

1 battle; and

2 WHEREAS, after suffering defeat, the union soldiers
3 made their way back to Fort Union to regroup and prepare for
4 the next battle; and

5 WHEREAS, the confederates easily captured Albuquerque
6 and Santa Fe in their move northward with plans to finish
7 off the union soldiers at Fort Union; and

8 WHEREAS, the battle at Glorieta Pass took place from
9 March 26 to March 28, 1862; and

10 WHEREAS, the eight hundred regular and volunteer union
11 soldiers at Fort Union were joined by nine hundred fifty
12 Colorado volunteer infantrymen; and

13 WHEREAS, the New Mexico volunteers were led by
14 Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Chavez, Rafael Chacon,
15 Corporal Albino Garcia and scouts like Anastasio Duran,
16 Innocencio Arellanes and many others from Las Vegas and
17 Chaperito, New Mexico; and

18 WHEREAS, the New Mexico volunteers provided the
19 intelligence of this battle as they knew the terrain,
20 territory and mountains of the Pecos wilderness and
21 Glorieta Pass; and

22 WHEREAS, casualty figures vary, but it is estimated
23 that the union soldiers suffered thirty-eight killed and
24 sixty-four wounded, fifteen captured and three missing, and
25 the confederates suffered thirty-six killed, sixty wounded

1 and twenty-five captured during the three-day battle; and

2 WHEREAS, the New Mexico volunteers' Lieutenant Colonel
3 Chavez and scouts, including Anastasio Duran and others, had
4 detected the long train of eighty supply wagons filled with
5 clothing, supplies, food and ammunition sitting virtually
6 undefended at Johnson's ranch at the west entrance to
7 Glorieta Pass near present-day Canoncito while the battle
8 raged on; and

9 WHEREAS, the New Mexico Hispano volunteers led the
10 effort to set the train of eighty wagons on fire and chased
11 away more than five hundred horses and mules; and

12 WHEREAS, the confederates were left without ammunition,
13 supplies, horses, mules or food and had no choice but to
14 accept defeat and retreat back to Santa Fe; and

15 WHEREAS, eventually, the confederates were forced to
16 gather what little remained and prepare for the long retreat
17 back to San Antonio, Texas, as they were followed and
18 closely monitored by the New Mexico Hispano soldiers; and

19 WHEREAS, this was classified as a major victory for the
20 union army led by the Spanish-speaking soldiers and
21 volunteers of New Mexico whose knowledge of the terrain and
22 territory proved to be the strategic key to this victory;
23 and

24 WHEREAS, the victory at Glorieta Pass secured the west
25 for the union, and was the last battle in the west during

1 the Civil War; and

2 WHEREAS, the Civil War sites advisory commission was
3 established in 1990 to identify the nation's historically
4 significant Civil War sites, determine their relative
5 importance, determine their condition, assess threats to
6 their integrity and recommend alternatives for preserving
7 and interpreting them; and

8 WHEREAS, the "Report on the Nation's Civil War
9 Battlefields" issued in 1993 presented the commission's
10 findings; and

11 WHEREAS, the commission categorized each battlefield as
12 class A, B, C and D according to its historical significance
13 and designated the priority of preservation of each
14 battlefield as I, II, III and IV based on historical
15 significance, the integrity of the remaining battlefield
16 features and the level of threat to the battlefield's
17 existence; and

18 WHEREAS, of the roughly ten thousand five hundred
19 military actions of the Civil War, three hundred eighty-
20 four, or three and seven hundredths percent, were identified
21 by the commission as principal battles and rated according
22 to their significance and risk of loss; and

23 WHEREAS, class A and B battlefields represent the
24 principal strategic operations of the war, class A
25 battlefields having a decisive influence on a campaign and

1 a direct impact on the course of the war and class B
2 battlefields having a direct and decisive influence on the
3 campaign; and

4 WHEREAS, the Glorieta Pass battlefield was designated
5 as a priority I.1, meaning it is a class A battlefield with
6 fair integrity, moderate threats and less than twenty
7 percent of its core area protected; and

8 WHEREAS, with this rating, the commission placed
9 Glorieta Pass on the same level with battles such as
10 Gettysburg and Antietam; and

11 WHEREAS, the commission recommended that congress focus
12 its preservation efforts on priority I nationally
13 significant battlefields; and

14 WHEREAS, since 1993, portions of the Glorieta Pass
15 battlefield have become a unit of the national park service;
16 and

17 WHEREAS, the Glorieta Pass unit Pigeon's ranch
18 comprises roughly twenty percent of the total battlefield,
19 and the remaining eighty percent is in private ownership;
20 and

21 WHEREAS, the Glorieta Pass battlefield is managed by
22 Pecos national historic park and is supported by the
23 Glorieta battlefield coalition, a nonprofit citizens'
24 organization; and

25 WHEREAS, the Glorieta Pass battlefield also is

1 designated as a national historic landmark, which means it
2 is a site possessing exceptional value or quality in
3 illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the
4 United States; and

5 WHEREAS, fewer than two thousand five hundred historic
6 places in the nation bear this distinction;

7 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE
8 STATE OF NEW MEXICO that a task force be convened, composed
9 of representatives from the cultural affairs department, the
10 county of Santa Fe, the Hispano Round Table of New Mexico,
11 the New Mexico League of United Latin American Citizens and
12 the historical society of New Mexico, to plan the
13 development of an American Civil War memorial to be placed
14 at the Glorieta Pass battle site; and

15 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the task force report its
16 findings and make recommendations to the appropriate interim
17 committee at the committee's November 2015 meeting; and

18 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this memorial be
19 transmitted to the co-chairs of the New Mexico legislative
20 council and to the cultural affairs department, the county
21 of Santa Fe, the Hispano Round Table of New Mexico, the
22 New Mexico League of United Latin American Citizens and the
23 historical society of New Mexico. _____