

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 13 1975

DATE ENTERED OCT 1 1975

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Chad
~~The~~ A.M. Bergere House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

135 Grant Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

New Mexico

VICINITY OF
CODE

35

COUNTY

Santa Fe

One (1)
CODE

049

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Eloisa Luna Otero Bergere Trust, c/o Miss Anita Bergere

STREET & NUMBER

135 Grant Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

VICINITY OF

STATE

New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Santa Fe County Clerk's Office

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE

12/6/74

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

State Planning Office, 200 West DeVargas Street

CITY, TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The A.M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue is one of the two remaining structures constructed by the U.S. Army in the early 1870's as part of the Fort Marcy Military Reservation in Santa Fe which served as headquarters for the Military District of New Mexico. From U.S. occupation of New Mexico on August 18, 1846 until initiation of this building program, army officials utilized the barracks of the Presidio of Santa Fe, built in the early 1700's and used during both the Spanish and Mexican periods.

The building at 135 Grant Avenue was one of six adobe houses constructed for commissioned officers and their families in accordance with the U.S. Army's standard "Plan C." These residences were symmetrically positioned so that half faced Lincoln Avenue and half faced Grant Avenue. Quarters for the commanding officer were established north of the Palace of the Governors and fronting Washington Avenue. Of these seven officers' residences and the twenty-five service and housing structures including an earlier officers' quarters south of the Federal Building, only the A.M. Bergere House at 135 Grant Avenue and a second one, the Fort Marcy Officer's Residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue, have survived.

At the time of construction, the A.M. Bergere House formed an "L" shaped structure having a cross gabled tin-pleated roof crowned with three fired brick chimneys. The exterior walls were adobe plastered and the two front corners were rectangularly etched to simulate dressed stone corner trim. A full porch supported by eight squared beams and having a wooden floor and decorative railing was situated on the front of the building, while an "L" shaped porch of similar construction, minus the railing, ran along the rear of the house. The original building also contained eighteen double hung windows with dark green shutters. The front door was framed with panels containing fourteen panes of glass and has not been altered. Four solid doors existed in the original structure and provided access to the rear porch from the southeastern corner room as well as the eastern wing or kitchen. Adjacent to the east wall of the kitchen were two small rooms which were most likely used as storerooms. The exterior of the A.M. Bergere House has been altered over the years. The cross-gabled roof on the main portion of the house was removed in 1926 and the upper-story was squared and a flat roof added to make the structure conform to the Spanish-Pueblo style of architecture which was then experiencing a revival in the capital city. One result of this modification was the creation of five large bedrooms on the second floor. A new front porch as well as first floor windows, consisting of four large rectangular panes of glass and replacing the earlier twelve pane windows, were installed at this time. A sun room was added to the south and several small utility rooms and a bathroom were added on the east side of the structure where originally the rear porch was located. The small storage sheds were likewise modified in Spanish-Pueblo style and a single car garage was added to the east. The stables and tennis court constructed by Bergere no longer exist but the fruit trees he planted are still producing fruit.

Having a central hallway, the interior of the A.M. Bergere House has been somewhat altered. Of the original four wooden military fireplaces in the main portion of the house, only one is extant. Three marble fireplaces from Solomon Luna's home at Los Lunas have replaced the earlier military ones.

(See Continuation Sheet #1)

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A fifth fireplace in the original kitchen, which was converted into a master bedroom by the Bergeres and reused as a kitchen by their children, has been removed. Throughout the house hardwood flooring has been placed directly on the wooden plank flooring. However, much of the original interior door and window trim are still in place as well as some of the interior doors and accompanying hardware. The staircase situated in the central hallway has not been altered and is used daily.

Located on two city lots, the A.M. Bergere House has retained much of its original environment and as one of two surviving Fort Marcy Military Reservation officer's residences in addition to being the home of a politically and socially prominent New Mexico family is worthy of preservation.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

early 1870's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

U.S. Army

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed in the early 1870's, the A.M. Bergere House has played a prominent role in U.S. Military history in the Southwest as well as in the social and political life of New Mexico.

On August 18, 1846 Brigadier-General Stephen Watts Kearny accepted the peaceful surrender of New Mexico from Acting Governor Juan Bautista Vigil y Alarid. The following day, Kearny ordered Lieutenants William H. Emory and Jeremy F. Gilmer to reconnoiter Santa Fe for a location suitable for the construction of a fort. A site about 600 yards northeast of the Plaza on a hill which was "the only point which commands the entire town and which itself is commanded by no other" was quickly selected and an adobe fort named for Secretary of War William L. Marcy was built but was never garrisoned or used. Instead, the buildings directly north of the Palace of the Governors which had housed troops of the Presidio of Santa Fe since the 1700's during both Spanish and Mexican periods were utilized by the Army of Occupation. These structures were bounded by present Grant Avenue on the west, Paseo de Peralta on the north, Washington Avenue on the east and Palace Avenue on the south.

Confederate forces from Texas under the command of General Henry H. Sibley invaded New Mexico from the El Paso area in January, 1862 and moved up the Rio Grande. To meet the threat Colonel Edward R. S. Canby, Commander of the Department of New Mexico, marched rapidly from Santa Fe with most of the regular army, reinforced by the territorial militia, leaving Major James L. Donaldson in charge of a small garrison in the capital. Following the defeat of the Union force at the Battle of Valverde February 21, 1862, the Texans, whose goal was the capture of Fort Union, the "guardian of the Santa Fe Trail," marched up the Rio Grande and occupied Albuquerque. With the imminent threat of occupation, Major Donaldson on March 5 abandoned the capital and escorted Territorial Governor Henry Connelly to Las Vegas and then marched to the comparative safety of Fort Union. Eight days later, Santa Fe fell easy prey to the Confederates and was occupied by Major Charles L. Pyron with a force of seventy men. On March 23, Major Pyron was joined by the remainder of his command bringing his total strength to 270. This force was quartered in the Palace of the Governors and the old military buildings to the north until March 25 when Major Pyron marched his troops east toward Fort Union.

At the same time troops from Fort Union reinforced by the Colorado Volunteers were marching toward Santa Fe. March 26 Pyron's forces were defeated by a large Union force led by Major John M. Chivington at the western entrance to Glorieta Pass. The 7th and part of the 4th Regiments of Texas Mounted Volunteers commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel William R. Scurry reinforced Pyron

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Governors Papers, Miguel A. Otero, 1897-1906. State Records Center and Archives, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 Frank McNitt Collection, State Records Center and Archives, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
 WPA Files, State Records Center and Archives, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, New Mexico. (See Continuation Sheet #5)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 3/4 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 3	4 1 5 0 0 0	3 9 4 9 6 9 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

James H. Purdy, Historian

ORGANIZATION

State Records Center and Archives

DATE

6/3/75

STREET & NUMBER

404 Montezuma

TELEPHONE

827-2321

CITY OR TOWN

Santa Fe

STATE

New Mexico

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Thomas William Merlan

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

6-5-75

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

A. P. Weir
 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

10/1/75

ATTEST:

George J. ...
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

Sept 26, 1975

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on the 27th. The following day, the combined Confederate troops engaged Union forces consisting of U.S. Army regulars, New Mexico Militia and the Colorado Volunteers at Glorieta Pass in a battle often called "the Gettysburg of the West." Scurry had all but won the battle when he learned that his supply train had been destroyed by a rear action attack.

With their dreams of conquest crushed, the Confederate troops withdrew to Santa Fe briefly before beginning their retreat down the Rio Grande on April 7. Captain George W. Howland, U.S.A., reoccupied Santa Fe on April 10 and found about 250 sick and wounded Confederates as well as some deserters still in the military complex.

Fort Marcy Military Reservation consisting of about 17 acres was created by President Andrew Johnson's Executive Order of August 28, 1868. This reservation incorporated the earlier Spanish and Mexican period military quarters which were subsequently razed and replaced in the early 1870's by new and larger military structures.

Quarters for the commanding officer were established north of the Palace of the Governors fronting Washington Avenue where the Santa Fe National Bank is now located. Six other adobe houses for commissioned officers and their families were also constructed utilizing a modification of the U.S. Army's standard "Plan C." These six homes consisting of two-story buildings with a cross-gable roof were symmetrically positioned so that half of the houses faced Lincoln Avenue and half faced Grant Avenue. Of these six structures only the Bergere residences at 135 Grant Avenue and officer's residence at 116 Lincoln Avenue now survive.

The activities at Fort Marcy Military Reservation were somewhat limited and consisted mainly of presenting band concerts and firing gun salutes for such occasions as the misnamed "Tertio-Millennial Celebration of 1882." One of the few highlights in the post's history was the visit of General, and former President, Ulysses S. Grant, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Fred Grant during July of 1880. The distinguished party visited both Las Vegas and Santa Fe and while in the capital city, was furnished quarters by the military in the Bergere House.

With little apparent need for the post, the Army abandoned Fort Marcy military Reservation on October 10, 1894 and "was by Executive Order of June 15, 1895, placed under the custody of the Interior Department for disposal under the Act of July 5, 1884, being 'An Act to Provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations,'...." Until disposal could be accomplished, the property was to be administered by the Governor of New Mexico in his capacity of Custodian of the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation.

During this period, the six officers' quarters were utilized by politicians and prominent New Mexicans as rent free residences. On June 3, 1899, Solomon Luna was granted permission to occupy the Bergere House. Whether he and his wife ever lived in the house is not known since Luna also maintained a large home at Los Lunas (south of Albuquerque) at this time. Probably the structure

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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was acquired only for his mother, Isabel Baca de Luna, who lived in the house for about two years.

Solomon Luna, son of merchant-farmer José Antonio Luna and his wife Isabel Baca, was a direct descendant of Domingo de Luna who settled in the Los Lunas area shortly after the Reconquest of New Mexico in 1693 by General Diego de Vargas Zapata Luján Ponce de León. Solomon, in addition to being a wealthy sheep raiser and president of the Bank of Commerce in Albuquerque, also held various important political offices including that of Valencia County probate clerk in 1885, sheriff in 1892 and treasurer in 1894. He was the most influential delegate serving in the Constitutional Convention of 1910. From 1896 until his death in 1912 he was a member of the National Republican Committee. His wife, Adelaida Otero de Luna, was the daughter of Manuel Rito Otero and the granddaughter of Antonio José Otero who was appointed as a justice of the New Mexico Supreme Court by Kearny.

The Lunas, Oteros and Chaveses were the three most influential and politically powerful families of the Rio Abajo (lower river) region during the Mexican and Territorial period. In addition to Solomon, the family also included Tranquilino, Jesús María, Luz and Eloisa. Jesús María was a captain in the New Mexico Militia, an Indian fighter and politician while his other brother Tranquilino engaged in sheep raising and was also politically active. He was delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1880 and 1884; elected as a Republican to the 47th Congress (March 4, 1881-March 3, 1883); presented credentials as a Delegate-elect to the 48th Congress and served from March 4, 1883 until March 5, 1884, when he was succeeded by Francisco A. Manzanares, who contested his election; and sheriff of Valencia county 1888-1892. Tranquilino had one son, Maximiliano, who was a captain of Troop F 1st U.S. Vol. Cav. during the Spanish-American War and later drowned while serving in the Philippines.

Solomon's sister Luz married José María Romero while a second sister, Eloisa, married Manuel B. Otero in 1879. The nephew of previously mentioned Judge Antonio José Otero, Manuel B. Otero was a prominent rancher in the Los Lunas area. At Estancia Springs in the summer of 1883, he was shot and killed by James G. Whitney in a dispute over a land grant.

The Otero-Luna marriage produced three children: Eduardo Manuel, prominent sheep raiser and politician; Adelina Isabel Emilia, superintendent of schools in Santa Fe County, candidate for Congress in 1922 and later an inspector at large for the Department of the Interior; and Manuel Basilio, Republican candidate for governor in 1924.

On August 15, 1886, three years after the death of her husband, Eloisa Luna Otero married Alfred Maurice Bergere. Born in Liverpool, England on October 10, 1859, Bergere was the son of Joseph Charles and Nina Bergere who were both of Italian ancestry. His father was the owner and builder of the first line of steamships sailing from Liverpool to the Mediterranean Sea. Alfred Bergere immigrated to the United States in 1872 and six years later moved to Valencia county where he was involved in mercantile, stock raising

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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and insurance interests. A Republican, he also exhibited a keen interest in public affairs and served as chairman of the board of county commissioners for two years, county assessor for two years and county treasurer for six years.

In 1898 with the appointment of John R. McFie as judge of the first judicial district, Bergere became clerk of the district court and the family moved to Santa Fe. He held this position until his resignation in July of 1907. Bergere, who was at one time Register and Receiver of the U.S. Land Office, also served as secretary to U.S. Congressman Benigno Cardenas Hernandez who was representative at large from New Mexico (1915 to 1917 and again from 1919 to 1921). An accomplished musician, Bergere was active in the Knights of Columbus and during World War I, he traveled to France to perform with the Knights who provided entertainment for American Servicemen. Physically disqualified from serving in the earlier Spanish-American War, Bergere had offered to donate a hundred horses from his ranch at Galisteo to the United States Government.

Nine children resulted from the marriage of Eloisa and Alfred Bergere: Anita Isabel Eloisa; Elvira Estella, who married Aldo Leopold; Mary Bernadita, who married John J. Kenney; Antonio Jose Luna; Maria Eduvigen Consuelo, who married Herbert Mendenhall; Maria Rosina, who married Leonard Smith; Maria Nestora Christina Ysabel; Joseph Charles; and Maria Dolores Bergere, who married Charles Carl Leopold.

On February 28, 1901, the Secretary of the Interior authorized Governor and Custodian Miguel A. Otero (Governor of New Mexico 1897-1906) to permit Bergere and his family to occupy a building on the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation as soon as one became available. In a letter dated May 4, of the same year, Governor Otero informed Binger Hermann, of the Dept. of the Interior that no houses were vacant but that A.M. Bergere was occupying the house assigned to his brother-in-law Solomon Luna. The Bergere House was the center for many social events in Santa Fe. For instance on one occasion, the Bergeres gave a dinner party in honor of Governor Otero and his wife which was attended by former Governor L. Bradford Prince and Mrs. Prince, Captain and Mrs. Maximiliano Luna, as well as important attorneys and their wives.

On January 5, 1904, the Fort Marcy Abandoned Military Reservation was conveyed to the City of Santa Fe which in turn transferred the property to the Santa Fe Board of Education on the 9th of the following month. Eloisa purchased the house and two lots from the board of education on December 22, 1905 for \$2,700. On October 29, 1912, Eloisa conveyed the property in trust to her son Eduardo Manuel Otero and after a brief illness, died on September 3, 1914. Alfred Bergere continued to live in the house until his own death on May 26, 1939. In 1932, Manuel Basilio Otero was placed in charge of the property and after his death in 1963, Nina Otero Warren (Adelina Isabel Emilia) administered the estate until her own death two years later. The house is presently occupied by Anita Bergere (Anita Isabel Eloisa) and May Kenney (Mary Bernadita Bergere).

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- J. J. Stoner, Bird's Eye View of the City of Santa Fe, N.M., 1882 (map) State Records Center and Archives, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- "Headquarters Military District of New Mexico," reproduced from Illustrated New Mexico by Wm. G. Ritch, State Records Center and Archives, 404 Montezuma, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
- Deed Book M-1, pp. 261 & 263 and L-1, p. 234. Santa Fe County Clerk's Office. Book C of Contracts, p. 262, Santa Fe County Clerk's Office.
- Interview of Mrs. May Kenney and Miss Anita Bergere by James H. Purdy at 135 Grant Avenue on May 7, 1974.
- Santa Fe New Mexican, July 19, 1880; July 29, 1907.
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