

History of San Marcos

District History

The San Marcos district has a rich history and it was fortunate that the planning committee included historians and others who were enthusiastic about telling the story of the area. Walter Wait created the following narrative from interviews with Helen Boyce, Marie Harding, Jerry West, Archie West, Curt and Polly Schaafsma. It includes contributions from Manny Lucero, William (Bill) Dempster, Bill Baxter and Homer Milford. The history was edited and annotated by William Henry Mee.

The Early History of the San Marcos District (taken verbatim from the 2006 San Marcos District Community Plan)

People have lived in the San Marcos District for a very long time, and for the first 10,000 years they tread relatively lightly on the land. Several species of large animals disappeared about 10,000 years ago, so the real impact of the presence of the first New Mexicans remains unclear. About 700 years ago, during a particularly rainy period in the Southwest, a great pueblo appeared on the north bank of the largest arroyo in our district. This pueblo, called Corn Pueblo (in Keres) or Turquoise Pueblo (in Tewa), is most widely known by its Spanish name, San Marcos. Blessed with reliable springs, land especially suited for growing corn, nearby mineral resources, including lead for decorating pottery and turquoise, from the Cerrillos (little Hills) mines, San Marcos prospered.ⁱ It soon became one of the largest pueblos in the Southwest. For nearly 400 years the fortunes and population of San Marcos varied with cycles of rain and drought, and with the comings and goings of different peoples.ⁱⁱ Because of the daunting volcanic cliffs of La Bajada Mesa prevented a direct ascension, early Spanish explorers went up the Rio Galisteo and turned up the San Marcos stream to San Marcos Pueblo.ⁱⁱⁱ

Possibly the greatest change happened about 1635 when Spanish Franciscans came to live here, building the Iglesia de San Marcos atop one of the pueblo room blocks (just a stone's throw from present day Highway 14). The San Marcoseños were early participants in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and when the Spanish departed New Mexico the surviving San Marcosenos moved into Santa Fe, eventually abandoning the pueblo altogether.^{iv}

Upon his 1692 return to New Mexico, General Diego de Vargas found San Marcos in ruins, and the entire Galisteo Basin depopulated.^v In the next hundred years the only attempt at re-colonizing the basin occurred at Pueblo de los Tanos. This effort failed due to constant strife. The San Marcos Grant was received from the Spanish Crown in 1754, but was used only irregularly by Spanish colonists for grazing. The 1,895 acres that composed the grant was centered on the San Marcos Church. The tract was reserved for the poor of Santa Fe so that they might have a place to graze their cattle. It was confirmed by the United States Congress in 1892 and was patented in 1896. By the early 1800s some outlying ranchos began to edge closer to the old San Marcos pueblo. Among these were the Delgado and Gonzales families from La Cienega, and the Ortiz and Pino families from the new settlement of Galisteo. But it was not until 1879 that the backwater world of San Marcos was turned upside down. In the first six months of 1879

more than a thousand Colorado miners, so called because many came from Leadville Colorado, descended in a mining “feeding frenzy” upon the Cerrillos Hills.

The Cerrillos mining boom was on. The camps of Carbonateville, Bonanza City, Poverty Hollow, Turquesa and Hungry Gulch, all of them within today’s San Marcos District boundaries, sprang up overnight. Early the next year, when the new railroad arrived, those camps were joined by a new railroad-mining town named Cerrillos Station. As it is with all booms, this one too went bust, and by 1890 all save Carbonateville and Cerrillos were memories. Carbonateville died in 1899 with the closure of its post office. Cerrillos Station, of course, survived as the Village of Cerrillos.

In 1892 Don Manuel C. Lucero and his wife Roserita moved to Cerrillos from Pena Blanca, Don Manuel started to work with the railroad construction and mining for gold. Manuel would travel to and from Santa Fe, La Bajada and Pena Blanca by horseback. The two purchased a piece of property south of the HWY14 Cerrillos bridge between the river and HWY 14 and is still occupied by decedents of Don Manuel. Between 1896 and 1912 they had 9 children all born in Cerrillos 2 girls and 7 boys. All but three of the siblings eventually moved from Cerrillos and settled in different parts of New Mexico and California. While the family was together in Cerrillos two of the boys, Frank and Raynaldo Lucero played 2 seasons with the Madrid Miners Baseball team. Jose Lucero one of the sons who stood over 6’4” worked for the railroad and was the Constable for Cerrillos, Madrid and the surrounding area for 3 years and remained in the original home in Cerrillos till his death. Manuel C. and Frank Lucero sons of Don Manuel got jobs with the railroad as Stations Masters/Telegraphers. Manuel C. was a Station Master in Domingo/Kewa NM. and Chappell NM. While in Chappell Manuel started the first little league baseball team in northern NM called The Blue Jays and taught the local kids how to Box. 250 acres with a ranch house east of Cerrillos and north of the RR Tracks was purchased by Manuel later sold and the ranch house still remains on the property to this day. Frank Lucero became Station Master/Telegrapher for Lamy NM. Franks wife Molly became the Station Agent for the Las Vegas NM train Depot and hired many of the Las Vegas locals to work on the railroad. Most of Don Manuel’s children including himself are all buried in the Cerrillos cemetery and only two Lucero’s Dolly and David remain living in Cerrillos and Manuel C. Lucero #4 presently lives in the San Marcos area.

From 1890 to the Early 1930’s

After the mining boom in Cerrillos Hills collapsed in the late 1890’s, most people who lived in the area between Santa Fe and Cerrillos reverted to a centuries old pattern of ranching and farming. By 1900 only a few of the more than 2000 mining claims were still actively being pursued. Cerrillos had shrunk from its boomtown high of about 2500 people to less than 500 souls.

In 1872, Government surveyors opened up much of the lands within the San Marcos District to homesteaders. The surveyors hand written notes indicate that no one was living in the area east of the mining district. Until about 1932 State Road 10 ran north from Golden up the Tuerto arroyo and between Lone Mountain and Captain Davis Mountain and on the Ortiz Mountains to Dolores. From Dolores the route went down, what we now call, Gold Mine Road to Cerrillos. It continued north from Cerrillos up the Arroyo de las Minas to Carbonateville, continued north (this stretch duplicating a small part of modern CR 45) to Bonanza City, north from Bonanza City between Cerro de la Cruz on the west and Los Cerrillos (the original little

hills) on the right, in a long run (now partly under I-25) to the Plaza. The route close to downtown Santa Fe followed what is now Cerrillos Road.

From the late 1890's through the early years of the twentieth century, at least 20 to 30 homestead claims of 160 acres or more were proven in the San Marcos District. For example, John Dody moved west by covered wagon around 1900 and settled on a section of land just northwest of the current site of the Turquoise Trail Elementary School. Just south of there, Dody's niece and her husband Mr. Morrow, built a similar homestead. For a short period of time the Morrows raised foxes on this property. The Morrow homestead windmill can still be seen west of the school.

Probably one of the earliest homesteaders to the San Marcos District was Thomas Whalan. Born in Ireland in 1842, he immigrated to the US in 1866 and spent the rest of his life pretty much digging holes in the Cerrillos Hills. He named one of his claims the "Maid of Erin", and worked for McNulty at Turquoise Hill as late as 1907. In 1892 he patented 160 acres along the Gallina Creek, just south of the current Bonanza Creek Road, and extending west to "Picture Rock". He built a two-room rock house and dug two wells on the property. According to Leo Dillenschneider, who owned the homestead fifty years later, Whalan transported water from these wells to Carbonateville and other mining claims in the Cerrillos Hills. One hundred and twelve years later, Whalan's house still stands. Much enlarged over the years, it is the current residence of Curt and Polly Schaafsma. It is arguably the oldest continually occupied house in the District.

Otto Zeigler patented 160 acres in 1891 adjacent to Whalan and may have bought Whalan's property in the mid 1890's. Charley Keesoff owned the now 320 acre property in the 1930's and probably operated it as a farm. Frank Calvin, a Bishop's Lodge wrangler in the late 1920s and 1930's, homesteaded lands within the vicinity of the Turquoise Trail Fire Department buildings. And in 1926 Joseph Byrne procured the 640 acre homestead, approximately 160 acres of which would become Synergia Ranch (in the northeast of Section 33) and the remaining three quarters of which Chuck Taylor turned into the Silver Hills subdivision before he sold the northeast quarter of Section 33 to Marie Allen in early 1969.

Between 1920 And 1930, many of these holdings were cobbled together to form larger ranches. The Mocho brothers, native Basques, created what would one day be called the Jarrett Ranch.^{vi} The Dody, Morrow, and Calvin holdings eventually were absorbed by the Jarrett ranch. The Great Depression probably encouraged this consolidation.

Frank Calvin went on to "marry well" and purchased the old San Marcos Grant Ranch. This ranch stretched along the San Marcos Arroyo almost up to the current Thornton Ranch.^{vii} In the south part of the district Henry Trigg, son of a doctor and heir to a long west Texas ranching tradition, started buying ranch land primarily to the west of Cerrillos. For several years Henry lived in a little dugout just below Devils Throne. By the late 1940's he had cobbled together a huge holding. About this time his mother, a Dallas, Texas sophisticate, came to visit him. She disapproved of his crude lifestyle and bought him the old Palace Hotel in Cerrillos. It was there that he raised his family and managed the ranch well into the 1960's.^{viii}

At least one old ranch endured. This was the 3,000 acre Chaquaco Ranch, a sheep ranch that is believed to have had its roots with the Spanish Pino and Ortiz families.

The district always seemed to attract its share of romantics, oddballs, and "people of interest". In 1932, for example, John Underwood, heir to the Underwood Typewriter Company, purchased four to five hundred acres just west of the Lone Butte. He was a poet, and his much younger wife, Emily, raised Arabian horses. Thirty years later, their ranch house became the

Eaves Ranch headquarters. West of them, ‘ol man Byrne” had settled in the 1920’s. His wife, an “educated and aristocratic woman” started “Nells Girls”, a club for young women, in Santa Fe. Nell still lived at the Byrne Ranch house in 1943. They were the only family in the district that had a telephone at that time.

To the south, Tom Perkins, a great cowboy, colorful eccentric, World War I veteran (who was rumored to have killed a man in Utah), lived in a small adobe cabin within the San Marcos Pueblo Ruins. He worked for Henry Trigg. To this day, the windmill on the former State Land Office section north of Haozous Road is known as Tom Perkins Windmill.^{ix}

In the western part of the district, mining for lead and zinc led to a brief resurgence of the mining industry. This was largely fueled by the high metal prices created during World War I. Archie West recalls that Nell Byrne told him that she had lived in the big brick house at the Cash Entry Mine as a girl. By 1930, however, all the mines except the Cash Entry, the Bottom Dollar, the Tom Payne, and the Pennsylvania mine had been, once again, abandoned.

The Late 1930’s to the mid 1960’s

In 1930 the plans to improve State Road 10 north of Cerrillos were stymied first by the narrow, hard rock Arroyo de las Minas and second, by the fact that Carbonateville and Bonanza City were gone. The State re-routed SR 10 by using part of the old Cerrillos to Galisteo road that paralleled the railroad track. The Arroyo de las Minas route was turned over to the County. The county ceased to maintain the part of Arroyo de las Minas road (now CR 59) north of the CGP bar gate in 1992, but has never formally abandoned that right of way.

The dirt San Marcos road from Santa Fe to Cerrillos (currently State Route 14) was paved in the late 1930’s to better accommodate travel between Cerrillos and Santa Fe. Until somewhat recently, Bonanza Creek Road extended west another ½ mile before turning north towards Turquoise Hill. J.P. McNulty’s house was located where the road turned west again. He and his family, and sometimes his employees, lived there from 1892 to May of 1919, when McNulty, by then solo, moved permanently to Cerrillos. From 1902 onward the Turquoise Hill property produced very little turquoise, but McNulty continued to care for the mines until his death in 1933.

There was a “two track” leading off to Galisteo, and another leading to the Hazel Cash ranch^x and San Lazaro Pueblo Ruins (South of the Galisteo Wash). County Road 44 was a ranch road. In 1963, when Helen and Richard Boyce finished building their home on 22 acres just off the recently paved Route 14, there were six families living in the northern portion of the San Marcos District. Helen stated that with the exception of Mrs. Jarrett (who was no doubt busy at the ranch) all of the women who lived in the area attended her wedding shower: Mrs. J.W. Eaves, Mildred West, Genie West, Mrs. L. Dillenschneider, Mrs. B. Van Meter, and Mrs. J. Shafer.

The vast Jarrett Ranch had grown to more than thirty thousand acres, covering all of what is now the Rancho Viejo Partnership lands, the San Marcos Subdivision, and the current Bonanza Creek Ranch.^{xi} Immediately south of the Jarrett Ranch and east of Route 14 lay the two West ranches. Hal West^{xii}, his wife Mildred, and their children, owned and ranched a 220 acre portion of the section just off 14. They moved into the Bruce Parker homestead in 1943. The old ranch house (originally built by Parker) can be seen in the trees just north and east of the intersection of State Highway 14 and County Road 44.

Archie West, Hal's son, still lives there. Hal's brother Gene and his wife Genie, bought the 3000 acre Chaquaco Ranch (currently the Silverado and South Fork neighborhoods and beyond) from the Gonzales family in 1946. Jack Shaffer, the author of the immortal story, Shane, bought about 100 acres immediately south of the West property (his "Turquoise Six Gun" ranch was named after another of his novels)^{xiii}.

Mr. Witticker, a Santa Fe Lawyer, and his family owned 60 to 80 acres west of Highway 14 and north of the Boyce property. There were at least four families living on the dirt lane that became Bonanza Creek road. In the early 1940s, two women, Dr. Jones and Fern Buckner, bought the 360 acre homestead that is located directly north of Bonanza Creek road and immediately west of State Route 14. They purchased the land from Gene West who also built them a comfy home on the property.

After World War II, Bill Van Meter, a retired naval Officer, and his wife Alene, purchased the property. The large adobe home that currently houses the glass workshop, just beyond the dip of the Gallina Creek and to the north of the road, was originally the Jones and Buckner house.

Leo Dillenschneider and his family moved into the old stone and adobe Whalen homestead across the road from the Van Meters. The house and lands had gone through various transformations over the years and two adobe additions had been added as early as 1918. It had been, variously, a dairy operation, the home of "Lone Butte Mineral Water", and a farm producing pears, tomatoes and corn in the thirty's and forty's. In the 1940's the property was known as the Picture Rock Ranch, named for the petroglyphs on top of what is now known as the "lone butte".

In the 1950s the Dillenschneider family owned about 320 acres along the road from Highway 14 to beyond the "lone butte". From this base, Leo worked in town, first for Santa Fe Motors, then for the Board of Education. J.W. Eaves and his wife owned the old Underwood ranch that would become both the J.W. Eaves Movie Ranch and the Rancho Allegre subdivision. They lived in the sprawling Underwood ranch house. To the west of Eaves was the Byrne Ranch, owned during the 1960's by Chuck Taylor.^{xiv}

Up until 1968, Taylor raised quarter horses on the property.^{xv} The ranch house burned down in the mid 1960s and, Taylor turned to subdividing land. He carved out the Silver Hills subdivision, with lots ranging from 9 to 20 acres, in 1967. The Hughes (formerly Jarrett) Ranch headquarters was located where it is today.

Continuing south on SR-14, past the Boyce's newly constructed adobe home, was the Calvin ranch. This ranch spread both west and east of State Route 14 to the San Marcos Arroyo. The Thornton ranch lay to the East of Calvin ranch. The West Side of State Route 14, currently the vicinity of Wolf Road, was also owned by Calvin.

The Sweet Ranch came next. It lay north and south of the Santa Fe Rail Road tracks and linked up with the Ortiz Grant. Clarence Sweet purchased the place in 1941. To make ends meet, Clarence opened "Sweets Petrified Forest", perhaps the first San Marcos District tourist trap.^{xvi} From a hole in the sandstone, he showed off "gizzard stones" from dinosaurs, petrified bread, Indian artifacts, and large petrified logs. Archie West recalls that he "always had a silly grin on his face". During World War II, Vern Byrne (Nellie Byrne's son), and his wife La Vern bought and were the last to operate the Mina del Tiro, Pennsylvania, and Bottom Dollar mines. The struggling mining companies pretty much gave up the ghost in the mid 1950s, although there was some attempt by big mining companies to rediscover the area in the mid 1970s.

The Pennsylvania Mine closed in 1953, and the Tom Payne mine and the Bottom Dollar mine followed in 1956. The Cash Entry Mine was still in operation in the late 1950s although no one lived in the big brick Victorian house that stood just west of the mine itself after 1953.

No more than ten very rural families lived in the San Marcos District from late 1940 to the early 1960s. The Boyce property had the last electrical pole in the district until about 1965.^{xvii} Up until the time the State Penitentiary was built (1956), the West and Boyce houses would have been the only houses to be seen from State Route 14 until you reached Mary Salazar's house at the Garden of the Gods.

Break-up of the smaller ranches: Mid 1960 to mid 1970

While ranching continued to be the primary land use in the early 1960's, many of the active ranchers depended on leasing grazing rights from other landowners who, in turn, benefited from the tax status of holding agricultural properties. According to Jerry West, small ranches had actually ceased to be profitable in the late 1940s. Ranching on properties under several thousand acres had become economically unviable by the mid 1960s, and most ranchers either had jobs in town or earned cash as artists, writers, or craftsmen. Access for livestock throughout the San Marcos District, however, became more wide open as fences were not maintained. For a while both cattle and horses could start at one end and gallop (or ramble) the full length of the district.

Property subdivision in the 1960s was relatively easy and fairly lively. Mrs. Helen Boyce recalls a fellow who owned a small holding (under 10 acres) near the Goodwin Ranch on the Galisteo Creek. He penciled four lines on a plat drawing, as a four way land split and submitted it to the county. It was quickly approved.

The first and most visible ranch breakup began in the late 1950's with the Calvin ranch. Frank Calvin sold off large and small chunks to whomever had an interest.^{xviii} According to Archie West, it was an orderly affair and covenants were placed on much of the divided property. Helen Boyce recalls a 600 acre portion to the west of the old fire station that was still up for sale in the late 1960s. Helen also recalls that Henry Trigg, who held so much of the property west of the Village of Cerrillos, told her that he would have gladly sold the Boyces as much land as they wanted for \$5.00 an acre.^{xix}

The original families often carved out properties for sons and daughters and began thinking about how to adapt to a future without ranching.^{xx} The Eaves Movie Ranch, for example, was built on ranch land in 1955. On May 3, 1945, Roy Glockhoff and two partners formed the Tri Cities Syndicate, which eventually owned over 500 acres around the Cash Entry mine, and mined for a few months.

In the 1960s a super salesman and mining promoter, Ken Meadows, approached Roy and his partners about using the Cash Entry mill site to store ore that he claimed contained platinum. Platinum has always been the metal of choice for scams as it is so difficult to assay. Ken never told Roy where he got the ore, but Roy thinks it may have been in the Cerrillos Hills.

Many famous people invested thousands of dollars in Meadow's Platinum venture. The New Mexico senator, and former Secretary of Agriculture for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Clinton P. Anderson, reportedly invested \$50,000. The Bureau of Mines and other geologists said there was no platinum in the Cerrillos Hills, but the promotion continued.

Flying down from Denver one afternoon in the 1970s Ken Meadows told Roy Glockhoff that he was going to tell his wife that evening that he was leaving her for his mistress in Denver. Mrs. Meadows shot and killed Ken that night. Mrs. Meadows was not prosecuted and that was

the end of Meadow's Cerrillos platinum scam. Jokingly, someone said telling your wife you were leaving her for your mistress when she had a gun was suicide not murder. After Meadows' death, the last mine in the "Silver Hills", an iffy situation in the best of times, was abandoned, and with it, the mining era came to a close.

Paving the road made the drive into Santa Fe much easier, and properties adjoining the highway were soon carved out of the smaller ranches. Throughout the 1960s and early seventies, properties were split and re-split into smaller and smaller holdings. Today, however, many of these "smaller" holdings would be considered as small ranches in their own right, as many of the splits represented 40 to 100 or more acre parcels. The current Bonanza Creek Road was built and the old Cerrillos high road was essentially abandoned.

1970-1980: Subdivision and the ranches transformed

By the Mid 1970s the isolated ranch house was mostly a thing of the past. While still very rural in nature, the San Marcos district had probably picked up another fifty or sixty families. Subdivision, in all of its guises, was rampant, although building was not. The giant Jarrett ranch was split in two after the death of Mr. Hughes, with Rancho Viejo Partnership purchasing the eastern half of the ranch. Both halves however, continued to be run as working cattle ranches.

The two West Ranches however, were split up, either piece meal and mostly titled to family (the Hal West ranch) or completely (the Gene West Ranch). The Gene West Ranch (the original Chaquaco sheep Ranch) was sold in 1969 to Select Western Land Company of Deming, New Mexico. Select Western eventually sold the original ranch house in 1973 to Ed and Melanie Ranney, along with 200 acres immediately surrounding the old homestead.

Between 1973 and 1976, Sections 31 and 25, the western end of the old Chaquaco Ranch, were offered for sale, without county approval. Originally, 40 acres parcels were sold, but many of these were subsequently further subdivided. This ill-advised development scheme, devoid of planning, adequate roads, and in most cases utilities, dramatically changed the future for that area. What was to become the relatively dense development in the Silverado neighborhood redefined the northeastern portion of the district.

At the same time, the Ranneys, together with six other parties, formed the Chaquaco Land Association. In 1976 the association bought the approximately 1200 remaining acres of the eastern extent of the ranch. In what may have been the first environmentally sensitive development in the area, the members of the Chaquaco Land Association placed covenants on the land designed to maintain maximum open space in each of the individual holdings. The 1,400 acre "reserve" has not been significantly altered since 1976.

The Rancho Viejo Partnership began actively planning a long term development and partitioning of their approximately 15,000 acre ranch. Most of the holding continued as a 200 to 400 head cattle ranch leased to Mr. Henry McKinley. The partners concentrated their development efforts in the northern sections (outside the San Marcos District).

What was left of the Byrne/Taylor Ranch was sold to Marie Allen (now Harding) and John Allen in 1969. They created what is now known as the Synergia Ranch, a center for innovation and retreat. In its early days, the ranch hosted, among others, resident and guest artisans who were interested in producing "biotechnic" products, such as furniture, doors, ceramic goods, and textiles. Residents and guests performed at the Ranch's "Theatre of all Possibilities". It became a center of creative thinking and production in the 1970s.

The Eaves Ranch, and parts of the Van Meter property, were subdivided into 10 to 40 acre parcels. Much of what was left of the Calvin and Trigg ranches were divided. Build-out on many of these lots, however, would wait for another ten to twenty years.

In terms of commercial services, the San Marcos Feed Store opened in 1983 as a feed store and horse sale barn. The Dillenschneider family built a commercial building on their State Route 14 frontage as an antique and general store. Helen Boyce opened the Turquoise Trail Learning Center as a day care center in 1977 and the “Plants of the Southwest nursery business was started on the “Galisteo Road” by Gail Haggard and partners.

Most telephone service, if one could get it, was still party line.^{xxi} The high cost of electrical service to still remote acreage in the district, undoubtedly slowed development.

1980-1995: Gradual breakup of the large ranches and the evolution of the rural residential environment

The years 1979 to 1982 were a benchmark in the development of subdivisions in the San Marcos District, especially in the north. Santa Fe County had released its first county code based on water availability and many landowners feared the consequences of the limitations implied in the code. Properties that might otherwise have been left intact were instead divided into everything from 2.5 to 10 acre parcels to beat the legal challenge of the new residential density and lot split rules.

For example, seven parcels of five acres each were carved out of the Dillenscheider ranch and three of these were given to Dillenscheider children. The Witticker property was subdivided into parcels that mimicked the adjoining Rancho Allegre subdivision. Much of the property in the South Fork vicinity was subdivided.

The Ortiz gold mine to the south of the San Marcos District was brought on line and new electrical lines were extended down SR-14 to better serve the mine and the new residences along the route. In 1979 Bonanza Creek road was paved. The Lone Butte Store became a “wild west” saloon and the Turquoise Trail Fire Department opened its first Route 14 sub-station, near San Marcos Arroyo. The San Marcos Neighborhood Association was formed during this period.

Cattle ranching ceased south of Rancho Viejo/Bonanza Creek ranches and north of the San Marcos Arroyo. The central part of the district was transforming into a large rural residential community. By 1984, the new land use code had solidified and subdivision slowed. Property owners often received variances to the code in order to further subdivide their property. The use of a geo-hydrological study to justify smaller than prescribed lot sizes became a standard vehicle for developers and small property owners in the area. However, the more difficult to breach regulations did slow development, especially in the southern part of the district. The availability of water limited actual development in most of the district, and probably forestalled most major residential development schemes.

Houses were built on many lots divided years before, one house at a time. Construction activities increased exponentially as real estate values in the Santa Fe area skyrocketed in the 1990s. Larger ranchland holdings continued to hold on for another 10 to 20 years before finally crumbling into forty to 160 acre lots. The northern part of the district, which had been so heavily subdivided and occupied in the late sixties, became more densely settled through family lot splits and the availability of relatively cheap property.

County Road 44 was paved to Northfork around 1984. This paving project was in part a result of severe summer rains that made entry into the Silverado subdivision area almost impossible. The developer had subdivided a flood plain. Residents of the area were clearly at risk. The paving project spurred development of previously subdivided properties along the Southfork, and by 1995 this area was built beyond the limits for its carrying capacity that the county code had established for water, and other services as well.

The Dillenschneider bar became a convenience store at Lone Butte, and the Turner house^{xxii} across the street became a restaurant. The feed store to the north became the San Marcos Feed store and Restaurant. State Road 14 from Bonanza Creek Road to Santa Fe was widened and rebuilt as a road that could accommodate high speed traffic. That J.W. Eaves Ranch House was torn down and rebuilt close to the original site and enlarged to become the estate house of Mike Kammerer, the owner of Discovery Channel Networks. The mansion is located just south of the first bend on Bonanza Creek Road, when traveling from SR 14. The Synergia Ranch gradually evolved into a retreat, workshop, and conference center. Its focus continues to be on ecology and art.

The Turquoise Trail Elementary School was built on land donated by the Rancho Viejo Partnership, as was the new county fire station across from the feed store. A new movie set was established on the Bonanza Creek Ranch. By the end of this period, the population of the San Marcos District was approximately 2,100 people.

1995- 2005: Creation of the Cerrillos Park and Conservation at the Thornton Ranch

In 1981 the Albuquerque based Archaeological Conservancy acquired a third of the San Marcos Pueblo site for preservation and protection. In 1998 they acquired the remainder of the site. The 60 acre site is now closed to the public except for Conservancy sponsored tours.

In 2000 Santa Fe County purchased 1,116 acres in the Cerrillos Hills as part of their Open Space and Trails initiative. The purchase was championed by the Cerrillos Hills Park Coalition, a grass roots group that was instrumental in the management and stewardship of the property. On May 24, 2003, the Cerrillos Hills Historic Park was officially opened to the public. The Park is included in the planning boundaries of the San Marcos District. It helps ensure an open space buffer to the southwest for the planning area. Preservation and protection of the Park and the lands immediately adjacent to it were of concern to members of the planning committee.

Another change that has impacted life in the district in recent years is the increasing number of (primarily western) movies that have been filmed in the area. The movie sets on the Bonanza Creek Ranch have provided the setting for increasing numbers of western films and television series in recent years.^{xxiii}

In the Early twenty-first century, the Thornton Ranch was placed on the market. Since 2003, Commonweal Conservancy, a nonprofit conservation-based community development organization, has been working with the Thornton family and West Wood Realty, Ltd, to create the 12,800 acre Galisteo Basin Preserve. The 21 square mile property is situated between the San Marcos district and Lamy, to the east.

Under Commonweal Conservancy's five-phase development plan, concentrated development will occur only in the northeastern corner of the property, west of US 285. The project design stipulates that the vast majority of the Galisteo Basin Preserve, approximately 12,000 acres, will be protected and restored as publicly accessible open space. More than 25

miles of public and private trails for hiking, biking, and equestrian use are planned for the Preserve. In sum, 93% of the land will be protected under conservation easements.

ⁱ Two major prehistoric mines were Mina del Tiro, which was mined for galena (lead ore), and Mount Chalchihuitl, a large turquoise mine. In 1539, Spanish Fray Marcos de Niza made an expedition into New Mexico, and returned with legends of the riches of the Seven Cities of Cibola and Quivira. Following these myths, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado then entered into northern New Mexico in 1540, where he passed through the Galisteo Basin and may have observed San Marcos Pueblo (Milford, Homer; "Turquoise Mining History"; New Mexico Abandoned Mine Land Bureau Reports – 1995 and <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/cerrillos-new-mexico-and-mining-in-the-cerrillos-hills>).

The turquoise from the San Marcos area must have been traded since 1,000 C.E. and the extensive trading can be documented in the archaeological record of Santa Fe County. The turquoise has been found at Pindi Pueblo, Pueblo Arroyo Negro and Pueblo Quemado in Agua Fria Village, Arroyo Hondo (http://www.santafenewmexican.com/news/local_news/arroyo-hondo-pueblo-unearthed/article_13d6af5d-0e4b-5238-97ea-4f5ebf65dc67.html), and across the other seven pueblos of the Galisteo Basin (Blanco, She, Colorado, Galisteo, Largo, San Cristobal, and San Larazo---all first named by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa).

Some of the solid gold idols of the Aztecs have turquoise eyes from Mount Chalchihuitl. So that El Camino Real de Adentro was actually a Native American trail of 1,600 miles originating in Tenochtitlan (present day Mexico City). Necklaces of small white shells originating from both the Gulf of Mexico and the California coast must have been the barter.

ⁱⁱ Some of the earlier expeditions were:

The expedition of Francisco Sánchez Chamuscado and Fray Agustín Rodríguez (1581) which passed by San Marcos on a brief visit to Pecos Pueblo (<http://newmexicohistory.org/places/cicuique-pecos-pueblo> and Hammond, George P. and Agapito Rey, ed. and tr., "The Rediscovery of New Mexico, 1580-1594: The Explorations of Chamuscado, Espejo, Castaño de Sosa, Morlete, and Leyva de Bonilla and *Humaña*." Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1966.).

In November, 1582, an expedition led by Fray Bernardo Beltran and Antonio de Espejo returned to search for the priests who had stayed behind in a 1581 expedition. They soon learned that the priests had been killed, but, instead of returning with the news, they proceeded to spend several months exploring. Espejo's report is credited with the first official use of the term "La Nueva Mejico" to describe the region we now call New Mexico. Espejo named the pueblo Santa Catalina and first refers to the Indians as Tano.

The attempt made to settle New Mexico in 1590-1591, led by Gaspar Castaño de Sosa, might have succeeded, but for one ruinous detail. The venture was illegal (<http://newmexicohistory.org/people/gaspar-castano-de-sosa>).
<http://newmexicohistory.org/people/early-spanish-explorers-of-the-southwest>
<http://newmexicohistory.org/people/colonization-of-new-mexico-in-the-16th-century>

ⁱⁱⁱ The Santa Fe River Canyon was deemed impassable by many Spanish explorers starting with Coronado. The evidence of a trail through the canyon could be obliterated by summer monsoon floods or blocked by debris; even today as reported by La Bajada Village residents (2017 storm). The steep canyon walls were foreboding to anyone with wheeled vehicles. This route going up the Rio Galisteo and turning up the San Marcos stream to San Marcos Pueblo was a fairly easy trek. Flooding of the Galisteo kept it relatively clear of brush. At San Marcos Pueblo the early Spanish often went up a route that parallels State Highway 14 until one of the “draws” that cut across that route like present day Bonanza Creek. At which point, they would head west over to the La Cienega Valley and possibly the Rio Grande (Rio del Norte) to the capitol San Gabriel.

^{iv} The Santo Domingo Pueblo (Keres) claims partial ancestry to the San Marcos Pueblo. James Frank Calvin of the Calvin Ranch (the headquarters at San Marcos Road East) allowed the Santo Domingo to hunt rabbits on his 10,000 acre ranch from 1925 until 1965.

^v General Don Diego De Vargas went up the Rio Galisteo, turned up the San Marcos stream and wheeled his cannon into position for a siege as he was upon the first “rebellious” pueblo on his “reconquest.” After a few minutes it was apparent that many of the roofs of the multi-storied structures had caved-in during the dozen years after the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. As they cautiously approached they realized the San Marcos had been completely abandoned for a considerable time.

San Marcos had been almost a turning point in the revolt itself when the priest at San Marcos questioned the elders as to why they sat around in the morning and untied the knots on a rope. The docile elders stated that when the final knot was to be untied the warriors were to kill all the Spanish at their pueblo, disrupt the church and then march on Santa Fe. Father Tinoco now aware of the plot, set across the trail to the Galisteo Pueblo to warn his two peers at Galisteo and San Cristobal pueblos. As the three headed into Santa Fe they were overtaken by rebel leaders and killed before the scheduled uprising date of August 11th.

<http://newmexicohistory.org/people/pueblo-revolt-of-1680> and

<http://newmexicohistory.org/people/pueblo-runners-and-the-pueblo-revolt-1680>.

The elders of the Pueblos of San Marcos, San Cristobal, Pecos and La Cienega on August 9th send word to the Spanish Governor Otermín that they were sympathetic to the Spanish cause. San Marcos and La Cienega were entirely living on the outskirts of Santa Fe at this point (page 4 and 170, Andrew L. Knaut, *The Pueblo Revolt of 1680: Conquest and Resistance in Seventeenth-Century New Mexico*; 1995 Oklahoma Press). There is mention of Tano Indians moving to the Santa Cruz Valley in 1692, that may have included San Marcoseños (El Palacio Magazine, October 1954, page 326, Erik K. Reed). <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/antonio-de-otermin> and <http://newmexicohistory.org/places/cicuique-pecos-pueblo>.

On August 23rd, the retreating Spanish took a respite at San Marcos Pueblo which was entirely abandoned (page 12, Andrew L. Knaut, *The Pueblo Revolt of 1680: Conquest and Resistance in Seventeenth-Century New Mexico*; 1995 Oklahoma Press).

^{vi} As detailed in the story by Linda Tigges: "John Mocho: The Story of a Basque Rancher and the Mocho Ranch" <http://newmexicohistory.org/people/john-mocho-the-story-of-a-basque-rancher-and-the-mocho-ranch>.

^{vii} James "Frank" Calvin was from the Texas Hill Country. Frank Calvin met Ruth Goodkind (1902-1957) at Bishop's Lodge where he was a wrangler in the 20's and he took her on trail rides. Ruth's dad was a doctor who ran an underground hospital for Al Capone's guys who got shot up. He made a fortune in cash but became a respected part of the Chicago social circles. The family objected to the sudden "engagement" and sent her abroad to Europe to study art and forget him. She came back the next summer and they got married (1925-26?). They had two children Jimmy Junior who became a veterinarian in Colorado Springs and "Janie" who married Manuel "Patricio" Sanchez, Jr., who also owned land along Highway 14 with his dad from Albuquerque. Pat's mom was the fabled Fiesta Queen Amalia Sena Sanchez. Jane and Pat had a boy and three girls. Jane was quite the historian and worked with Marc Simmons and Homer Milford of the State Mines Division. She donated the 900 acres for the Cerrillos Hills State Park and did some early historic documentation for the park staff. There is a Jane Calvin Sanchez Trail there.

Frank Calvin was not much of a businessman but always had a scheme to get rich. He wanted to make his own money since his father-in-law had given the new couple their inheritance to buy the ranch. Additionally, there was a \$10,000 a year annuity paid to Ruth, which in the middle of the Great Depression was a tidy sum.

His first venture was to breed stallions for the U.S. Army. He built two 80 foot long by 30 feet wide and 7 feet tall pens of concrete block. He bought a \$10,000 stallion to accomplish this, and it died two weeks later. Eventually, General Douglas MacArthur disbanded the U.S. Cavalry and had most of the horses destroyed after 1936. The Calvin Ranch then moved into cattle.

Just before the war, a \$10,000 roof repair was done and the ladders were all left against the house. That night a big party was held and the inebriated crowd climbed up the ladders and the roof repair was ruined by women dancing on the roof with their high heels. Tony Taylor of the Old Mexico Shop attended this party with his wife who was Lady Bird Johnson's sister. Senator Lyndon Baines Johnson danced at a few parties here when not in Washington, D.C.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, it was assumed California would fall to the Japanese sometime in 1942, so there was a big drive to build airports or landing strips across the Southwest by grants. Calvin accepted a grant and a skeleton of a glider exists on the ranch to this day. After the war ended, the landing strip was turned into an oval horse racing track and the wooden starting gate existed until homes were built on Hazous Road.

The Sanchez girls say that many of the "scientists" on the secret Manhattan Project would attend parties at the ranch and would sleep over since the drive up the hill was so treacherous. Ruth

Calvin developed cancer in 1955 and the treatments kept the entire family away for the next two years. After Ruth died in 1957, Frank moved in with Jimmy in Colorado Springs and Jane was living with her husband Pat in Albuquerque. The ranch Headquarters continued to decline and was listed by the James Russell Agency for sale, when William and Jean Mee bought it in 1965 for \$30,000 (at this point it had been abandoned for 8 years). The stonewall laid in adobe around the property, was completely collapsed. The 5HP motor for the well was at Bill Van Meter's house. Mr. Russell notified Gene West that the house badly needed a plaster job and the next day he was at the ranch.

The Ranch sits on the 1,895 San Marcos Pueblo Grant (San Marcos Land Grant private land claim #102 made by Gov. Vélez Cachupín to Antonio Urban Montañó in 1754 for 1,895 acres; confirmed by the U.S. Court of Private Land Claims for 1895.44 acres in 1892; patented 1896. The Pueblo having been discovered by Fray Agustin Rodriguez, et al., early Sept. 1581, in the Gaspar de Sosa expedition of 1580 and abandoned in 1680 during the Pueblo Uprising. The San Marcos Arroyo cuts through the middle of the ranch. The San Marcos Arroyo served as the Town of Cerrillos' historic water supply by a diversion dam built by the railroad and the present Mutual Domestic Water Association still uses the property for its new facilities. About three miles up the Arroyo to the east of Cerrillos sits the Pueblo and a stream existed here whose springs fed two 20' x 100' ponds built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930's. Russian Olives were planted for erosion control also during this time. The ponds were sloping on either end going to a depth of 6-10 feet. Catfish were planted for mosquito control. The ponds dried up in the drought of 1998 to 2005.

In the years 1970-1973 the San Marcos Arroyo had springs near the Hazous Road crossing, by the Calvin's San Marcos Ranch. The three wells (an eighty foot with a windmill went dry in 1950 during the drought). The 192 foot well on the hill with 100 feet of standing water pumped 55 gallons per minute with the old mine pump and could fill a 32 x 32 foot by 6 foot pool in 24 hours. Now the water is down to 152 feet and pumps dry within eight hours. It has to be rested for two hours before it recharges. The 160-foot well at the defunct San Marcos Campgrounds had 90 feet of standing water and pumped 35 gallons per minute. It now only has 60 feet of standing water. All of these things happened after the wells went in at El Dorado.

^{viii} Henry Trigg looked like an older Teddy Roosevelt. He had land holdings and ranches from Romeroville in San Miguel County to the Bell Ranch by Trementina, N.M. He had claims on land from the west side of Highway 14 to Cerrillos, which included about half the townsite. In a quiet title lawsuit with the Calvins he lost much of this land.

^{ix} Tom Perkins lost his one-room homestead house to James "Frank" Calvin in a card game in 1923. The home at 111 San Marcos Road East was added onto by Calvin. During a survey it was found that that original homestead was completely off the Grant lands and Calvin purchased the 50 acres it was situated on to the east from the Patentee Dale B. Walker. Tom was a perpetual drunk and he came to Frank Calvin asking that he hire him as foreman since he knew the ranch so well; besides he said since he had lost the ranch and house to Calvin, he had nothing to show for himself. Calvin said okay but he wasn't to drink on the property. Perkins and the other hands had trouble with a big bull they had brought in. The other hands went into town for

a little party and left Perkins by himself. He was a little drunk and went to the corral to teach the bull a lesson with a rubber hose. Tom Perkins died in the corral of the San Marcos Ranch by a bull goring.

^x Hazel Ferrell Cash was married three times and outlived each of her wealthy husbands. Hazel Cash had a Ranch on County Road 55-A down by Cerrillos, N.M. and it was 20,000 or so acres; she allegedly won it in a poker game. When I knew her in the 1970's she was in her 80's and was a little old weather beaten lady that stood about 4'8" tall and told my mom, if she "had been four inches taller she would of conquered the world." She ran the saloon at 121 Lincoln Avenue (1920-1945?) and Leroy Bryant who later worked at the Mountain Bell Telephone Company, and lived on Highway 14 by Arroyo de Coyote was her bouncer. He must have been 6'3".

She had a 1970's Ford four-by-four long-bed pick-up that was lifted up and had snow tires for extra traction. She would drive anywhere and even in running arroyos to look for her cows. Once a hippie was squatting on her land in a teepee and he had a couple of dogs that were bothering Hazel's calves. When she told him to get off the land, he said: "the land belongs to everyone." Her property was posted: "Trespassers will be shot and survivors prosecuted." She shot the hippie in the gut and killed all his dogs with a shotgun, then called the State Police to evict him. My mom was working at the hospital when the Hippie came in on a gurney saying "I can't believe a little old lady shot me." When it came to court, the judge threw out the case based on the posted signs and New Mexico law.

^{xi} There is a claim that with State Land office land the ranch was 90 sections or 57,600 acres. Mrs. Jarrett said how they drove sheep throughout the area and bought most of the land for twenty-five cents an acre. The ranch was the movie set for "Empire" (1950's). Which was to be spun off as "The Big Valley" television series but the deal fell through. (Personal conversation of Tillie Jarrett with William H. Mee, 1970)

^{xii} Future Canyon Road artist Hal West and his brother Eugene came out with their parents after the Dust Bowl in Oklahoma. They worked on ranches while keeping a few head and farming. Gene would bale hay on the Gallinas Arroyo (there were times of excessive rainfall). They both went to work in the Madrid Coal Mines in 1942 for the war effort. The first day they went into the mine and saw the exiting work crew all covered with coal dust and coughing and they quit on the spot. They both went to work as guards at the Japanese Relocation Camp off of West Alameda by present day Casa Solana subdivision. Gene said it was his first cowboying job he had where he rode his horse on the outside of the fence. Hal made a number of sketches of the peaceful Japanese tending their gardens while he was up in the tower with a machine gun. These became the basis for his son Jerry's picture of the wartime camp that is housed at the Museum of New Mexico Permanent Exhibit. Gene and Hal always thought the government was wrong in detaining the people, but the job paid well.

^{xiii} Jack Schaefer (1907-1991), was an old newspaper man, and said that he named his ranch that way because the advance for the *Turquoise Six Guns* book paid off his mortgage. He was married to Louise Deans Schaefer: <https://www.nytimes.com/1991/01/27/obituaries/jack-schaefer-author-of-shane-and-other-westerns-dies-at-83.html>.

Highway 14 was called the "Turquoise Trail" by Lt. Colonel (retired Air Force) Chuck "Chips" Woodruff in 1969 when he met with Governor David Cargo on an economic development initiative. He, Jack Schaefer, William H. Mee, Sr., Bill Van Meter, and Lt. Colonel (retired Air Force) Phil Fitter started the Turquoise Trail Volunteer Fire Department in 1970 as Charter Members. The problem was that there was no provision in the N.M. State Fire Marshall's Office to allow for volunteer fire departments, which could be rated and lower the insurance ratings for homes. So William Mee who worked for the N.M. Legislative Council Service drafted the legislation that enabled volunteer fire departments in 1969.

The Turquoise Trail goes on Highway 14 from Santa Fe down south to Interstate 40. The original idea of Woodruff was that it would be a business and arts district (an annual arts festival is in the fall). Music came into the picture with the above anecdotes and the radio stations out of Albuquerque holding a lot of concerts at Cedar Crest, NM like at the Firehouse Restaurant.

^{xiv} The Santa Fe Rodeo Queens of Highway 14: Jane Calvin (Sanchez) was the Santa Fe Rodeo Queen of 1947 and her Princess was Adelina Ortiz (de Hill). Adelina (heir to both the town of Ortiz and the Bonanza Creek) became the Queen in 1948 and also a Fiesta Queen that year. Susie and Margaret West, Eugene and Genie West's daughters, were also rodeo queens in the early 1960's, Patricia Eaves was in 1969 and the Dillenscheider girls in the early 1970's.

^{xv} Chuck Taylor was instrumental in getting Ken Newton to start the Santa Fe Downs Racetrack. A number of small ranchers on Highway 14 had horses that raced at the track or future wantabes.

^{xvi} Mr. Sweet hired Charlie Dominick of Cerrillos and his cousin's husband Antonio Montoya (1902-2000) to dynamite the tree stumps on his property in order to turn it into a farm. During this process many petrified logs turned up. In digging up petrified logs with a tractor his neighbor to the south Mr. Keith created Keith Lakes with seepage from the Rio Galisteo. He stocked the lakes with trout that he charged a \$1.00 plus 10 cents an inch over 8 inches. These are now the General Goodwin ponds.

^{xvii} The very first electric line extended on Highway 10 from the Miguel Lujan Tap Station on Baca Street was paid for by James "Frank" Calvin at a cost of \$15,000 in 1930 in the middle of the Great Depression. The lines replaced a Jacobs Wind Generator from Chicago that was atop a 65-foot tower that still stands today. Hippie engineers from Synergia on the Bonanza Creek Road removed the three bladed generator and installed it at the compound for its first electricity.

^{xviii} The portion of land east of Highway 14 off of San Marcos Road East was divided into 10-15 acre tracts for "ranchettes." The portions along Camino de los Abuelos were divided into 80 and 100 acre tracts going for about \$500 an acre in the 1970's.

^{xix} Henry Trigg told William H. Mee, Sr. that he would sell abandoned houses in Cerrillos for \$500.00 each (pre-1970).

^{xx} Even the State Land Office started selling its grazing sections (640 acres) that neighboring ranches like the Calvins and Wests would lease. The Section by Hazous Road was brought by Richard Blotter† of Colony Materials and he installed the culverts across the San Marcos Arroyo and subdivided to 40 acre lots.

^{xxi} The "471" interchange was purchased from Japan by Mountain Bell and the installation was difficult because all the operating instructions were in Japanese. The Boyce's, Byron Brown, Shaeffer's, Bryant's, Fitter's, Blotters, Sidoli's, Mee's and everyone else were on a 32 cable party line where 8 houses would ring at a time (there was a long ring, two short rings, a long and

two short rings and two long rings, etc., and the responding party would have to know and answer their signal).

^{xxii} Built by Vic Sidoli, maintenance supervisor of the College of Santa Fe in 1969.

^{xxiii} The filmography is immense:

Wild Hogs (2007), the Hughes Movie Set/Jarrot/Bonanza Creek Ranch (starting in 1950 with the movie Rangeland Empire and with the 1972 John Wayne movie The Cowboys) <http://www.bonanzacreekranch.com/filmography.html>

Eaves Movie Ranch (the television series Empire and the movie Cheyenne Social Club (1969) Henry Fonda, Gunfighter with Kirk Douglas, Where Angels go Trouble Follows (1967).

Highway 14 and 41:

Easy Rider with Dennis Hopper and part-time Cerrillos Resident Peter Fonda

David Bowie in “Man Who Fell to Earth”, 1968 filmed partly in Madrid. And of course “Young Guns” was filmed in Cerrillos. The upcoming movie “Paul” filmed a couple nights in Madrid’s Mine Shaft Tavern last year (2010). As well as scenes of Toby Keith’s “Beer For My Horses” in February of 2008.

A western town was built & used for filming Silverado (1984) in the pasture across from the State Pen on Hwy 14. It headlined Kevin Kline as Paden, Scott Glenn as Emmett, Kevin Costner as Jake and Danny Glover as Malachi ‘Mal’ Johnson.

Four of the Transformer movies have New Mexico scenes as well as in studio production as well as Eli.