









# THE WEST

S. War Department.

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NEW MEXICO

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Adair Bay

Gila

St. Xavier

Tucson

Imuris

Fronteras

Oputo

Cardiff

Oak Ridge

Chickasaw Bluffs

Dec. 29, 1862

YAZOO DELTA

De Soto

Warrenton

Grant tried to take Vicksburg by assault, May 19 and 22, 1863. He then settled down to a 6-week siege which ended July 4 with the surrender of 31,600 Confederates, 172 cannon, and 60,000 muskets -- greatest military haul ever made on this continent.

May 2, 1863 -- occupied next red communication with the stry when he launched his urg from here on May 7.

Grant won the decisive battle of the Vicksburg Campaign over Gen. John Pemberton, commander of the city's defenses.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON & GT. NORTHERN R.R.

Mapimi

104°

100°

96°

38°

MISSISSIPPI

430

Byram

Richmond

Cooperville

Morrisville

Newton

Auburn

Cayuga

Warrenton

Occupied by Confederates in March, 1862. Union forces fled to Fort Union and the Territorial Government moved to Las Vegas.

Last Union stronghold in New Mexico. Federal forces from here won a decisive victory in the battle of Apache Canyon.

Abandoned along with Fort Thorn following the Union surrender at San Augustin Springs. Federal forces moved north to Albuquerque and Fort Craig.

Overtaken in his retreat from Ft. Fillmore. Maj. Isaac Lynde surrendered to the Texans. July 27, 1861. Victorious Colonel Baylor declared all of New Mexico south of the 34th parallel to be the Confederate Territory of Arizona and himself its governor.

Occupied by Col. John Baylor's Texas Militia in July, 1861. From here Baylor invaded southern New Mexico via the Rio Grande.

After the Union occupation of Brownsville, export cotton crossed to Mexico here and was transported by road to waiting ships at the river's mouth.

During the Civil War, France sent 35,000 troops to Mexico and installed Maximilian (Austrian archduke) as emperor. Some of the French troops, with Confederate support, unsuccessfully attempted to wrest Matamoros from the Mexicans in 1864. Later, however, Maximilian's forces did occupy the city. United States protests were ignored until 1865, when General Sheridan arrived at Brownsville with 25,000 veteran troops, giving the Monroe Doctrine added meaning. France withdrew and the Mexicans executed Maximilian.

Export cotton crossed the Rio Grande here, dodging the Union blockade. Matamoros and Bagdad became the world's chief cotton-shipping ports until Gen. Nathaniel Banks captured Brownsville November 6, 1863.

With Brownsville in Union hands, a strong detachment under Gen. T. E. G. Ransom was sent against Corpus Christi. It occupied Mustang Island, then captured this fort. November 30, 1863. The defenders fled to the mainland.

Last battle of the Civil War, a month after Appomattox.

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# INDIAN TERRITORY

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Gen. James G. Blunt defeated Confederates trying to take Fort Gibson.

Bound Mountains

November 19, 1861

Honey Springs

July 17, 1863

Cherokee Agency

Choctaw Agency

FT. WAYNE

Yellville

Fayetteville

Lebanon

Clinton

Clarksville

Dove

Montgomery

Arkadelphia

Paraciffa

Fulton

Camden

Jefferson

Marshall

Shreveport

Mansfield

Natchitoches

Milam

Orange

Beaumont

Liberty

Harrisburg

Sabine City

Galveston

FT. POINT

Brazoria

Matagorda

Victoria

Port Lavaca

Indianola

FT. ESPERANZA

Matagorda I.

St. Joseph's I.

Mustang I.

Corpus Christi

San Patricio

Aransas

Red Fork Arkansas (Cinnarron)

Canadian

North Fork Canadian

False Washita

FT. COBB

FT. HOLMES

FT. ARBUCKLE

Warren's Trading Post

FT. WASHITA

FT. TOWSON

Preston

Big Wichita

FT. BELKNAP

CAMP COOPER

Jackboro

Big Wichita

FT. PHANTOM HILL

FT. WORTH

FT. CHADBOURNE

CAMP COLORADO

FT. GRAHAM

FT. GATES

Marlin

Franklin

Trinity

Leona

Smithfield

Beaumont

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Gila  
Pima Villages  
FT. BRECKINRIDGE

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of  
ornia  
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Imuris

man moved on Vicksburg by boat. Grant overland, for a converging assault. When Confederate cavalry aids turned Grant back, Sherman attacked alone and was repulsed.

Haynes' Bluff  
Cardiff

Chickasaw Bluffs  
Dec. 29, 1862

Confederates made a brief show of stopping Grant here, then burned the bridge in his path. By next morning the Federals had thrown three bridges across the river.

Occupied by Confederates in March, 1862. Union forces fled to Fort Union and the Territorial Government moved to Las Vegas.

Col. Edward Canby massed 3,800 Federals here for a drive to recapture Fort Bliss, where Gen. Henry Sibley was building an invasion force. The Confederates moved first, marching up the Rio Grande's east bank to bypass this fort.

Canby's Union forces left Fort Craig, forded the river, and attacked Sibley's column. The Confederates, victorious in an all-day battle, continued their march on Santa Fe.

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Rio Grande  
Rio Bravo del Norte  
Cruces

**John R. Baylor**



Baylor in uniform, c. 1861

**Member of the  
C.S. House of Representatives  
from Texas's 5th congressional district**

**In office**  
May 2, 1864 – May 26, 1865

**Preceded by** M. D. Graham

**Succeeded by** Constituency abolished

**1st Governor of Arizona Territory  
(Confederate)**

**In office**  
August 1, 1861 – March 17, 1862

## The Naming of Baylor



### *Baylor University*

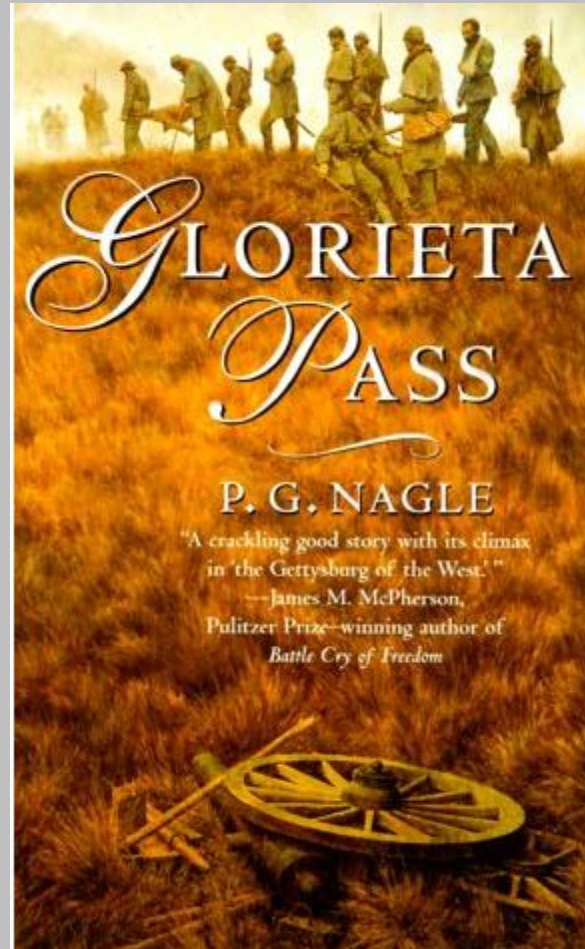
When the Texas Baptist Education Society petitioned the Congress of the Republic of Texas for a charter to start a university, the first name suggested was "San Jacinto" to recognize the victory which enabled the Texans to become an independent nation. Then it was changed to honor revolutionary hero Ben Milam. Just before the final vote of the Congress, the petitioners requested the university be named in honor of Judge R. E. B. Baylor. Republic of Texas President Anson Jones signed the Act of Congress on February 1, 1845, officially chartering it as Baylor University.



### **Robert Emmett Bledsoe Baylor (1793-1873)**

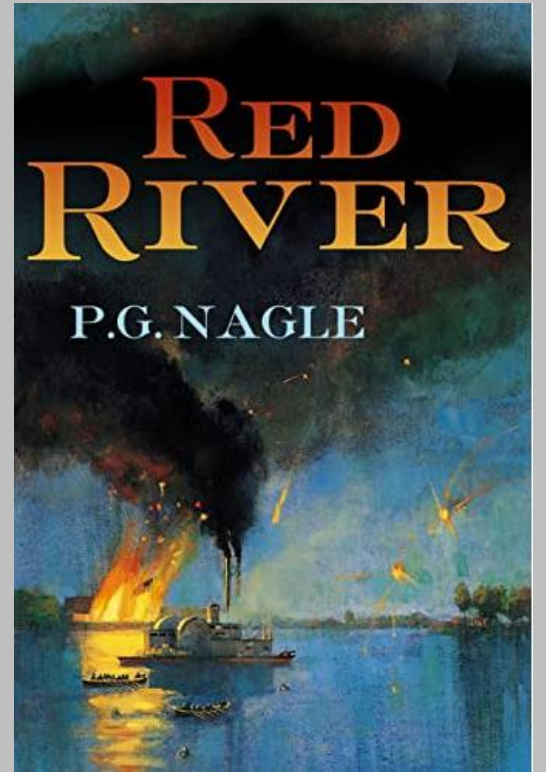
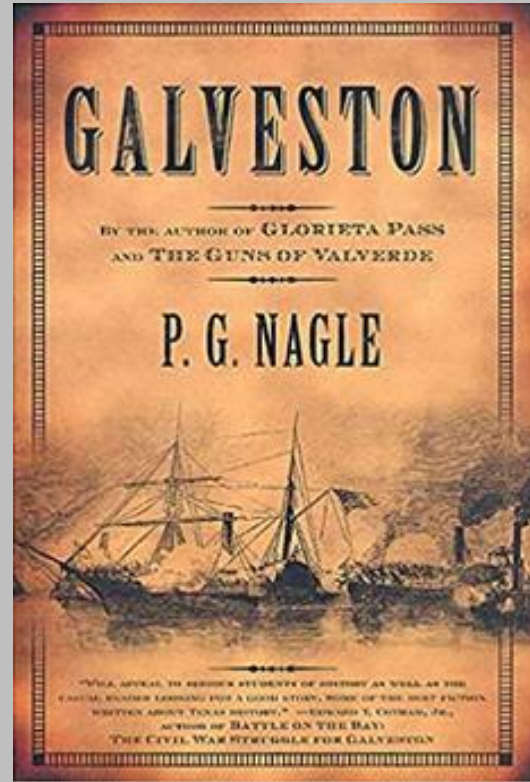
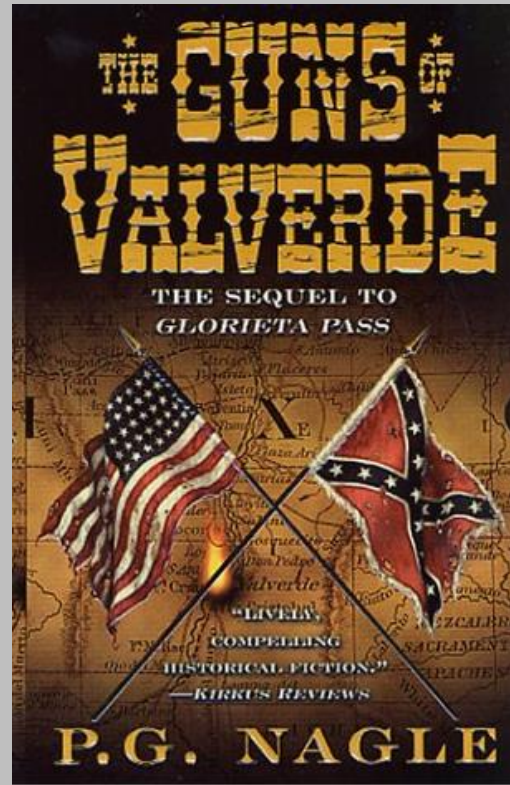
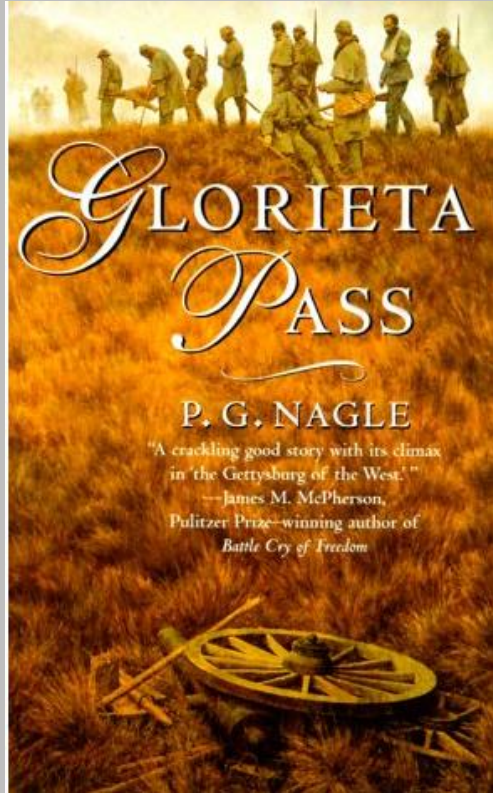
**Last week the question arose of whether Texas Confederate John Baylor had a connection with Baylor University.**

**The University was named for his uncle, Robert Baylor.**



**A very good historical novel....**





....with sequels.

# Another OLLI !

## Texas Tech University



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(OLLI)

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History



### Civil War in the Southwest

Confederate soldiers from Texas advanced into the Southwest territories in 1861 and 1862. Union troops met them in New Mexico and Arizona. In a series of battles, the Confederates briefly gained control of Albuquerque and Santa Fe. A Union counterattack led to a Confederate withdrawal into Texas. The class will explore the causes of success and failure by both sides and learn why the Battle of Glorieta Pass has been called the “Gettysburg of the West.”

Alwyn Barr received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Texas at Austin. He is professor emeritus of history at Texas Tech University and a former chair of the History Department. He is a published author and former president of the Texas State Historical Association.

**Thursday, April 22 | 3-4:30 p.m. | Free**

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1/18 [Cotton in Pandemics & Trade Wars](#)

1/21 [My Mother and the Holocaust](#)

1/26 [Which Story Line Tells Your Story](#)

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## Why weren't there more breech-loading (as opposed to muzzle-loading) rifles used, at least by Union troops, during the Civil War?

All related (36) ▾

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**John Kelly**

Life long student of history · Author has 1.2K answers and 3.1M answer views · 6y

After mid-1862, the United States had one and a half million troops under arms. There were not one and a half million breech-loading weapons available, and more importantly, there was not a logistical train to supply ammunition and spare parts. Basically, they went with what they had.

10 1

**Christopher Perrien**

about 40 years experience firing and reading about firearms. · Author has 1.2K answers and 1M answer views · 6y

High command of forces, maintained a dim view of common soldiers and also the actual conditions on battlefields and the effects of self loading rifles. They thought the common soldier was too stupid and would just waste ammo if they had a faster shooting weapon. Also most still thought in "linear tactics" and continued to do so even into AND AFTER the slaughter of WWI.

As to breech over muzzle loader in the War between the states. The Union had large stockpiles of muzzle loaders, so it was a logistics problem to build and swap out and maintain so many new different weapons. Also there was the false argument of ammo usage I mentioned above. And last while many first breechloaders were fine weapons (Sharps example,) many were not, and had shorter range and less power than breechloaders because of lower pressures and sealing. Really a cartridge was needed for breechloaders, which was not quite there at that time. Sharps again as an example. You're really waiting on the "Martin/Henry rifles" which had just started round about the Civil war but really it was 10 years later before they became "common"

1.1K views · View upvotes

7



## MOTIVATIONS: WHY MEN FOUGHT IN THE CIVIL WAR

...What motivated these men? How could they endure such losses and keep fighting?

I tried to answer these questions in my book [For Cause and Comrades](#).... Drawing on soldiers' letters and diaries, I found that their motives included

**Fervent patriotism,**

**Ideological conviction about the righteousness of their cause,**

**The cohesion of community-based regimental companies,**

**Victorian cultural values of duty, honor, courage, and manhood, in which cowardice and letting down one's comrades doomed one to eternal shame and dishonor, and**

**Religious beliefs that enabled many soldiers to face death with a composure that seems extraordinary today.**

I also discussed the importance of leadership by officers who could remain cool under fire, impose discipline without provoking corrosive resentment, command the confidence of their men, and not ask them to do anything or face any danger they were unwilling to do or face themselves.

—from James McPherson, [This Mighty Scourge](#) (2007)

## MORE MOTIVATIONS: WHY SOUTHERNERS FOUGHT

All the factors just listed applied to Confederate soldiers as much as to Union ones—  
in the case of religious enthusiasm, perhaps even more so.

—**Hatred of the North** (viewing it as an alien society and as similar to Britain in the American Revolution) was intense in much of the South.

—**Defense of the homeland and of families and property** were strong factors. "Early on in the war, a Union squad closed in on a single ragged Confederate. He didn't own any slaves, and he obviously didn't have much interest in the Constitution or anything else. And they asked him, What are you fighting for? And he said, 'I'm fighting because you're down here.' " (a Shelby Foote anecdote)

—**White racial supremacy** was a very strong motivation..... "most Southern volunteers believed they were fighting for liberty as well as slavery (often citing both in the same breath), and many actively feared the effects of 'Black Republicanism' loosed on their Herrenvolk democracy." (For Cause and Comrades, pp. 20-22)

*"Herrenvolk' democracy—the equality of all who belonged to the master race"* explains why poor Southerners who did not own slaves fought so ferociously for the "Southern way of life."

Lee Greenwood's 1984 song says "I'm proud to be an American / Where at least I know I'm free." This could be modified for poor Southerners in the Civil War: "I'm proud to be a Southerner, where at least I know I'm white."

### Motivations: Why the Hispanics of New Mexico Fought

The views of New Mexico's Spanish-speaking population were mixed, reflecting their culture and recent history.

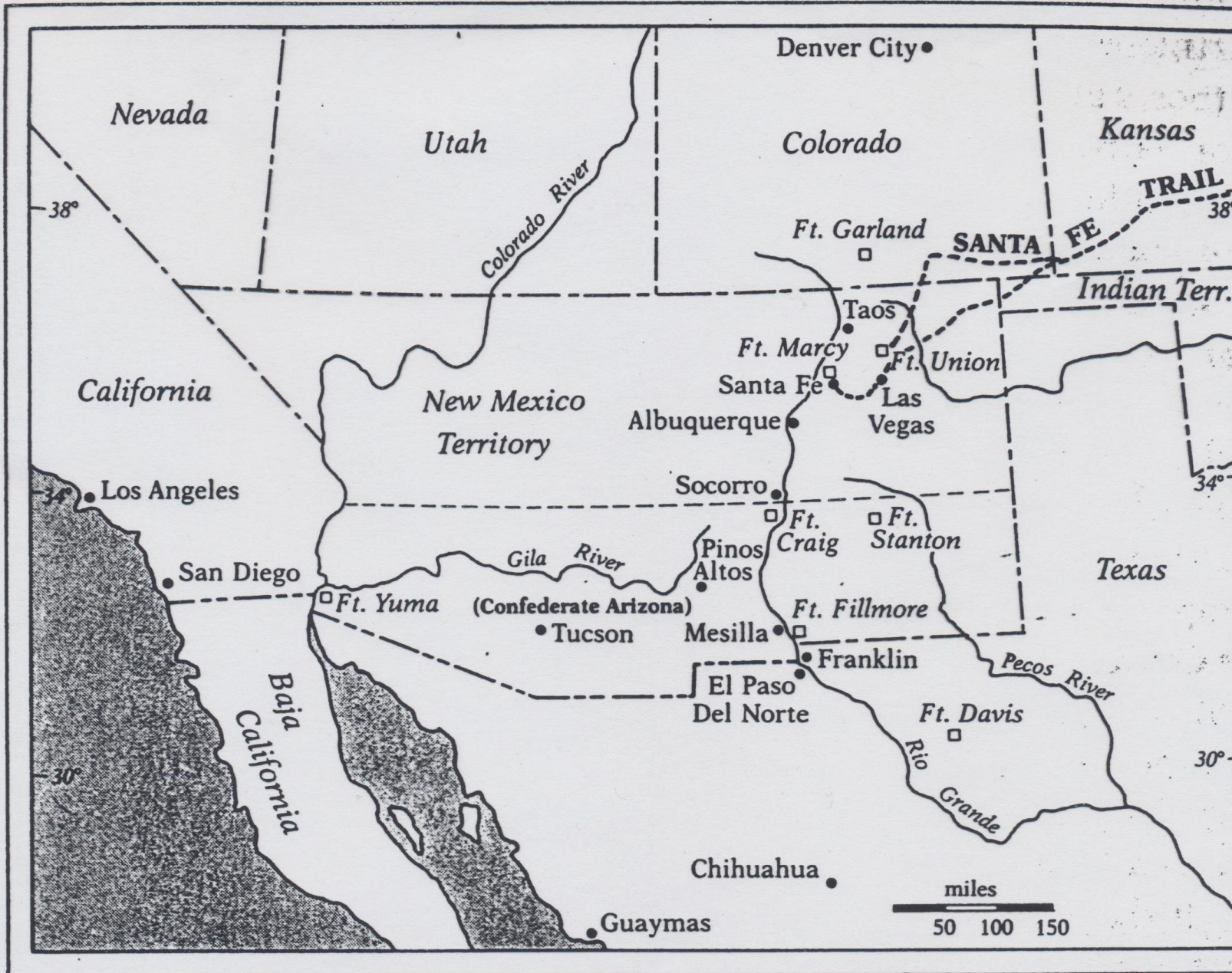
#### **Some basic points;**

- Most New Mexicans did not have strong views about the North-South struggle. They had been under U.S. rule for only 14 years since the Mexican War.
- There were strong economic links to the eastern U.S., along the Santa Fe Trail. That Trail did lead to Missouri, a slave-owning state...but beyond Missouri were the free states of the Midwest.
- A few New Mexicans sympathized with the South because they themselves practiced a kind of slavery, though not in the form found in the South.
- Many New Mexicans feared and hated Texans. That attitude produced many of the volunteers who served with the U.S. Army.

The effectiveness of the New Mexico Volunteer regiments in the U.S. Army varied from unmotivated, poorly trained and mediocre units in the New Mexican Militia to units like the 1<sup>st</sup> NM Volunteers led by Kit Carson and Rafael Chacón, as well-trained, well-led and effective as any in the U.S. Army.



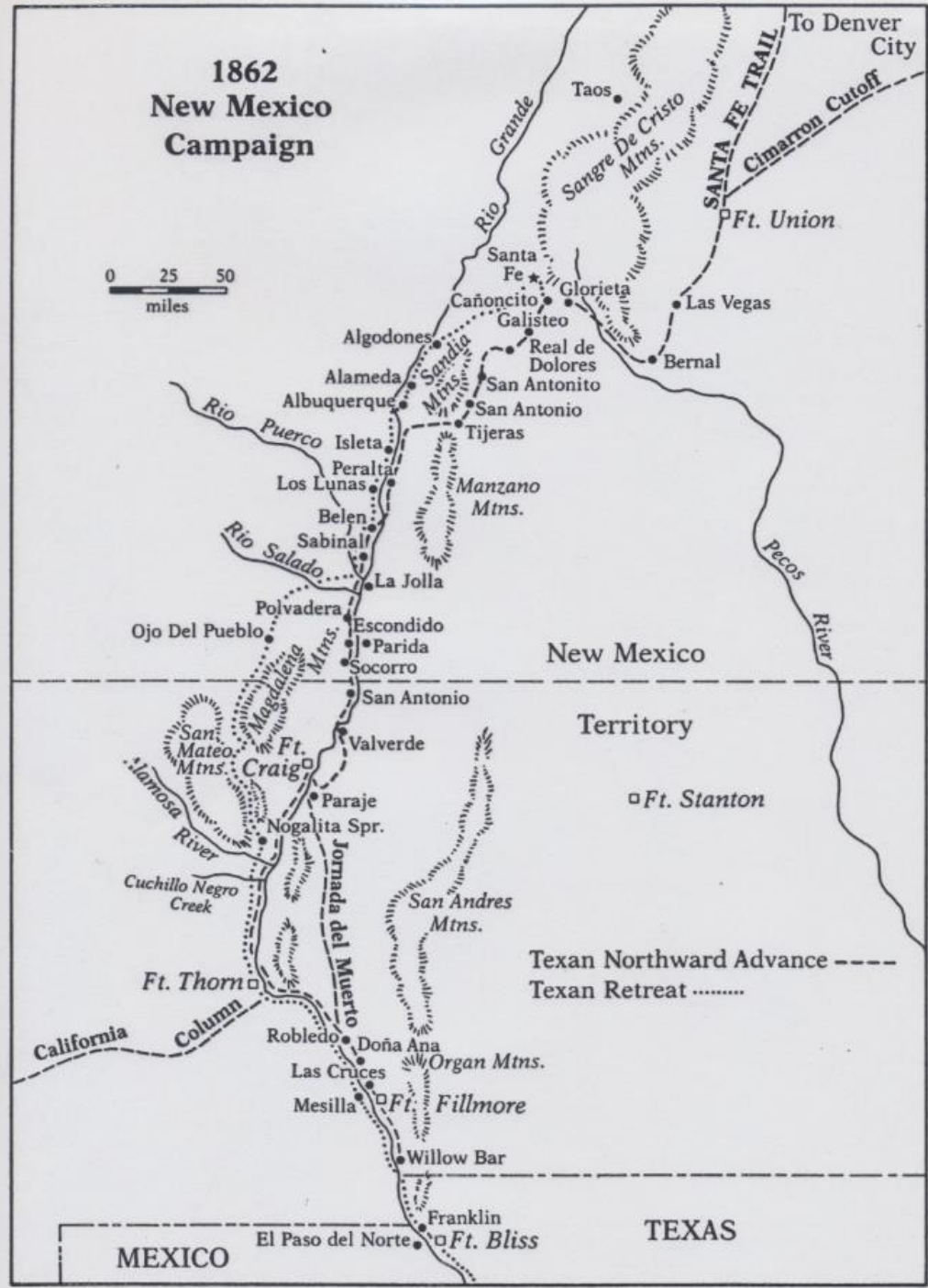
Rafael Chacón



**New Mexico Territory  
1861**

# 1862 New Mexico Campaign

0 25 50  
miles







**Colonel Edward Canby**  
**(promoted to Brigadier General in March 1862)**

## Edward R. S. Canby



Major General E. R. S. Canby in U.S. uniform

<b>Born</b>	November 9, 1817 <a href="#">Piatt's Landing, Kentucky</a>
<b>Died</b>	April 11, 1873 (aged 55) near <a href="#">Tule Lake, California</a>
<b>Place of burial</b>	<a href="#">Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis</a>
<b>Allegiance</b>	<span><span></span></span> United States of America <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Union</a></li></ul>
<b>Service/branch</b>	<span><span></span></span> <a href="#">United States Army</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Union Army</a></li></ul>
<b>Years of service</b>	1839–1873
<b>Rank</b>	<span><span></span></span> <a href="#">Major general</a>
<b>Commands held</b>	<a href="#">Department of New Mexico</a> <a href="#">Fort Snelling</a>

**Edward Richard Sprigg Canby** (November 9, 1817 – April 11, 1873) was a career [United States Army](#) officer and a [Union general](#) in the [American Civil War](#). He served as a military governor after the war.

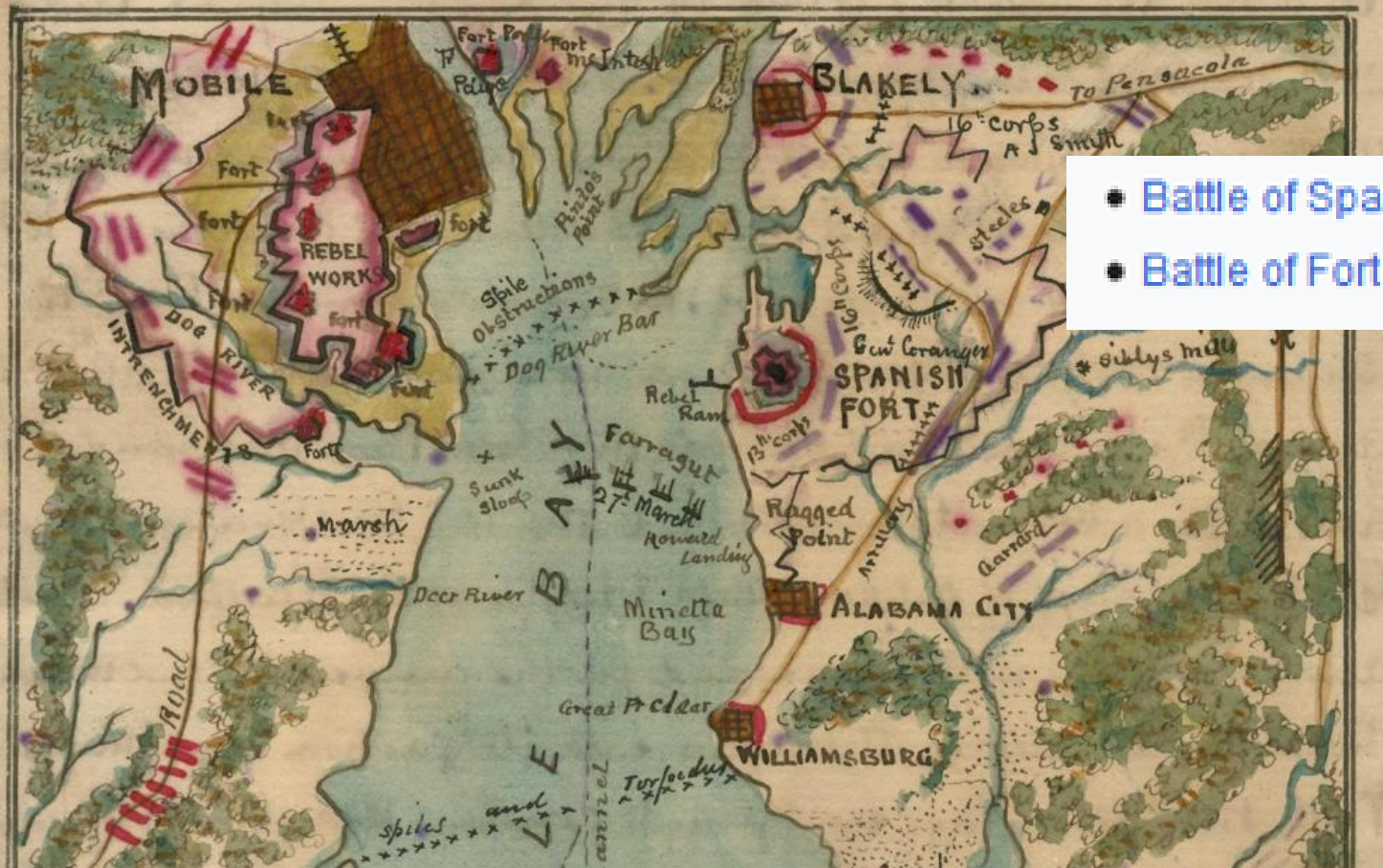
In 1861–1862, Canby commanded the [Department of New Mexico](#), defeating the Confederate General [Henry Hopkins Sibley](#) at the [Battle of Glorieta Pass](#), forcing him to retreat to Texas. At the war's end, he took the surrender of Generals [Richard Taylor](#) and [Edmund Kirby Smith](#). Canby was regarded as an administrator, more than a leader. General [Ulysses S. Grant](#) believed that he lacked aggression, but declared him irreplaceable for his knowledge of army regulations and constitutional law.<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

As commander of the Pacific Northwest in 1873, he was assassinated during peace talks with the [Modoc](#), who were refusing to move from their California homelands. He was the only United States general to be killed during the [Indian Wars](#).<sup>[*citation needed*]</sup>

<b>Battles/wars</b>	<a href="#">Indian Wars</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Second Seminole War</a></li></ul> <a href="#">Mexican–American War</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Battle of Contreras</a></li><li><a href="#">Battle of Churubusco</a></li><li><a href="#">Battle of Mexico City</a></li></ul> <a href="#">Utah War</a> <a href="#">Indian Wars</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Navajo War of 1860</a></li></ul> <a href="#">American Civil War</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Battle of Valverde</a></li><li><a href="#">Battle of Peralta</a></li><li><a href="#">Battle of Spanish Fort</a></li><li><a href="#">Battle of Fort Blakely</a></li></ul> <a href="#">Indian Wars</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><a href="#">Modoc War</a></li></ul>
<b>Signature</b>	

# REBEL DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

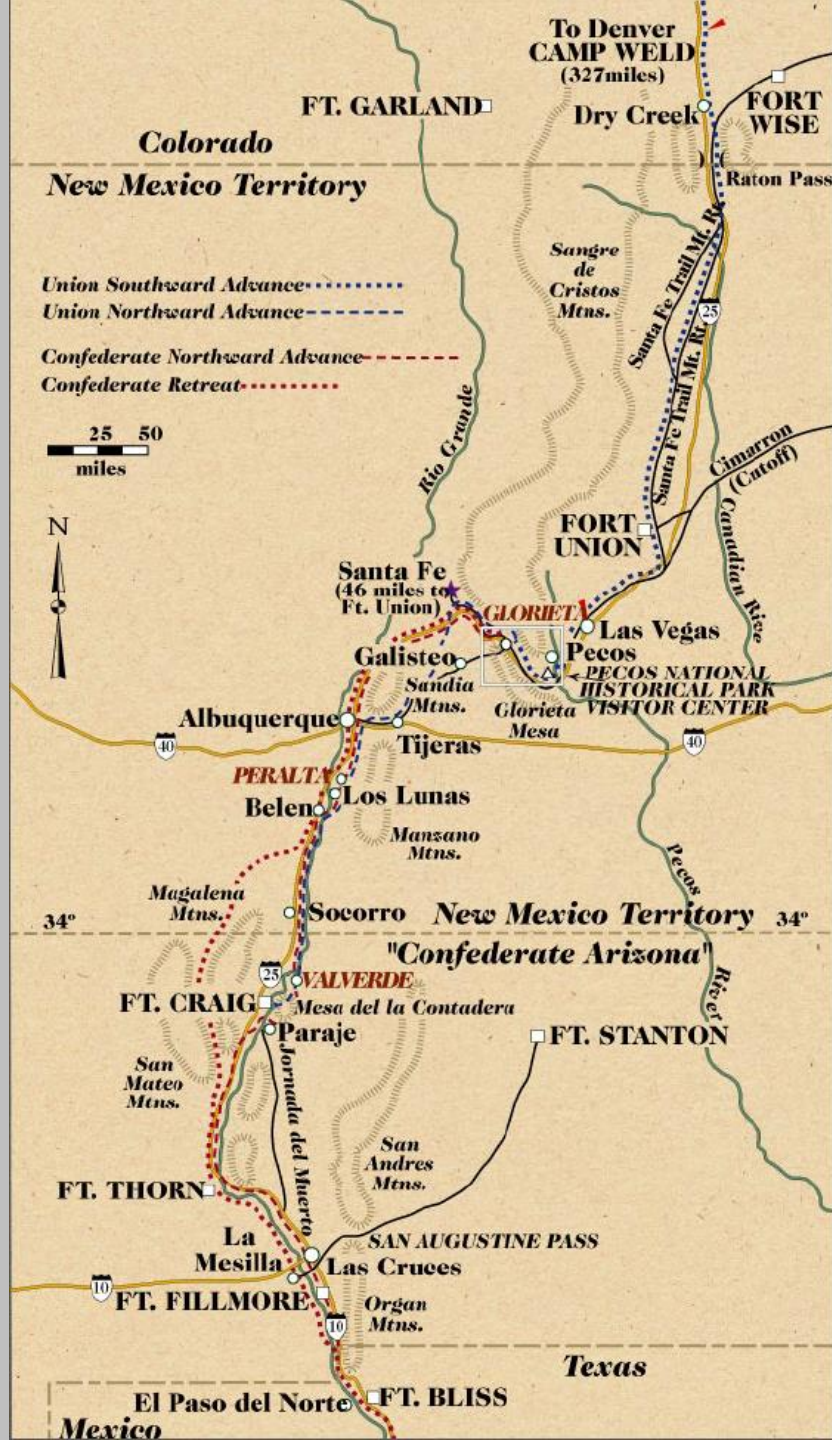
Showing Union attacks April 3<sup>d</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> 1865 - on Spanish Fort



- Battle of Spanish Fort
- Battle of Fort Blakely

Canby commanded an army of 40,000 men in these final major battles of the Civil War, fought in the weeks after Lee surrendered at Appomattox.





Colorado

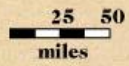
New Mexico Territory

Union Southward Advance

Union Northward Advance

Confederate Northward Advance

Confederate Retreat



To Denver  
CAMP WELD  
(327 miles)

FT. GARLAND

Dry Creek

FORT WISE

Raton Pass

Sangre de Cristos Mtns.

Santa Fe Trail Mt. R.

Santa Fe Trail Mt. R.

Cimarron (Cutoff)

FORT UNION

Santa Fe  
(46 miles to Ft. Union)

GLORIETA

Las Vegas

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK VISITOR CENTER

Galisteo

Sandia Mtns.

Tijeras

Albuquerque

PERALTA

Belen

Los Lunas

Manzano Mtns.

34°

Magalena Mtns.

New Mexico Territory 34°

"Confederate Arizona"

VALVERDE

FT. CRAIG

Mesa del la Contadera

Paraje

FT. STANTON

San Mateo Mtns.

FT. THORN

La Mesilla

Las Cruces

SAN AUGUSTINE PASS

FT. FILLMORE

Organ Mtns.

Texas

El Paso del Norte

FT. BLISS

Mexico



Company G, First Colorado Volunteers, drilling on the main street of Empire, Colorado, during the summer before the New Mexico campaign.

This is the only known image of any company of the regiment.

*Courtesy Colorado Historical Society.*



**The Colorado volunteers were probably more fit, determined and rugged than the average volunteers back east. Many of them had come to Colorado Territory in the gold and silver rush of 1859, and conditions there had weeded out the weak. None of them, as members of an infantry regiment, was going to be the first one to show weakness!**



Col. John P. Slough

commander of the First Colorado Volunteers

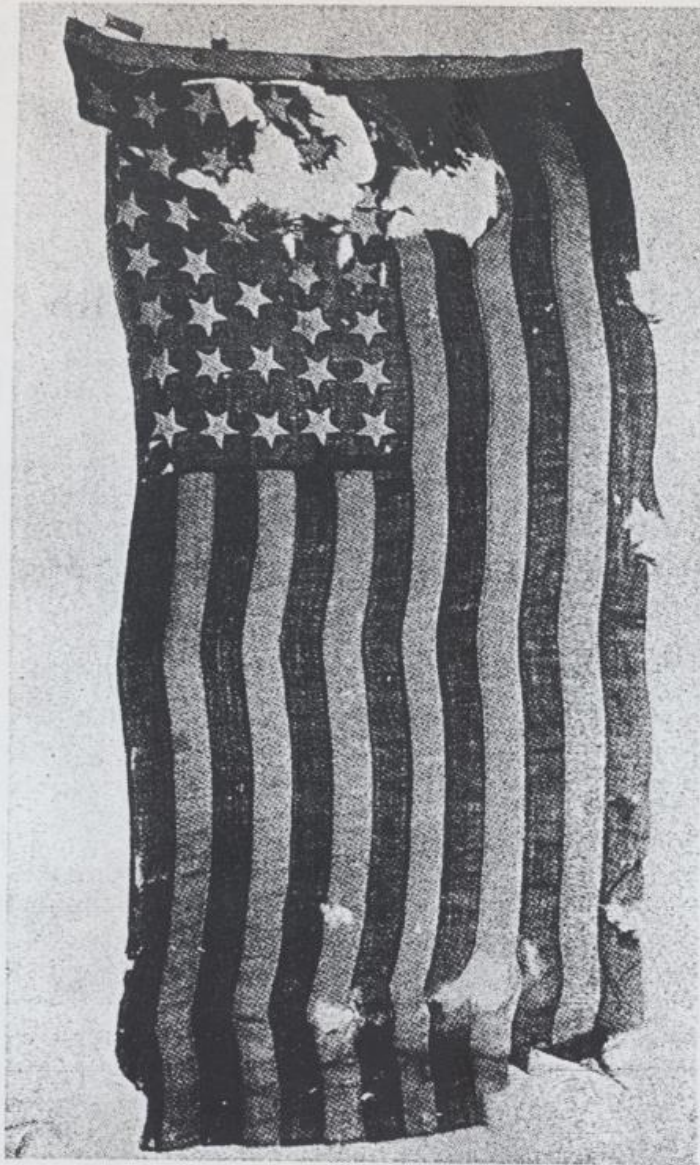




Colonel John P. Slough, of the First Colorado Regiment  
(From a war-time photograph loaned by Mr. Samuel C.  
Dorsey, of Denver.)  
Colonel Slough resigned in April, 1862.



Major John M. Chivington, of the First Colorado Regiment.  
(From a war-time photograph in the State Historical and Natural History Society's  
Collection.)  
Major Chivington was promoted Colonel of the Regiment in April, 1862.



**Battleflag of the First Colorado Regiment.**

(From a photograph of the flag, which is now in the War-relie Department of the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, in the Capitol at Denver.)  
The rents shown in the upper part of the engraving were made by Confederate grapeshot in the second engagement in La Graciosa Pass, March 28, 1862. Major Jacob Downing, of Denver, stated that the color-bearer was Sergeant William B. Moore, of his company (D), who was promoted Second Lieutenant shortly after the battle.

[Most Significant Artifacts Home >>>](#)

0.751.25



**Artifact Is**

3 Dimensional

**Artifact Significant To**

Nation

**Artifact Location**

History Colorado  
1200 N Broadway  
Denver, CO 80203  
United States

WR.1104.1 is the United States flag carried by the 1st Regiment of Colorado Volunteers during its march into New Mexico Territory during the Civil War. The standard measures 48 by 105.5 inches. Materials utilized in construction are cotton, wool, and brass. The thirteen stripes are made of red or white plain weave wool fabric. The stripes are machine sewn together. The canton is made of blue plain weave wool fabric. Thirty-four white cotton fabric stars are hand sewn to the field. The heading is made of twill weave cotton fabric with five brass grommets. The fly hem is hand stitched.

**How Does The Artifact Relate to Colorado History**

The 1861-62 campaign along the Rio Grande in New Mexico Territory was the only operation during the Civil War in which the Secessionists tried to conquer, as opposed to liberate unquestionably Union territory. The Colorado Volunteers' victory not only preserved Colorado for the Union, but also ended any hopes for the Confederacy's western expansion. The flag "made by the ladies of Denver in 1861" symbolizes that success.

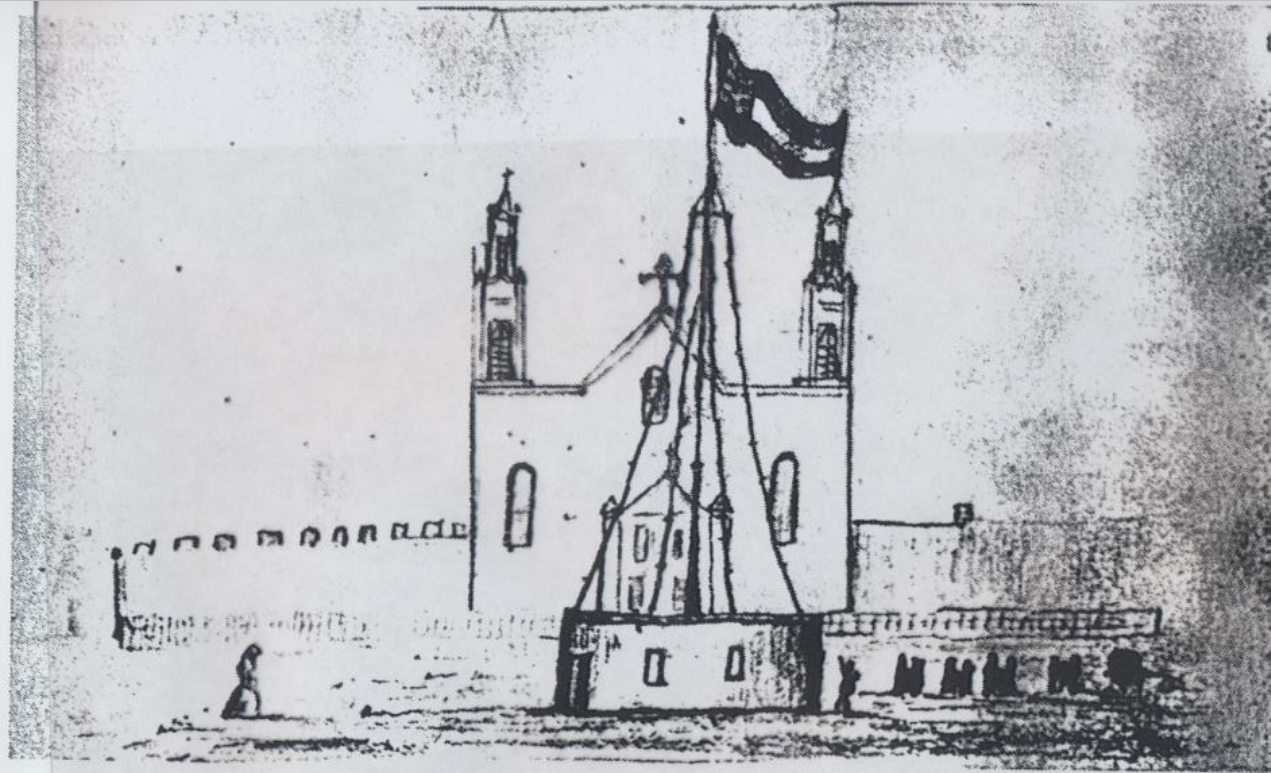
**Why Is This Artifact Significant?**

WR.1104.1 is the only flag known to have survived a relatively unknown Civil War battle whose outcome could have changed American history.



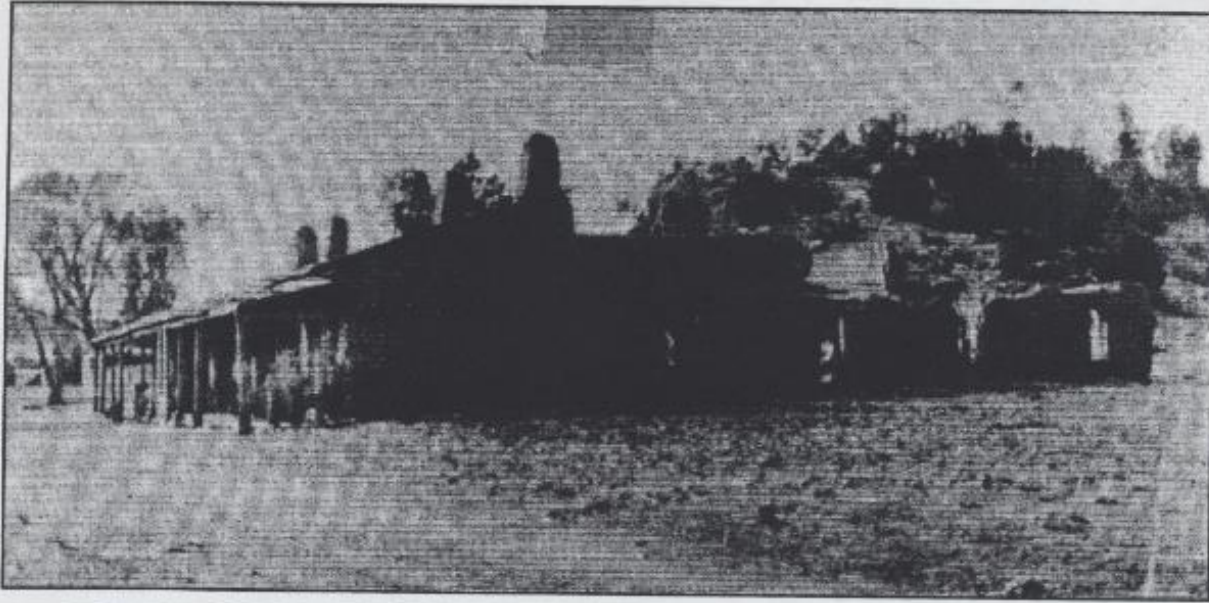
*The Colorado troops marched through harsh freezing mountains to Fort Union.*

**The First Colorado Volunteer Regiment marched 375 miles from Denver through the Raton Pass to Fort Union.**

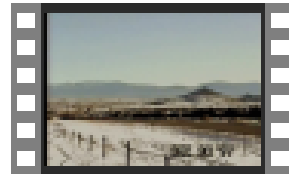


San Felipe de Neri Church, Albuquerque, with Confederate flag flying and mountain howitzers parked in plaza. The same cannons were later buried nearby.

From Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War



**ABOVE:** Pigeon's Ranch, along the Santa Fe Trail, around the turn of the century. The view is looking north, with rocky Sharpshooters' Hill in the right background.

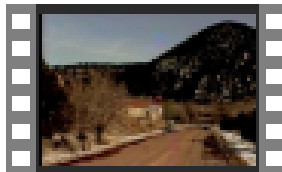


4 Toward Glorieta  
Pass,  
Confederate and  
Union approac...





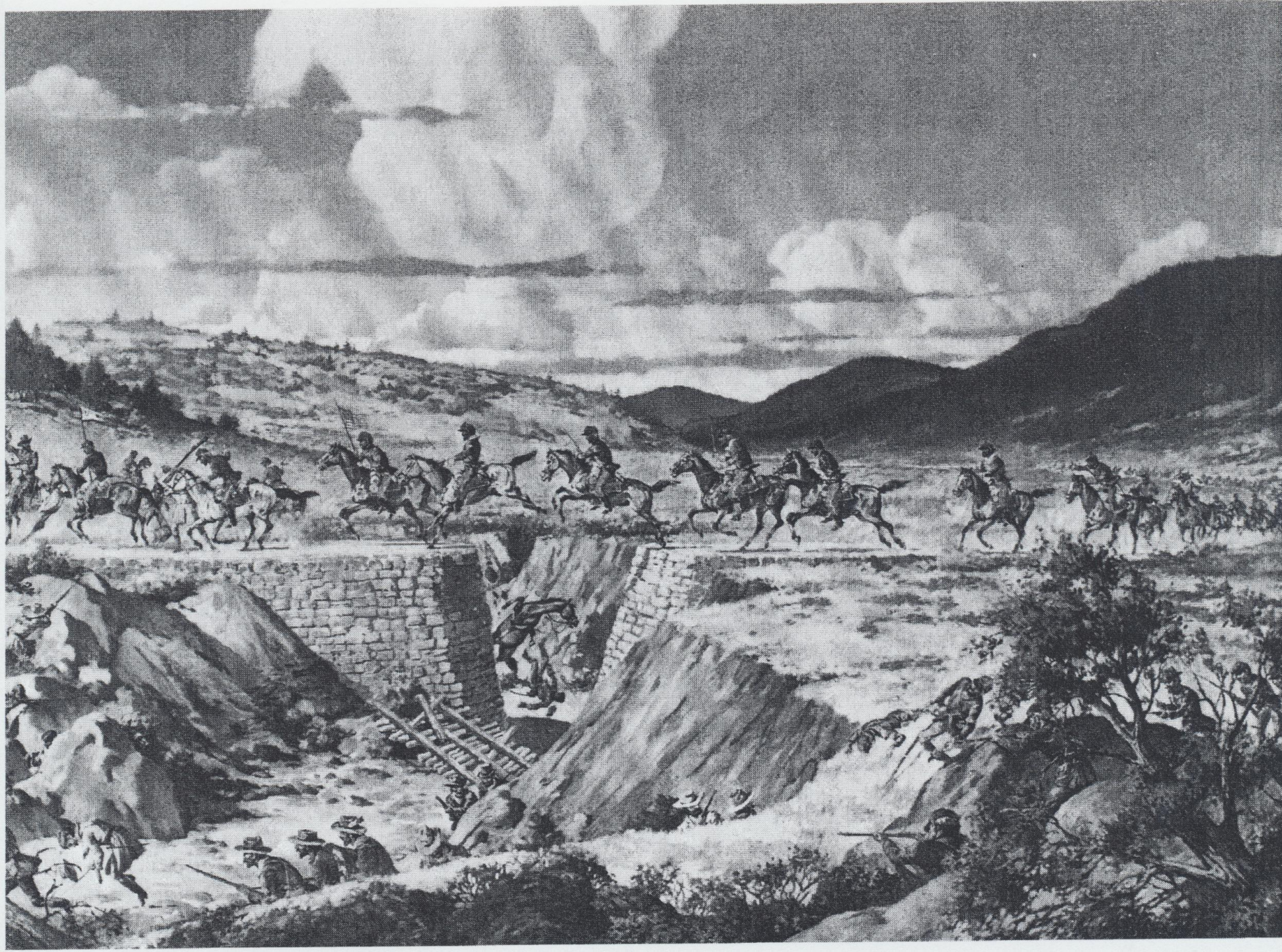
DEC 30 '97



5. Skirmish at  
Apache Canyon,  
March 26

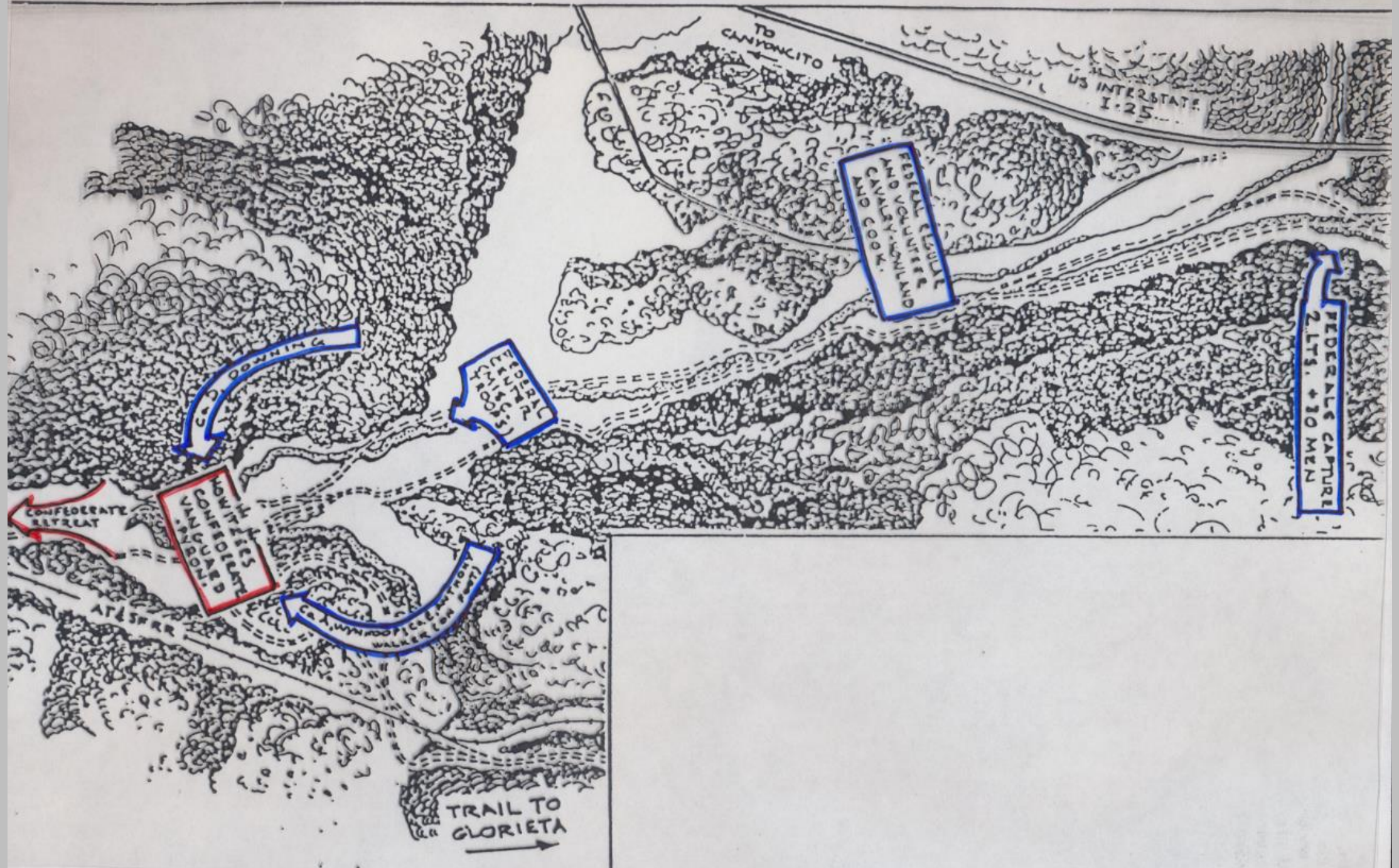








Near View of the Strategic Bridge in the Lower Battlefield in the Apache Canon.  
(From one of the author's photographs.)



TO CANYONCITO

US INTERSTATE I-25

FEDERAL ESCORT AND VOLUNTEER CAVALRY-MOUNTED AND COOK

FEDERAL CAPTURE 2 LTS. + 10 MEN

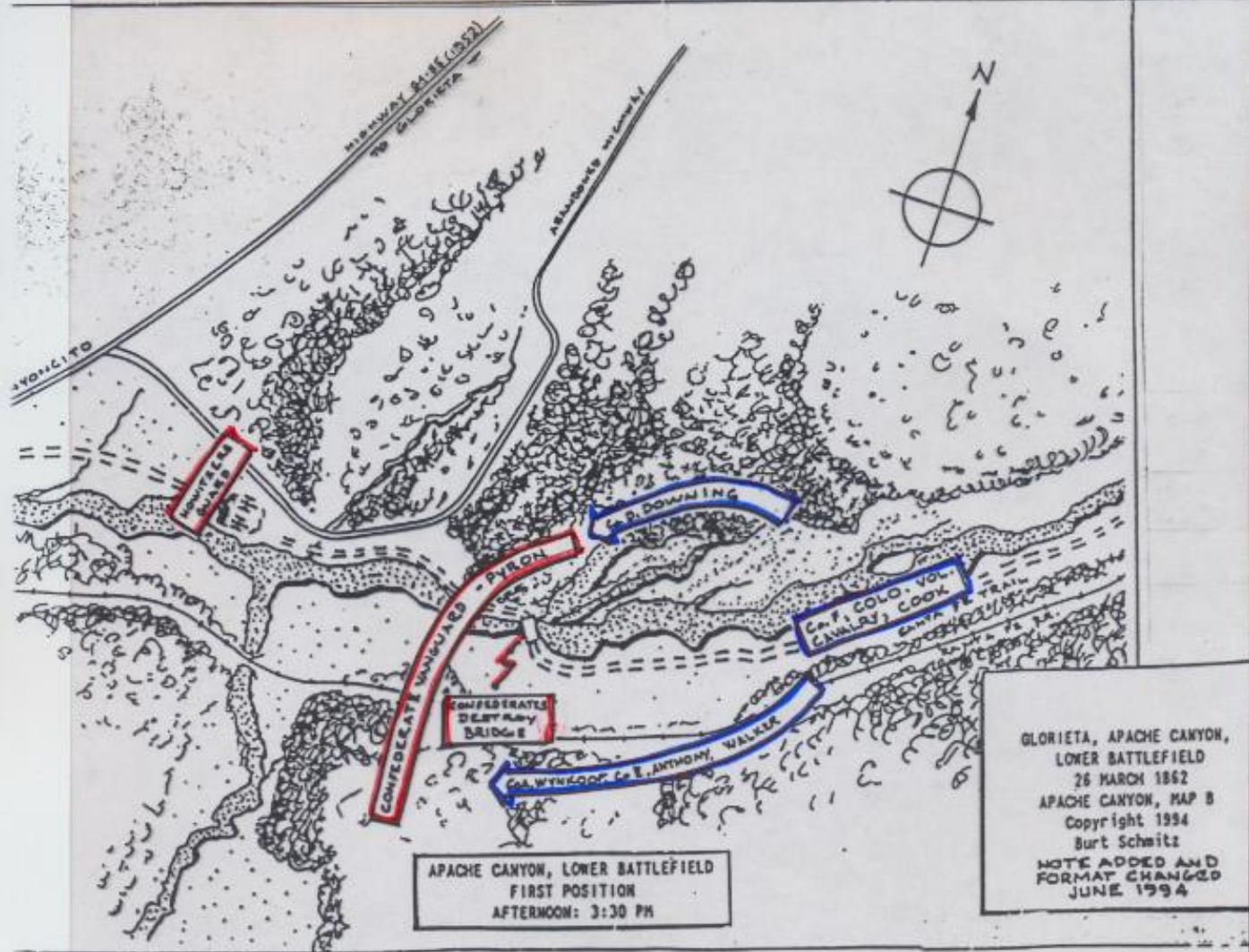
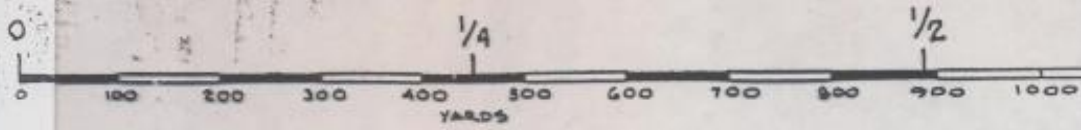
CONFEDERATE VANGUARD

CONFEDERATE RETREAT

THE FEDERAL VANGUARD

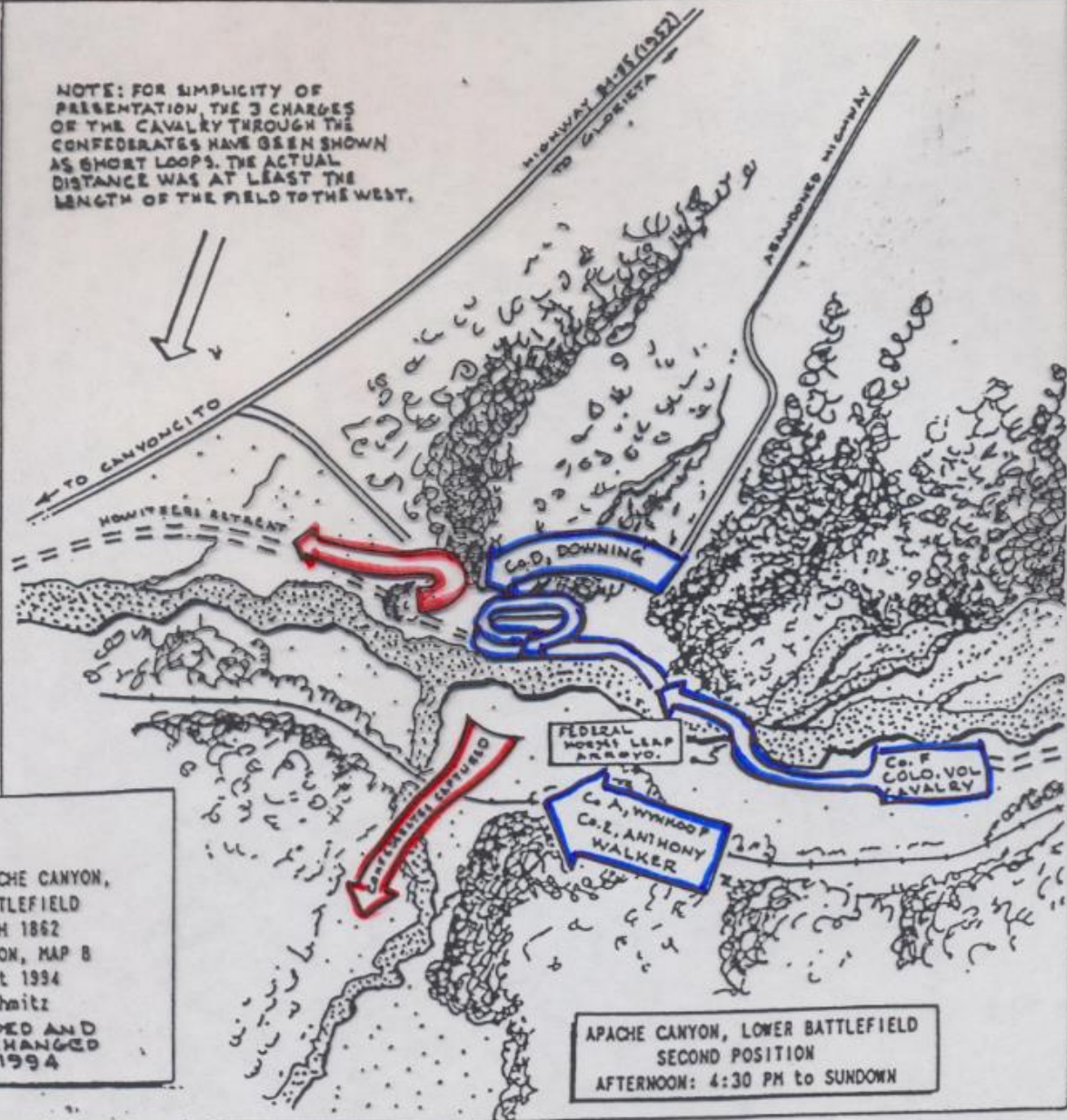
C.A. WYNHOOP, CALLEJON, WALKER (FOR PARTY)

TRAIL TO GLORIETA



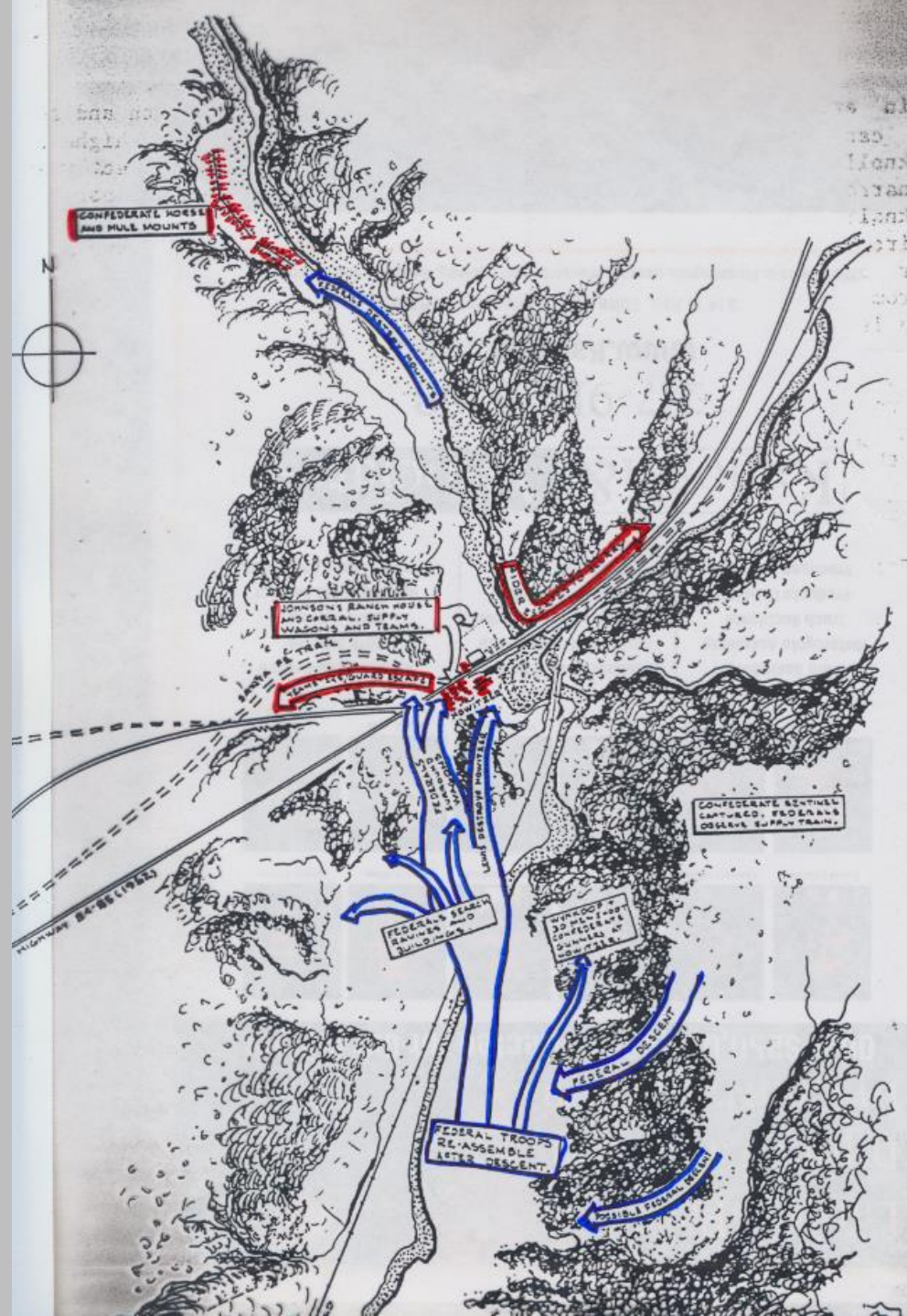


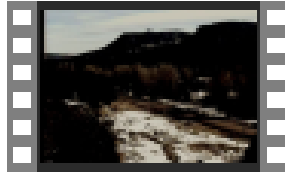
NOTE: FOR SIMPLICITY OF PRESENTATION, THE 3 CHARGES OF THE CAVALRY THROUGH THE CONFEDERATES HAVE BEEN SHOWN AS SHORT LOOPS. THE ACTUAL DISTANCE WAS AT LEAST THE LENGTH OF THE FIELD TO THE WEST.



GLORIETA, APACHE CANYON,  
LOWER BATTLEFIELD  
26 MARCH 1862  
APACHE CANYON, MAP B  
Copyright 1994  
Burt Schmitz  
NOTE ADDED AND  
FORMAT CHANGED  
JUNE 1994

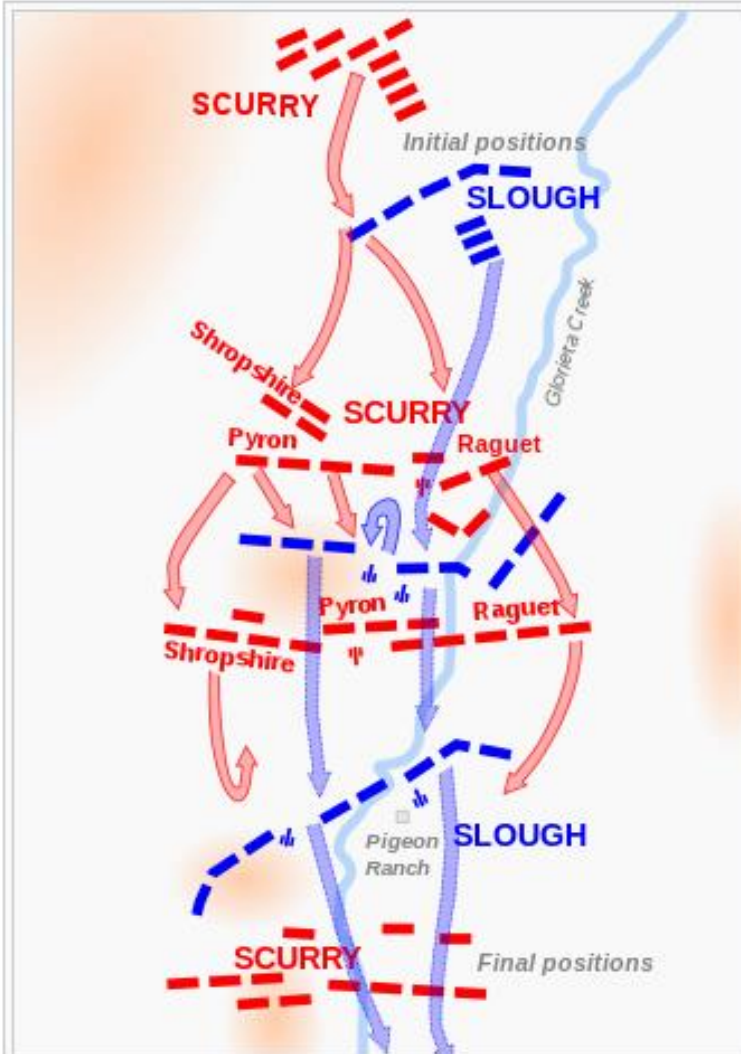
APACHE CANYON, LOWER BATTLEFIELD  
SECOND POSITION  
AFTERNOON: 4:30 PM to SUNDOWN





6 The Battle of  
Glorieta Pass,  
March 28 1862



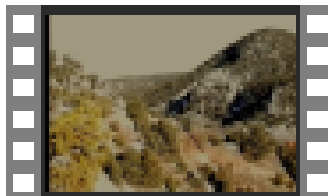


Battle of Glorieta Pass: actions on March 28

- █ Confederate
- █ Union



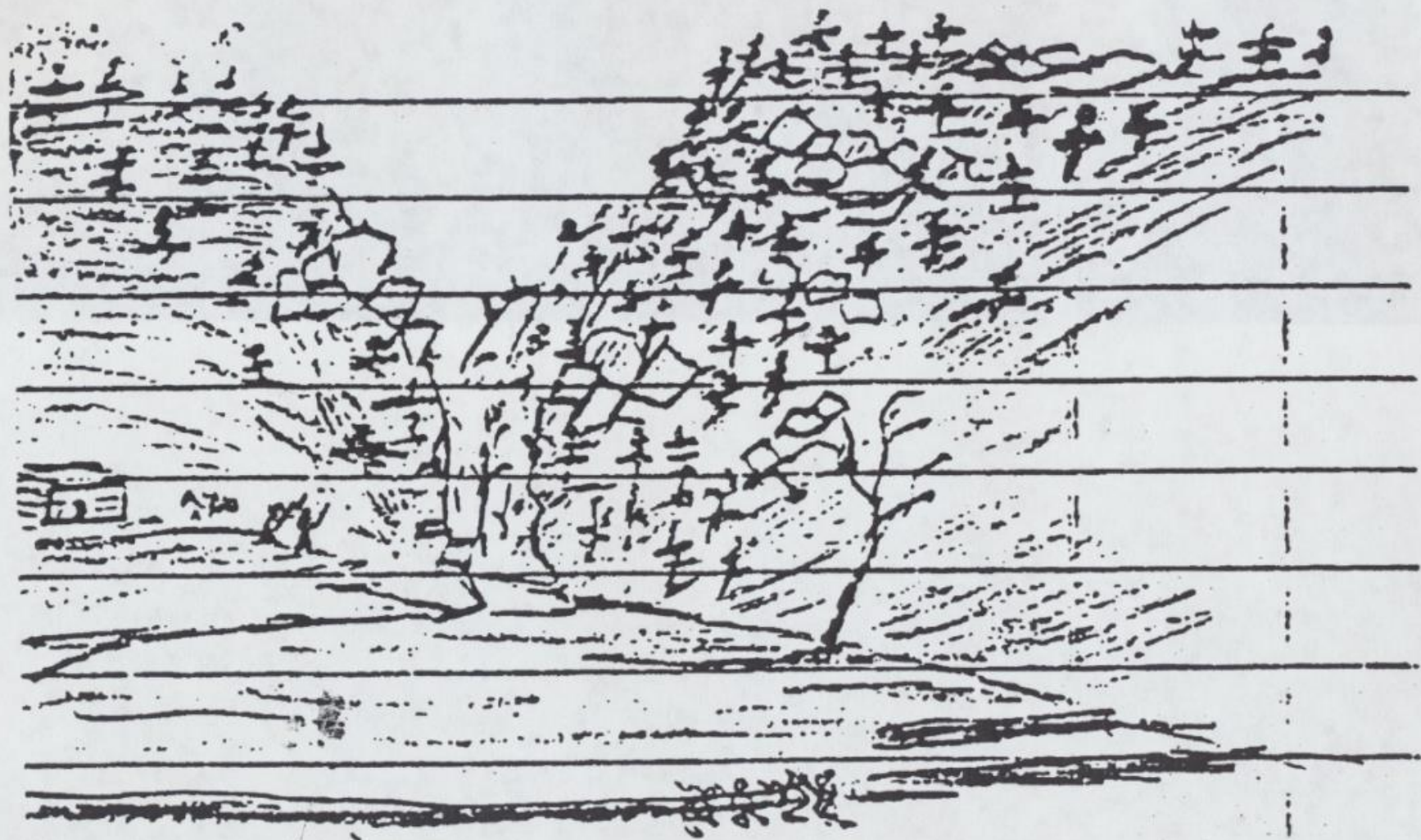




7 Chivington at  
Apache Canyon,  
and the End of  
the Campaign







Sergeant Peticolas's sketch of the Texan camp at Cañoncito, with breastworks thrown up to command the Santa Fe Trail.





Painting of the Union Raid on Johnson's Ranch by N. Eggenhofer (courtesy



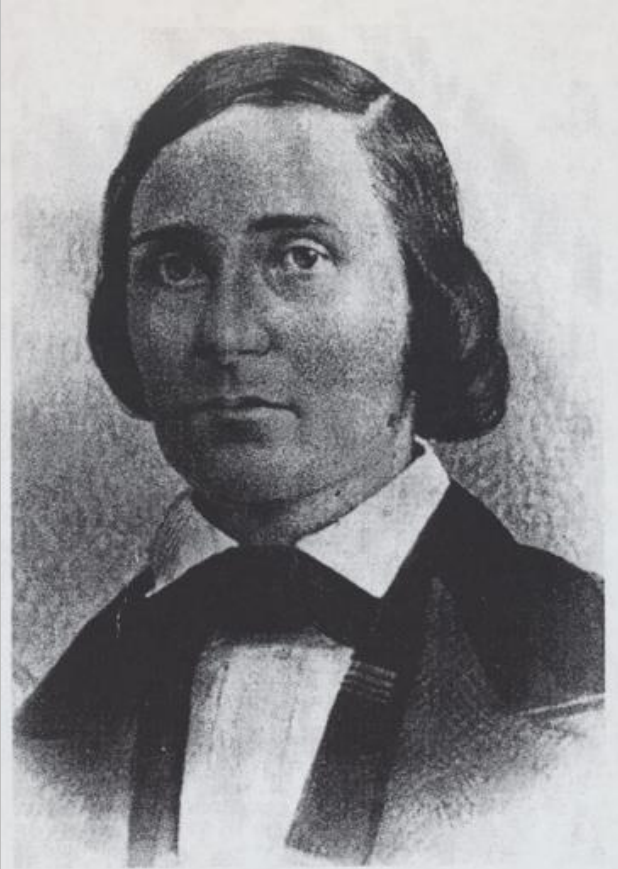
**Chivington's force climbed these bluffs,  
no doubt diagonally heading westward....**



**....passed along the top of the mesa, guided by LTC Chavez and his chaplain who  
were both familiar with trails in the area....**



**....and reached this point  
overlooking the Texan camp.**



Lieutenant Colonel  
Manuel Chaves, Sec-  
ond New Mexico  
Volunteers

**“You are right on top of them, Major!”**

*Report of Maj. John M. Chivington, First Colorado Infantry.*

CAMP LEWIS, NEAR PECOS CHURCH, N. MEX.,  
 March 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the troops under my command on the 28th of March, 1862, at the battle of Pigeon's Ranch:

In obedience to General Orders, No. — issued to me on the same

George L. Sandoz and Drew D. Sandoz, numbering about  
 I left Camp Lewis at 8.30 o'clock a. m., and at 9.30 o'clock a. m. we left the main road and took the trail leading to Gallisteo, which we kept for 8 miles, and then without road we traveled about 8 miles, and about 1.30 o'clock p. m. we reached an eminence overlooking Johnson's Ranch.

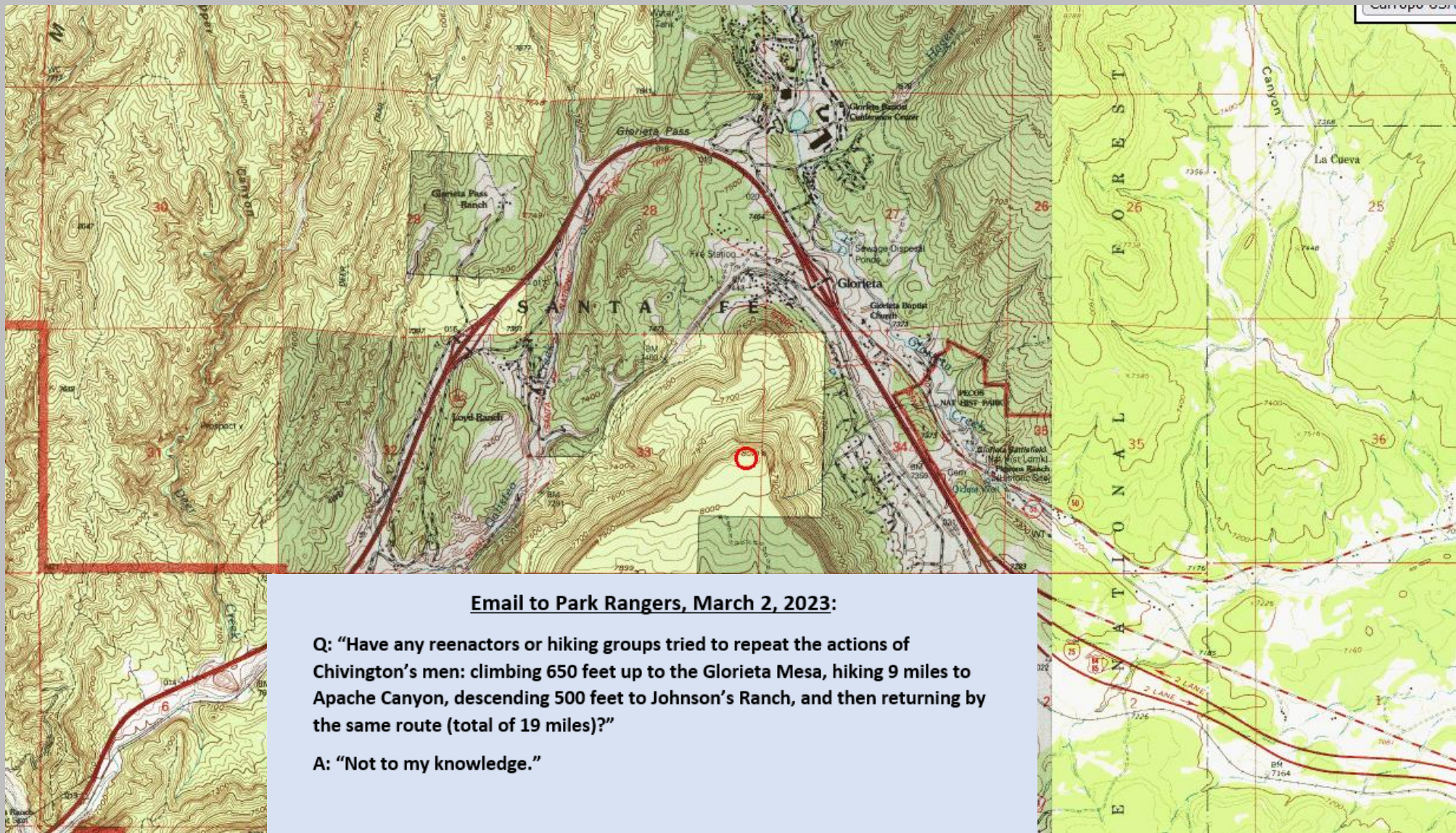
After reconnoitering the position it was ascertained that there were corraled in the cañon 80 wagons and one field piece, all in charge of some 200 men. The command was given to charge, and the troops started upon double-quick. Captain Wynkoop, with 30 of his men, were deployed to the mountain side to silence their guns by picking off their gunners, which they did effectually, Captain Lewis capturing and spiking the gun after having five shots discharged at him. The remainder of the command surrounded the wagons and buildings, killing 3 and wounding several of the enemy. The wagons were all heavily loaded with ammunition, clothing, subsistence, and forage, all of which were burned upon the spot or rendered entirely useless. During the engagement one of the wagons containing ammunition exploded, severely wounding Private Ritter, of Company A, First Colorado Volunteers; the only person injured. We retook 5 privates, who had been taken in the forenoon in the battle between Slough's and Scurry's forces, from whom we gleaned our first intelligence of the general engagement, and upon reaching the summit of the mountain we were met by Lieutenant Cobb, bringing an order from Colonel Slough for our advance to support the main column, which we hastened to obey. We also took 17 prisoners, and captured about thirty horses and mules, which were in a corral in the vicinity of the wagons.

Both officers and men performed their duty efficiently. Captain Lewis had the most dangerous duty assigned him, which he performed with unflinching heroism. I repeat, all, ALL did well. The command returned to Camp Lewis about 10 o'clock p. m. the same day.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. M. CHIVINGTON,

*Major, First Regiment Colorado Volunteers.*



**Email to Park Rangers, March 2, 2023:**

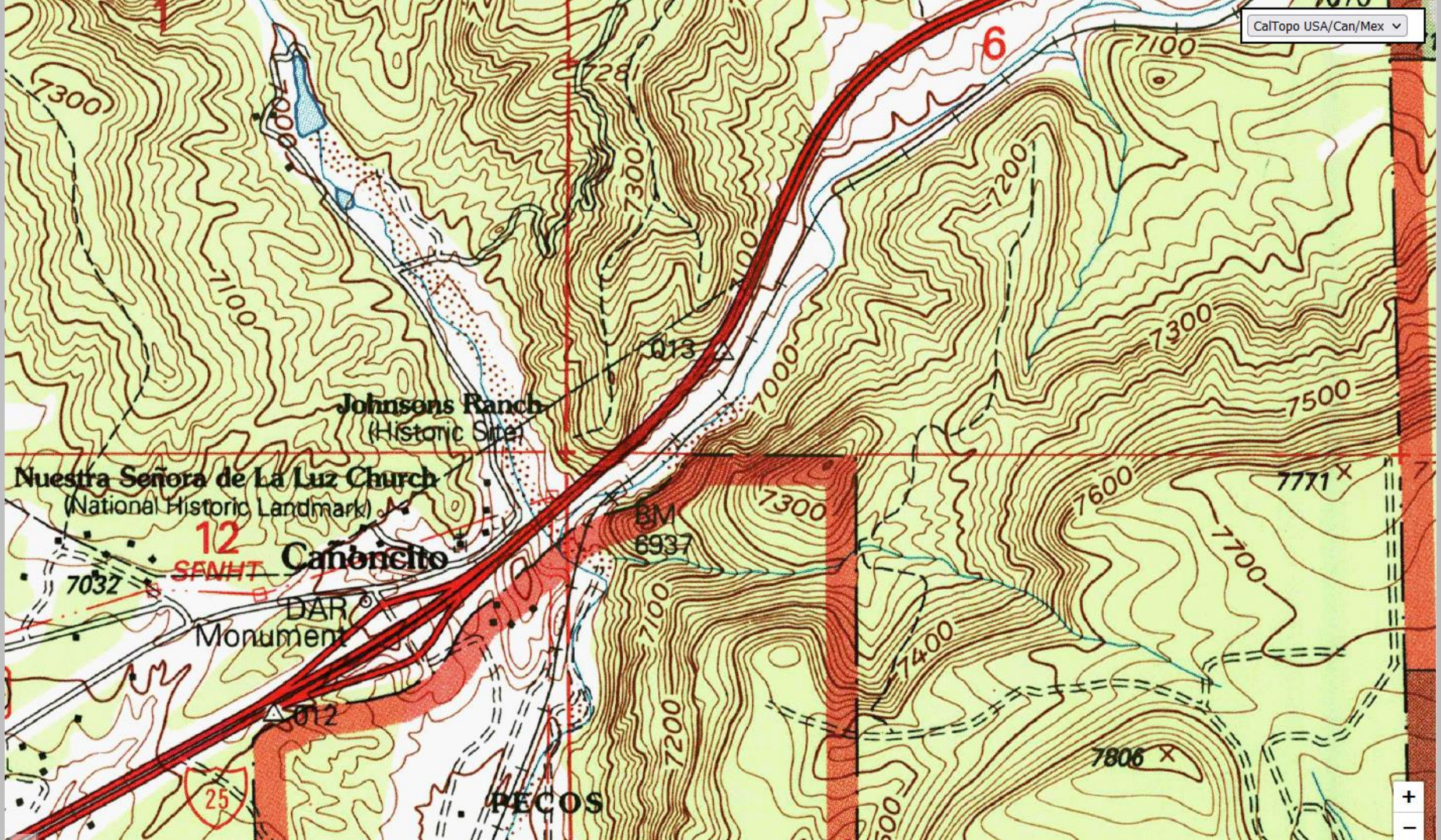
**Q: "Have any reenactors or hiking groups tried to repeat the actions of Chivington's men: climbing 650 feet up to the Glorieta Mesa, hiking 9 miles to Apache Canyon, descending 500 feet to Johnson's Ranch, and then returning by the same route (total of 19 miles)?"**

**A: "Not to my knowledge."**

**Clearly this is a challenge for the OLLI Hiking Interest Group.**

**In the six days between OLLI classes, we can fly out to Albuquerque, rent cars, drive to Santa Fe and Glorieta Pass, and do this hike.**

**The survivors can then describe the experience to the other OLLI class members.**



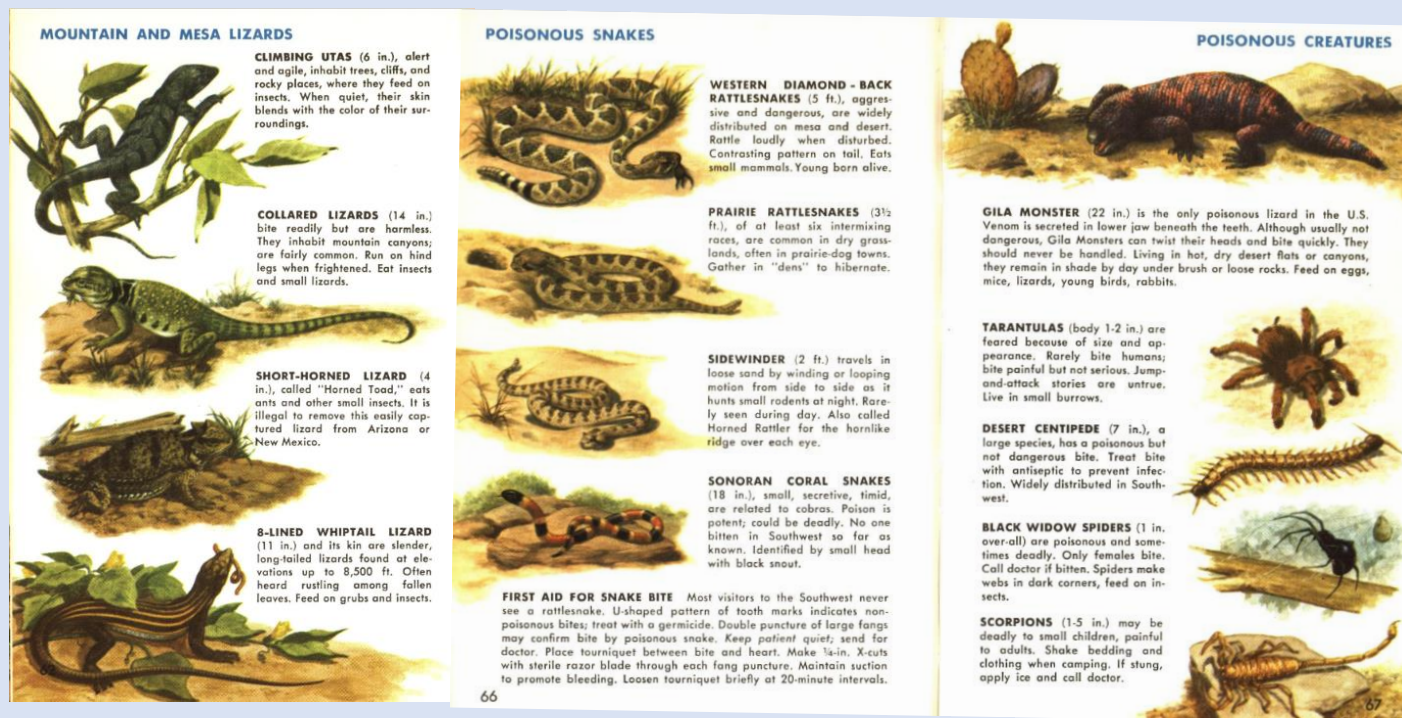




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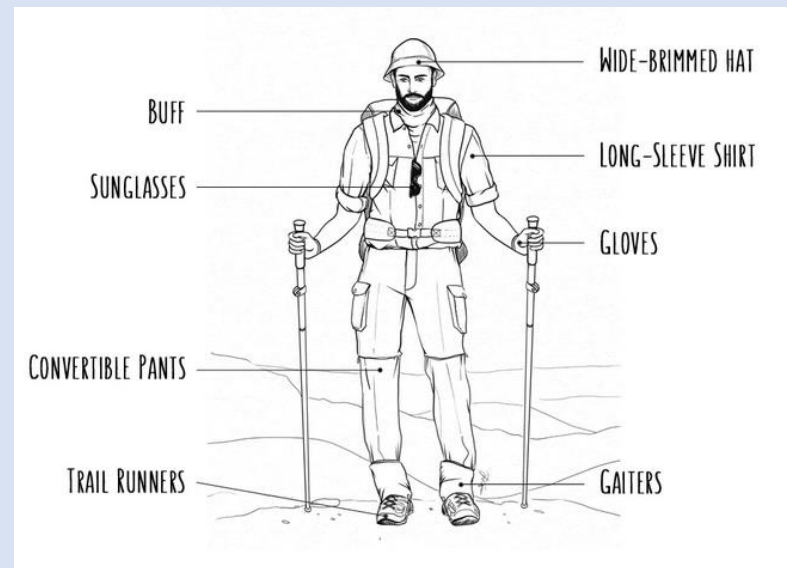


Here are animals we may see. We should all bring snakebite kits and cloths for tourniquets for whichever limb is bitten.

**Clearly this is a challenge for the OLLI Hiking Interest Group.**

**In the six days between OLLI classes, we can fly out to Albuquerque, rent cars, drive to Santa Fe and Glorieta Pass, and do this hike.**

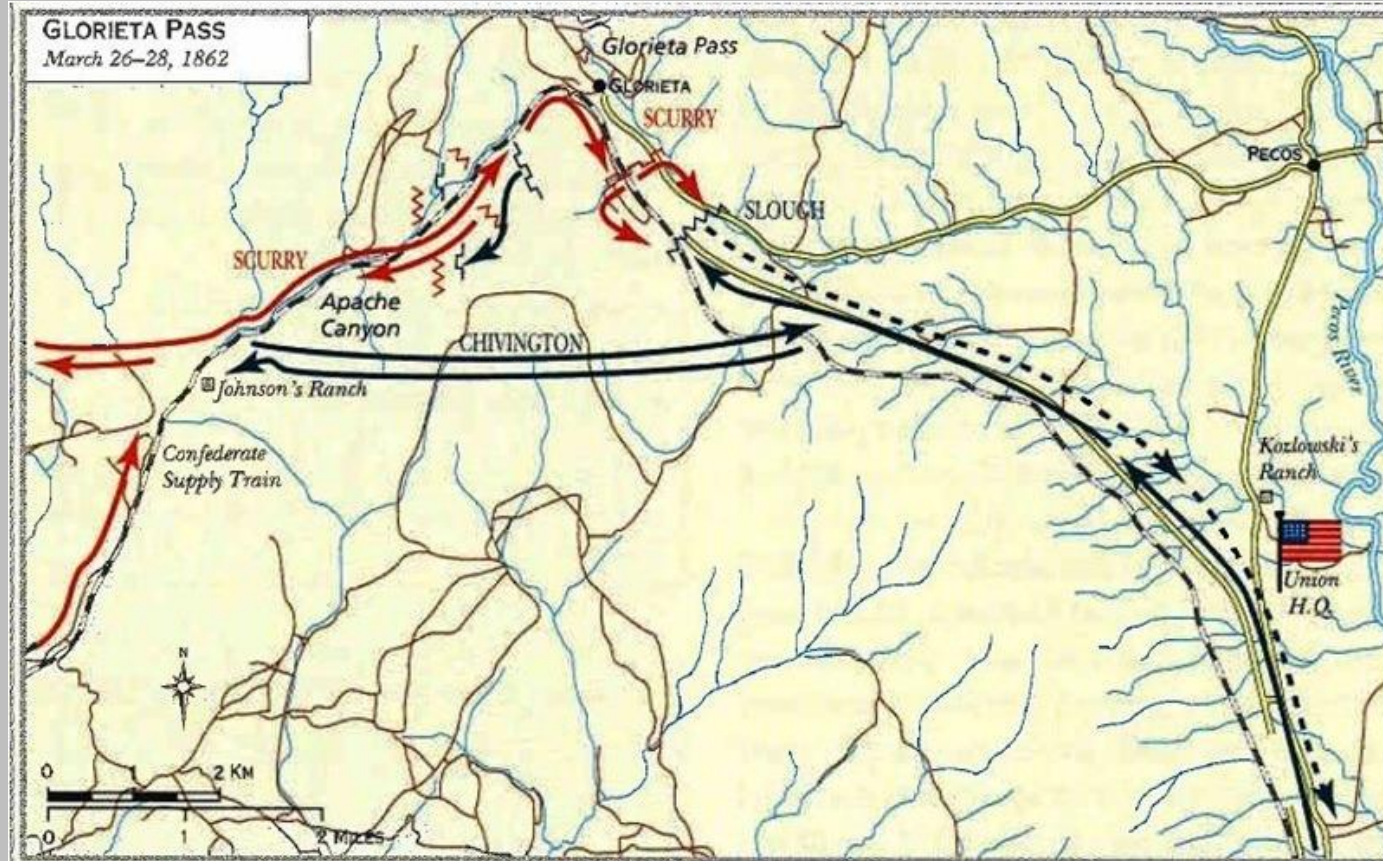
**The survivors can then describe the experience to the other OLLI class members.**



**At a minimum, two canteens of water and one canteen of whisky should be brought.**



**\*PRINCIPLES OF WAR\***



**Battle of Glorieta Pass**

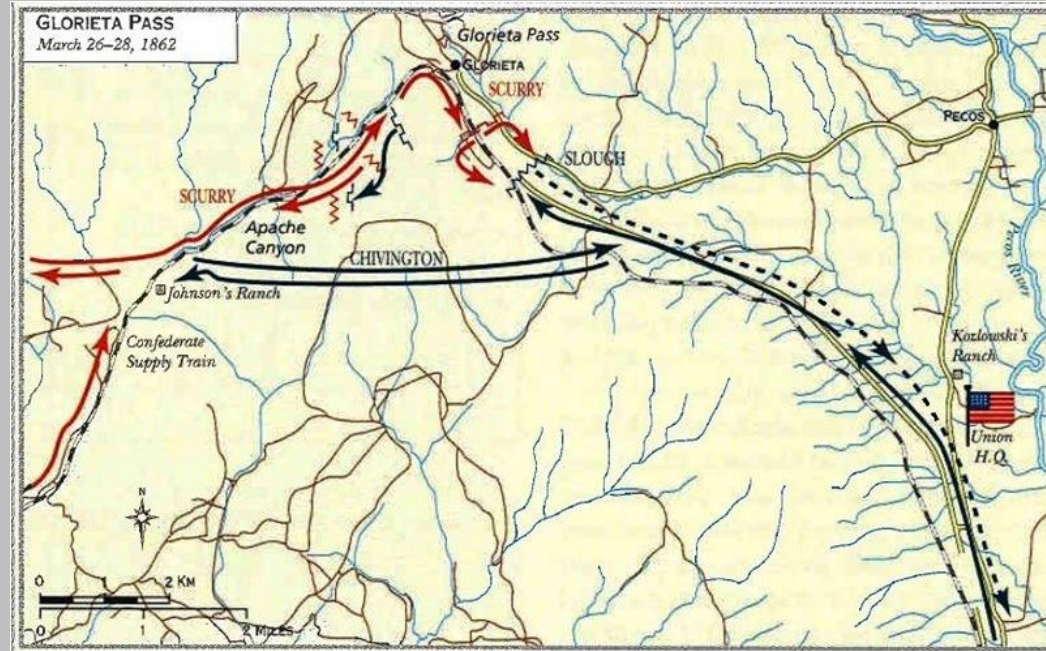
**OBJECTIVE - "every military operation should be directed toward a clearly defined, decisive and attainable objective."**

\*PRINCIPLES OF WAR\*



OFFENSIVE - "seize, retain and exploit the initiative."

## \*PRINCIPLES OF WAR\*



Battle of Glorieta Pass

MASS - "concentrate combat power at the decisive place and time."

ECONOMY OF FORCE - "allocate minimum essential combat power to secondary efforts."

MANEUVER - "place the enemy in a position of disadvantage through the flexible application of combat power."

## \*PRINCIPLES OF WAR\*

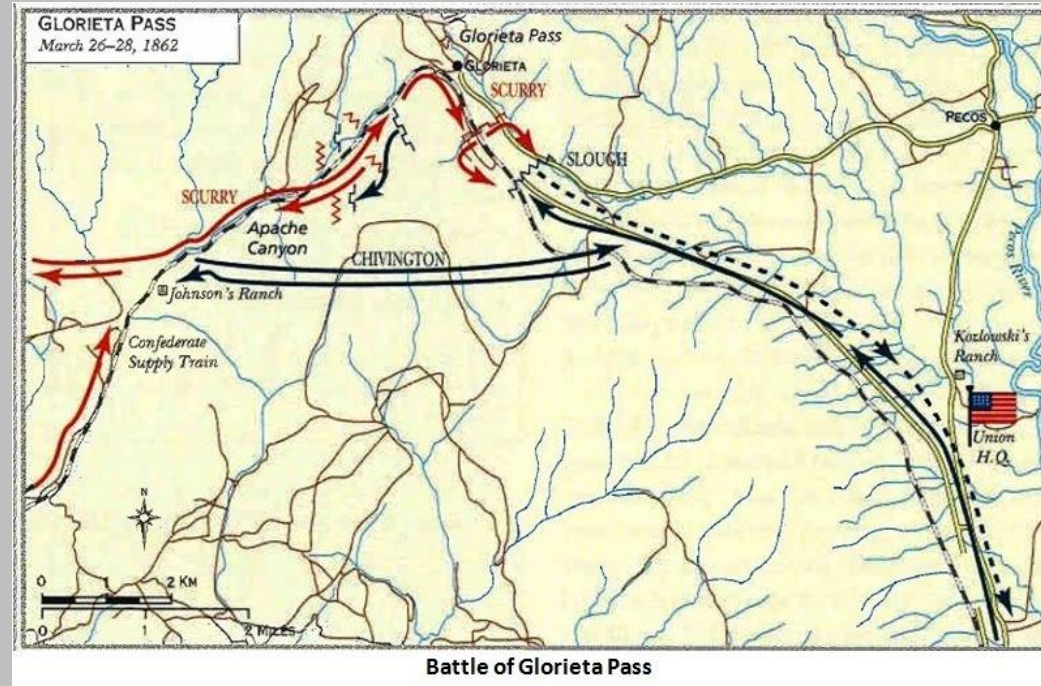


SECURITY - "never permit the enemy to acquire an unexpected advantage."

SURPRISE - "strike the enemy at a time or place and in a manner for which he is unprepared."

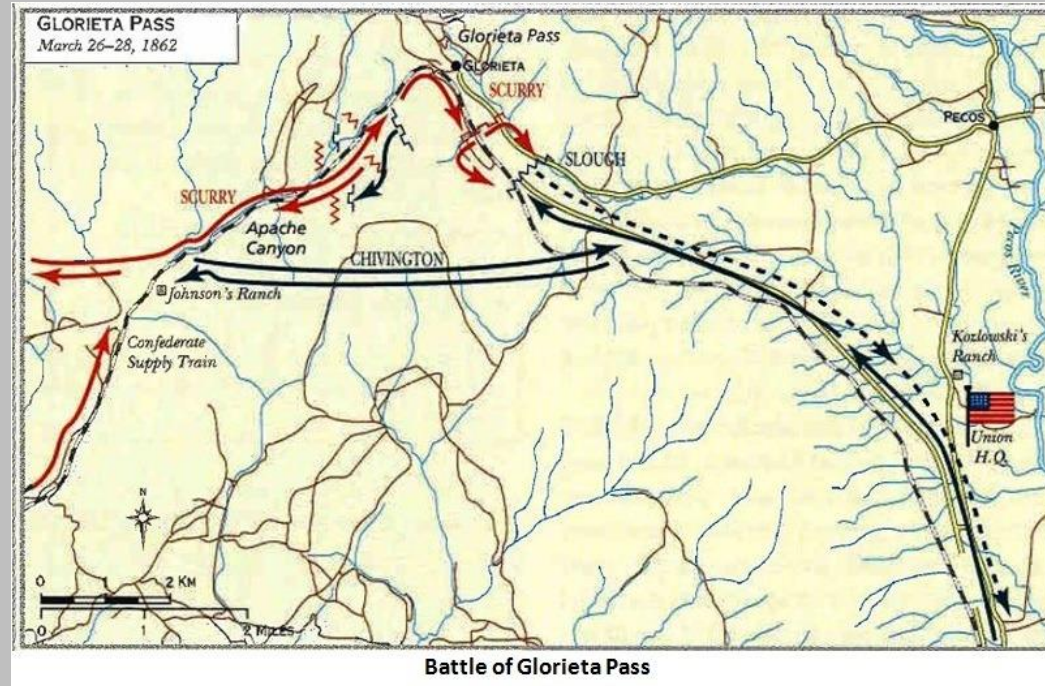


## \*PRINCIPLES OF WAR\*



**SIMPLICITY** - "prepare clear, uncomplicated plans and clear concise orders to ensure thorough understanding."

**\*PRINCIPLES OF WAR\***

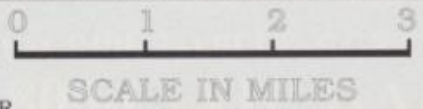
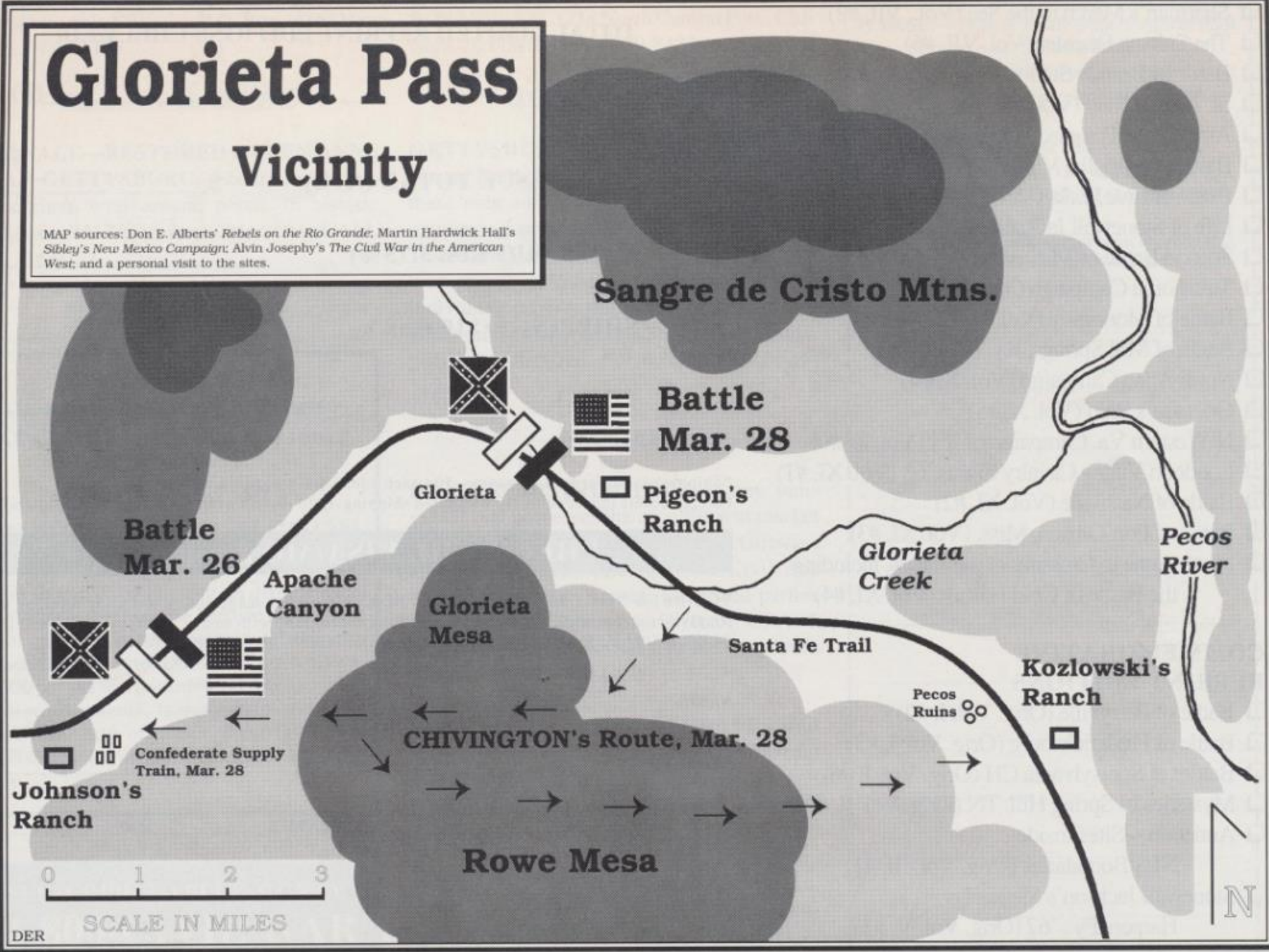


UNITY OF COMMAND - "for every objective, there should be unity of effort."

# Glorieta Pass

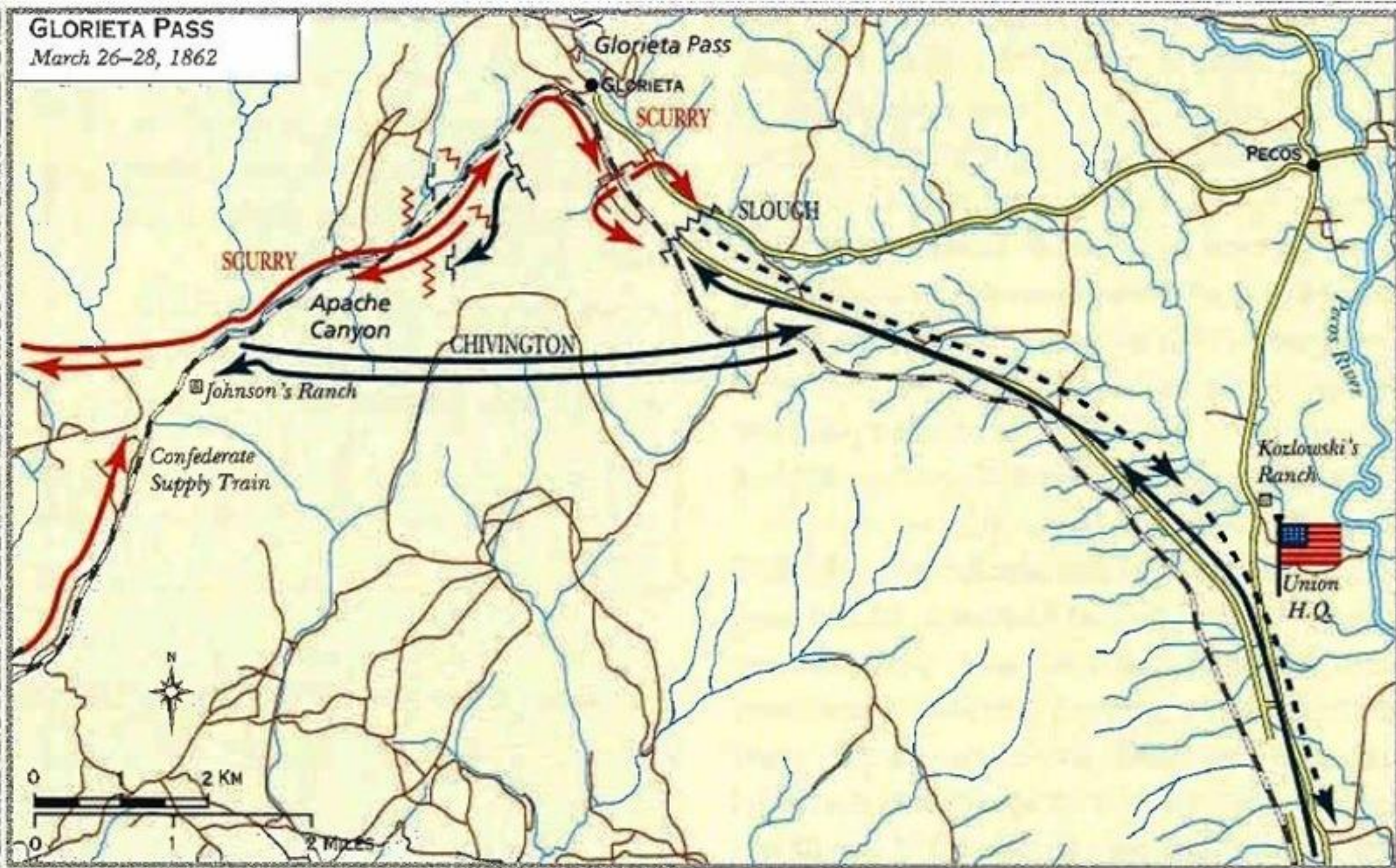
## Vicinity

MAP sources: Don E. Alberts' *Rebels on the Rio Grande*; Martin Hardwick Hall's *Sibley's New Mexico Campaign*; Alvin Josephy's *The Civil War in the American West*; and a personal visit to the sites.

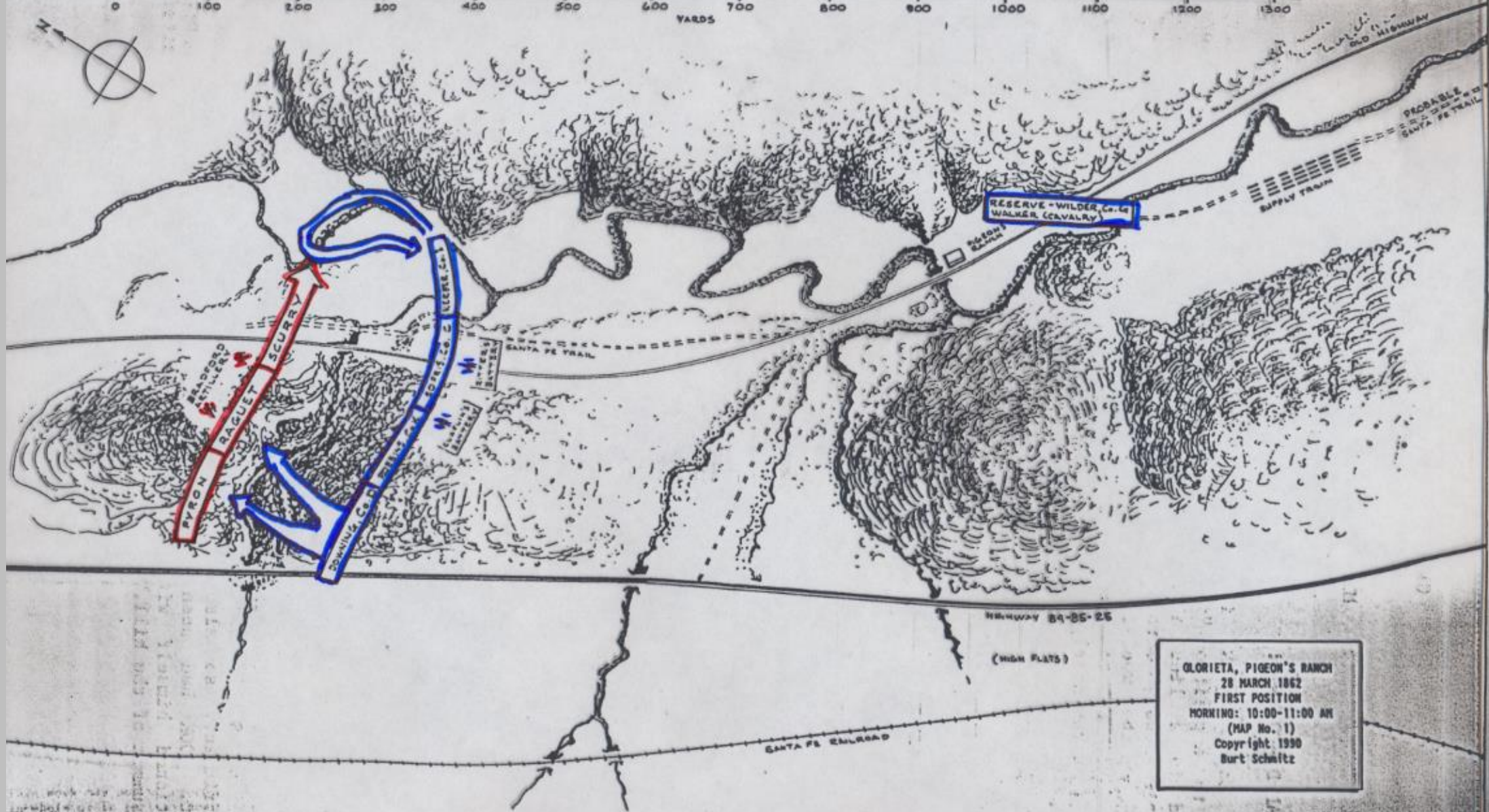
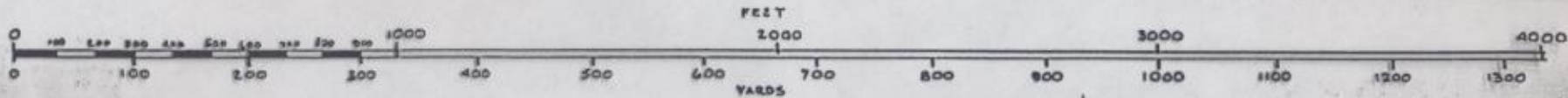


DER

**GLORIETA PASS**  
March 26-28, 1862

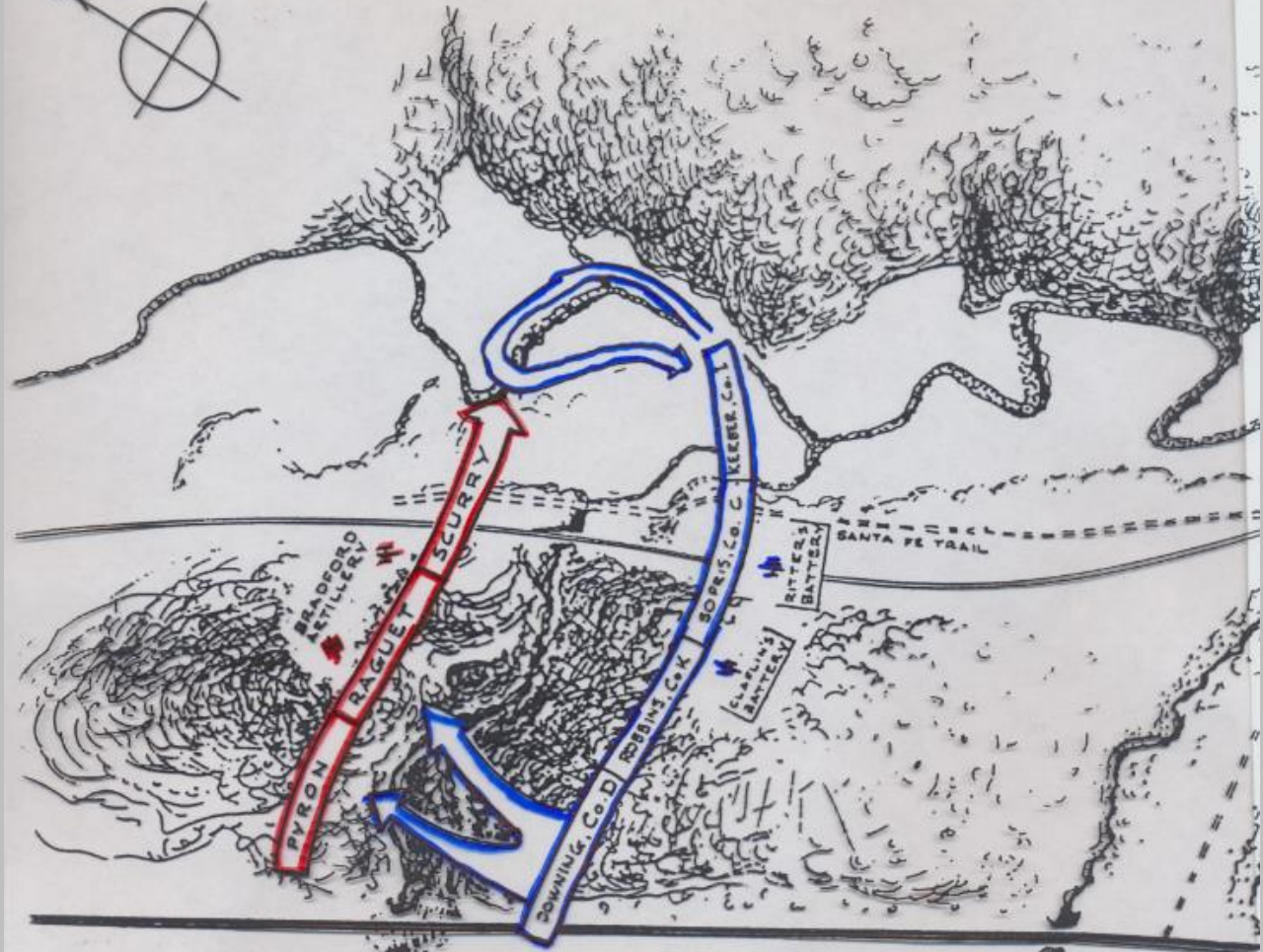
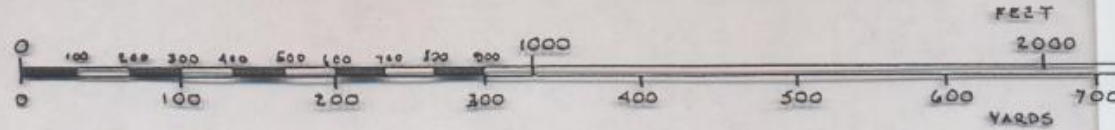


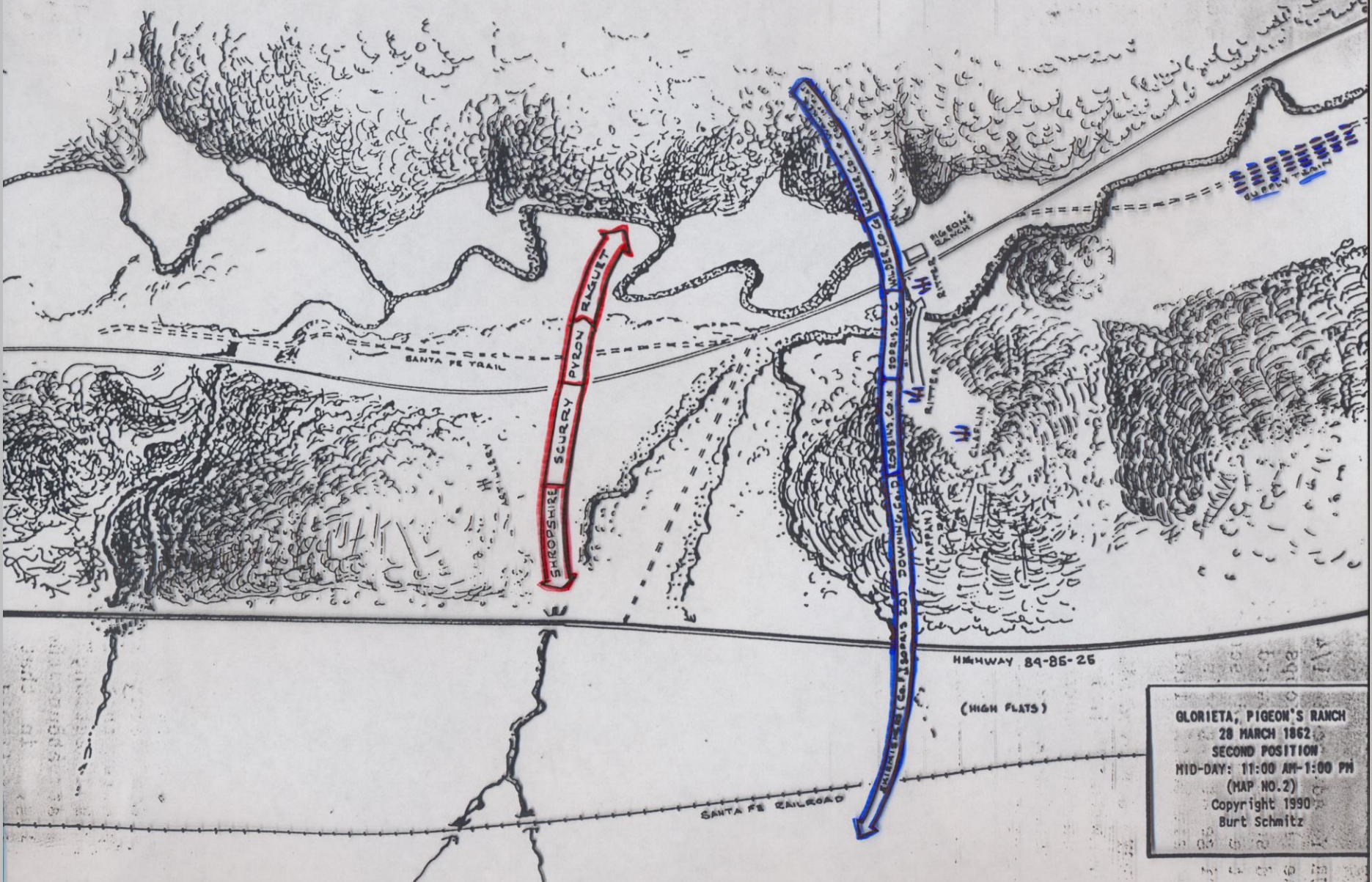
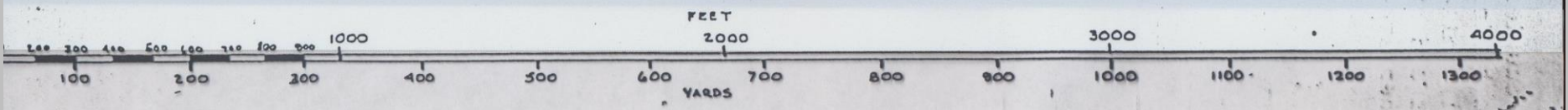
**Battle of Glorieta Pass**



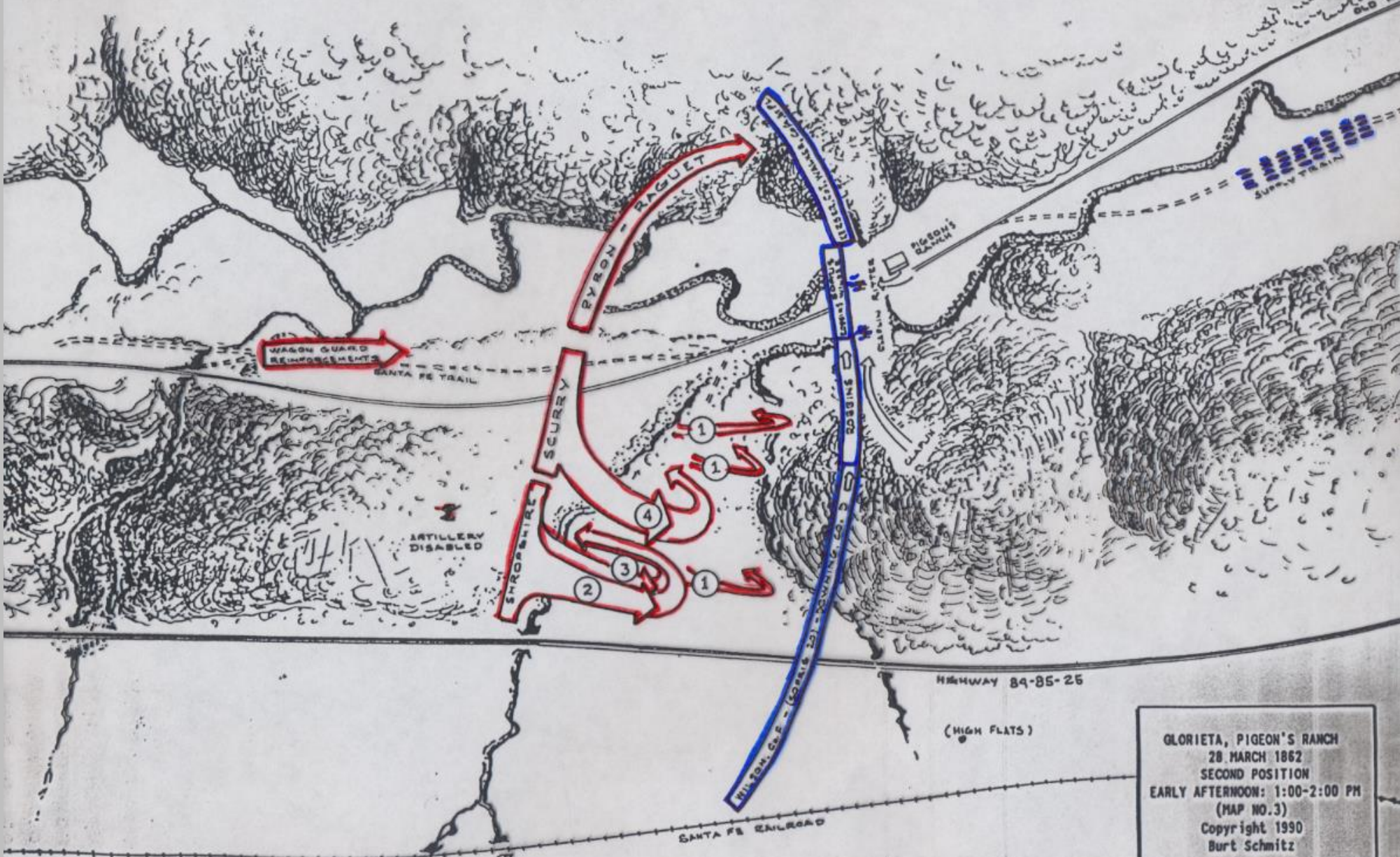
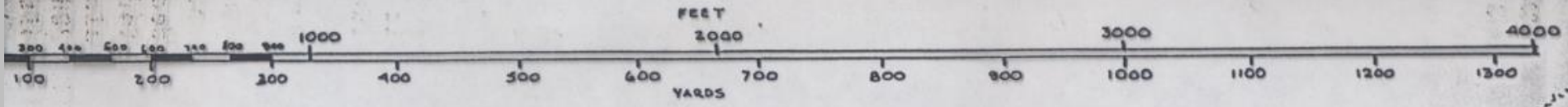
GLORIETA, PIGEON'S RANCH  
28 MARCH 1862  
FIRST POSITION  
MORNING: 10:00-11:00 AM  
(MAP No. 1)  
Copyright 1990  
Burt Schmitz

MAP BY BURT SCHMITZ  
MARCH 1990  
FROM USGS 65-48  
3-MS-2-25-22





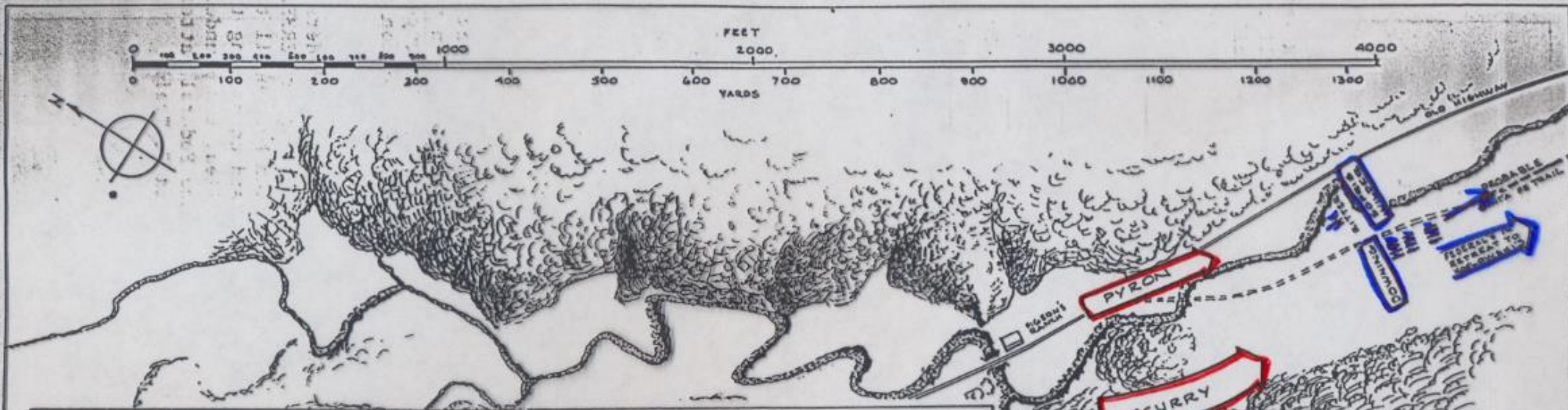
GLORIETA, PIGEON'S RANCH  
 28 MARCH 1862  
 SECOND POSITION  
 MID-DAY: 11:00 AM-1:00 PM  
 (MAP NO. 2)  
 Copyright 1990  
 Burt Schmitz



GLORIETA, PIGEON'S RANCH  
 28 MARCH 1862  
 SECOND POSITION  
 EARLY AFTERNOON: 1:00-2:00 PM  
 (MAP NO.3)  
 Copyright 1990  
 Burt Schmitz







NOTES ON THIS FINAL POSITION.

This final position is for a large part analytic rather than documented.

There are indications on USGS aerial photos (GS-VG 2-108 and 2-109, 8-26-52) that the SF Trail crossed over to the south side of the arroyo just east of Pigeon's Ranch. If so, this would allow two places for Ritter's battery to be "in front of a deep ravine, where the supports were entirely sheltered from the enemy's fire...the supply train IN THE ROAD about 40 yards left of the battery." The most probable is about 1/4 mile east of Pigeon's Ranch house. There is another location about 1/4 mile further east of this (a little over 1/2 mile from Pigeon's Ranch house) that would also meet this description.

Whitford says (page 114), "These [batteries] with the infantry withdrew in good order down the canyon to the rear of the open field beyond the ranch, and there formed their third position in the battle."

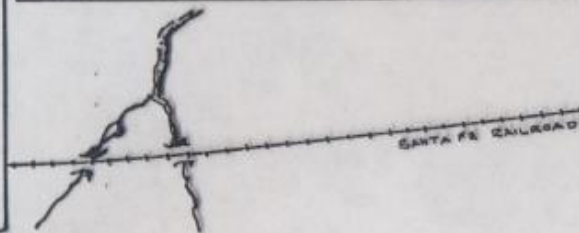
There is evidence favoring the position about 1/4 mile east of the ranch, in that grapeshot has been found by myself on each of five different visits at an explicit site on the north-east slope and east end of this ridge near Pigeon's. These were obviously fired from an explicit Federal location to the south east, most probably against Confederate troops advancing on this south ridge.

--Burt Schmitz

ADDED COMMENTARY ON NOTES, JUNE 1994 (See text.)

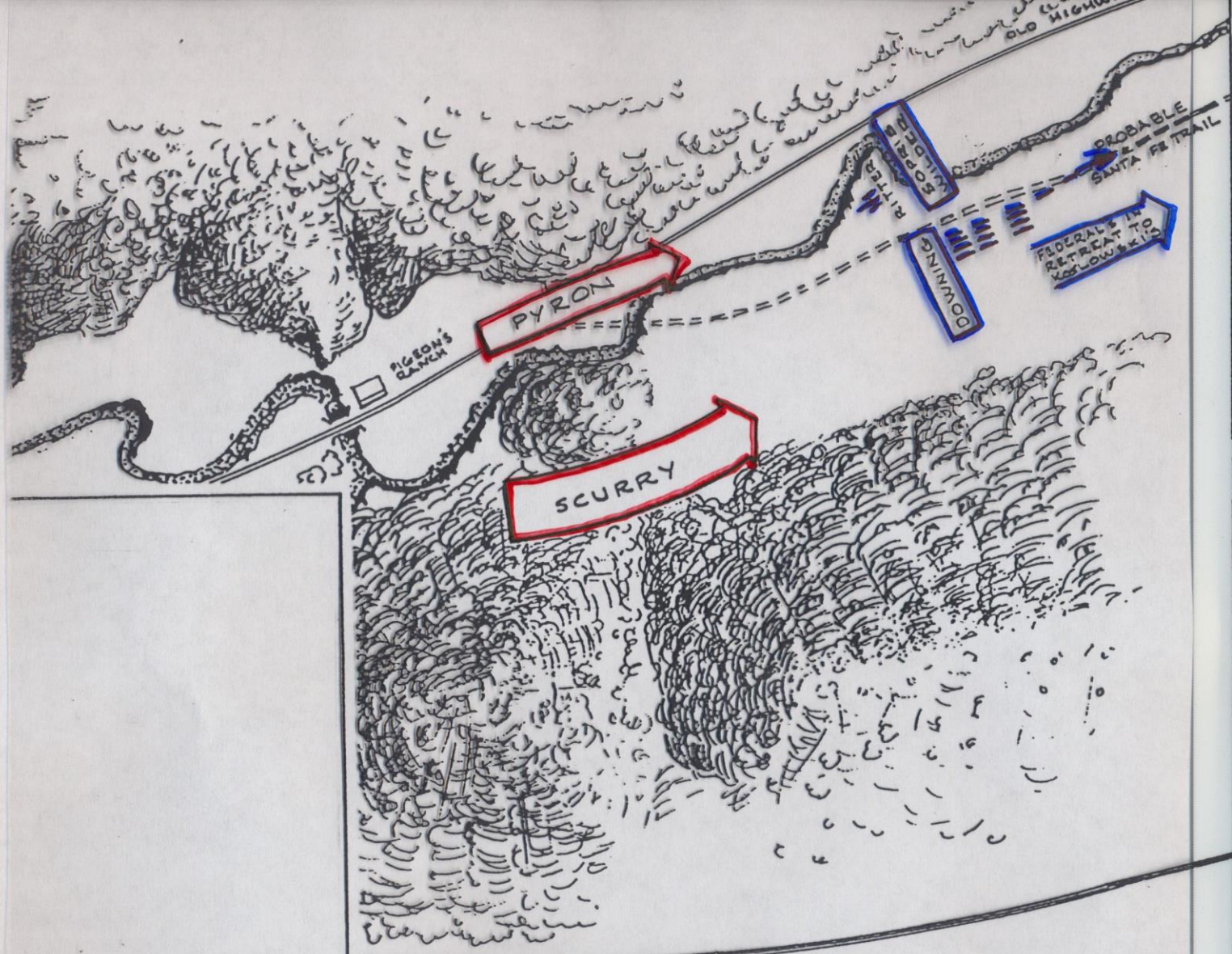
For lack of definitive knowledge, the maps of the engagement at Pigeon's Ranch drawn in 1990 indicated a stylized wagon train "somewhere back there." It is apparent from the recently located reports of Capt. H. M. Enos that the Federal final position (Ritter's Battery and Downing, Sopris, and Wilder's Companies with the wagon train) were located at the second suggested possible location a little over 1/2 mile east of Pigeon's Ranch (as noted in the text of Map No. 5). Unfortunately, this location is outside the area of the map as drawn.

This added information clarifies Whitford's statement (page 114) that the remaining Federals "...withdrew...to the rear [i.e., eastern end] of the open field beyond the ranch, and there formed their third position in the battle."



GLORIETA, PIGEON'S RANCH  
28 MARCH 1862  
THIRD POSITION  
EVENING: 4:00-5:00 PM  
(MAP NO. 5)  
Copyright 1994  
Burt Schmitz

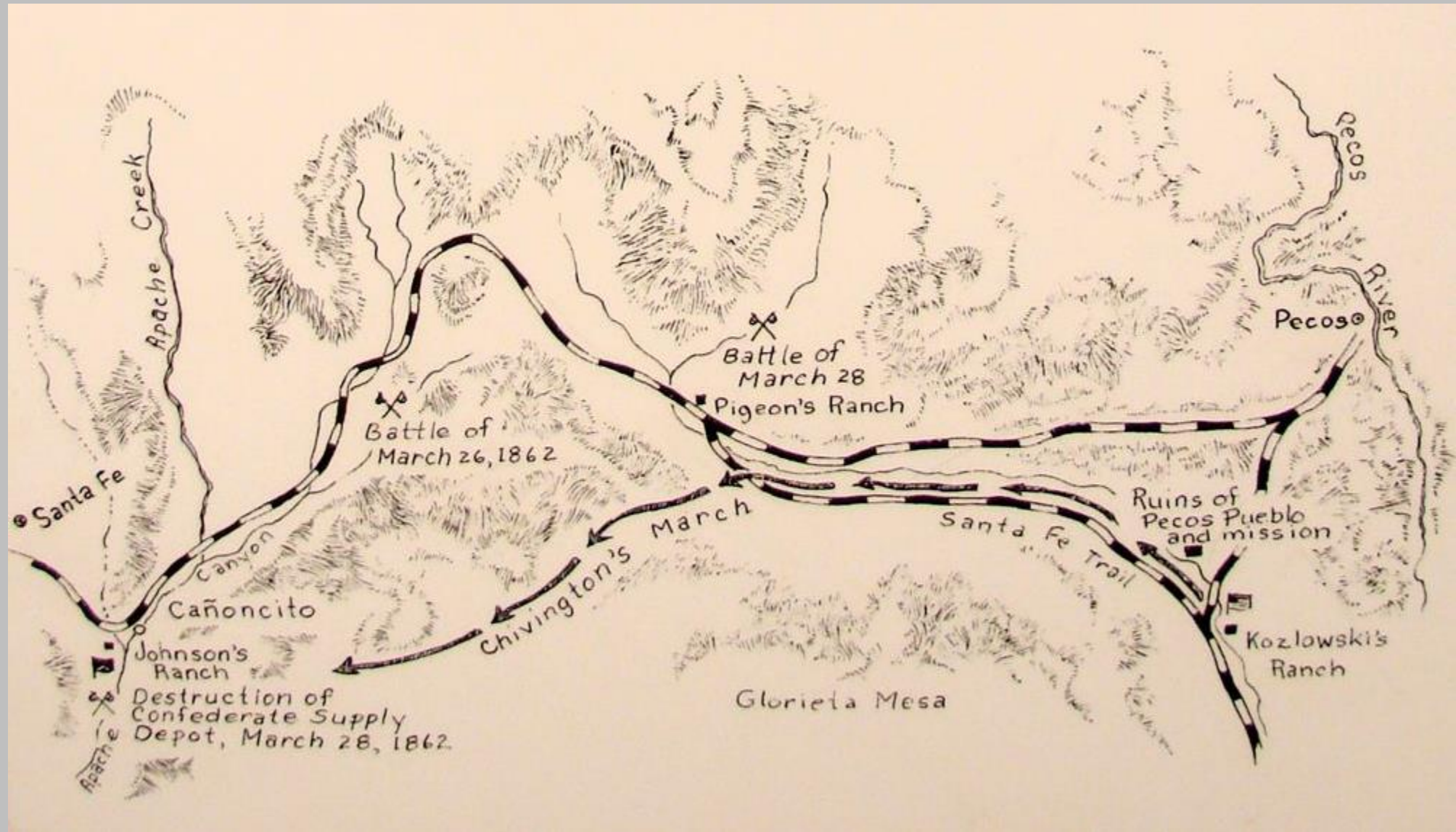
UPDATED COMMENTARY  
ADDED - JUNE 1994  
MAP BY BURT SCHMITZ  
MARCH 1990  
FROM USGS GS-VG  
2-108, 8-26-52



HIGHWAY 84-85-25

(HIGH FLATS)

GLORIETA, PIGEON'S RANCH  
28 MARCH 1862  
THIRD POSITION  
EVENING: 4:00-5:00 PM  
(MAP NO. 5)





















# What If ?

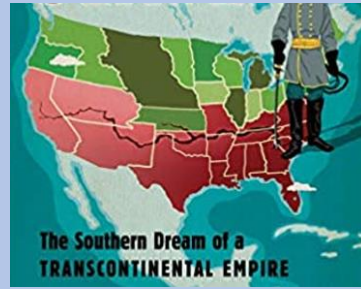
## **CANBY'S SERVICES IN THE NEW MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.**

*BY LATHAM ANDERSON, BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL, U.S.V.*

THE account in this work by Captain Pettis of "The Confederate Invasion of New Mexico and Arizona," (this volume) is accurate as to most details. It is open to criticism, however, in two particulars: it fails to recognize the political as well as the military importance of the campaign, and it does injustice to General Canby.

The remote and unimportant territory of New Mexico was not the real objective of this invasion. The Confederate leaders were striking at much higher game—no less than the conquest of California, Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico, Arizona and Utah—and, above all, the possession of the gold supply of the Pacific coast, a source of strength considered by Mr. Lincoln to be essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

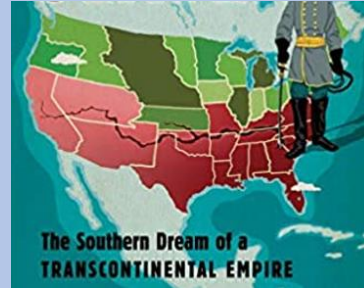
## What If ?



The capture of Forts Craig and Union with their garrisons and supplies would have rendered highly probable the successful accomplishment of the entire plan of Sibley's campaign. Southerners and Southern sympathizers were scattered throughout the Western mountain regions. They preponderated strongly in Southern New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.

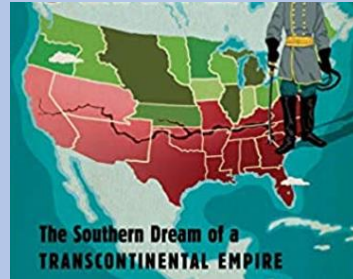
In the coast and river towns and cities of California, the Confederates formed a powerful faction. Had Sibley's conquest of New Mexico been complete, he would have captured 6,000 or 8,000 stand of arms and 25 or 30 pieces of artillery. Hardy miners and frontier desperadoes would have flocked to his standard from all parts of the Rocky Mountains. He could have entered California with at least twice as many men as he brought into New Mexico. As

## What If ?



with at least twice as many men as he brought into New Mexico. As a matter of course, the entire Mormon population of Utah, Arizona, and California would have joined him joyfully, and would have furnished him most efficient aid. In the meantime the California Secessionists would not have been idle. Although General George Wright and the Unionists would have been too enterprising to enable them to effect any complete or systematic organization, a fierce guerrilla warfare would certainly have been inaugurated all over the central and southern parts of the State as soon as it was known that Sibley's victorious army was approaching.

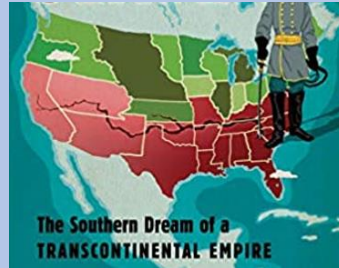
## What If ?



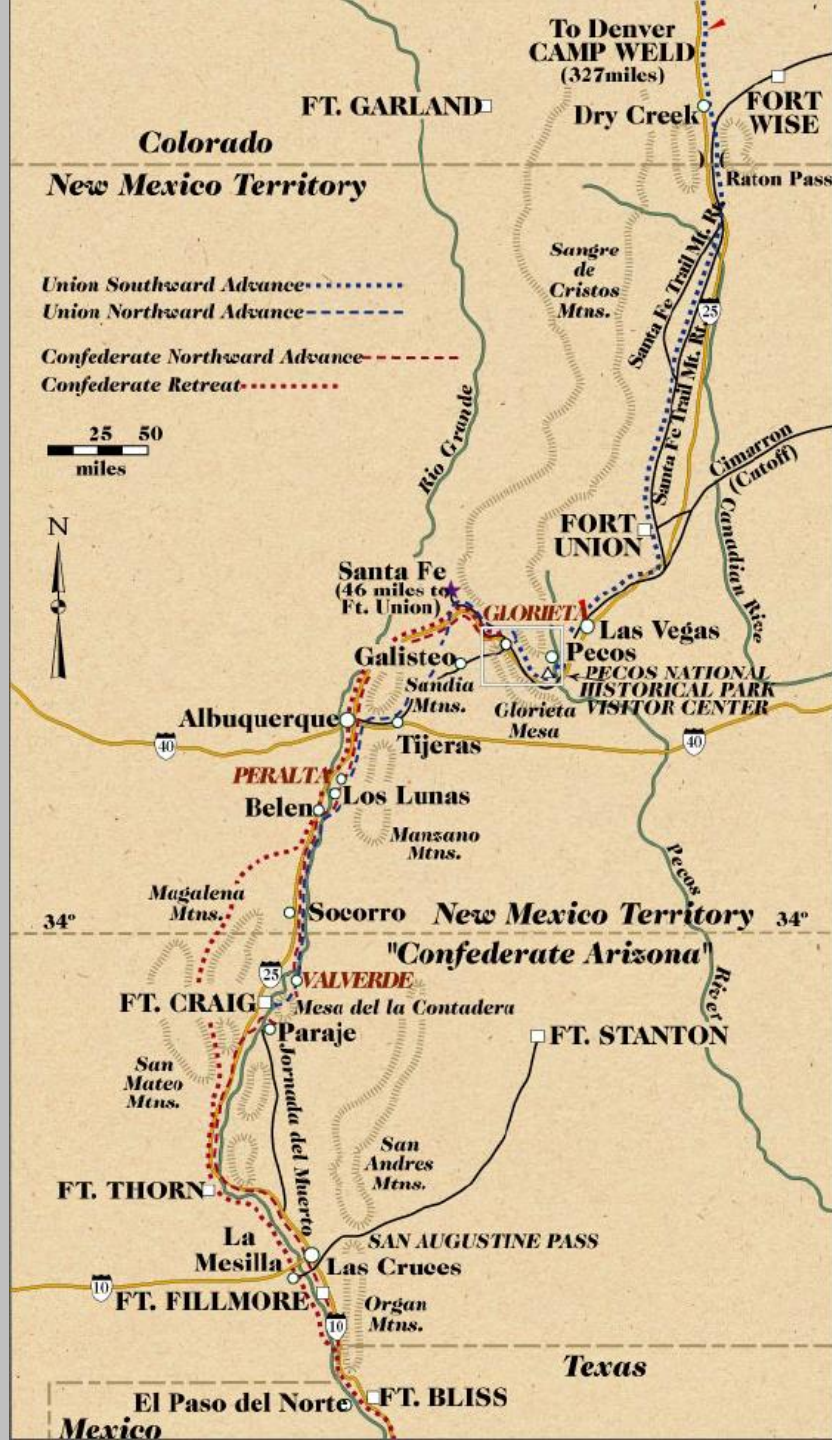
But with an invading army of 6,000 or 8,000 men across the Colorado, flushed with victory and well supplied with small arms, artillery, ammunition, and transportation, the situation would have been materially changed. The Government, in order to maintain its prestige, must have continually protected many points from attack. It would thus have been compelled to divide and weaken its forces. The California desert constitutes a serious obstacle to an invading army; but, in this instance, the Confederates and their natural allies, the Mormons, preponderated so largely in that region that they could have maintained control of all the water-holes on the desert, and thus could have prevented Union scouts from observing a reporting promptly the movements of the invading army. Our



## What If ?



Simultaneously with the arrival of the Confederate column, diversion by guerrilla attacks at various points throughout the State could, and, no doubt, would, have been made so as to compel a still further weakening of our forces at the main point of attack. Owing to all these causes it would have been impossible for the Union commander to meet Sibley with equal forces. For the Union army defeat under these circumstances in Southern California would have been defeat in an enemy's country, and it would have been very difficult for it to escape capture had it been routed.



Colorado

New Mexico Territory

Union Southward Advance  
 Union Northward Advance  
 Confederate Northward Advance  
 Confederate Retreat

25 50  
 miles



To Denver  
 CAMP WELD  
 (327 miles)

FT. GARLAND

Dry Creek

FORT WISE

Raton Pass

Sangre de Cristos Mtns.

Santa Fe Trail Mt. R.

Cimarron (Cutoff)

FORT UNION

Santa Fe  
 (46 miles to Ft. Union)

GLORIETA

Las Vegas

PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK VISITOR CENTER

Galisteo

Albuquerque

Tijeras

PERALTA

Belen

Los Lunas

Manzano Mtns.

34°

Magalena Mtns.

New Mexico Territory

"Confederate Arizona"

VALVERDE

FT. CRAIG

Mesa del la Contadera

Paraje

FT. STANTON

San Mateo Mtns.

FT. THORN

La Mesilla

Las Cruces

SAN AUGUSTINE PASS

FT. FILLMORE

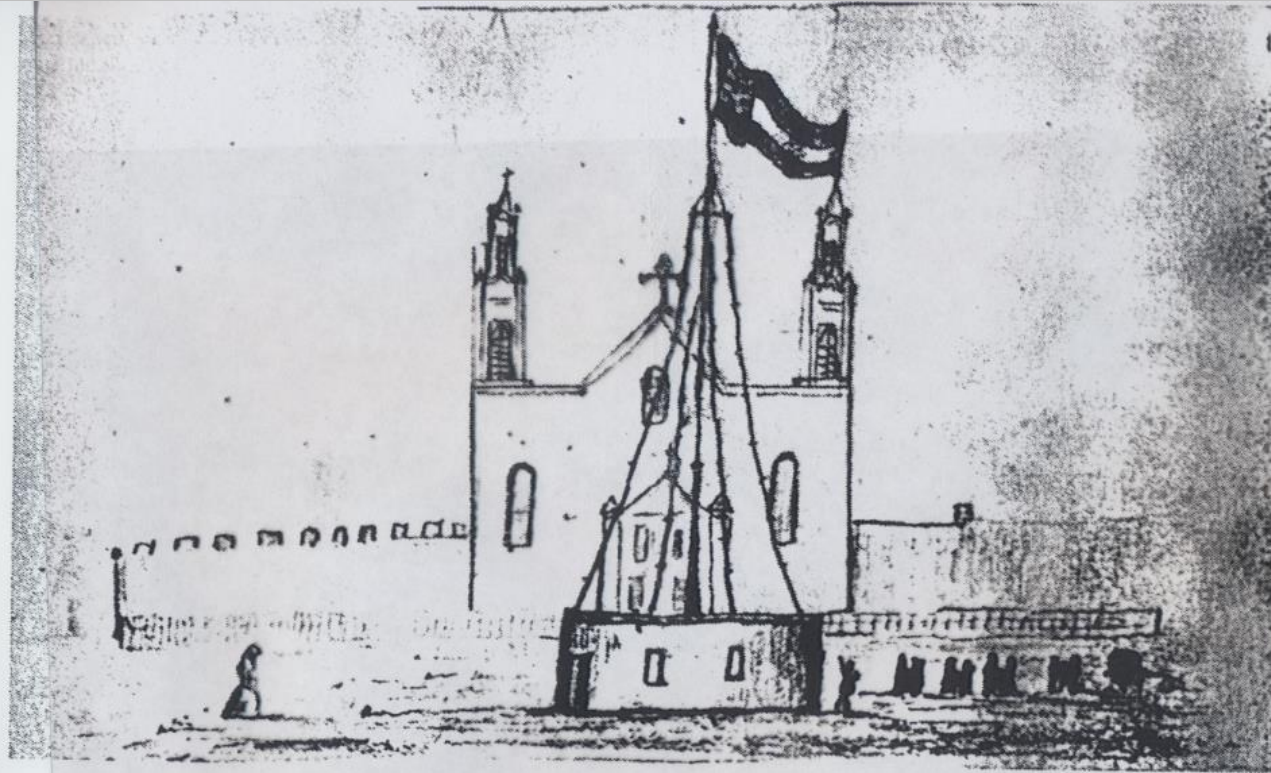
Organ Mtns.

Texas

El Paso del Norte

FT. BLISS

Mexico



San Felipe de Neri Church, Albuquerque, with Confederate flag flying and mountain howitzers parked in plaza. The same cannons were later buried nearby.

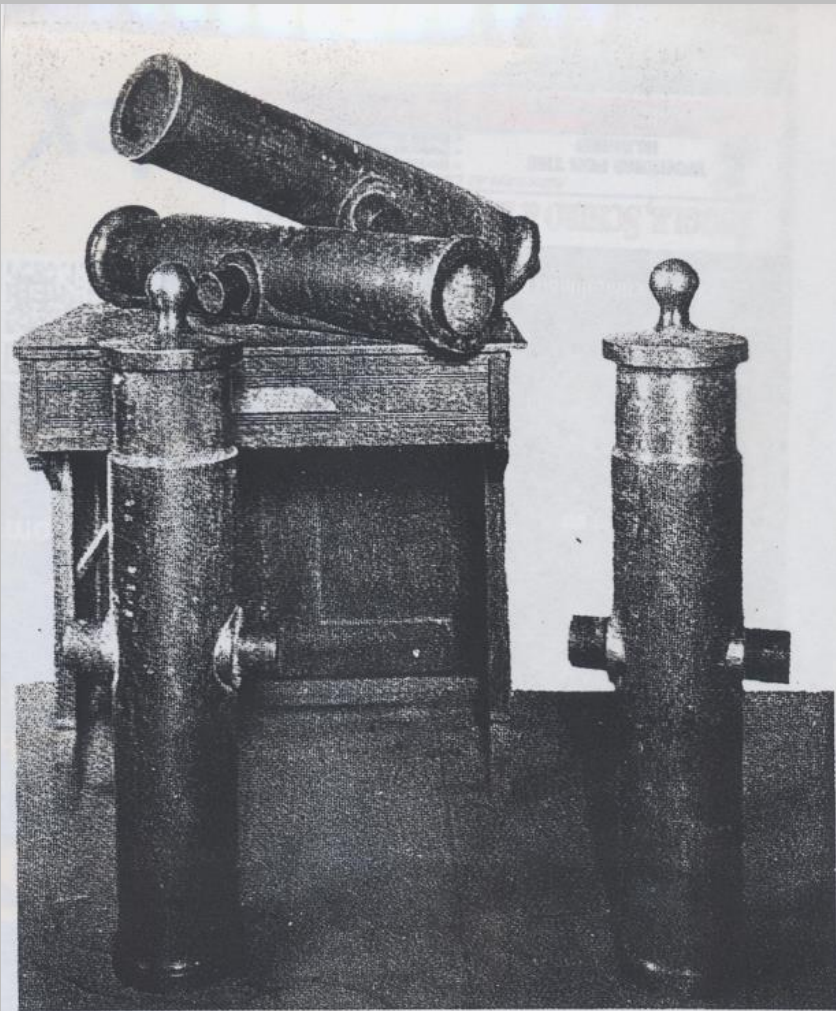


## **Louisa Canby**

**Louisa Hawkins Canby (December 25, 1818 – 1889) was nicknamed the "Angel of Santa Fe" in 1862 for her compassion toward sick, wounded, and freezing Confederate soldiers at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Mrs. Canby was the wife of Union General Edward Canby whose order to destroy or hide not only weapons and ammunition but all food, equipment, and blankets prior to any retreat was largely responsible for the Confederates' misery. Taking pity on her husband's enemies, Mrs. Canby not only organized other officers' wives to nurse the sick and wounded among the occupying Confederate forces, but also showed Colonel William Scurry where fleeing Union forces had hidden blankets and food. Mrs. Canby, said one rebel, "captured more hearts of Confederate soldier [sic] than the old general ever captured Confederate bodies."**



*Spiking and burying cannon*

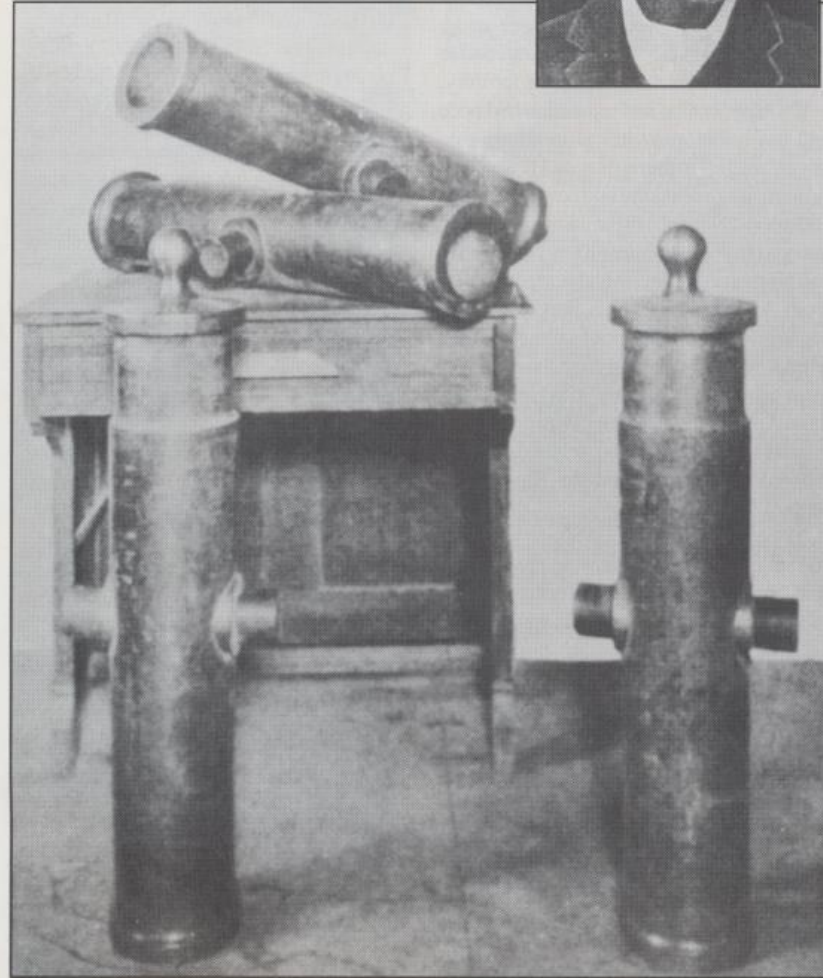
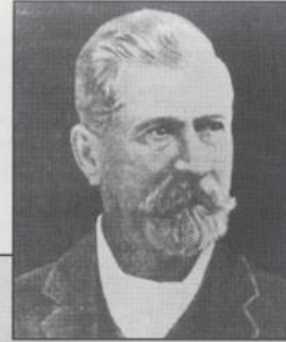


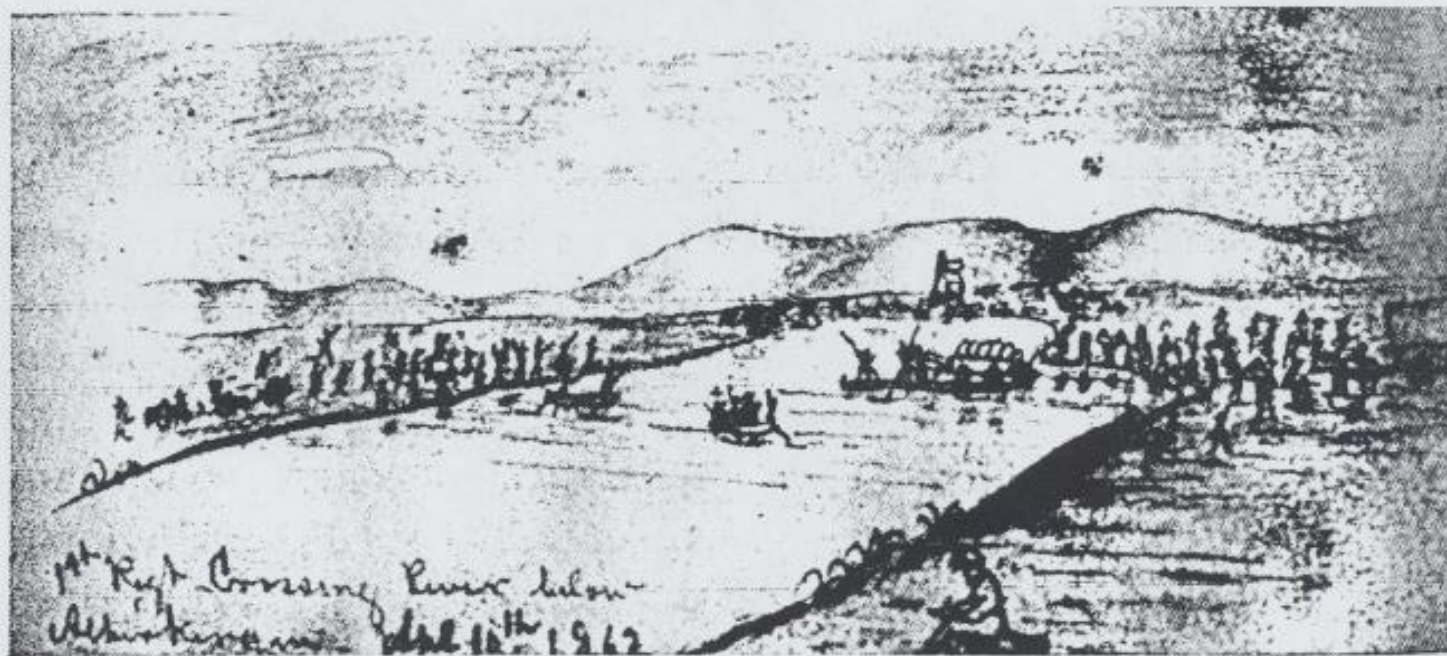
Four of the Brass Howitzers Buried by General Sibley at Albuquerque, While on His Retreat Down the Rio Grande Valley.

(From a photograph of the guns, which are now in the War-relic Department of the Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, in the Capitol at Denver.)

The guns are thirty-eight inches long and of four and one-half inches calibre.

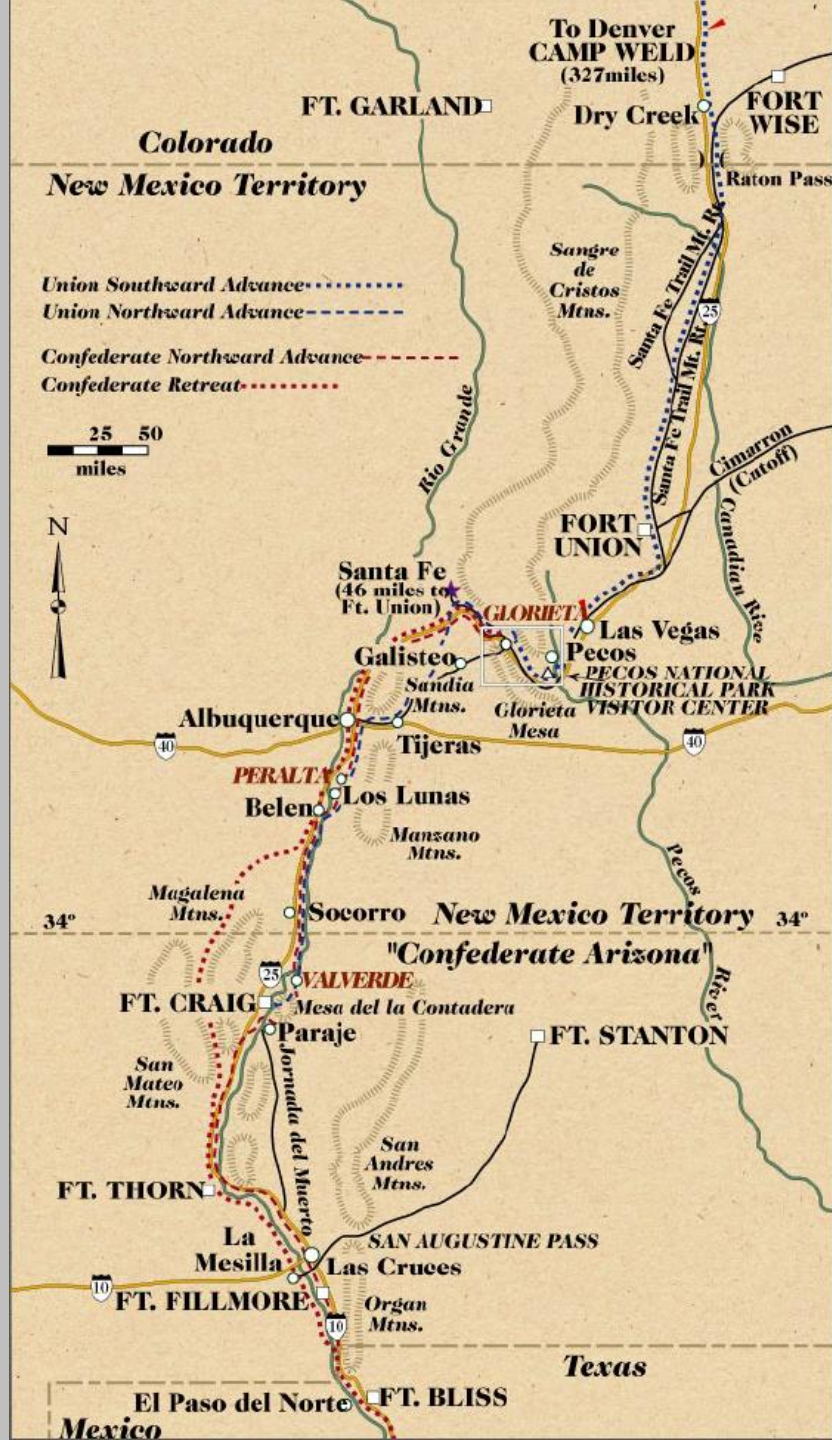
In 1892, Confederate artillery officer Trevanion T. Teel (inset) pointed out the location in Albuquerque where Sibley buried his howitzers. They were dug up and several have been exhibited in Denver and at one time at Fort Union, a National Park unit, as well as in the Albuquerque Museum. This turn-of-the-century photo appeared in William C. Whitford's *Colorado Volunteers in the Civil War*, credited to the War-Relic Room of a Denver post of the Grand Army of the Republic.





"1st Regt. Crossing River below Alberkirque, Apl 12th 1862." Peticolas is shown sketching the Fourth Texas Mounted Volunteer Regiment as it evacuated Albuquerque. (Arizona Historical Society)





Colorado

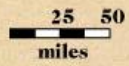
New Mexico Territory

Union Southward Advance

Union Northward Advance

Confederate Northward Advance

Confederate Retreat



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(327 miles)

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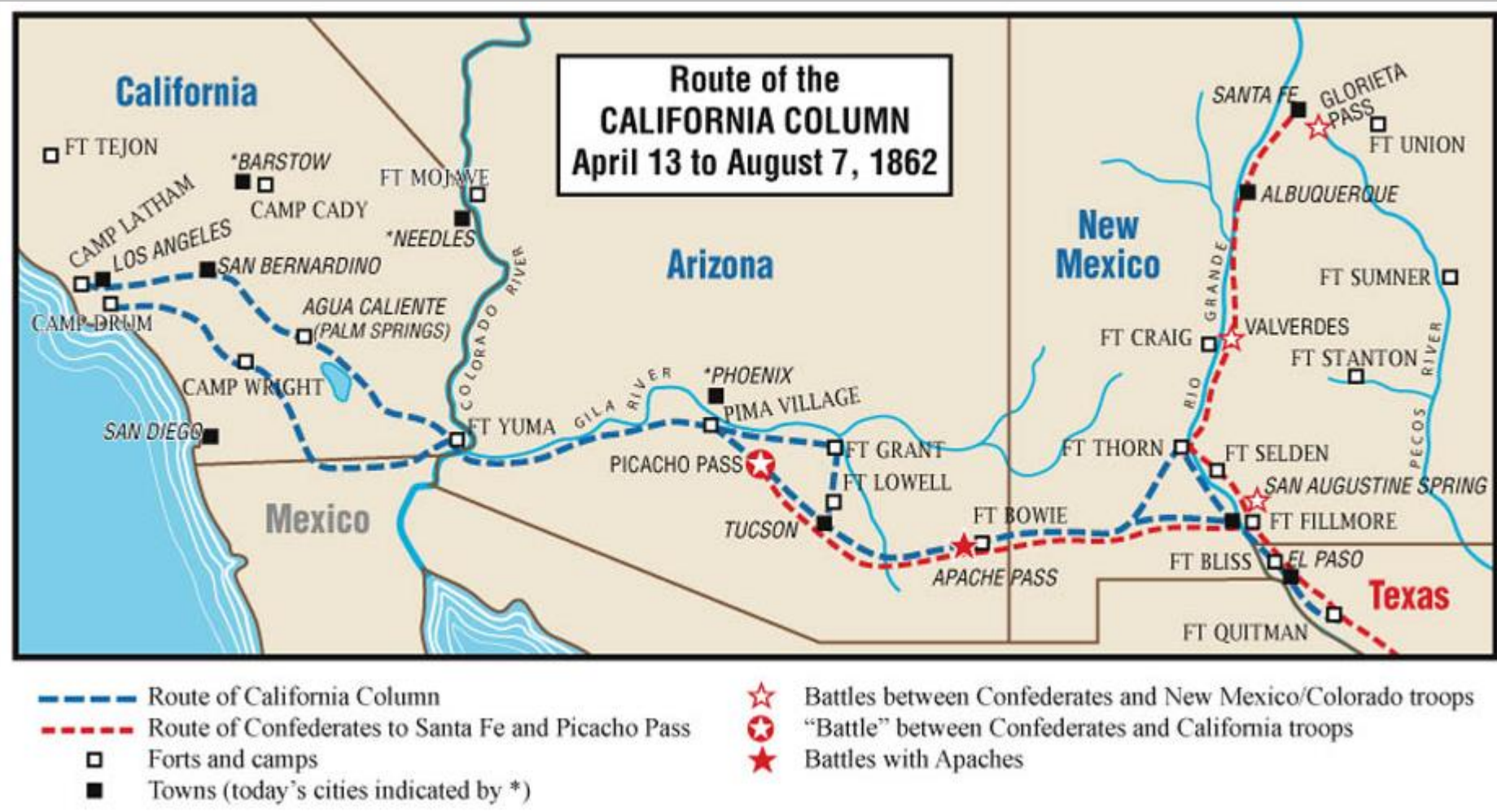
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El Paso del Norte

FT. BLISS

Mexico

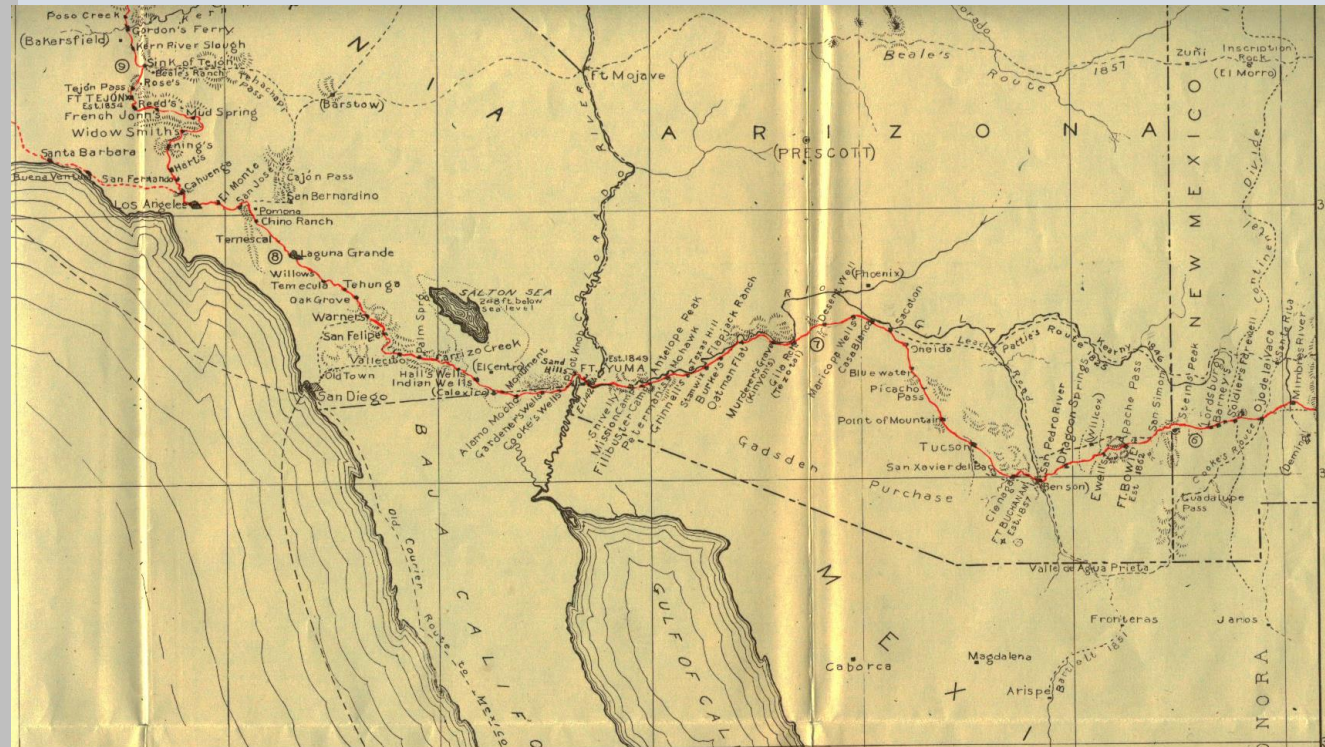
The Colorado volunteers, closest to New Mexico, were the first reinforcements to reach that territory. More were on the way from Missouri (along the Santa Fe Trail) and, above all, from California.



The California Column, a force composed of a few more than 1,500 men, chiefly California volunteer troops, was organized in 1862 under Col. James H. Carleton and moved eastward to discourage invasion of California by the Confederates. They were soon reinforced by another regiment, bringing the total to 2,400 men.



Col. James Carleton

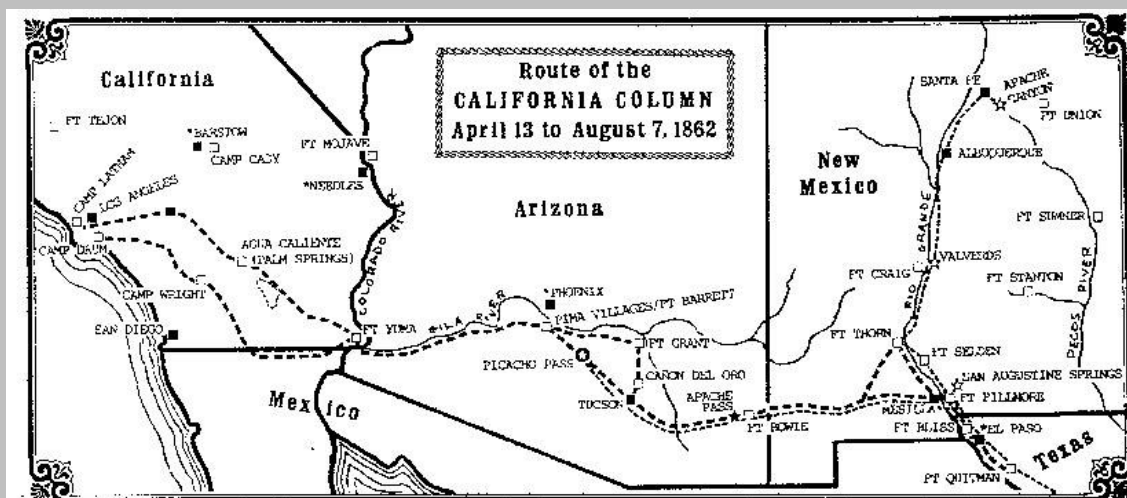


These, along with thousands of New Mexico and Colorado troops, were more than enough to prevent any Texans from returning.

After Gen. Canby's departure to other assignments, Col. James Carleton was the commander of U. S. forces in New Mexico for several years. His actions in conflicts with Indians and encouragement of economic development shaped the future of the Territory for decades to come.

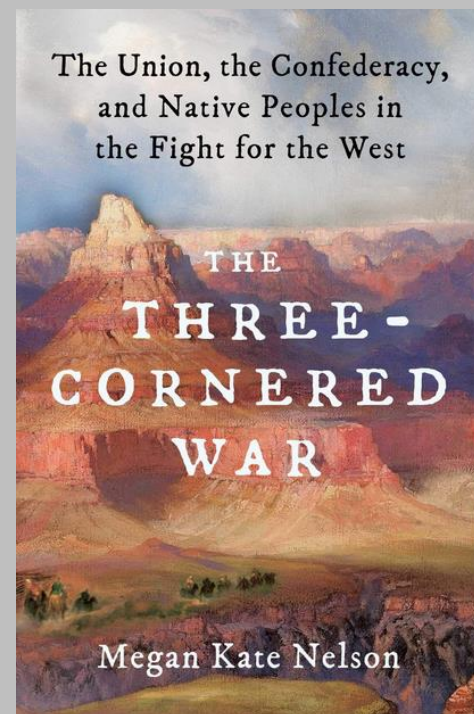


Col. James Carleton



KEY TO MAP SYMBOLS

- Route of California Column.....
- Route of Confederates to Santa Fe and Picacho Pass.....
- ☆ Battles between Confederates and New Mexico/Colorado troops ...
- ... ⊕ "Battle" between Confederates and California troops.....
- ★ Battles with Apaches
- ..... □ Forts and camps.....
- Towns (today's cities indicated by \*)



The last half of Megan Nelson's "The Three-Cornered War" provides an excellent account of Carleton, Kit Carson, and events during the years after 1862.

At the beginning of 1862, a Confederate cavalry detachment under Captain Sherrod Hunter was sent west to occupy the Tucson area and watch for Union troops coming from California.



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- ..... □ Ports and camps.....
- Towns (today's cities indicated by \*)

On April 15 a skirmish between Texan and Californian cavalry at Picacho Pass is often counted as the westernmost "battle" (and Arizona's only "battle") of the Civil War.



## HISTORIC SITE

### BATTLE AT PICACHO

APRIL 15, 1862

DEDICATED TO THOSE CONFEDERATE FRONTIERSMEN WHO OCCUPIED ARIZONA TERRITORY, C.S.A., CREATED BY PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. JUST TWO MONTHS LATER, TEN OF CAPT. SHEROD HUNTER'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRYMEN SUCCESSFULLY DEFENDED PICACHO PASS AGAINST THIRTEEN UNION SOLDIERS WHO SUFFERED THREE KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED BUT DID MANAGE TO CAPTURE CONFEDERATE SGT. HENRY HOLMES AND PVTS. WILLIAM DWYER AND JOHN W. HILL BEFORE RETREATING. THIS "WESTERNMOST BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR" DELAYED FOR A MONTH THE ADVANCE OF A 2300-MAN UNION COLUMN AND HASTENED ESTABLISHMENT OF ARIZONA TERRITORY, U.S.A., ON

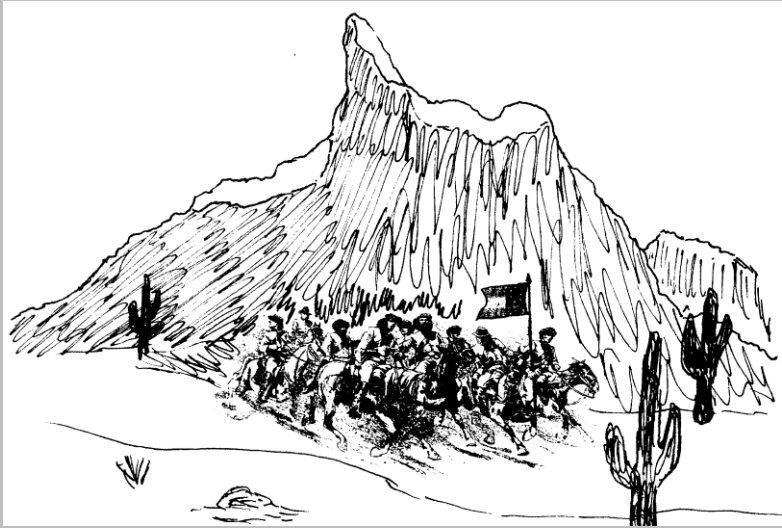
FEBRUARY 24, 1863.

BY  
CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY  
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

1984

and  
ARIZONA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

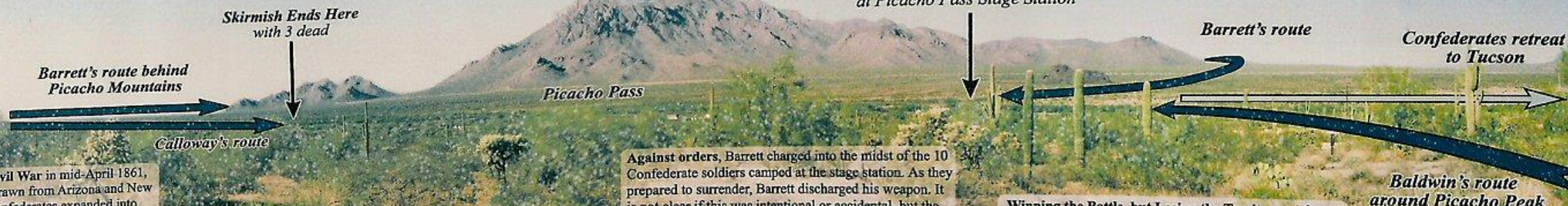






## Civil War Skirmish at Picacho Pass April 15, 1862

PICACHO MOUNTAINS



At the outbreak of the Civil War in mid-April 1861, Union soldiers were withdrawn from Arizona and New Mexico territories. The Confederates expanded into the Southwest, as a gateway to California. Confederates occupied Tucson in the summer of 1861, and lookouts were stationed at Picacho Pass.

**Challenging the Confederate Threat.** On April 15, 1862 Union Capt. William Calloway ordered Lt. James Barrett with 13 men around the north side of the Picacho Mountains and Lt. Ephraim Baldwin with 12 men around Picacho Peak to the south to meet with Barrett's force. These two units were to conceal themselves, hold their positions and not engage the enemy lookouts unless their escape to Tucson was imminent. Calloway's main force of 200 men would then enter Picacho Pass from the northwest, attack the Confederate encampment, and proceed into Tucson.

Against orders, Barrett charged into the midst of the 10 Confederate soldiers camped at the stage station. As they prepared to surrender, Barrett discharged his weapon. It is not clear if this was intentional or accidental, but the rebels returned fire and fled. In the ensuing skirmish, Lt. Barrett and another Union soldier were killed. Four other Union soldiers were wounded; one dying the next day. The Confederates suffered no casualties, but three men were captured.

**Winning the Battle, but Losing the Territory.** After the skirmish, the remaining Confederates retreated to Tucson to warn their comrades. Confederate Capt. Sherod Hunter ordered his outnumbered troops to leave Tucson on May 14, retreating to New Mexico. The Union troops arrived in Tucson on May 20, 1862 putting an end to Confederate incursions in the Southwest.

Every March Picacho Peak State Park hosts the re-enactment of three Civil War battles that occurred in the Southwest, including the skirmish at Picacho Pass. Check at the ranger station for the dates.



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*Skirmish Begins when Barrett's troops attack Confederate lookouts camped at Picacho Pass Stage Station*

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*Barrett's route*

*Confederates retreat to Tucson*

*Baldwin's route around Picacho Peak*

State Park hosts the re-enactment of the battle that occurred in the Southwest, including the check at the ranger station for the dates.

## Long Walk of the Navajo

Part of the [Navajo Wars](#)

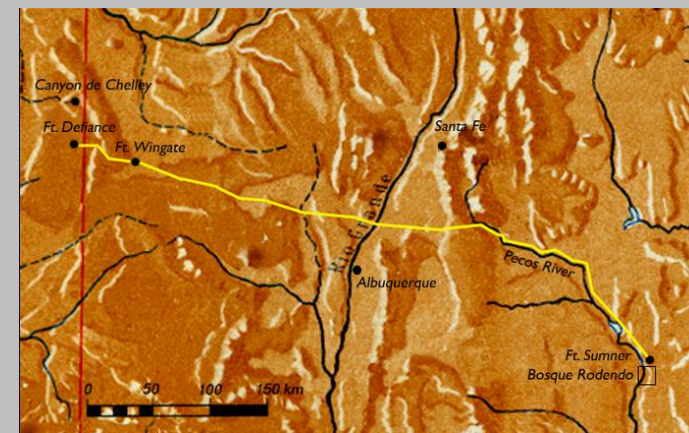


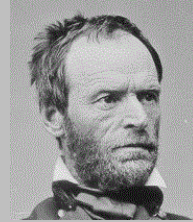
A U.S. soldier stands guard over Navajo people during the Long Walk



Navajo people photographed during the Long Walk

<b>Location</b>	<a href="#">Southwestern United States</a>
<b>Attack type</b>	<a href="#">Forced displacement</a>
<b>Deaths</b>	At least 200
<b>Victims</b>	<a href="#">Navajo people</a>
<b>Perpetrators</b>	<a href="#">U.S. Federal Government</a> , <a href="#">U.S. Army</a>
<b>Motive</b>	Acquisition of Navajo lands and forced cultural assimilation of Navajo people





**In testimony of all which the said parties have hereunto, on this the first day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at Fort Sumner, in the Territory of New Mexico, set their hands and seals. W.T. Sherman Lt. Gen'l, Indian Peace Commissioner S.F. Tappan, Indian Peace Commissioner Barboncito, Chief, his x mark, and other signers.**





June  
1862

