

Cerrillos Area * Names Database
version April 1 - 2014 W. Baxter wbaxter@cnsnp.net

name 10pt, text in 8pt sans serif = having property or personal presence in Cerrillos Hills

name 8pt, text in 8pt serif = peripheral to Cerrillos District

violet violet violet = ancillary information

turq green sans serif = vital dates <b.1859> = approximate date - (b.1859) = confirmed date - (b.NM 1859) = partially confirmed info

Proof of Labor> PoL = implied in documentation POL = stated as Proof of Labor at the head of the document

Witness, presence, testigo, NP (Notary Public), certifier, swearer, etc. citations are listed separately, following primary citations

Documents are characterized by their initial designation in the document – Indenture, Mining Deed, Quit Claim Deed, Location, etc.

Two or more same-surname entries get a master heading * Name * – Alternate spellings are grouped together; Pierce, Pearce OR Padia, Padilla

Find major entries by using “asterisk, a space, and the first few letters” *[space]pierson OR *[space]pearson OR *[space]chav

- SOURCES -

J.L. Hayward 1880: **serif red** = locator as named in Hayward, “owned” = claim locator is also claim owner according to Hayward
Names or portions of names in **brown** come from sources other than J.L. Hayward - corrections & editorial comments also in **red**

[Spanish Archives of New Mexico - SANM reel:frame item]

US Census NM [NM NM] => subjectPlaceOf Birth [fatherPOB motherPOB]

HM = Homer E. Milford SMIR = State Mining Inspector's Report

SFDNM = Santa Fe Daily New Mexican (through 1897) - SFNM = Santa Fe New Mexican (from 1898)

Locations & Mining Deeds Record Books, Santa Fe County = (example) [b.C p.123] - at State Records Center and Archives, Sta Fe

Olive serif; registration information from the Los Cerrillos Mining Records, Books 1 – 6 = courtesy H. Milford

Orange serif; registration information from the Galisteo District Record, AKA Cerrillos Book 6 = courtesy H. Milford

dark blue sans serif = The James Patrick McNulty papers (Patricia McCraw) Books, folios 1 – 30 [at State Records Center and Archives, Sta Fe]

green sans serif = Cerrillos Gravel Products title binder, courtesy Brad Aitken

www.calarchives4u.com = California Civil War Roster / California Column

Supplemental Abstract No.2153 prepared for Reid & Iden, Attys, Abq. 7Aug1937, courtesy Bill Henderson

REveleth = Robert W. Eveleth Senior Mining Engineer, New Mexico Bureau of Geology & Mineral Resources, Socorro N.M.

Lucy R. Lippard draft MS “Land is Luck, Water is Life” of 2009 – published as DOWN COUNTRY, 2010

A.Chavez ONMF = Angélico Chávez Origins of New Mexico Families, MNM Press 1992

1888January23; NM Supreme Court Case No.247, U.S. vs. The San Pedro & Cañon Del Agua Company

Transcription Practices: Capitalization, misspelling, diacritical marks are preserved, even when abbreviated – LCmd = Los Cerrillos mining district; GMD = Galisteo Mining District. Gmd = Galisteo mining district. Periods on abbreviated names are dropped – Ed, Geo, etc. Single letters with periods are preserved. The first incidence of a name or word justifying inclusion in the listing is underlined within every citation. Locations in entry headers are cartouched, as in OurayCO, OntarioCAN.

CO = Colorado, Co = Company, co. = county. (b.MEX when written, irrespective of dominion at the time.

The primary focus of this document is the 19th century people of the Cerrillos area and the greater Galisteo Basin (Glorieta to Santo Domingo-Bland, Santa Fe to San Pedro). The names for immediate Cerrillos-area residents are in larger type, but anyone who lived in the area, passed through or stopped for a moment, or had dealings with someone who had been here, is a candidate for inclusion herein. As well, a not-obviously-connected person with the same or similar name to a local person is included in this database for purpose of discrimination. When, usually because of the passage of years, it is unclear that the same-name individual is the same in multiple citations, the name entries are listed separately. Cerrillos was a mining region, so persons from other known mining areas (i.e. Leadville, Rico, White Oaks, Hillsboro, Klondike) passing through are candidates for inclusion in this database. As are railroad people and some capitalists and politicians from distant places who might have had an interest in this region.

- mining regulations

1864July1; The first coal legislation provided for sale by proclamation of the president and was amended March 3, 1865 so citizens could enter 160 acres or less.

1865January8; <Approved> An Act Relating to Mining Claims. §1. That every discoverer of a lead, lode, or vein... shall have the right of registering and possessing... 600 feet in length, and the entire width of such lead, lode, vein, deposit, or stratum, horizontal measure. §2. That any other person... shall have the privilege of locating and possession a claim... of three hundred feet in length, and the entire width – horizontal measure, of any lead, lode, or vein. §3. ...the party making the claim shall put up mounds, or make an excavation or excavations at the beginning and termination of such located claim... register, within thirty days, counting from the date on which the location was made, with the Clerk of the Probate Court of the County in which his claim is located. §4. ...within one year... a shaft of not less than twenty feet. §5. That mining claims or locations... may be sold and conveyed by their owner or owners, by deed, in the same manner as now provided for by law for the conveyance of real estate... §6. That the Clerks of the Probate Courts... shall receive and file for register in their offices, all the certificates and deeds which may be presented to them... §7. That every mine or mineral land formerly occupied in this Territory, which has not been regularly worked for the space of ten years or more, except in cases where the land was conveyed in fee to the claimant by competent authority, and except those in which the claimant has remained in actual possession and occupation, that is personal possession excluding all doubt; are hereby declared vacant, and abandoned, and subject to the operation of this act... Companies consisting of two or more persons, be they incorporated or not, shall enjoy under this act the same rights and privileges with single persons or individuals... Provided, that no company shall locate more than four claims, including in these one of the class of discovery, that is to say a total of 1500 feet in any vein or mine: provided further, that they only be allowed to purchase four claims... §8. That this act... will have force and effect from and after its passage. (Sigs) D. Archuleta, Pres of Senate. Pedro Valdes, Sp.House of Reps. (Sig) Henry Connelly. [SFWeeklyGazette 8Apr1865]

Prior to **1866** there was no general mineral legislation, so local regulations determined.

1866July26; the Mining Act of... government-public land was opened up to exploration and occupation by all US citizens

1870July9; The Placer Mining Act of... which was amended May 10, 1872 to provide for the survey and sale of placer lands.

Prior to **1879** land grants confirmed by Congress did not withhold mineral rights.

Between **1879 and 1891** Congress did not confirm any land grants in New Mexico.

1891March3; the Act of... established the Court of Private Land Claims, and specified in Sec.3 that gold, silver, and quicksilver were to be reserved for the United States on subsequent grants confirmed. If otherwise stipulated, consent of the owner was necessary to work the mines.

1891March3; Court of Private Land Claims established by Act of Congress. The court organized at Denver, Colo., on July 1, 1891, with the following personnel: Chief Justice, Hon. Jos. R. Reed, of Iowa; Associate Justices, Hon. Thos. C. Fuller, North Carolina; Hon. Wilbur S. Stone, Colorado; Hon. Wm. W. Murray, Tennessee; Hon. Henry C.

Sluss, Kansas; U.S. Attorney Matt G. Reynolds, Missouri; Clerk, Jas. H. Reeder, Kansas; Deputy Ireneo L. Chaves, New Mexico; interpreter, Eusebio Chacon, New Mexico; Marshal, Trinidad Romero, New Mexico. The first session was held at Santa Fe, December 1, 1891. The life of the court expired by limitation on June 30, 1904. [NMBBlueBook 1905, p.296]

1899April14: The acting secretary of the interior has rendered a decision stating that the statute requires that notice of an application for a patent for a mining claim be publishes for 60 days and that all adverse claims be filed during the 60 days. Heretofore when notice was published in a weekly newspaper ten consecutive insertions were held necessary. Under this rule the tenth insertion always occurs after the expiration of the period required. [SFNM]

1900March16: The general land office recently made a ruling which does not find much favor with New Mexico mining men. The ruling requires that where the locator is trying to develop a group of claims by sinking a single shaft he must do \$500 worth of work on each claim before he can get a patent for them. it was held by the land office some time before that that there must be an aggregate amount of work done on a group representing \$500 for each claim; that is, in the case of a man owning five claims he would have to do \$2,500 in work, \$500 for each claim, but could do all the work on one claim, before patent could issue. Now the land office goes further, and rules that while this may do in case of a tunnel, it will not suffice where a shaft is sunk, but that in such ases \$500 worth of work must be done on, not for, each claim. This is a singular distinction, and bears hard and unjustly on a good many who have been trying to comply with all the new rules of the land office as fast as they are issued. [SFNM]

1900June8: The Law of New Mexico Concerning the Location of Claims. Under the law, page 588, Compiled laws of New Mexico, to locate a mining claim upon a vein or lode or quartz or other rock in a place bearing gold, silver, etc., the person locating said claim must distinctly mark the location on the ground so that its boundaries may be readily traced, and post in some conspicuous place on such location a notice in writing, stating thereon the name or names of the locator or locators, his or their intention to locate the mining claim, giving description thereof by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim; and also within three months after posting such notice he or they shall cause to be recorded a copy thereof in the office of the recorder of the county in which the notice is posted. Within 90 days from date of location the law says a discovery shaft shall be sunk on said claim to a depth of at least ten feet from the lowest part of the vein of such shaft at the surface, exposing mineral in place, or shall drive a tunnel, adit or open cut on such claim, to at least ten feet below the surface, exposing mineral in place. In estimating the worth of labor necessary to be performed to hold a mining claim the value of a day's labor is fixed by law at \$4, and eight hours of labor actually performed shall constitute a legal day's work. ¶ And within 120 days from the date of location any claim within this territory the surface boundaries of such claim shall be plainly marked by eight substantial posts or stone monuments, each projecting at least three feet above the surface of the ground, to-wit: One at each corner of said claim and one at the center of each end and side line thereof, each of which posts or monuments shall be plainly marked so as to show the name of such claim and the direction thereof from each post or monument. [SFNM]

1926June8: the Sec. of Interior received the authority to allow owners of confirmed claims to mine gold-silver-mercury under lease. [see 1891]

The Ortiz Porphyry Belt exhibits a number of styles of mineralization that occur in a variety of geologic settings: >Gold-tungsten mineralization in a breccia pipe at Cunningham Hill adjacent to a volcanic vent, the Ortiz diatreme. >Gold mineralization associated with a collapse breccia at Carache Canyon. >Copper and gold disseminated in stockworks and fractures in monzonite at the Cunningham Gulch (gold) and Cerrillos (copper-gold) deposits (bulk tonnage low-grade "porphyry"-type deposits). >Copper – gold skarns [Skarns are in their broadest sense formed by mass and chemical transport and reactions between adjacent lithologies. They need not be igneous in origin; two adjacent sedimentary layers such as a banded iron formation and a limestone may react to exchange metals and fluids during metamorphism, creating a skarn.] in calcareous rocks at Lucas Canyon and San Pedro. >Lead – zinc – silver veins at the Cash Entry and other old mines north of Cerrillos. >Lead – zinc – silver pipe-like mantos in limestone at the Carnahan mine, San Pedro area. >Molybdenite in stockworks and fractures in the San Lazarus monzonite stock, San Pedro area. >Placer gold deposits on Cunningham Mesa, on the northern pediment of the San Pedro Mountains, and in most of the arroyos draining the Ortiz and San Pedro Mountains. ¶ At the Carache gold deposit, relatively coarse-grained free gold is contained in open space fractures developed in four gently dipping andesite porphyry sills and a sandstone unit around the collapsed margins of a breccia pipe. At the Lucas gold-copper deposit, mineralization occurs in garnet skarn developed in a limestone unit, the outcropping portion of which forms a dip slope at the surface. [SFGoldCorp]

precincts 1896	1930
1 – Pojoaque	
2 – Rio Tesuque	
3 – Santa Fe	
4 – Santa Fe	
5 – Agua Fria	
6 – Cienega	
7 – Cerrillos	
8 – Galisteo	
9 – San Ildefonso	
10 – Dolores	Stanley
11 – Golden	
12 – Canoncito	Lamy
13 – Glorieta	
14 – Chimayo	
15 – Santa Cruz	Upper StaCruz
16 – Espanola	Lower StaCruz
17 – Santa Fe	17A - Santa Fe
	17B - Santa Fe
18 – Santa Fe	18A - Santa Fe
	18B - Santa Fe
19 – Madrid	
	20 - San Pedro <created 9Dec1897> – by 1936 this is Lamy
	21 - Otto

- 22 - Nambe
- 23 - Rio Medio
- 24 - Kennedy
- 25 - Cow Springs
- 26 - Valdez
- 27 - Waldo
- 28 - Santa Fe
- 29 - Santa Fe

Santa Ana County 1852-1876 (previously a partido of Nuevo Mexico) Sandoval County founded 1903.