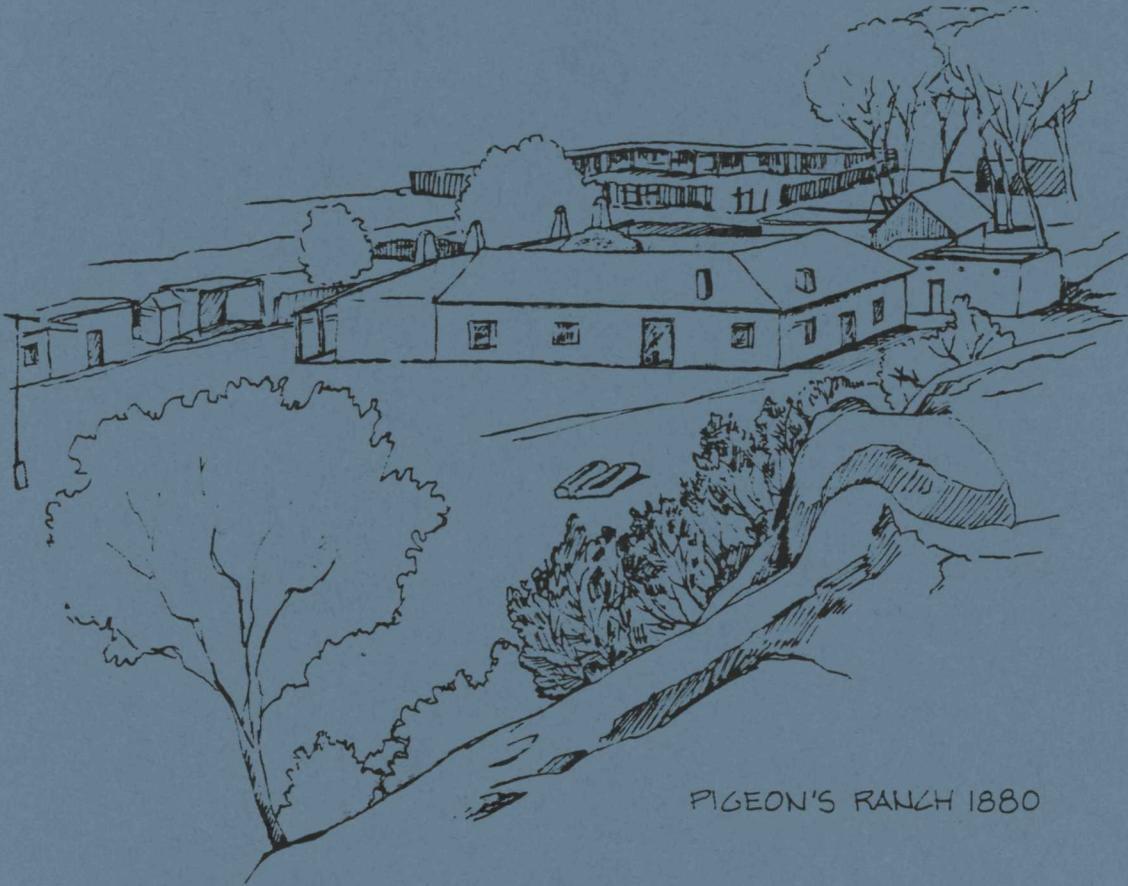


Briefing Data



PIGEON'S RANCH 1880

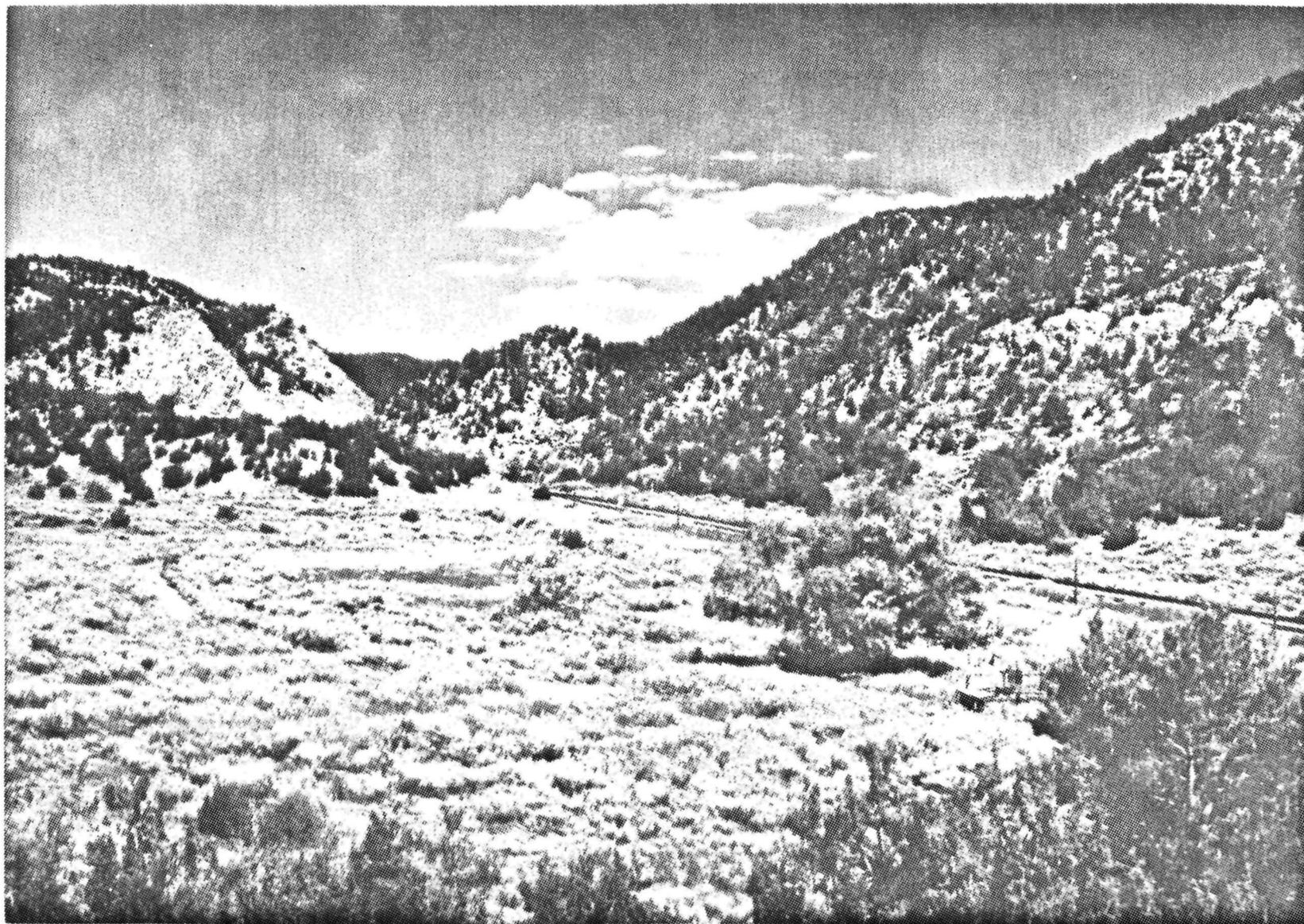
GLORIETA BATTLEFIELD

NEW MEXICO
December 1987

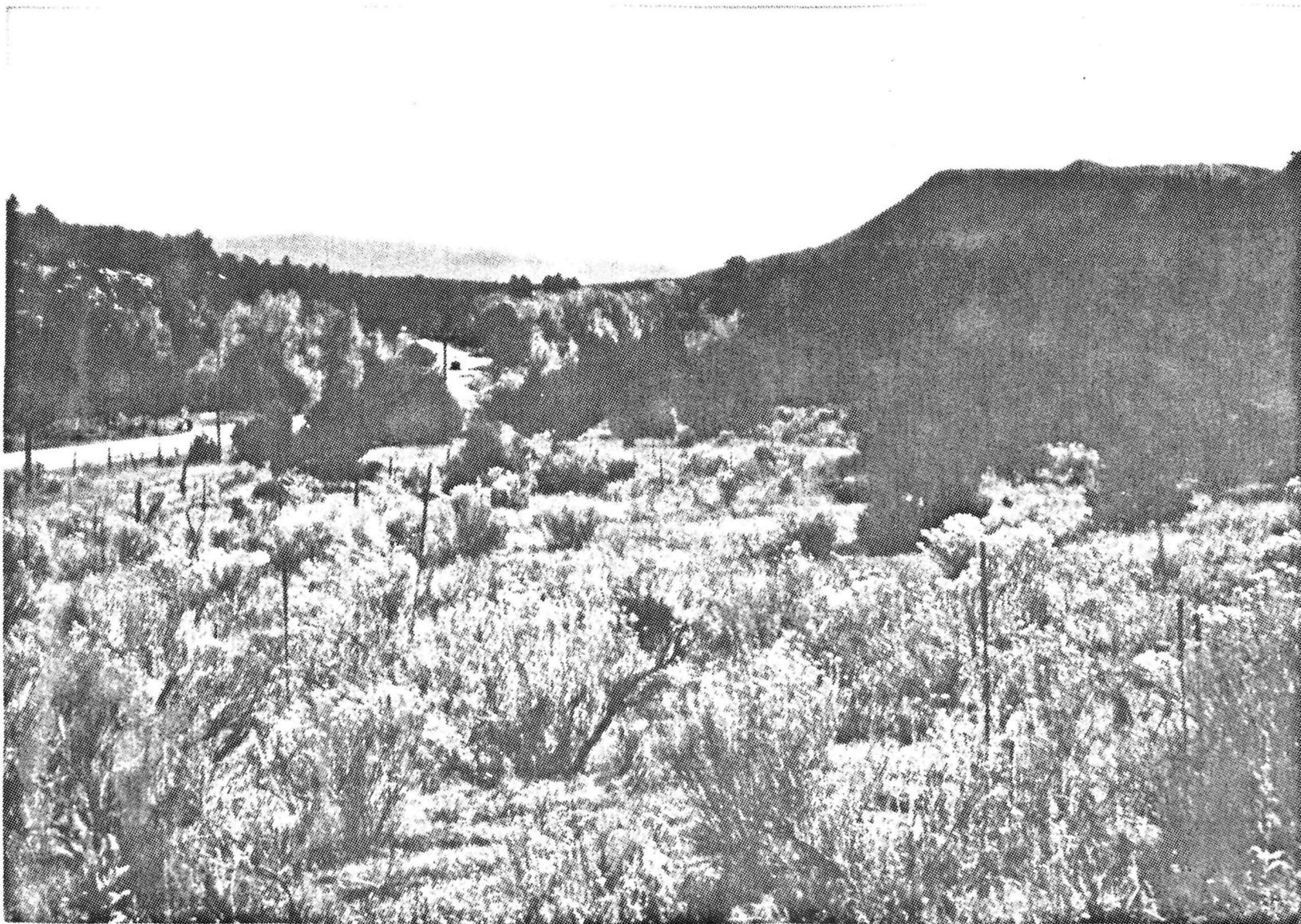
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APACHE CANYON AND THE JOHNSON'S RANCH SITE WHERE THE UNION ARMY
DESTROYED THE CONFEDERATE SUPPLY TRAIN 1987



THE GLORIETA BATTLEFIELD AND PIGEON'S RANCH 1987

BRIEFING DATA

GLORIETA BATTLEFIELD LEGISLATION

DECEMBER 1987

In August 1987 Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) introduced S. 1593 and Congressman Bill Richardson (D-NM) introduced H.R. 3118 to designate the site of the Glorieta Battle in the Civil War as a national historic site for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations as an area of unique historic significance.

Following a hearing of the U.S. House of Representatives, Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands on H.R. 3118 in October 1987, and testimony provided by the National Park Service to the Subcommittee, the National Park Service was requested to initiate a review of the battlefield, its integrity, land ownership, potential operation and development costs, and management options.

This briefing package includes the data requested by the Subcommittee including background information on the battle, significance, areas to be protected, and land costs information.

BACKGROUND

The Battle of Glorieta has long held the interest of New Mexicans, Civil War historians, and those interested in the protection of sites important to American history. In May of each year a reenactment of the battle is held on the Pigeon's Ranch site of the battle. This event is attended by thousands including dedicated Civil War enthusiasts and a broad range of interested observers.

Protection of the sites associated with the March 26-28, 1862 Battle of Glorieta has been of great interest for many years. The National Park Service has not undertaken a reconnaissance study or new area study for the site; however, the National Park Service did prepare a "Report on the Integrity of Glorieta Pass Battlefield, New Mexico" in August 1961. This report indicated that despite the intrusions of a few more buildings since 1862, a highway, and the Santa Fe Railroad, the natural scene had not

suffered and the battle actions could be visualized in their settings.

The 1961 National Park Service study included specific details of the battle, troop movements, documented accounts of the battle, aspects of the significance of the battle, and site integrity. The report stressed the fact that the battle stopped the Confederate thrust to capture Fort Union, Denver, and the wealth of the Colorado goldfields. This battle which is often labeled "the Gettysburg of the West," was a major Civil War battle of the western states and determining factor in Confederate strategy for this region.

The battlefield area at Glorieta Pass and the Canoncito-Johnson's Ranch area were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. In July 1985 the New Mexico State Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division contracted with Santa Fe Planning Associates for a feasibility study for the protection of the Pigeon's Ranch area of Glorieta Pass. This study resulted in actions by the State of New Mexico to acquire an easement on three acres of the Pigeon's Ranch site, proposed a minor relocation of Highway 50, and recommended plans for public use of Pigeon's Ranch.

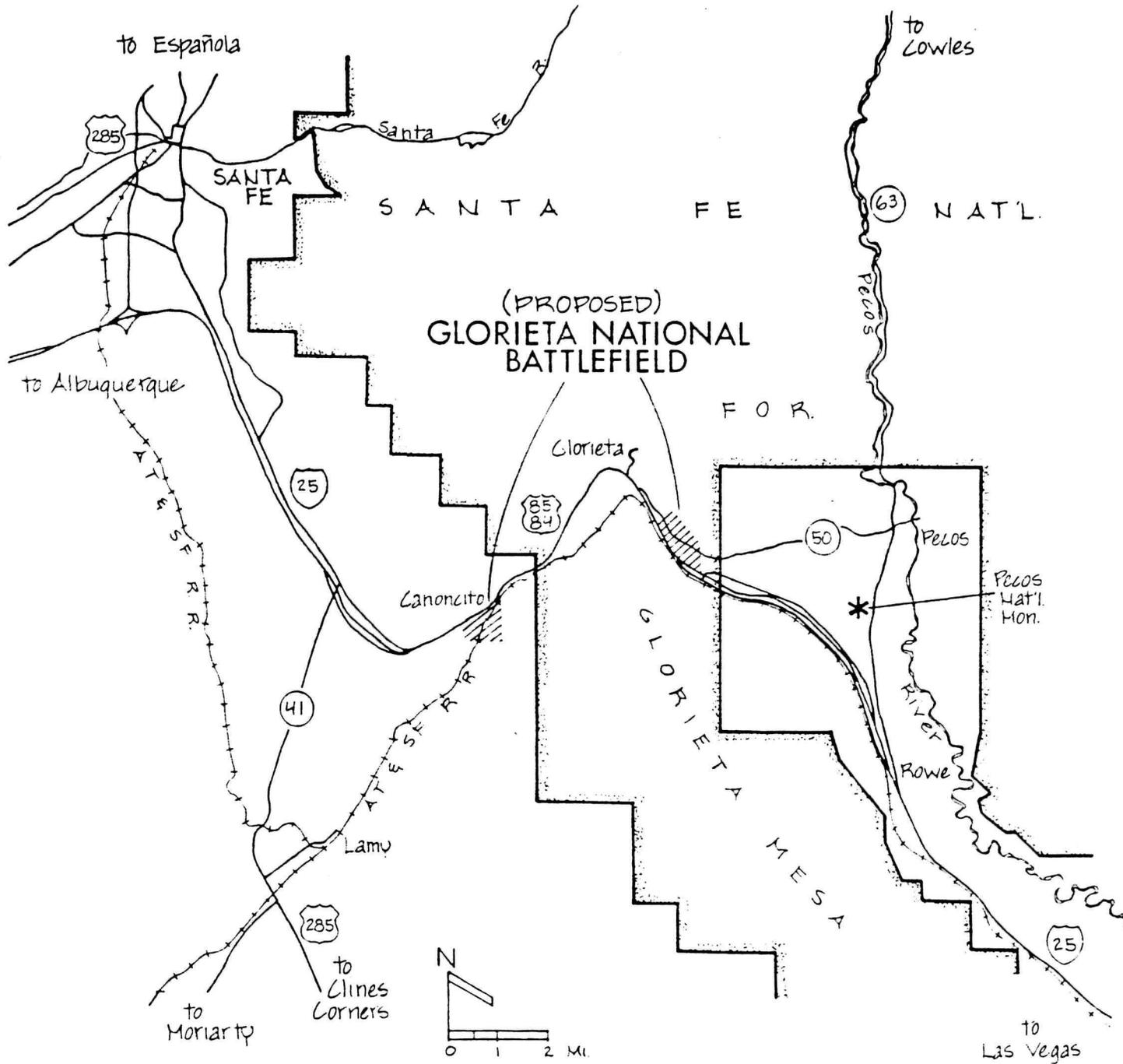
Following the May 1987 annual reenactment of the Battle of Glorieta, public interest grew for protecting the battlefield sites. In July 1987, 33 skeletons of Confederate soldiers were discovered near Pigeon's Ranch during the construction of a foundation for a new residence. The disposition of the skeletal remains became controversial after the Texas-based Sons of Confederate Veterans requested that the remains be reinterred in Texas.

The primary group that has been working for the preservation of the battlefield site and reinternment of the Confederate remains at Glorieta is the Glorieta Battlefield Preservation Society.

THE SITE

Description

Glorieta Pass is situated approximately 12-18 miles southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The mountain pass is about six miles in length. The pass is a natural gateway from the high plains of eastern New Mexico to the Rio Grande valley to the west. The pass, which is surrounded by Santa Fe National Forest, was used



VICINITY

GLORIETA NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
 U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR • NPS

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prehistorically as a trade route and access route through the mountains. The Santa Fe Trail traversed Glorieta Pass on a westward direction from Fort Union and Las Vegas, New Mexico toward Santa Fe. Today the pass continues to function as a gateway and is the mountain crossing of the Santa Fe Railroad, Interstate 25, and New Mexico highways 84-85.

The high point of the pass is approximately 7,500 feet. The landscape is rugged west of the summit. The surrounding vicinity contains some of the most picturesque landscapes in northern New Mexico with typical arid vegetation along the lower elevations and alpine forest on the higher areas.

The March 1862 Battle of Glorieta occurred at three primary locations. The initial engagements of the Confederate and Union troops took place on March 26 near Apache Canyon where fighting ensued for several hours. The exact location of this first engagement has not been adequately determined. The Confederate forces were pushed back through Apache Canyon to Johnson's Ranch at the western end of Glorieta Pass. The Union forces were not prepared to meet the main Confederate forces and withdrew to the east past Pigeon's Ranch to Kozlowski's Ranch.

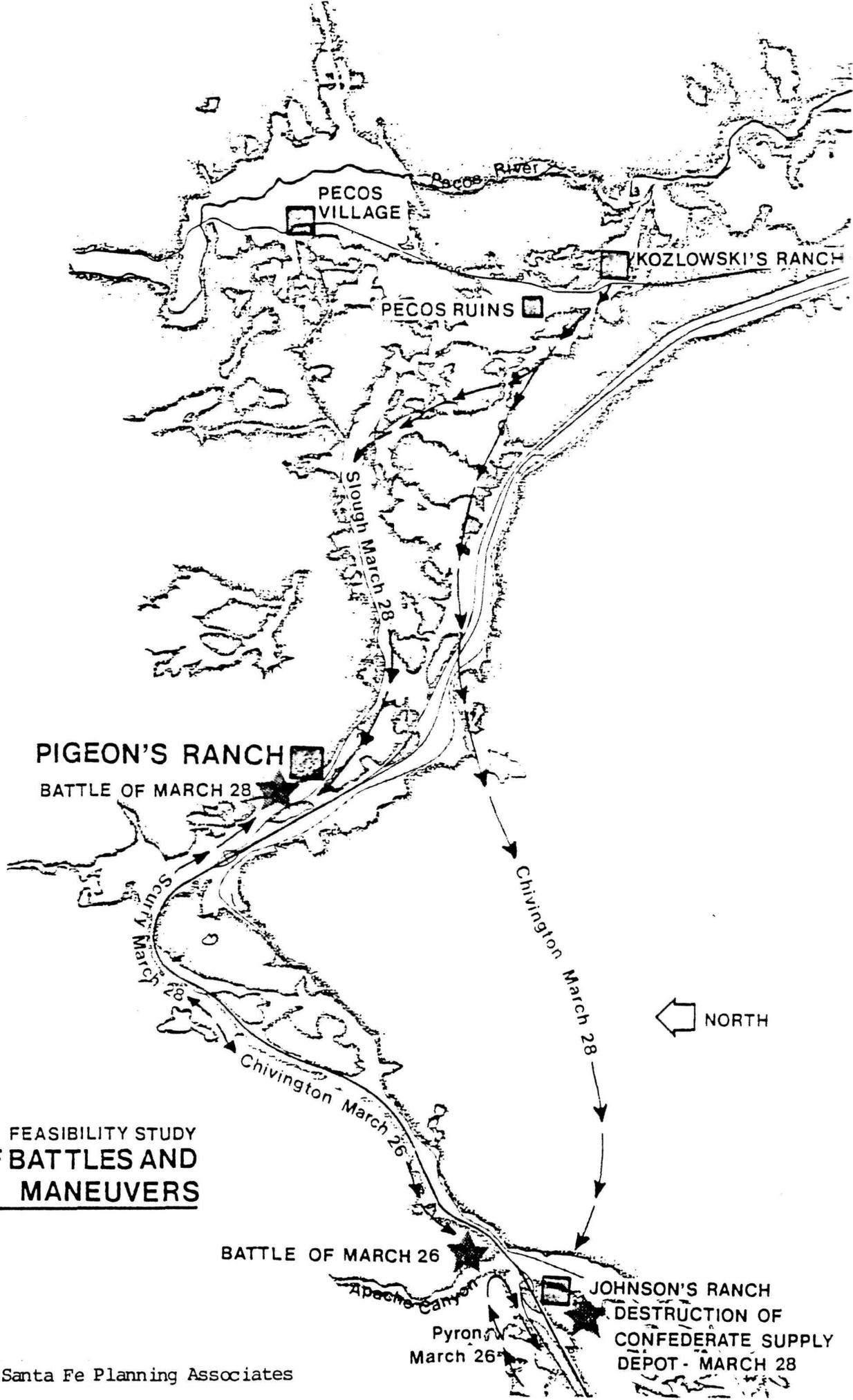
The second battle engagement occurred March 28 around Pigeon's Ranch which is east of the crest of the pass approximately one mile from the present community of Glorieta. Pigeon's Ranch was a stage stop and rest stop for travelers along the Santa Fe Trail. The ranch buildings were built in the 1840's and were a focal point for the main engagement of the battle. The Pigeon's Ranch battlefield area is currently in multiple ownership. Much of the Santa Fe Trail through Pigeon's Ranch is now New Mexico highway 50, the major road from Santa Fe to the community of Pecos and surrounding mountain recreational areas.

Approximately four miles to the east of Pigeon's Ranch along the route of the Santa Fe Trail is Kozlowski's Ranch and the old Pecos Pueblo Ruin. The pueblo ruin is managed by the National Park Service as Pecos National Monument. The Santa Fe Trail is a unit of the National Trails System which is affiliate with the National Park System. Kozlowski's Ranch was a stage stop along the Santa Fe Trail and functioned as the headquarters for the Union forces during the Battle of Glorieta. No actual fighting occurred at the ranch. The site is currently used as the operational headquarters for the Forked Lightning Ranch, a 12,000 acre ranch owned by Greer Garson and her late husband, E.E. "Buddy" Fogelson.

The third site of primary importance during the battle was Johnson's Ranch at the west end of Glorieta Pass. The Confederate Army used Johnson's Ranch for their camp and all 80 supply wagons were at the ranch during the main battle at Pigeon's Ranch. During the battle around Pigeon's Ranch, Union forces traversed the mountains to the south and reached the bluff to the east of Johnson's Ranch. The Union soldiers climbed down the steep bluff and captured the Confederate guard, their cannon, and destroyed all the wagons and valuable supplies. When the Confederate Army fighting at Pigeon's Ranch learned of the fate of their supply train, the battle ceased and the Confederates began to withdraw.

Significance

The Battlefield of Glorieta Pass southeast of Santa Fe, resulted in the Colorado Volunteers shattering 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. The Confederates hoped that they would capture large stores of Federal property, bring new manpower to the Confederate cause, and divert the flow of



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

Map courtesy of Santa Fe Planning Associates

western gold and silver from the Federal to the Confederate Treasury. Because many westerners favored the South and Federal defenses were weak, chances for Confederate success appeared good.

President Davis commissioned Brigadier General 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 Colonel Edward R. S Canby concentrated at Fort Craig to meet the Southerners. At the Battle of Valverde on February 21, Sibley defeated Canby and drove on to Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

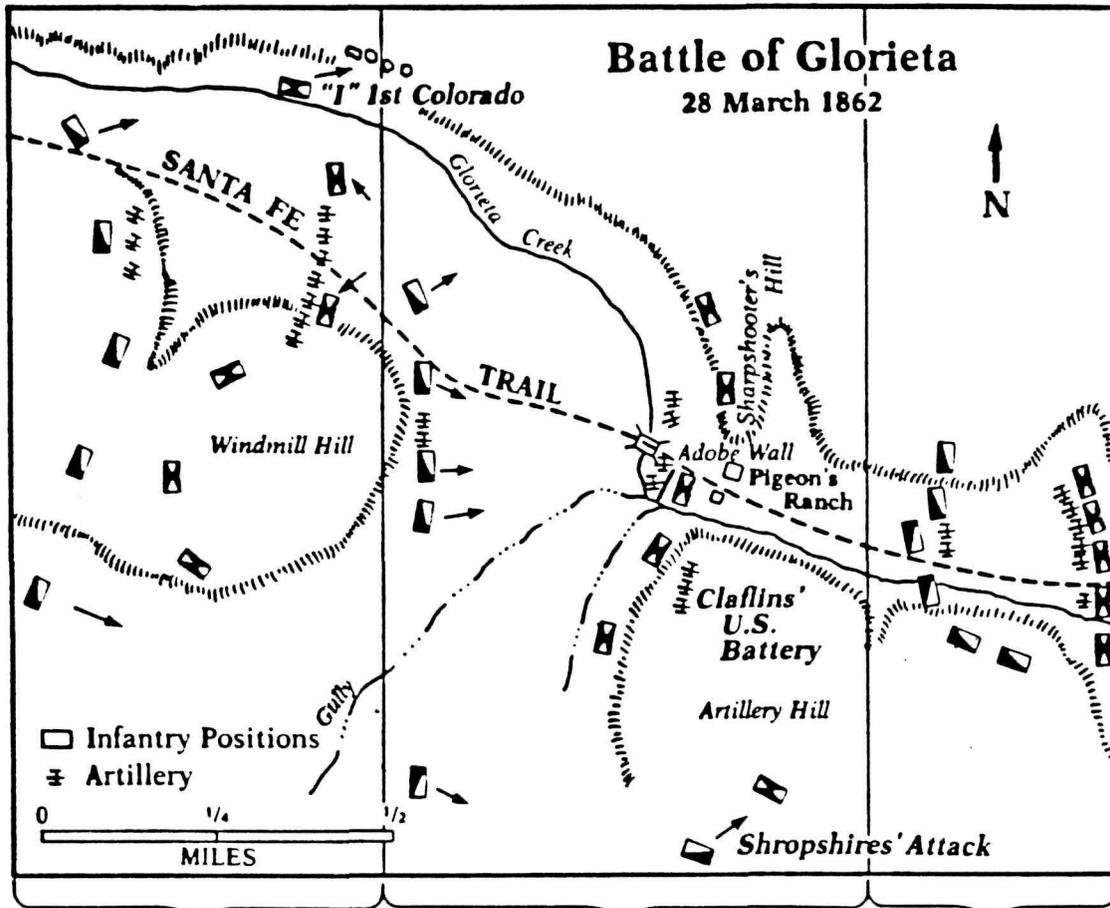
The next objective was Fort Union and its depot containing \$300,000 in stores--the only obstacle between Santa Fe and Denver. Appreciating the danger to Colorado posed by Sibley, Governor William Gilpin hurriedly raised a regiment of volunteers and sent them by forced marches through winter snows to reinforce the weak garrison of Fort Union. They arrived at the fort on March 11-13.

Colonel John B. Slough with 1,300 infantry, calvary, and artillery set forth to meet the Confederates advancing from

Santa Fe. With General Sibley remaining in Santa Fe, the Confederate force, numbering 1,100 was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Scurry. The two armies met in Glorieta Pass, a defile in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains through which the Santa Fe Trail reached its destination.

The battle began on March 26, 1862. The Union advance guard, 418 cavalymen under Major John M. Chivington, encountered a Southern advance guard under Major C. S. Pyron in Apache Canyon, west of 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 contract and fall back to Kozlowski's Ranch. The following two days allowed the main forces of both armies to join their advanced guards.

On March 28 at 8:30 a.m., Scurry and Slough met at Pigeon's Ranch. The two sides fought indecisively all day. Meanwhile Major Chivington led seven Union companies through mountainous terrain around the Confederate flank, hoping to fall on the enemy's rear. From a bluff overlooking Johnson's Ranch, he discovered the Confederate supply depot, 80 wagons together with mules and horses, guarded by a small detachment. Chivington and



11:00 a.m.

- ☐ First Texan Line
- ☐ First U.S. Line

2:00 p.m.

- ☐ Second Texan Line
- ☐ Second U.S. Line

4:30 p.m.

- ☐ Final Texan Position
- ☐ Final U.S. Position

Illustration taken from: Don E. Alberts, editor. Rebels on the Rio Grande: The Civil War Journal of A.B. Petricolas. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1984.

Confederate and Union army infantry and artillery positions around the Pigeon's Ranch area of Glorieta Pass during the March 28, 1862 battle of Glorieta, New Mexico. In 1987 New Mexico Senator Jeff Bingaman and Congressman Bill Richardson introduced legislation to establish this area as a national historic site or national battlefield.

his men charged down the bluff and overwhelmed the depot. The Union troops burned the wagons, slaughtered the horses and mules, and withdrew with 17 prisoners.

When Scurry heard of the calamity, he turned back, leaving the field to Slough. Joined by Sibley, the army retreated down the Rio Grande and returned to Texas. The Battle of Glorieta was over. The Confederates suffered losses that included 36 killed and 60 wounded; the Federals had 29 killed, 42 wounded, and 15 prisoners.

Glorieta Pass was the decisive battle of the Civil War in the Far West, which has prompted some students to label it the "Gettysburg of the West." Compared with the great conflicts of the East, it was a minor action. Its consequences, however, were far reaching. Here the Confederate grand design for the West collapsed as the Texans turned back from the drive on Fort Union and Denver and withdrew from New Mexico. Except for fighting in eastern Kansas, the Civil War in the West ended at Glorieta Pass. Principal credit for the Union victory falls to Major Chivington, whose military career climaxed two years later with the dubious immortality of the massacre of Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek. Nonetheless, 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.

Integrity

The Johnson's Ranch area has been modified since the 1862 battle by the removal of the ranch buildings, construction of the Santa Fe Railroad through the site, and construction of Interstate 25. Also, some of the land area where the Confederate supply wagons were has been used as a borrow pit for road construction material. However, these modifications have not resulted in a major impact to the setting of the battle. The most impacting feature to the historical scene is the railroad. The interstate highway is not directly viewable from the site because of the terrain. The area that was used for a borrow pit does not appear significantly different from the historic scene. Two structures have been constructed on the hill overlooking the site where the Confederate forces located cannon for protecting the wagon train.

While the Johnson's Ranch area has been modified, the basic setting and scene remain and could be used effectively for providing visitors with a comprehensive overview of the events

that occurred on the site and the relationship of the site to the Battle of Glorieta.

The Apache Canyon area which was the scene for the first engagement on March 26 has been altered by highway and railroad construction. The narrow mountain gap at Apache Creek was modified during the construction of the interstate highway. The exact location of the Apache Canyon battle has not been identified. Because of the modifications to the historic scene and questions about what actions happened where during this first engagement, the Apache Canyon site offers little opportunity for quality interpretation. This report does not include the Apache Canyon area within a recommended area for protection. If the Johnson's Ranch area becomes managed by the National Park Service, the story of Apache Canyon can be told at the ranch site.

The Pigeon's Ranch battlefield has been studied by many researchers for decades. The location of the battle, troop movements, and key terrain features are well documented. The battle began early on the morning of March 28, 1862 about one-half mile west of the structures that composed the Pigeon's Ranch stage stop on the Santa Fe Trail. During the day the

battle progressed eastward along Glorieta Creek past Pigeon's Ranch to a point about one-half mile east of the stage stop.

The historic scene and setting have not been greatly modified since the battle. A small part of the battlefield along the southern parts of Windmill Hill and Artillery Hill have been impacted by the construction of Interstate 25. The general alignment of the Santa Fe Trail was used for the construction of highway 50; although, some segments of the trail can be seen east and west of the remains of Pigeon's Ranch.

During the period of the Battle, the Pigeon's Ranch structures included a large adobe house about a hundred feet long with two wings of fifty or more feet. The building included a large patio with a surrounding porch and a wide porch along the road (Santa Fe Trail). One building remains from the original grouping of structures along with some of the foundations of the other structures and features that surround the one standing building.

The integrity of the battlefield terrain at the Pigeon's Ranch unit is good with the exception of the paved road that traverses the entire length of the battlefield. The battlefield currently

has approximately 20 residences and 2 commercial structures. Most structures are not located on critical areas where engagements occurred.

In summary, the integrity of the two primary battlefield sites has not been greatly impacted; however, roads, a railroad, and several residences have been constructed since the time of the battle. The natural setting remains and the opportunity exists for comprehensive interpretation if improvements such as houses, barns, and corrals are removed. Highway 50 should be carefully evaluated and some relocations undertaken to improve visitor use opportunities.

Threats

The battlefield areas face numerous threats that would further impact the integrity and reduce the potential for commemoration and interpretation.

The Pigeon's Ranch unit as illustrated on the attached map of the Glorieta Battlefield will be modified in the near future if land protection efforts are not undertaken by the public sector. In recent years much of the land has changed ownership

and some areas subdivided. A commercial operation was established across the road from the area of most intense fighting. Several parcels are currently for sale.

One landowner east of Pigeon's Ranch acquired 113 acres during the last two years and has recently been granted a permit by the Santa Fe County Board of Commissioners to construct a curios shop, restaurant, and residence on the site of the Union field hospital. The owner also has plans to make other modifications to sections of the battlefield. A new residence was constructed in 1987 a few hundred feet from the Pigeon's Ranch. These actions will continue if some level of government(s) action is not initiated.

The Canoncito/Johnson's Ranch unit has not been modified recently; although, residential development in the area could result in a major negative impact to the historic scene. Several new residences and outbuildings have recently been constructed south of the area depicted on the attached unit map. This type of development will continue along with access roads unless public ownership is pursued. The new residential development is less than a quarter-of-a-mile from the area

recommended for protection. Continuation of this trend will result in a major impact to the historic scene.

PROTECTION OPTIONS

No Action-Private Owner Protection

This management option would provide for the continuation of existing land uses by current or future landowners. Santa Fe County has not pursued actions to limit the development potential of the sites and has recently granted permits for developments that would result in major impacts to the historic scene.

Under this approach landowners could pursue land uses on the sites including residential, commercial, and mining operations. Land would continue to be used for livestock grazing and important artifacts would continue to be collected by individuals who may not accurately record such important data.

Some owners might choose to protect their land themselves or donate fee interest or easement interests to the State of New Mexico or a private land trust. The formulation of a land trust

and donation of easements could result in significant tax incentives for some landowners. State of New Mexico statutes should be researched to determine existing constraints on the donation of easements and arrangements for establishing a land trust.

State Protection

The sites could be protected by the State of New Mexico as a state monument, state historic park, or possibly as a state park. Currently, the State has a "historic resource easement" on 3 acres including the ruins of the Pigeon's Ranch complex.

Any cultural property situated on lands owned or controlled by the State may, upon recommendation of the Cultural Properties Review Committee, be declared a state monument by the Governor. Such sites are usually administered by the Museum of New Mexico. A limited level of facility development would be provided to meet the needs of visitors.

Some state parks in New Mexico are referred to as state historic parks. Criteria for such a park requires the presence of substantial historic resources or the location of a highly

significant event. State historic parks imply the need for considerable interpretive facilities. This designation would indicate the need for a greater investment in development of visitor use facilities.

Designation of the battlefield sites as a state park require that the sites meet criteria for diversity of resources, high potential for regional recreational use, and conform to the elements of the State Comprehensive Recreation Plan.

The State of New Mexico could further evaluate the primary battlefield sites in relationship to their criteria. The state historic park category most closely compares to the site conditions at Glorieta Battlefield.

State designation might not result in preservation of all the areas recommended by the National Park Service for protection. However, state affiliation could result in protection of key features associated with the Battle of Glorieta.

National Battlefield - National Park Service Management

Legislation introduced in August 1987 proposed the establishment of a national historic site to be managed by the National Park Service. The legislation did not specify an acreage or include a boundary map.

It is the policy of the National Park Service to simplify the terminology used to designate battlefields and military parks and to pursue the use of the term "national battlefield."

Also, it is the policy of the National Park Service to pursue the protection of historic areas of national significance by preserving all of the area or features associated with the site or event. Establishment of a small segment of the battlefield for commemorative purposes would not be appropriate for involvement by the National Park Service.

Congressional establishment of the site for management by the National Park Service should include the areas at Glorieta and Canoncito/Johnson's Ranch which are of primary importance to the battle and the interpretation of the events to the public.

The term national battlefield should be used for the site if it is to be managed by the Service. The areas on the segment maps of this report that illustrate proposed protection areas should be included in a National Park Service boundary. Also, the Service should be given the authority to acquire the property.

The battlefield could be managed as a unit of nearby Pecos National Monument, as a unit of Fort Union National Monument which was historically associated with the Battle of Glorieta, or from the nearby Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe. Management of the battlefield would not require a large staff and park operation typical of a national monument or national park. National Park Service staff in the vicinity could assist in operations with a unit manager arrangement.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONAL COSTS

Detailed planning and cost evaluations have not been undertaken because Congress has not authorized the area for National Park Service management. The following costs data have been prepared based upon very preliminary evaluations of operational needs assuming the areas on the attached segment maps are included in a legislative boundary.

Development Cost

General facility needs:

- . visitor contact station/unit office - 1,600 sq. ft. -\$290,000
- . interpretive devises -----\$200,000
- . maintenance building - 1000 sq. ft. ----- \$100,000
- . parking areas, walks, and landscaping -----\$350,000
- . utilities -----\$150,000
- . interpretive trails -----\$100,000
- . historic sites rehabilitation -----\$200,000
- Total from construction program -----\$1,390,000

- . road modifications - Federal Lands Highway Program --\$750,000

Annual Operational Cost

- . unit manager, interpretive and protection
staff, maintenance staff, clerical support,
facility services, travel, and overhead -----\$250,000

LAND ACQUISITION COST

The National Park Service has prepared a legislative cost estimate for acquisition of the 752.8 acres illustrated on the attached segment maps.

. land and improvements -----	\$5,420,000
. contract costs for technical services -----	\$ 98,000
. real property acquisition act of 1970 -----	<u>\$ 147,000</u>
Total land acquisition cost -----	\$5,665,000

STATUS OF LAND OWNERSHIP

According to research undertaken by the National Park Service, the following persons own land within the areas proposed for protection. The segment maps of the Glorieta and Canoncito/Johnson's Ranch areas illustrate the areas proposed for protection and land ownership parcels. Some of the parcels have been **deleted** from previously prepared study maps in order to minimize the size of the areas that should be protected.

Land Owners for Glorieta and Canoncito/Johnson's Ranch Units

I.D.#	LAND OWNERS' NAMES AND ADDRESSES	ACRES	STATUS
1.	Deleted		
2.	Mary A. Powell P. O. Box 373 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	2.95	Private
3.	Deleted		
4.	Shinya & Sylvia Inoue Route 1, Box 2-B Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	2.59	Private
5.	Lillian Nelson Builders P. O. Box 337 Alcalde, New Mexico 87511-0337	4.71	Private
6.	Dean Williamson, et ux. P. O. Box 1694 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	16.79	Private
7.	Deleted		
8.	Michael E. & Randy Lee McAteer Route 1, Box 1-C Pecos, New Mexico 87552	2.45	Private
9.	Anne Louise Burtram P. O. Box 481 Paul, Idaho 83347-0481	2.63	Private
10.	Mark J. & Carloyn H. Spolidoro Route 1, Box 2-A Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	7.51	Private
11.	Alfred G. & Willa Parshall 305 Calle Oso Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	23.74	Private

12.	Demco, Inc. P. O. Box 693 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	31.95	Private
13.	Michael Murray Route 1, Box 3 Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	7.02	Private
14.	Roger P. & Lee Miller Route, 1 Box 3 Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	2.13	Private
15.	Lee Ann Pickrel Route 1, Box 20 Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	2.42	Private
16.	Roger P. & Lee Miller Route 1, Box 3 Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	2.25	Private
17.	Jennifer Donald P. O. Box 415 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0415	10.00	Private
18.	Julian H. & Louise Burtram P. O. Box 2402 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	28.27	Private
19.	Unknown	13.20	Private
20.	Deleted		
21.	R. H. Siler P. O. Box 4852 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	48.59	Private

22.	Jimmy Rivera Route 1, Box 4 Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	113.10	Private
23.	Deleted		
24.	Deleted		
25.	State of New Mexico Right-of Way for State Route 50	13.34	State
26.	United States Forest Service Regional Office 517 Gold Avenue, SW Albuquerque, New Mexico	33.22	Federal
27.	Unknown	4.53	Private
28.	Marlin C. & Gordon E. Fretten	231.08	Private
29.	Unknown	73.30	Private
30.	Unknown	14.83	Private
31.	Deleted		
32.	Unknown	8.44	Private
33.	Unknown	6.60	Private
34.	Unknown	1.75	Private
35.	Russell J. & Amy McMillan Route 1, Box 22-A Glorieta, New Mexico 87535	5.11	Private
36.	Deleted		
37.	Deleted		
38.	Deleted		
39.	Deleted		

40.	Deleted		
41.	Deleted		
42.	Unknown	1.82	Private
43.	Joseph T. & Catherine Overby 268 Ojo De La Vaca Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505	5.61	Private
44.	Deleted		
45.	Deleted		
46.	Deleted		
47.	Deleted		
48.	Deleted		
49.	Deleted		
50.	Deleted		
51.	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co. (Right-of Way)	17.07	Private
52.	John Garcia Route 1, Box 90-B Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	13.38	Private
53.	Deleted		
54.	Deleted		
55.	Unknown	0.46	Private

STUDY TEAM
SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

Douglas D. Faris, Chief, Division of Planning and Design,
Southwest Region, National Park Service

Dr. Melody Webb, Chief, Division of History, Southwest Region,
National Park Service

Kenneth Kasper, Appraiser, Division of Land Resources, Southwest
Region, National Park Service

Nick DiCroce, Cartographer, Division of Land Resources,
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Joyce Fox, Visual Information Specialist, Division of Planning
and Design, Southwest Region, National Park Service

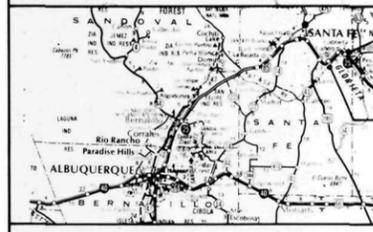
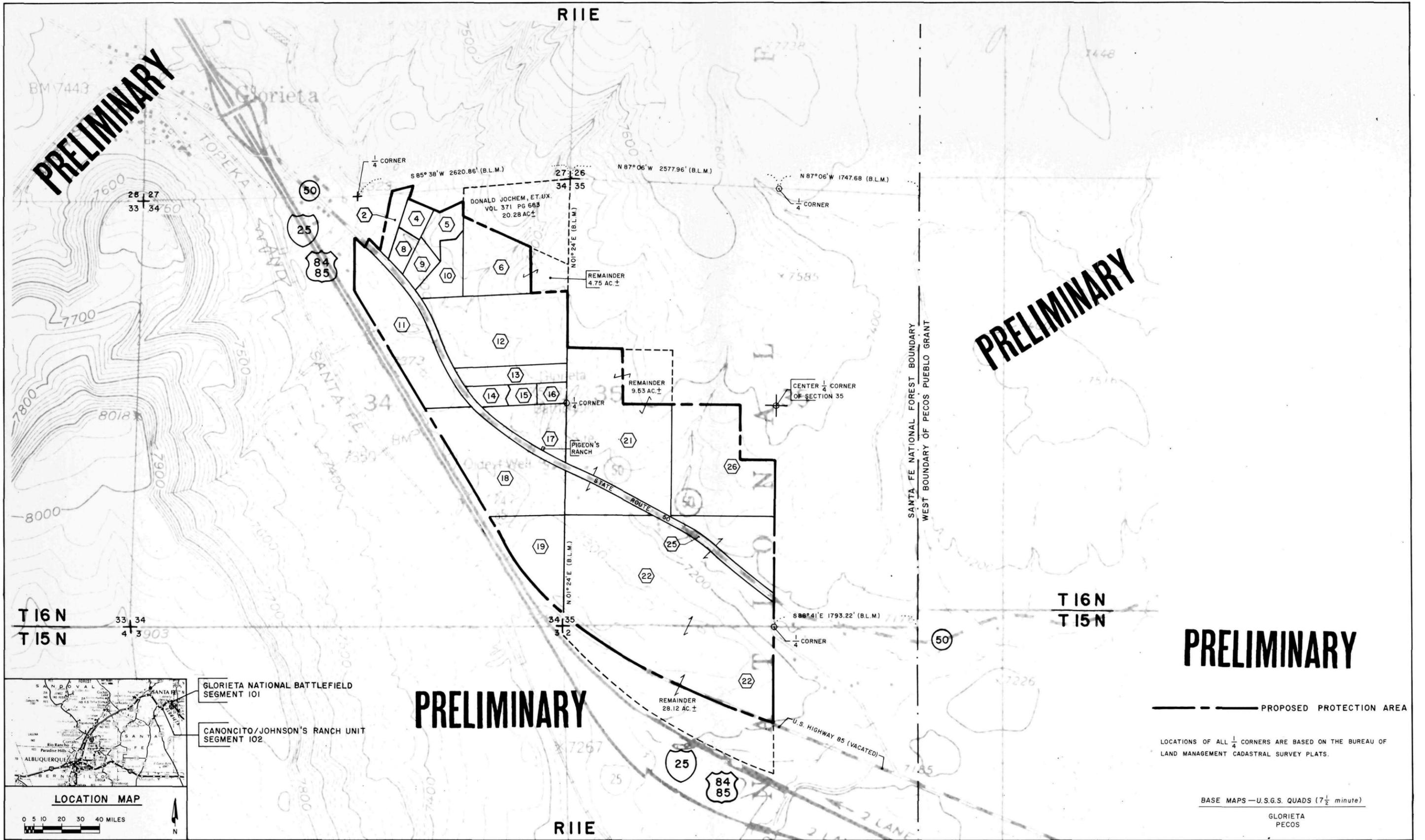
Jodi Herrera, Clerk-Typist, Division of Planning and Design,
Southwest Region, National Park Service

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY



GLORIETA NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
SEGMENT 101

CANONCITO/JOHNSON'S RANCH UNIT
SEGMENT 102

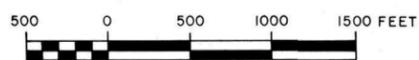
----- PROPOSED PROTECTION AREA

LOCATIONS OF ALL 1/4 CORNERS ARE BASED ON THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT CADASTRAL SURVEY PLATS.

BASE MAPS—U.S.G.S. QUADS (7 1/2 minute)

GLORIETA
PECOS

DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	REVISIONS



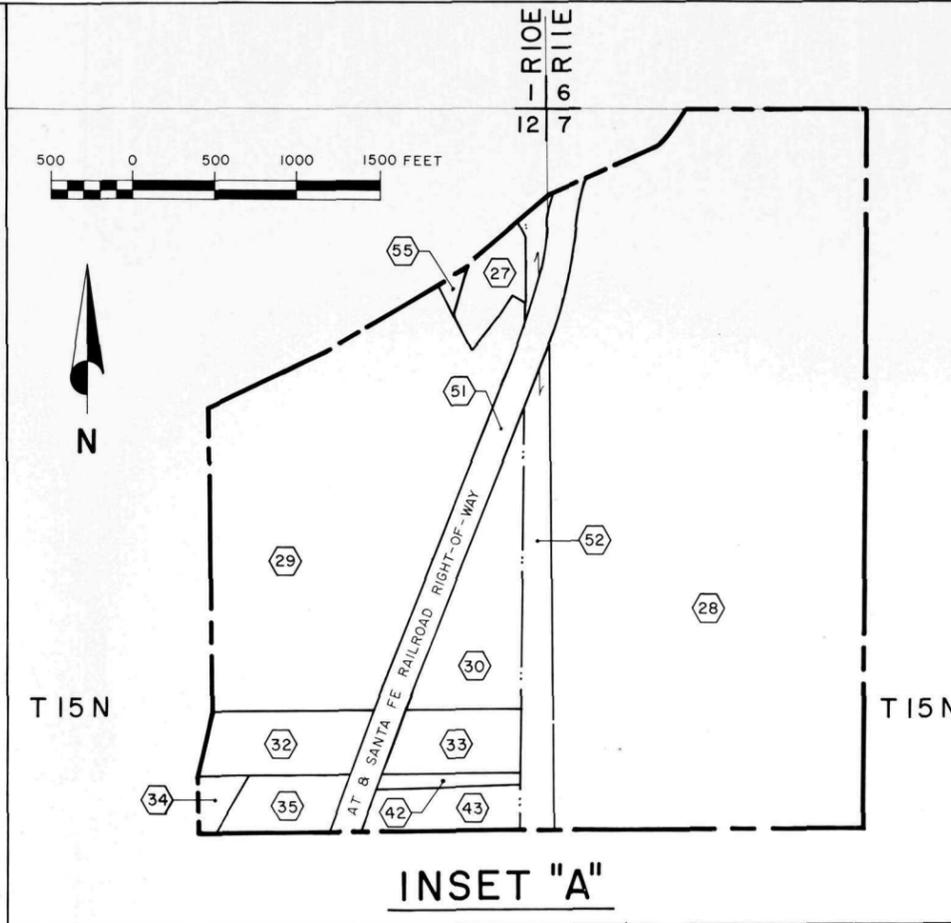
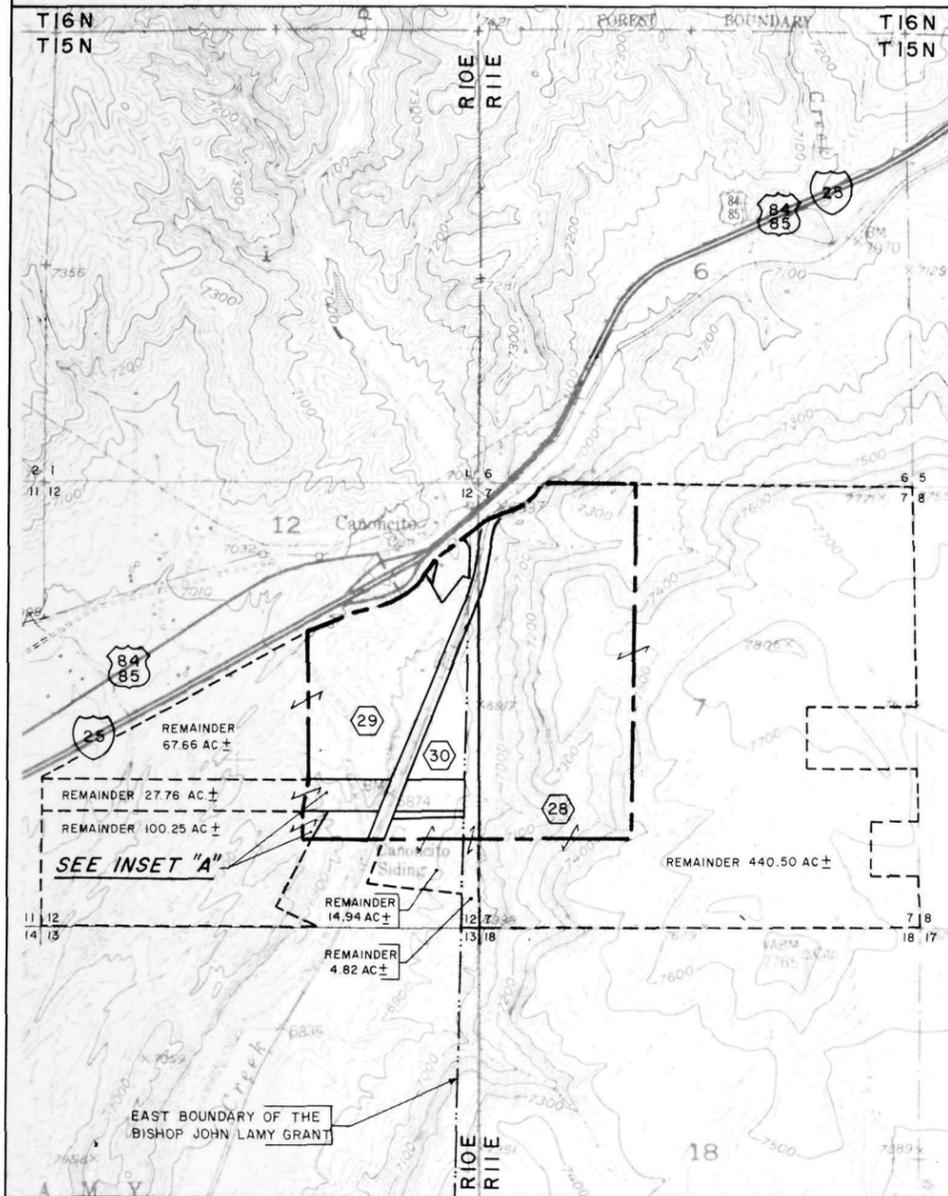
GLNB November 16, 1987
80,000 Sheet 1 of 2

GLORIETA NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD

SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

SEGMENT 101

PRELIMINARY



PRELIMINARY

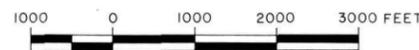
PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY

--- PROPOSED PROTECTION AREA

BASE MAP — U.S.G.S. QUAD (7½ minute)
GLORIETA

DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	REVISIONS



GLNB | November 16, 1987
80,000 | Sheet 2 of 2

GLORIETA NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD
(CANONCITO/JOHNSON'S RANCH UNIT)
SANTA FE COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

SEGMENT 102

