

TIMELINE OF THE GALISTEO BASIN

Sources: SAN CRISTOBAL, Christina Singleton Mednick
Interviews: William Baxter, Cerrillos Hills Park Coalition
James Snead, George Mason University
Jan-Willem Jansen, Earth Works Institute
Lucy Lippard, writer

various New Mexico websites

PRE HISTORY

12,000 BC Indians reach the Galisteo Basin – Clovis Culture: first confirmable people on the Galisteo River 10,500 years B.P.

After 6,000 BC Megafauna (bison, elk, sloth, bighorn sheep) disappear.

By 5,500 BC Archaic Culture (as Oshara Tradition) appears in N. Rio Grande, small bands of small game & gatherers use Basin, no evidence of habitations until about 3,000 BC (postholes)

Near the current Galisteo Village the land is an alluvial fan that was created from sediments that spilled over the opening in the volcanic ridge north of Galisteo. The water built up behind the volcanic ridge provided the fan with a permanent trickle. Alluvial fans are typically well drained, allowing for deeper ground water.

About 1500-1000 BC – intrusion of Cochise Tradition into northern Rio Grande; farming, seasonal activities, small hut clusters

About 1000 BC – *zea mays euerte* (chapelote = popcorn), arrives from central Mexico, 1st seriously cultivated food crop (Cochise Tradition)

About 400 AD ceramics technology (pottery) arrives (from W and SW) in the area

500-600 bow & arrow arrives in Anasazi region from Mogollon; displaces spear thrower (atlatl)
frijol (*P. vulgaris*) arrives
pavo [turkey] (*Meleagris gallopavo*) domesticated

700-900 AD Turquoise exploitation begins; becomes most significant at what would later be called Cerro Chalchihuitl – Cerrillos Hills

1125 AD Drought

1200 First evidence of more long-term habitations; small pit house villages, near Lamy 1285

1276-1299 Great Drought

1300 Chaco and Mesa Verde empty – major influx of people to Galisteo Basin

1300s – 1500s GREAT PUEBLOS

1300 Record Wet in N. Rio Grande for the next 80 years

1300s Initially conflict with small villages. Burnt Corn burnt. Lots of transition. Early settlements disappear, development of the enormous Pueblos San Cristóbal, Colorado, Largo, Shé, Colina Verde, Blanco, Galisteo, San Lázaro, San Marcos
By the Spanish Era [1540] Colorado, Largo, Shé, Verde & Blanco have been abandoned

1320s first use of galena for lead glaze decorated pottery; becomes an extremely popular trade item

1400-1500 approx Diné influx – Athabascan speakers (Apache & Navajo) appear in numbers that impact existing Puebloan populations

ca1525 – Galisteo Basin pueblos attacked by Plains Indians (Casteñada says Teya, who Riley1995 equates to Garza complex/Jumano, but might have been Querecho/Apache or Edwards complex/Caddoans); Blanco, Shé, & Colorado abandoned

1540-1598 SPANISH COLONIAL

1540-42 Coronado comes in search of Tenochtitlan-like El Dorado, cities of gold, doesn't find any.

1581 First Spanish identification of lead-silver deposits in “Sierra de San Mateo” (Cerrillos Hills)

1598 The Spanish come to stay. Don Juan de Oñate & colonists settle at San Juan & San Gabriel
First Longhorn cattle brought from Mexico to el Norte – into Texas and New Mexico

1610 Peralta lays out Santa Fe (at a location with much prior use) as the capital of New Mexico

1626-1660 Missions built at Galisteo, San Marcos, [both with resident Franciscans] San Cristóbal, San Lázaro

Climate changes and demand for goods by the Spanish may have pushed the already marginal environment beyond its capacity to support both Pueblos and Spanish.

1660-70 Drought

Many Pueblos (Tompito, Manzano, Salinan) abandoned due to drought, Plains Indians raids, and economic and religious pressures from the Spanish.

1680 Pueblo Revolt

1692-93 Spanish Reconquest of El Norte led by Diego de Vargas; finds Galisteo Basin depopulated

Late 1600s Tewas/Tanos/Keres leave the Basin for Hano, Santo Domingo, etc. Drought, small pox, raids. Effective end of regular Indian turquoise and galena mining, though intermittent Indian turquoise mining, and the Spanish continue to mine galena (lead-silver).

1696 Drought

1706 Attempt to repeople Pueblo de los Tanos with reassembled Tanos

1709 The earliest well-documented Spanish mine claim was registered by General Don Juan de Ulibarrí. This mine was previously owned by Pedro Rodriguez Cubero, so it was in existence before 1709. Ulibarrí ‘denounced’ (to report as unoccupied or abandoned, giving the denouncer the right to claim and work it) this mine, called Santa Rosa, located in Los Cerrillos de San Marcos and he promised to pay the ‘fifths of the reales’ to the King if he found the silver he hoped God would give to him. [WPA Translations of the Spanish

Archives of New Mexico #1018. No exact location was recorded, though the "Old Spanish" Sta Rosa is equivalent to the Territorial "Bottom Dollar" claim SSW and adjacent to the Tom Payne mine; north end of Cerrillos Hills.]

1718 December 3-13 – Valverde y Cossio, auto, request for delegation of Tano Indians from Galisteo to visit Tanos at Mogui. [SANM 5:822:292] – evidence the 1706 repopulation of Galisteo Pueblo worked.

1739-43 Manuel Sáenz de Garvizu, born in Spain, *alcalde mayor* for Galisteo & Pecos = Gal Pueblo still has people (but there are no other settled Indian populations in the Basin?)

1744-1748 don Juan José Moreno, born Spain 1703, *alcalde mayor* of Pecos and Galisteo

1746, June 23 first organized Comanche attack on Pecos

1747 August – all Rio Chama settlements on west side of Rio Grande attacked by Comanches; 23 women & children captive

1748 January 21-22 Comanches attack; Codallas and the battle of Pecos

Petition by residents of Ojo Caliente, Abiquiú and Pueblo Quemado to abandon their settlements due to Indian hostilities. [SANM 1:263:028] – denied until that summer, when they were given 8 days to move to Sta Cruz

1749-1752 – Fray Damian Martínez reports some placer gold mining (near Galisteo River?)

1749-56 Tomás Antonio de Sena, blacksmith and armorer, is *alcalde mayor* of Galisteo & Pecos Pueblos

December 12 Comanches kill 8 men in raid on Galisteo

1750 March 8 (letter to MexCity by NM Gov Cachupin); "(the Comanches), always, whenever the occasion offer for stealing horses or attacking the pueblos of Pecos and Galisteo, they do not pass it up. Indeed, during the five-year term of don Joaquín Codallos, my predecessor, the number of Pecos who perished at their hands reached 150. They have such a grudge against these two pueblos that I find it necessary to garrison them with 30 presidial soldiers and to keep scouts out, so that by detecting them in time they can warn me and I can sally to meet them... I have fortified these two pueblos of Pecos and Galisteo with earthworks (*trincheras*) and towers (*torreones*) at the gates capable of defending them against these enemies, since the presidio cannot always keep the garrison there because it has many places to cover." [Kiva,Cross&Crown p.357]

1751 November 3 Comanches suddenly appear before Galisteo; 2 attacks, 6 Comanche killed

1754 San Marcos Land Grant made 1,895 acres; confirmed for 1895.44acres in 1892; patented 1896 [see 1892]

Vélez Cachupín in a novel experiment places a number (34?) of *genízaros* at Abiquiú under padre Félix Ordóñez y Machado (d.1756) – first NM use of genizaro settlement as buffer against hostiles

1756-1760 don Bernardo de Miera y Pacheco, map maker, *alcalde mayor* of Pecos & Galisteo; remained in NM after term

ca1760-62 Cayetano Tenorio *alcalde mayor* of Galisteo & Pecos; possibly son of Manuel T.1725

1762-69 Tomás Antonio de Sena (again) *alcalde mayor* of Galisteo & Pecos; registered N.S. de los Dolores

1762 - Tomás Antonio de Sena, Alcalde of Galisteo and Pecos Pueblos in 1749-56 and again in 1762-69, requestors for the Nuestra Señora de los Dolores Mine Grant, which is probably what we call the Castilian mine on Turquoise Hill. This mine grant and a transfer of partial ownership of it in 1764 are the only

mining grants that have survived in the New Mexico Archives for the Cerrillos Mining District between the 1709 Santa Rosa Mine Grant and the U.S. Period.

early 1770s Vicente Armijo is *alcalde mayor* of Galisteo & Pecos

1776 José Herrera is *alcalde mayor* of Galisteo & Pecos

1780 spring-81 major smallpox epidemic hit the Rio Grande valley (at SD in 5 wks in Feb+Mar 1781 at least 230 died; May 1, 1781 report by de la Concha gives 5,050 deaths, which = ca. ¼ total pop; Galisteo Pueblo is not mentioned after this event, survivors probably going to SD and Pecos). Pueblo population never exceeded 9-10k thereafter for rest of colonial era

1788 April 20 Los Cerrillos (1,479 acres) and Sitio (572 acres) de Los Cerrillos Land Grants made.

Jose(f?) Miguel de la Peña requested a piece of land called Los Cerrillos, which formerly belonged to Don Antonio Rael de Aguilar, who was the grandfather of Peña's wife, Maria Rael. It was left unoccupied for so many years that Don Alonzo lost the right to it and it was given to the applicant and other heirs of Don Alonzo. [Twitchell 1914 Archive #14]

"...said piece of land at Los Cerrillos having been abandoned for so many years and said Don Alonso having lost the right he had to it, now sir I ask Your Excellency for the same in the name of his Majesty with all its entrances and exits, pastures and watering places, uses and customs, for me, my children, and heirs..." Done by Governor Fernando de la Concha. [cited in Turquoise and Six Guns, Marc Simmons, p7]

1791 Josef Miguel de la Peña sold the Los Cerrillos property to Don Cleto de Miera for \$450. This property later belonged to Colonel Manuel Delgado. The mine known as Mina del Toro [Tiro] was located on this property. [Twitchell 1914 Archive #14]

1799 Ojito de Galisteo land grant given – Ojito was probably 2 mi S of Pueblo, in the vicinity of the current village; an attempt in the late 1800s to have it confirmed was not pursued. This is elsewhere referred to as "the grazing permit" for the first Hispano settler, Juan Aragon

1810 The San Marcos Grant was denied to Francisco Ortiz, who, along with Captain Manuel Delgado, was admonished not to graze their herds on this and adjoining pasture. The San Marcos tract was reserved for the poor of Santa Fe, so they might have a place to graze their cattle. [WPATSA #1081] (Unknown if this is the same José Francisco Ortiz who ultimately controlled the Ortiz gold mine.) [This is the same Manuel Delgado who bought the Cerrillos Ranch (two Los Cerrillos Land Grants) about 1804 -HM]

1814 Galisteo Land Grant made 260 acres

1815 San Cristoval Land Grant made 81,031 acres

1816 Village of Galisteo born, 19 Hispano families

Galisteo Village has always been a cross roads because of the water and the grassland fed by the water spilling over the volcanic ridge and absorbed by the alluvial fan. The Village had made small dams and acequias near the volcanic ridge to divert the water to terraced fields on the hills west of current Galisteo (the location of the old village). This probably controlled the flow even more so that they could grow hay without having to deal with the creek jumping left and right in big floods. (Dams buffered the flows.)

1821 April 18 Gov Melgares announces the "minority" of the Native Americans was ended; they would now be regarded as Spaniards in all things [SpanGov in NM p.213]

1821 August 24 (Jan 6 '22 StaFe celebrates) - **1846 MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE**

1821 Restrictions lifted on foreign visitors to New Mexico. Visitors bring goods for trade.

1821-22 Santa Fe Trail - Quest for mineral wealth begins in order to conduct trade with the Americans results in Ortiz Gold Rush

1820-30 Beaver trapped out of all streams in the Sierra Madre (approx 50yrs later Sierra Madres would be called Sangre de Cristo)

Major changes in the hydrology and soils of the upper watershed as more water rushed down. Forests began drying up from lack of infiltration and dropping water table as streambeds and gullies began to deepen.

1825 Gertrudis Barceló (Doña Tules) of Oro (Dolores) is fined for running a gambling house without a license (first record of Dolores)

1827 Mexican San Cristóbal Grant given

By the 1830s during winter up to 10% of New Mexico population in the Ortiz seeking gold

1830 Real de Dolores del Oro land grant given; confirmation of land grant rejected in late 1890s
ca1830 – The earliest Cerrillos smelters (lead smelters) whose locations are given; one of which was built on the Galisteo River bank east of eventual Cerrillos village; later destroyed when the ox bow was filled in, and the other at the Delgado Ranch house, which is now the Bonanza Creek ranch house. The smelters built during the Onate Era as well as the smelters built by Governor Cubero in 1697 for use by Cerrillos miners do not give a description of their location in the Cerrillos Hills. [HM]
Gotera Land Grant made; unconfirmed

1831, December 30 – Luis Lovato sells 3 varas and the right to work a mine site to Dolores Palomo, who had denounced it; Mina del Santo Niño south of Oso Springs (Dolores) ; earliest gold lode mine in present Western US

1835 – report of coal mining at Coal Bank, in what would later be named Waldo & Miller Gulches (3 mi. S of latter-day Waldo)

1838 Pecos Pueblo abandoned, 17 or 20 remaining led to Jemez by Juan Antonio Toya

1842 Ygnacio Chaves and others, petition for the lands of the old pueblo of Galisteo. [SANM 2:130:223]

1846-1912 TERRITORIAL

1846 Jose Albino Chacon is the judge (*Juz de Paz*) for the Placers or Reales de Oro

1846-1869 - All of the Cerrillos Hills were claimed as part of the Baca y Delgado Family Land Grant and at least one mine was leased from them. In 1870, the U.S. Government rejected their grant claim and opened the area up for public purchase.

1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo leads to stealing and manipulation of land grants for Anglo purchase

1850-62 US Army under Captain Marcy set up a camp for horses at the old Spanish/Mexican fort in Galisteo. Galisteo is the closest area to Santa Fe with good drinking water and grass cover for grazing.

1853 December 26; Jose Francisco Ortiz's widow, Maraquita Montoya, sells 2/3 interest in Santa Rosalia Mine Grant to Territorial Secretary John Greiner, who along with others is listed as owner of Santo Niño Mine (no record survives)

1857 February 21 – Mexican/Spanish silver peso ceases to be US legal tender

1858 the Galisteo area is first surveyed

(re Chalchihuitl) “...struck with astonishment at the extent of the excavations...it appears to be 200 feet in depth and 300 feet or more in width... This great excavation is made in the solid rock, and tens of thousands of tons have been broken out...” [W.P.Blake, American Journal of Science and Arts, 1858]

1860s-80s Cattle boom

1861 March 1 (<date of approval) – by special act of Congress NMMC is quit claimed the Ortiz Mine Grant; 10mi sq or 69,453acres. Promoted by Acting Secty of Interior Moses Kelly, who was also a stockholder in NMMC. Patent on 69,199.33acres issued 1876

1862 March 28 Civil War battle at Glorietta Pass

1870 – The U.S. Government rejects the Cerrillos Hills Land Grant claim 1846-1869 by the Baca y Delgado Family and opens the area to public purchase.

1871 – Steven B. Elkins purchases land from Government 606 acres (future Cerrillos) @ \$2.50/acre where he assumed a town could be built following the arrival of the railroad. He or Tom Catron, whom he left in charge of developing the town about 1876, probably chose the name Cerrillos without the article "Los" for the projected town.

The supply of free milling ore runs out; NMMC Ortiz Mine closes

1877 Major flood at Galisteo. Dumps sediment in Galisteo Creek. Creek moves! Ruins acequia system.

1879-84 Cerrillos Hills mining boom

1879 L. Leopold notes Galisteo Creek not yet incised in Village (it ran at the location of Hwy 41)
Overgrazing and deforestation cause major erosion

1880 February Arrival of the railroad: full scale trade & migration, cattle ranching industry, Galisteo Junction is renamed Lamy

1880s RR cattle loading stations on Galisteo Creek create areas of major overgrazing and erosion
RR tracks cut flood plain in half, accelerates run-off, erosion, and down cutting

Small villages on Galisteo Creek
Irrigated agriculture
Bean farming

Cerrillos and Carbonateville are boom towns; Lamy, Ortiz, Cerrillos (again) are RR stops

1882 July 6 – A. Bandelier first journeys south of Santa Fe across the “treeless plain” of Galisteo to Galisteo & San Cristobal Pueblos (<question; Gal village or pueblo?)
Church at Galisteo built

1892 Madrid founded

1892 April – AT&SF constructs dam on San Marcos Arroyo NNE of Cerrillos

Summer; Those who had not been in Madrid long enough to have squatters rights were forced out at this time with guns if they would not sign leases. Elkins's henchmen went to the mines and planted

dynamite at the entrances when the miners were inside and gave them the choice of burial alive or getting out of the area. [HM]

September – Cerrillos School built; teachers are John M. Barnhard(-t) (En) & Flavio Silva (Sp)
Cerrillos Land Co develops 1,000 Cerrillos lots [Otro Lado], they sell briskly at \$40 ea [T&G]
Waldo townsite designated and named for Chief Justice of Territorial Supreme Court Henry L. Waldo – originally named Twitchell?

6.5 mile long standard-gauge (56.5”) RR spur, Cerrillos Coal Rail Road Company, constructed from Waldo up Waldo Gulch to Coal Gulch. Thus the town of Rodgers preceded Madrid. When Madrid was developed the building that had been hauled up in three pieces from Carthage, NM, were taken apart a second time and shipped over to build Madrid. On the old houses you can still see the two vertical saw lines. The November 1892 Cerrillos Coal Railroad Map shows Madrid as just a siding. [part HM]

Pecos River Forest Preserve created; later evolves into SF Natl Forest
San Marcos Pueblo Land Grant confirmed for 1895.44 acres; patent issued 1896
American Turquoise Company (NJ) organized; controlled by Tiffany & Co NY

1893 American Turquoise Co (Tiffany NY) does 63% of total US turquoise production @ Turquoise Hill; turquoise is more valuable than gold per carat

Real de Dolores pop 100, per Miss Belle Sweet
Rich shallow placer deposits discovered on Cunningham Mesa, Ortiz Mtns; worked by 125-150 men; exhausted within a year
PO opens @ Galisteo; closed 1959, then mail to Lamy
Caja del Rio community land grant confirmed for 66,849.78 acres; patent issued 1897

1894 town of Madrid NM officially founded

Los Serrillos community land grant confirmed for 1,478.81 acres; patent issued 1897
Town of Galisteo community land grant confirmed for 260.79 acres; patent issued 1927
Santa Fe community land grant for pasturage and water of 1715 superceded by Congressional grant of all lands not in other confirmed grants and not already used by US within 4sq leagues of grant
Sitio de Juana López confirmed for 1108.61 acres; patent issued 1897
Sitio de Los Serrillos confirmed for 572.04 acres; patent issued 1897

1896 AT&SF leases Madrid coal operations (since 1880) to Colorado Fuel & Iron Co of Pueblo CO
Approx. start for 50 beehive coking ovens @ Waldo by Colorado Fuel & Iron; deactivated in 1930s

24 men killed in Madrid mine explosion
Madrid PO opens 1896; closes 1906

1900 Edison mill at Dolores built & abandoned; a failure

1906 Forest Service enforces forest reserves. Cattle removed. Grazing permits issued.

1911-12 Barbed wire fencing takes over. End of free range. (mass b-wire production started 1873; 1877 use was 15x that of '76; usage doubled in every subsequent year)

Russian Olives and saltcedars planted to stabilize stream beds

1912-today STATEHOOD

1920s 3-years drought: Dust Bowl

The automobile invigorates New Mexico tourism (since 1880 via the RR)

1920s-30s In the Depression people move out of Galisteo to find work

New Deal : Rural electrification

Local market disappears

1926-34 Major railroad restoration works using concrete including dams and levees in Galisteo River
40-foot dam build in the Creek at McKee Ranch

Outdoor infrastructure created by CCC

More stream erosion of banks opposite hardened banks

Galisteo Creek dumped sediment in Rio Grande. Combined with sediment from northern NM
caused sand banks and flooding at Santo Domingo and south to Albuquerque

1926 Lamy-SF rail link abandoned for buses

AT&SF buys NM Central Railway (was SF Central) [see 1929]

1929 – AT&SF abandons NM Central RR between Sta Fe and Kennedy

1940s-50s Galisteo Village nearly deserted

Small ranchitos consolidated by Ortiz y Pino family

Larger ranches transformation – McKee to Cook to Ford Thornton

1942 US Army scopes out watershed to build Army training facility east of Cerrillos. Not enough water to
support Army camp or base (Theiss Report 1942)

1950s Drought

1955 January – AT&SF sells its Cerrillos water system to a Madrid resident

August 12, 9:20am – Modified Mercalli scale V earthquake at 37.5°N 106.5°W = N of Cochiti

First St. Bridge in Cerrillos washed out; Highway 10 (now SR-14) relocated ½ mile east with new
bridge (in turn replaced in 2004)

1959 – last shipment of commercial coal from Madrid

Cerrillos school closes (diminished enrollment & for economy)

Galisteo PO [since 1893] closes, mail then goes to Lamy

1960s Wet cycle begins

Increased runoff and erosion

1960 – Madrid RR spur abandoned; Madrid pop ‘2 families’

1960-70s paving of Hwy 14 and Hwy 41

1965 Flood Control Act passed

1967 March 24 – construction begins on Galisteo Dam (ACoE), requires reroute of RR; finished
September 1970; to retain floodwater & sediments; results in salt cedar forest

1968 J.W. Eaves begins to build a movie set at Rancho Alegre for “The Cheyenne Social Club”

1970-75 Dam built in Canada de los Alamos Creek

1970s Fingerlakes and other lakes and springs still have water, but dry up in this period

Salt cedar and Russian olive begin to dominate some microenvironments

Major thinning and logging in the upper Galisteo watershed

1974-75 new four-lane freeway designated I-25

1975 Simpson Ranch out of business
Plans made for El Dorado of Santa Fe

Ortiz Mine Rehab. Swales built to manage storm water runoff. Goes into Cunningham and Dolores Creek.
Contaminated with sulfates and cyanide.

1977, January 21 – Oxymin sets off 50-ton TNT test blast in Cerrillos Hills; site later to become CGP
March 15 – the Tiffany Saloon-Restaurant-Theater in Cerrillos burns
December 10 – Oxymin puts Cerrillos project “in mothballs”

1980-85 Canada de los Alamos dam dug out. Fills again quickly.

1979-86 Gold Fields Ltd. opens Cunningham Gold Mine in Ortiz Mtns.; 250,000 oz in 8 years.

1980 Construction of El Dorado begins

1981 First development in Galisteo Ranchitos

1988, February – the Village of Cerrillos acquires San Marcos water supply

1990 June – Placer Dome US Inc applies to explore for gold on Cerrillos Sand & Gravel lease; CDRC shelves action until expiry of moratorium
August 13 – 6 month moratorium on new or expanded mining in SF Co, approved July 10, takes effect
September 7 3am – CDRC denies Placer Dome US Inc permit to mine for gold in Cerrillos Hills
November 16 2:30am – BCC denies Placer Dome on appeal

1990 Greater Eldorado Area pop.=2,600

1990s Rowe Mesa being slowly developed

1995-96 Rehabilitation of Ortiz Mine begun

1996 End of wet cycle

Enormous erosion on Rowe mesa

1996 Singletons buy San Cristóbal for cattle ranch. (800 head of cattle in good years, 400 in bad)

1997 Thornton Ranch taken out of production – slated for development and open space

1998 I-25 La Bajada median paved
I-25 storm water evacuated with large concrete drop structures and box culverts. Creates 20 foot deep gullies on south side of hwy in one year.
Army Corps increases height of Galisto Dam – adds large spillway
Forest Service recognizes erosion from roads and trails – redesigns roads and trails
Erosion of the sediment in the Galisteo reservoir begins. Salt Cedars die and fall in the creek.
Costs increase.

1999 Beneficial Farm builds dam in Arroyo Salado
Cerrillos Gravel Products found in significant violation of permit; suspends operations

2000, January 28 – Santa Fe County purchases 1100 acres for Cerrillos Hills Historic Park

2001, April; StaFe Botanical Garden receives 1345 acres of Ortiz Mtns Educational Preserve

Upper part of Arroyo Salado completely owned by gated community. Many houses and road built cause erosion and heavy runoff

Lots of erosion from CR42

Bad grazing practices and mine impact on Cunningham Creek and Arroyo Chorro drainage basin.

Dumps large loads of sediment into Galisteo Creek causing it to go underground.

Bad grazing practices on Thornton Ranch cause major erosion along Arroyo de los Angeles drainage – dumps largest amount of sediment in Galisteo Creek

2000-04 EWI starts watershed restoration projects, stream restoration, erosion control, grazing treatments, wildfire management

120 Years water table down

Cryoturbation

Deflucculation

Creek downcutting

2000-02 As WIPP Route Hwy 285 divided between I-25 and Lamy

Eldorado's southside built up

Rancho Viejo development begins

Hwy 14 increased development

2001-02 State MMD completes mine tailings projects in Madrid

Mining halted in Santa Fe County except gravel

2003 Cerrillos Hills Historic Park opened to the public

Army Corps proposes to spray salt cedars in Galisteo Creek – large public outcry

Santo Domingo sprays hundreds of acres with Arsenol