *New Mexico a Guide to a Colorful State* (New York: Hastiongs House, 1940), p. 241. See Bailey in footnote 18.

[28] In Prints and Photographs Collection, OP 22, Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin.

[29] Affidavits of Donaciano Vigil, Alexander Valle, and Manual Chaves, 1870-1871, Valle claim, NARS.

[30] Chivington affidavit, Valle claim, NARS.

[31] Valle affidavit, Valle claim, NARS. Valle may have exaggerated his losses, but the claim was denied not because of the petitioners veracity but because of the correct belief that most damage and loss was caused by the Confederates.

foot wings described by later observers.[32] According to Valle's claim, the number of table ware, chamber pots, blankets and other bedding also confirm a substantial number of rooms or accommodations for guests at the inn. The square feet needed to house the claimed amount of corn and silage suggest a building around seventy feet long, which corresponds to archeological estimates.[33] The hay would require more space.

All this information suggests that the Pigeon Ranch house complex was larger than depicted in the Pierrot water color. The complex included the Pigeon family's residence and a "house for entertainment," with room for 30 to 40 guests. Granaries and outbuildings stood connected to or adjacent the house. The flat roof and general elongated shape of the building in the painting of private Pierrot is of the common style of adobe structures nearby, such as the Johnson Ranch. But, until further evidence confirms the Pierrot water color depiction, it should not be considered an accurate depiction of the 1862 Pigeon's Ranch complex.

A more correct description of the building's design would be of the French or French Creole tradition used in Missouri of the "double-house." Valle was from the St. Louis area, which had a long French building tradition. New Mexico inherited some of these traditions via the Santa Fe Trail, for example, as seen in the Maxwell house in Cimaron (described by others as a Mississippi valley building of French tradition recreated by Maxwell, himself of French descent, in New Mexico).[34] The "double house" contained two buildings adjacent or connected to each other, one house usually the residence of the owner's family, the other house contained the business – one roof covered the two separate "houses." Along the front would be the *galerie*, a broad front porch created by the extension of the roof line. The front of the Pigeon's Ranch complex fits this French traditional design found in Missouri, a double house with single roof, the east half probably the inn, the west the family residence (future archeological work may confirm this). The *galerie* across the front and wood shingle roof (very much in the French building tradition) would have been possible because of the abundant timber in the area around Pigeon's Ranch, unlike other areas of New Mexico. A logging trail ran from the house up to the woods on Glorieta Mesa and is mentioned in 1862 battle accounts. The structure in 1862 may have looked much like it did when photographed in 1880, and described in the next section.

The overall square ranch house with courtyard reflects the traditional New Mexican hacienda, though with the unusual – for New Mexico -- shed roof. The adobe wall connected to the house on the west-side served as protection for horse corrals, a large vehicle yard, and storage rooms, granaries. Two granaries with gable roofs are in the corner, very similar to the New Mexican practice of placing circular *torreons* (circular towers) in the corners for both defense and grain storage. One Civil War historian's description of this area states: "In back of the main living quarters…in which loaded wagons were brought in for protection… Attached to it were sheds with stalls for draft animals. A formidable wall ran from the sheds back to the ravine and then surrounded a yard in which teams were kept and fed."[35]

---

[32] A. B. Wadleigh, "Ranching in New Mexico, 1886-1890," *New Mexico Historical Review* 27: 1 (January 1952), p.20.

[33] Jonathan Periam, *The Home and Farm Manual* (New York: Crown, 1984 reprint of 1884 edition), pp. 422-3, *passim*., provides suggested amounts of space for storing hay, corn, and other silage; John P. Wilson, "Archeological Investigations at Pigeon's Ranch, New Mexico," Prepared for Santa Fe Planning Associates, Santa Fe, NM, December 1984, p. 5.

[34] Lawrence R. Murphy, *Lucien Bonaparte Maxwell, Napoleon of the Southwest* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1983), p. 7.

[35] Martin H. Hall, *Sibley's New Mexico Campaign* (Austin: University of Texas Press), p. 146.

In his claim for damages, Valle reported repairing the ranch during the summer of 1862 and after. The troops had taken vigas and other wood from the structure for fires for warmth, he claimed.[36] Travelers in 1862-63, Jacob Houghton and family and the Joseph Pratt Allyn party, had to camp outdoors at Pigeon's because the inn repairs were not finished.[37] The Senator Dolittle commission stayed at Pigeon's ranch (and had a well known meeting with Kit Carson there) in an obviously repaired inn July 1-2, 1865, but left no description of the building.[38]

Forty-four years after the battle, William C. Whitford visited Pigeon's Ranch and provided the first description of the building. He believed it to be an accurate depiction of the ranch in 1862. He wrote:

> His [Pigeon's] ranch was located in a defile of the canon [*sic.*], so narrow that it was fully occupied by buildings, the roads, an arroyo, in which flows a small stream some months in a year. In the accompanying view is seen the principal structure, the rear of which formed a kind of Asiatic caravansary, where guests could lodge by themselves and eat their own meals. Beyond was a double corral for enclosing and protecting loaded wagons, and to it was attached sheds with stalls for draft horses and mules. Back of these, running up well into a ravine, was a strong adobe wall that surrounded a yard in which teams could also be kept and fed.[39]

Later writers estimated the house had 22 or 23 rooms.[40] Three decades later, Gertrude Harris visited the site and wrote Pigeon's Ranch was "originally built in the form of a rectangular fort with a court in the center, and it contained twenty-two rooms. The rear of the buildings formed a kind of Asiatic caravansary."[41]

George Hebert's "Pigeon's Ranch"

In 1865, Valle (Pigeon) sold the ranch to George Hebert, a French-Canadian blacksmith and sometime partner in land deals.[42] Hebert had earlier lived in Pecos village, one of the French settlers arriving in the 1850s, and had a blacksmith shop and worked farmlands along the Pecos River. Census enumerators as late as 1880 found at Pigeon's Ranch the fifty-three year old Hebert and his Canadian wife Isobel and children Mary and William.[43] In the complex were boarders, cooks, and laborers. An 1867

---

[36] Valle affidavit, Valle claim, NARS.

[37] See Houghton affidavit in Valle claim file, NARS; Joseph Pratt Allyn, *West by Southwest, Letters of Joseph Pratt Allyn, a Traveler Along the Santa Fe Trail, 1863*, David K. Strate, editor (Dodge City, Kansas: Kansas Heritage Center, 1984), p. 124.

[38] Lonnie J. White, ed*., Chronicle of a Congressional Journey* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett, 1975), p. 40-1, 44, the party noted evidence of the battle, such as trees shattered by cannon balls.

[39] Whitford, *Colorado Volunteers*, p. 85.

[40] Thomas Greer estimated 22 rooms after he cleared the site in the 1920s, and William Mahan gave 23 as the number during his 1970s planning for a possible reconstruction; see Oakes, *Pigeon's Ranch*, p. 71, and *New Mexican*, November 7, 1971, p. D1.

[41] Gertrude Harris, *A Tale of Men Who Knew Not Fear* (San Antonio: Alamo Press, 1935), pp. 44-5; Harris also noted that "[j]ust in front of the buildings was a deep well of spar[k]ling cool water which made it an ideal camping place for the troops. . . . This old well and the ruins of the old buildings, with three rooms still standing and used as a museum, are still found at Glorieta today [i.e., c.1935], and are well known attractions on the old Santa Fe Trail." A contemporary description, noting the 22 rooms has not been found. Harris is not a very credible source. Still, it is cited here because it offers a possibly useful description of the ranch, one that echos other writers.

[42] San Miguel County Clerks' Office, Las Vegas, NM, Deed Book # 2, pp. 127-31, indenture dated January 5, 1865.

[43] Marian Russell wrote that Hebert was a Pecos farmer and that Mrs. Hebert was the widow of a Captain Grayson, see *Land of Enchantment, Memoirs of Marian Russell along the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1984 reprint of 1954 edition), pp. 95-6; *New Mexican* December 14, 1895 says he had arrived in 1858 and was long in government service.

newspaper article reported on: "the admirable *cuisine* and other needful accommodations awaiting the tired and hungry traveler at Mr. George Hebert's hotel at Pigeon's Ranch."[44]

The Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette* of 1867 noted two improvements at the ranch. Hebert had the well re-dug and enlarged, undoubtedly in response to increased trail use by freighters and the stage line. Also, In August 1867, John P. Slough, former Union commander at Glorieta and now judge on New Mexico's territorial courts, went to Pigeon's Ranch with a party to select "suitable cemetery grounds for the interment of the brave soldiers who died in the battle near that place during the last war."[45] The party selected a site one hundred feet square and sloping toward the road a quarter mile west from the ranch. The newspaper reported that Hebert deeded the land to the government and that the reburials were to begin immediately. Though unstated, this suggests Hebert desired the removal of Union and Confederate dead buried adjacent the ranch fences and house shortly after the battle in conjunction with his maintaining the corrals and fences.[46]

The summer he acquired the Pigeon's Ranch, Jicarilla Apache raided the Pecos valley, killed two shepherds near the ranch, wounded Hebert nearer the Pecos River.[47] The Apache had raided the valley in 1851, when Valle first purchased the Valle grant, raided Valle again in 1853, had stolen a mule in front of Pigeon's Ranch house shortly after the Battle of Glorieta, and continued their raids through the 1860s.[48] In 1869, a special agent to the Indian Commission, Vincent Colyer, passed through New Mexico (staying at Pigeon's in May 1869) to assess the situation.[49]

Besides being a humanitarian, Colyer was a recognized Eastern artist and a member of the National Academy of Art. An 1869 sketch by Colyer held by the Albuquerque Museum (Fig. 3) portrays Pigeon's Ranch.[50] He sketched the large complex from the east looking northwest up the Santa Fe Trail. Facing the road is the main structure with gable roof, porch, with a rear addition. The front has a porch and an off center door between three windows. Adjacent to it is another similarly sized house, but the artist left out details. And near it stands a small gabled building with less detail (possibly a granary or corn-crib). Split-rail fences enclose farm lands or pasturage east of

---

[44] Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette*, August 17, 1867, 2:3; *New Mexican*, April 27, 1867, 2:1

[45] Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette*, August 17, 1867, 2:3.

[46] *Ibid.;* a letter by Koslowski had mentioned the remains of soldiers at Glorieta needing proper graves, see Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette,* December 15, 1866, 2:4. The activity coincided with the building of the Civil War monument in the Santa Fe plaza. Slough was murdered in Santa Fe December 15, 1867 so it is uncertain of follow-through on re-burials since he was the prime mover; see, Gary L. Roberts, *Death Comes for the Chief Justice* (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1990) p. ix. The cemetery tract may be the same one now known as the Greer family cemetery described in Oakes, *Pigeon's Ranch*, pp. 71, 74

[47] Report of Ben C. Cutler, Asst. Adjutant General to Commanding Officer, Fort Union, 3 June 1865 and July 12, 1868, and Col Francisco P. Abreu to General James Carleton, July 3, 1865, Arrott Fort Union Collection, vol 16, p. 328, Special Collections, Donnelly Library, New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas. Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette* , June 10, July 1, 1865; the editor of the *Gazette* June 10 reported the shepherds were the first killed by the Jicarilla Apache in the valley, while Juan Dedios of the Apache tribe recalled it was a period of hardship, drop in buffalo numbers, and competition for resources, which caused the raids -- see his recollections in Veronica E. Velarde Tiller, *The Jicarilla Apache* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992), pp. 64-5.

[48] Calhoun to Lea, March 22, 1851, in Anne Heloise Abel, ed., *The Official Correspondence of James S. Calhoun While Indian Agent at Santa Fe and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico* (Washington: GPO, 1915), p. 299; Valle's 1853 "Claim of Indian Depredations" in files of Marc Simmons, Cerrillos, New Mexico; Annie Heloise Abel, "Indian Affairs in New Mexico Under the Administration of William Carr Lane, from the Journal of John Ward," *New Mexico Historical Review* (July 1941), pp. 328-358, entries for July 28, September 10, and September 11, 1853 note Apache raids on Valle's herd; Hollister, *Colorado Volunteers*, p. 217; Santa Fe *Weekly Gazette* , June 10, July 1, 1865, December 1, 1866, June 27, 1868.

[49] Vincent Colyer, "Report on Indians in Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona, October 20, 1869," in *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1869, popularized in Vincent Colyer, "Shall the Red-Men be Exterminated?" *Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science and Art* (September 1869), pp 367-374.

[50] A watercolor of the same scene was painted by Colyer, but has not been located. It was listed in a catalog held by the Smithsonian Institute; see online at: http://siris-artinventories.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?uri=full=3100001~!107299!0#focus

the buildings. The Santa Fe Trail curves in front of the three structures. Colyer does not show outbuildings, though they may have stood behind the buildings (as shown in 1880 photographs).

The "Pigeon's Ranch" sketched in 1869 was a stage stop run by Hebert for the Southern Overland Mail stage company (Barlow and Sanderson), operators of daily stages along the Santa Fe Trail. Stagecoaches regularly made stops at the following points between Las Vegas and Santa Fe: Tecolote, San Jose, Pajarito Springs, Pigeon's Ranch, Johnson's Ranch, and the Rock Corral. "Pigeon's Ranch" was reported the largest stop along the Santa Fe Trail from Las Vegas to Santa Fe.[51] In 1879, one stage traveler changed horses there and wrote one of the first histories of the battle, including a questionable interview with "old Mr. Valle, or 'Pigeon,' as he is called."[52] That Hebert built the outlying fencing and corrals, across the creek, for the stage operation or if they existed during Pigeon's ownership is unknown at this time. Nor is it known whether outbuildings stood during the early 1860s on the opposite side of the Santa Fe Trail, though Colyer's sketch suggests they did not.[53]

The best graphic documentation of "Pigeon's Ranch" was during Hebert's ownership, just after the peak of wagon train use during the construction of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad over Glorieta Pass (completed January 1880). In June 1880, Santa Fe photographer Ben Wittick took a series of images of the Glorieta Battlefield and "Pigeon's Ranch" structures. By that time, the stage line had stopped operation, but freight wagons still appear in the photographs.

Wittick took an overview photograph of the complex looking southwest. The main house forms a square with courtyard. A tree grows in the courtyard. The shed roof has four large chimneys on the front rooms, but only one chimney on each wing. Attached to the main house are a flat roofed rear structure, adobe, and a gable roofed structure, the granaries. The surrounding compound with its adobe wall to the west encloses storage areas and stables.

Across the Santa Fe Trail from Pigeon's Ranch house is a row of one-story adobe structures, one with a saloon sign out front, that catered to travelers and railroad construction workers. Further west across the Glorieta Creek is a wooden fenced enclosure for a corral, probably for the stage company horses. Hebert was also postmaster for the small community of La Glorieta and one of the buildings, or more likely the inn, served as post office. With the completion of the railroad these businesses and the post office migrated to the new railroad station of Glorieta, two miles west.[54]

Today's (2008) remaining "Pigeon's Ranch" three room adobe structure is the western portion of the 1880 complex's main house front. The photographs show the

---

[51] Taylor, *First Mail West*, p. 180.

[52] A. A. Hayes, *New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1880), p. 158. Hayes gives Valle a part German and part French accent in his quotes. His chapter, "An Unwritten Episode of the Late War," first appeared in the *International Review*.

[53] Most accounts by stage coach travelers fail to mention Pigeon's Ranch; for example, see Mary Barnard Aguirre, "'It was All a Wonder to Me,'" in Ruth B. Moynihan, Susan Armitage, and Christine Fischer Dichamp, eds., *So Much to be Done, Women Settlers on the Mining and Ranching Frontier,* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska press, 1998, second edition), pp. 249-50, 1860s; J. H. Beadle, *The Undeveloped West* (Philadelphia: National Publishing, 1873), p. 448 for 1872; *Letters of Ernst Kohlberg, 1875-1877*, Walter L. Kohlberg, translator (El Paso: Texas Western Press, 1973), p. 15; Blandina Segale, *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico press, 1999 reprint of 1932 edition), pp. 95-6 for 1865. Hayes, *Santa Fe Trail*, pp. 158-9, mentions the ranch as stage stop, but provides no detail.

[54] Hebert was appointed postmaster January 6, 1875 of the new "La Glorieta" post office and served until 1880 when it was removed to Glorieta , the town at the nearby train station. Records of the Appointment of Post masters, New Mexico, 1832-1970, Post Office Department, Record Group 28, National Archives and Record Service, entries for San Miguel County, microfilm roll 85.

main house with elongated facade facing the road, while a north wing serves as part of the enclosure for the yard. The front building has a shed roof that extends beyond the south wall which creates a porch supported by twelve posts. Snow is a factor near the pass which may explain the shed roof, but more likely this is a result of available timber and the traditional architecture practices brought from the Missouri. Four substantial adobe chimneys appear along the roof line. Nine openings, doors and windows, line the newly whitewashed or plastered front. The porch or *galerie* is closed in by railings. A sign with a spread eagle among banners hangs from a wooden post in front of the building. The 1869 sketch by Colyer of a main house fronting the road is confirmed by Wittick's 1880 photographs.

Wittick photographs also show the crude nature of some of the outbuildings. The corrals adjacent to Sharpshooters Ridge were rough log shed-like structures. Rough pole fencing was mixed in with white picket fencing. The appearance of finer building materials probably shipped in by freight wagon via the Santa Fe Trail vs. the rough cut local materials is evident throughout the complex.

With the completion of the railroad across Glorieta Pass and into Santa Fe on February 9, 1880, and beyond Albuquerque, in April 1880, the use of Pigeon's Ranch greatly changed. The stage line stopped operation into Santa Fe on January 24, 1880, and wagon freight teams were no longer needed for the long haul over the pass.[55] Hebert was probably out of business by the end of 1880 and he returned to farming in the Pecos valley. In his later years, he was noticed in newspapers, a veteran and old "Indian fighter," one of the Santa Fe Trail pioneers. By 1887, he had sold "Pigeon's Ranch."[56]

Walter Taber's Homestead at "Pigeon's Ranch"

Arthur B. Wadleigh, in his published reminiscence, recalled that his cousin Walter M. Taber, ca. 1886, "bought the old Pigeon ranch at Glorieta."[57] Taber and Wadleigh began ranching the area and staked homestead claims. On August 4, 1891, Taber received patent to the 160 acre homestead that included Pigeon's Ranch. Taber and family lived there off and on for nearly thirty years. According to the 1910 census, fifty-one year old, Illinois-born Walter Taber lived in the ranch with his wife Martha and son Walter, Jr. He raised livestock, farmed the bottoms and served as area postmaster. His "Glorieta Mercantile and Livestock Co." raised sheep in the area as well as in western Sandoval county. Period photos ca. 1910 show a sign attached to the Pigeon Ranch house porch which advertises the "Glorieta Post Office and Store."[58]

The homestead file does not provide detailed descriptions of the improvements ca. 1890, but Wadleigh described it in his recollections. The "Pigeon's Ranch" included

---

[55] *Weekly New Mexican,* January 31, 1880*;* Taylor*, First Mail West*, p. 82; Adolph F. Bandelier took a wagon past Pigeon's in August 1880 and makes no mention of it, see *The Southwestern Journals of Adolph F. Bandelier, 1880-1882*, Charles H. Lange and Carroll L. Riley, eds. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1966); similarly example railroad traveler C. M. Chase only mentions the scenery of Glorieta in C. M. Chase, *The Editor's Run in New Mexico and Colorado* (Fort David, Texas: Frontier Book Co., 1968 reprint of 1882 edition).

[56] *New Mexican* May 9, 1889, December 14, 1895, December 1, 1896.

[57] Quitclaim Deed, George Hebert to William B. Tabor, June 4, 1887, Book 30, page 570, San Miguel County Records, New Mexico State Records and Archives, Santa Fe.

[58] 1910 census enumeration sheet on Ancestrty.com; Martha Taber was listed as a widow in the 1920 census; *New Mexican* July 12, 1908; Taber was appointed postmaster August 25, 1906 of the Glorieta post office and served until 1918. Records of the Appointment of Post Masters, New Mexico, 1832-1970, Post Office Department, Record Group 28, National Archives and Record Service, entries for Santa Fe County, microfilm roll 85.

> a big adobe house about a hundred feet long with two wings of fifty or more feet, with a high adobe wall and stables in the rear. In the middle of the building was a patio in which were several trees; this had a porch on the three sides after the Mexican manner. Along the front of the house was a wide porch on the road. [59]

Wadleigh also romanticized about Pigeon's as a hideout for desperate characters – the place "was the scene of many battles both with the Indians (Apache) and with the outlaws…had a bad name as being the rendezvous of gamblers and other tough characters; many a man was killed for what he had and his body thrown out in the mountains."[60]

Travel accounts of the period also mention the stop at the Glorieta Post Office. A. L. Westgard drove the "Old Trails Road," a roughly designated motor route from the Midwest to California. In 1913 he drove over Glorieta Pass, "via old Pidgeon [*sic*.] Ranch, now Glorieta post office, and an old-time tavern."[61]

A series of photographs taken ca. 1890s-1910s show that the ranch complex slowly deteriorated. By the 1910s all but the front rooms collapsed during Taber's tenure. The rear wings have their roof and part of their walls collapsed. The rear portion of the main house square is removed. The adobe wall to the west remains but the rough log sheds appear to have collapsed. All the outbuildings across the wagon road have disappeared as well. Though the building continued as a dwelling, post office and store, it is obvious its outbuildings and wings were collapsing beyond recognition.[62]

Part of the collapse may have been part of salvage efforts. In 1909, the Santa Fe Railroad built the El Ortiz Harvey House hotel at Lamy. An article in a Las Vegas, New Mexico newspaper describes how the company acquired historic furnishings and collectibles to put in the hotel. Many of these came from the Glorieta area. Also, the hotel incorporated historic materials – beams (vigas), lattias, 12 foot wide fire hearth, and crude porch posts – from an unnamed historic ranch hacienda. A review of contemporary newspapers published in Santa Fe and Las Vegas failed to find mention of the salvaging of a historic ranch for the Lamy hotel, but historic photographs show that the east half of the Pigeon's Ranch alone remained standing and useable, new squared timber beams had replaced the crude post beams along the front of the building, the substantial center chimney was gone, and the east half of the building in collapse -- all of which occurred about the time of the construction of the Harvey House at Lamy. The article stated, in the El Ortiz Harvey House,

> The 'big room' is not only a counterpart of the old ranch house, but it is an old ranch house. Weather worn beams taken from a New Mexico landmark a hundred years old, support the flat roof just as they did originally and a fire place 12 feet wide is an ancient fireplace transplanted from its original home…The hotel has a wide, floorless porch across the front, removed from an ancient New

[59] A. B. Wadleigh, "Ranching in New Mexico, 1886-1890," *New Mexico Historical Review* 27: 1 (January 1952), p.20.
[60] *Ibid*.
[61] A. L. Westgard, "Motor Routes to the California Expositions," *Motor* (March 1915), at www.fhwa.dot.gov/infrastructure/westgard.htm
[62] Walter, Martha, and Walter, Jr. were residents of Glenside, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania according to the 1900 census and his 1902 will (copy courtesy Marc Simmons), but were back at Pigeon's Ranch by the time of the 1910 census. See enumeration sheets in Ancestry.com. Tabor died around 1920.

> Mexico ranch house and put up here, its gnarled and whittled posts and its weather stained roof supports testifying to its age.[63]

Further research may incontrovertibly show that part of the Pigeon's Ranch house went into the El Ortiz Harvey House; it is highly probable. Unfortunately, the Lamy hotel was torn down in the 1950s.[64]

Early in the twentieth century Pigeon's Ranch attracted attention by groups interested in preserving the battlefield, the graves, and marking historic sites along the Santa Fe Trail. The Daughters of the American Revolution initiated the effort to place a marker along the Santa Fe Trail near the battlefield, with Thomas Catron, soon to be New Mexico's first U. S. Senator, selecting a site for the marker near the Glorieta railroad station.[65] Plans for erecting a stone monument with a carved scene of cavalry attacking cannon was proposed as well. The Santa Fe railroad lawyer and historian Ralph Twitchell was instrumental in having this large stone marker placed at the Glorieta station as well.[66]

A 1908 proposal to create a national park of the battlefield failed to pass the U. S. Congress.[67] In 1910, the Santa Fe *New Mexican* also editorialized that the Glorieta site should be dedicated a state park: "New Mexico should reserve the battlefield of Glorieta for such a purpose and erect thereon a monument to the heroes of that great battle, the most sanguinary and important fought in the Southwest….this field…is ideally located for a great park."[68] Though nothing came of this initiative, it did show a desire to preserve the site and probably saved Pigeon's Ranch from total demolition.

Thomas Greer's "Pigeon's Ranch" Roadside Attraction

In 1926, a Pecos valley cowboy, Thomas Greer, bought the Pigeon's Ranch from the widow of Walter Taber and moved in his family. Greer was born in Woodruff, Apache County, Arizona in 1882. He established the "Cowboy Park" in Juarez, Mexico, then lived in El Paso until moving to the Pecos Valley at Onava in 1914. The 1920 census found him residing along the Pecos at San Jose, twenty miles downstream from Glorieta. He was a widower with two young children, but remarried in 1921 when planning to move to Pigeon's Ranch. [69]

Historic photographs show that he removed most of the debris from the collapsed wings and outbuildings and renovated the western half of the front of Pigeon's ranch house into his three room residence, the present (2008) three room structure. The breezeway between the two halves of the original ranch building, became the eastern

---

[63] *Weekly Optic and Livestock Grower* (Las Vegas), October 29, 1910.

[64] Arnold Berke, *Mary Colter, Architect of the Southwest* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2002), pp. 77-81.

[65] *Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower*, Las Vegas, July 2, December 10, 1910. This marker is (in 2007) 100 feet east of the station between the dirt road and railroad tracks.

[66] New Mexico Historical Society resolution, May 24, 1919, in Glorieta Battlefield file, Museum of New Mexico; "Monument for Glorieta Battle Field," *El Palacio* (October 1, 1923), pp. 133-6. This marker no longer stands.

[67] Resolution for creating national park at battle ground at Glorieta, New Mexico, House Resolution 11795, 60th Congress, 1st Session, 1908; in 1907 Coloradans had placed a stone monument in the capitol grounds, Denver, dedicated to the Civil War heroes and called for preservation of Glorieta, *Rocky Mountain News*, Denver, October 10, 1907.

[68] Quote from *New Mexican*, Santa Fe, April 23, 1910, p. 1, 3; also see April 21, 1910, 1:4.

[69] 1920 and 1930 census enumeration sheets in Ancestry.com; Greer died in the Las Vegas hospital February 2, 1968, see his obituary in the Las Vegas *Optic*, February 6, 1968, p. 1 and 4; Andrew Young files, Pecos National Historical Park; Brigida Blais, "Glorieta Pass: Gateway to the Past," 2007, ms. 543, Pecos National Historical Park.

room of the three room structure, which confused later owners who tried to stabilize Greer's poorly constructed rear wall. The new gable roof appears to be covered with inexpensive rolled roofing material. The three front door openings and windows are the same today (2008) as when Greer stabilized the building. It appears also that an isolated remnant of the back of the northeast wing remained, which he re-roofed. Photographs also show he stabilized the adobe wall along the western part of the old compound, adding gun ports for effect.

At first, he ran a few cattle and operated a store, like Taber, but the improvement of the all but abandoned Santa Fe Trail into a part of the national highway system during the 1910s-20s, especially the opening of Route 66 in 1926 to his front door, prompted Thomas Greer to convert "Pigeon's Ranch" into a roadside attraction.[70] A visitor log book with a beginning entry of July 14, 1928, indicates the number of visitors willing to pay the 25 cents to visit attraction, museum, curio shop.[71] It also suggests that July 1928 was the beginning date of the full-blown roadside "museum" inside the probable newly constructed perimeter fence. Photographs of the Greer ranch attraction appeared in the February 1929 *National Geographic* and in the *New Mexico Highway Journal*, later *New Mexico* magazine, December 1929 issue, advertising the "old" ranch as a worthwhile stop.[72]

When Greer moved his family out of the building into a new home across the road is unknown, but the Pigeon's Ranch structure was used solely as museum, curio shop by the late 1920s. Historic photographs show the building had a small shed addition built on the northeast corner allowing entry into the now fenced in back yard. People paid 25 cents to visit the "Old Hospital" (a remnant of the original building), the "old cave," "old post office," "old walls," "old Spanish fort," all parts of or remnants of the original Pigeons Ranch compound. Greer also operated a gas station and garage, and sold water from the "oldest well" across the road. On the exterior was an array of signage. The building's east end was covered with poorly rendered signs that announced that road traveler's had arrived at "Glorieta Pass, Old Pigeon's Ranch, Most Historic Spot on Santa Fe Trail, Old Glorieta Battle Field." Atop the roof extending into the road, a sign announced "This is Glorieta Pass."[73]

The only early interior photograph of the building was made ca. 1929 during Greer's operation. It shows plastered walls with fireplaces along the wall. The plaster has been marked up with sayings, poetry, brands, and an odd assortment of stories written in black paint or charcoal. The walls are covered with artifacts, skins and antlers, and skulls.

---

[70] Not until 1942 did Greer sign over an easement for the road in front of Pigeon's Ranch, see Grant of Easement to State of New Mexico by Thomas Greer, January 17, 1942, filed Book of Deeds 24, p. 634, Santa Fe County; Martha Taber had sold a more limited road easement in 1922, filed Book 10 of Deeds, p. 29, both in Santa Fe County Recorder's Office. The WPA guide gave further endorsement of the roadside attraction by including a description: "Field headquarters for the Union forces was at Pidgin's ranch, also called Pigeon's…owned and operated by Alex Valle, a Frenchman who cut fancy 'pigeon's wings' at dances. The old adobe ranch house is still standing, and the adobe corral with its port holes [sic.] is just east of a steep rocky bluff that projects out toward the highway," Works Projects Administration, *New Mexico a Guide to a Colorful State* (New York: Hastings House, 1940), p. 241.

[71] Old Pigeon's Ranch Visitors Attendance Records, Collection number AC 276-p, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, the Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe.

[72] Frederick Simpich, "The Santa Fe Trail, Path to Empire," *National Geographic* 56, no. 2 (1929), p. 245, a photo shows Greer sitting inside the main ranch house with bear hides, hand-written cowboy poetry on the walls, and other western paraphernalia; Joseph and Helen Masters, "Tracing the Old Santa Fe Trail," *New Mexico Highway Journal* 7, no. 12 (1929), p. 20.

[73] Thomas Greer, *Historical Facts About the Old Battle Grounds and Old Indian and Spanish Trading Post at Glorieta Pass (Old Pigeon Ranch) on the Santa Fe Trail* (n.p., n.d., ca. 1927), is a pamphlet description of attractions, Vertical files, Donelly Library, Highlands University, copy in Young file, Pecos NHP.

Greer worked with the Texas Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to mark the battlefield during this period, but failed to select a site for a marker within his compound. Instead, the group worked with the U. S. Forests Service to donate 2 acres to the Museum of New Mexico, which provided the site on the historic battlefield, a half mile east of Pigeon's ranch, for a stone marker. Dedicated in 1939, the marker became part of the 2 acre Glorieta State Monument, which was minimally managed by the new state agency.[74]

With the relocation of Route 66 away from Santa Fe (and Pigeon's Ranch) in 1937 and because of limitations to travel during World War II, Greer all but closed the Pigeon's ranch attraction. With the 1950s realignment of US 85 away from Pigeon's Ranch the attraction was closed. According to an interview that Andrew Young conducted with his son Bill Greer in January 1998, and to notes from Tom Greer's diary, the senior Greer and his family lived at Pigeon's Ranch until they moved into the Kozlowski Trading Post site, part of Tex Austin's nearby ranch. Tom Greer continued to live at the Kozlowski place almost until his death February 2, 1968.[75]

Travelers during the post-war years noted the dilapidated condition of the by then considered tacky roadside attraction. As NPS historian Robert Utley noted in early 1959, "At Pigeon's Ranch, focal point of the battle between the main contending forces [at the battle at Glorieta], 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 to the 'oldest well in the U.S.A.'"[76] The three rooms' adobe walls were in need of plastering, the roll roofing had blown off showing bare board cover, which leaked, and doors were unhinged. Vandals had become a problem. Questions about the authenticity of the site and its attractions brought criticism.[77]

Finally, the new construction of a "super highway" over Glorieta Pass in the late 1950s caused the demolition of Johnson's ranch, regrading of the landscape through Apache Canyon and destruction of battle sites, which brought an outcry from preservationists. In 1959, in response to constituents, New Mexico U. S. Senator Dennis Chavez asked the National Park Service to evaluate the site of the Battle of Glorieta and consider it for National Monument status. The National Park Service sent historians to do a study of Glorieta battlefield's historic significance.[78]

---

[74] For an overview history see Sean Reines, "The Preservation and Interpretation of the Civil War Battle at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico," M. A. Thesis, Middle Tennessee State University, May 2002.

[75] Notes from interview with Bill Greer by Andrew Young, January 13, 1998, copy Young file, Pecos NHP; the 1930 census, however, shows 47 year old Tom Greer, curios store owner, as residing at Pigeon's Ranch with 26 year old wife Stella and children Tola, Ina and Billy; the 1920 census lists Greer as a widower living with son Tom, Jr. and daughter Tola down the Pecos River at San Jose, New Mexico. Census Enumeration sheets on Ancestry.com. Greer died in the Las Vegas hospital, see *Optic*, February 6, 1968, p. 1 and 4.

[76] Robert Utley, "Glorieta Battlefield," March 1959, Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark file, National Park Service, Santa Fe; William E. Brown, *The Santa Fe Trail* (St. Louis, MO: Patrice Press, 1988), p. 159.

[77] Most of the criticism was aimed at the claim of the "oldest well" or "Coronado's well," see B. A. Reuter interview with Teodosio Ortiz, Octaviano Segura, and Charles Erickson, Pecos, NM, April 28, 1939, "Old Well on Pigeon ranch," ms, Federal Writer's Project, Library of Congress, copy at Pecos National Historical Park, and B.A. Reuter, "Corrections to my manuscript on the Pigeon Ranch Well now owned and advertised by Mr. Tom Greer as the oldest well in the U.S.A.," File Number WPA 5-5-52 #47, WPA New Mexico Collection, 1936-1940, AC 228, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe; Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark file, National Park Service, Santa Fe.

[78] Burt Schmitz to Hugh Miller, NPS, April 11, 1959, Steve Long to Senator Ralph Yarborough, July 29, 1959, Senator Dennis Chavez to Conrad Wirth, NPS, August 4, 1959, Jackson Price, NPS, to Senator Chavez, August 14, 1959, Roy E Appleman, Draft Report on the "Battle of Glorieta," n.d., ms., all in Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark microfiche files, National Park Service, Santa Fe.

Recent Preservation Efforts at Pigeon's Ranch[79]

On November 5, 1961, after a report by National Park Service historian Robert Utley, the Glorieta Battlefield site, including Pigeon's Ranch, was recognized as one of New Mexico's first designated National Historic Landmarks.[80] Concern about the site's preservation coincided with the centennial of the Civil War. Over the 1960s decade, a Civil War symposium was held at the nearby Baptist Glorieta Conference Center; re-enactors met at the site, tours were given, an investigation about the integrity of the site was completed by Utley for the National Park Service; and a number of books were published or reprinted about the war in New Mexico.[81] However, Pigeon's Ranch continued to deteriorate and be vandalized while people dug the surrounding ground looking for Civil War artifacts.

In 1971, a wealthy Dallas couple, William and Joyce Mahan, leased with an option to buy the Greer 160 acres. The lease included the agreement to restore the Pigeon Ranch and create an historic site of the battlefield. The agreement stated that Mahan was to "restore the roof of the old building [which] shall be made with vigas and a flat roof." This was never done. Mahan hired architect James S. Lynch to do a preliminary drawing for the possible reconstruction of the 23 room complex and outbuildings, corrals and fences. Lynch, an instructor at Montana State University spending the summer in a commune near Glorieta, prepared site plans. While limited trenching was conducted November – December 1971 to estimate the extent of the buildings and fences the site plan drawing showed much that was later proven incorrect. Mahan also cleared the Greer era developments, fences, houses, signage, and debris. The work on the Pigeon's ranch building included patching the roofing and removing most of the Greer-era shed addition on the northeast corner. His crew also rebuilt the two fire places, the wall in the back of the east room, and patched exterior mud.[82]

Mahan, as owner of D-Tex Electronics, was also inventor and manufacturer of a metal detector. He used it to collect items from the battlefield for the proposed museum. His plans were stalled by the inability to convince the state highway department to relocate the road (State Route 50) away from the building, stating "I suppose we will just hold off on construction until this is determined." By 1974, because of health concerns

---

[79] Reines, "The Preservation of Glorieta Pass," p. 249.

[80] Copy of the nomination is in the Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark file, National Park Service, Santa Fe and included here in the appendix. The NPS regional director handed the NHL certificate to the Museum of New Mexico director during a Civil War Centennial conference at Glorieta Baptist Camp, March 25, 1962. In the summer of 1963, the Museum of New Mexico placed the brass NHL plaque on a boulder just north of the 1939 stone monument on the battlefield, but it was stolen sometime in mid-1972. During this period, the state highway department erected nearby one of its historic wayside panels, later relocated west of Pigeon's Ranch near "Windmill Hill."

[81] Copy of the March 1962 conference program, organized by the Civil War Centennial Committee of New Mexico, Franz Scholes, Calvin Horn, W. A. Keleher, Frank Reeve and others, is at Western History Room, Denver Public Library; Robert Utley, "Report on the Integrity of Glorieta Battlefield," National Park Service, Santa Fe, 1961; news clippings about the events are in the Glorieta Battlefield NHL microfiche files, NPS, Santa Fe; one group proposed erecting a towering monument to the Texans at the top of the Glorieta Pass, see Gertrude Harris Cook to Governor Connally, n.d. (ca. 1962), Glorieta Battlefield NHL microfiche, NPS, Santa Fe.

[82] Reines, "Preservation of Glorieta," p. 262-3; Copy of lease agreement, Nathan Greer and William Mahan, October 8, 1971, filed December 20, 1971, Book 287, Misc. Docs., p. 310, copy courtesy Marc Simmons, Cerrillos, New Mexico – Nathan Greer kept rights to the family cemetery on the land; *New Mexican*, November 7, 1971, p. D1; Oakes, *Pigeon's Ranch*, p. 85; Wilson, "Archeology," p. 5 and appended James Lynch plan; John Wilson to Stanley Hordes, State Historian, October 26, 1984, Pigeon Ranch file, Cultural Properties Review Committee collection, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe; Bob McCoy to Marc Simmons, October 11, 17, and November 15, 1983, letters courtesy Marc Simmons; James S. "Jay" Lynch, Bayfield, Colorado to author September 24, 2007; Williamm Mahan to Al Schroeder, NPS, November 5, 1971, Pigeon Ranch file, SR-92, Historic Preservation Division, State of New Mexico.

and being disappointed by the lack of support from the history community and intransigence at the highway department, the Mahans stopped work. He died the fall of 1978. In 1978, Mahan's lawyer Julian Burttram of Santa Fe acquired the property and began plans to subdivide and sell off parcels of the original homestead within the battlefield, including Pigeon's Ranch.[83]

During the 1970s a group of New Mexicans, who held a reenactor "encampment" in 1977, became concerned about the fate of the site, especially the subdivision of the battlefield by Burttram and continued deterioration of the building. When news of the proposed construction of a trailer park at the battlefield became known, New Mexico historian Marc Simmons called for the donation of funds to help buy and save the site.[84] Santa Fe banker Eugene Jones and his wife Eloisa stepped in and bought ten acres around Pigeon's ranch and asked Simmons for guidance. They also worked with the State Historic Preservation office for technical advice, which correctly advised them against reconstruction as proposed by Mahan. They also funded patch work on the roof (90 pound felt rolled roofing) and the October 1980 introducing of 40 yards of clean fill for backfilling around the house's eroding foundation and base. Unfortunately, a divorce and ill health forced Eloisa to sell the property before work could begin on restoring the buildings.[85]

Simmons then helped a Santa Fe shop owner, Linda Frye acquire the ten acres of the ranch. Retired NPS chief historian Bob Utley, by then a resident of Santa Fe, and his wife Melody Webb, National Park Service regional historian in Santa Fe, advised Marc Simmons, Don Albert, and others to organize a Glorieta battlefield preservation group, which they did, finally incorporating as the Glorieta Battlefield Preservation Society, Inc. Working with the new owner of Pigeon's, Linda Frye and her daughter Cindy Conklin, they helped with the donation of a twenty year preservation easement of the three acres around Pigeon's Ranch to the state of New Mexico's Historic Preservation Bureau on October 2, 1981.[86]

Tom Merlan, State Historic Preservation Officer and head of the state Historic Preservation Bureau (now Historic Preservation Division), helped the group raise state funds to match their donated funds to prepare for the preservation of Pigeon's ranch. In February 1981, the preservation group's architect Vic Johnson agreed to prepare basic design plans for a new roof, stabilized walls and foundation. Builder Mac Watson was hired to prepare estimates to stabilize the adobe structure. An estimated $5,000 was needed, which Merlan sought through the federal Historic Preservation Fund. Simmons

---

[83] *Ibid.*

[84] Marc Simmons to Friends of History, January 22, 1979 copy courtesy Marc Simmons; *New Mexican* January 28, 1979; the Historical Society of New Mexico agreed to establish a subcommittee and account to manage the Pigeon's Ranch preservation funds, Marc Simmons to author, September 6, 2007.

[85] Thomas W. Merlan to Gene Jones, March 30, and August 2, 1979, Pigeon's Ranch file, Cultural Properties Review Committee collection, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe; T. Gene Jones to Lee Myers, March 12, 1979, Eloise Brown Jones to Marc Simmons, October 22, November 10, 1980, and February 15, 1981, courtesy Marc Simmons; Jones received a small Historic Preservation Fund matching grant to help fund the work, "Pigeon's Ranch Final Report" no date (c. 1980), copy Pigeon's Ranch file, HPD; Johnson-Nestor architects had proposed developing preservation documents for the Joneses, but the project was not funded, Robert L. Nestor to Thomas Merlan, May 10, 1979, Pigeon's Ranch file, HPD.

[86] Reines, "Preservation of Glorieta," p. 268, much of his information is from the State Historic Preservation Division files; Robert Utley to Marc Simmons, August 15, 1981, Pigeon's Ranch file, HPD; John Robertson, "Civil War Site turned over to State," *Santa Fe Reporter,* October 7, 1981; Don Alberts presentation, Glorieta Symposium, March 24, 2007, Pecos NHP; James Abarr, "The New Battle for Pigeon's Ranch," *Impact, Albuquerque Journal*, October 11, 1983, pp. 4-7, 15; because of business reverses Linda Frye moved her shop to Charlottesville, Virginia and sold Pigeon's Ranch, March Simmons to author September 6, 2007, and Linda Frye, Charlottesville, Virginia, to Marc Simmons, April 14, 1985.

sought donations to match the grant and convinced the historical society, as a nonprofit entity, to manage the funds.[87]

The biggest challenge the preservation group faced was the collapse of part of the rear wall in April 1983. Water had seeped in and damaged the base of the wall, essentially the eastern half, that Mahan had built to plug the back of the original breezeway in the 1970s, and which Jones had had repaired in 1980, but now failed. A meeting on site with Simmons, a representative for Tom Merlin, Mac Watson, and Vic Johnson came up with a plan of actions:

1) An archeologist would do tests and monitor work,
2) The existing foundation would be used but an 8" bond beam of new re-enforced concrete would be poured on top of the original stone foundation.
3) The adobe wall would be rebuilt using as much of the original adobe as possible and with the introduction of new adobe, 2 standard bricks thick in basket weave pattern.
4) The rear would be regraded in order to create a new drainage away from the structure.

Marc Simmons recalls that while he beat the bushes for donations, Tom Merlan helped to get Federal Emergency Job Act funds, $10,000, to hire a stabilization crew led by Mac Watson. They dug down to the stone foundation and covered it with concrete. The rear adobe wall was replaced with stabilized adobe brick, they rebuilt the fireplace, and the roof was rebuilt and covered with 90 lb. rolled roofing during 1983-4 (see Appendix).[88]

The state highway department also built a guard rail in front of the structure, which is situated within the highway easement.[89] A study of the seismic impact of road traffic on the building was completed which suggested vehicles caused vibrations that damaged the structure. The US Geological Survey report suggested moving the road at least 10 feet -- 75 feet would be better -- away from the structure. The highway department initiated plans to relocate the road and reported it would start work by the spring of 1988. This was not done.[90]

The preservation group, especially Don Alberts and new member Michael Pitel of the state Tourism Bureau, also encouraged use of the site for re-enactors. In the spring of 1984, they met with members of the Albuquerque encampment and convinced them to re-enact the Battle of Glorieta the following June, during Father's Day weekend. What began as a small gathering of Civil War buffs in 1984 expanded as an annual event to

---

[87] Marc Simmons to author September 6, 2007; Reines, "Preserving Glorieta," 268-275; Mac Watson, Builder, "Report on Pigeon Ranch, Glorieta, New Mexico," February 25, 1983, courtesy Marc Simmons; Vic Johnson, Johnson-Nestor, architects, Pigeon Ranch plans, 1983, copy at Chavez Library, Museum of New Mexico.

[88] Mac Watson to author, October 15, 2007; NHL file, NPS, Santa Fe; Marc Simmons, "Saving Pigeon's Ranch," *The Santa Fe Reporter*, April 20, 1983; Maria Higueria, "Wall of Historic Adobe Collapses," *Journal North*, Albuquerque, April 9, 1983; Howard Bryan, "Civil War Landmark Falling Down," *Albuquerque Tribune*, April 16, 1983; James Abarr, "The New Battle for Pigeon's Ranch," *Impact, Albuquerque Journal*, October 11, 1983, pp. 4-7, 15; "Emergency at Pigeon's Ranch on the Glorieta Battlefield," *Cronica de Nuevo Mexico* (New Mexico Historical Society newsletter), May 1983, p. 1; Marc Simmons, "Pigeon's Ranch Progress Report, *Cronica de Nuevo Mexico* (New Mexico Historical Society newsletter), March 1984, p. 1; Linda Gegeck to Linda Frye, April 21, 1983, Pigeon's Ranch file, HPD.

[89] The date of the construction of the guard rail is uncertain, but is believed to have been in the early 1980s. Simmons to author, September 6, 2007.

[90] K. W. King and S. T. Algemissen, U. S. Geological Survey, "Seismic-Hazard Inspection of the Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark," 1984, courtesy Marc Simmons; Peter Eichstaedt, "Road Rumbles, Ranch Crumbles," *New Mexican* May 17, 1984; Susan Basquin, "The Battle for a Civil War Shrine," *Santa Fe Reporter*, August 5, 1987; Governor Toney Anaya to Michael Mullin, Civil War Round Table, January 13, 1986 reported that the highway department had scheduled the relocation of the highway; Oakes' compliance document was completed that year as well; Right of Way maps of SR50 new location, New Mexico State Department of Transportation, Santa Fe, copies courtesy Ed Vasquez, NMDOT.

include by 1987 nearly two hundred re-enactors watched by an estimated six thousand visitors. Such increased public attention brought a louder call for the preservation of the site.[91]

At the same time the New Mexico state legislature provided funds for a feasibility study that looked at alternatives for long term preservation and protection of the site. The state Historic Preservation Division contracted with Santa Fe Planning Associates to prepare the report, completed in July 1985. They hired John Wilson to do archeological work during November 1984. His report provides a brief historical overview and through field probing outlined the extent of the Pigeon's Ranch compound. The work was limited and only used to prove the extent of the complex, but was the first sound study of the importance and place of Pigeon's Ranch during the 1862 conflict.[92]

Following a near fatal automobile accident in 1986, Marc Simmons became less active, but was replaced as president of the preservation group by Don Alberts, another strong preservation advocate. However, their work was refocused away from the building. What became the "Second Battle of Glorieta" followed the June 1987 discovery of 31 Confederate soldiers' skeletons during the construction of a new home across the road and southeast of Pigeon's.[93] The first legislation to incorporate the battlefield into the National Park system was hurriedly introduced that August, which prompted a National Park Service study.[94]

But the unprotected nature of Pigeon's Ranch was revealed in 1989 when vandals bored holes in the adobe walls looking for treasure. Volunteers again came to the building's aid and patched the holes.[95] The matter of passing legislation was one of when, not if. The Conservation Fund, a Virginia-based organization acquired the property, as well as other Civil War sites, in 1990 in anticipation of legislation passing Congress. On June 27, 1990, Pecos National Historical Park was designated, and the following November 8 the Glorieta Battlefield unit was added to the park.[96]

The National Park Service signed a lease agreement with the Conservation Fund September 21, 1990, and eventually acquired Pigeon's Ranch, December 4, 1992. The site remains undeveloped. Crews continue to maintain the moth-balled structure, secure it from vandalism, and work to eliminate drainage problems caused by the flattened mounds of adobe walls of the one-time substantial complex.

---

[91] Michael Pitel to author, September 26, 2007; Michael E. Pitel, "Refighting the 1862 Battle of Glorieta," *Sunset Magazine*, June 1986, p. 40; Reenactment clippings file, Marc Simmons, Cerrillos, New Mexico; Pitel stated that the 125th anniversary of Gettysburg drew the re-enactors to Pennsylvania, so, there was no event at Pigeon's Ranch in 1988. Subsequently, the re-enactors have held a "Civil War Weekend" each May at Los Golandrinas living history museum near Santa Fe.

[92] Santa Fe Planning Associates, "Feasibility Study for Pigeon's Ranch, Glorieta Pass Battlefield, New Mexico," Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 1985; John P. Wilson, "Archeological Investigations at Pigeon's Ranch, New Mexico," Santa Fe, December 1984; Interview by author with John Wilson, Las Cruces, August 21, 2007. A reconnaissance survey of the battlefield was conducted in 2005, but a thorough investigation is still a critical need. Douglas D. Scott, "Detecting Glorieta: A Metal Detecting Archeological Reconnaissance of Glorieta Battlefield, Pigeon's Ranch Sub-Unit, Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico," ms., NPS, Midwest Archeological Center, Lincoln, Nebraska, 2005.

[93] On June 23, 1987, the remains of 31 Confederate soldiers (ranging in age from 17 to 42) of the 4th, 5th, and 7th Regiments of the Texas Mounted Volunteers, who were killed or died as a result of wounds during the Battle of Glorieta, were found on the Siler property. Three soldiers were identified and re-interred in separate graves. A monument honors these Confederate soldiers who were re-interred at the Santa Fe National Cemetery on April 25, 1993. The remains of 28 Confederate soldiers who could not be identified are buried in Section K, Grave 330C. Glorieta Battlefield file, Chaves library, Museum of New Mexico.

[94] Simmons to author, September 6, 2007; Helen Muller, "Public Hearings Participants Eye Glorieta Site," *Las Vegas Optic*, January 18, 1988; Cheryle Mitchell, "The Second Battle of Glorieta," *El Palacio* 96, no. 2 (Spring 1991), 24-30; "Glorieta Battlefield, New Mexico, Briefing Data," National Park Service, Santa Fe, December 1987, p. 1.

[95] Camille Flores, "Treasure Seeking Vandals Rip Adobe Walls," *Journal North*, Albuquerque, March 3, 1989.

[96] Public Law 101-313, "Petroglyph National Monument and Pecos National Historical Park, Establishment," June 27, 1990; Public Law 101-536, "Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990," November 8, 1990.

B. Chronology

1815
Juan de Diós Peña, Francisco Ortiz and Juan Bautista Aguilar petition for lands *west* of the league of land granted to Pecos Pueblo, including the site of future Pigeon's Ranch.

1848
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo transfers New Mexico from Mexico to United States.

1851
Monthly stage begins run from Missouri to Santa Fe along the Santa Fe Trail.

1852
Ft. Union established. Freight traffic over Santa Fe Trail between posts increases.

1852, May 31
Alexander Valle (Pigeon) buys Pena et. al. Spanish land grant claim. Lands interpreted as being *north* not west of the Pecos Pueblo grant.

Mid-1850s
Valle (Pigeon) constructs his ranch complex, freight wagon and stage station, and "house of entertainment" (inn) along the Santa Fe Trail near Glorieta Pass.

1858
Southern Overland Stage and Express begins weekly stage line from Missouri to Santa Fe; Pigeon's Ranch becomes one of the biggest stops along line.

1861
Civil War begins and southern New Mexico seized and created as Territory of Arizona, Confederate States of America

1862, March 26-8
Battle of Glorieta fought, with Pigeon's Ranch at center of March 28 battle.
Confederates retreat and abandon territory.

1865
Stages increased to daily runs.
George Hebert buys Pigeon's Ranch; improves well, fencing.
Apaches attack ranch, wound Hebert.

1867
Hebert donates cemetery plot for relocating remains of Union soldiers, ¼ mile southwest of ranch house.

May 1869
Vincent Colyer sketch of Pigeon's Ranch is first to show complex.

January 1880
Santa Fe railroad completed over Glorieta Pass putting an end to the use of the Santa Fe Trail past Pigeon's Ranch.
Stage run over trail discontinued.

1880, June 2
Alexander Valle (Pigeon) dies.

1880, June
Ben Wittick photographs of the complex at its height.

Ca. 1886-8
Riddle photograph shows beginning of collapse of rear portion of Pigeon Ranch complex.

1886-7
Walter M. Taber buys Pigeon's Ranch from Hebert and files for 160 acre homestead, which is patented in 1891; Operates ranch, post office and store.

By early 1900s
Major portions of Pigeon's Ranch complex are either collapsed or salvaged; all but front portion derelict.

1908
Resolution introduced in U. S. Congress to create Glorieta Battlefield National Park. Does not pass.

Ca. 1920
Walter Taber dies; widow Martha Taber continues to reside in the house.

1926
Route 66 designated; follows historic Santa Fe Trail past Pigeon's Ranch.

1926-8
Thomas L. Greer buys Pigeon's Ranch and cleans away debris and renovates remaining three rooms of structure into residence and then curio shop, museum. He builds a popular roadside attraction astride Route 66, with gas station, café, and new residence.

1937
Route 66 re-designated on new roadway 60 miles south, away from Pigeon's Ranch; Greer's roadside business wains.

1939, October 1
Daughters of the Confederacy, Texas Division, erect stone marker at battlefield
Becomes two acre New Mexico state monument.

1959
Senator Chaves of New Mexico requests NPS to study Glorieta battlefield for possible designation as National Monument.

1961, November 5
Glorieta Battlefield designated a National Historic Landmark.

February 2, 1968
Tom Greer dies.

1971-7
Wlliam and Joyce Mahan, lessees of the Greer property, clean up the site and remove all of Greer's developments. They maintain the three remaining rooms of Pigeon's Ranch house. They make a proposal to reconstruct the Pigeon's Ranch complex as a historic site, but abandon the project,

1978
Property sold to new owner, who subdivides the 160 acres and threatens to put a trailer park on the battlefield.

1979-1990
A series of new owners buy the 10 acres at Pigeon's Ranch and try to work with preservationists to save the building. The State Historic Preservation Office acquires 20 year easement (1981) on the building and proposes alternatives for preservation.

1983, April
The rear wall collapses, but is quickly rebuilt and the building stabilized.

1984-7
Re-enactors meet on the battlefield each June.

1987, June 23
Confederate mass grave uncovered during the construction of a new addition to a home across the road from Pigeon's Ranch.

1989
Vandals break in through adobe wall looking for treasure. Volunteers repair damage.

1990, September 21
National Park Service leases Pigeon's Ranch.

1990, November 8
Glorieta Unit added to Pecos NHP.

1992, December 30
National Park Service acquires the 10.198 acres Pigeon's Ranch house.

C. Physical Description

The Pigeon's ranch house is a one story, three room adobe structure with gable roof, 47' 9" long and 17' 6" wide, immediately adjacent State Route 50. The building has been unoccupied since the 1960s, and was in a dilapidated condition at the time of the 1990 act authorizing the Glorieta unit of the Pecos NHP. The building is the lone standing remnant of the former Pigeon's Ranch complex – the center of the Civil War Battle of Glorieta.





In 1983, the rear wall of the structure collapsed. A concrete foundation was poured under the wall and a new composite adobe wall was built. The wall was left un-plastered in order to differentiate from the historic interior finish. The exterior was covered with mud like the rest of the structure. At that time, 1983-4, the roof was replaced.



The mud veneer, which was applied to the exterior surface sometime around 1983-4, shows cracks and patch work.



NE corner



West wall showing 1983 concrete foundation



East wall

Remnants of the connection to the east "house" of the front portion of Pigeon's Ranch can be seen along the east wall. The timbers date from the 19th century design and use. This was probably the breezeway between the two structures to the courtyard.





The three windows have deteriorated to the point of total loss; the openings are now covered with wire screen for security. The windows are also covered with removable plywood most of the time. The three exterior doorways have been similarly treated with wire and plywood coverings. Evidence of paint on the east wall window trim suggests the exterior wood trim during the Greer-era was painted yellow. The door opening cadence and pattern reflect the 19th century structure as seen in historic photographs.



East wall window



South wall middle window

Remnants of a double hung window with transom can be seen in the west window on the south wall. Historic photographs show 6 over 6 double hung windows on the building through the Greer era. This window appears to be a replacement, ca. 1950. The window frame wood is probably from the 19th century, one plank being 13" wide of the overall 23" opening depth.



West window, South wall

One of the historic doors has been removed and is inside the building. It has a window with panels and probably dates from the Greer era; a historic photograph shows a similar door in the middle opening in the south wall. The two interior doorways lack doors. The layout and door openings reflect the 19th century design and use.





The structure's three rooms are approximately 14' wide and, from the east, are 8' 8", 24'4", and 24' 9" long. The west two rooms had 1x6 wood flooring, much of which is missing, on 2 inch wide sill boards (now filled in between with dirt). The flooring is probably from the Greer era. The earlier earthen floor is underneath.





On the rear, in the middle room, is a stone fire place rebuilt during the 1983 rebuilding of the collapsed back wall. The fire place lacks a chimney or flue.





The ceiling of the structure is made up of 1 x 12s, probably of the Greer era. The west room has an opening for a stove pipe.





The gable roof of the structure was built in 1984 with 2x6s set at two foot centers. The 90 lb. roll roofing placed during the 1983-4 stabilization work is scheduled to be replaced with more historically representative wood shingles.



South side.





View of northeast corner



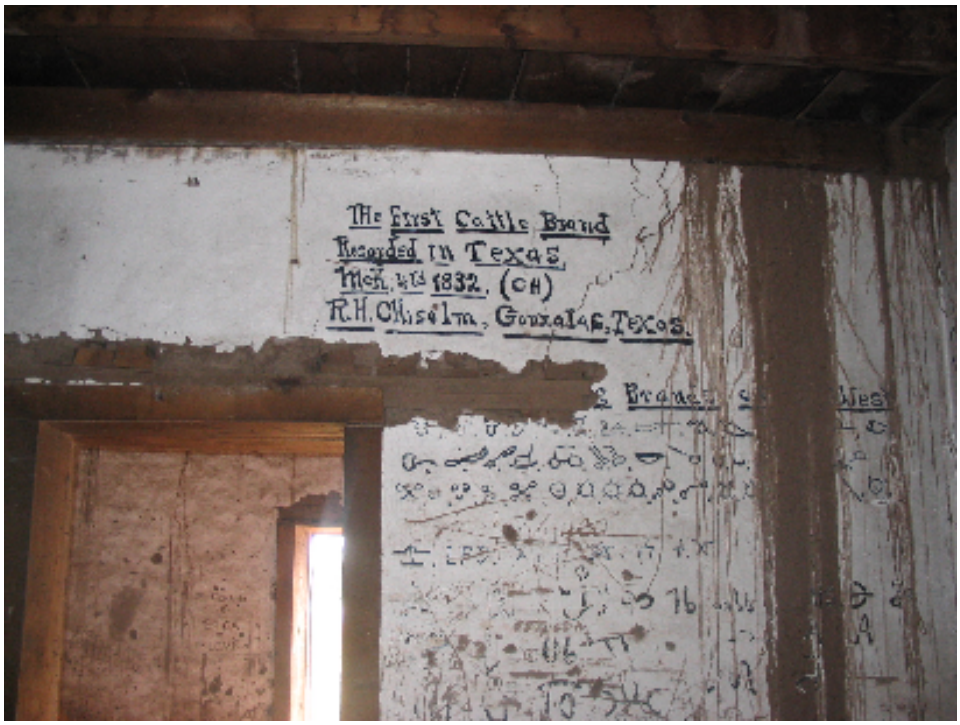
View of east side, new roof. Note, south eave shortened to meet highway request.



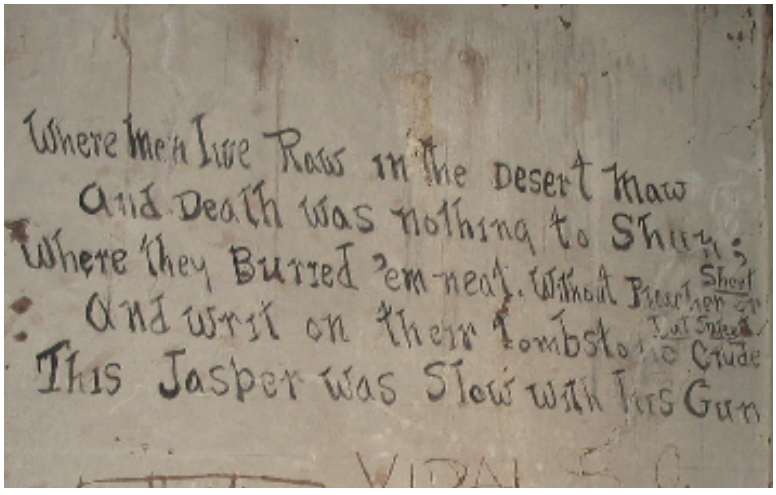
View of north west corner

The interior of the structure has a plaster finishing that is crumbling. The walls are covered with sayings, slogans, and advertisements from the Tom Greer curio shop era, 1920s-30s. They need to be recorded photographically to HABS standards. Preservation of the plaster is underway. The plaster may date from the 19th century.






Post Office


Where Men Live Raw in the Desert Maw
And Death was nothing to Shun;
Where they Buried 'em neat. Without Preacher or Shout
And writ on their Tombstone Crude
This Jasper was Slow with his Gun



West room, southeast corner. Plaster conservator at work.

Water drainage at the rear continues to be a problem. A gutter and down spots were placed on the rear roof by NPS.





A perimeter rock wall remains from the Greer era. It outlines, roughly, the Pigeon's Ranch era adobe wall. The present structure is roughly 1/10 the size of the historic complex.



View southwest from Sharpshooter's Ridge. Rock wall visible at right of structure.



Rear of rock wall looking west.



Rear rock wall looking east.



Northwest corner of rock wall.



Looking south along rock



Front of rock wall showing entry posts.



D. Treatment: General Discussion

At present (2008) the park has initiated several major efforts to stabilize the Pigeon's Ranch house. This is in accord with the 1996 park General Management Plan. The approved plan states that, until the issue of the location of State Route 50 is resolved, there will be limited work at the Pigeon's Ranch sub-unit;

> "The battlefield will be preserved and interpreted. The Pigeon's ranch structure would be stabilized. A staffed visitor contact facility in an existing structure, interpretive exhibits, and trails near Pigeon's ranch would be developed. However, as long as NM 50 remains, limited facilities including an interpretive kiosk and a short trail would be provided but no other facilities would be developed."

In accordance with the stabilization plan, the park began maintaining the exterior mud, introduced an improved roof runoff and drainage system, and conserved the plaster on the interior of the structure. The roofing is scheduled to be replaced in FY 08. Window openings have been covered with wire and with plywood for security reasons.

In 1999, the park contracted with Tony Crosby, an expert in adobe preservation, and Anne Oliver, expert in plaster conservation, to prepare guidance documents. Their reports guided the park on the above work, Crosby on drainage and adobe stabilization, and Oliver on the plaster work. Copies of their reports are on file at the park.

The structure still has major structural problems with the foundation, which has caused settling of the adobe walls and racking of window and door frames. Because the historic breezeway became the third or east room by infilling the breezeway opening without an adequate foundation, the eastern section of the building will require eventual major stabilization work.

The ultimate treatment for the structure is to restore the exterior to its ca. 1862 appearance. This work is hampered by the proximity of State Route 50. The structure lies within the right of way. At this time (2008), entrance to the building is blocked by the road's guard rail, less than a foot from the east doorway. Future preservation and interpretation depends greatly on the relocation of Route 50 away from the building, both to protect the structure and for visitor safety. If the road is relocated away from the battlefield, the park can be more pro-active in its restoration of the building. For example, the historic porch, if rebuilt now, would be in the modern highway's west-bound lane tarmac.

Be that as it may, the ultimate treatment selected alternative work recommends the re-use of the buildings interior for interpretation. This would provide visitor access to period interior finishes. This alternative includes architectural, structural and mechanical alterations to provide safety and comfort for park visitors.

Elements on the exterior to be restored include the roof, porch or galerie, window and door openings, and wall finishes, guided by historic data, photographs, and physical evidence. Sampling of the façade finish coats, for example, will help determine the color of the plaster finish, especially below the window sill line.

Architectural Elements Chronology and Significance

The Pigeon's Ranch house today (2008) is actually the left "house" and breezeway of the front of the Prigeon's Ranch complex built some time in the late 1850s. The structure took the present shape ca. 1926 when Tom Greer acquired the property and renovated the best portion of the remaining structure.

It appears that Greer maintained the window openings and doorways, but replaced the shed roof with a gabled roof covered with rolled felt roofing. The building was covered with mud adobe. The interior finishes of Pigeon's era, may be the same as the plaster in the present structure (analysis of a sample under the layers of mud on the façade may prove this).

Greer built a wall of adobe in the gap of the former Pigeon's Ranch house "breezeway" (south entrance) and in part of the north exit, where he built a shed addition to the house. The present east wall is the west wall of the former right or east "house" of Pigeon's 1850s Ranch house. This infill has caused the most structural problems over the years, and collapsed at least once prior to the April 1983 collapse of the back or north wall.

The collapsed material was removed and a new back wall constructed in 1983-4. At the same time, a new roof was placed on the building, down to the ceiling members. Thus, the back wall and roof are non-historic material. However, the Pigeon's Ranch house retains enough integrity to evoke the historic materials, scale, location, setting, and feel of the complex during the nineteenth century.

The structure is on its original site and is surrounded by remnants of the original complex, corral walls, and outbuildings. Historic archeology of the site in 1984 has exposed the scale and the amount of historic material from the historic scene extant today. The defining of the complex on the ground can be done by the remnants of the structure above the grade. Further archeology can provide more definitive answers about the scale and use of the Pigeon's Ranch complex.

Existing Conditions

The Pigeon's ranch house is a one story, three room adobe structure with gable roof, 47' 9" long and 17' 6" wide, immediately adjacent State Route 50. The building has been unoccupied since the 1960s, and was in a dilapidated condition at the time of the 1990 act authorizing the Glorieta unit of the Pecos NHP. Portions of the building were "stabilized" in 1971, 1980, and 1983-4, some of the work doing more damage than good.

Roofing
The 90 lb. felt roofing was placed on the building during the 1983-4 stabilization effort funded by the state and the Glorieta Battlefield Preservation Society. The roofing is in need of replacement.

Roof
The rafters and roof frame were placed on the building during the 1983-4 stabilization effort funded by the state and the Glorieta Battlefield Preservation Society. According to Tony Crosby's report, the roof appears to be in good condition.

Walls
The adobe walls are covered extensively in the report by Tony Crosby, which see. Anne Oliver discusses the interior walls in her report, which see.

Foundation
The original foundation was stone and for three fourths of the building most likely remains so. The back wall collapse brought the introduction of a reinforced concrete foundation poured 8" over the stone foundation on the rear of the building and under part of the adjoining walls.

Windows
The three windows have all deteriorated and are missing. The window box appears to retain the nineteenth century wood as well as remnants of the window frames. The west façade window appears to have had a transom with a single light over the double hung window (historic photographs show this window to probably date from ca. 1950; prior to that windows were double hung six over six light).

Doors (exterior)
One of the three doors remains, a wood panel door with window, stored in the building. Plywood is used to secure the door openings at present.

Flooring
1x6 wood flooring covered the west two rooms and has been, in part, removed.

Interior Doorways
The wood frames remain, but no doors from the historic period remain.

Alternatives for Treatment

The recommendations by Anthony Crosby, in his *Condition Assessment Report,* (2002), for the stabilization of the building should be followed. Further treatment should be prepared by an historical architect.

Appendix A. Bibliography

Manuscripts

Alexander Valle Grant, Land Grant Records, Land Claims Record Book, Vol. 1, pp. 466-83, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe

Alexander Valle Grant, Land Grant Records, U. S. Surveyor General's file 18, report 54, microfilm reel 14 copy at New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico

Alvarez , Manuel Papers, 1825-1856, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe.

Arrott Fort Union Collection, Special Collections, Donnelly Library, New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas.

Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Collection, 1880-1913, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, the Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe.

Battle of Glorieta Pass Collection, 1927-1993, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, the Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe.

Burttram, Harmon and Gina Collection, Pecos National Historical Park Archives, Pecos NHP.

Claims Considered and Rejected, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Consolidated Correspondence Files, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Cultural Properties Review Committee collection, State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe

Land Grant Records, Land Claims Record Book, Vol. 1, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe.

Old Pigeon's Ranch Visitor Attendance Records, 1928-1930, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, the Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe.

Records of the United States Territorial and New Mexico District Courts for Santa Fe County, 1846-1951, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe.

Reines, Sean. "The Preservation and Interpretation of the Civil War Battle at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico," M. A. Thesis, Middle Tennessee State University, May 2002.

San Miguel County Records, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe

Santa Fe County Records, Books of Deeds, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe.

Simmons, Marc, personal files, Cerrillos, New Mexico.

Valle, Alexander, Rejected Claim, Folder 49, Claims Considered and Rejected, Box 148, Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster, National Archives and Records Center (NARS), Washington, D. C., copy in Brigida Blasi collection #543, Pecos National Historical Park files

Vigil, Donaciano Collection, 1727-1877, New Mexico State Records Center and Archives, Santa Fe.

Watson, Mac Watson, Builder. "Report on Pigeon Ranch, Glorieta, New Mexico," February 25, 1983, courtesy Marc Simmons/

WPA New Mexico Collection, 1936-1940, Fray Angélico Chávez History Library, Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe.

Government Documents

Akins, Nancy J. "Glorieta Bypass: Survey and Evaluation of Possible Alternatives to Connect NM50 with I-25," 1995, Santa Fe County, Archaeology Notes 179, Office of Archaeology Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe, copy at Pecos NHP.

Barbour, Barton H. "Report on Several Structures at Pecos National Historical Park," prepared for National Park Service, Pecos National Historical Park.

Blasi, Brigida. "Glorieta Pass, Gateway to the Past," ms-543, June 2007, Pecos National Historical Park.

"Claims in the Territory of New Mexico," House of Representatives, 35th Congress, 1st Session, Report 457, pp. 279-99 for Valle grant

Colyer, Vincent. "Report on Indians in Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Arizona, October 20, 1869," in *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*, 1869

"Glorieta Battlefield, New Mexico," Briefing Data, National Park Service, December 1987, copy at Pecos NHP.

Haecker, Charles M. "Archeological Remote Sensing Survey of the Civil War Site of Camp Lewis, Pecos National Historical Park, San Miguel County, New Mexico." National Park Service, Santa Fe, July 1998.

King, K. W. and S. T. Algemissen, U. S. Geological Survey, "Seismic-Hazard Inspection of the Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark," 1984, copy courtesy Marc Simmons.

Oakes, Yvonne R. *Pigeon's Ranch and the Glorieta Battlefield: an Archeological Assessment*, Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archeological Studies, Archeology Notes 123 (Santa Fe, 1995)

Public Law 101-313, "Petroglyph National Monument and Pecos National Historical Park, Establishment," June 27, 1990.

Public Law 101-536, "Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990," November 8, 1990.

Santa Fe Planning Associates, "Feasibility Study for Pigeon's Ranch, Glorieta Pass Battlefield, New Mexico," prepared for the Office of Cultural Affairs, State of New Mexico (July, 1985), copy at Pecos NHP.

Scott, Douglas D. "Detecting Glorieta: A Metal Detecting Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Glorieta Battlefield, Pigeon's Ranch Sub-Unit, Pecos National Historic Park, New Mexico," August 23, 2005, Midwest Archaeological Center, National Park Service, Lincoln, Nebraska, copy at Pecos NHP.

Utley, Robert. "Glorieta Battlefield," March 1959, Glorieta Battlefield National Historic Landmark file, National Park Service, Santa Fe

Utley, Robert. "Report on the Integrity of Glorieta Battlefield," National Park Service, Santa Fe, 1961

Wilson, John P. "Archeological Investigations at Pigeon's Ranch, New Mexico," Prepared for Santa Fe Planning Associates, Santa Fe, NM, December 1984

Young, Andrew H. "History of Ranching and Trading at Pecos NHP: Pigeon's Ranch, Kozlowski's Trading Post, and Forked Lightning Ranch," report prepared for Pecos National Historical Park, January 12, 1998, Pecos National Historical Park Archives.

Interviews

James S. Lynch, Bayfield, Colorado, telephone interview, September 20, 2007
Michael Pitel interview with author, Santa Fe, September 24, 2007.
Marc Simmons interview with author, Cerrillos, New Mexico, September 6, 2007.
John Wilson interview with author, Las Cruces, August 21, 2007

Newspapers

Weekly Gazette, Santa Fe, 1862-1867
New Mexican, Santa Fe, (various titles) 1865-7, 1879-1880, 1910-14.
Rocky Mountain News, Denver, 1862
Weekly Optic and Live Stock Grower, Las Vegas, 1910-12
Abarr, James. "The New Battle for Pigeon's Ranch," *Impact, Albuquerque Journal*, October 11, 1983.
Basquin, Susan. "The Battle for a Civil War Shrine," *Santa Fe Reporter*, August 5, 1987.
Chivington, John M. "Pet Lambs," *Denver Republican*, April 20, April 27, 1890.
Eichstaedt, Peter. "Road Rumbles, Ranch Crumbles," *New Mexican* May 17, 1984
Flores, Camille. "Treasure-Seeking Vandals Rip Adobe Walls," *Journal North* (Albuquerque), March 3, 1989.
Higuera, Maria. "Wall of Historic Adobe Collapses," *Journal North* (Albuquerque), April 9, 1983.
Robertson, John. "Civil War Site turned over to State," *Santa Fe Reporter,* October 7, 1981.
Simmons, Marc. "Saving Pigeon's Ranch," *The Santa Fe Reporter*, April 20, 1983.
Simmons, Marc. "Emergency at Pigeon's Ranch on the Glorieta Battlefield," *Cronica de Nuevo Mexico* (New Mexico Historical Society newsletter), May 1983.
Simmons, Marc. "Pigeon's Ranch Progress Report," *Cronica de Nuevo Mexico* (New Mexico Historical Society newsletter), March 1984.

Articles

Colyer, Vincent. "Shall the Red-Men be Exterminated?" *Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science and Art* (September 1869)
Masters, Joseph and Helen. "Tracing the Old Santa Fe Trail," *New Mexico Highway Journal* 7, no. 12 (1929), p. 20.
Mitchell, Cheryle. "The Second Battle of Glorieta," *El Palacio* 96, no. 2 (Spring 1991), 24-30.
Muller, Helen. "Public Hearings Participants Eye Glorieta Site," *Las Vegas Optic*, January 18, 1988.
Pitel, Michael E. "Refighting the 1862 Battle of Glorieta," *Sunset Magazine*, (June 1986), p. 40.
Simpich, Frederick. "The Santa Fe Trail, Path to Empire," *National Geographic* 56, no. 2 (1929), pp. 212-252.
Wadleigh, A. B. "Ranching in New Mexico, 1886-90," *New Mexico Historical Review*, 27 (1952).

Books

Abert, J.W. *Expedition to the Southwest: An 1845 reconnaissance of Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma*, ed. John Miller Morris (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999).

Report of Lieut. J. W. Abert, of his Examination of New Mexico in the Years 1846-'47 (1848 edition),

Alberts, Don E. *The Battle of Glorieta: Union Victory in the West* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1998).

Allyn, Joseph Pratt. *West by Southwest: Letters of Joseph Pratt Allyn, a Traveler along the Santa Fe Trail, 1863*, ed. David K. Strate (Dodge City: Kansas Heritage Center, 1984).

Averell, William Woods, *Ten Years in the Saddle, the Memoirs of William Woods Averell,* Edward K. Eckert and Nicholas J. Amato, ed., (San Rafael, California: Presidio Press, 1978)

Beadle, J. H. *The Undeveloped West* (Philadelphia: National Publishing, 1873)

Berke, Arnold. *Mary Colter, Architect of the Southwest* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2002),

Brown, William E. *The Santa Fe Trail* (St. Louis, MO: Patrice Press, 1988)

Calhoun, James S. *The Official Correspondence of James S. Calhoun While Indian Agent at Santa Fe and Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico,* Anne Heloise Abel, ed., (Washington: GPO, 1915)

Chacon, Rafael. *Legacy of Honor, the Life of Rafael Chacon, A Nineteenth-Century New Mexican*, Jacqueline Dorgan Meketa, ed. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986).

Colton, Ray C. *The Civil War in the Western Territories* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1959).

Ebright, Malcolm. *Land Grants and Lawsuits in Northern New Mexico* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1994).

Edrington, Thomas S. and John Taylor. *The Battle of Glorieta Pass: A Gettysburg in the West, March 26-28, 1862* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1998).

Edwards, Frank S., *A Campaign in New Mexico* (1847 edition).

Elliott, Richard Smith, *The Mexican War Correspondence of Richard Smith Elliott,* Mark L. Gardner and Marc Simmons, editors, (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1997)

Elder, Jane Lenz and David J. Weber, eds., *Trading in Santa Fe: John M. Kingsbury's Correspondence with James Josiah Webb, 1853-1861* (Dallas, TX: Southern Methodist University, 1996)

Frazier, Donald S. *Blood & Treasure: Confederate Empire in the Southwest* (College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 1995).

Gibson, George Rutledge, *Over the Chihuahua and Santa Fe Trails, 1847-1848, George Rutledge's Journal,* Robert W. Frazer, ed. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1981).

Greer, Thomas L. *Historical Facts About the Old Battle Grounds and Old Indian and Spanish Trading Post at Glorieta Pass (Old Pigeon Ranch) on the Santa Fe Trail* (n.p., n.d., ca. 1927),

Hall, G. Emlen. *Four Leagues of Pecos: A Legal History of the Pecos Grant, 1800-1933* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984).
Hall, Martin H. *Sibley's New Mexico Campaign* (Austin: University of Texas Press)
Harris, Gertrude. *A Tale of Men Who Knew Not Fear* (San Antonio: Alamo Press, ca. 1935)
Hayes, A. A. *New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail,* (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1880).
Hollister, Ovando J. *Colorado Volunteers in New Mexico, 1862*, Richard Harwell, ed. (Chicago: R. R. Donnelley & Sons, 1962 reprint of 1863 edition)
Horn, Calvin P. and Williams S. Wallace. *Union Army Operations in the Southwest* (Albuquerque: Horn & Wallace, 1961)
Josephy, Jr., Alvin M. *The Civil War in the American West* (New York: Vintage Books, 1991)
Keleher, William A. *Turmoil in New Mexico, 1846-1868* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1982 reprint of 1952 edition),
Kerby, Robert Lee. *The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Arizona, 1861-1862* (Los Angeles: Westernlore Press, 1958)
Kessell, John L. *Kiva, Cross, and Crown: The Pecos Indians and New Mexico 1540-1840* (Washington: National Park Service, 1979).
Meketa, Jacqueline Dorgan. *The Life of Rafael Chacón: A Nineteenth-Century New Mexican* (Las Cruces: Yucca Tree Press, 2000).
Meline, James F. *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback, Santa Fe and Back, a Summer Tour Through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico, in the Year 1866* (Albuquerque: Horn & Wallace, 1966)
Murphy, Lawrence R. *Lucien Bonaparte Maxwell, Napoleon of the Southwest* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1983)
Periam, Jonathan. *The Home and Farm Manual* (New York: Crown, 1984 reprint of 1884 edition)
Peticolas, A. B. *Rebels on the Rio Grande, The Civil War Journal of A. B. Peticolas*, Don E. Alberts, ed., (Albuquerque: Merit Press, 1993)
Roberts, Gary L. *Death Comes for the Chief Justice* (Niwot, Colorado: University Press of Colorado, 1990)
Russell, Marian. *Land of Enchantment, Memoirs of Marian Russell along the Santa Fe Trail, Marc Simmons, ed.,* (Albuquerque, University of New Mexico Press, 1984 reprint of 1954 edition)
Segale, Sister Blandina. *At the End of the Santa Fe Trail* (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing, 1948).
Simmons, Marc. *The Little Lion of the Southwest: A Life of Manuel Antonio Chaves* (Chicago: Swallow Press, 1973).
Simmons, Marc and Hal Jackson. *Following the Santa Fe Trail: A Guide for Modern Travelers* (Santa Fe: Ancient City Press, 2001).
Simmons, Marc, and Joan Myers. *Along the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1986).
Scott, Robert. *Glory, Glory, Glorieta: The Gettysburg of the West* (Boulder: Johnson Books, 1992).

Stanley, Francis. *Giant in Lilliput: The Story of Donaciano Vigil* (Pampa: The Pampa Print Shop, 1963).
Taylor, Morris F. *First Mail West: Stagecoach Lines on the Santa Fe Trail* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1971).
Thompson, Jerry. *Confederate General of the West, Henry Hopkins Sibley* (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1996).
Tiller, Veronica E. Velarde *The Jicarilla Apache* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1992
Watts, John. *"Adios Nuevo Mexico," the Santa Fe Journal of John Watts in 1859,* David Remley, ed., (Las Cruces: Yucca Tree Press, 1999)
White, Lonnie J., ed. *Chronicle of a Congressional Journey* (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett, 1975),
Whitford, William Clarke. Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War: The New Mexico Campaign in 1862 (Boulder: Pruett, 1963).
Whitlock, Flint. Distant Bugles, Distant Drums, The Union Response to the Confederate Invasion of New Mexico (Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 2006).
Wislizenus, Frederick A. *A Tour of Northern Mexico* (1848 edition)
Works Projects Administration. *New Mexico a Guide to a Colorful State* (New York: Hastings House, 1940).

Appendix B. Historic Photographs/Figures

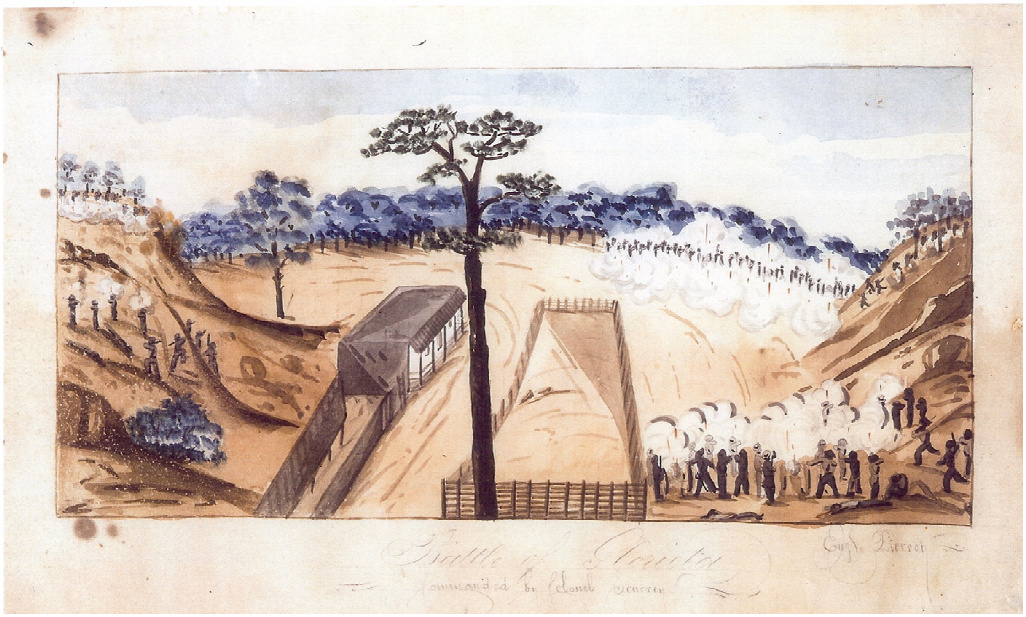


Figure 1. "Battle of Glorieta," watercolor by Eugene Pierrot, Fourth Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers (Cavalry), Prints and Photographs Collection, OP 22, Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin. The earliest graphic representation of the Gloriteta Battle is a watercolor by a participant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

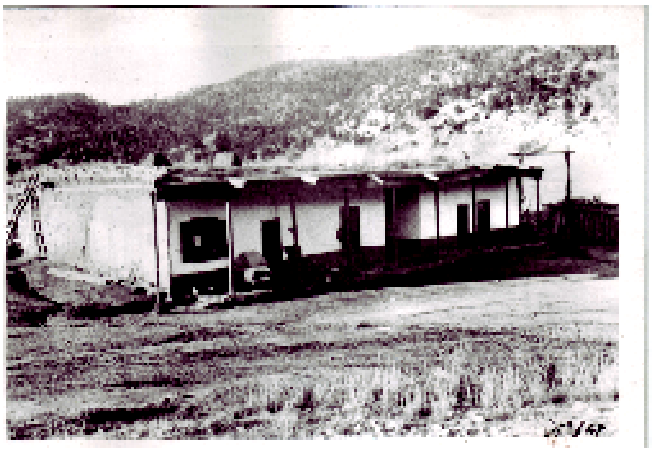


Figure 2. "Johnson's Ranch, Canyoncito, New Mexico, 1914," photograph by Twitchell, courtesy of the Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 8836. Johnson's Ranch, site of the Confederate camp at Apache Canyon, which shows the typical New Mexico architecture that most likely influenced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

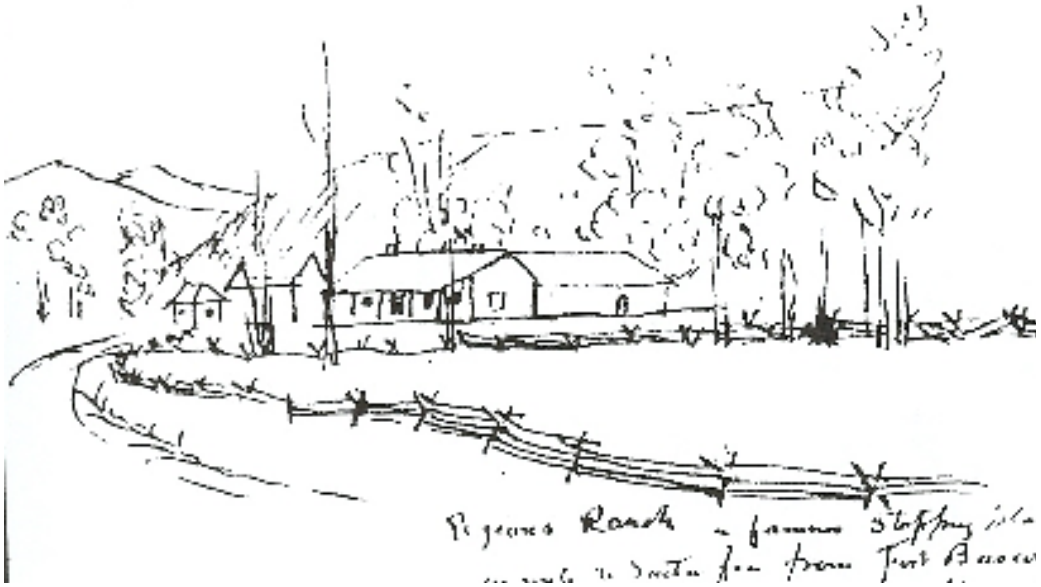


Figure 3. "Pigeon's Ranch, a famous stopping place on route to Santa Fe from Fort Bascom, May, 1869," sketch by Vincent Colyer, Albuquerque Museum. In 1869, Vincent Colyer sketched Pigeon's ranch and shows the large complex, with a gabled roof main house with wing. The outbuildings were probably granaries.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

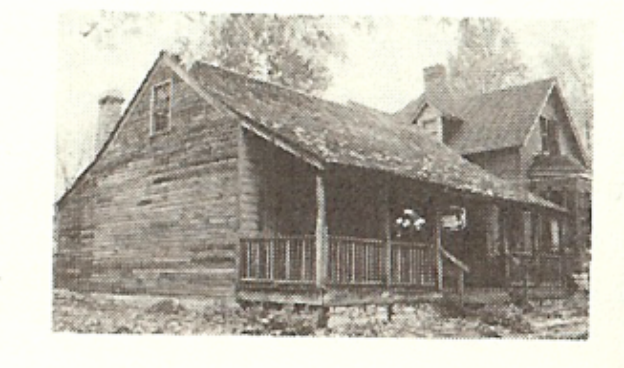


Figure 4. French traditional double-house in St. Charles, Missouri. The extended roof forms the *galerie* or front porch like at Pigeon's Ranch. The house was divided between a residence in one house while a business occupied the other house. One roof covered both. Historic American Building Survey collections,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



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

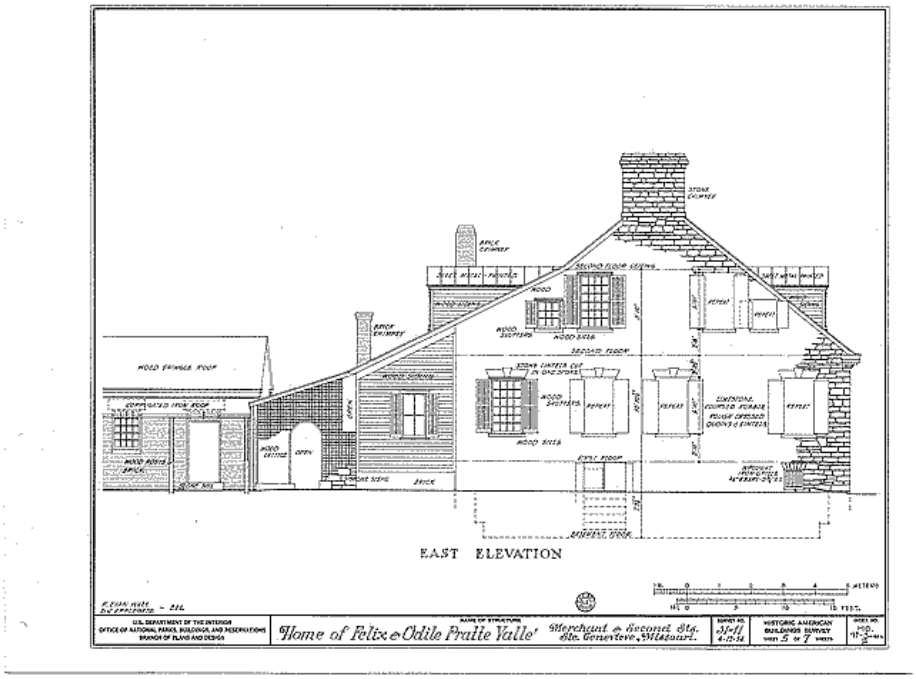


Figure 6. The Historic American Building Survey drawing of the Felix Valle (no relation) house in St. Genevieve, Missouri with many of the design elements of French vernacular, which was used by Maxwell and Valle in New Mexico.



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

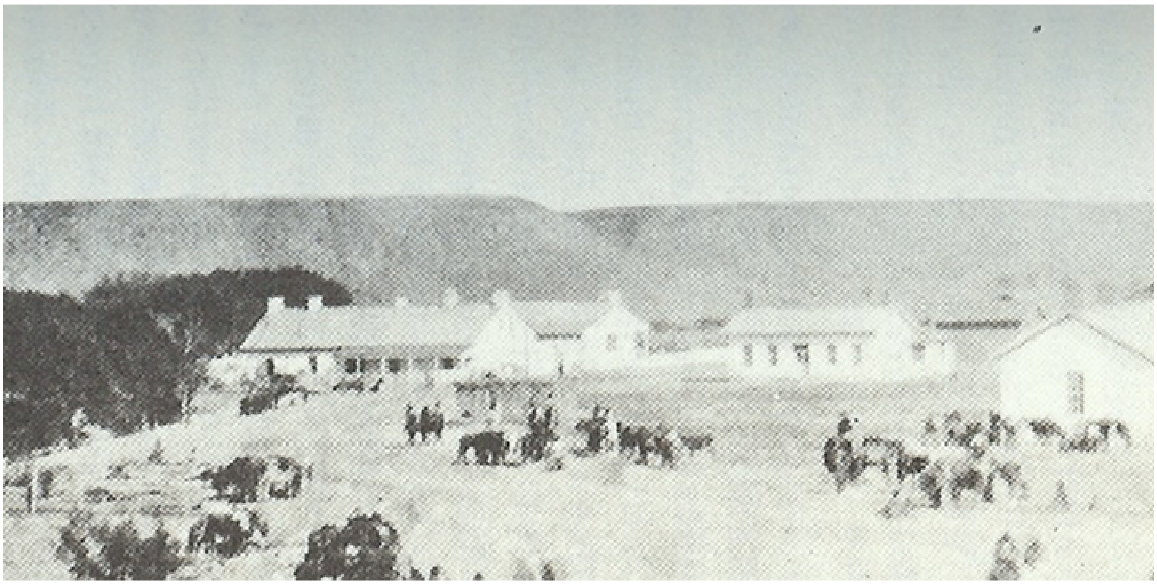


Figure 8. Maxwell's Ranch in Cimaron, New Mexico was a large complex like Valle's or Pigeon's Ranch. Photographed in the 1860s, it shows the gabled roof line, the large chimneys, and porch unlike the simple adobe structures of New Mexico and more in appearance like the French traditional architecture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



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

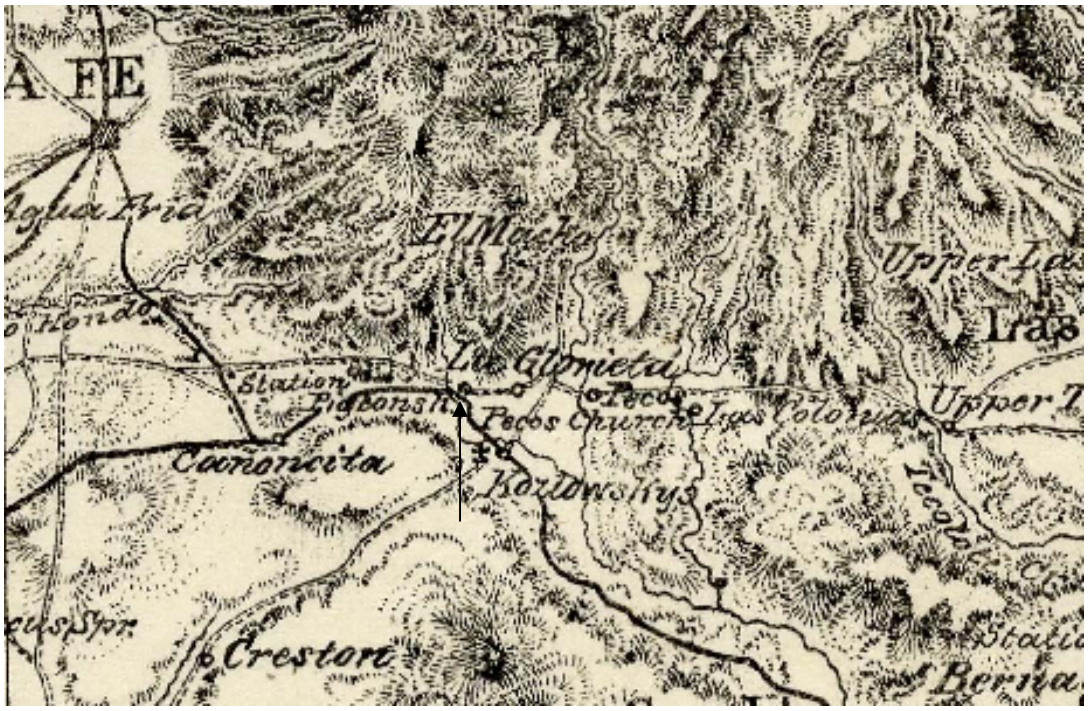


Figure 10. Detail from map of Lt. E. H. Ruffner, 1876, accompanying *Report Relative to Lines of Communication between Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico* (Washington, D. C.: G. P. O., 1876). The is the first published map to show the site of Pigeon's Ranch, eleven years after he had sold it.

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





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





Falling down corral with stables



Small adobe storage building behing stables



Stagecoach



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



Buckboard



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





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

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





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


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


Sign for the Inn or stage coach company


Porch or *galerie* detail.


Porch railing details.

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





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









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





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



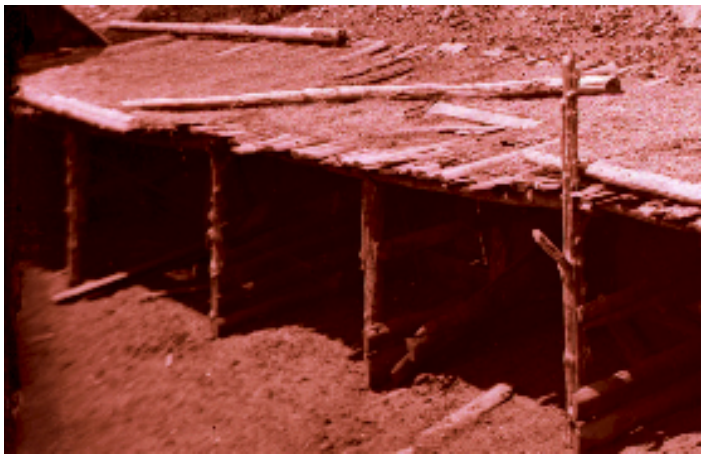




Note doorway and rubble stone chimney.

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





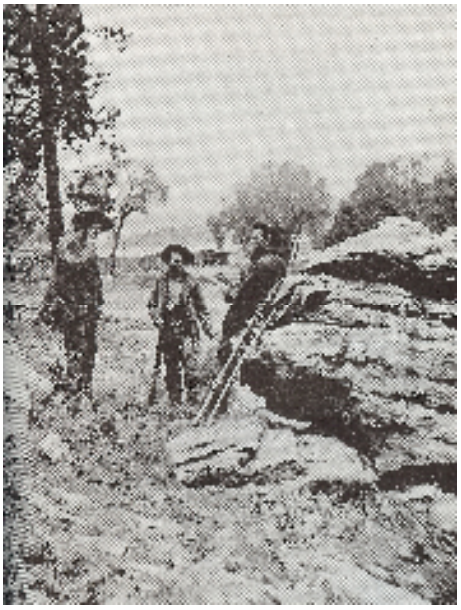


Rough built stables. Note roofline of gabled roof building at end of stables (at left – also shown in detail from Fig.11 at right. Detail from Fig 11 also shows roof of stables).



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





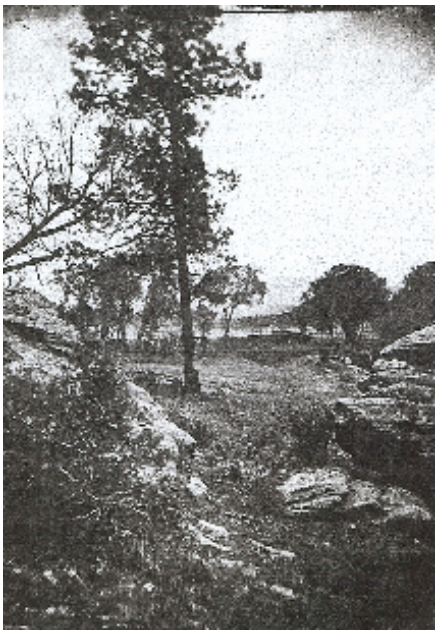


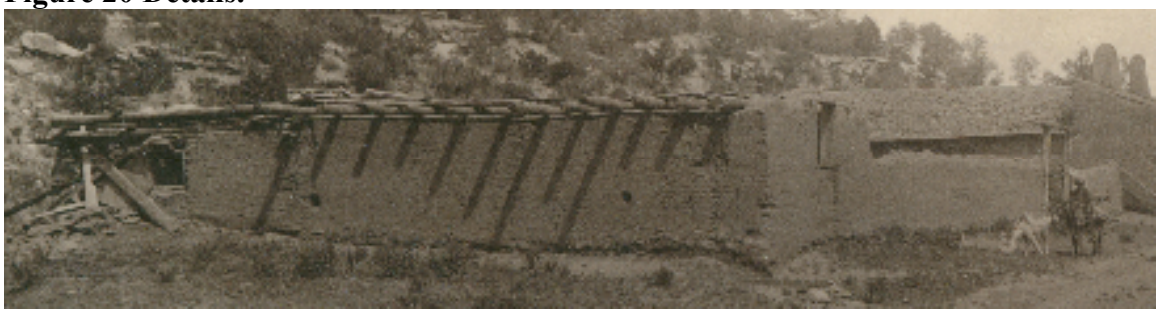
Figure 20. "Old Glorieta Stage Station," ca. 1888, J. R. Riddle photograph. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 76032. Two ca. 1890 photographs, one looking east and the other west, shows the complex beginning to deteriorate. The outbuildings south of the wagon road are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





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

Figure 20 Details.



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



Site of the well across the road.



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



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



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



Figure 21 Detail.



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

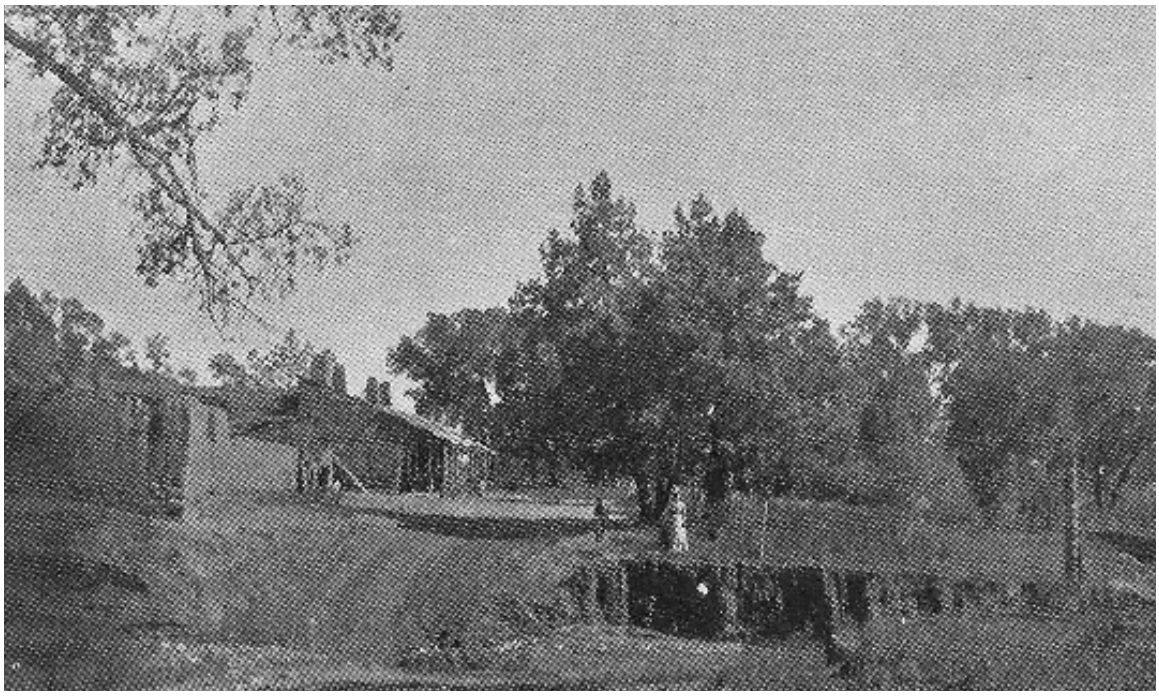


Figure 23. From Max Frost and Paul Walter, *The Land of Sunshine* (Santa Fe: New Mexican Printing, 1906), p. 180. Photographs taken early in the 1900s, looking east and west, show further collapse of the structures. The main structure continues to appear to be in use, but more of the outbuildings have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

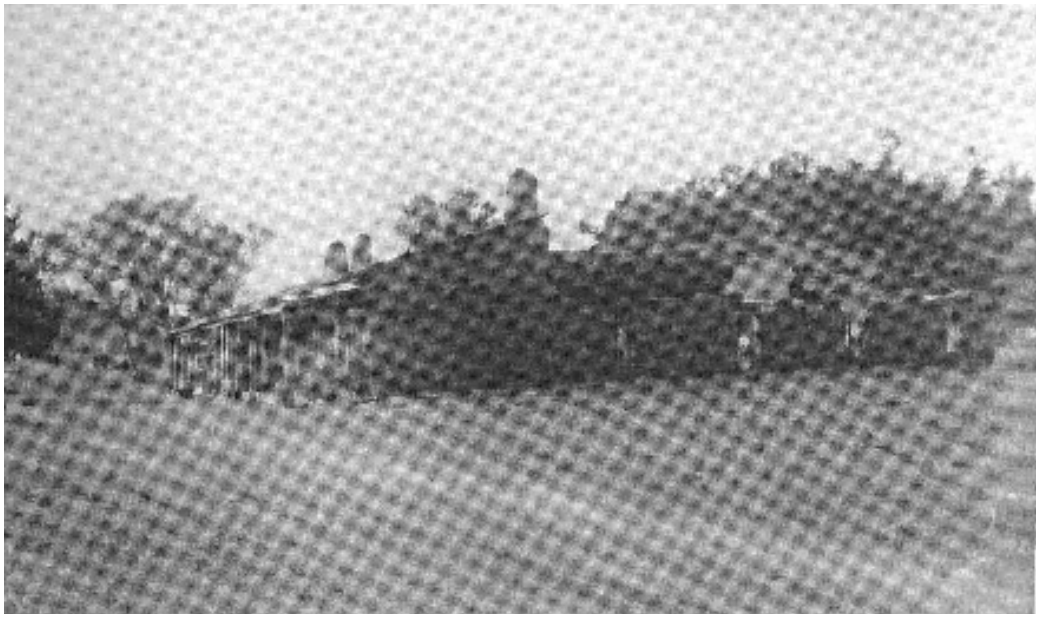


Figure 24. From William C. Whitford, *The Battle of Glorieta Pass* (Glorieta: Glorieta Press, 1991 reprint of 1906 edition), p. 87.



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

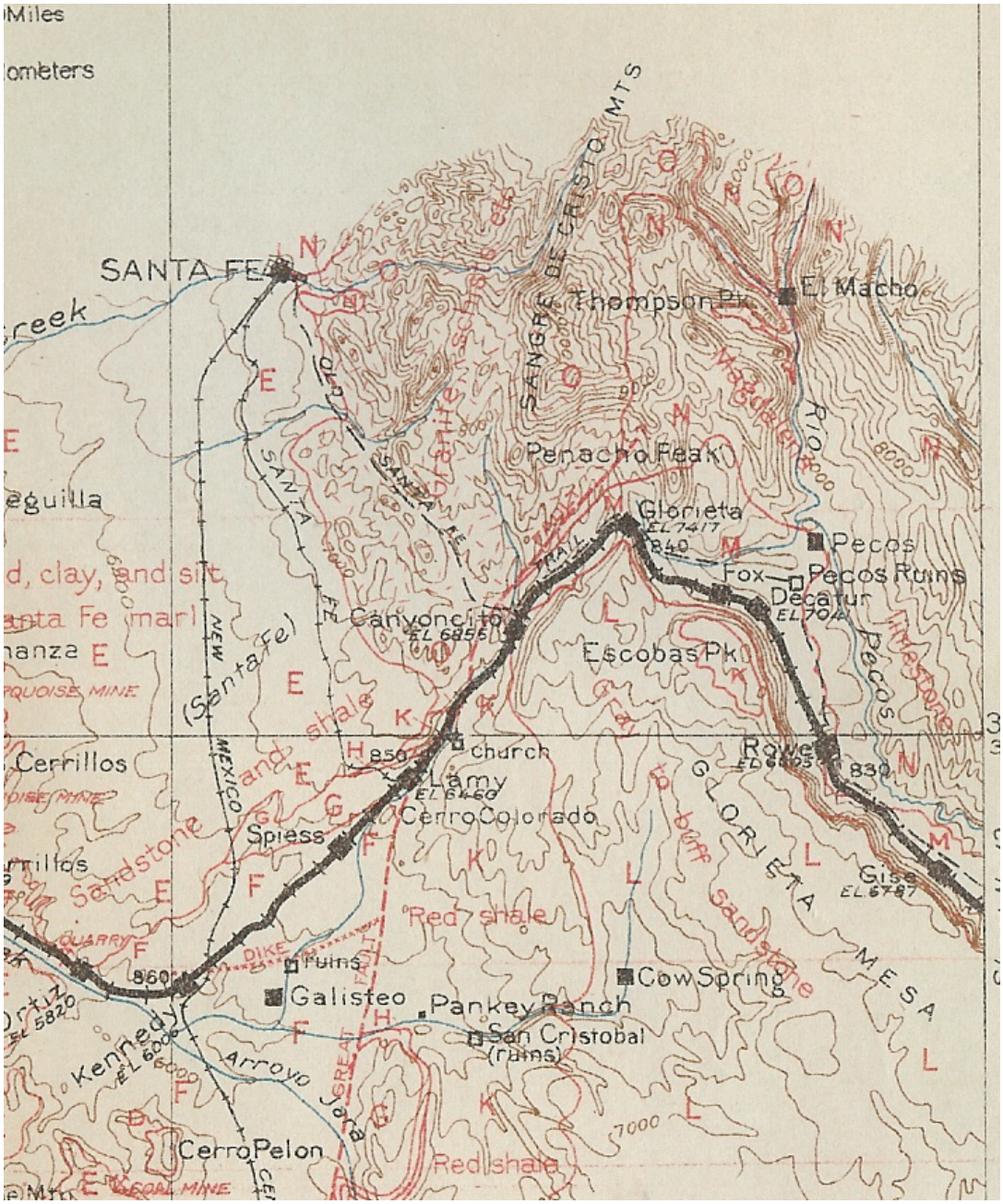


Figure 26. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad map, 1915, showing Glorieta station and historic route of Santa Fe Trail past the site of Pigeon's Ranch (not shown), a mile east of Glorieta. N. H. Darton, *Guidebook of the Western United States, Part C. The Santa Fe Route*, U. S. G. S. Bulletin 613 (Washington: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

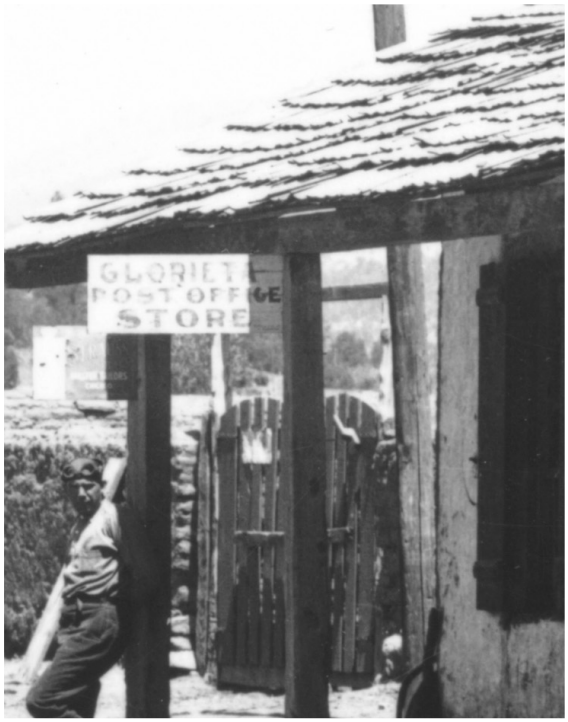


Figure 27. "Pigeon's Ranch" Jesse Nusbaum, 1912. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 9351. Note the rough log beams have been replaced with squared posts on the porch. Hanging from the porch is the sign advertising Walter Taber's "Glorieta Post Office and Store." Because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



Figure 27 Details.





Sign for Taber's store and post office.

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

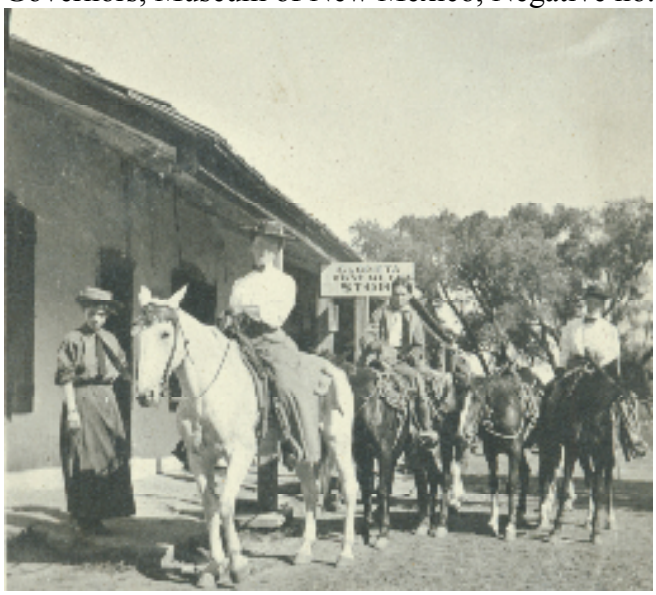






Figure 29. "Pigeon Ranch," n. d.. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 9350. 1910s photographs show that the east half of the main ranch building had fallen in prior to acquisition by Tom Greer. Note too the sign for the "Ocean to Ocean" highway, New York to Los Angeles.

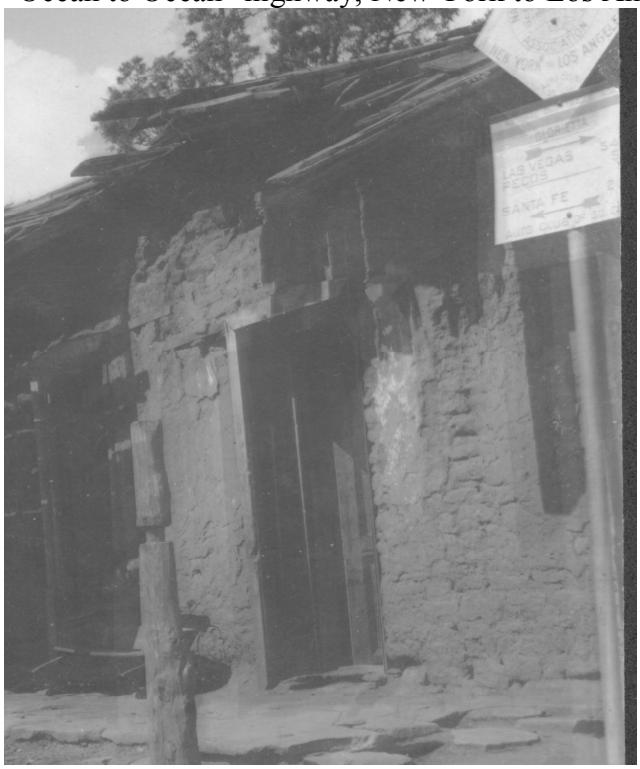




Figure 30. "Pigeon Ranch," n. d.. Courtesy Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico, Negative no. 40093. Similar to Figure 23, this 1910s view shows the building deteriorating.



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



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





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



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

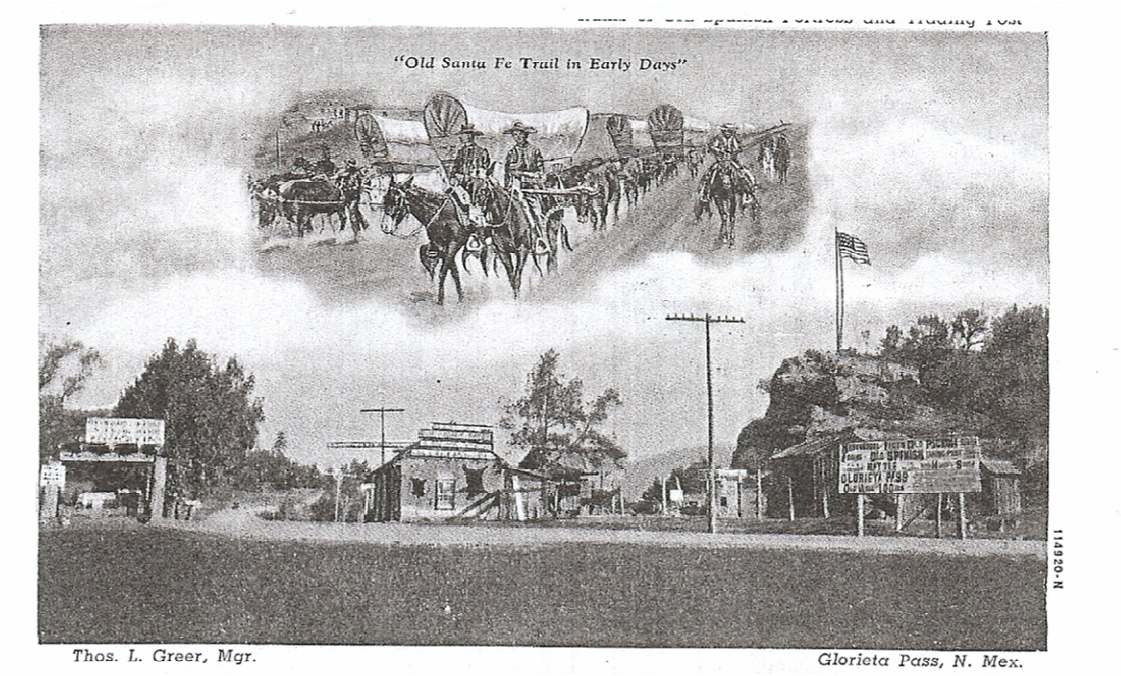


Figure 34. Pigeon's Ranch roadside attraction 1920s-30s. Postcard from Pecos National Historical Park files.



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



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

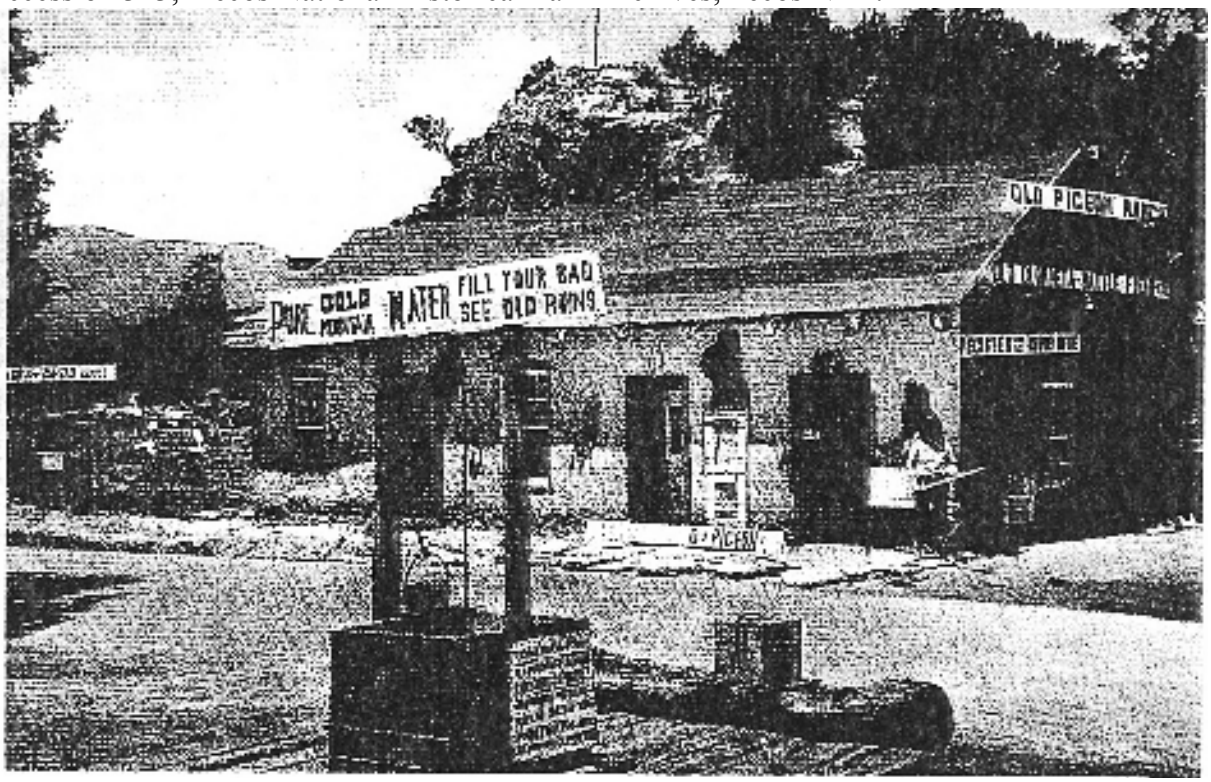


Figure 37. Another Post card, Pecos NHP collections. 1930s. Note well has simpler structure than later improvements and signage.



Figure 38. "Pigeon's Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico ca 1935," courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 51739.



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

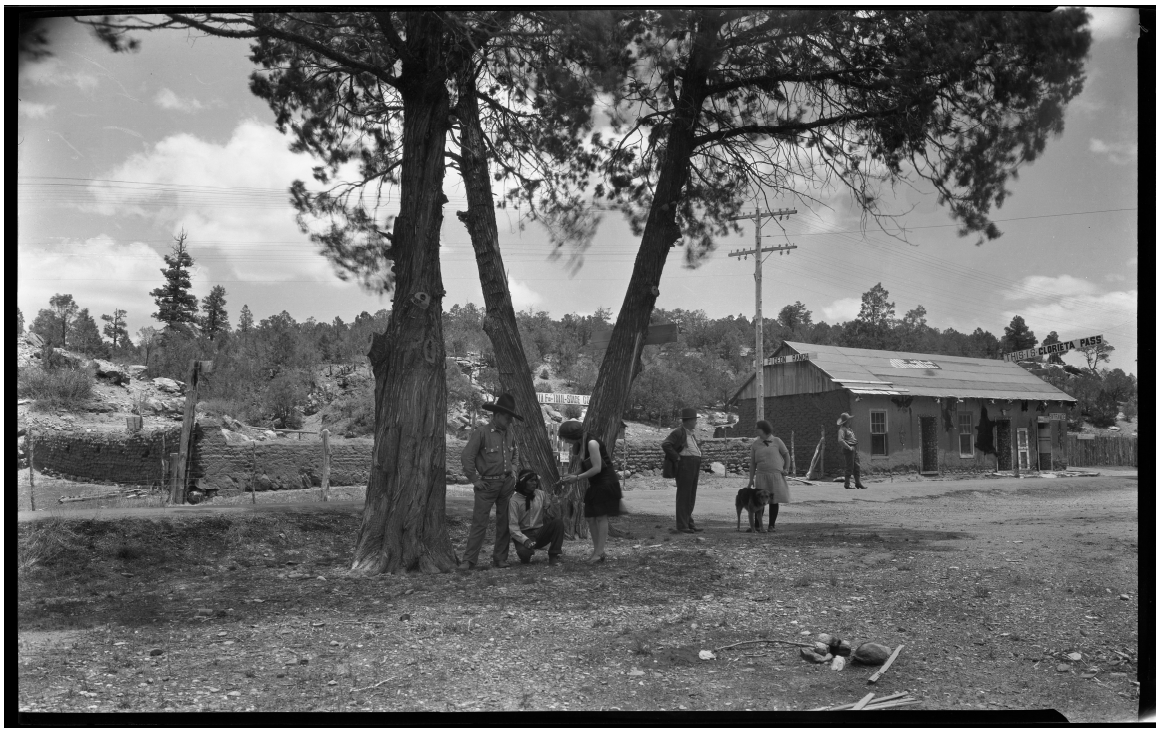


Figure 40. "Pigeon's Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico ca 1935" photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst, courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 9689.



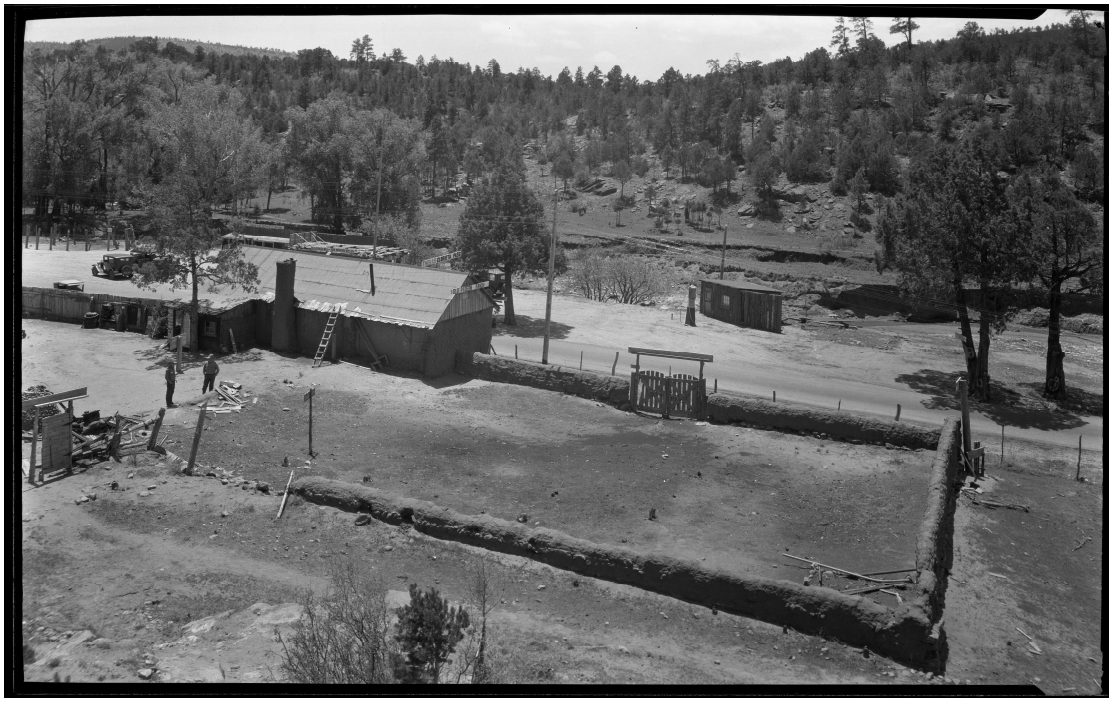


Figure 41. "Pigeon's Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico ca 1935" photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst, courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 9688. The view south shows the rear of Pigeon's Ranch with the debris from the original complex graded somewhat flat. Across the street is Greer's gas station and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



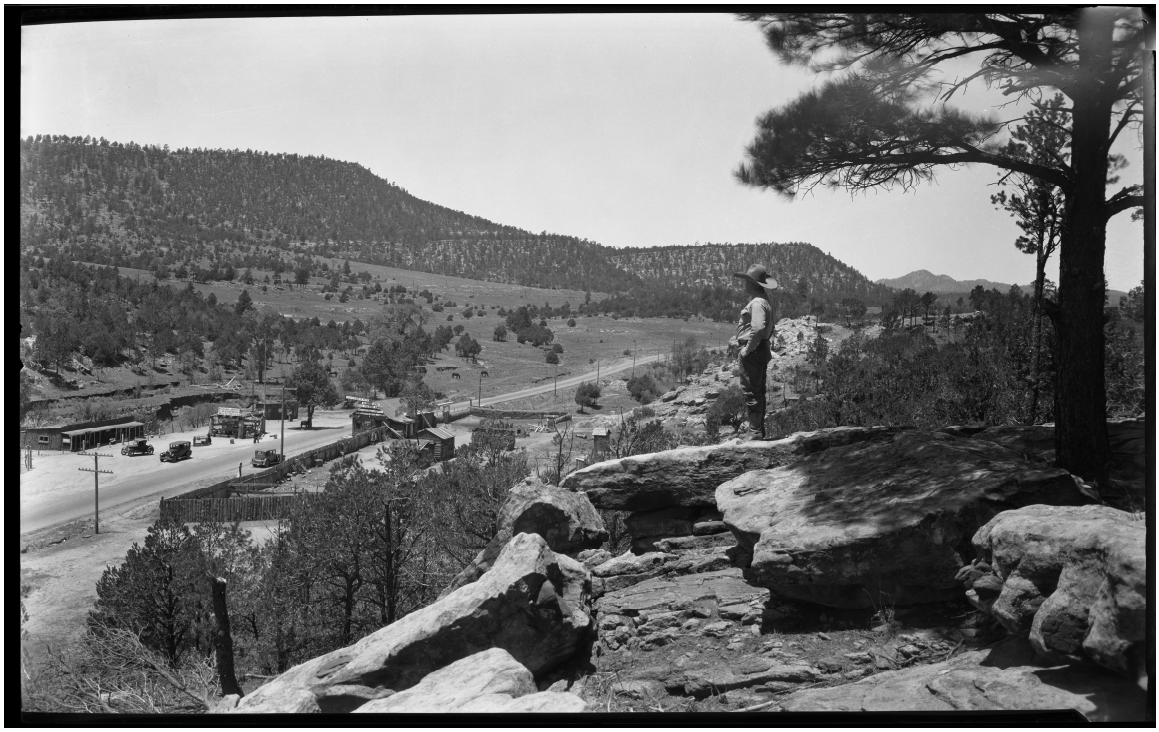


Figure 42. 1935, T. Harmon Parkhurst photograph. Museum of New Mexico, Neg. No. 9616. Tom Greer's roadside attraction at its peak, two years before the re-routing of Route 66 away from Santa Fe (and Pigeon's Ranch). Greer had expanded the number of outbuildings and attractions. The main structure was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

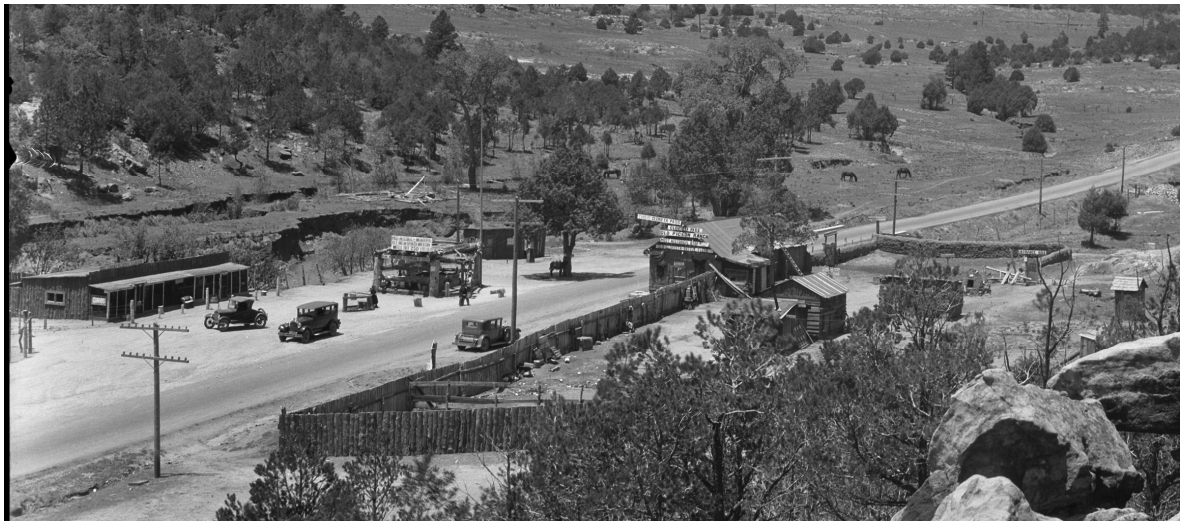




Figure 43. "Pigeon's Ranch Glorieta, New Mexico" ca 1929 photo by T. Harmon Parkhurst, courtesy of the Museum of New Mexico, Negative MNM 68908. Interior image shows plastered walls with writings, the fire place in the middle room, and the collectibles on walls and furnishings. Tom Greer sits at left.





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

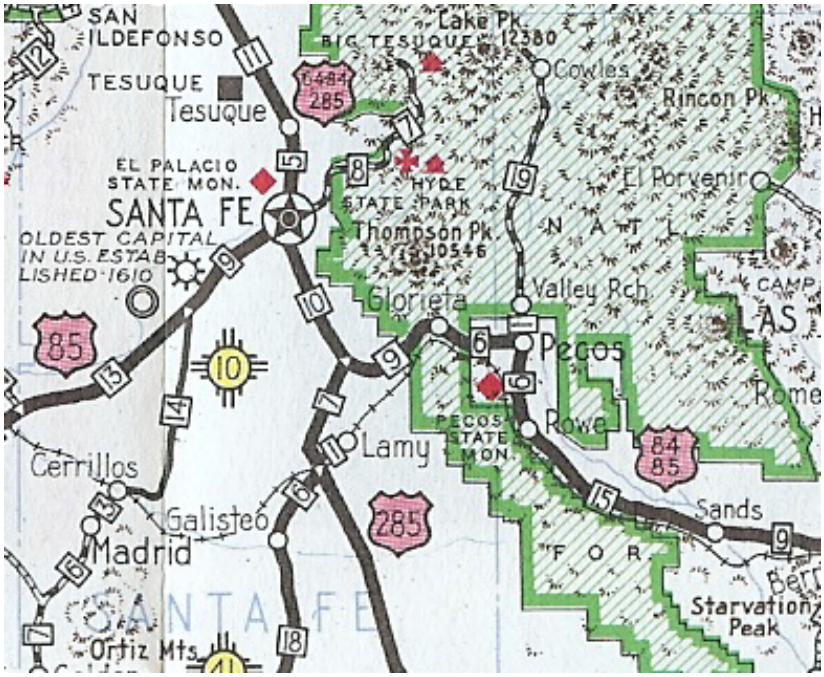


Figure 45. 1942 state map shows the removal of Route 66, with its higher traffic volume, and U.S. Highway 84 and 85 remaining past Glorieta (Pigeon's ranch)

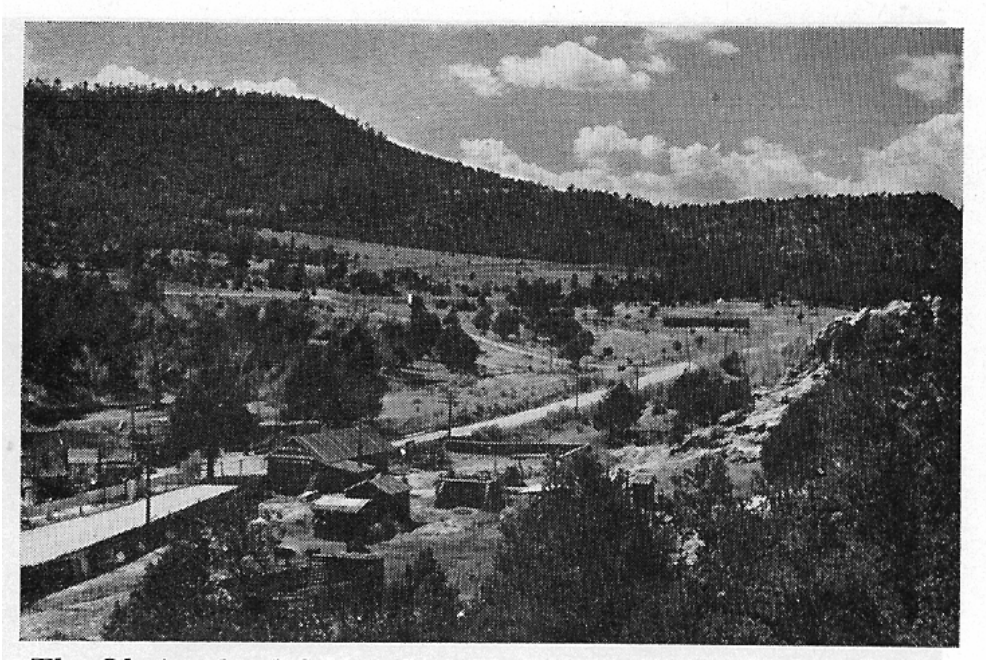


Figure 46. From, Raymond McCoy, "The Battle of Glorieta Pass," *New Mexico* (August 1951), p. 25. Pigeon's Ranch roadside attraction, ca. 1950, run down as post war visitation numbers dropped. Note outbuildings and shed along fence.

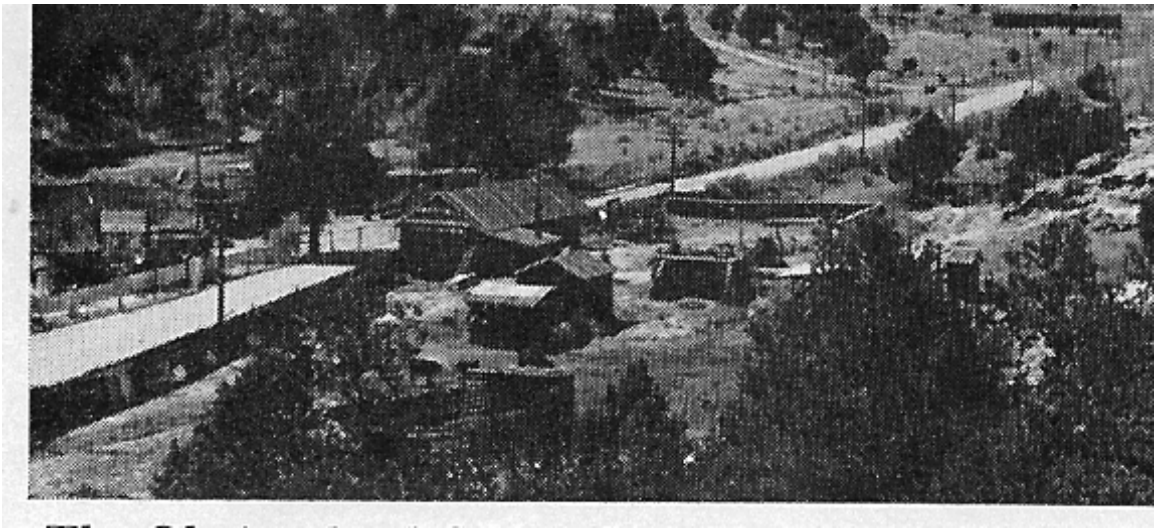




Figure 47. Raymond McCoy, 1951, Museum of New Mexico Negative no. 90717. Also used in McCoy, "The Battle of Glorieta Pass." Note relocation of fence to southeast corner, parallel to front wall.



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



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



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



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



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



Figure 52 Detail.



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



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



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



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

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



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



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



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



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



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



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

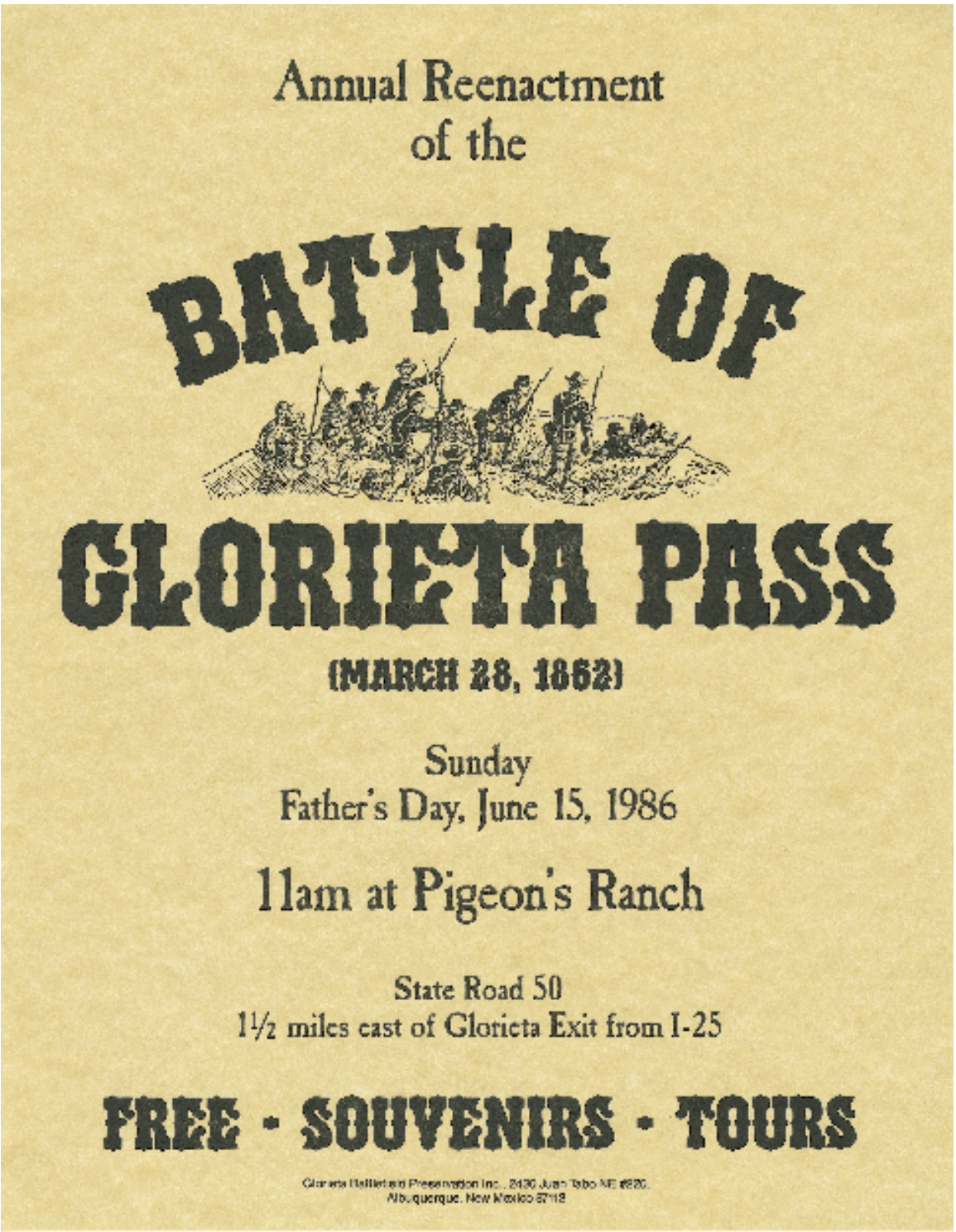


Figure 63. Flyer from 1980s reenactment. Courtesy Marc Simmons.

Appendix C. Recent Photographs.



Robert L. Spude, June 24, 2008, NPS, Santa Fe.



Robert L. Spude, June 24, 2008, NPS, Santa Fe.



Robert Spude photograph view southeast from Sharp Shooter's Ridge, March 2007, NPS, Santa Fe



Robert Spude photograph view southwest from Sharp Shooter's Ridge, March 2007, NPS, Santa Fe.



Robert Spude photograph, view to northwest, March 2007, NPS, Santa Fe.



Robert Spude photograph, view to southeast, March 2007, NPS, Santa Fe

Because of recent growth, it impossible to replicate historic scene (see cover of this report for 1880 Wittick image). Foreground rocks of images in 1) below and 2) report cover (1880) are the same. Bottom image shows same skyline as 1880 image.



Robert Spude photograph, March 2007, NPS, Santa Fe



Robert Spude photograph, March 2007, NPS, Santa Fe



Robert Spude photographs September 10, 2007





Robert Spude photographs September 10, 2007. The historic complex would have covered the open ground including the road on the left to across the meadow and into the trees at right.

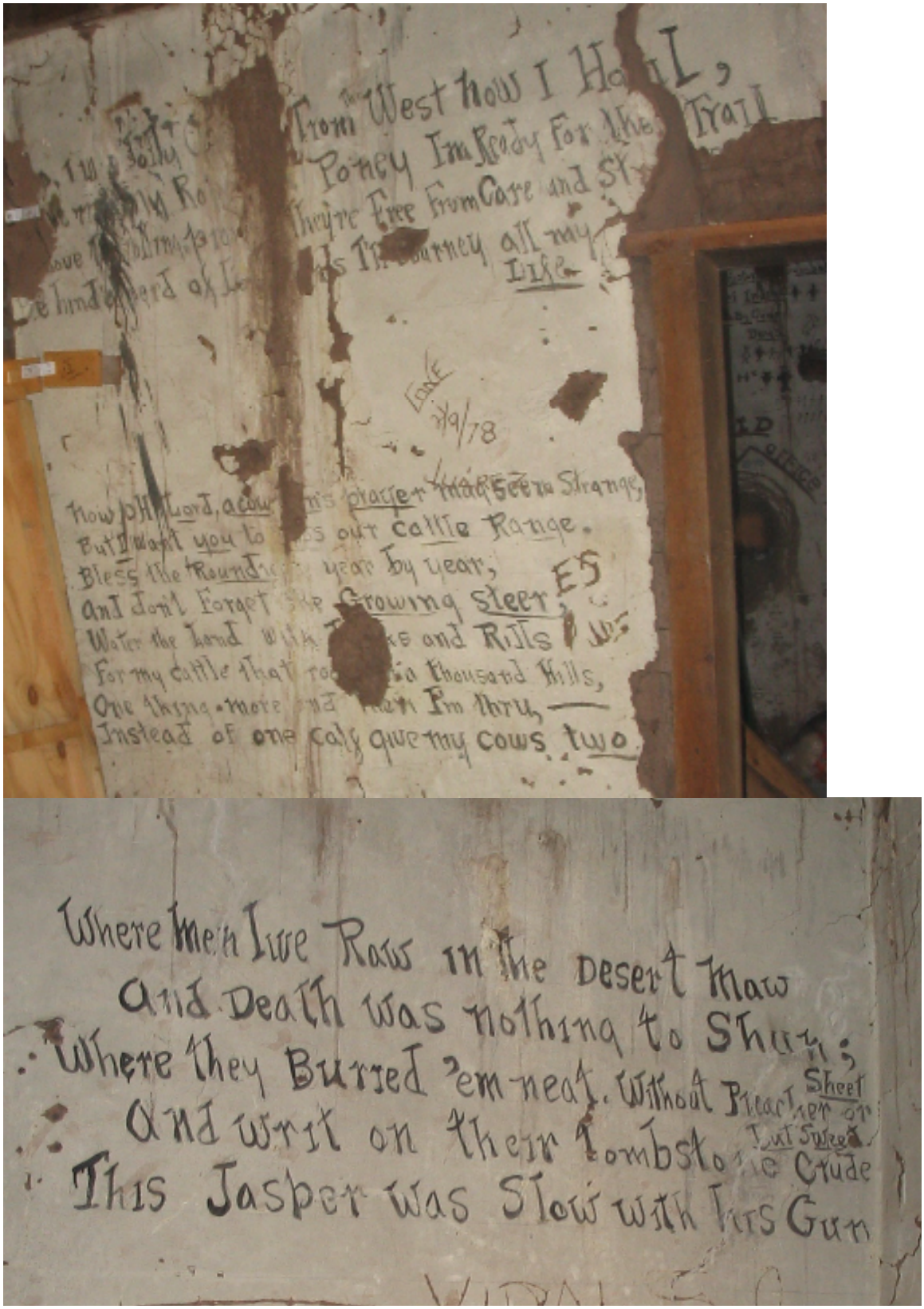


Robert L. Spude, June 24, 2008, NPS, Santa Fe.

Example interior inscriptions






From West how I Ha
Pokey Im Ready For The Trail
Theyre Free From Care and St
Is The Journey all my
Life
Cook
3/9/78
Now pH Lord, a cow
But I want you to
Bless the Round
and Don't Forget
Water the Land
For my cattle that
One thing more
Instead of one calf give my cows two
Where men Live Raw in the Desert Maw
And Death was nothing to Shun;
Where they Buried 'em neat. Without Preacher or Sheet
And writ on their Tombstone Crude
This Jasper was Slow with His Gun

Interior doorways of three rooms, Pigeons Ranch



Exterior doorway. Note thickness of wall



Interior wall finish conservation.



Floor finishes, west room.





Ceiling stove chimney hole, west room.





Well with Pigeons Ranch house behind. Robert Spude photographs September 10, 2007.



Robert L. Spude, June 24, 2008, NPS, Santa Fe.

Exterior stone fence



North wall looking west



Corner of north wall and west wall looking back at Pigeons



North wall from corner looking east



West wall from corner looking south



South wall looking east to Pigeons



Looking south to south wall and gate posts, Pigeons out of picture at left

"Horno," of Pigeons ranch, Greer era



Example debris, probably from Greer era, behind Pigeon's Ranch house

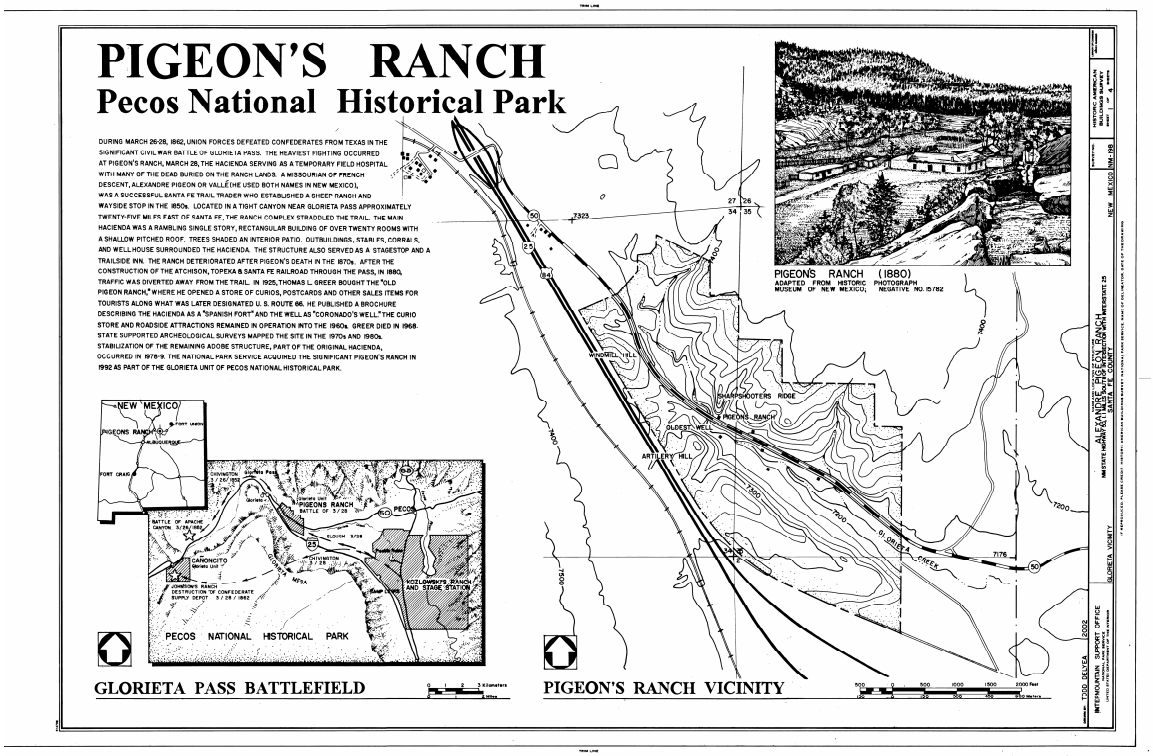


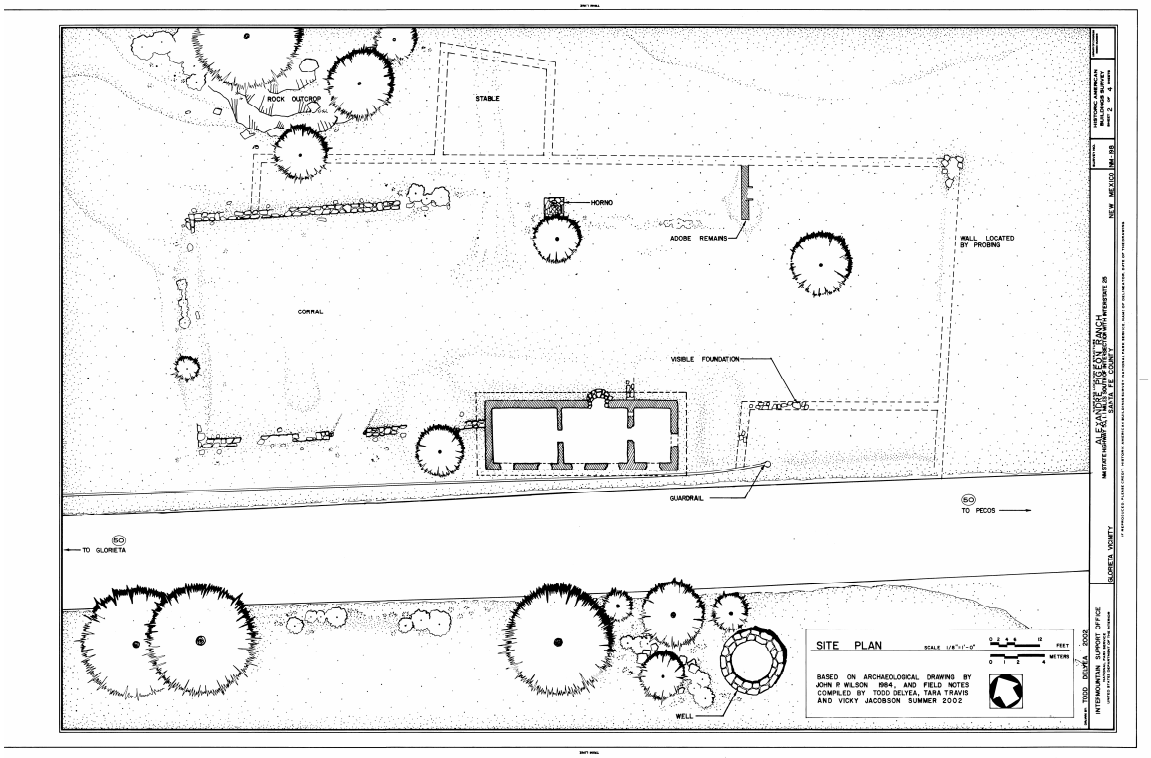
Crushed wash basin.

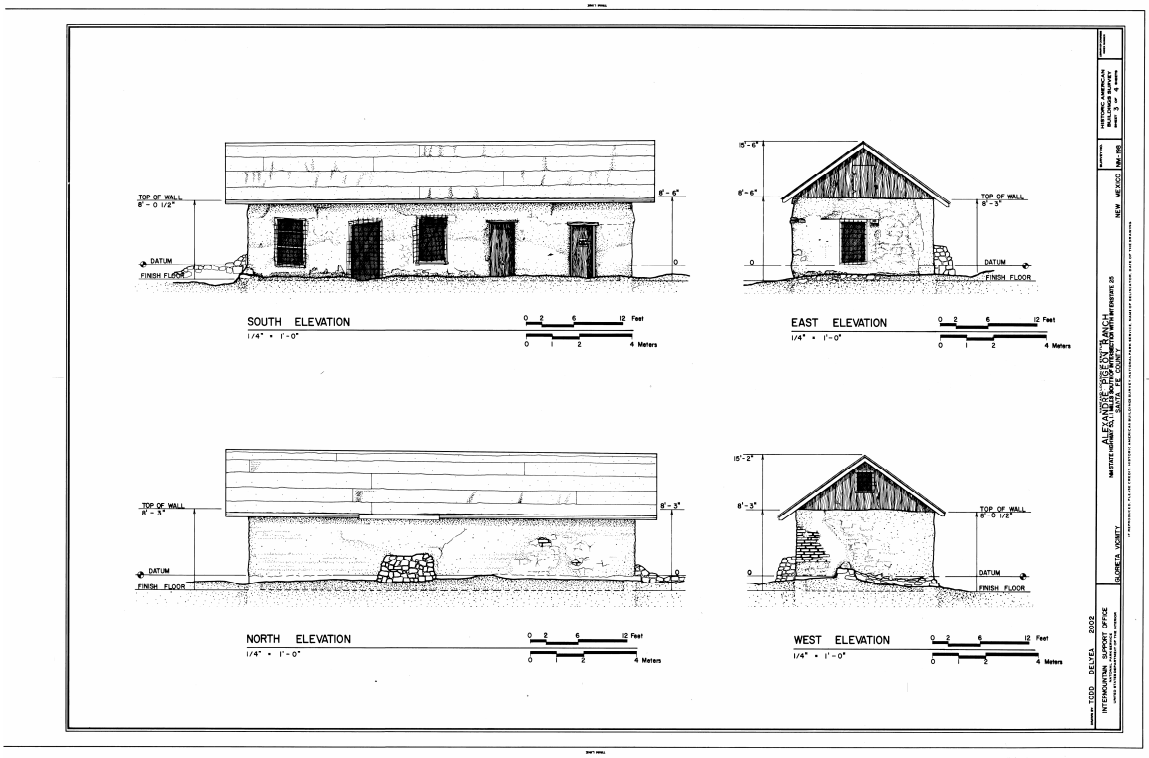


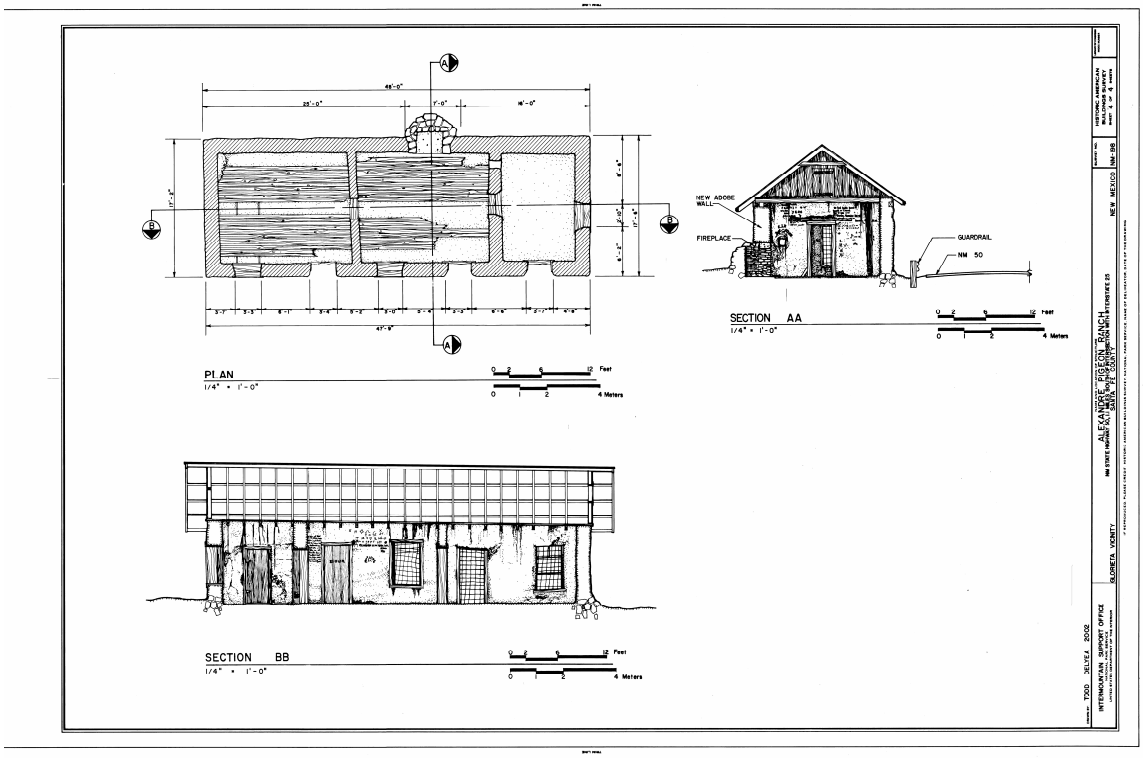
Corrugated metal roofing used for signage.

Appendix D. Historic American Building Survey Drawings by Todd Delyea

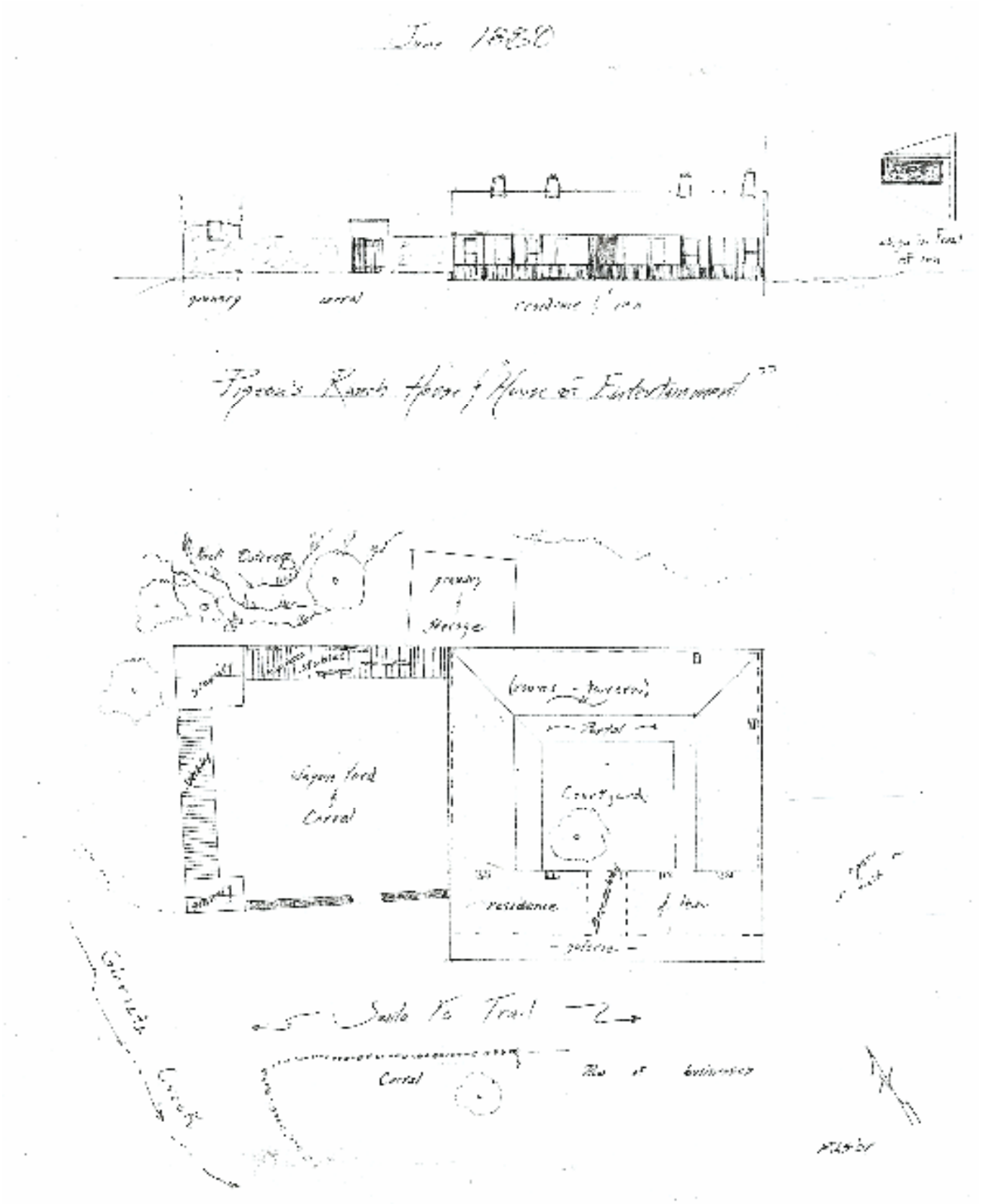


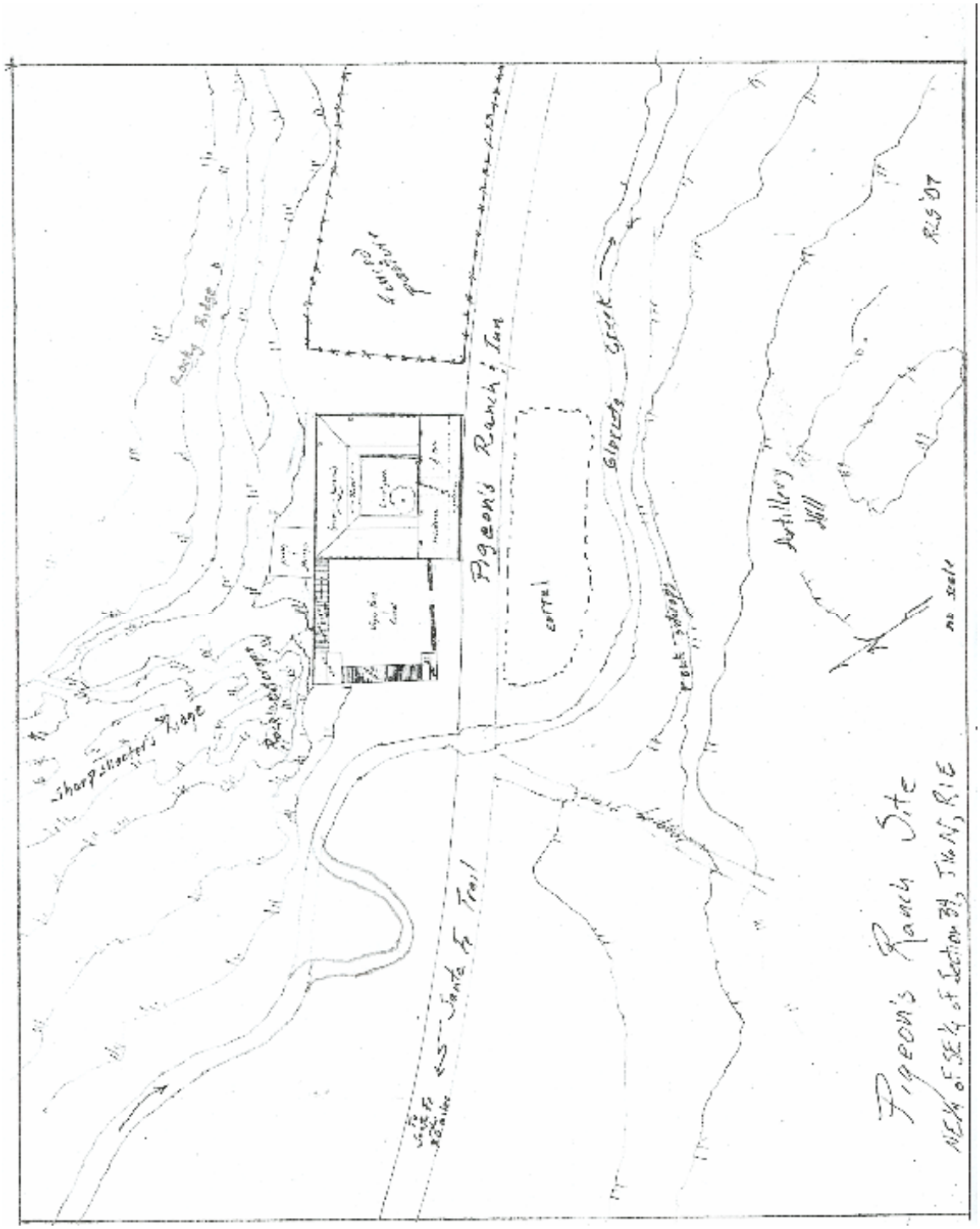


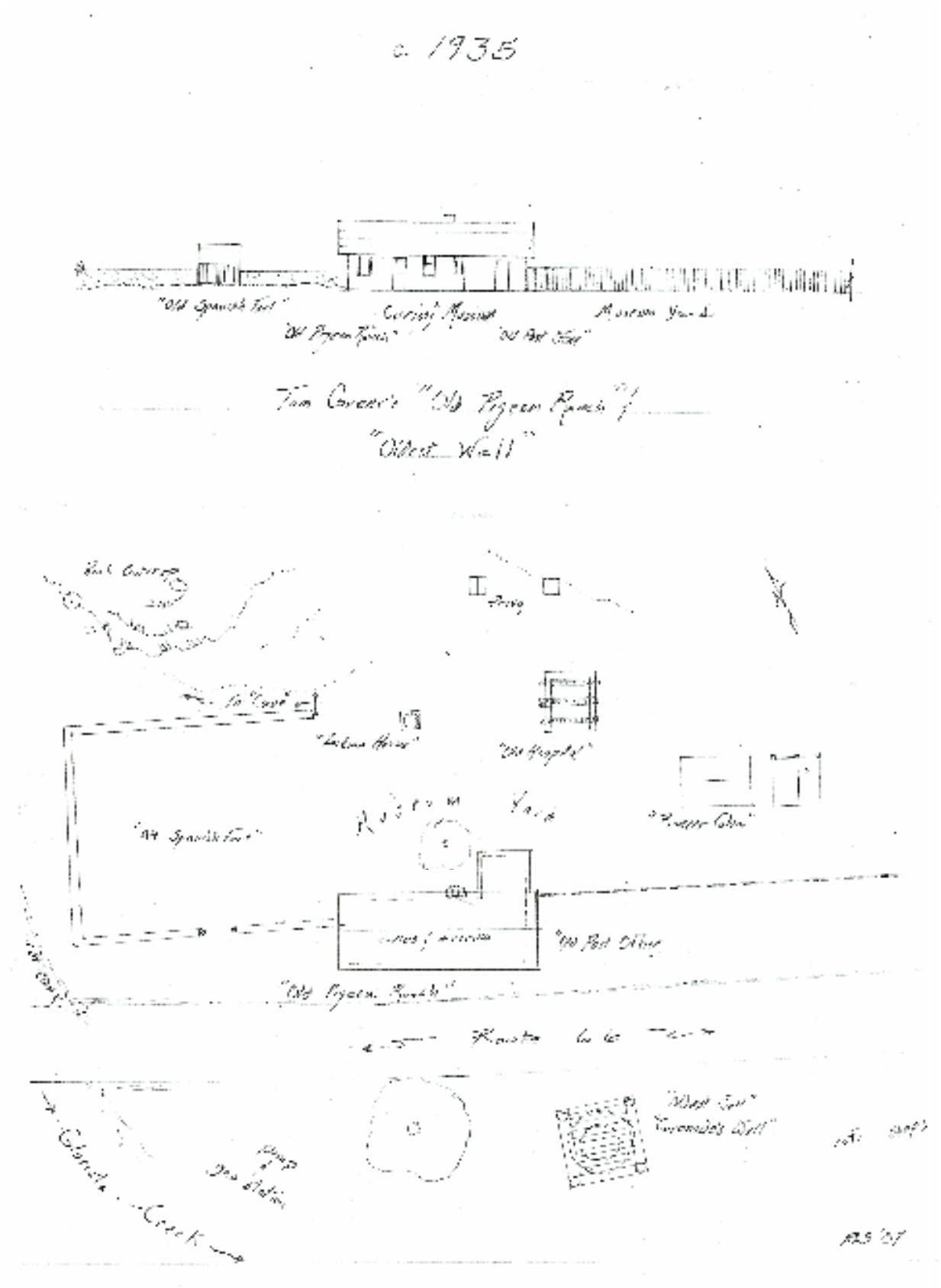

SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"
EAST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"
NORTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"
WEST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"
TOP OF WALL
DATUM
FINISH FLOOR
0 2 6 12 Feet
0 1 2 4 Meters
ALEXANDER PIGEON RANCH
GLORIETA VICINITY
NEW MEXICO
INTERMOUNTAIN SUPPORT OFFICE
DELYEA 2002

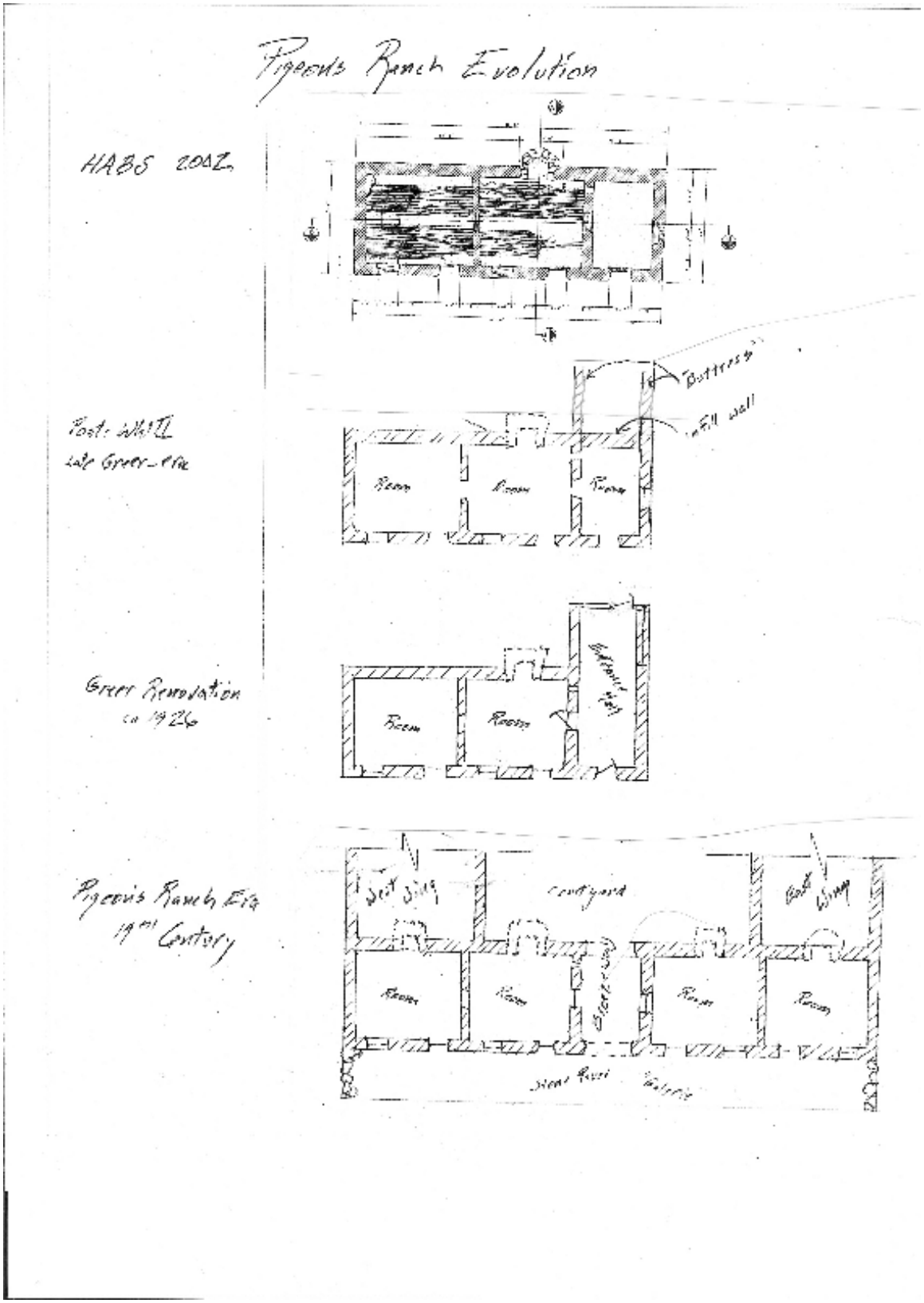

PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"
SECTION AA
1/4" = 1'-0"
NEW ADOBE WALL
FIREPLACE
GUARDRAIL
NM 50
SECTION BB
1/4" = 1'-0"
0 2 6 12 Feet
0 1 2 4 Meters
ALEXANDER PIGEON RANCH
GLORIETA VICINITY
NEW MEXICO
INTERMOUNTAIN SUPPORT OFFICE
DELYEA 2002

Appendix E. Conjectural Site Plan and Elevations, and Building Evolution Plan.

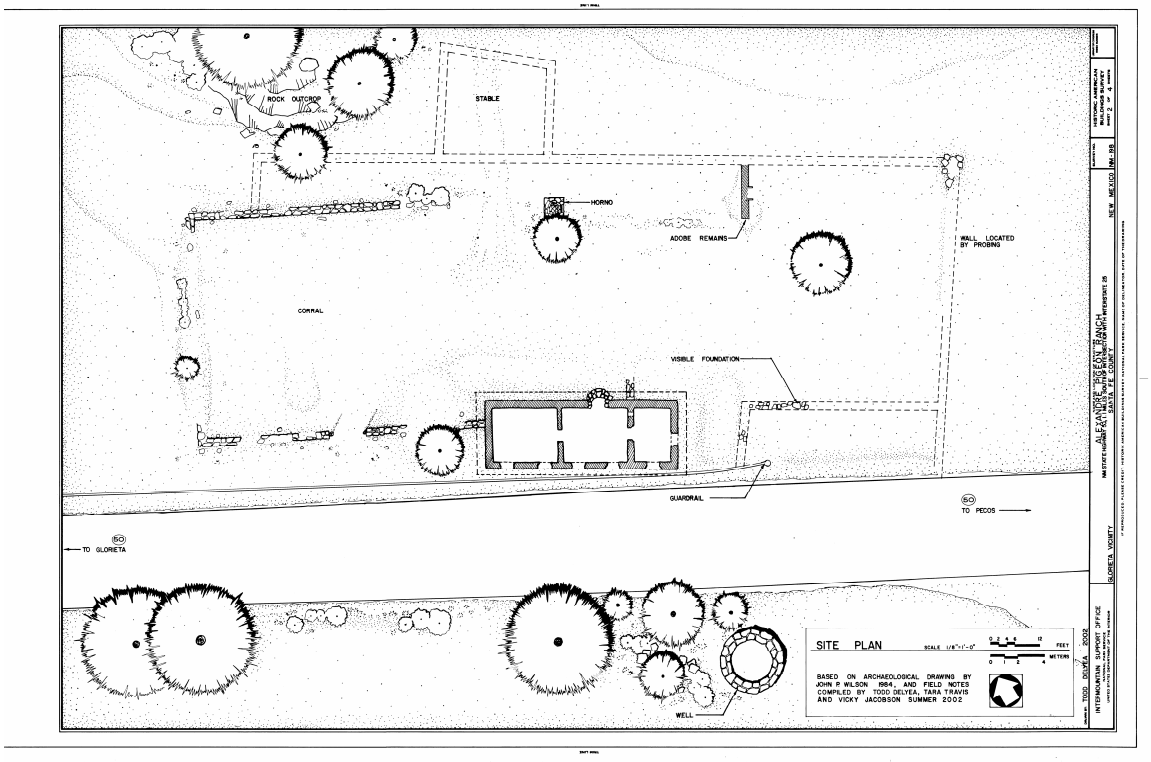



Pigeon's Ranch Site
NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 34, T16N, R1E
Pigeon's Ranch
Santa Fe Trail
Sharpshooter's Ridge
Rocky Ridge
Glorieta Creek
Glorieta
Pigeon's Ranch Site
NE¼ of SE¼ of Section 34, T16N, R1E


c. 1935
Tom Green's "Old Pigeon Ranch"
"Oldest Well"
"Old Spanish Fort"
"Old Pigeon Ranch"


Pigeons Ranch Evolution
HABS 2002
Post. WWII
Late Greer-Era
Buttress
Fill wall
Room
Room
Room
Great Renovation
ca 1926
Room
Room
Pigeons Ranch Era
19th Century
West Wing
courtyard
East Wing
Room
Room
Room
Room
Stone Wall

Background Information; basis for drawings.



2002 HABS site plan based on 1984 archeological survey.



1869 sketch showing roughed outlines of the main house and granaries.

Details—Openings on façade. There are four doorways, a central breezeway, and four windows on the front of the building. The central breezeway is flanked with a symmetrical arrangement of openings: door-window-door-window arrangement on the right and window-door-window-door on the left. 1880s images below show the arrangement.

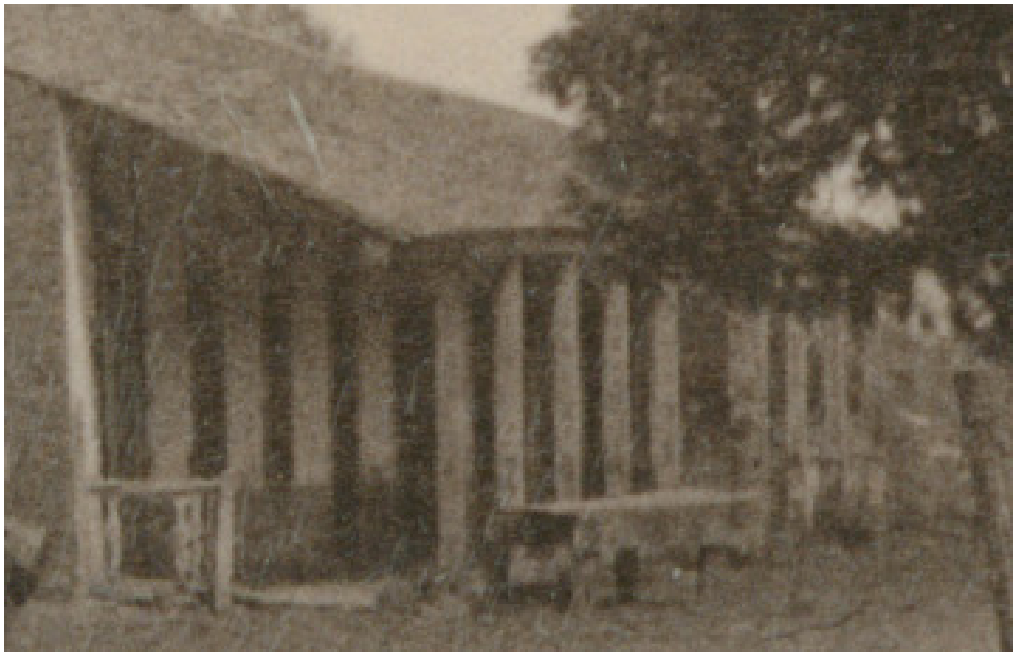








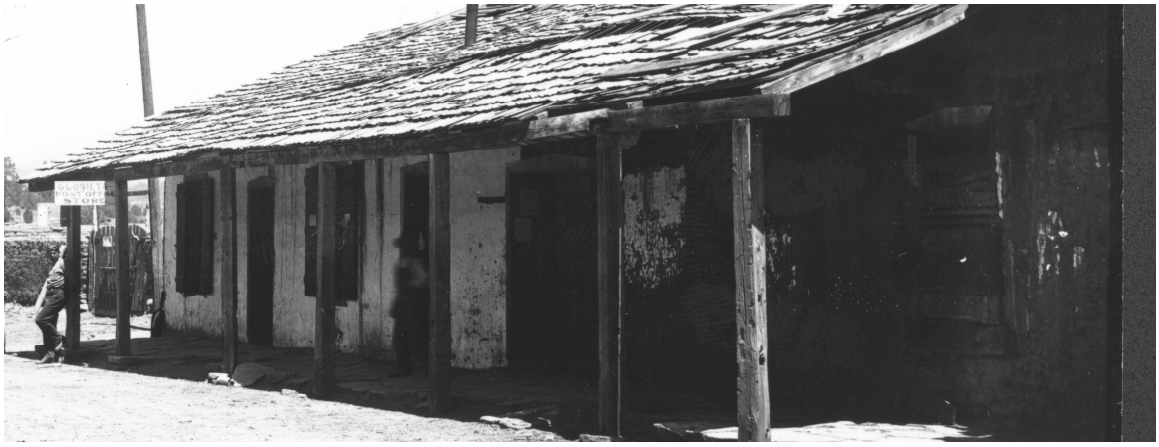
1880. An enlargement of the east wall entry show a panel door with glass windows panes above.



ca. 1886-8 image showing no change in arrangement of openings



ca. 1900 sketch shows door-window arrangement right of the window accurately but is lees so of window-door arrangement left of the breezeway.







1910s images show the door-window arrangement west of the breezeway, but the right half of the building appears damaged and the arrangement unclear.



ca. 1925-The window-door arrangement left of the breezeway has unchanged. The breezeway has been filled in and a door enters the space. Below, similar image ca. 1930s.



Details—Windows



1880- West window on façade. Double hung 6 over 6 windows set deep. Territorial style window trim, painted.



1912-West window on façade. Shutters added (none show in 19th century images)



ca. 1925-Windows appear to be 6 over 6 double hung, but with bottom half missing or boarded over (for security?). Door is panel with upper window. Below, similar image ca. 1930s.





ca. late 1920s -East wall window, 6 over 6 double hung.





ca. 1951 showing west window has been replaced with double hung with transom or single light at top of the window. Traces of this window remain. Other two windows remain the same.

Details—posts and railings. 12 wooden posts hold up the porch. Details of the porch and railings are visible in 1880 photographs. These railings have disappeared by ca. 1886-8 photographs.











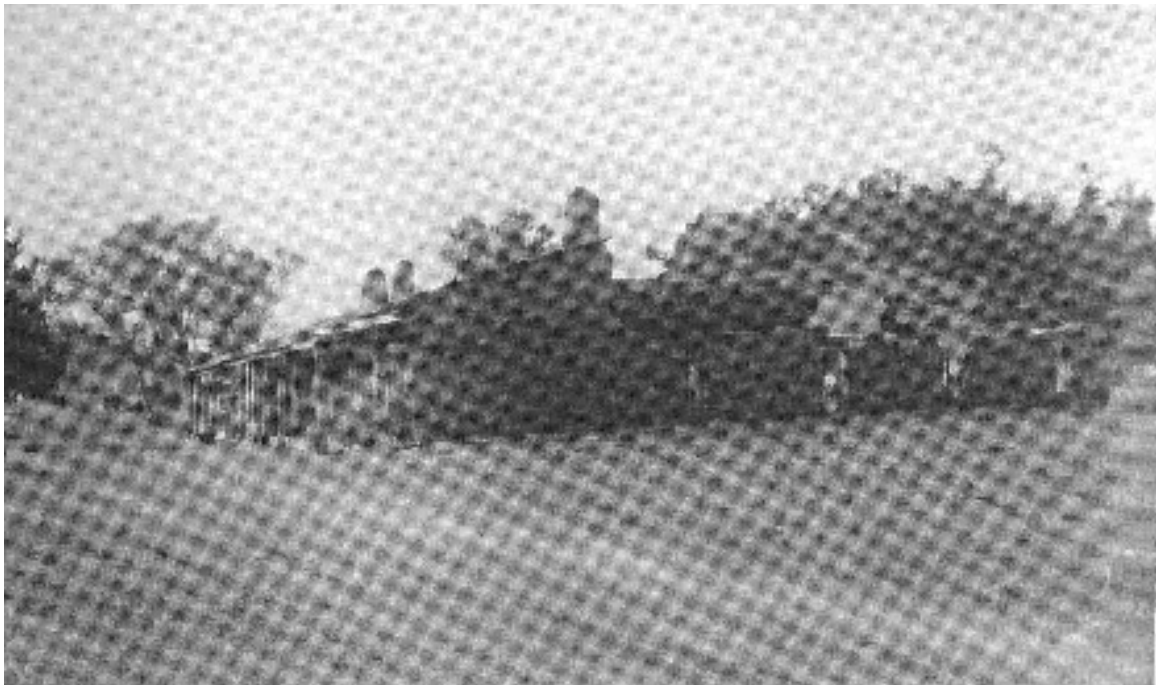
1912 photograph shows the porch walkway was made of stone.

Rear and East walls, 1880. East wall photographs show the shed roof on the front rooms and the back roof. The courtyard with its tree is visible. Rough lumber porches were on three sides of the courtyard.





East wall and rear, ca. 1906. The rear and back east half of the complex had collapsed or was salvaged by the time of this photograph published in 1906.



The front of the corral along the Santa Fe Trail was of adobe and was as high as a man on a horse. 1880s photographs. The gable roof corner has collapsed. Note the creek bed erosion beyond the end of the corral which occurred between 1880 and ca. 1888





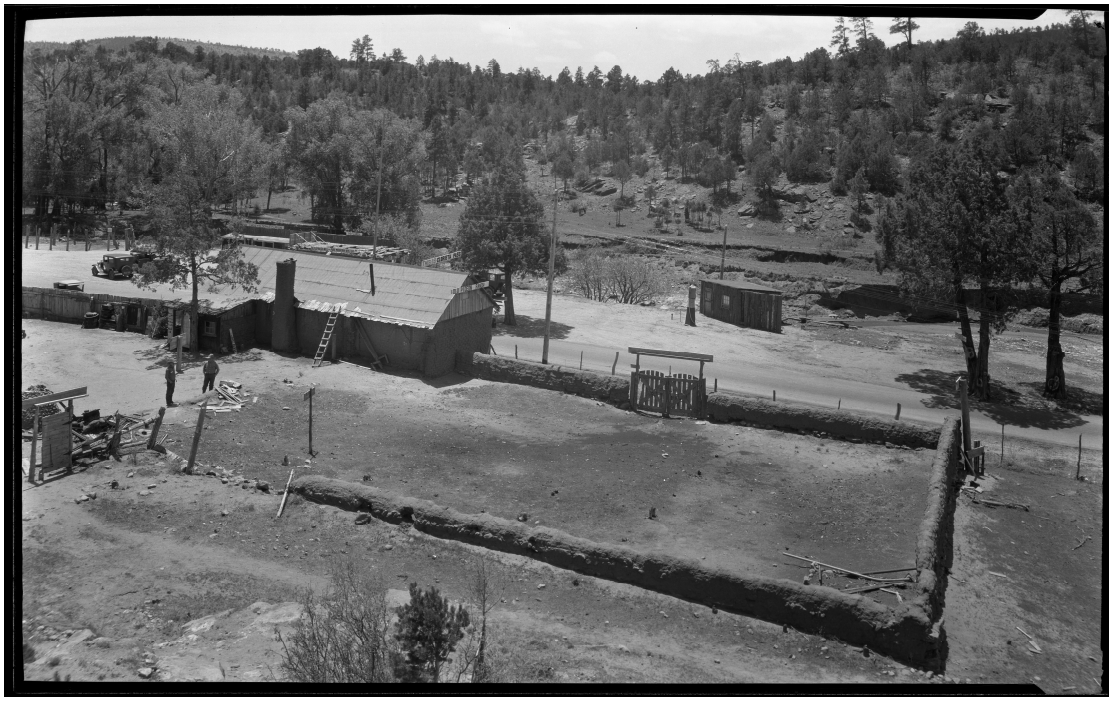
West adobe wall, ca. 1888. Note collapsed gable roofed granaries on each end.



West adobe wall remnant, ca. 1930.



1935 image of the corrals, stables, and granaries area, with most of it gone except for the mud covered stone wall built by Tom Greer. The rear wall is in front of the historic rear wall and serves as more a retaining wall to the mounds of melted adobe. The wall still stands, but the mud cover has washed off and the remnant stone wall remains.



Roof 1880 also shows rear of structure. The roofing for the complex varied with shingles on the main house, rough lumber boards on the granaries, and slabs from logs for the stables. One adobe house was in back of the complex with its dirt roof.

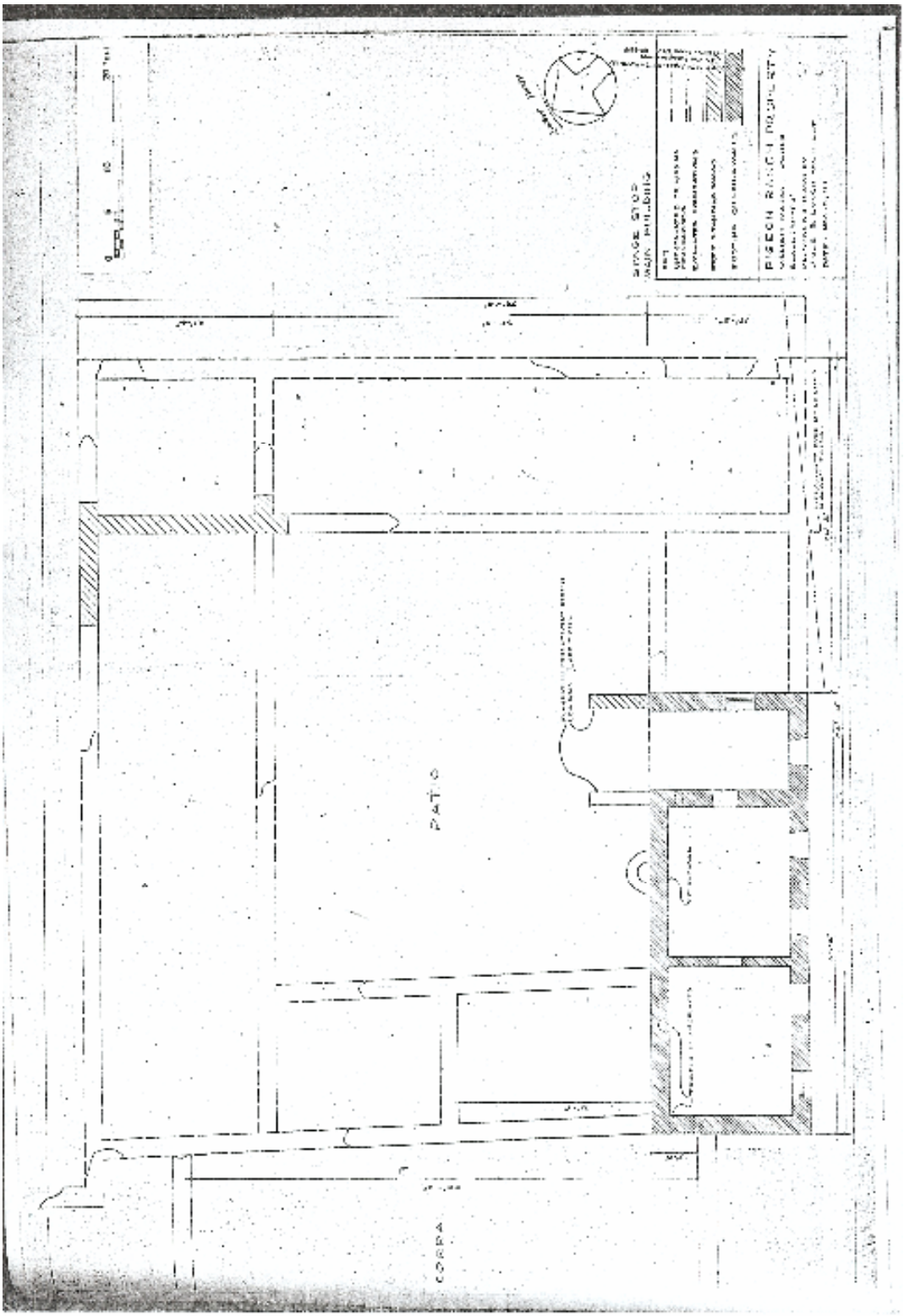


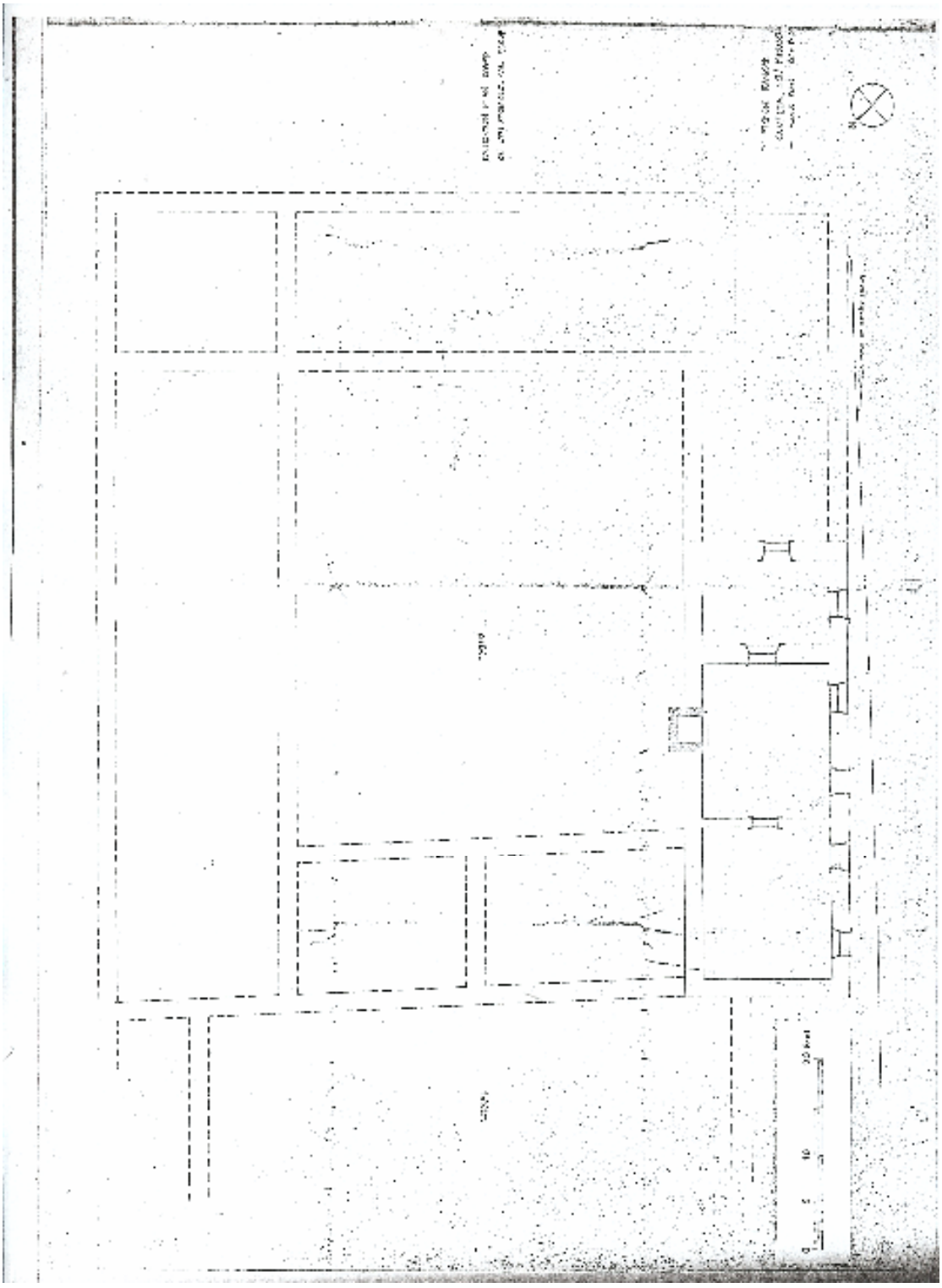
Another view of the rough cut timber slab roof with loose dirt cover.



Appendix F. 1971 Plans

In 1971, Architect James Lynch prepared plans of the Pigeon's Ranch based upon field measurements and several trenches. Courtesy, Chaves Library, Museum of New Mexico.





Appendix G. 1983 Stabilization Work.
Images from Mac Watson, February 1983 report, prior to the collapse of the back wall, Courtesy Marc Simmons.



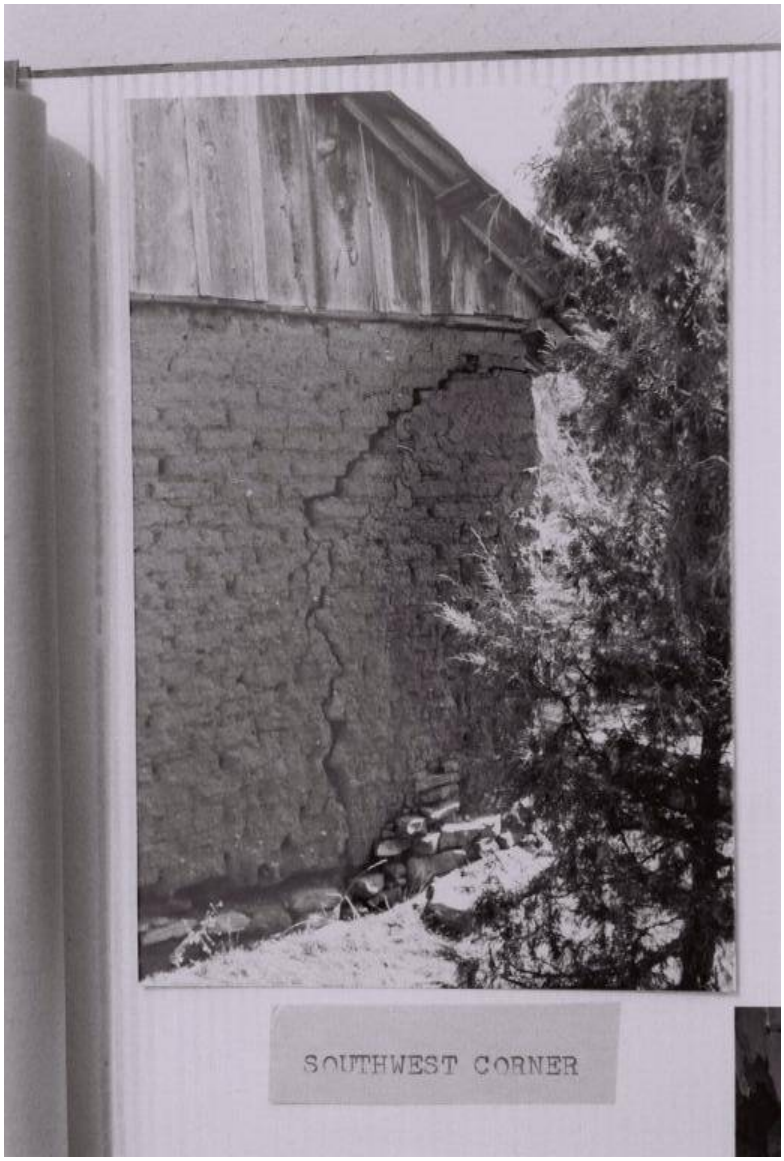
Front of building showing need for roofing and weatherproofing, February 23, 1983.



Rear, northeast corner, showing wall before collapse, February 23, 1983.



Northeast corner before collapse showing separation of wall from main building, February 23, 1983.



Southwest corner showing structural problems, February 23, 1983.



Interior northwest corner before collapse, February 23, 1983.



Interior view of back wall and fire place prior to collapse. February 23, 1983.

1983 Wall Collapse

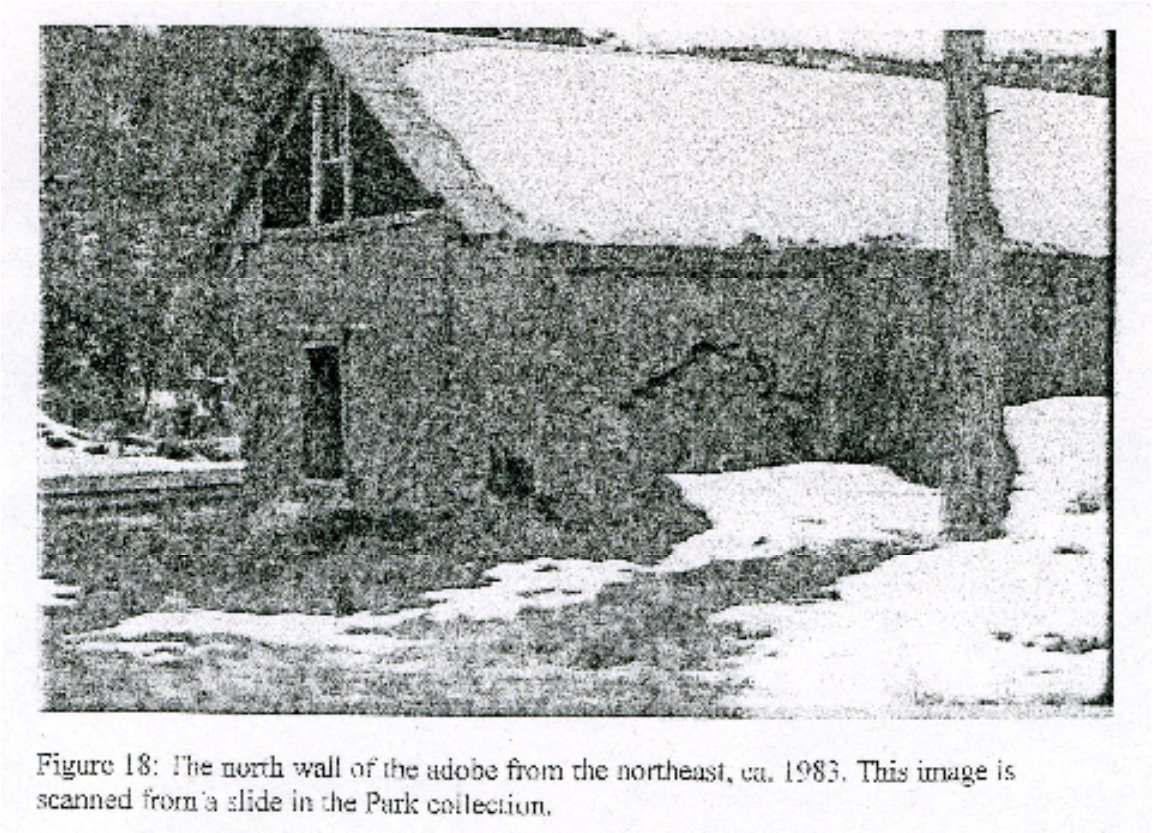
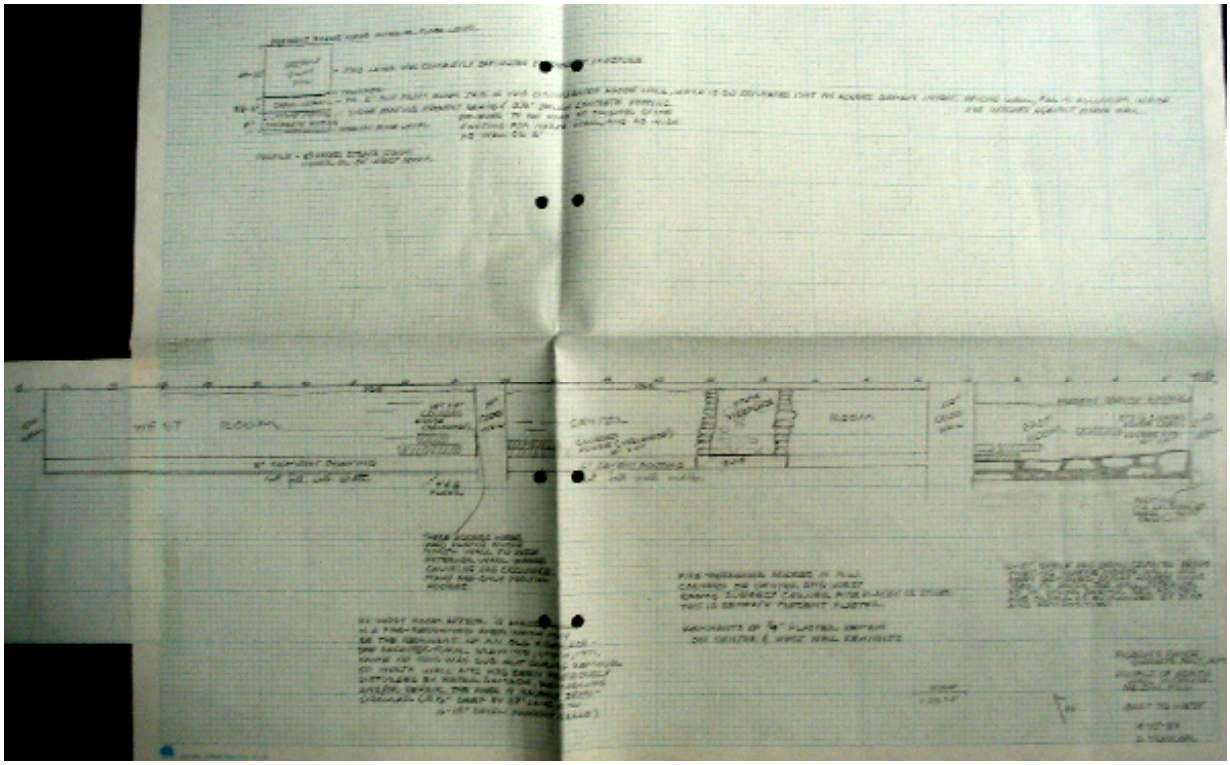


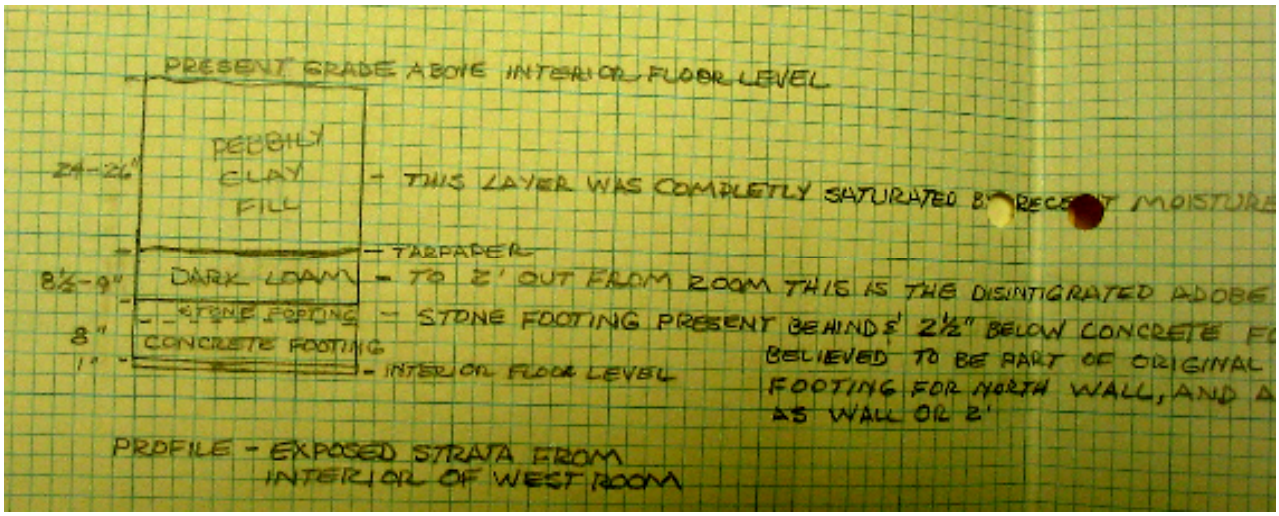
Figure 18: The north wall of the adobe from the northeast, ca. 1983. This image is scanned from a slide in the Park collection.

A slide from the park file shows the beginning of the collapse of the back wall, east end. The infill from the 1970s, which filled in the former breezeway and later entrance hall to Greer's museum, can be seen separating and in impending collapse. Copy from Anthony Crosby's *Conditions Assessment Report*, NPS, 2002.

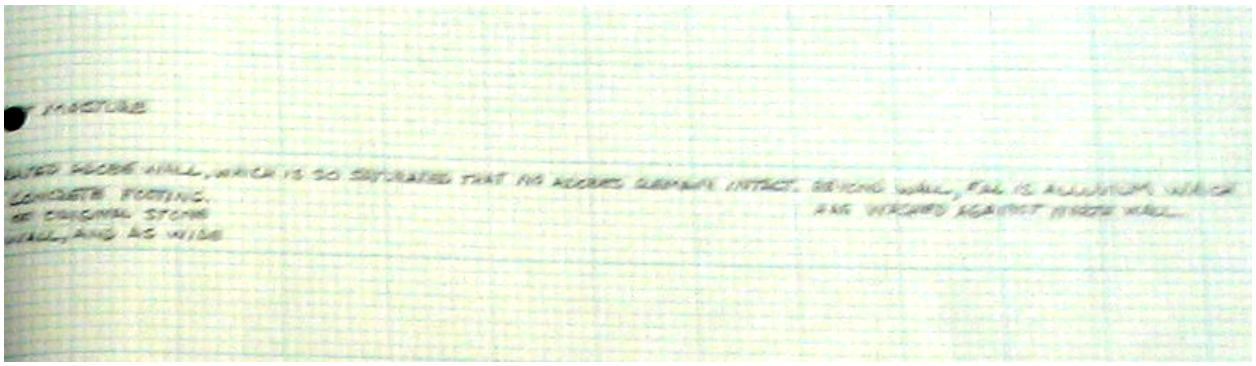
D. Traylor, April 15, 1983, Field sketches and notes of foundation prior to work on new foundation and back wall. Original in Pigeon's Ranch File, SR-92, Historic Preservation Division, State of New Mexico, Santa Fe.



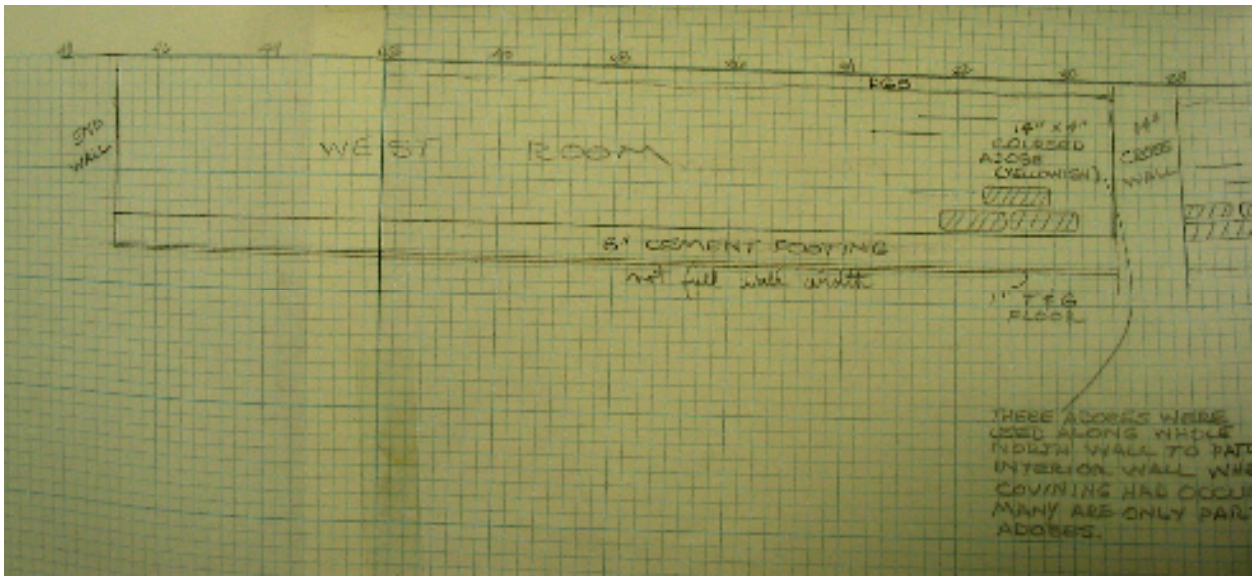
The overall sheet above is reproduced and blown-up in the following pages. They note the poor condition of the back wall in 1983.



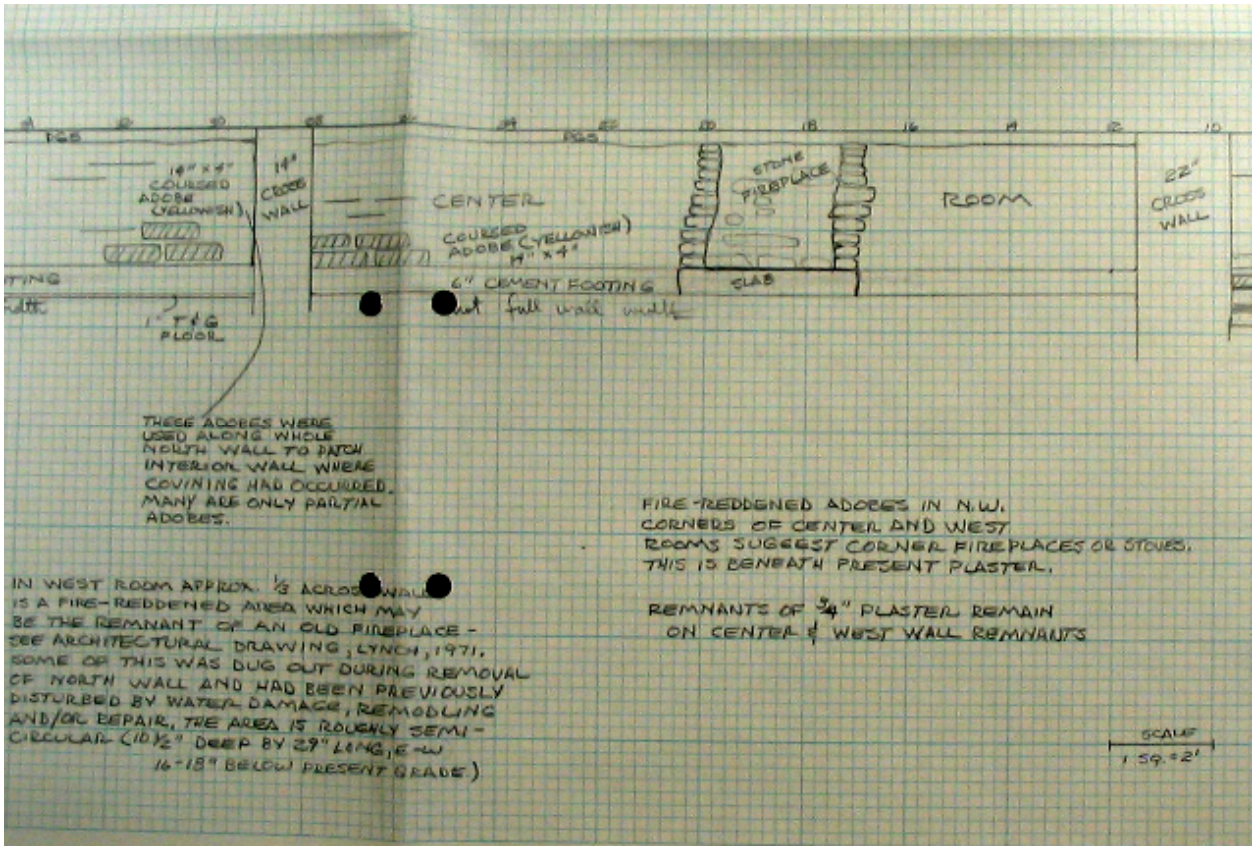
Left half of sheet.



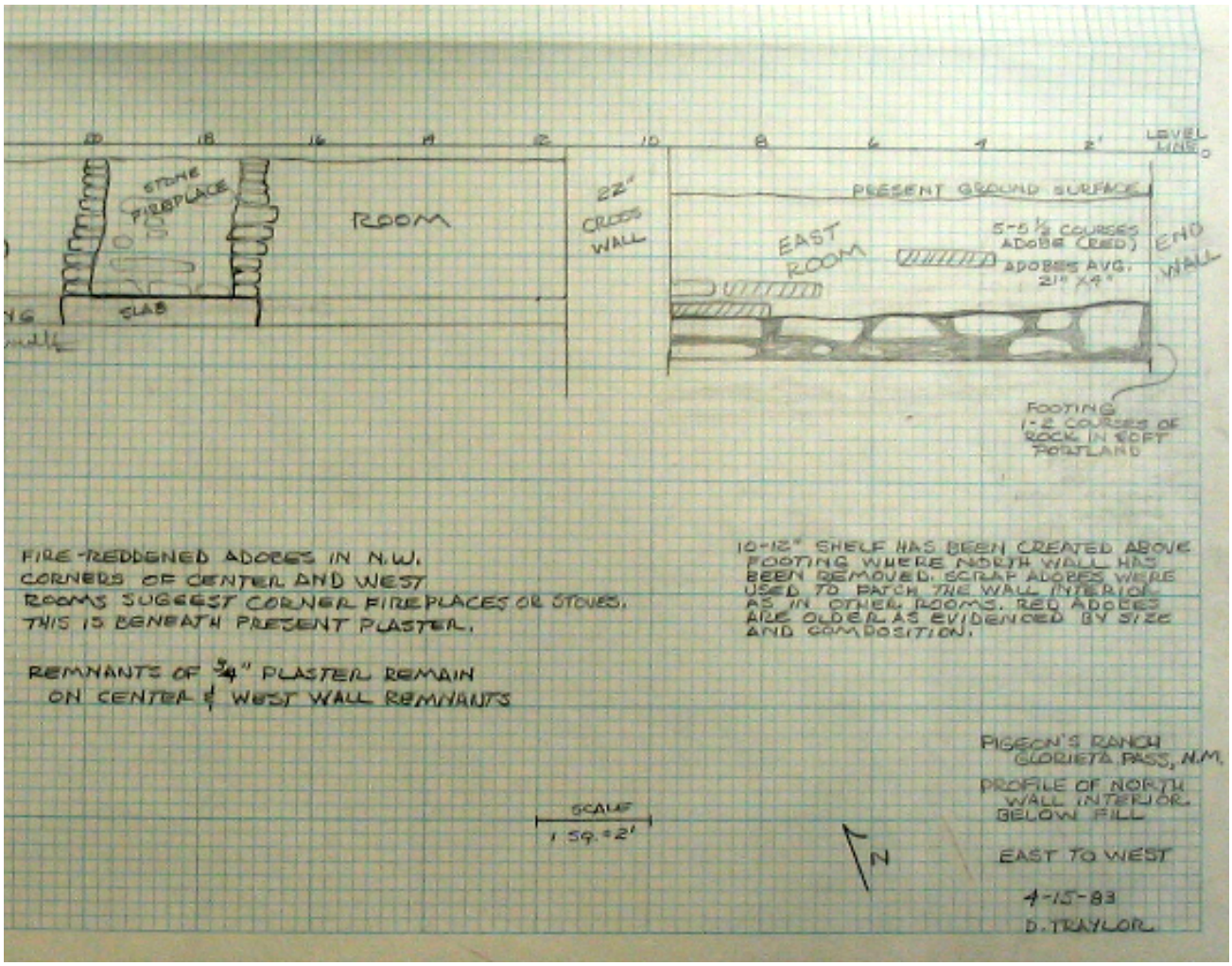
Right half of sheet.



Left portion of sheet.



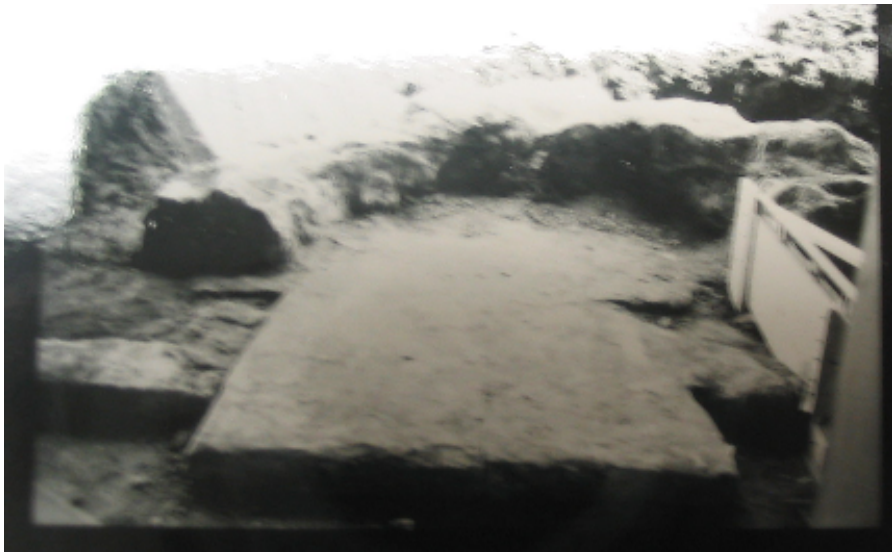
Center portion of sheet.



Right portion of sheet.

Traylor field snap shots. Note rock foundation






U.S.D
Post Office

May 1983 repair work. Photos courtesy Marc Simmons



















Appendix H, Chain of Title

1815*
"Juan de Diós Peña, Francisco Ortiz and Juan Bautista Aguilar Petition for Lands Outside the League of Pecos, 1815," Alexander Valle Grant, U. S. Surveyor General's file 18, report 54, microfilm reel 14, Bureau of Land Management, Santa Fe. The original description included land *west* of Pecos Pueblo grant, later revised to lands on the *north*.

1826*
Juan Estavan Pino acquires what would become Valle grant. Alexander Valle Grant, U. S. Surveyor General's file 18, report 54, microfilm reel 14, BLM, Santa Fe.

1852, May 31*
Justo Pastor Pino and Gertrudis Rascon to Alexander Valle. Book D, p. 3, San Miguel County Recorder's Office, Las Vegas, New Mexico and copy in Alexander Valle Grant, U. S. Surveyor General's file 18, report 54, microfilm reel 14, BLM, Santa Fe.

1854
160 acre "donation lands" claims allowed to residents of the territory. Record of Valle claim to Pigeon's ranch site yet to be found.

1865
Alexander Valle to George Hebert, sale of possessory claim to "Pigeon's Ranch," no details. No public record. Based on Alexander Valle affidavit, July 25, 1870, Rejected Claim of Alexander Valle, Folder 49, Claims Considered and Rejected, Box 148, Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster, National Archives and Records Center (NARS), Washington, D. C..

1883, September 24
George Hebert files for 160 acre homestead.
Book P, p. 301, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County, Santa Fe.

1887, June 3
George Hebert to *William* B. Taber, quitclaim deed to homestead claim
Book P, p. 301, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County, Santa Fe.

---

* The Alexander Valle Grant as initially described included the lands on what became Pigeon's Ranch. The re-description and the 1860 Congressionally confirmed Valle grant greatly reduced the size of the claimed land (to 574 acres, later appealed and about doubled in size) and allowed only land *north* of Pecos Village in the Pecos River canyon, ten miles east of Pigeon's Ranch. Valle received patent to the land in 1864. Valle, as possessor of a grant claim, could not also claim public domain under the various homestead acts (in this case, a "donation lands claim"), thus forcing his sale of improvements at Pigeon's Ranch.

1887, August 6
Walter M. Taber files for 160 acre homestead, Section 34, T16N, R11E
Book V, p. 83, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County, Santa Fe.

1891, August 4
United States of America to *Walter* M. Taber, title to 160 acres homestead, recorded
Book X, p. 201, Recorders Office, Santa Fe County.
NW ¼ of the NE ¼, the S ½ of the NE ¼, and NE ¼ of SE ¼ of Section 34, T 16 N, R 11 E. 160 acres.

1892, May 24
William B. and Sarah Taber to Walter M. Taber, quitclaim deed to 160 acre homestead claim.
Book X, p. 233, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County, Santa Fe.

1922, July 19
Martha B. Taber to County of Santa Fe, road right of way, thirty feet, Canoncito to Pecos Highway.
Book 10, p. 29, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County, Santa Fe.

1926, November 1
Martha B. Taber to Thomas L. Greer, warranty deed for 160 acres of Taber homestead, less 2 acres.
Book 6, p. 326, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1942, January 17
Thomas Greer to Santa Fe County, Road easement,
Book 24, p. 634, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1965,
Thomas L. Greer to Nathaniel William Greer *et. ux*., 160 acres homestead less 2 acres.
Book 223, p. 113, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County, Santa Fe.

1971, December 20
Nathaniel Greer to Wlliam and Joyce Mahan, lease with option to purchase, 160 acres homestead less 2 acres.
Misc. Documents Book 287, p. 310, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1977, Decmber 13
Nathaniel Greer to Wlliam and Joyce Mahan
Amendment to above lease reserving ¼ acre plot for Greer family cemetery.
Book 357, p. 798, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1977, December 27,
Wlliam and Joyce Mahan to Julian H, Sr. and Louise Burttram, assign lease with option to purchase, of Greer property,160 acres homestead less 2 acres.
Book 357, p. 816, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1978, January 17,
Nathan Greer to Julian and Louise Burttram, 160 acres less 2 acres.
Book 357, p. 816, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1979, June 18
Julian and Louise Burttram to Gene and Eloisa Jones, 10.198 acres (Pigeon's ranch),
Book 383, p. 433, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1981, April 10
Eloisa Jones to Linda Frye, 10.198 acres.
Book 418, p. 928, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

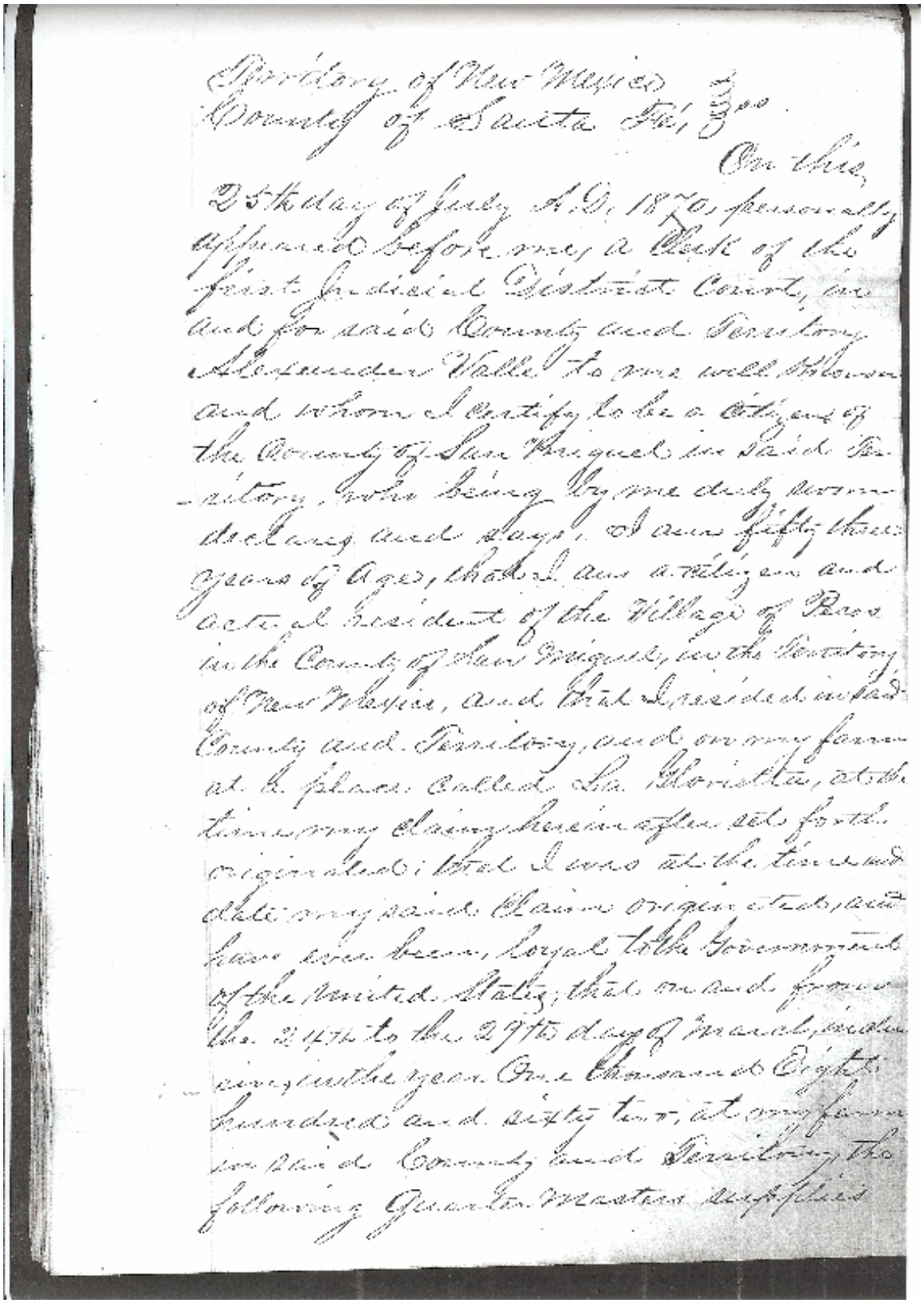
1981, October 2
Linda Frye and Cindy Conklin to Historic Preservation Bureau, State of New Mexico, preservation easement for 20 years, 3acres (Pigeon's ranch).
Book 428, p. 757, Recorders Office, Santa Fe County.

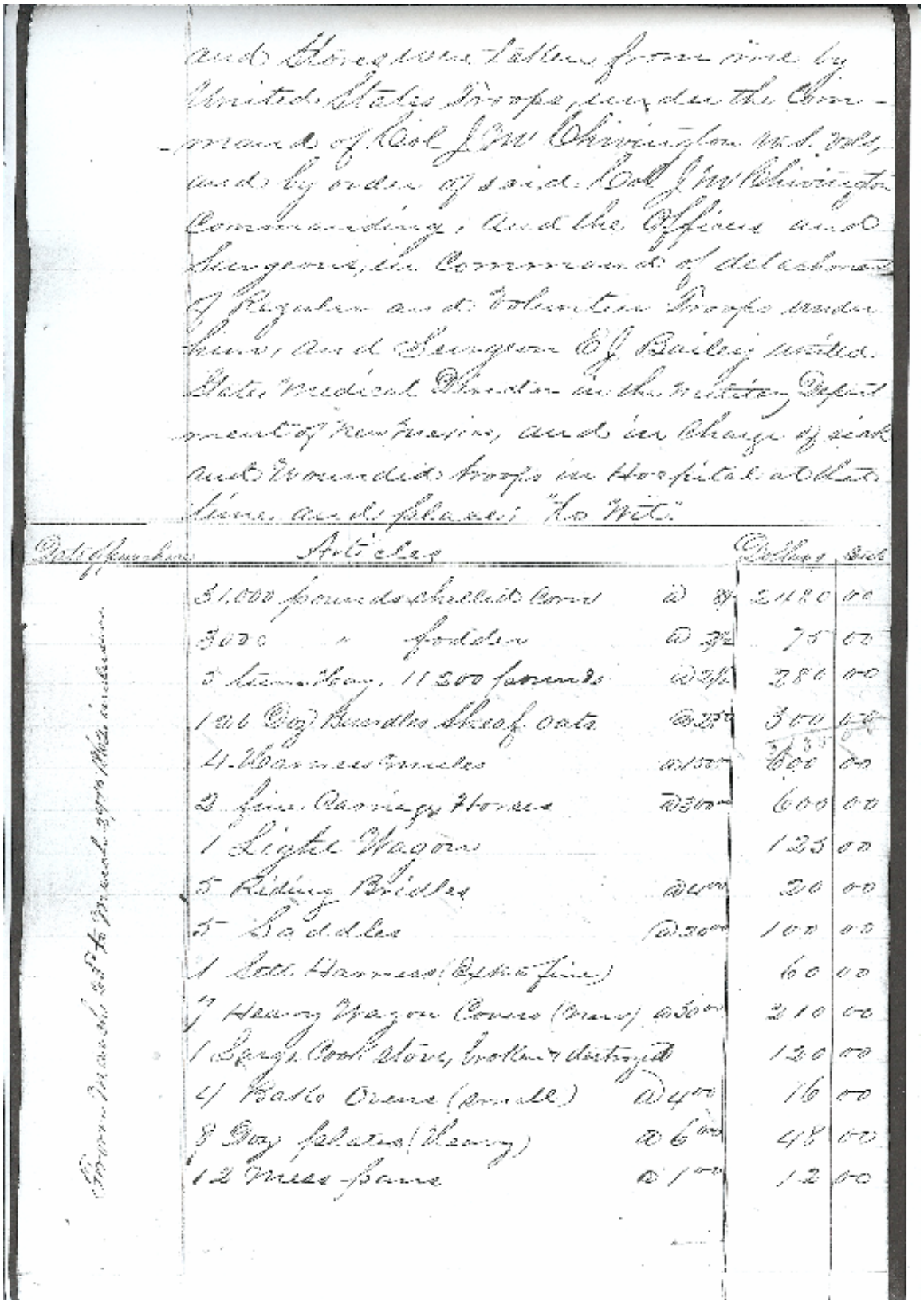
1984, May 22
Linda Frye and Cindy Conklin to Jennifer Donald, 10.198 acres.
Book 491, p. 220, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1990, September 21
Jennifer Donald to Conservation Fund, 10.198 acres.
Book 695, p. 270, Recorder's Office, Santa Fe County.

1992, December 30
National Park Service land files, Santa Fe, show that the 10.198 acres were, on September 21, 1990, leased by the Conservation Fund to the National Park Service for 3 years; that on December 30, 1992, the Conservation Fund sold to the U. S. Government, National Park Service, the 10.198 acres; and that on March 22, 1993, pursuant to NPS' request, the Conservation Fund secured from Jennifer and David Dangaran, a quitclaim deed for the parcel and Pigeon's ranch house; and on April 30, 1993, NPS secured a quitclaim deed from the Historic Preservation Division, Sate of New Mexico, for its easement on the property.

Appendix I. Alexander Valle Civil War Damages Claim, 1870-71.
Alexander Valle affidavit, July 25, 1870, Rejected Claim of Alexander Valle, Folder 49, Claims Considered and Rejected, Box 148, Record Group 92, Records of the Office of the Quartermaster, National Archives and Records Center (NARS), Washington, D. C..

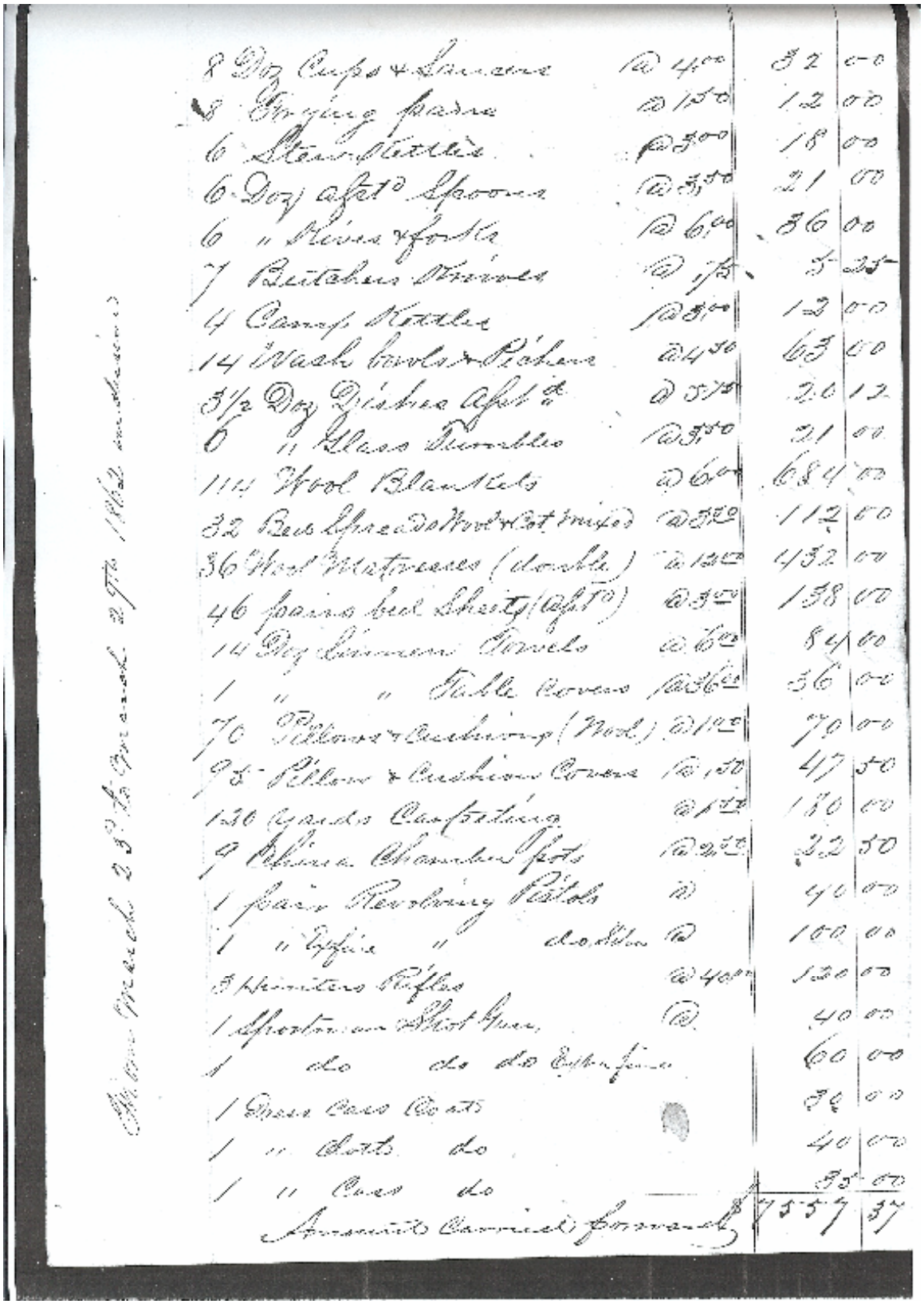


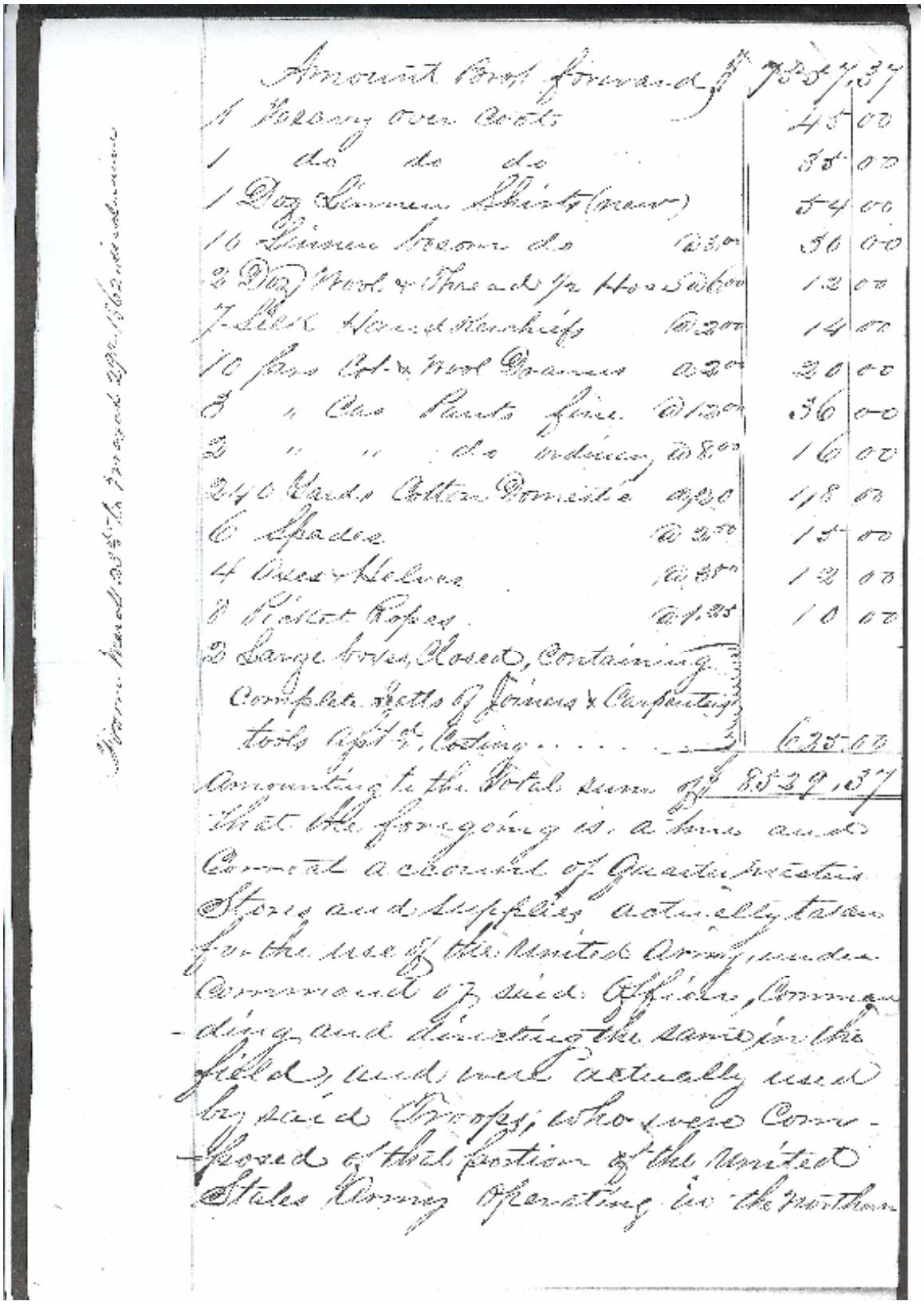


and Regiment Cavalry Volunteers by United States Troops under the Command of Col Lew Wallace Ind. Vols, and by order of said Col Lew Wallace Commanding, and the Officers and Surgeons, the Commissioners of Claims and Appraisers, Appointed by Said Col Lew Wallace Commanding, and by virtue of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act Providing for the Collection of Abandoned Property and for the Relief of Persons Residing within Insurrectionary Districts" approved March 12th 1863 and the Rules and Regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance thereof, have appraised the following described property, and have appraised the same at the sums set opposite to the several articles, respectively, as follows, to wit:

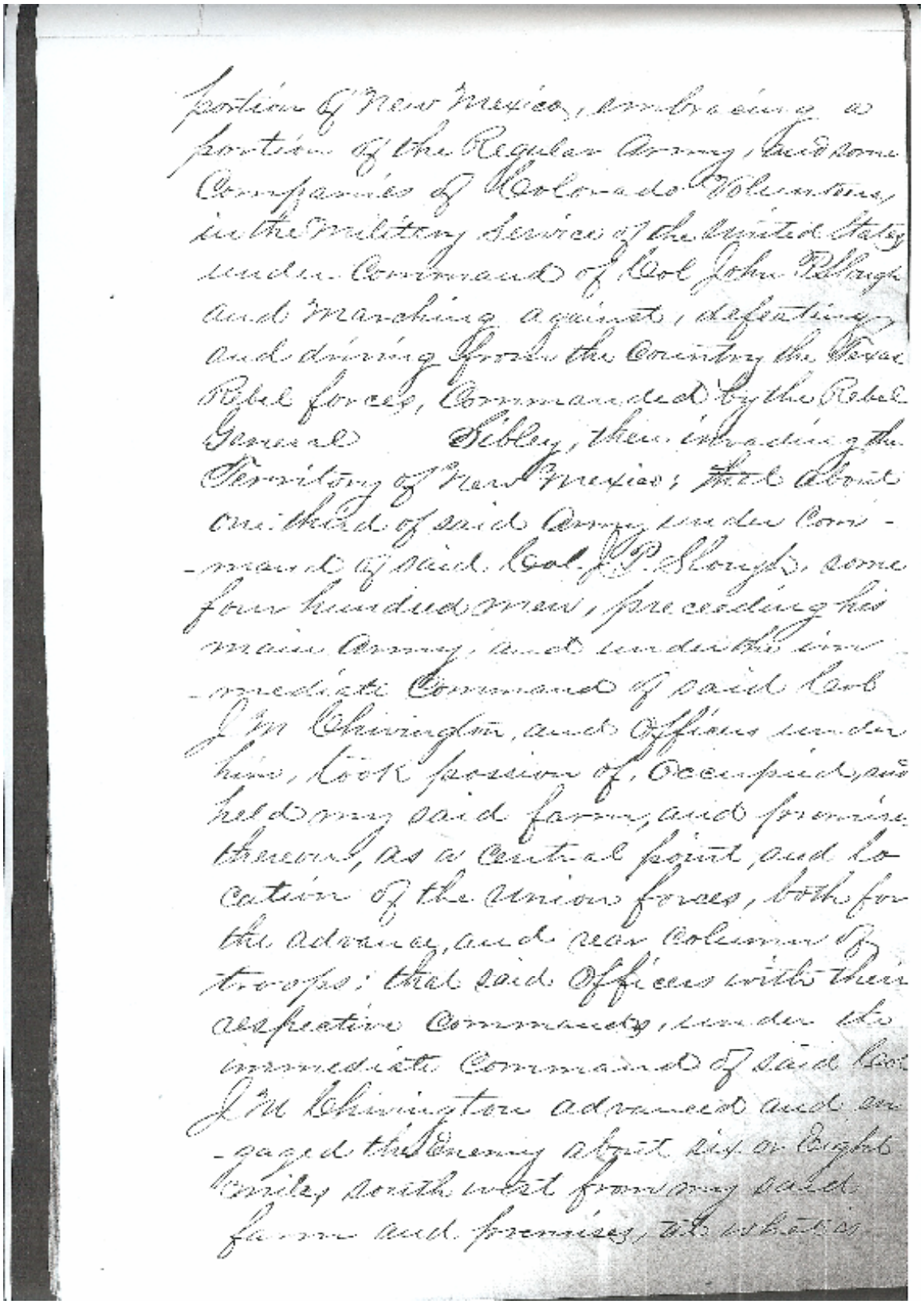
Articles		Dollars	Cts
31,000 pounds shelled corn	@ 3½	1085	00
300 " fodder	@ 2½	75	00
2 stacks hay, 11200 pounds	@ 2½	280	00
120 Bu Kaoliang shelled oats	@ 2½	300	00
4 Brown Horses	@ 150	600	00
2 Gray Mare Horses	@ 300	600	00
1 Light Wagon		125	00
5 Riding Bridles	@ 4	20	00
5 Saddles	@ 20	100	00
1 Set Harness (Buggy)		60	00
7 Heavy Brown Canvas (Army)	@ 30	210	00
1 Sheep Coat Wolves, Indian dressed		120	00
4 Bear Skins (small)	@ 4	16	00
8 Buffalo Skins (Heavy)	@ 6	48	00
12 Bear Skins	@ 1	12	00

Appraised and Delivered to Capt Wm Rynerson Mich. Cavalry

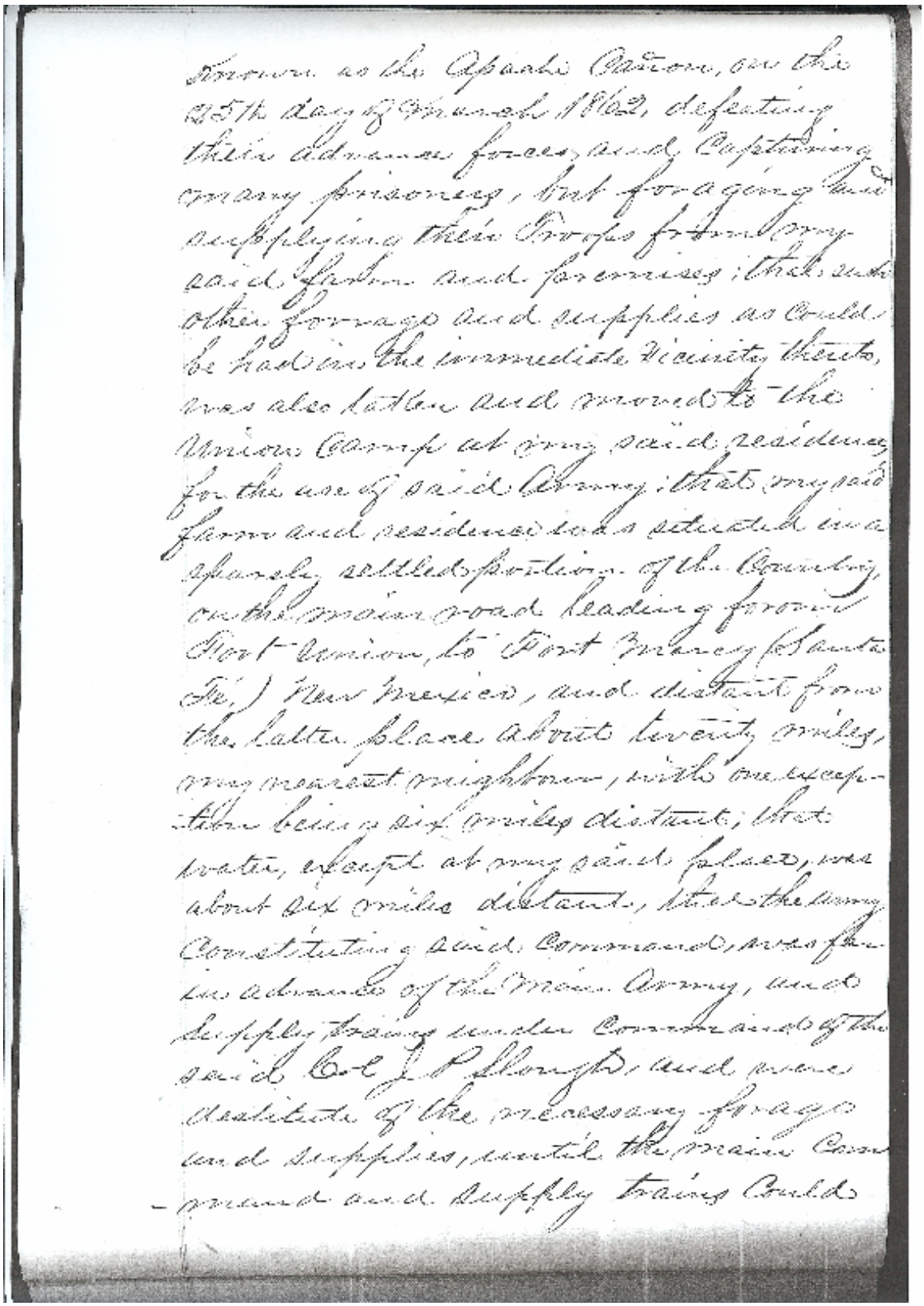




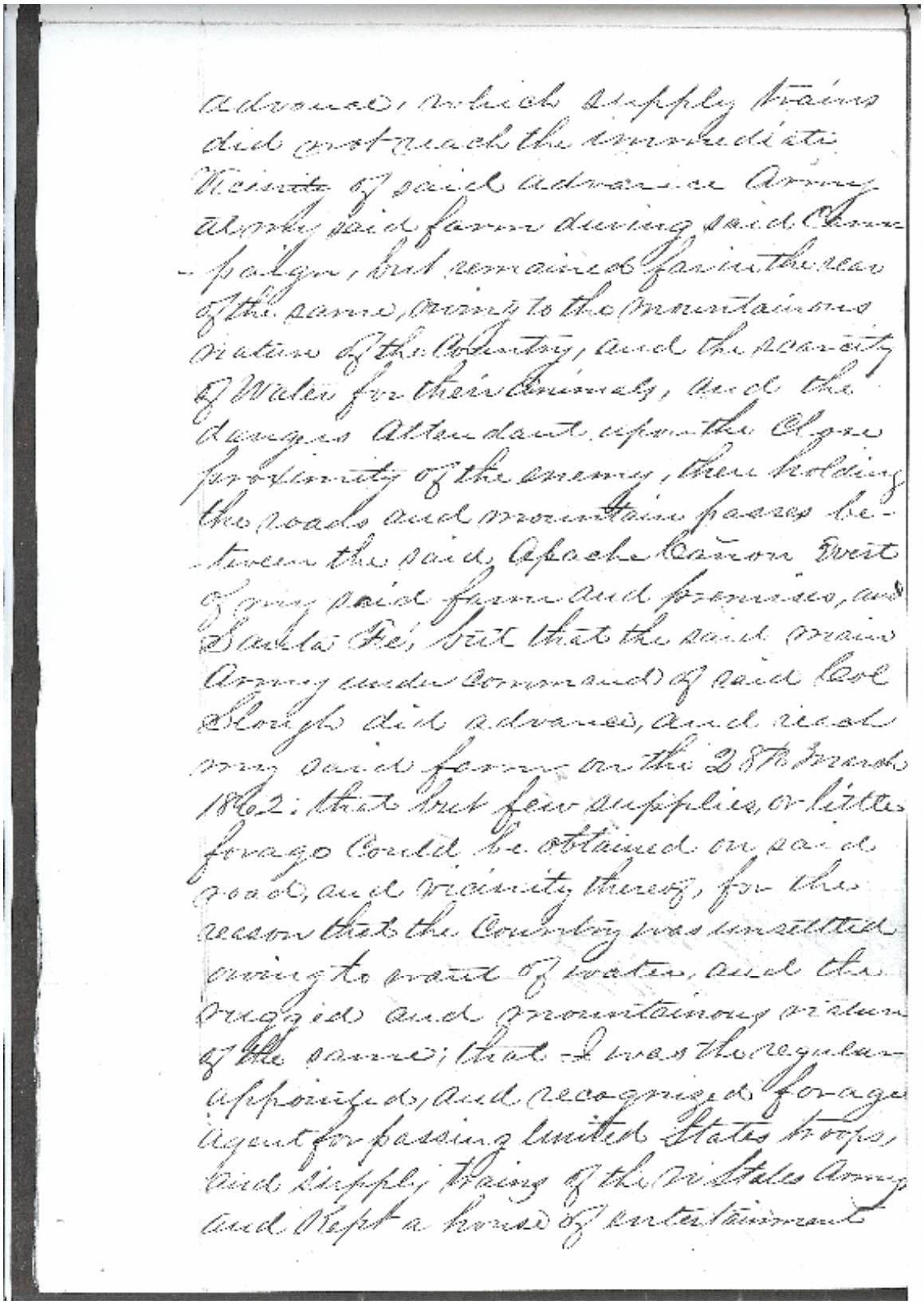
Amount Brot forward $ 8529,37
1 Library over Books 40 00
1 do do do 30 00
1 Dog Canvas Sheets (Wagon) 24 00
10 Canvas Wagon do @ 3.00 30 00
2 Doz Wool & Thread for Horse Collars @ 6.00 12 00
1 Set Wagon Harness @ 2.00 14 00
10 pairs Cal & Mule Drawers @ 2.00 20 00
9 " Cav Pants fine @ 4.00 36 00
2 " " do Indian @ 8.00 16 00
24 Cans Cotton Domestic @ 50 12 00
6 Shades @ 2.00 12 00
4 Dress Helms @ 3.00 12 00
8 Pistol Belts @ 1.25 10 00
8 Large Iron Boxes, Containing Complete Sets of Forms & Campaign Cloths Ordnance, Clothing 6250.00
Amounting to the Total sum of $ 8529,37
Thus the foregoing is a true and Correct account of Quartermasters Stores and Supplies actually taken for the use of the Mounted Army under the Command of Brig Genl Steele, Commanding and delivered the same for the Field, and not actually used by Mounted Troops, between the Commencement of this Expedition & the Mounted Steele Column operating in the Pecos



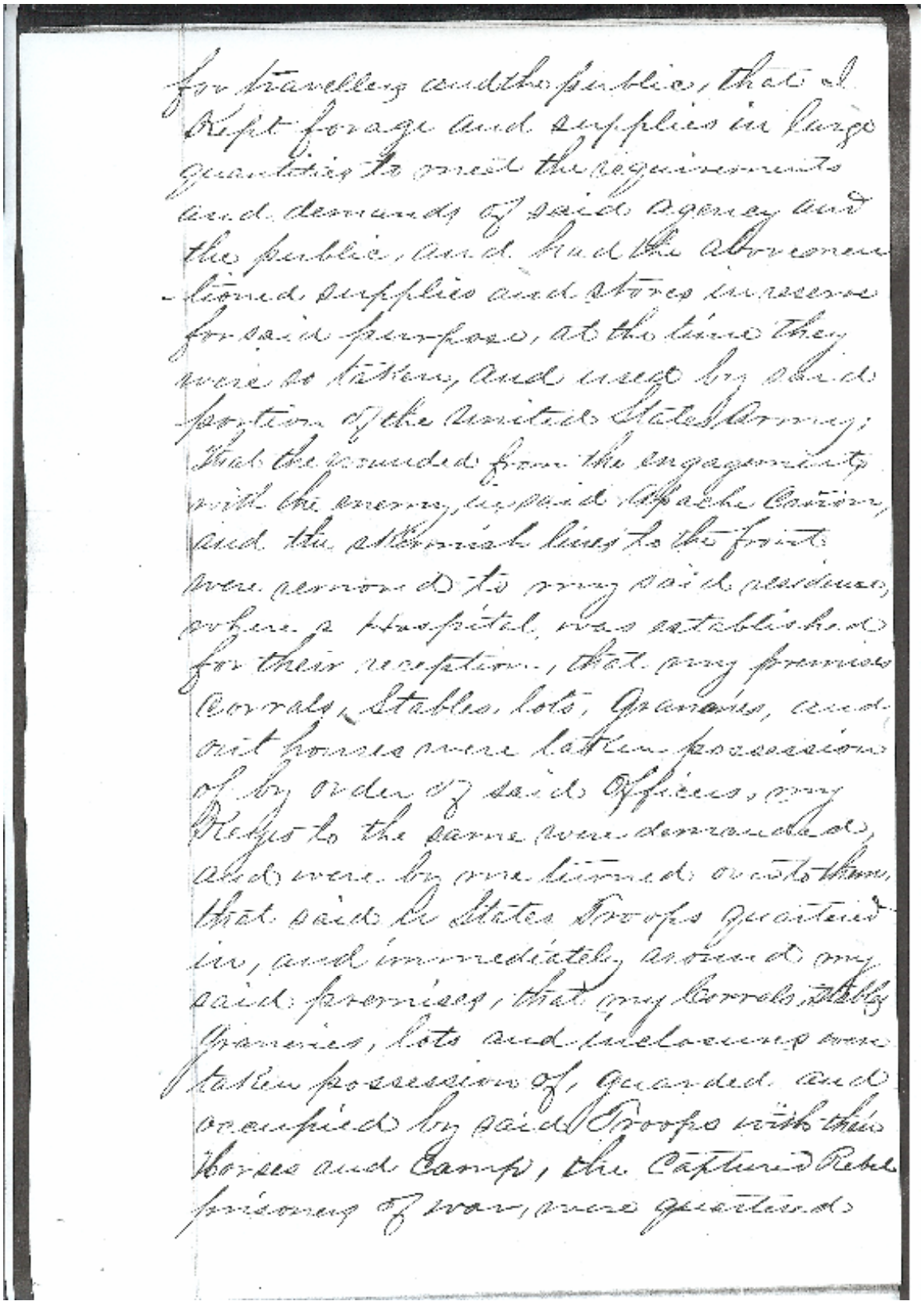
Territory of New Mexico, Comprising a
portion of the Regular Army, and some
Companies of Colorado Volunteers,
in the Military Service of the United States
under Command of Col. John Slough
and marching against, defeating
and driving from the Country the Texan
Rebel forces, Commanded by the Rebel
General Sibley, then embracing the
Territory of New Mexico; that Detail
and Brigade of said Army under Com-
-mand of said Col. J. P. Slough, some
four hundred men, pursuing the
main Army, and under the imme-
-diate Command of said Col
John Chivington, and Officers under
him, took possession of, occupied, and
held many said Forts, and Fortifica-
tions, as a Central Depot, and Ba-
-tion of the Union forces, both for
the advance, and rear Columns of
troops; that said Officers with their
respective Commands, under the
immediate Command of said Col
John Chivington then advanced and en-
-gaged the Enemy about six Miles
Easterly down the Canon
from said Fort, and Fortifications, the Enemy



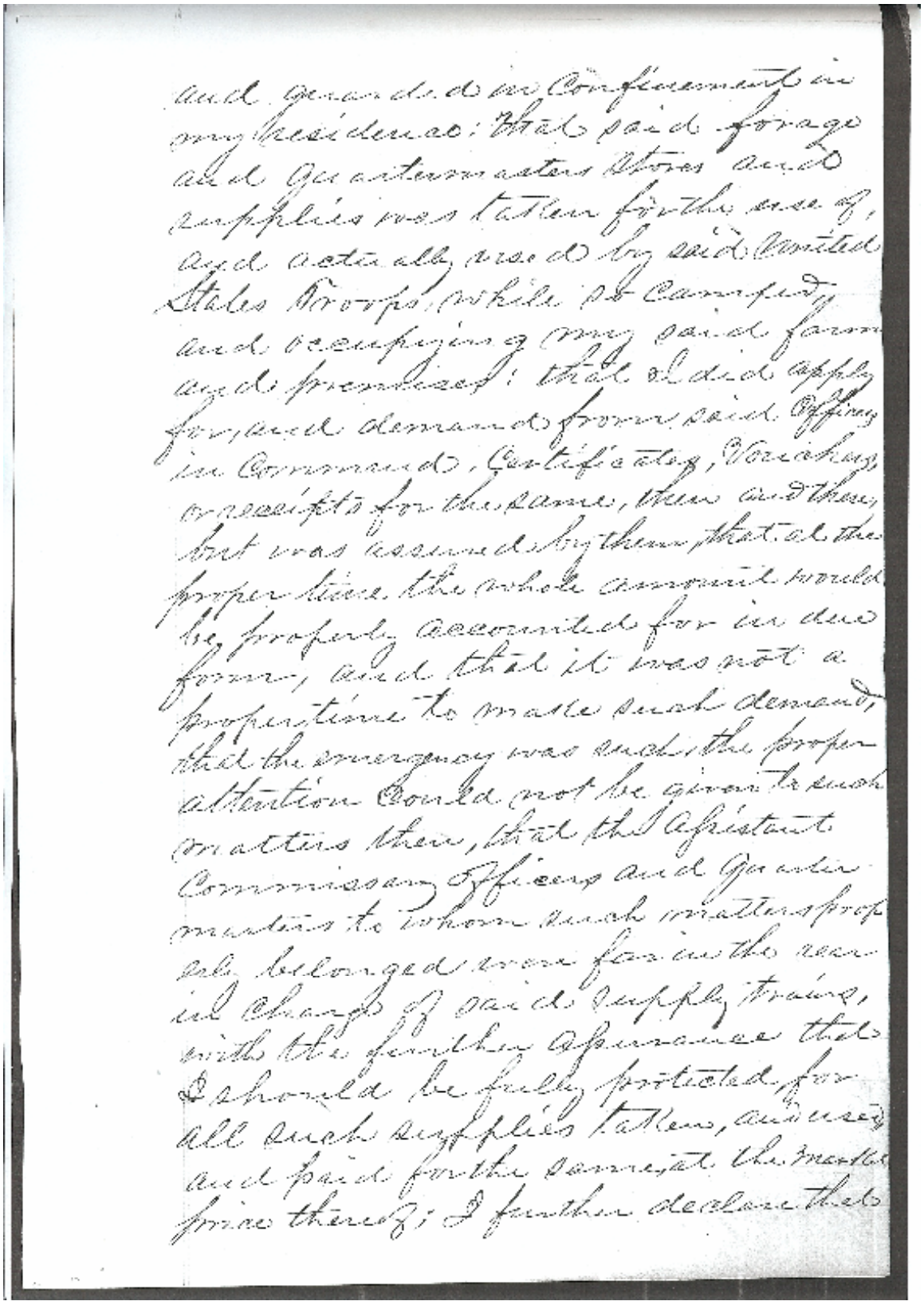
known as the Glorieta Pass, on the
26th day of March ult., defeating
their advance forces, and Capturing
many prisoners, but for a gorge the
defeating their Troops so Landmy-
said Fort, and Garrison; this and
other Storage and supplies as Could
be Destroyed, the immediate District thereto,
was also taken and removed to the
Union Camp at my said Residence
for the use of said Army; that my said
Farm and residence was situated in a
Sparsely settled portion of the Country,
on the Mexican road leading from
Fort Union, to Fort Bascom to Santa
Fe, New Mexico, and distant from
the Latter Place about twenty miles,
my nearest neighbour, with the exception
of two being six miles distant; that
water, except at my said Farm, was
about six miles distant, that the many
Constituting said Command, and the
Various demands of the Texan Army, and
daily Duties devolving upon the Quarter Master of the
said C.S.A. Troops, and more
particularly of the necessary Forage
and supplies, until the Texan Com-
mand and daily Duties Called

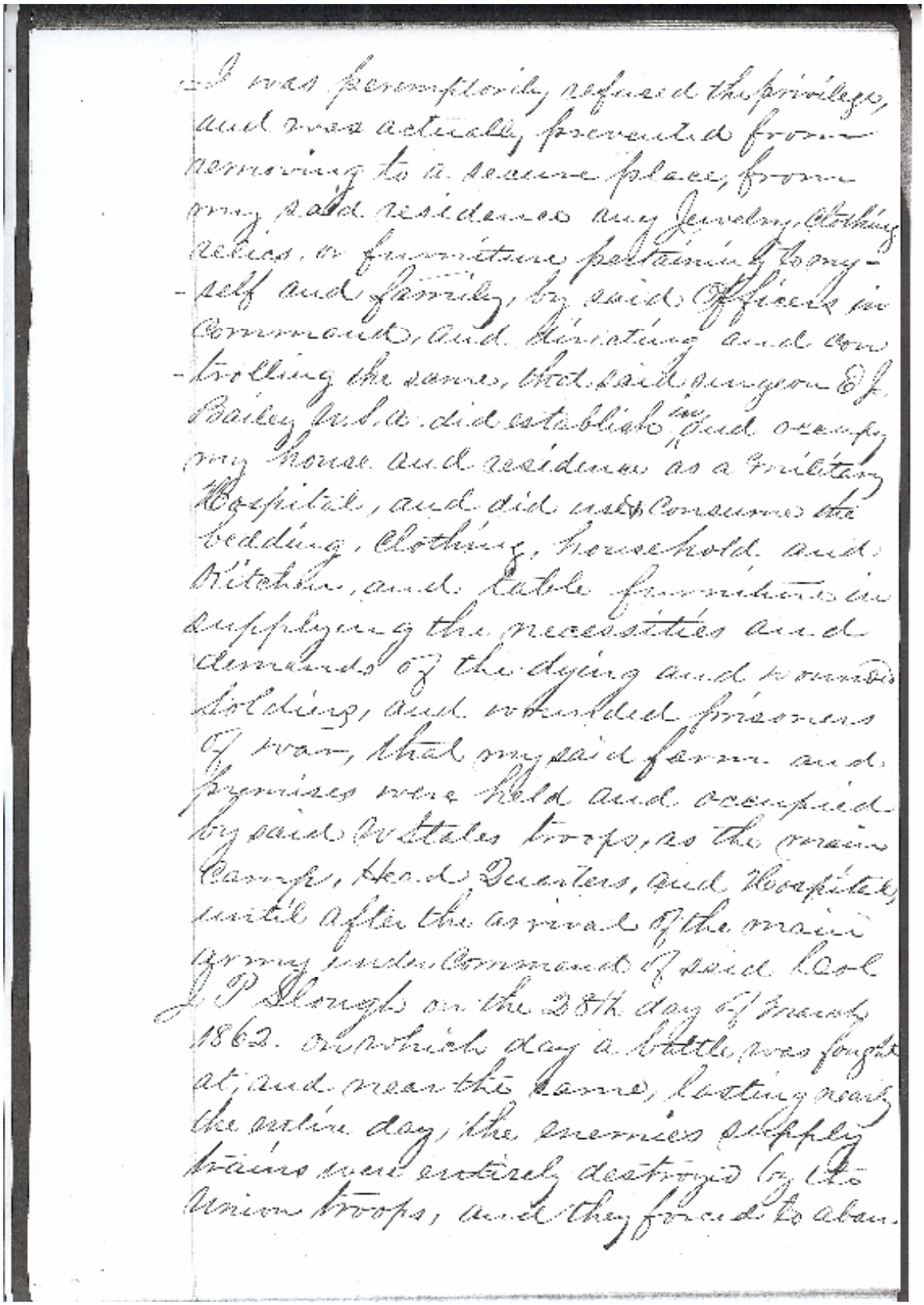


advance, which deeply trains did not reach the immediate Vicinity of said advance Army upon said Fourth during said Cannonading, but remained fast in the rear of the same, owing to the Mountainous Nature of the Country, and the Want of Water for their Cavalry, and the Rugged Attendant upon the Close proximity of the enemy, their holding the roads and Mountain passes between the said Apache Cañon West of Pecos Pecos and Francisco, and Santa Fe, but that the said Texan Army under Command of said Col Scurry did advance, and reach any and on the 28th March 1862; that Fresh Forage supplies, or Rations forage could be obtained on said road, and Vicinity thereof, for the reason that the Country was destitute owing to want of water, and the rugged and Mountainous nature of the same; that I was the regular Supervisor, and recognized Forage Agent for passing United States troops, and deeply, Pacing of the United States Army and Kept a record of Entertainment

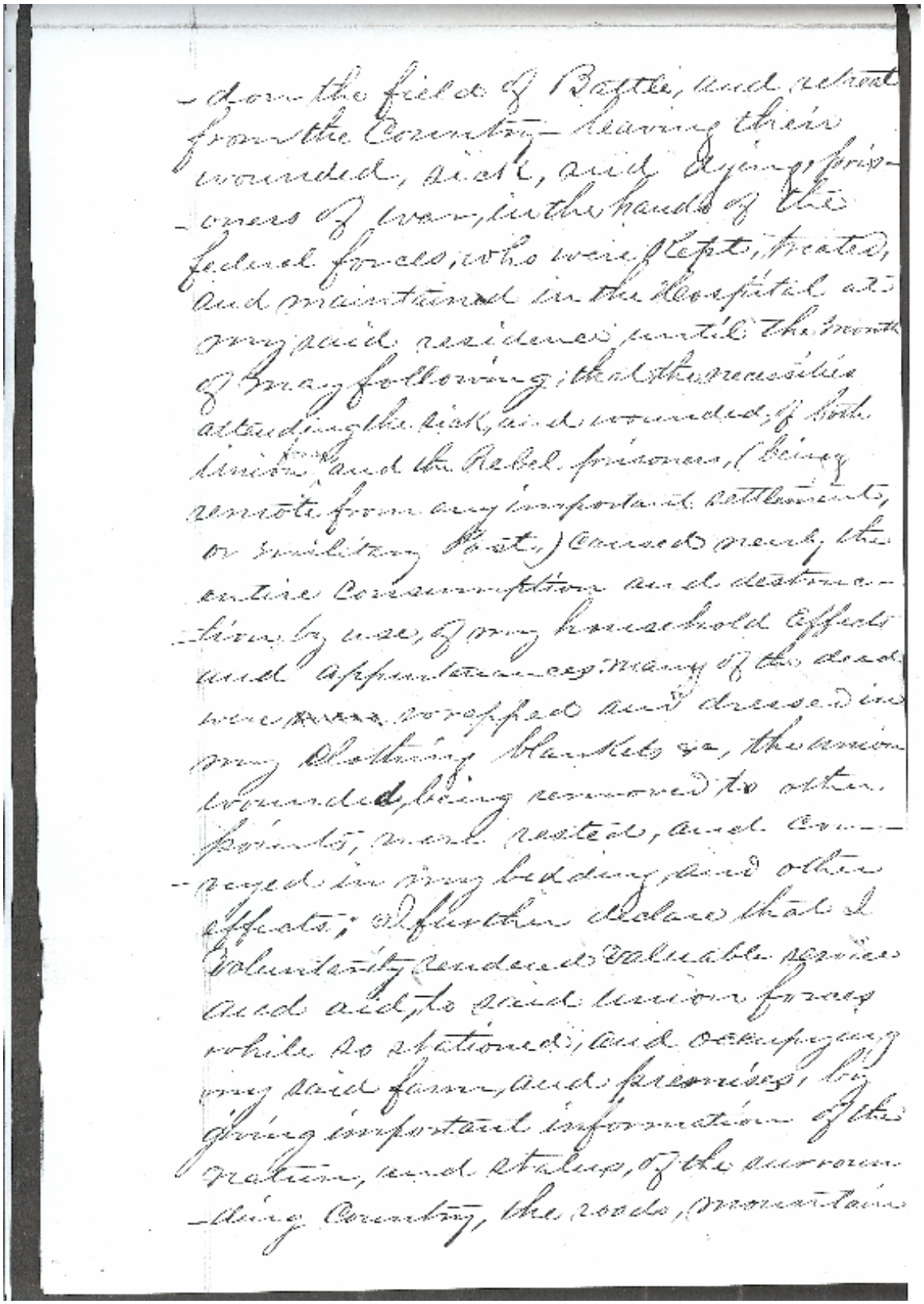


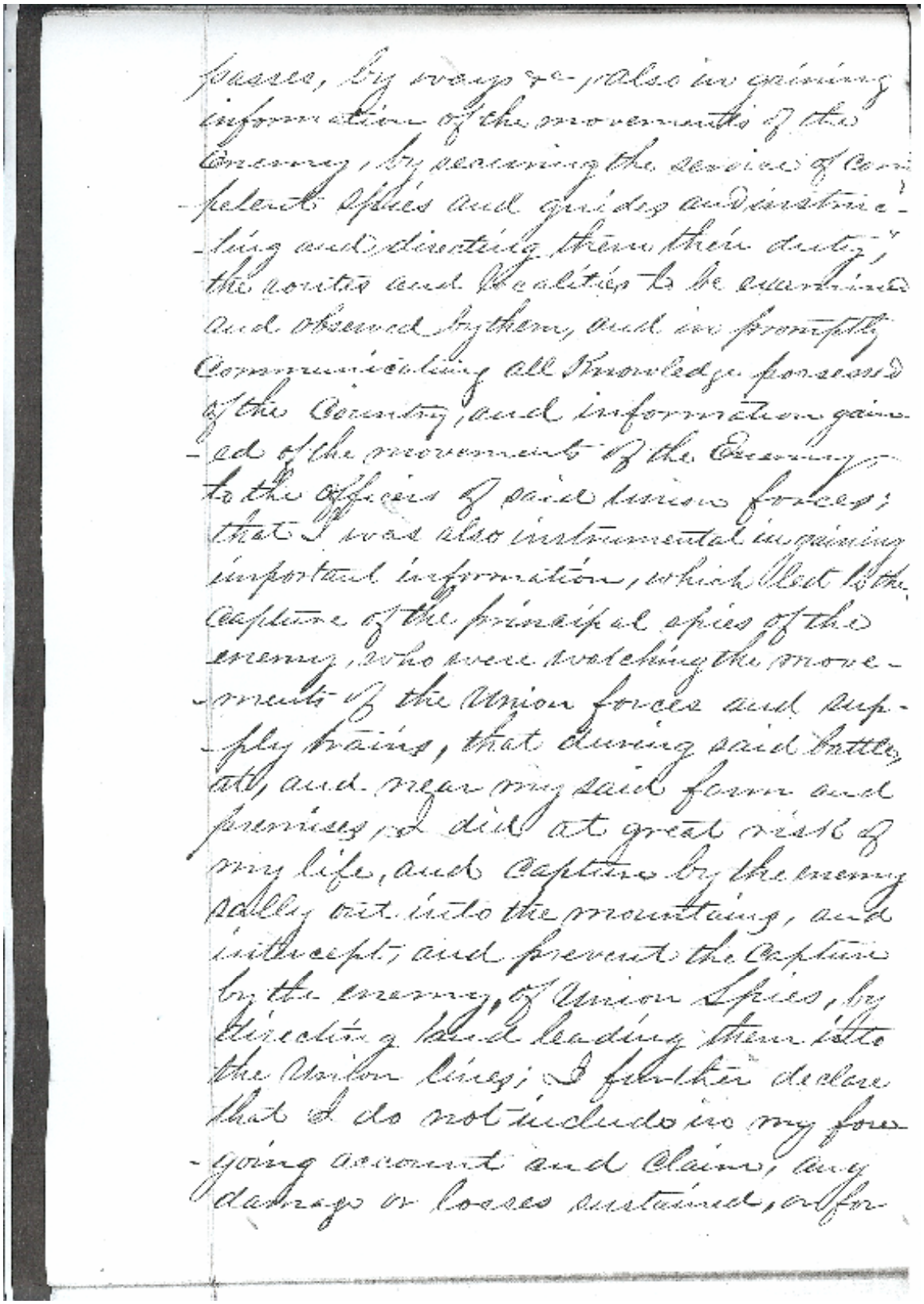
for Travelling and other purposes, that I shall Require forage and supplies in large quantity to meet the requirements and demands of said Agency and the people, and that the aforesaid supplies and stores necessary for said purposes, at the time they were so taken, and now by said portion of the United States Army, shall be accounted from the appropriation with the proceeds, applied to the Credit and the aforesaid Claim to the fair and reasonable value of any and all forage and supplies taken possession of by order of said Officers, any Receipts to the same given therefor, and that I was by me limited or authorized, that said United States Troops quartered in, and immediately around my said premises, that my horses, Mules, Cattle and other property taken possession of, guarded and controlled by said Troops with the Horses and Camps, the Captured Rebel prisoners of war, were quartered



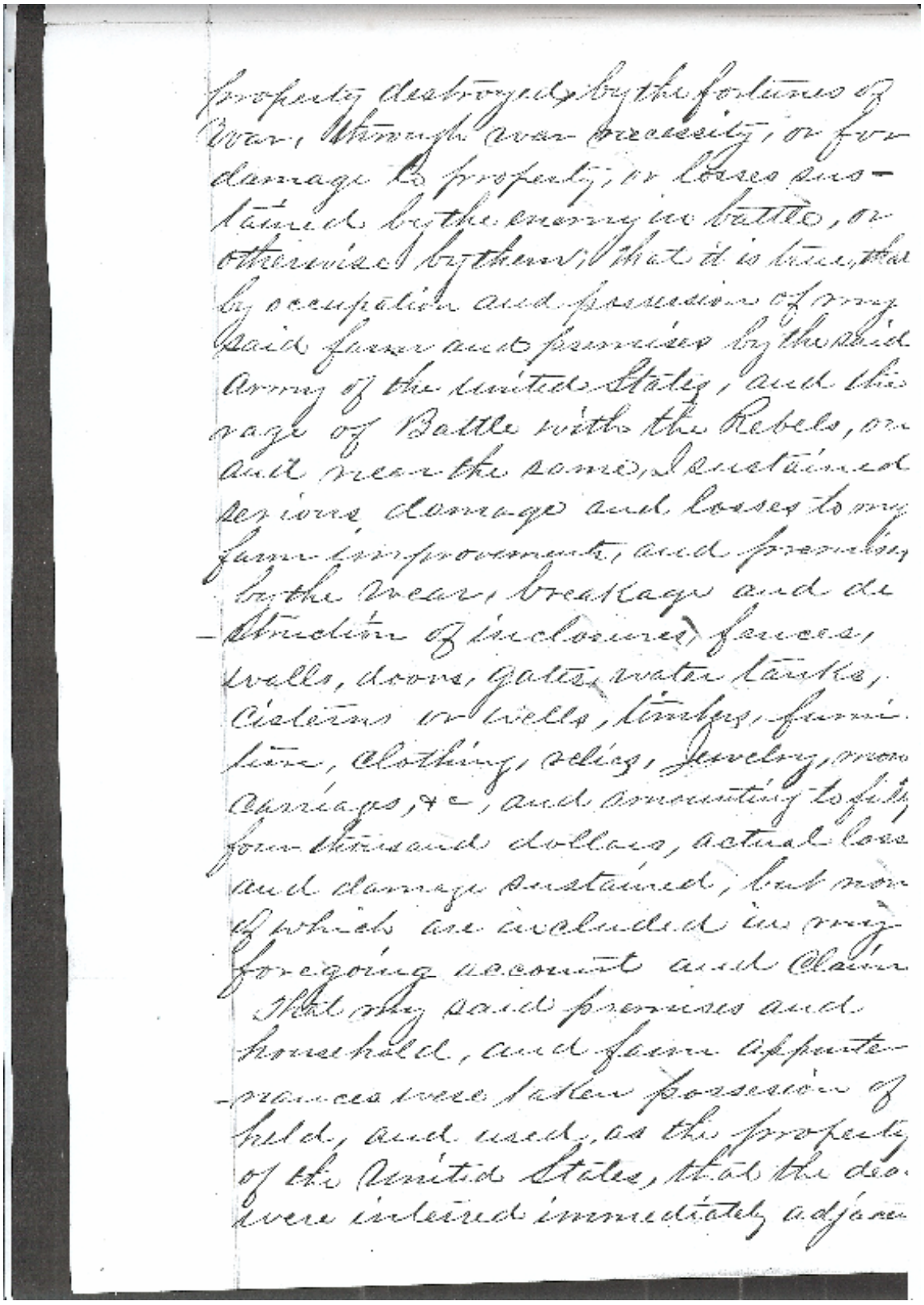


I was peremptorily refused the privilege, and was actually prevented from removing to a secure place, from my Real residence any Jewelry, Clothing Rebes, or Furniture pertaining to myself and family, by said Officers in Command, and detaining and controlling the same, that said Surgeon J. F. Bailey had established, and occupy my House and residence as a Military Hospital, and did use & consume the bedding, Clothing, Household and Kitchen, and Table furniture in supplying the necessities and demands of the dying and wounded sick, and wounded persons of war, that my paid servants and Negroes were held and employed by said United States troops, in the main Camp, Head Quarters, and Hospitals until after the arrival of the main Army under Command of Genl Carl Schurz on the 28th day of March 1862. On which day a battle was fought at and near the same, lasting nearly the entire day, the premises aforesaid being near entirely destroyed by the Union troops, and they forced to aban-



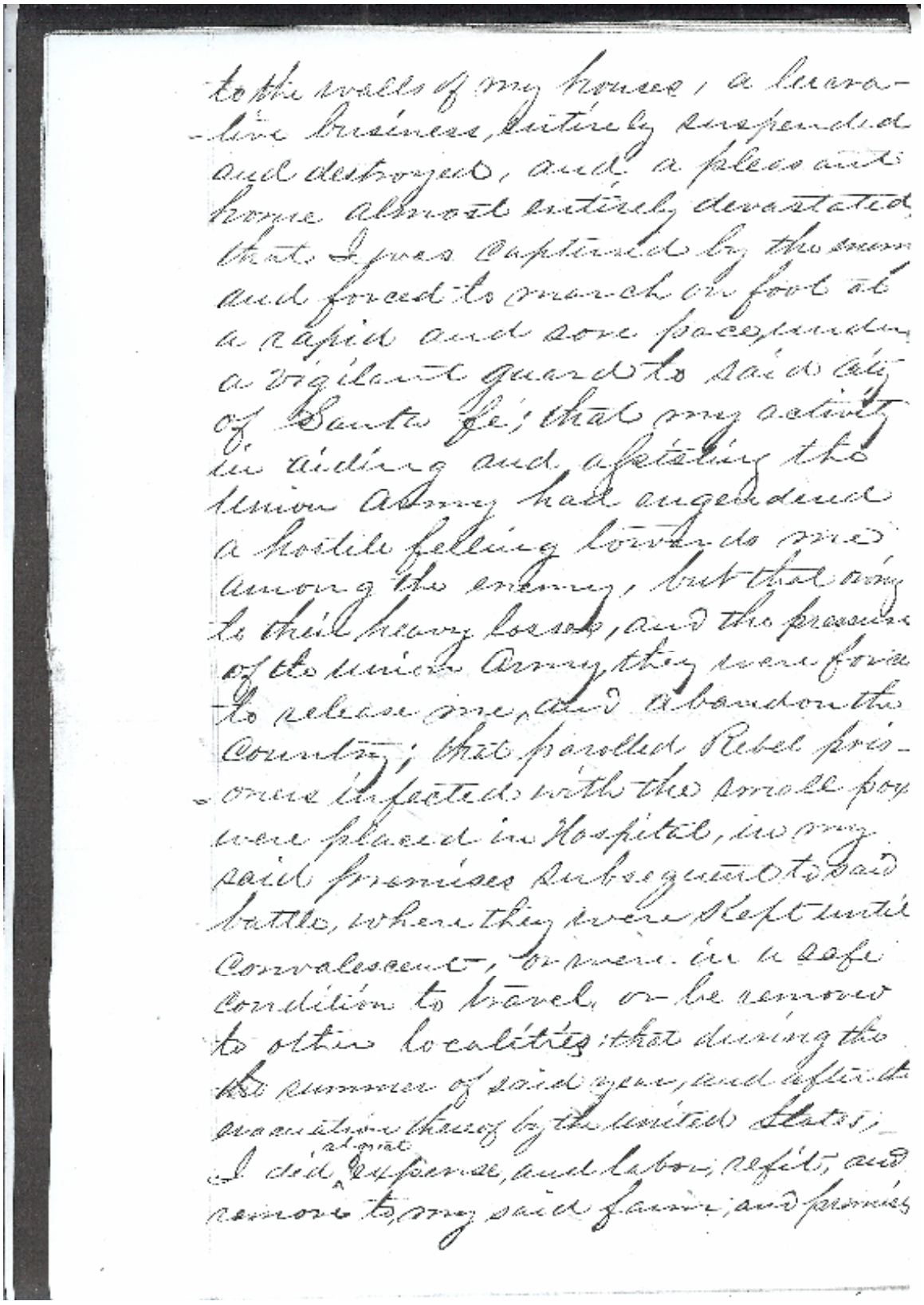


forces, by ways & means also in gaining information of the movements of the Enemy, by arresting the leaders of Confederate spies and guides and disarming and dismounting them their duties, the routes and localities to be guarded and observed by them, and in promptly communicating all knowledge possessed of the Enemy, and information gained of the movements of the Enemy to the officers of said Union forces; that I was also instrumental in gaining important information, which led to the capture of the principal spies of the enemy, who were watching the movements of the Union forces and supplying trains, that during said battle, and near my said farm and premises, I did at great risk of my life, and capture by the enemy boldly rode into the mountains, and intercepted and prevented the Captain of the Enemy, of Union forces, by directing a band leading them into the Union lines; I further declare that I do not include in my foregoing account and claim, any damage or losses sustained, or for

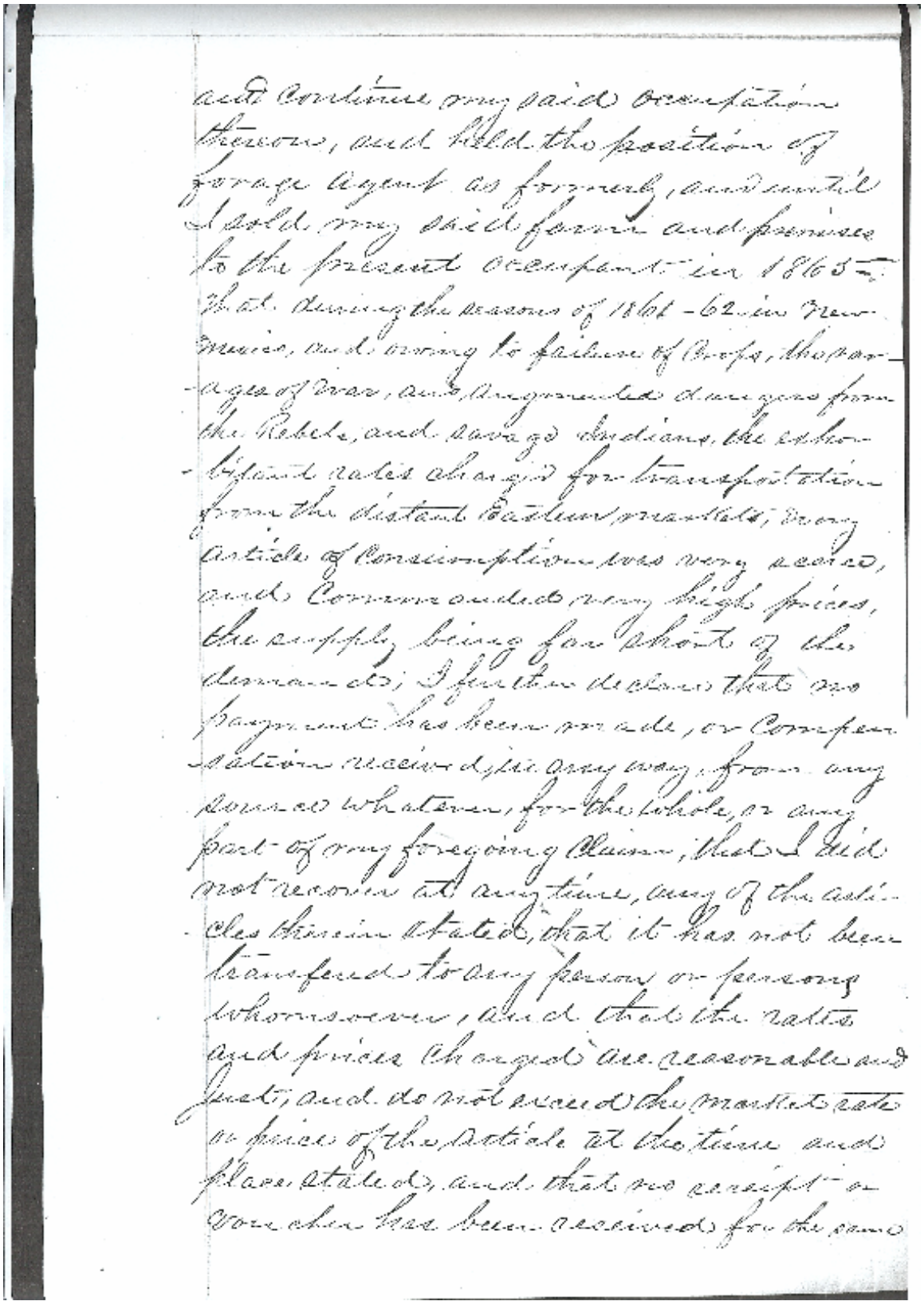


property destroyed by the fortunes of war, through [illegible] necessity, or fire damage to property; or losses sustained by the enemy in battle, or otherwise; that it is true, that by occupation and possession of my said farm and premises by the said Army of the United States, and the siege of Battle with the Rebels, on and near the same, I sustained serious damage and losses to my farm improvements, and property by the wear, breakage and destruction of inclosures, fences, walls, doors, gates, water tanks, cisterns or wells, timber, fruit, trees, clothing, bedding, jewelry, wagon carriages, &c, and amounting to fifty four thousand dollars, actual loss and damage sustained, but more of which are included in my foregoing account and claim

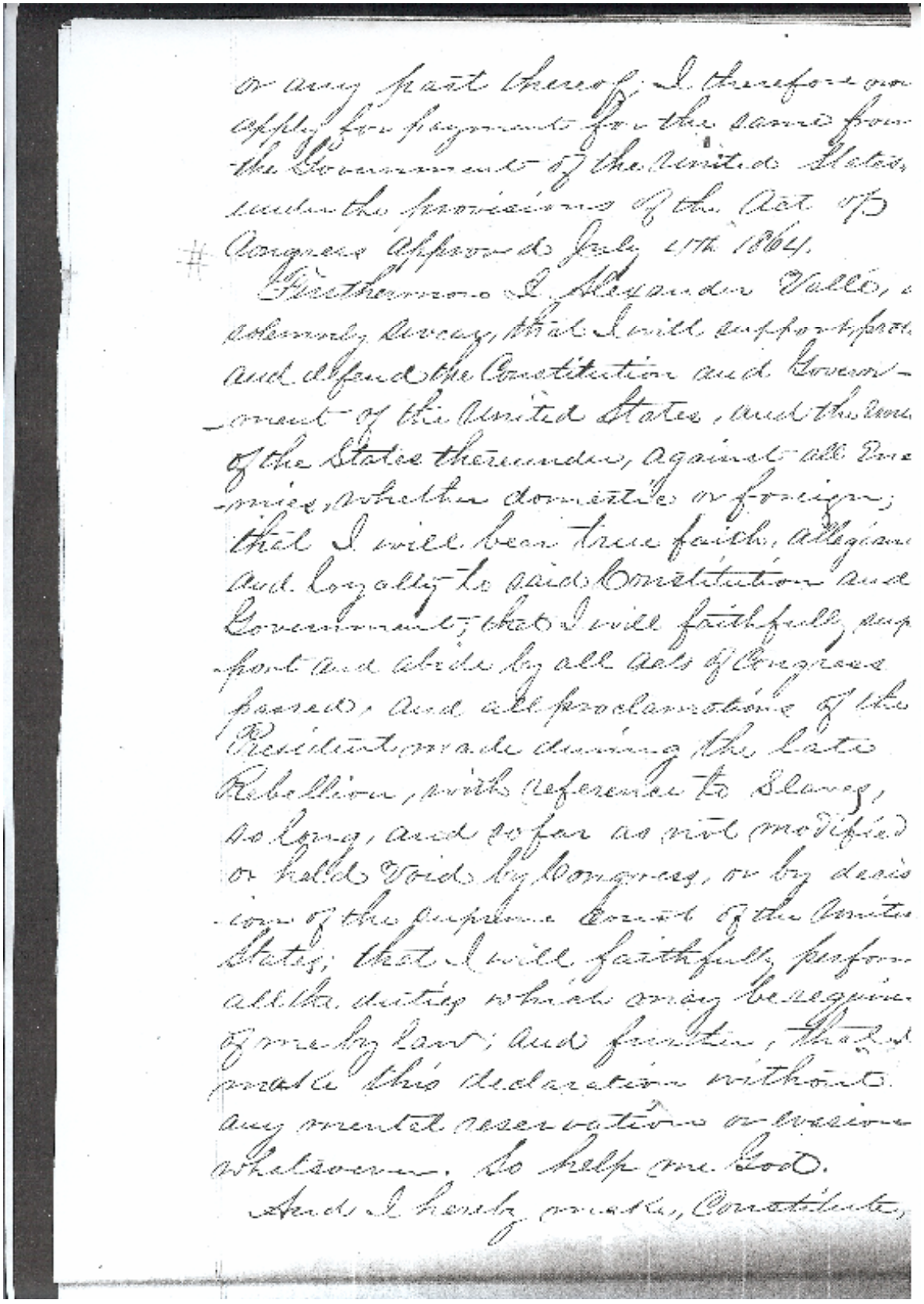
That my said premises and homestead, and farm appurtenances were taken possession of, held, and used, as the property of the United States, that the defences were erected immediately adjacent



to the walls of my house, a business business, entirely suspended and destroyed, and a place and home almost entirely devastated that I was captured by the enemy and forced to march on foot at a rapid and sore pace, guarded by a vigilant guard to said city of Santa Fe; that my activity in aiding and assisting the Union Army had engendered a hostile feeling towards me among the enemy, but that owing to their many losses, and the prowess of the Union Army they were forced to release me, and abandon the Country; that paroled Rebel prisoners were located with the small pox were placed in Hospital, in my said premises subsequent to said battle, when they were kept until convalescent, or were in a safe condition to travel, or be removed to other localities; that during the 18 summers of said years, and of the said quarantine there by the United States, I did, at great expense, and labor, refit, and restore to my said premises and premises



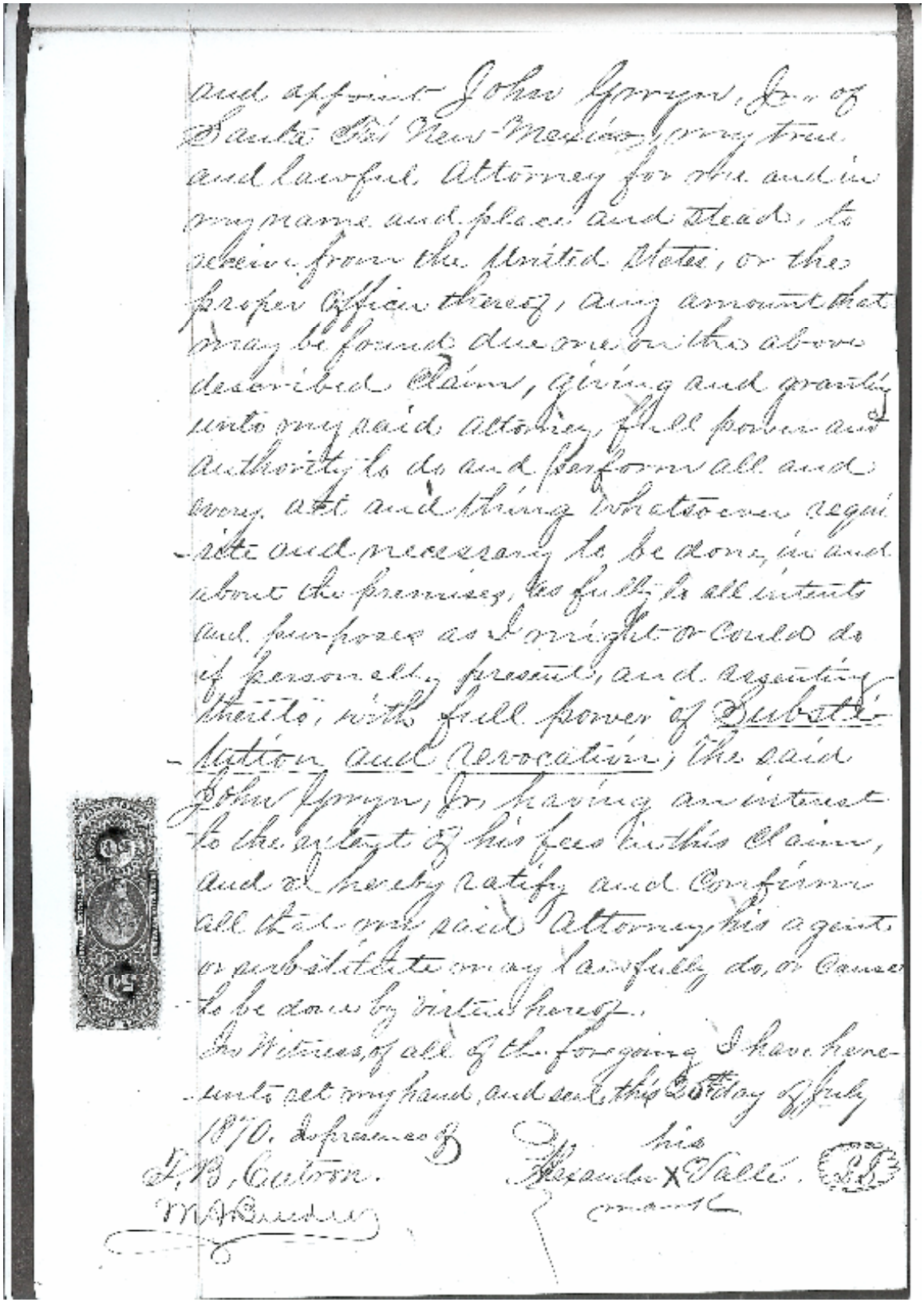
and Continue my said occupation
thereon, and hold the position of
Indian Agent as formerly, and until
I sold my said farm and premises
to the present occupant in 1865.
That during the season of 1861-62 in New
Mexico, and during the failure of Crops, the pan-
-ic of War, and Augmented danger from
the Rebels, and hungry Indians, the extor-
-tionate rates charged for transportation
from the distant Eastern markets, for my
Articles of Consumption was very severe,
and Compromised my high prices,
the supply, being far short of the
demands; I further declare that no
Bargain and Sale or Conveyance
of said premises or any part thereof
has been made, or Consummated in any way, from any
cause whatever, for the whole, or any
part of my foregoing Claim, that I did
not receive at any time, any of the arti-
-cles therein stated, that it has not been
transferred to any person or persons
whomsoever, and that the rates
and prices charged are reasonable and
just; and do not exceed the market rate
or prices of the Articles at the time and
place stated, and that no receipt or
Voucher has been received for the same



or any part thereof. I therefore ask
of you the Payment to me the same from
the Government of the United States
under the provisions of the Act of
Congress approved July 17th 1862.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Alexander Valle, a
Notary Public, that I will support
and defend the Constitution and Govern-
ment of the United States, and the
of the States thereunder, against all Ene-
mies, whether domestic or foreign;
that I will bear true faith, allegiance
and loyalty to said Constitution and
Government; that I will faithfully sup-
port and abide by all acts of Congress
passed, and all proclamations of the
President made during the late
Rebellion, with reference to Slaves,
so long, and so far as not modified
or held Void by Congress, or by deci-
sion of the Supreme Court of the United
States; that I will faithfully perform
all the duties which may be required
of me by law; and further, that I
make this declaration without
any mental reservation or evasion
whatever. So help me God.

Sworn & Subscribed, Notary, Constituted,



and appoint Edgar Lyman, Esq. of Santa Fe New-Mexico, my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name and place and stead, to obtain from the United States, or the proper Officers thereof, any amount that may be found due me on the above described Claim, giving and granting unto my said Attorney, full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done, in and about the premises, to fully to all intents and purposes as I might or could do if personally present, and ratifying therein; with full power of Substitution and Revocation; the said Edgar Lyman, to receive and receipt to the extent of his fees in this Claim, and do hereby ratify and confirm all that my said Attorney, his agent or substitute may lawfully do, or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

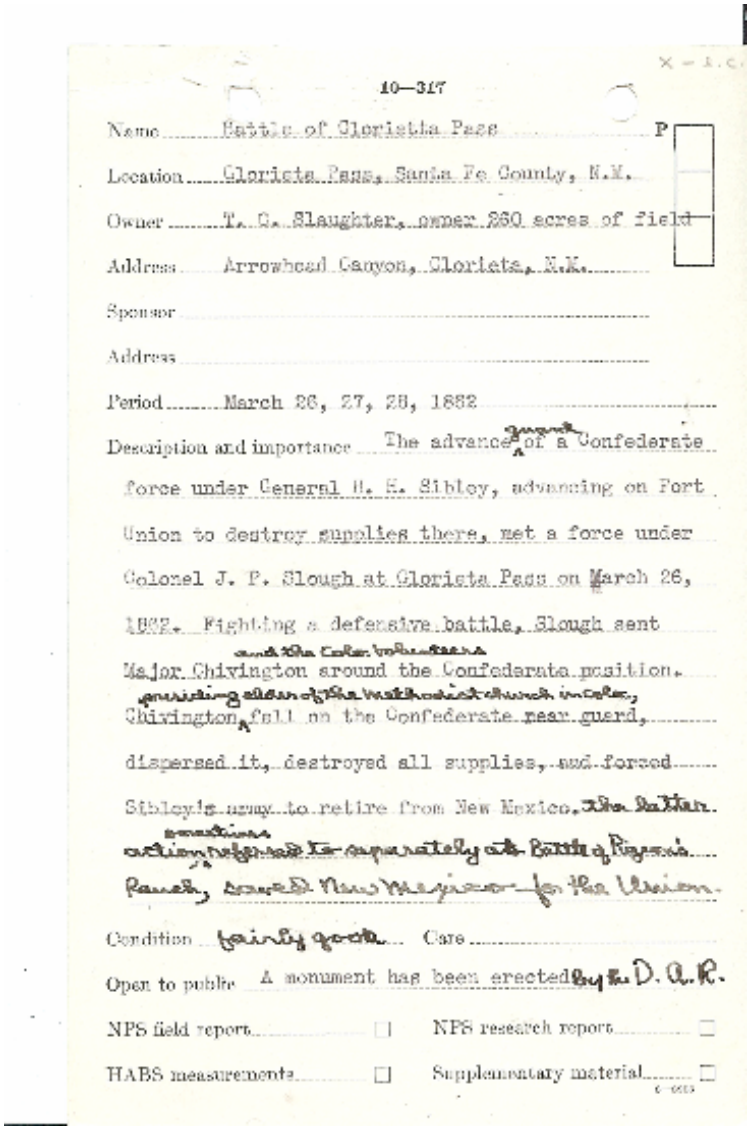
In Witness of all of the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand, and seal this 20th day of July 1870. In presence of

E. B. Carlton.
M. A. Burden

his
Fernando X Valle. [L.S.]
mark

Appendix J. National Historic Landmark documents

1938 National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings Inventory Card



10—317

Name Battle of Glorietta Pass P

Location Glorieta 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, 1862

Description and importance The advance guard of a Confederate force under General H. H. Sibley, advancing on Fort Union to destroy supplies there, met a force under Colonel J. P. Slough at Glorieta Pass on March 26, 1862. Fighting a defensive battle, Slough sent Major Chivington around the Confederate position. and the Colo. Volunteers consisting also of the Methodist church choir, Chivington fell on the Confederate rear guard, dispersed it, destroyed all supplies, and forced Sibley's army to retire from New Mexico. The battle sometimes called the battle of Pigeon'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 ☐

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

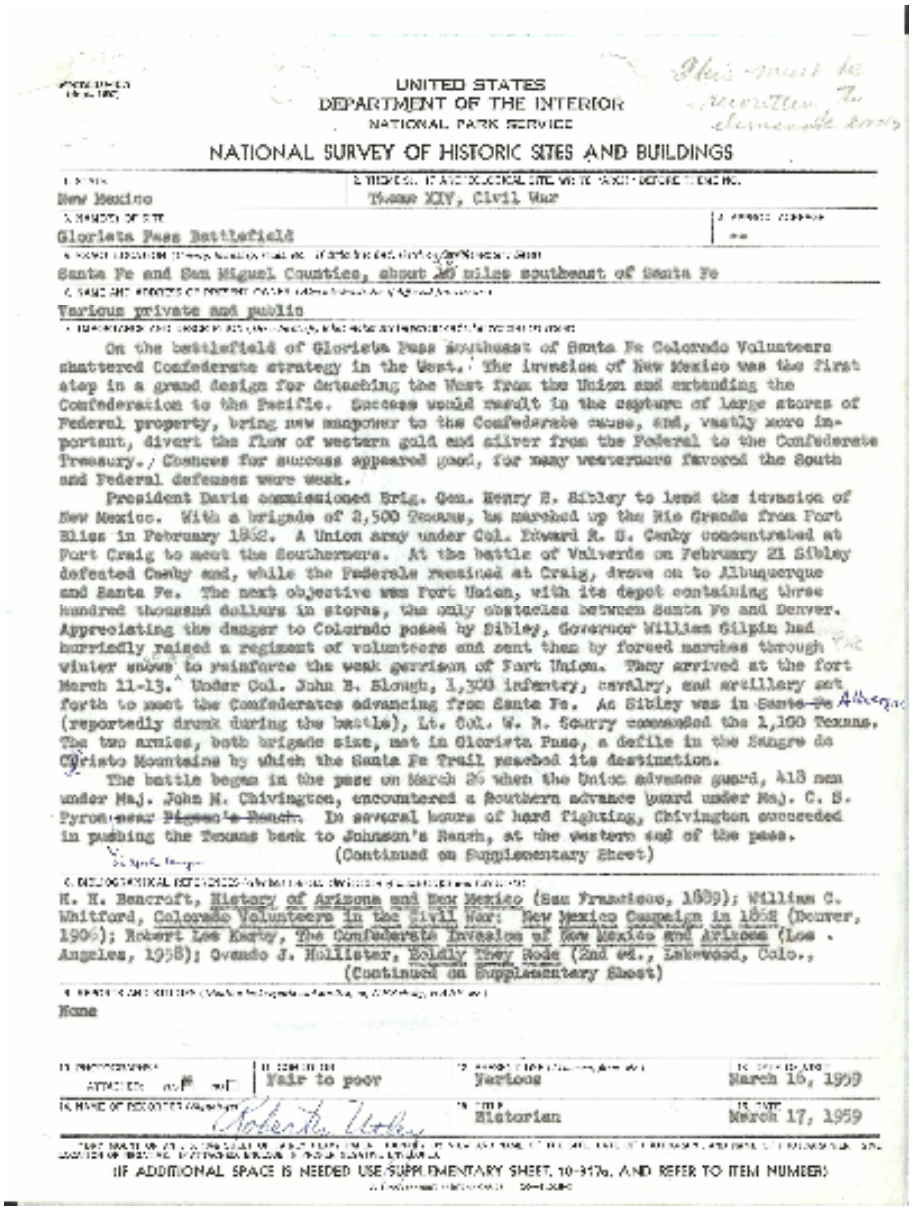
References to maps:

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

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



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

New Mexico

Theme XIV, Civil War

Glorieta Pass Battlefield

Santa Fe and San Miguel Counties, about 20 miles southeast of Santa Fe

Various private and public

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.

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, 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 P. Slough, 1,300 infantry, cavalry, and artillery set forth to meet the Confederates advancing from Santa Fe. As Sibley was in ~~Santa Fe~~ Albuquerque (reportedly drunk during the battle), Lt. Col. W. R. Scurry commanded the 1,100 Texans. The two armies, both brigade size, met in Glorieta Pass, a defile in the Sangre de 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, 418 men under Maj. John M. Chivington, encountered a Southern advance guard under Maj. C. S. Pyron near ~~Pigeon's Ranch~~. In several hours of hard fighting, Chivington succeeded in pushing the Texans back to Johnson's Ranch, at the western end of the pass.

(Continued on Supplementary Sheet)

H. H. Bancroft, History of Arizona and New Mexico (San Francisco, 1889); William C. Whitford, Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War: New Mexico Campaign in 1862 (Denver, 1906); Robert Lee Kerby, The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Arizona (Los Angeles, 1958); Ovando J. Hollister, Boldly They Rode (2nd ed., Lakewood, Colo.,

(Continued on Supplementary Sheet)

None

ATTACHED

Fair to poor

Various

March 16, 1959

Historian

March 17, 1959

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 SERVICE

NATIONAL 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, it's name and the word (cont'd), as, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd)....

State	Name (s) of site
New Mexico	Glorieta Pass Battlefield

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 Texan force reached Johnson's Ranch, and the next day Slough joined Chivington at Koslowski's Ranch with the rest of the Coloradoans.

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

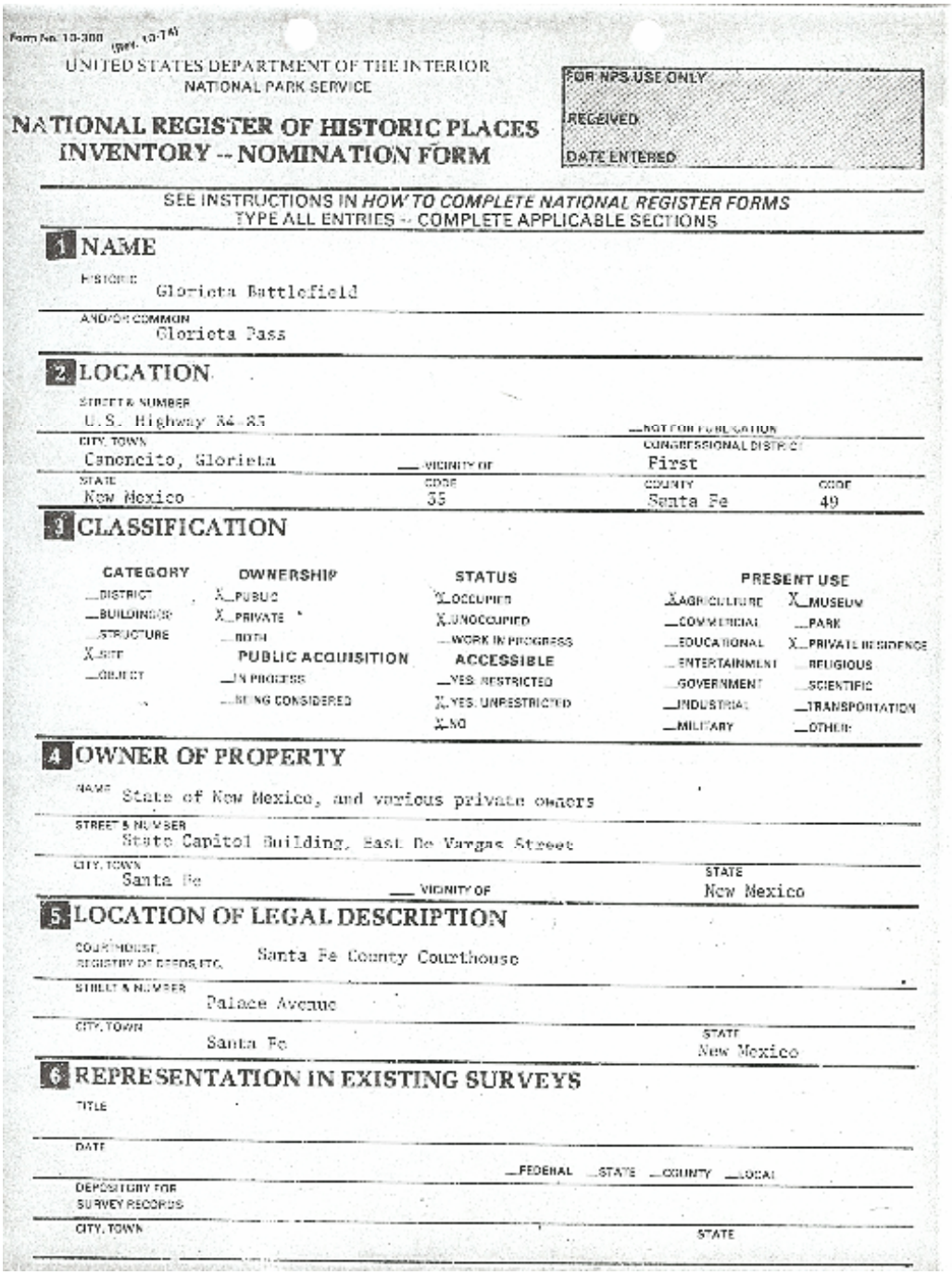
(Criterion b, on record of Advisory Board action.)

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. Santee, "The Battle of La Glorieta Pass," New Mexico Historical Review, VI, 1 (January, 1911); William I. Waldrip, "New Mexico During the Civil War," Ibid., XXVIII, 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.

2495

1978 Glorieta Battlefield NHL nomination revision and boundary study.



Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Glorieta Battlefield

AND/OR COMMON: Glorieta Pass

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: U.S. Highway 84-85 — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Canoncito, Glorieta — VICINITY OF — CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: First

STATE: New Mexico — CODE: 35 — COUNTY: Santa Fe — CODE: 49

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
X SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		X NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME: State of New Mexico, and various private owners

STREET & NUMBER: State Capitol Building, East De Vargas Street

CITY, TOWN: Santa Fe — VICINITY OF — STATE: New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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

STREET & NUMBER: Palace Avenue

CITY, TOWN: Santa Fe — STATE: New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE — __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__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

__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-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		

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

SPECIFIC DATES March 26-28, 1862 BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

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

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

History

President Davis commissioned Brig. Gen. Henry H. Sibley to lead the invasion of New Mexico. With a brigade of 2,500 Texans, he marched up the Rio Grande from Fort Bliss in February 1862. A Union army under Col. Edward R.S. Canby concentrated at Fort Craig to meet the Southerners. At the battle of Valverde on February 21, Sibley defeated Canby and, while the Federals remained at Craig, drive on to Albuquerque and Santa Fe. The next objective was Fort Union, with its depot containing three hundred thousand dollars in stores, the only obstacles between Santa Fe and Denver. Appreciating the danger to Colorado posed by Sibley, Governor William Gilpin had hurriedly raised a regiment of volunteers and sent them by forced marches through winter snows to reinforce the weak garrison of Fort Union. They arrived at the Fort March 11-13. Under Col. John P. Slough, 1,300 infantry, cavalry,

Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET Glorieta Pass ITEM NUMBER #8 PAGE #2

and artillery set forth to meet the Confederates advancing from Santa Fe. As Sibley was in Santa Fe (reportedly drunk during the battle), Lt. Col. W.R. Scurry commanded the 1,100 Texans. The two armies, both brigade size, met in Glorieta Pass, a defile in the Sangre de 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, 418 men under Maj. John M. Chivington, encountered a Southern advance guard under Maj. C.S. Pyron near Pigeon's Ranch. In several hours of hard fighting, Chivington succeeded in pushing the Texans back to Johnson's Ranch, at the western end of the pass. The approach of night, however, caused him to break contact and fall back to Pigeon's Ranch, then, because of insufficient water, farther east to Kozlowski's Ranch. On the 27th Lt. Co. S. Scurry and the main Texan force reached Johnson's Ranch, and the next day Slough joined Chivington at Kozlowski's Ranch with the rest of the Coloradoans.

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

Loss of his supplies forced Scurry to turn back, leaving the field to Slough. Joined by Sibley, the army retreated down the Rio Grande, avoiding Canby, and returned to Texas. Compared to the great conflicts in the East, Glorieta Pass, in numbers engaged and losses (130 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]

[1]Quoted in William Wellfrip, "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 Kerby, The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Arizona (Los Angeles, 1958).
J. F. Santee, "The Battle of Glorieta Pass," New Mexico Historical Review IV, 1 (January 1911).
William C. Whitford, Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War: New Mexico Campaign in 1862 (Denver, 1906).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 244

UTM REFERENCES Parcel #2 (See Continuation sheet)

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	13	483820	3937000
B	13	483140	3937230
C	13	483150	3937000
D	13	483130	3935200

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

NAME / TITLE Richard Greenwood, Historian, 10/27/75
Updated by: Cecil McKithan, Historian

ORGANIZATION: Historic Sites Survey Division	DATE: July 25, 1978
STREET & NUMBER: 1100 L Street, N. W.	TELEPHONE: 523-5464
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D. C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

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

Nationally Designated: NOV 13 1970 date
Regulary Certified: Aug 4, 1970

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

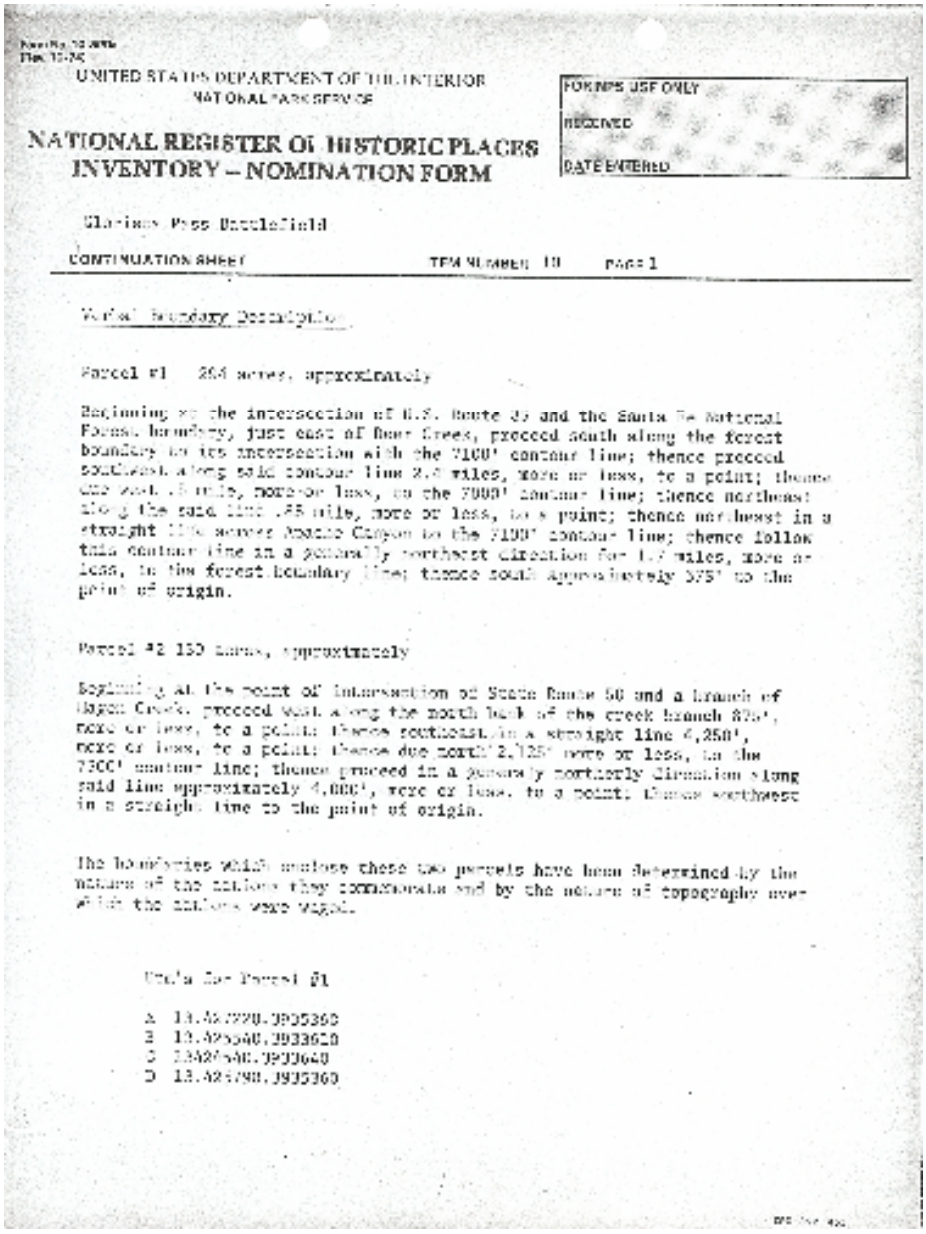
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DATE 4/24/78

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE

NPS Form 10-900



Form No. 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

Glorieta Pass Battlefield

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal Boundary Description

Parcel #1 264 acres, approximately

Beginning at the intersection of U.S. Route 85 and the Santa Fe National Forest boundary, just east of Bear Creek, proceed south along the forest boundary to its intersection with the 7100' contour line; thence proceed southwest along said contour line 2.6 miles, more or less, to a point; thence due west .5 mile, more or less, to the 7000' contour line; thence northeast along the said line .65 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 #2 150 acres, approximately

Beginning at the point of intersection of State Route 50 and a branch of Pigeon 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 2,125' more or less, to the 7300' contour line; thence proceed in a generally northerly direction along said line approximately 4,000', more or less, to a point; thence northwest in a straight line to the point of origin.

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

Units for Parcel #1

A 13.425770.3935360
B 13.425640.3933620
C 13.425540.3933640
D 13.425780.3935360

Appendix K, November 8, 1990 Act, "To Authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico."

104 STAT. 2868 PUBLIC LAW 101-536—NOV. 8, 1990

Public Law 101-536
101st Congress

An Act

Nov. 8, 1990
[H.R. 4090]

To authorize the establishment of the Glorieta National Battlefield in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

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

Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pecos National Historical Park Expansion Act of 1990".

Historic preservation.
16 USC 410rr note.
16 USC 410rr-7 note.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) the Civil War battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, fought on March 26-28, 1862, was a decisive battle of the Civil War in the Far West;

(2) the battle was significant because the Confederate defeat at Glorieta Pass resulted in the collapse of the Confederacy's plan to capture the riches and support of the West, thus largely ending the Civil War in the West; and

(3) the campsite and headquarters of the Union forces during the Battle of Glorieta are currently within the boundary of Pecos National Historical Park.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta and to enhance visitor understanding of the Civil War and the Far West by establishing a new unit of Pecos National Historical Park.

16 USC 410rr-7.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GLORIETA UNIT OF THE PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—In order to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, there is hereby established the Glorieta Unit of the Pecos National Historical Park (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Glorieta Unit"). The Glorieta Unit shall be comprised of approximately 682 acres as generally depicted on the maps entitled "Glorieta Unit—Pecos National Historical Park", numbered 430-80,031, and dated July 1990. The boundary of Pecos National Historical Park, established by title II of Public Law 101-313 (104 Stat. 278), is hereby modified to include the Glorieta Unit.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary shall administer the Glorieta Unit to preserve and interpret the Battle of Glorieta for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, applicable provisions of title II of Public Law 101-313, and provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 U.S.C. 666; 16 U.S.C. 461-7).

(c) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries of the Glorieta

Unit by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange. Lands may not be acquired for purposes of the Glorieta Unit without the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that, in his judgment, the property is subject to, or threatened with, uses which are having, or would have, an adverse impact on the Glorieta Unit or on the management of the Glorieta Unit.

(d) TRANSFER.—Lands identified on the maps referred to in subsection (a) as being within unit number 26 in the "Historic Zone" are hereby transferred from the administration of the Secretary of Agriculture to the administration of the Secretary of the Interior, to be managed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—The Secretary shall incorporate management direction for the Glorieta Unit into the general management plan for the Pecos National Historical Park, including the identification of routes of travel associated with the Battle of Glorieta.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Approved November 8, 1990.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—H.R. 4000:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 101-528 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 136 (1990):
Oct. 10, considered and passed House.
Oct. 24, considered and passed Senate.