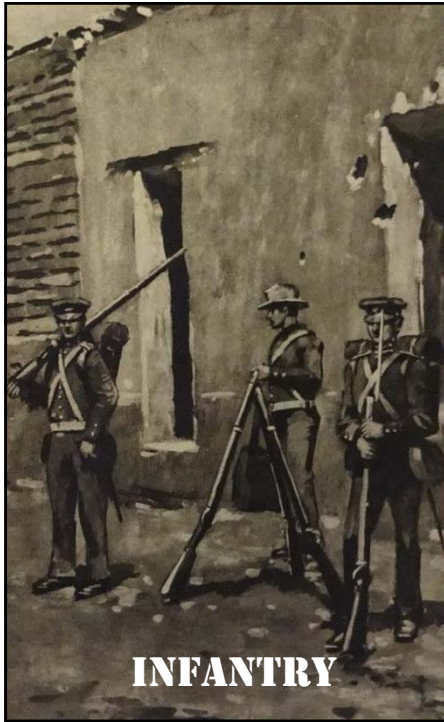
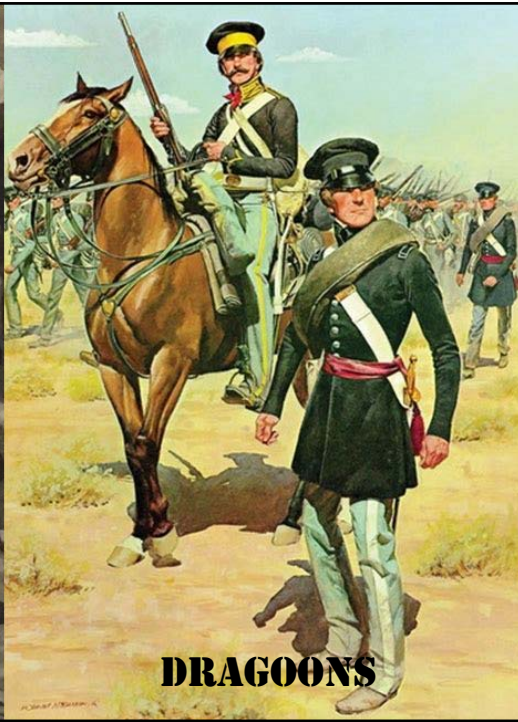


### The pre-Civil War US Army

- Before the Civil War began, the US Army contracted from its Mexican War (1846-48) peak to a strength of 865 officers (259 of whom were aging bureaucrats) and 8,940 EM to protect 1.8 million square miles and 20 million people. 183 of 198 USA companies were on frontier duty or in transit in 76 forts west of the Mississippi River.
- The army had 8 infantry, 4 artillery and 3 mounted regiments.
- West Point, founded in 1802, had graduated 1330 officers, 535 of whom were still on active duty. Few had risen to or above the regular rank of Major, because advancement only opened up when an incumbent died or resigned. A system of brevet (temporary) ranks rewarded feats in battle.
- Despite issues, the pre-war Army was effective in the field.
- Only 168 (20%) serving officers left to join the Confederacy when war broke out, and very few EM followed.



**INFANTRY**



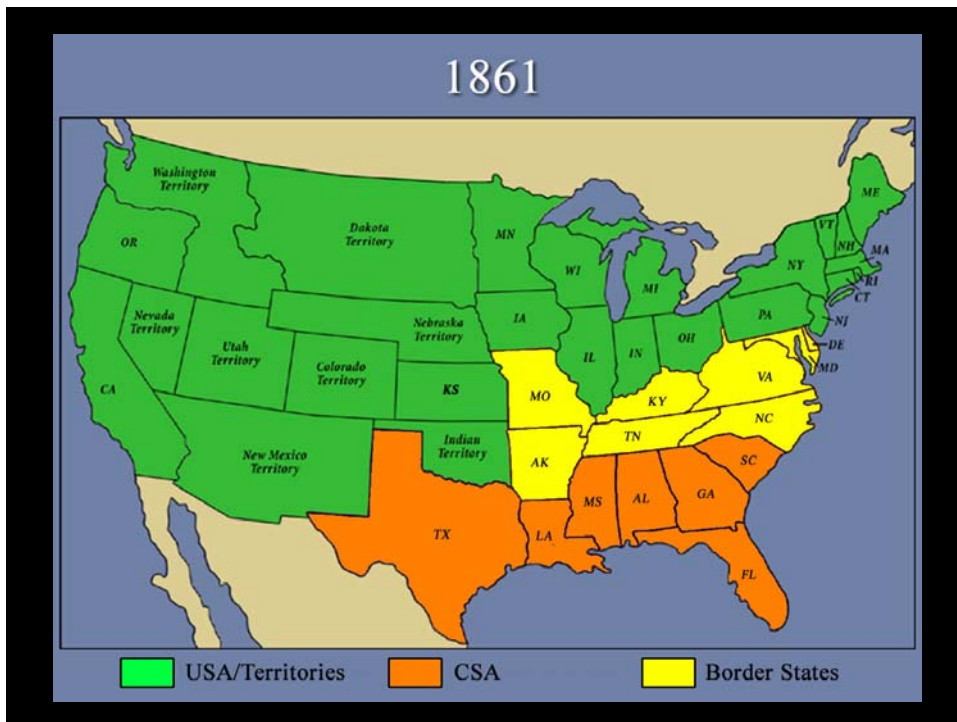
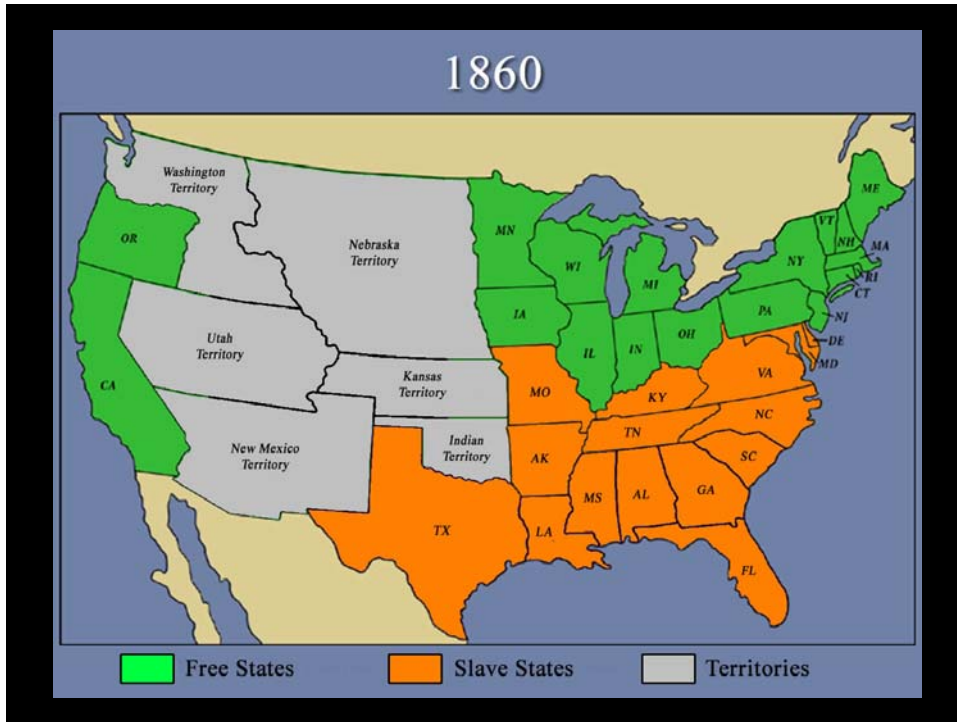
**DRAGOONS**

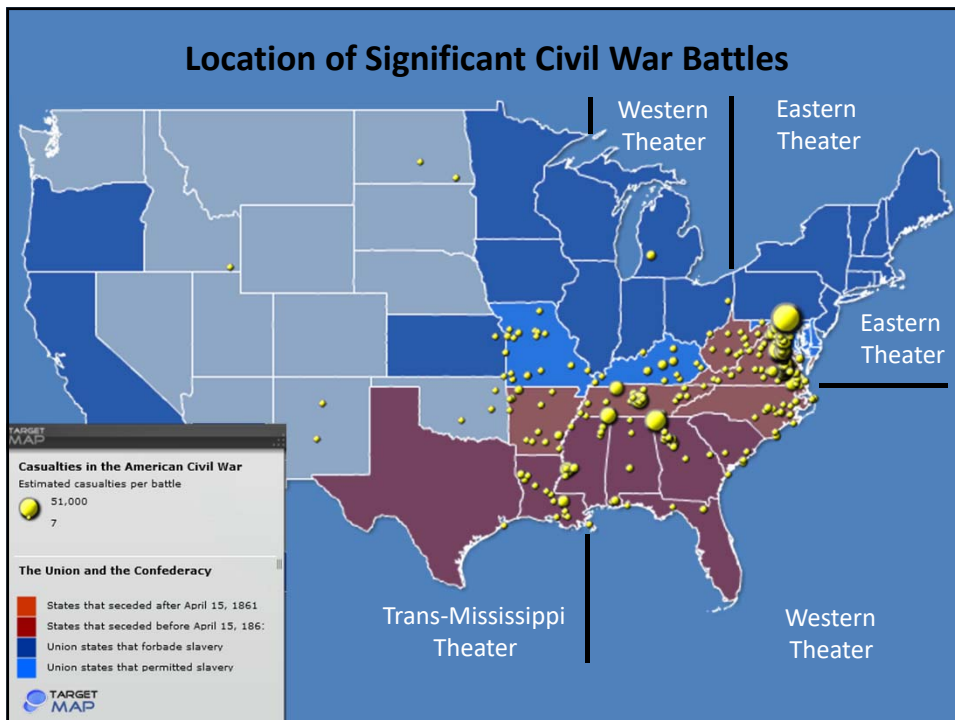
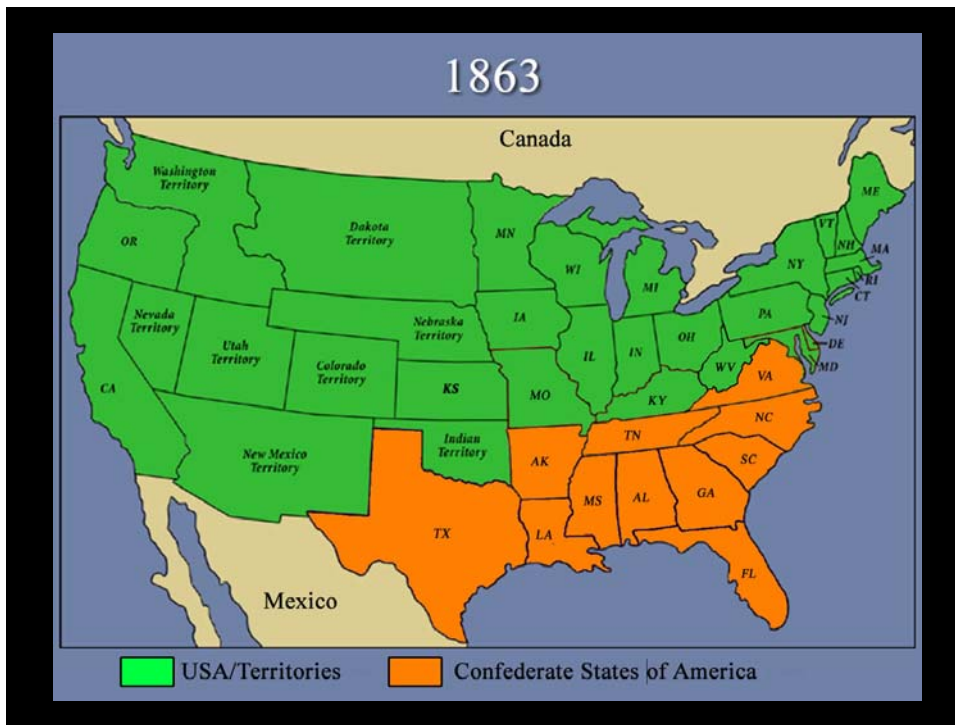


**CAVALRY**



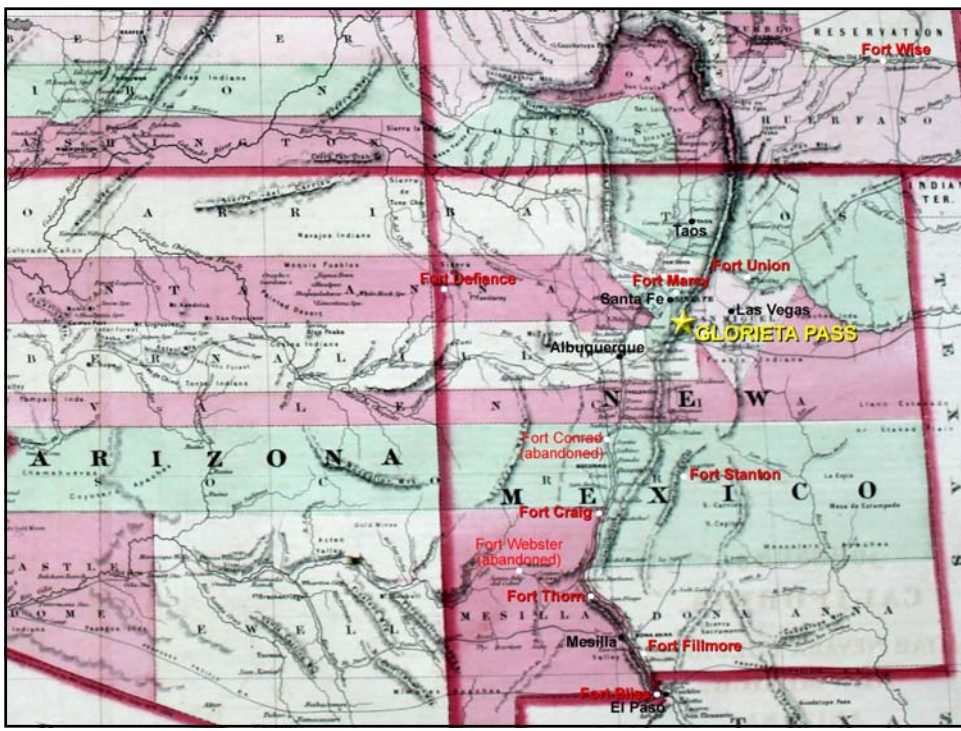
**ARTILLERY**





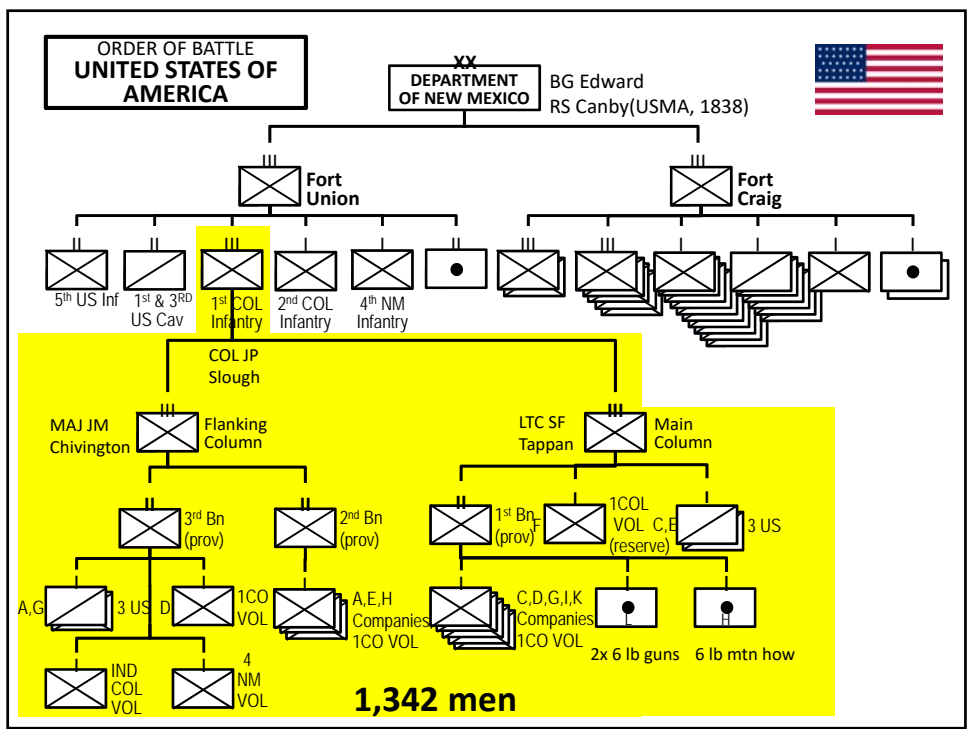


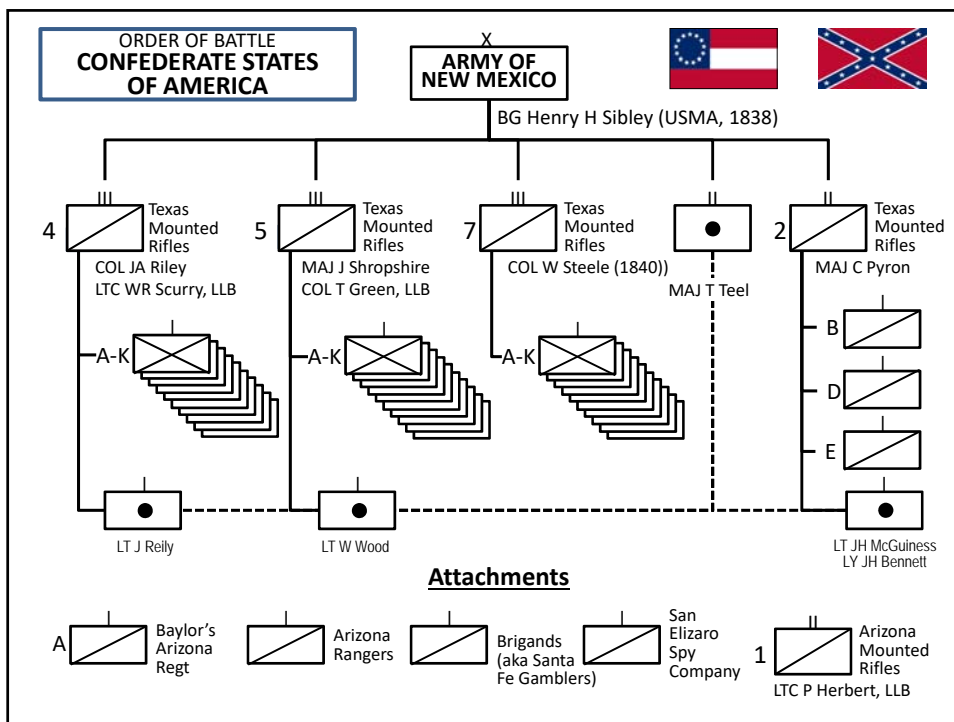
THE PRIZE



- ① July 1861. LTC Baylor enters Mesilla and repulses attack from FT Fillmore. Establishes Confederate Territory of Arizona south of 34<sup>th</sup> parallel.
- ② December 1861. Sibley proclaims NM Confederate
- ③ Feb 1862 advances from FT Thorn north. Sends 54 men to Tucson.
- ④ Feb 20-22 Battle of Valverde (bypasses FT Craig), COL Canby disbands militia and most USV and sends mounted units to harass Sibley as guerillas and trap him between FTs Craig and Union.
- ⑤ March 2. Confederates reach Albuquerque\*
- ⑥ March 12 Colorado Volunteers under COL Slough reached FT Union. Took command due to DOR
- ⑦ March 13 Confederates reach Santa Fe\*
- ⑧ March 26-28 Slough advances w/ 1,342 men on Confederates w/o orders Meets them at Glorieta Pass, Union pushed back through Pass; Chivington destroys enemy trains (snatching victory from defeat).
- ⑨ Sibley withdraws to Albuquerque to await reinforcements from Texas. Canby concentrates forces to attack. Shells ABQ 8-10 April. Green joins Sibley from Santa Fe. Sibley retreats 12 April leaving sick and wounded and 8 mountain howitzers
- ⑩ 14 April Canby attacks at Peralta, captures Reb supply train. Rebs slip at 2PM under cover of dust storm. Canby followed with the Union army, harassing the Confederate column with cavalry

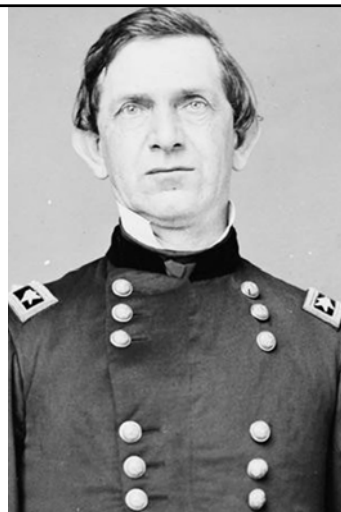
\* Canby has removed supplied Confederated counted on





**Colonel, Department of New Mexico**

- Career military officer (USMA, 1839).
- Indian Wars, Mexican-American War, Navajo War, Civil War, Modoc War.
- Commander of MAJ Sibley, who resigned to lead Confederates.
- Excellent strategist (e.g., defended two NM rivers-Rio Grande & Pecos)
- BG as CG of New York City
- Assistant Secretary of Army
- MG commanding Western Mississippi
- Active in Reconstruction (LA, NC, SC); seen as sincere, honest, just, firm
- Commanded Pacific Northwest 1872; killed by Modoc leader Captain Jack while at peace parley in 1873.



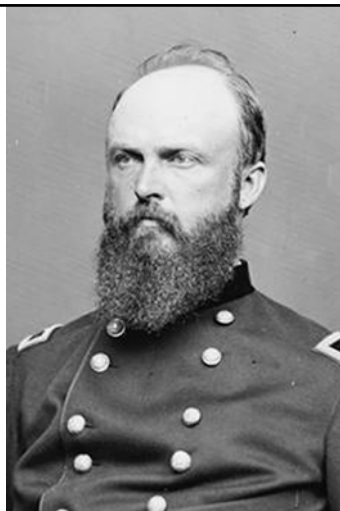
**Edward R.S. Canby**

United States Army  
CO, 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment  
CO, Dept of New Mexico  
Later MG – only US general killed in Indian Wars (Modoc)



**Colonel, CO 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers**

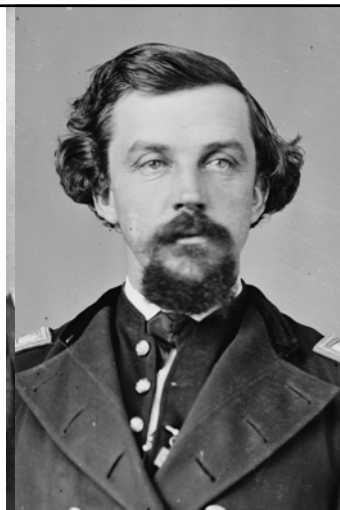
- Led Union forces from FT Union against direct orders of COL Canby to attack Confederates in Santa Fe.
- Met Confederates under LTC Scurry at Glorieta and was pushed back, but victory snatched from jaws of defeat by Chivington's destruction of Rebel trains at Johnson's Ranch.
- After battle, Slough resigned to avoid court martial, went east and received BG commission as Military Governor of Alexandria.
- Appointed Chief Justice of New Mexico 1867, but so incompetent he was assassinated by an MP in 1867.

**John P. Slough**

1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers  
Former Ohio Congressman

**Lt. Col., 2IC of 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers**

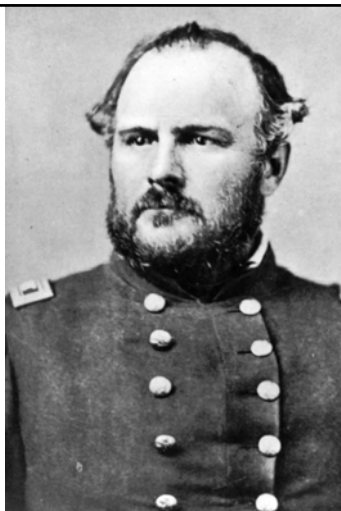
- Commanded Union troops at Battle of Glorieta Pass at Pigeon's Ranch.
- Voluntarily relinquished his seniority rights to elevate Chivington to Colonel.
- Chivington viewed Tappan as a rival whom he sought to discredit.
- Tappan participated in action at Peralta on April 15, 1862
- Chivington relegated Tappan to command remote Fort Garland (Utes). Hunted and killed Espinosa brothers; sent heads to Governor.
- Headed military commission to investigate Chivington for Sand Creek.

**Samuel F. Tappan**

1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers  
Abolitionist, Journalist, Miner,  
Denver Store Keeper,  
Indian Rights Activist,  
Indian Peace Commission,  
Supt., 1<sup>st</sup> BIA School (Nebraska)

**Major, 3IC of 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers**

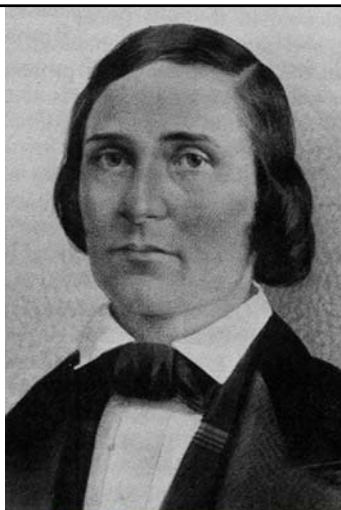
- Commanded Union troops at Battle of Apache Canyon, 26 March.
- Commanded second wing of Union at Battle of Glorieta; led unplanned assault on Johnson's Ranch that destroyed Confederate trains.
- Criticized by COL Slough for not attacking Rebel flank at Pigeon's Ranch as per plan, causing Union defeat.
- Replaced COL Slough as CO, 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers when Tappan stood aside.
- In 1864 massacred peaceful Cheyenne Indians at Sand Creek.
- Politically ambitious; possibly sociopathic.

**John M. Chivington**

1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers  
Former Methodist Pastor  
Later CO, 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Regt  
War criminal:  
Sand Creek Massacre 11/64

**Lt. Col., 2<sup>nd</sup> New Mexico Volunteers**

- 1834 (Age 16) only survivor of party of 50 overwhelmed by 1000s of Navajo; severely wounded, trekked 200 miles.
- Mexican officer (1839-1846)
- 1847 Joined US Army and helped put down Taos Revolt.
- 1860 LTC 2<sup>nd</sup> NM Mounted Volunteers; commanded Fort Wingate
- Fought Sibley at Battle of Valverde
- Guided assault on Johnson's Ranch that destroyed Confederate trains at Battle of Glorieta Pass.
- 1863, Resigned. 100 Navajos raided Socorro, captured young man; Chaves led posse of 15 on mules; held off attack until 3 left alive & 3 rounds left.

**Miguel Antonio Chaves**

*El Leoncito* (Little Lion)  
Mexican Army War Hero 1841  
2<sup>nd</sup> New Mexico Volunteers

**Captain, 1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers**

- Born in Philadelphia
- Appointed first Sheriff of Arapahoe County, Kansas Territory (present CO)
- Led Chivington's 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion in attack on Johnson's Ranch.
- As a major, commanded Fort Lyon, CO
- Encouraged peace efforts with the Cheyenne; transferred by Chivington to Fort Riley, Kansas, just before the Sand Creek massacre.
- Investigated Chivington's conduct at Sand Creek.
- Became Indian Agent, resigning in 1868 in protest of Custer's Battle of Washita River.
- Warden of NM penitentiary



**Edward W. Wynkoop**  
1<sup>st</sup> Colorado Volunteers  
Captain (later Major and LTC)

**Captain, 5<sup>th</sup> United States Infantry**

- Born in Alabama
- Graduate, USMA (West Point), 1849
- Served in 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment
- Navajo War
- Civil War, New Mexico campaign; led Chivington's 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion in attack on Johnson's Ranch. Twice cited, gallantry
- Served at posts and forts in the Dakotas, Wyoming & Utah territories
- 1878 Commanded Fort Dodge, Kansas. Killed fighting Cheyenne Dull Knife and Little Wolf at Punished Woman's Fork.
- Subject of book *Lt. Col. William H. Lewis: Duty, Honor, Country* by Ann Oldham (2008).

Lt. Col. William H. Lewis  
Duty, Honor, Country



Ann Oldham

**William H. Lewis**  
Career Officer, Regular Army  
Captain, 19<sup>th</sup> Infantry  
(later Major and LTC)

**BG, CSA, Army of New Mexico**

- Career military officer (USMA, 1838).
- Fought Seminole Indians 1840–1841; Mexican-American War, 1847–1848. Frontier duty in Texas from 1850–61.
- Invented the "Sibley tent" and stove
- Resigned US Army 1861 to join CSA.
- Planned campaign to capture western USA for Confederacy and gain ports in California. Commanded brigade of volunteer cavalry in West Texas
- Invaded New Mexico; initial success.
- Defeated at Glorieta Pass; retreat to El Paso. Held minor commands.
- Post war, served as BG of Artillery in Egypt, designing coastal defences
- Chronic alcoholism; died in poverty



**Henry Hopkins Sibley**  
Brigadier General, CSA  
Former Major, US Army

**LTC, 4th Texas Mounted Rifle Regiment**

- Scurry was born in Tennessee; moved to Texas in 1839 as lawyer and DA.
- Successful politician incl US Congress.
- Enlisted as private in Mexican-American War and rose to Major, USA.
- Editor of the *Austin State Gazette*.
- Delegate to Secession Convention 1861
- LTC in the Fourth Texas Cavalry and distinguished himself at Battles of Valverde, Glorieta, retreat to El Paso
- Promoted to brigadier general, CSA, '62.
- Recaptured Galveston January 1, 1863.
- Commanded Third Brigade of Walker's Texas Division from October 1863 until KIA 30 April 1864.



**William Read Scurry**  
Lawyer, DA, MP, Congressman  
LTC, 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry  
(later Colonel 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Cav);  
BG, CSA, 3<sup>rd</sup> Bde, Texas Div.  
KIA Battle of Jenkins Ferry '64

**COL, 5th Texas Mounted Rifle Regiment**

- LLB, University of Tennessee, 1834.
- Enlisted in Texas Revolution 1835; Battle of San Jacinto; brevet Major
- In 1837, moved to Texas to take up land grant by new Republic of Texas.
- Illustrious Texas legislative career.
- 1841-1861, clerk of Texas Supreme Court, both as Republic and U.S. state.
- Continued with Texas military, and scaptain in Mexican-American War.
- Elected colonel of 5th Texas Cavalry.
- Led CSA victory at Battle of Valverde.
- Recaptured Galveston Jan 1, 1863.
- BG; CO First Cavalry Brigade in Taylor's Division. In four victories, inflicted 3,000 casualties with loss of 600.

**Thomas Green**

Lawyer, politician, legislator,  
Texas militiaman (1835-1846)  
Colonel, 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry  
Later BG, MG, CSA  
KIA, Red River, 1864.

**Major, 5th Texas Mounted Rifle Battalion**

- Born in Kentucky. Moved to Texas to practice law.
- 61 slaves on a 750-acre plantation, with more personal estate >\$50,000.
- On succession, raised Shropshire's Cavalry which became Co. A, 5<sup>th</sup> Texas
- Promoted to Major after Valverde
- Shot in head at Glorieta by Union PVT George W. Pierce March 28, 1862.
- *“Major Shropshire ordered me to take my company & drive the enemy out, which was the last order he ever gave. I ordered the charge & Shropshire & I leading the charge & he was shot in the head & killed instantly when we was in about 10 steps of the enemy.”* (LT JW Carson)

**John S. Shopshire**

Lawyer  
Major, 5<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry  
Battle of Valverde  
Battle of Glorieta Pass  
KIA, Glorieta Pass, 1862

**Major, 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Mounted Rifle Battalion**

- Born in Ohio. Family moved to Texas to establish profitable mercantile business
- 1860: had \$120,000 in personal estate and \$40,000 in real estate.
- On succession, Enlisted as private; voted lieutenant, then captain Co. H.
- Promoted to Major August 23, 1861.
- Wounded in leg at Battle of Valverde.
- Raguet was mortally wounded during the Battle of Glorieta on March 28, 1862 at around 1500 hours, whilst leading the 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Mounted Infantry to outflank the Union right.

**Henry W. Raguet**

Merchant  
 Major, 4<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry  
 Battle of Valverde  
 Battle of Glorieta Pass  
 KIA, Glorieta Pass, 1862

**Major, 7<sup>th</sup> Texas Mounted Rifle Battalion**

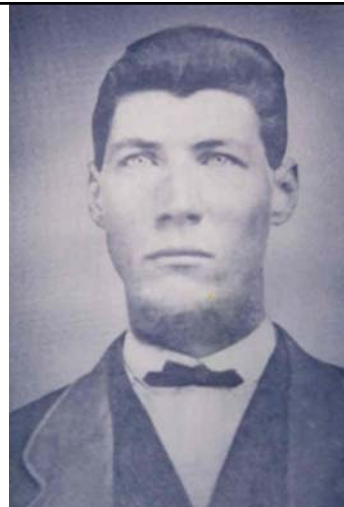
- Born in Virginia
- Graduate, Virginia Military Institute
- MD, Columbia University, 1850
- Doctor in Washington, DC until 1856
- Moved to Texas; founder of San Antonio Board of Health.
- Surgeon on Ford's 1858 expedition against Comanches
- Enlisted as Private in Texas Militia 1860
- Upon succession, raised Co. A, 7<sup>th</sup> Texas
- Promoted Major at Valverde (valour)
- Commanded 7<sup>th</sup> at Battle of Glorieta
- Stayed w/wounded in Santa Fe as MD
- Promoted to LTC with 7<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry
- Returned to medicine in 1864
- After the war, practiced in San Antonio

**Powhatan Jordan**

Physician, Soldier  
 Major, 7<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry  
 Battle of Valverde  
 Battle of Glorieta Pass

**Major, 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Mounted Rifle Battalion**

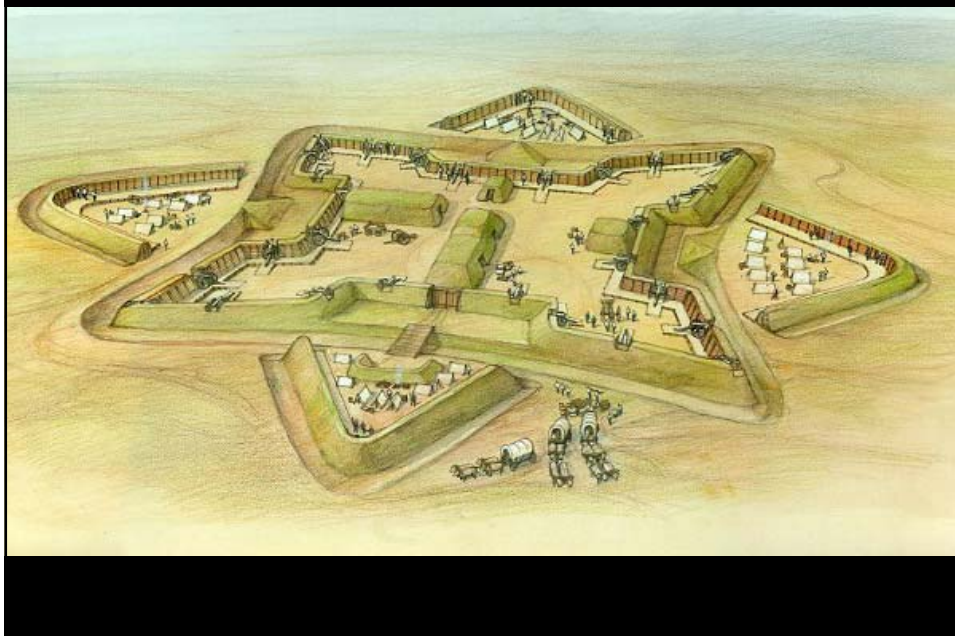
- Born in Alabama.
- Fought at the Battle of Monterrey in the Mexican-American War
- Purchased a ranch along the San Antonio River in Texas
- During the Civil War, raised Company B, Second Texas Mounted Rifles
- Promoted to Major, CSA
- Invaded New Mexico with Sibley.
- Led Rebels at Battle of Apache Canyon.
- After the campaign was promoted to lieutenant colonel and later promoted to colonel, 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Mounted Rifles.
- Returned to his ranch in San Antonio, Texas after the war.



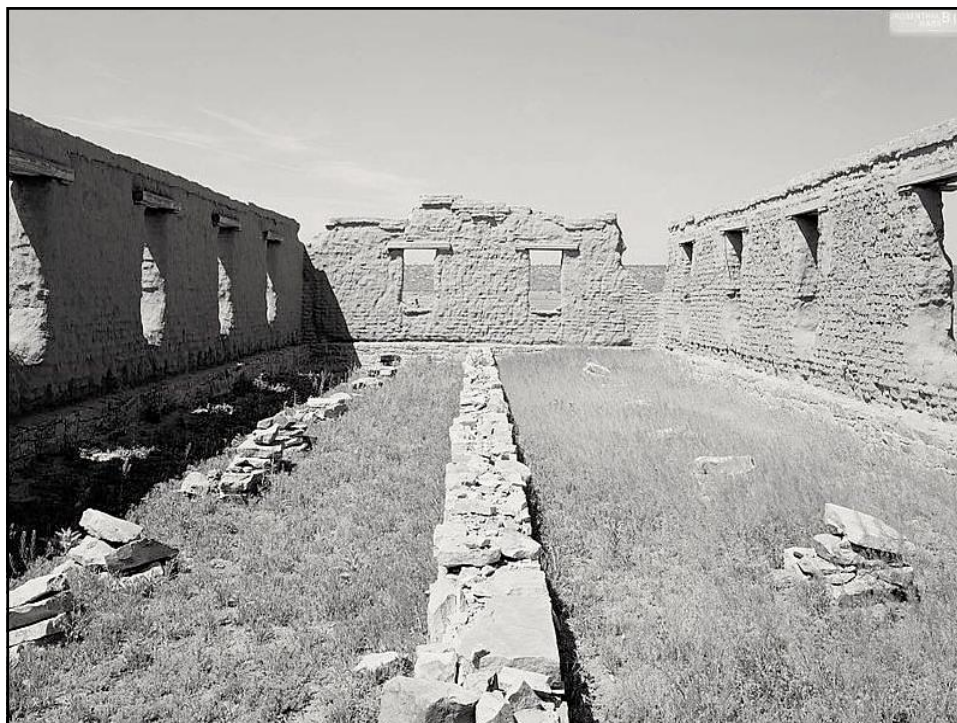
**Charles Lynn Pyron**  
Rancher  
Major, 2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Cavalry  
Battle of Valverde  
Battle of Glorieta Pass  
(later Lt. Col. And Colonel)

**THE  
INTERMEDIATE  
GOAL**

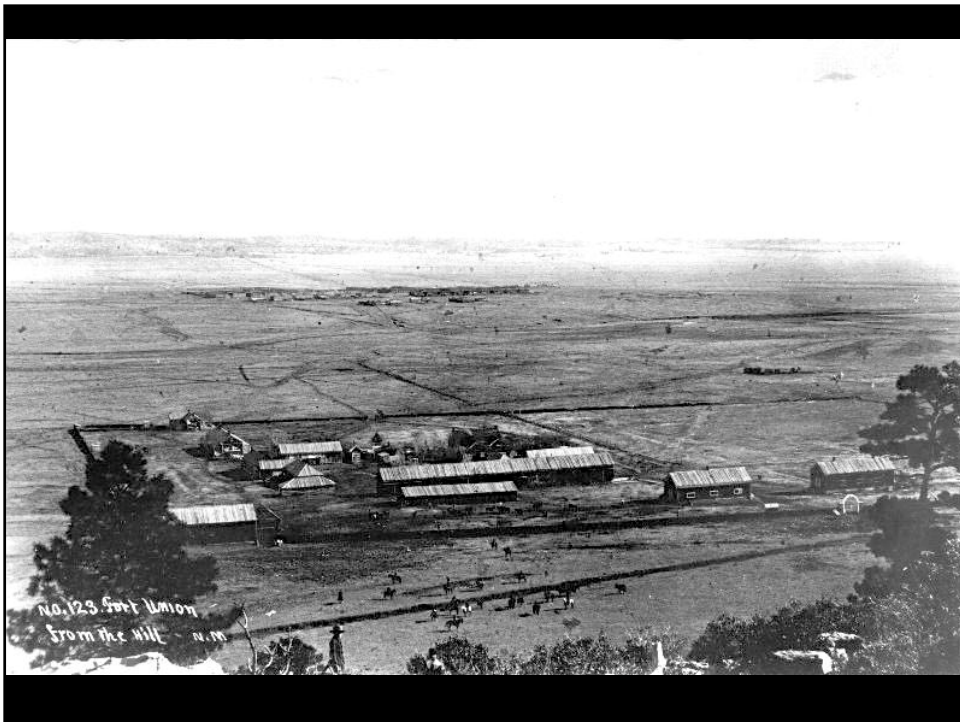
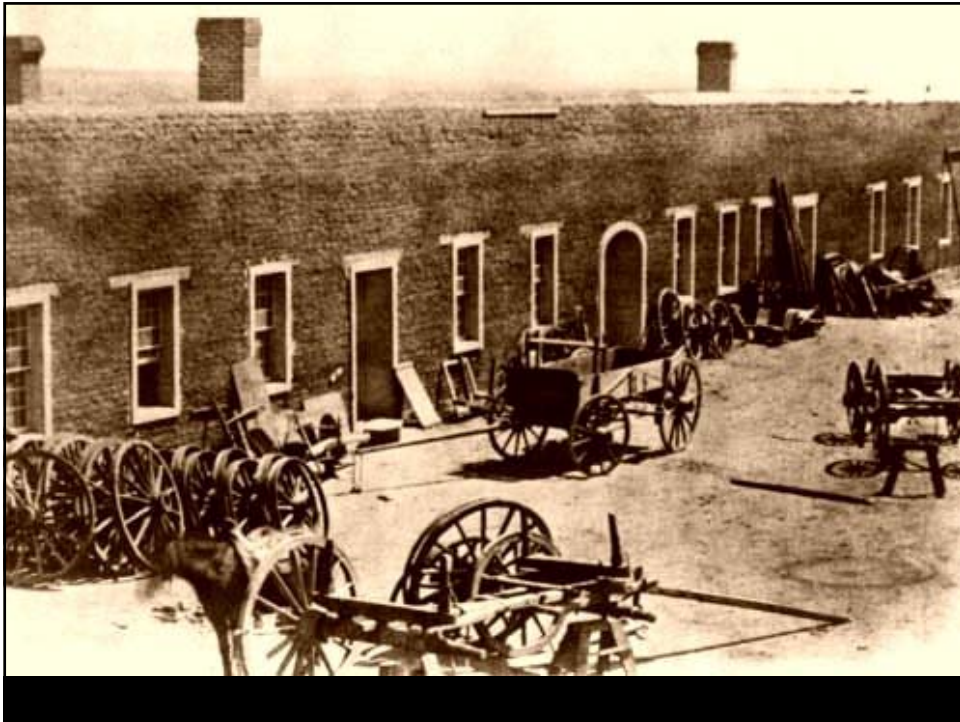
# FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO





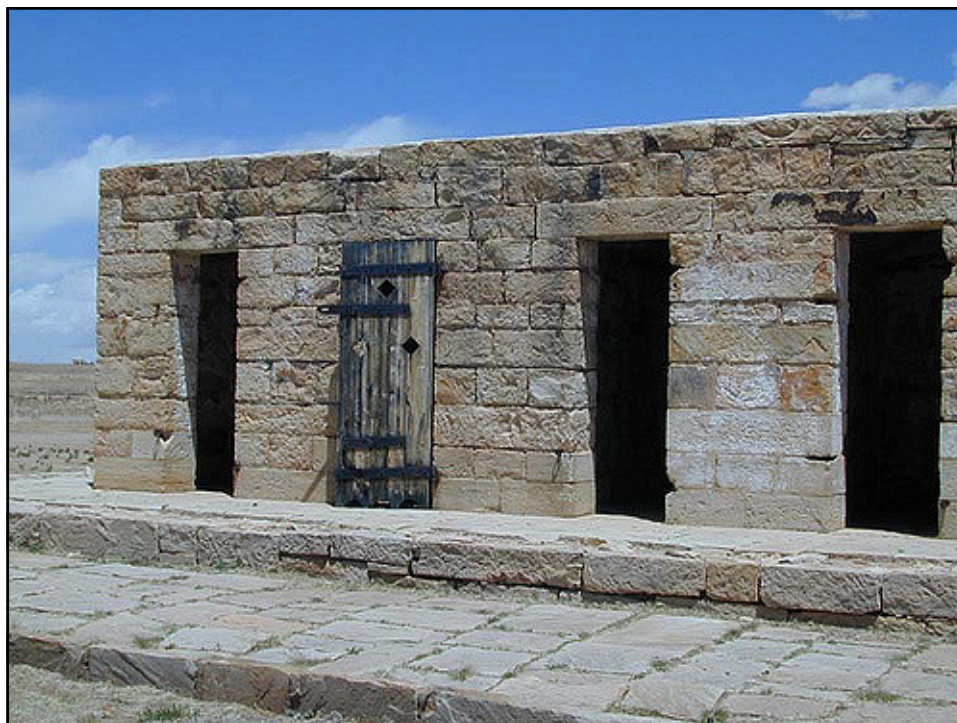
















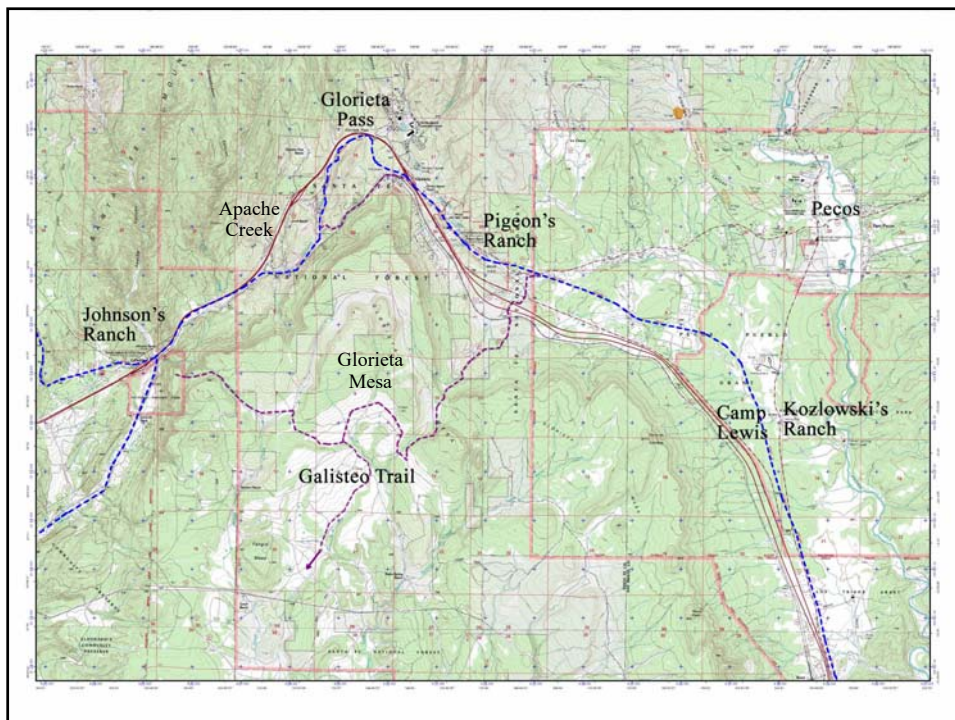
**5<sup>TH</sup> US CAVALRY, FORT UNION, NM**

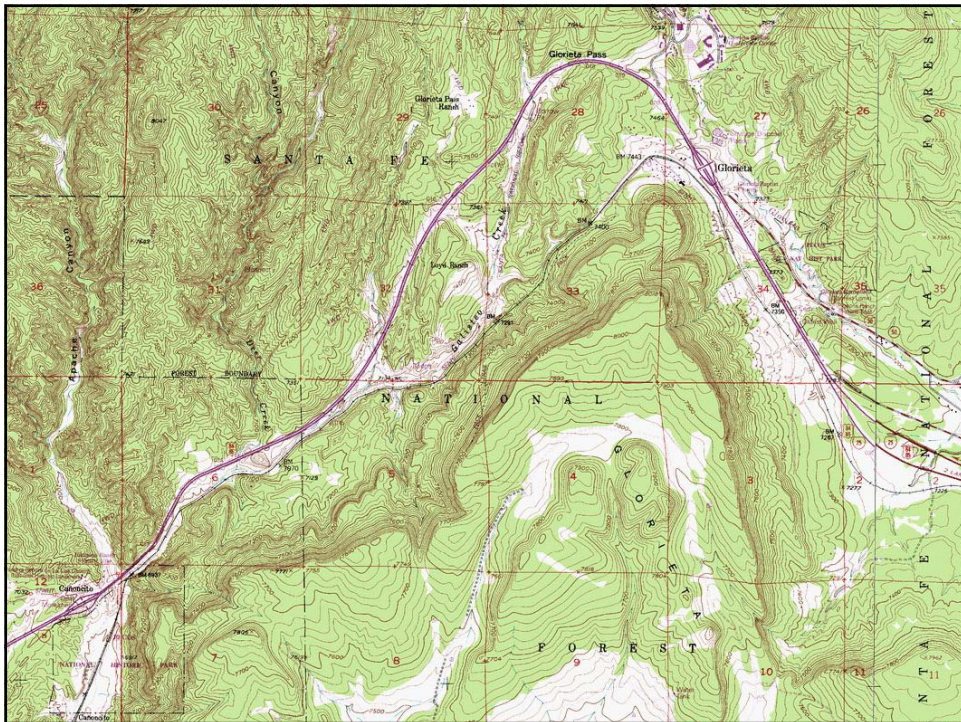


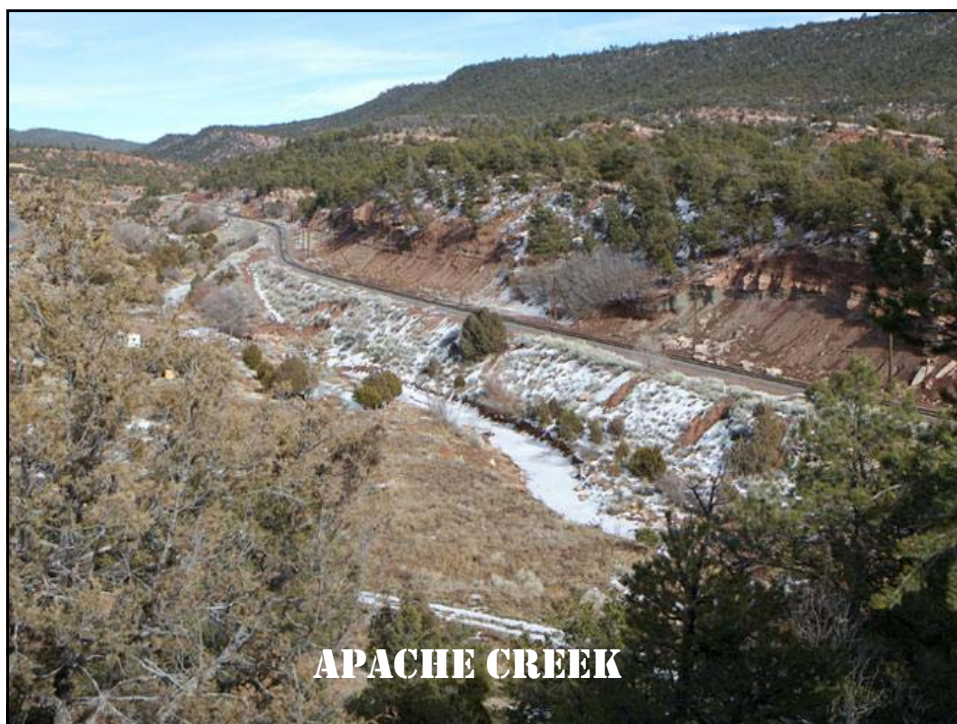
**1<sup>ST</sup> VOLUNTEER CAVALRY REGIMENT, NM**



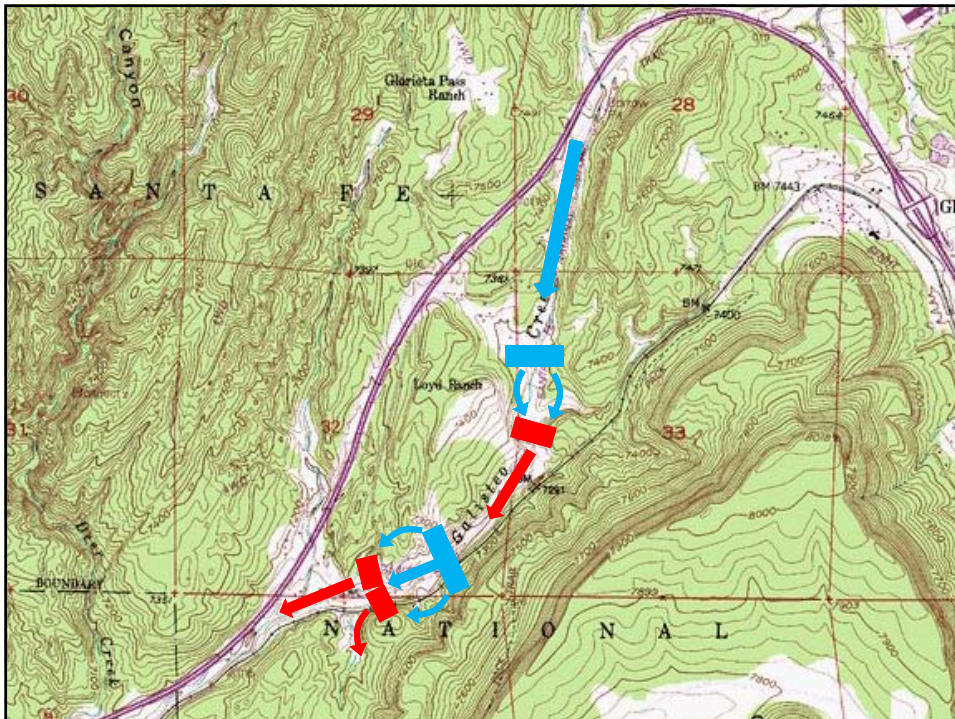
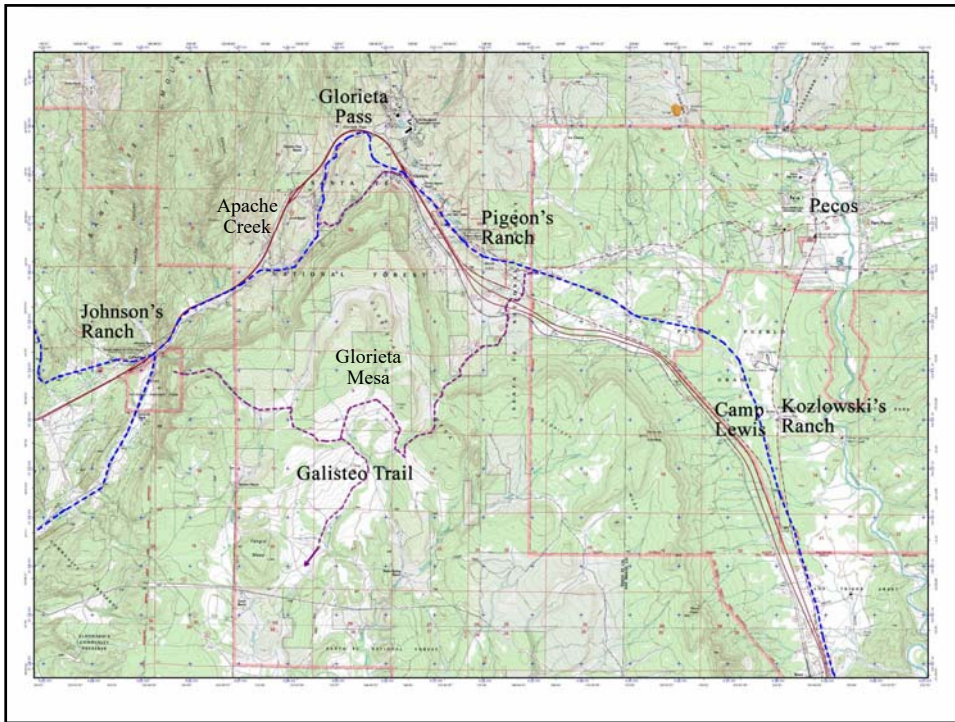
# THE BATTLE OF GLORIETA PASS

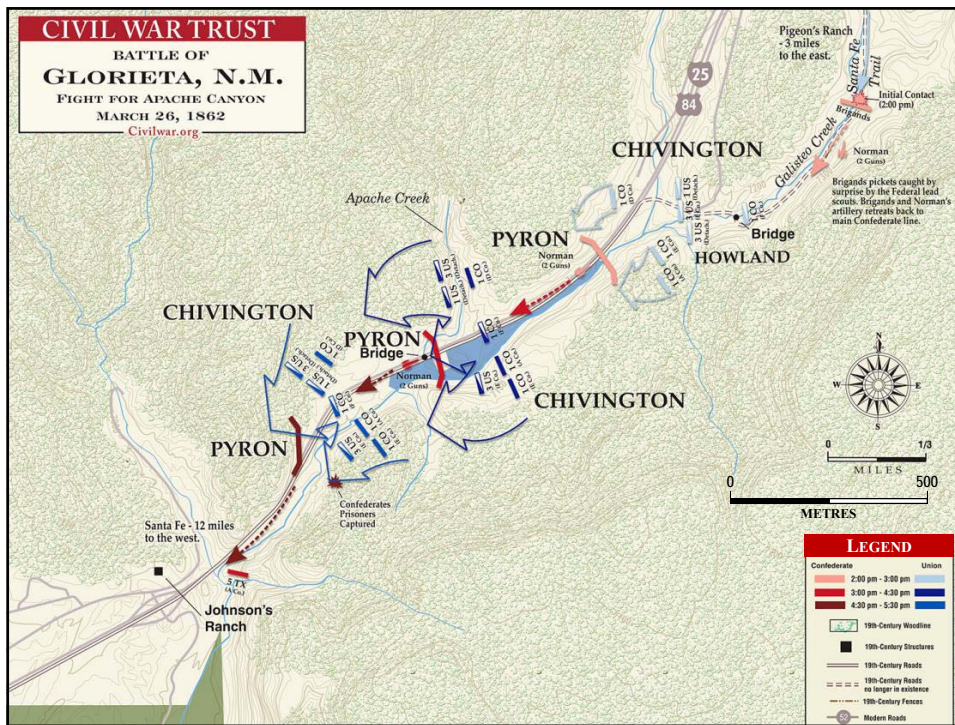


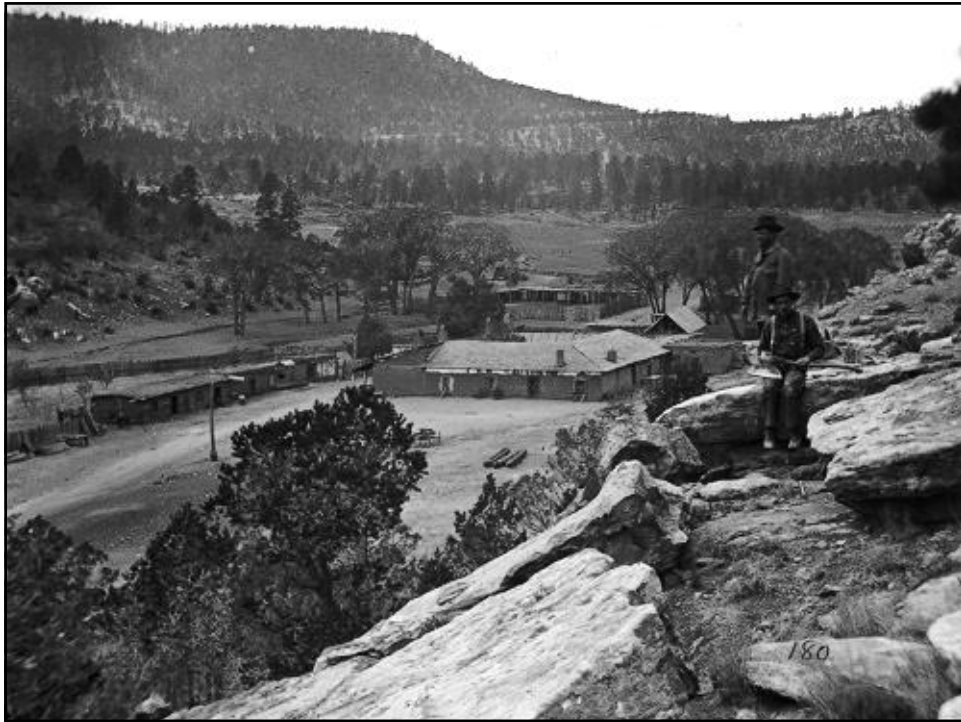






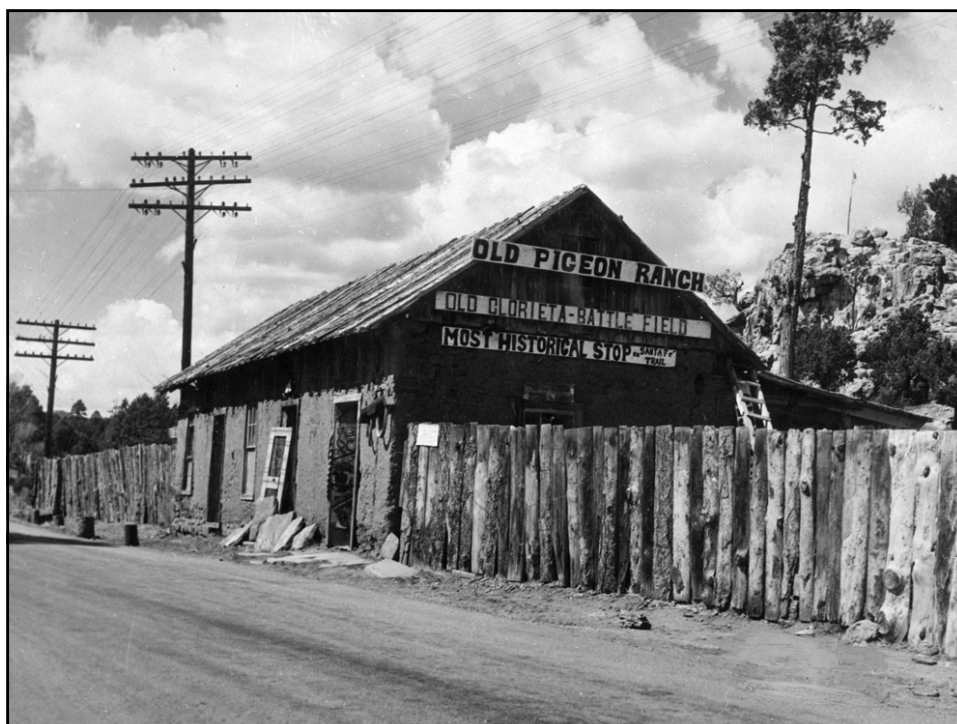


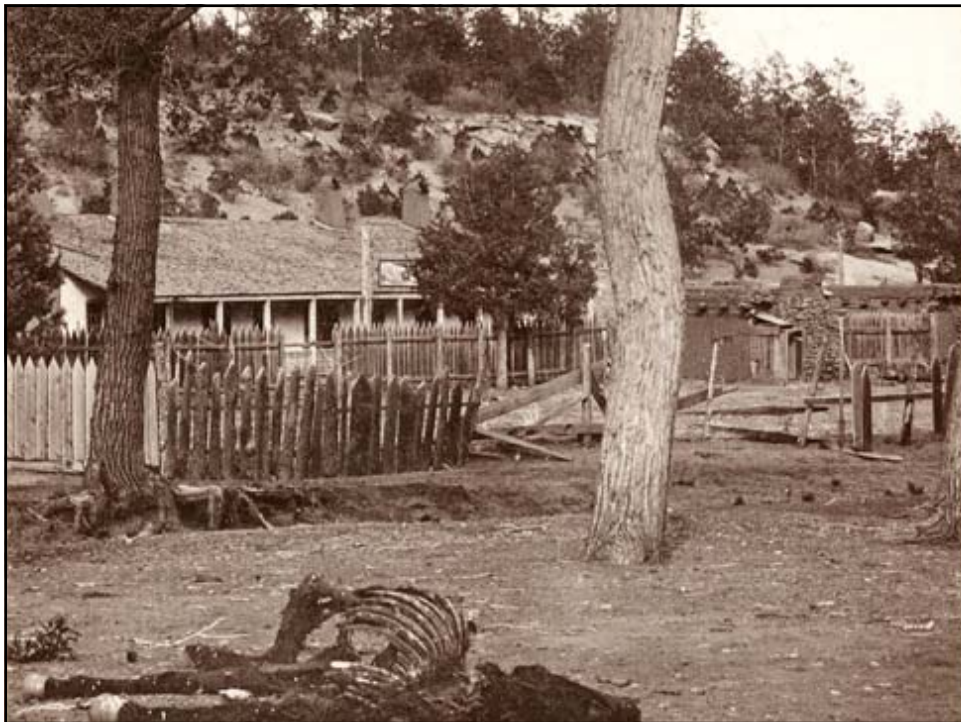




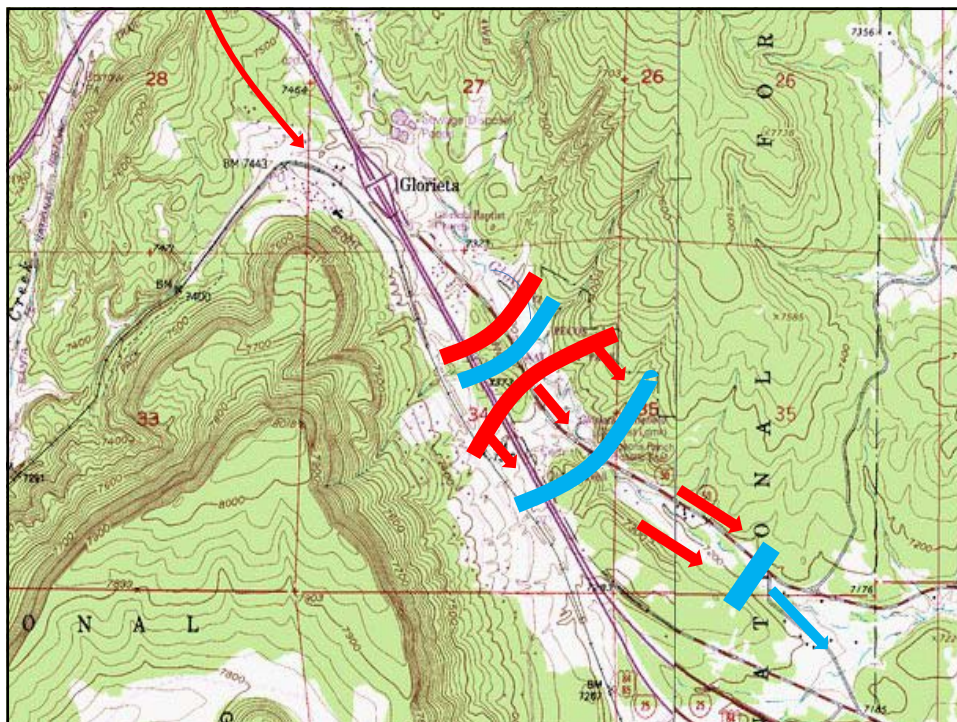
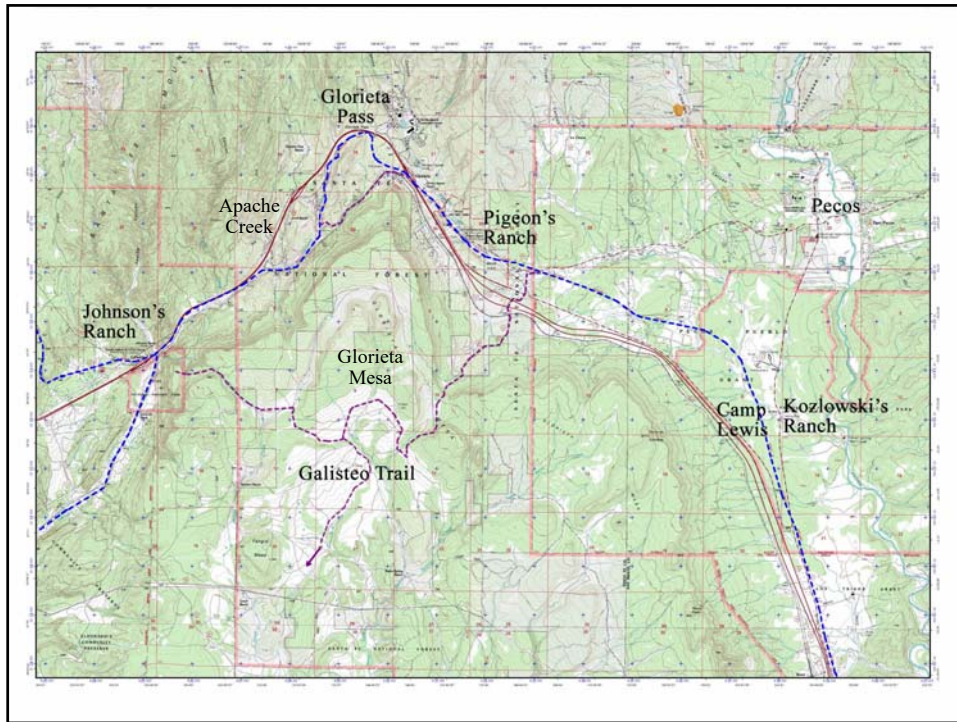


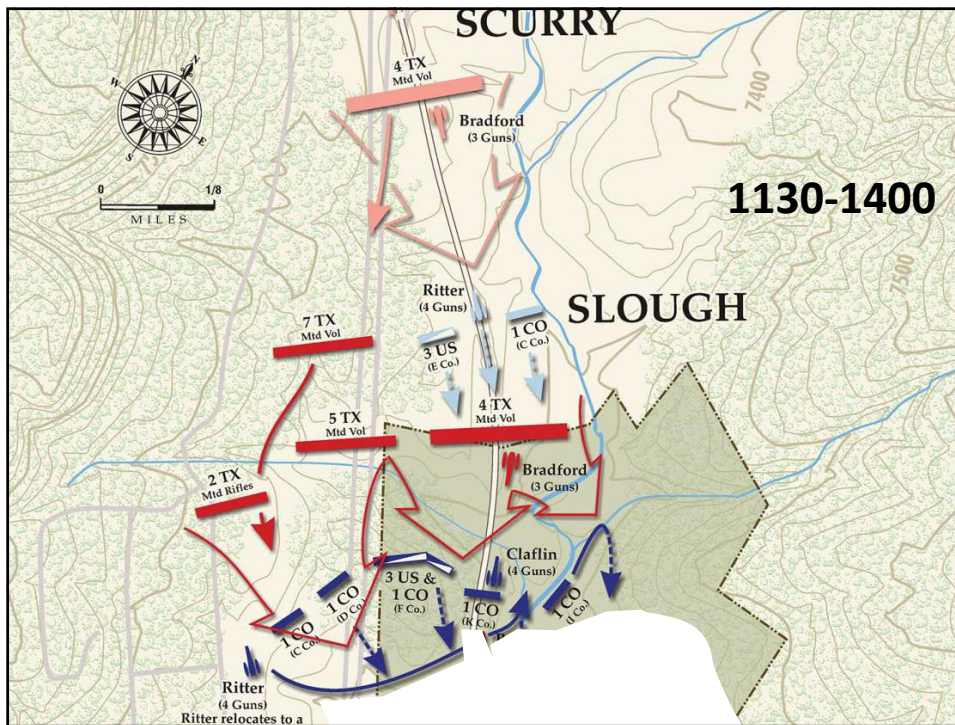
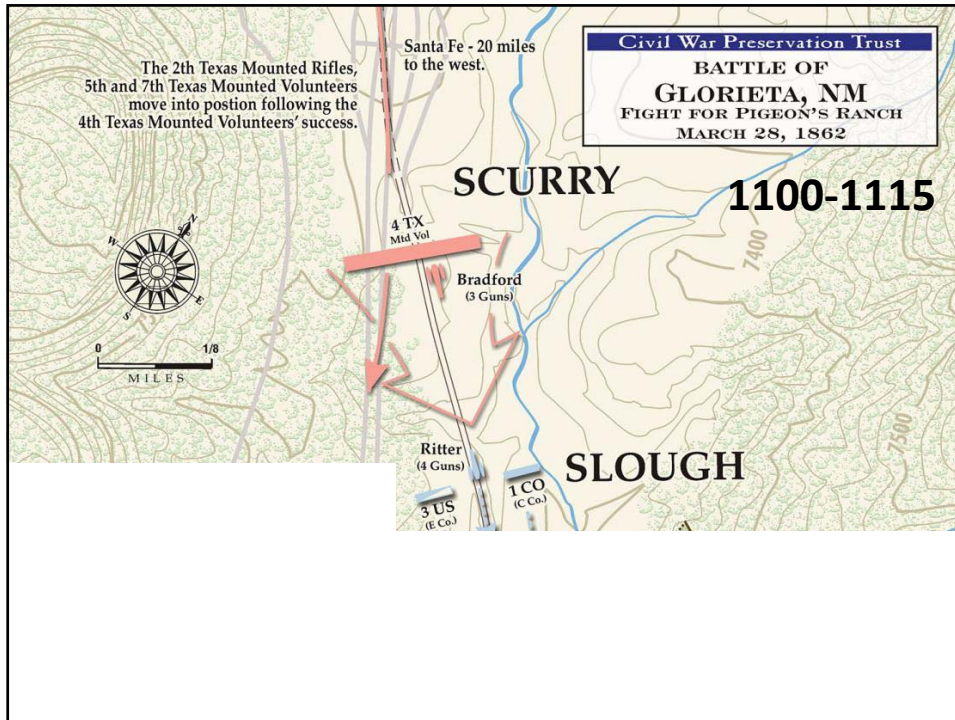


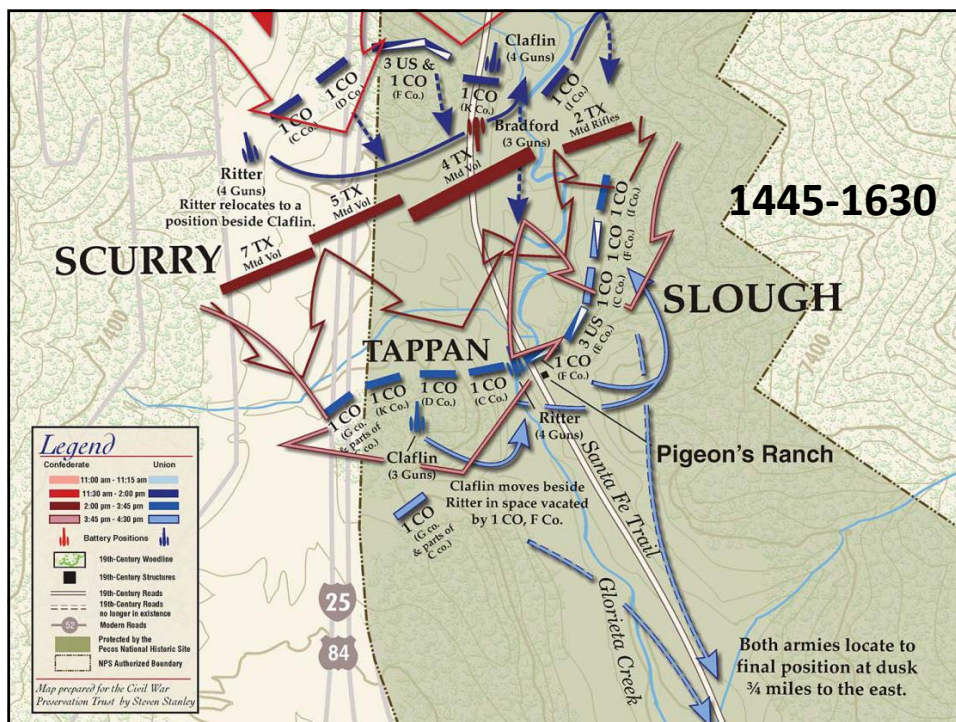
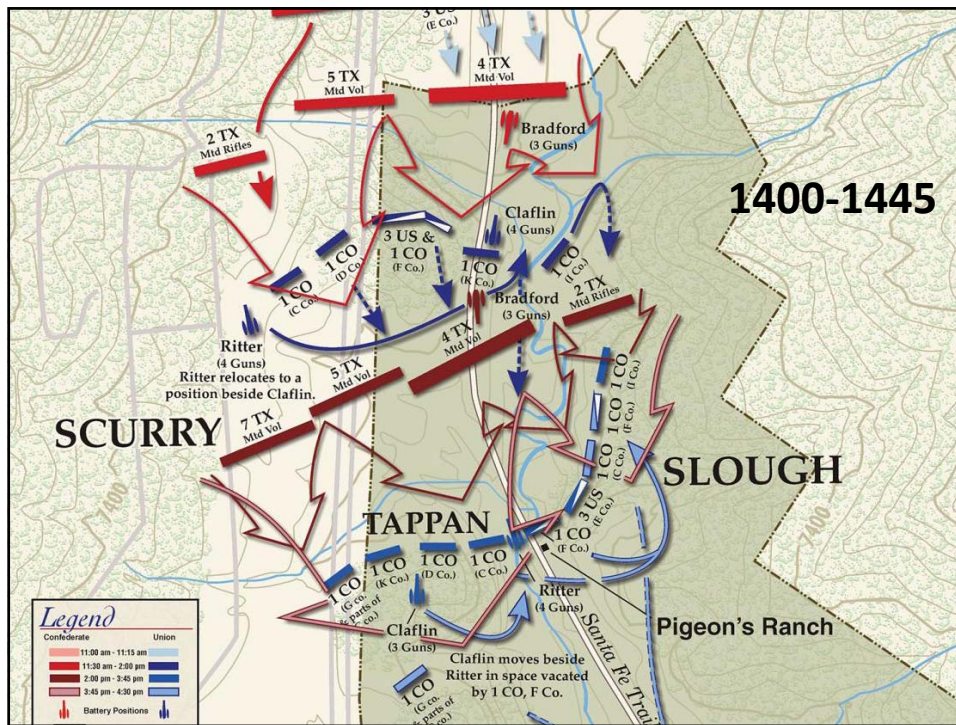


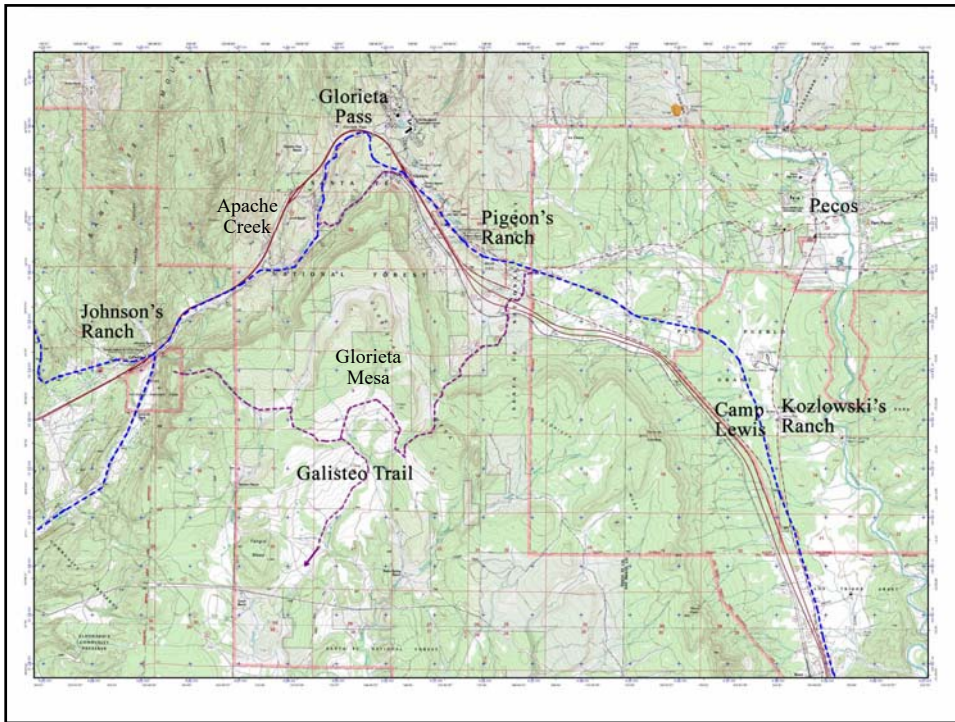






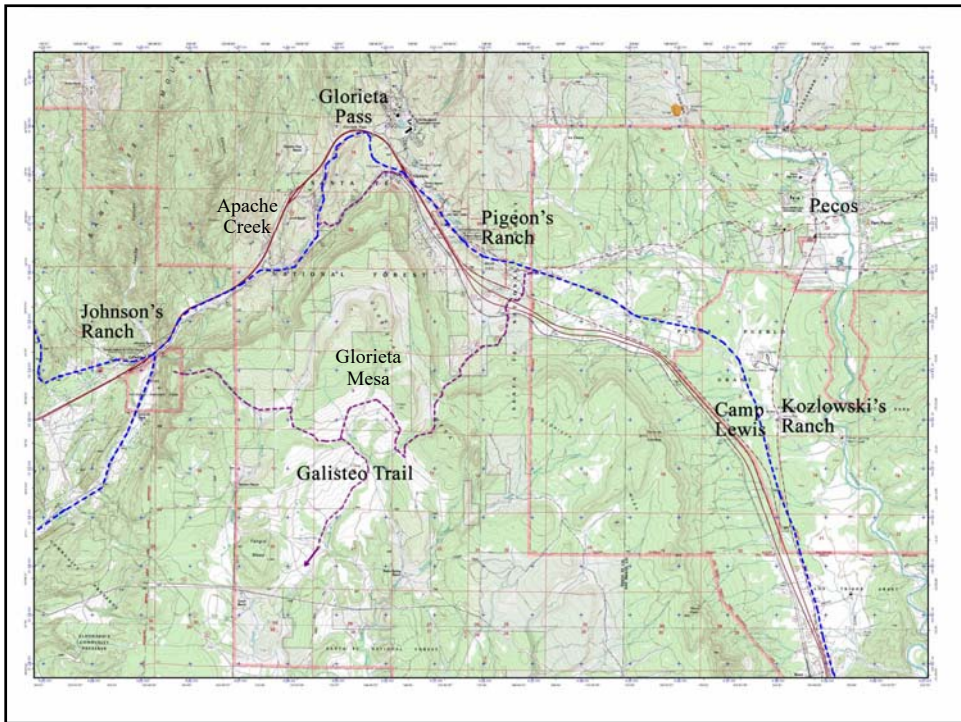


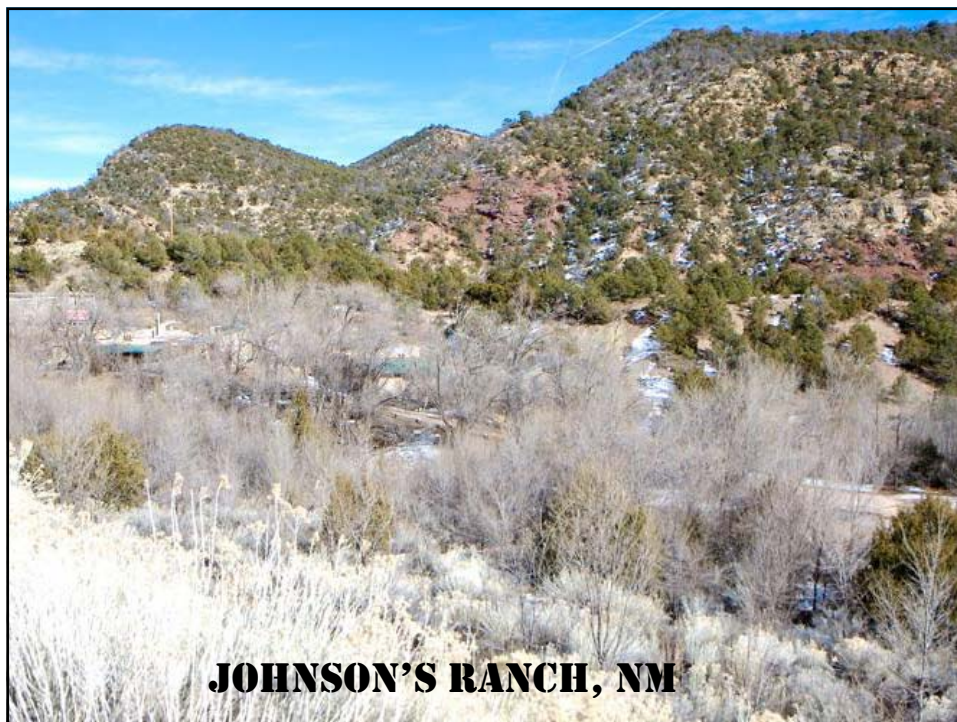
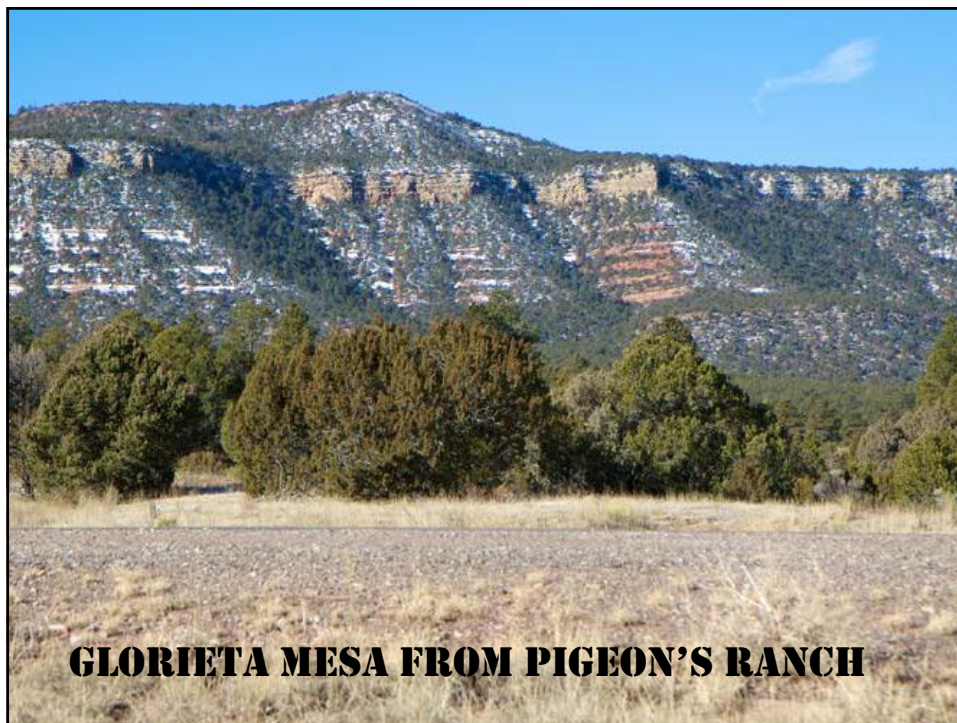




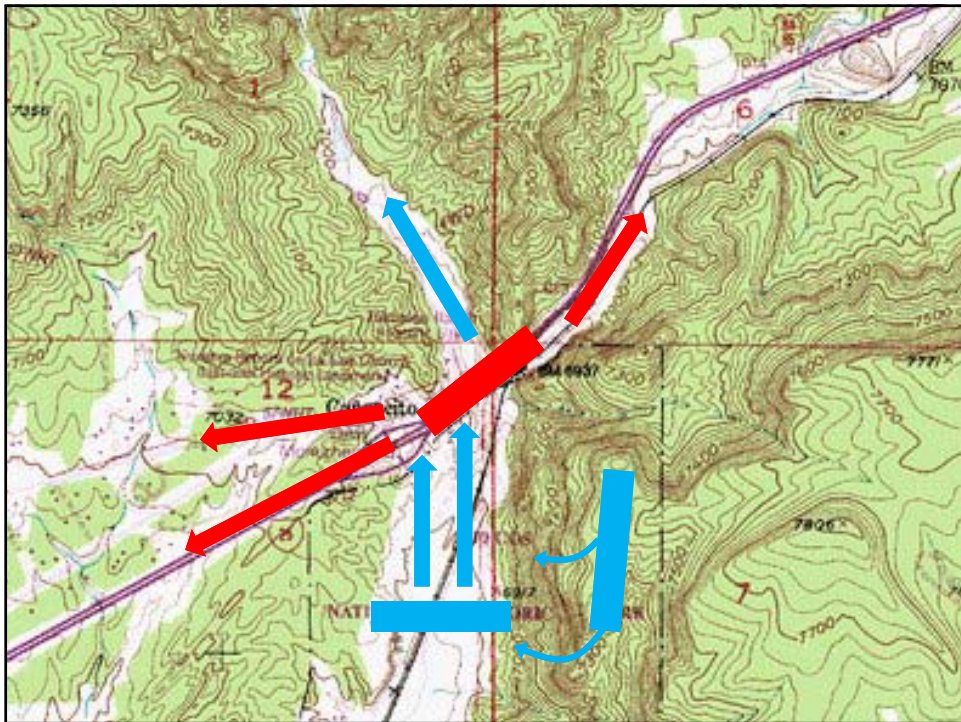
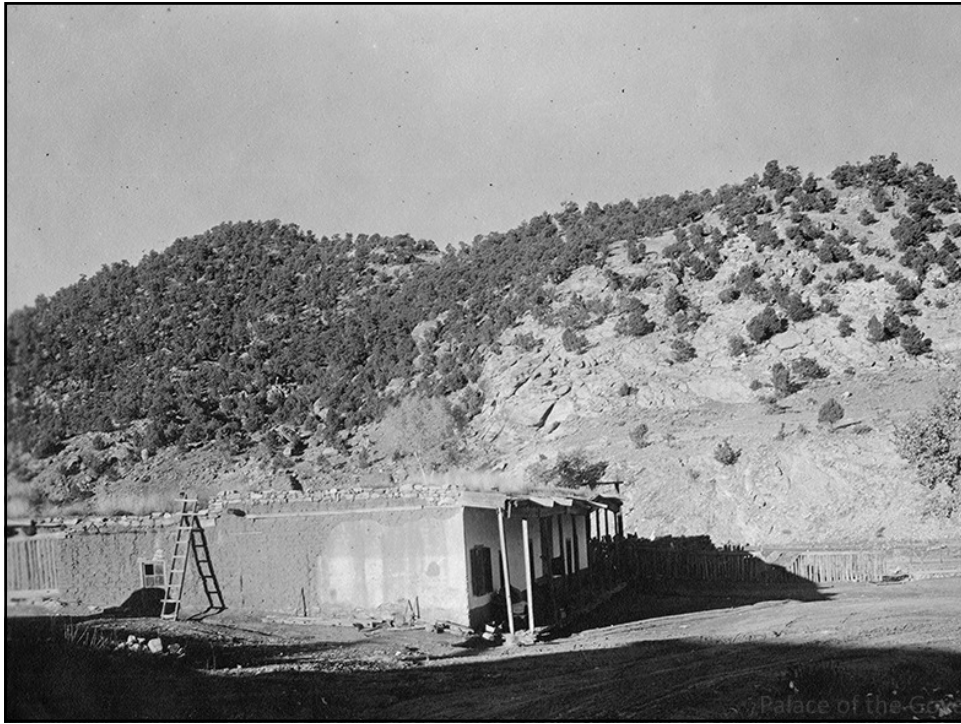


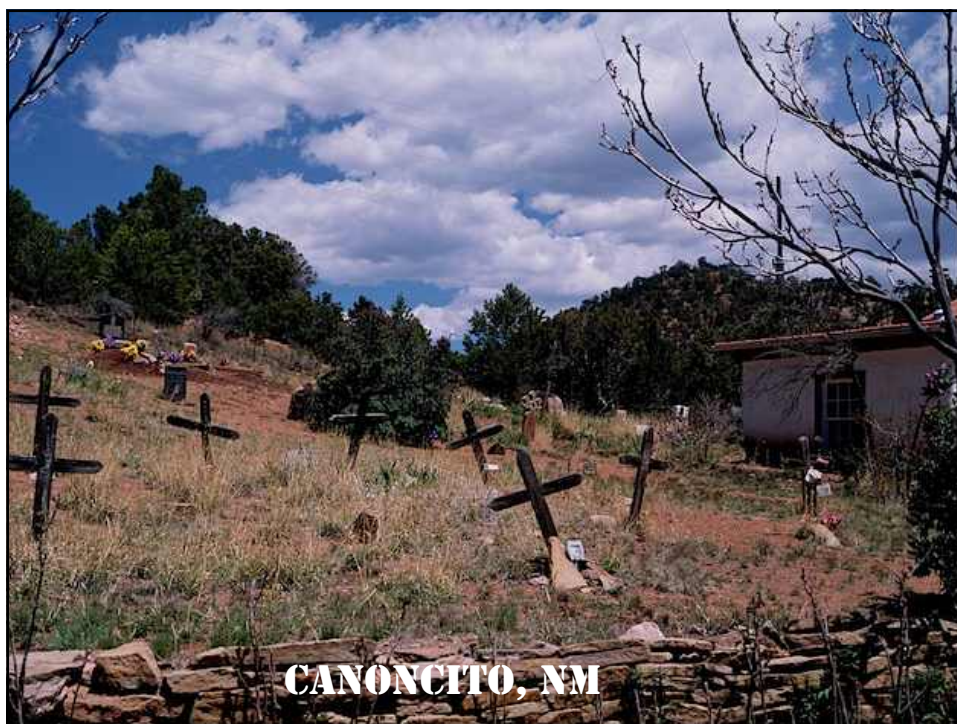




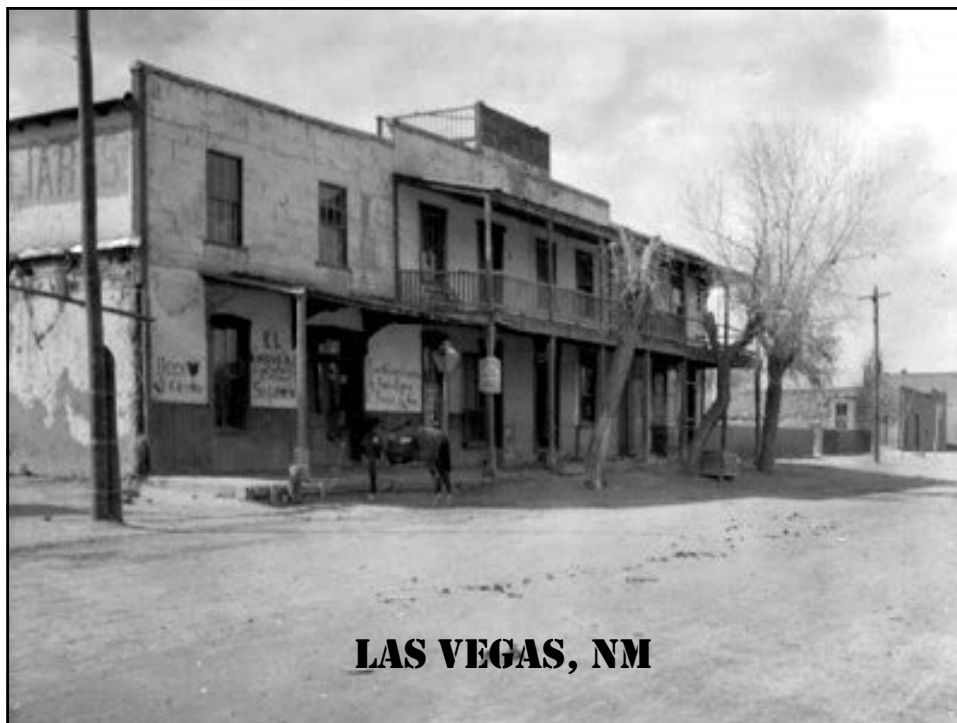




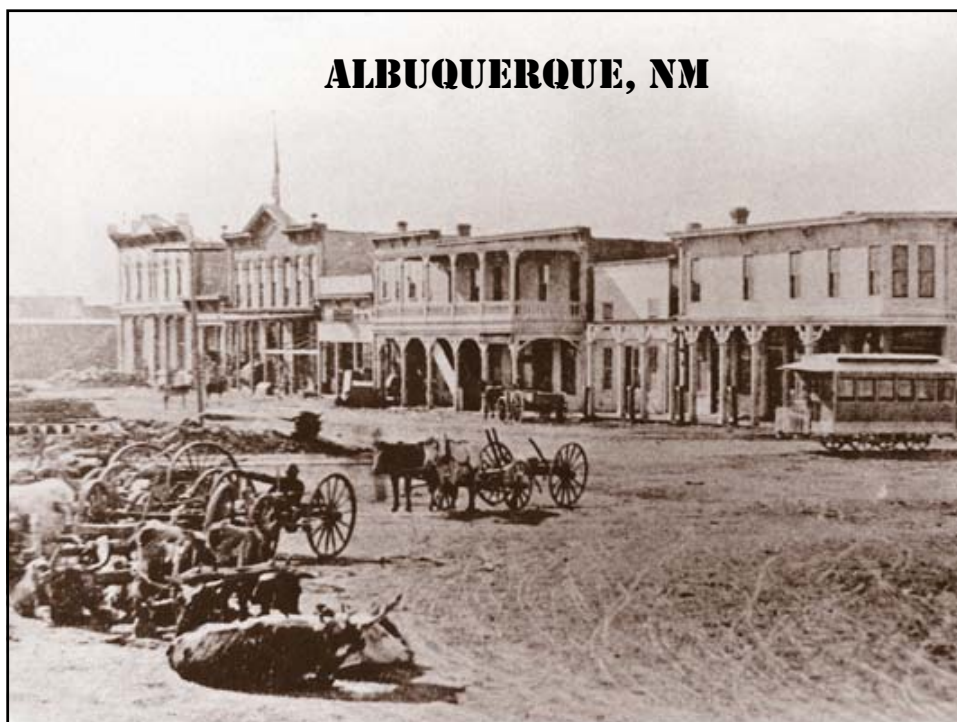




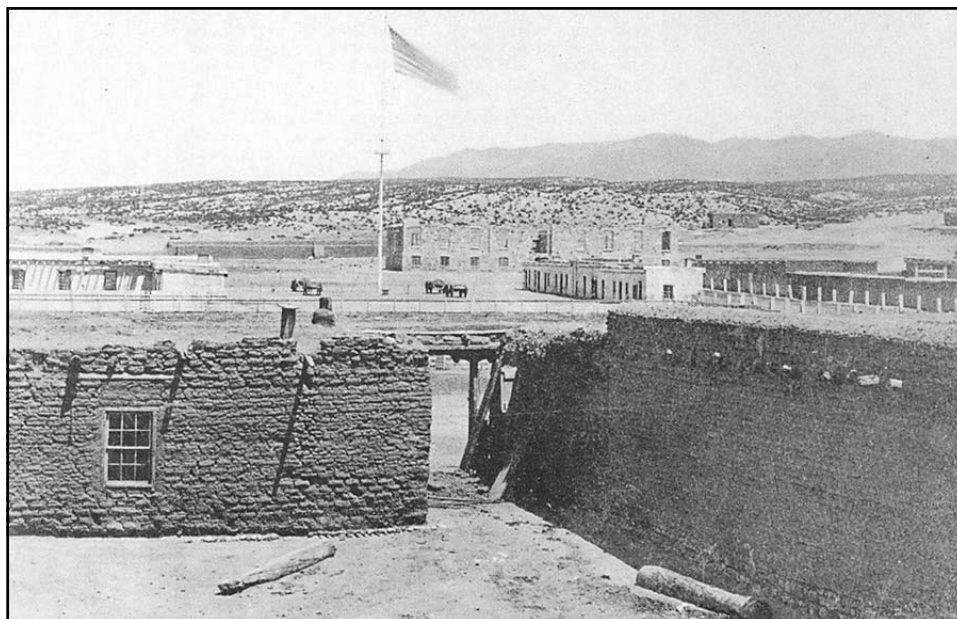
**CANONCITO, NM**



**LAS VEGAS, NM**



**ALBUQUERQUE, NM**



**FORT MARCY, SANTA FE, NM**



**SANTA FE, NM**

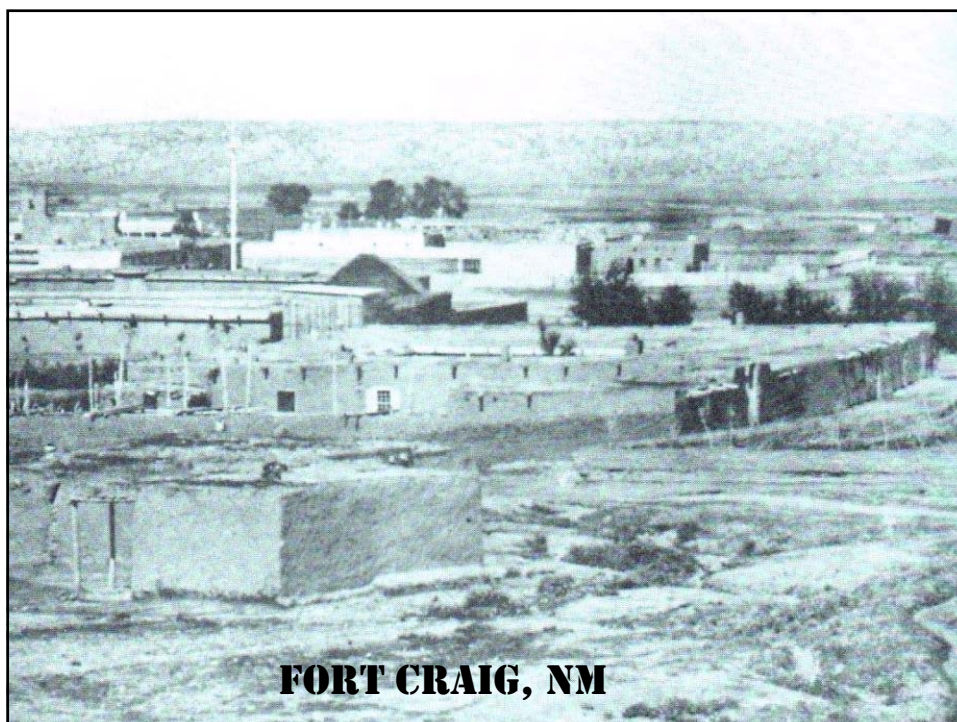


*Plaza - Santa Fe*







Old Adobe Palace Santa Fe





### Battle of Glorieta Pass, 26-28 March 1862

United States of America				Confederate States of America			
		<b>Strength</b>					
MAJ Chivington	413			MAJ Pyron	200		
LTC Tappan	929			LTC Scurry	900		
COL Slough	<b>1,342</b>	<b>Total</b>		LTC Scurry	<b>1,100</b>	<b>Total</b>	
		<b>Casualties and Losses</b>					
KIA	WIA	CIA	MIA	KIA	WIA	CIA	MIA
<b>Apache Canyon</b>				<b>Apache Canyon</b>			
5	14	3	-	4	20	75	-
<b>Glorieta Pass and Johnson's Ranch</b>				<b>Glorieta Pass and Johnson's Ranch</b>			
46	64	15	3	46	60	17	-
<b>Total Union Losses</b>				<b>Total Confederate Losses</b>			
<b>51</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>-</b>
(11.2%)				(20.2%)			

### Post Script

- In 1990, U.S. Congress established the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission, to identify the historical significance of 10,500 military skirmishes during the War Between the States.
- In its 1993 final report, the commission rated Glorieta Pass in the top 4 percent, a **"Class A Decisive"** battlefield "having a decisive influence on a campaign and a direct impact on the course of the war."
- The rating put Glorieta Pass on par with such well-known and historically recognized battles as Gettysburg and Antietam.