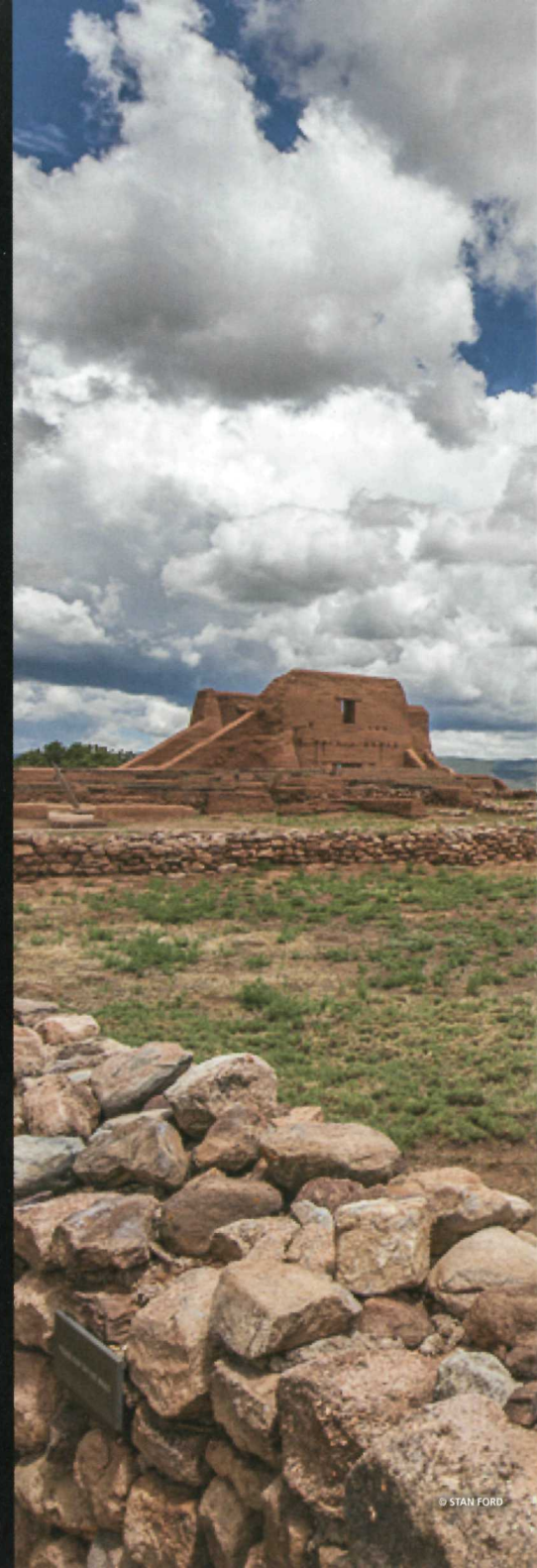




Geologic forces uplifted **290-million-year-old** ocean deposits to form the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and Glorieta Mesa. Later, the rush of rivers created Glorieta Pass, a natural gateway through the mountains and mesas.

Glorieta Pass became a cultural crossroads through which hunters and gatherers, traders, conquerors and explorers, immigrants, soldiers, ranchers, and tourists passed. Walk the trails and imagine Pecos through the centuries: the bustling sounds of the trade fairs between the people of Pecos Pueblo and the Plains Indians, the clang of swords and Spanish armor, the smell of incense burning in Spanish missions, the rumble of thousands of wagons traveling the Santa Fe Trail, the gnawing hunger in your stomach after drought killed your crops, and the burst of artillery shells at Glorieta Pass.

Finally, imagine the careful scraping and digging of archeologists' tools uncovering mysteries of the past. Imagine cattle grazing under the bright blue sky. Listen to the stories. Explore sites where cultural demonstrations and traditional practices continue today—a living legacy of the people who passed this way. Welcome to Pecos, where the past is present.



The Pecos people were intermediaries in the trade of goods between people who lived on either side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. They were economically powerful and skilled traders. ABELL-HANGER FOUNDATION

Located on the busy trade route between the farming people of the Rio Grande Valley to the west and the Plains Indian hunters to the east, **Cicuye**, later called **Pecos Pueblo**, was built on a high ridge near abundant water supplies. It grew into one of the largest and most powerful pueblos, rising four to five stories high, home to 2,000 people.

The Pecos peoples' life and traditions were deeply rooted in ancient Puebloan customs and religious beliefs. Kivas, underground ceremonial rooms, were



Sangre de Cristo Mountains
HISTORY COLORADO



Bone flute
© DR. EMILY J. BROWN

Land and Life

Life at Pecos was intricately connected to the land. Farming supplied most of the diet. The staple crops of corn, beans, and squash were cultivated along Glorieta Creek, the Pecos River, and the area's many drainages.

In **1541** **Spain** sought to colonize the land, converting area tribes to Catholicism and creating citizens loyal to the crown. When trying to convert the people of Pecos in 1610, **Franciscan friars** destroyed kivas, smashed statues, and banned Pueblo ceremonies. The Pecos resented this interference with their traditional ways.



Thick lines of heavy glaze characterize Pecos pottery (1500–1700). JEMEZ PUEBLO



Spanish cross
BLAIR CLARK

Some converted, but many just tolerated the Spaniards, paying required tributes and suffering cruel treatment when they did not. Resentment grew as they were forced to follow religious practices in secret.

The **Spanish government** and Franciscan friars were increasingly

The Apache

Various **Apache** tribes—nomadic buffalo hunters from the Great Plains—came to trade fairs at Pecos Pueblo. They exchanged enslaved people, buffalo hides, flint, and shells for pottery, crops, textiles, and turquoise.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



Pecos church and convento, completed in 1625 NPS

Exploration

Spanish conquistadors, led by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, arrived at the Pecos pueblo in 1541 in search of the legendary seven cities of gold. The Coronado expedition found no gold and moved on.

NPS / ROY ANDERSEN

By **1680**, years of Spanish control, famine, disease, and Apache raids had taken a toll on the Pecos and other Pueblo people. Spaniards had tried to eradicate every aspect of ancestral Pueblo life.

Po' pay (1630–88), a Pueblo religious leader, wanted to end Spanish domination of the Pueblo world. His message was prosperity and independence. He secretly united many of the separate Pueblos to rise up against the Spaniards. Once the plan was made, runners carried knotted cords (*right*) to the villages.

The Comanche

Once the Comanches—powerful, mounted Indians from the Plains—began raiding Pueblo settlements, little hope remained for a peaceful existence. NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES



Pre- and post-Pueblo Revolt churches
ABOVE AND RIGHT—NPS

By **1692** the Spanish had returned, but this time they took a more conciliatory approach with the Pueblo people, their traditions, and their customs. In **1717** Spaniards and Puebloans worked together to build a smaller church on the site of the one that had been destroyed.

Drought, disease, migration, and **Comanche** raids took a toll on Pecos. By the late 1700s the region's population decreased.



The governor of New Mexico Juan Bautista de Anza led a campaign against the Comanche in 1786 and signed a formal peace treaty at Pecos Pueblo on February 28.

In **1838** the few remaining Pecos inhabitants moved to **Jemez Pueblo**. As the century closed, new territories formed, and thousands of settlers traveled past the ghostly remains of the once powerful pueblo called Cicuye.



OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE HISTORICAL PRESERVATION FUND



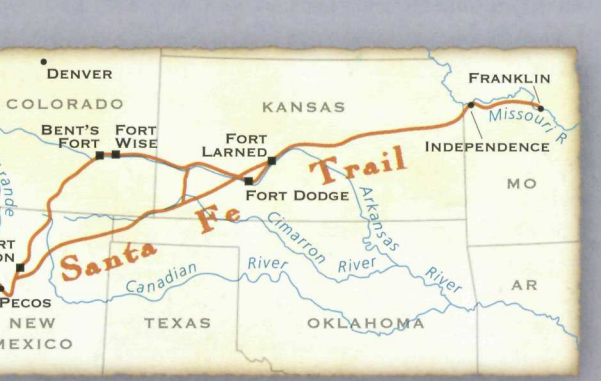
Descendants

Descendants of the people of Pecos Pueblo still live at Jemez Pueblo (*above*). Ceremonies that originated at Pecos continue at Jemez.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

From **1821** to **1880** thousands passed by here as they traveled the **Santa Fe Trail**, a major trade route between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In the early years traders witnessed a lived-in pueblo; later, they witnessed the crumbling remains of Pecos pueblo. Near the pueblo



Wagon trains of up to 100 wagons pulled by oxen and occasionally mules or horses transported trade goods over the Santa Fe Trail in the mid- to late 1800s.



were Pigeon's Ranch and Martin Kozlowski's Trading Post, which served as welcoming general stores for weary traders. Here, they could catch up on trail news, purchase a meal, or replenish water supplies at a nearby spring.

When the railroad opened in 1880, the trail become obsolete, and the ranch and trading post both closed.

Glorieta Pass (1821–62)

In **1821** Mexico won independence from Spain. Expansionist desires of the US led to land disputes with Mexico that resulted in the Mexican-American War, **1846–48**.

President James K. Polk ordered Brig. Gen. Stephen Kearny to secure New Mexico. Kearny reassured citizens the US would protect their freedom and religion while increasing trade. Kearny kept local officials in power and paid for corn his troops stole.

Mexico expected a US invasion and fortified Glorieta Pass with 4,000 militia and volunteers. Many who heard Kearny's promises opposed the fighting, and the force disbanded.

Kearny averted a battle, and Santa Fe was won without a shot fired.



Glorieta Mesa rises above the pass.
NPS / JIM EYHARD



Lt. Col. William Scurry led the Confederate assault on Pigeon's Ranch in 1862. NPS / ROY ANDERSEN

By **1862** the American Civil War had spread to the western territories. The **Confederacy** began a campaign to seize control of the Southwest, including New Mexico's Fort Union and the goldfields of Colorado and California. These resources could support the Confederacy and secure a frontier in the West.

On March 26 Confederates and Federals skirmished at Apache Canyon. The next day, as they rested and buried the dead, reinforcements arrived. After a day-long battle on March 28, Confederates held the field—but **Federal troops** destroyed the Confederate supply train near Johnson's Ranch. By forcing a retreat back to Santa Fe and eventually San Antonio, Texas, the Battle of Glorieta Pass marked the end of the Confederacy's ambitions to control New Mexico and beyond.



Manuel Chaves

During the Battle of Glorieta Pass, Chaves guided the Federal detachment that destroyed the Confederate supply train. This cut off the Confederates' resources to fight in New Mexico and was a turning point in the campaign.

NEW MEXICO HISTORY MUSEUM

Remnants, Rodeos, and Ranches (1915–91)

Kidder was one of the first North American archaeologists to study the development of human culture over a large region through the systematic examination of stratigraphy and chronology in archaeological sites.

From his work at Pecos and other sites, he developed the first regional cultural chronology for the American Southwest, the Pecos Classification, which is still used.



Kidder led excavations at Pecos Pueblo from 1915–29. NPS



Pecos Pueblo pottery
JEMEZ PUEBLO

In **1925** **Tex Austin** (*below*) bought 5,500 acres, creating Forked Lightning Ranch. He converted Kozlowski's stage station into his ranch headquarters and hired architect John Gaw Meem to design and build a ranch house overlooking the Pecos River.

The city kid from St. Louis, Missouri, wore a sizeable cowboy hat and learned to ride a horse, producing his western



Tex Austin had the Forked Lightning Ranch house built overlooking the Glorieta Creek and Pecos River.

Buddy Fogelson and Greer Garson hosted movie stars and politicians at Forked Lightning Ranch, which

featured a river view from its front porch. Buddy once told Greer, "Don't fancy this place up," and she didn't.

persona and the rodeos that made him famous. For a while, Austin was able to sell the romance of the old West to tourists eager for the experience; however, during the Great Depression he lost his ranch, and due to financial and physical problems, committed suicide in 1938.

In **1941** Buddy Fogelson, a Dallas oil man and rancher, purchased the ranch, expanded it to 13,000 acres, and raised Santa Gertrudis cattle. In 1949 he married film star **Greer Garson**, and they actively supported preservation of the area. Garson told her friend, columnist Louella Parsons, "I am taking to ranch life like a duck to water. I've switched from bustles and bows to Levi's and boots, and I think it's definitely a change for the better."



In **1991** Garson sold her ranch parcel to The Conservation Fund, which donated it to the National Park Service. She and Fogelson were honored with the Conservation Service Award, the Department of the Interior's highest civilian honor.

AUSTIN—NATIONAL COWBOY & WESTERN HERITAGE MUSEUM; FORKED LIGHTNING RANCH—NPS



Routes through History

From ancient footpaths and wagon roads, to railroads, Route 66, and today's I-25, the geographic corridor of Glorieta Pass has been the channel through which countless people have passed. Some came for survival, hunting and gathering food along the way. Some came for conquest, seeking riches and new lands. Some came for trade, and some sought adventure or just a getaway. What brings you here today?



Preserving the Past—A Legacy Today

Pecos National Historical Park was established as a national monument in 1965 and redesignated a national historical park in 1990, following the addition of the Forked Lightning Ranch and Glorieta Battlefield units. Today, park staff, volunteers, and partners work to preserve, protect, and share the stories of the past, a living legacy.

PLAN YOUR VISIT

The park is 25 miles southeast of Santa Fe, NM, off I-25. No public transportation serves the park. **From I-25 North** Exit at Pecos-Glorieta interchange 299. Take NM 50 east toward Pecos, then take NM 63 south for two miles to the park entrance. **From I-25 South** Exit at Rowe interchange 307. Take NM 63 north for five miles to the park entrance. Navigation systems Use 1 Peach Drive, Pecos, NM.

Visitor center, ancestral sites, and battlefield trails are open year-round. Visit our website for seasonal hours. The park is closed Thanksgiving, December 25, and January 1.

Stop first at the visitor center for a film and exhibits. Traditional crafts of northern New Mexico are demonstrated on summer weekends. To check on regularly scheduled guided tours, call 505-757-7241.

A 1.25-mile self-guiding trail from the visitor center winds through the Pecos Pueblo and Mission Church sites. Ask at the visitor center about how to access other trails. For information on fishing at the park visit our website. The park has no overnight lodging or camping. For information on camping in Santa Fe National Forest please call 505-757-6121.

ACCESSIBILITY
We strive to make our facilities, services, and programs accessible to all. For information go to a visitor center, ask a ranger, call, or check our website.

REGULATIONS AND SAFETY
All natural and cultural features in the park are protected by law. Do not remove or disturb artifacts. • Centuries-old walls of former buildings are fragile. Do not climb, sit, or lean on them. • Leashed pets are allowed on trails. • Pecos' elevation is 7,000 feet; if you are not used to the altitude, be cautious. • Rattlesnakes can be found along park trails in summer. Do not disturb them, and report sightings to a ranger. • Check our website for regulations on firearms possession in the park.

MORE INFORMATION
Pecos National Historical Park
PO Box 418
Pecos, NM 87552-0418
505-757-7241
www.nps.gov/peco

Pecos National Historical Park is one of over 400 parks in the National Park System. Learn more at www.nps.gov.

National Park Foundation
Join the park community.
www.nationalparks.org

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