Metalliferous Occurrences in NM E V Howard

Table 39. Production, San Andres Region, 1934-1957

Year	Silver ounces	Copper pounds	Lead pounds	Zinc pounds	Value dollars
1934	23	7,300	4,600	-	$769
1935	25	-	14,300	-	590
1936#					
1937	9	4,400	100	-	545
1938	1	550	-	-	55
1939	25	4,400	10,100	-	950
1940#					
1941	93	-	56,000	-	3,292
1942-46#					
1947	104	100	42,400	-	6,221
*1948	179	-	16,000	10,000	4,391
1949-57#					
Total 1934-1957	459	16,850	143,500	10,000	$16,813

Source: Minerals Yearbook

* One ounce of gold, 1948
\# No production reported

SAN MATEO PROSPECT REGION

"The San Mateo Mountains cover a roughly elliptical area of over 800 square miles southwest of the Magdalena mountains. The major axis of the ellipse, which trends south, is about 45 miles long and extends about 8 miles into Sierra County." [50b]

The prospect region, which coincides with the range, lies principally in Socorro County; and contains part or all of Townships 5-9 South, Ranges 5-7 West. The region is encircled by U. S. Highways 60 and 85; and N. M. Highways 52, 107, and 142.

Subdivisions, San Mateo Prospect Region

Name	Location and Metals Occurring
Goldsborough	T. 10 S., R. 5 W.; Au
Nigger Diggings	sec. 27, T. 9 S., R. 6 W.; Ag, Cu, Pb
Quartz Hill	T. 10 S., R. 5 W.; Au
Rosedale District	sec. 35, T. 5 S., R. 6 W.; secs. 6 & 7, T. 6 S., R. 5 W.; secs. 1-3, & 12, T. 6 S., R. 6 W.;Au, Ag
San Jose (a)	secs. 19-21, 28-33, T. 8 S., R. 5 W.; secs. 4-8 T. 9 S., R. 5 W.; Au, Ag
Taylor (b)	secs. 5 & 8, T. 9 S., R. 7 W.; Pb, Cu, Ag

Sources: Lasky, S. G., Harley, G. T., Bureau files
(a) also called Nogal Canyon
(b) also called Ojo Caliente

NM Mine File No.5663

The region contains several subregions, and one mining district. The subregions and their approximate locations are listed above.

HISTORY

The first white prospector in the San Mateo region was J. W. Richardson. On December 15, 1882, the Rosedale discovery was made by Mr. Richardson and wife. "Mrs. Richardson, it is claimed, found the first float, which she prevailed on her husband to have assayed, and which proved to carry good values in gold." [45a] A rush to the district developed, but raids by the Apaches under Geronimo caused most of the prospectors to leave the region.

"The (Nigger Diggings) deposits are reported to have been worked by Negro soldiers stationed at Ojo Caliente in the early days. It is said that a small adobe furnace was constructed and that the ore was smelted for its silver content. The workings have been idle most of the time since the discovery of the deposits in 1887, but small scale operations have been undertaken at various times." [50c]

In 1886 the Rosedale Mining Company was formed to operate the Rosedale mine. The operation was almost continuous to 1898, when the E. H. Martin Company acquired the property. The latter company operated continuously to 1911. It is said that dissension among the eastern backers caused the shutdown. Almost no stoping was done during this period; the mine paid dividends for fifteen years on development ore only.

In 1913 the property was sold to a group which began operations. Mining continued until 1916, when a fire destroyed the mill and forced cessation of operations. The production of gold to this time probably amounted to several hundred thousand dollars.

"The gold-bearing veins of the (San Jose) region have been known for many years but received little attention until 1930, when a little high-grade gold-silver ore was discovered on the outcrop of the Pankey vein." [4b] The district was quickly developed; and produced small amounts of ore until 1940, when it was closed.

In 1934 Rosedale Gold Mines, Ltd., obtained the Rosedale property. A 65 tpd cyanide plant was erected, and operations began. In 1936 the mill capacity was extended to 135 tpd and operations continued to 1937. Since that time operations in the San Mateo region have been small and sporadic.

GEOLOGY

General

"The (San Mateo) mountains consist of an accumulation of volcanic material, chiefly flows of rhyolite and their associated tuffs. Underlying flows of andesite are exposed at the southern

end of the range. The only mapped area of sedimentary rocks is a patch of Magdalena limestone at the edge of the rhyolite along Nogal Creek. The main part of the range is remarkably free of dikes. At the southern end of the range, however, where the lower flows are exposed, dikes are abundant. They range in character from rhyolite to basalt and other basic dikes and they strike and dip in different directions." [50b]

Ore deposits

At Rosedale, "...the ore occurs in a well-marked brecciated and sheared zone in rhyolite porphyry....The vein is in a brecciated bond along the upper side of the shear zone and is 3 to 5 feet wide. ...The brecciated and sheared rhyolite has been partly cemented by banded bluish-white quartz. This has also been fractured, and the entire mass has been recemented with glassy vein quartz. The walls have been silicified, and the outcrop stands out clearly. The vein carries free-milling quartz." [50b]

"All the rocks of the San Jose district are volcanic in origin. They consist chiefly of lava flows but include a little breccia and tuff and a few dikes....The veins are rather light and are made up of irregular stringers, some of which are as much as 3 feet in width. Brecciation is a common feature. The vein filling is essentially hornstone quartz and lamellar calcite....Native gold, native silver, cerargyrite, stephanite (?), and pyrite are the important minerals at and near surface." [50c]

At the Taylor prospect, cerusite, accompanied by copper and zinc minerals and manganese and iron oxides, occurs in a quartz vein in altered andesite. Weak veins carrying copper carbonates and occurring in a shear zone in highly altered andesite are observed at Nigger Diggings. Gold, copper, lead, and silver occur in small quartz veins or silicified rhyolite in the Goldsborough and Quartz Hill areas.

MINING

Development in the region is thought to be minor. The principal mine and prospects are noted below.

Production

The early production of the Rosedale mine is estimated to be several hundred thousand dollars. A few tons of silver-lead ore are reported to have come from the Goldsborough area. In 1932-1933 $1,387 in gold and silver came from the San Jose area. Production in the San Mateo region since 1934 is shown in Tables 40-A and 40-B.

RESERVES

No statement of reserves in the region was found.

Mines, San Mateo Prospect Region

Name	Notes
Rosedale	sec. 3, T. 6 S., R. 6 W.; owned by Rosedale Gold Mines, Ltd. (1937); last operated 1937; produced several hundred thousand dollars in gold
Pankey (Nogal)	secs. 21, 28, & 29, T. 8 S., R. 5 W.; owned by Springtime Mining Co. (1935); last operated 1939; Au, Ag
Rhyolite (Cordellia)	sec. 8, T. 9 S., R. 5 W.; Au, Ag
Nigger Diggings	sec. 26, T. 9 S., R. 6 W.; Cu, Pb, Ag
Taylor Prospect	sec. 8, T. 9 S., R. 7 W.; owned by Manual Taylor, T or C (1932); Pb

Sources: Lasky, S. G., Bureau files

Table 40-A. Production, Rosedale Mine, San Mateo Region, 1934-1957

Year	Gold ounces	Silver ounces	Value dollars
1934	13	115	$535
1935	158	147	5,641
1936	1,631	2,682	59,174
1937	1,665	2,291	60,062
1938-40*			
1941	35	128	1,316
1942-57*			
Total 1934-1957	3,502	5,363	$126,728

Table 40-B. Production, San Jose District, San Mateo Region, 1934-57

Year	Gold ounces	Silver ounces	Copper pounds	Lead pounds	Value dollars
1934	139	1,748	250	100	$6,023
1935	312	4,842	-	-	14,384
1936	147	2,790	-	-	7,303
1937	47	861	-	-	2,304
1938	29	93	-	-	1,082
1939	68	928	-	-	3,010
1940	5	3	-	-	177
1941	16	28	-	-	580
1942-45*					
1946	5	3	-	-	177
1947-57*					
Total 1934-57	767	11,296	250	100	$35,040

Source: Tables 40-A and B: Minerals Yearbook *No production reported