

Mountain Times

Covering Both the History and Present Day Events of the Sacramento Mountains

50¢

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...And Much More!

WEST TO THE SACRAMENTOS

West to the Sacramentos is a monthly feature article on the families that settled in the Sacramento Mountains. The stories are taken from transcripts that can be found in the Sacramento Mountains Museum archives. This month the featured story is a continuation of a multi-part tale about Jessie De Prado Macmillan Farrington and the time she spent homesteading these mountains. This is a long story in pretty much her own words, here is part two -

I had a new barn put up and a fine root house, the latter was dug several feet deep in the ground then walled up several feet- but not too high, with double walls of logs. There was a two foot space between the walls that was filled with dirt, a floor on top of that and a large spreading good shingle roof - the upper part making a good store room for non-perishables.

When all was finished and the men working for me went home and reassured their "women folk" that I was O.K., their friendship came freely and generously. I was well supplied with layer cakes, home canned fruits, etc... In the winter, the men kept me more or less supplied with venison, a haunch hung in a flour sack on a tree limb would keep frozen till all "sawed up" and eaten. I had a wild turkey now and then, in season. As time went on I kept well fed, though at first it was rather lean pickings.

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Half-breed (Dunn) cooks hot biscuits in a skillet for Jessie & Marie - a Betty Arnold / Sacramento Museum photo.

...AND ALONG COMES A SPIDER THE RECLUSE SPIDER IN NEW MEXICO

There have been a number of reported recluse bites in the Sacramento Mountains of late, especially to pets. Even though this area is not the habitat of the brown recluse, members of the recluse family are here. We have gotten together some information on the recluse family of spiders for our readers, and more will follow on our native recluse - the Apache.

The recluse spiders belong to a unique family that has six (rather than the typical eight) eyes, arranged in a horseshoe pattern in three clusters of two eyes each. All recluse spiders, as well as the six-eyed crab spiders, are considered venomous to humans.

At least 56 species of recluse spiders have been documented, 54 from the Americas, one from the Mediterranean region, and one from South Africa. Many of these species have only recently been recognized, and thus, most people are not familiar with them. In natural habitats recluse spiders live beneath rocks and fallen debris. In areas inhabited by humans, they take up residence inside houses and other buildings, and may be found in attics, barns, cellars and storm shelters. They can often be found hiding in the folds of clothing,

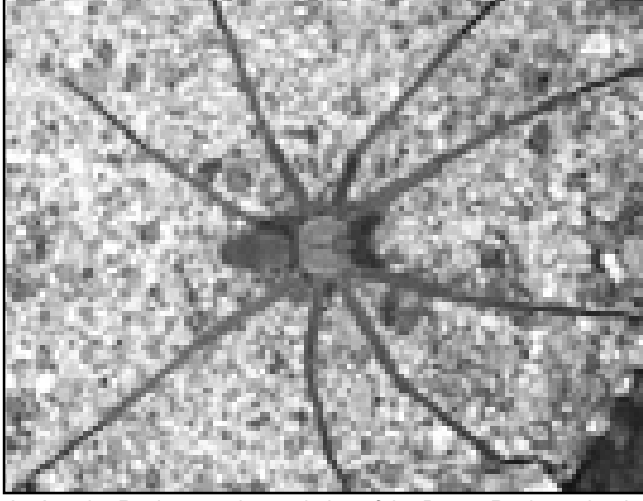
shoes, or underneath boxes in storage rooms. Most species have a mild temperament, and bite only when accidentally pressed against the skin, but others, are less even tempered.

In the United States there are eleven native species of recluse spider, and two species introduced from other countries. The most noted of these is the brown recluse spider, *Loxosceles reclusa*, the latin name of which translates "slant-legged recluse". The brown recluse is found in the midwest and parts of the south, it ranges from southern Wisconsin east to Ohio, and south to extreme northern Florida and central Texas. The adult brown recluse is 1/4 to 1/2 inches in body length (most adults are about the size of a United States dime to a US quarter with legs extended).

This species is also frequently called the "fiddleback" or "violin"

spider, due the violin-like marking on the dorsal cephalothorax. The apparent presence of a violin-like marking on the cephalothorax or elsewhere is not sufficient to identify a spider as belonging to the recluse group. Many other spiders have markings which somewhat resemble "violins". Although this marking is fairly consistent in mature

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An Apache Recluse, a close relative of the Brown Recluse, that is found throughout Southern New Mexico - Dr. David Richman

THE TIMBERON ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

Nielsons, Inc. would like to thank the people of Timberon for their patience during the Sacramento River Road construction. The locals have been super!

Nielsons says they are working as fast as they can and please bear with them. At present, you can expect delays ranging from 30 minutes to around one hour from 7:30am to 5:30pm. The work is normally only going on during the week, but they do sometimes work on weekends.

The cause of many of the long delays is the inability to use detours in some of the narrow canyon areas. Hopefully, in about a month and a half, the delay time will be less.

Nielsons says they are asking for the cooperation of the people. They know the delays are an inconvenience, but the outcome will be worth it.

Phase one of the project is due to be completed in early November, 2001.



A DISASTER WAITING TO HAPPEN?

by Michael Shinabery

The Fire Peril From Overgrowth In New Mexico's Lincoln National Forest Is Common To All National Forests In the West.

"Thin it or lose it," Harold Reynolds says. "You write that in big letters, with lots of exclamation points." Reynolds, stood in the Lincoln National Forest along Bailey Canyon Road, which a hundred years ago was part of a railroad grade.

The territory is familiar to Reynolds, once a forest ranger in Cloudcroft. Around him are pine, fir, aspen and oak trees. A few are tall and healthy, but many are stunted, bent, diseased, insect-infested, dying, dead, and fallen. Overgrowth has created a thick canopy that shuts out the sun. Without sunlight, there is no grass for wildlife to forage. Thin out trees, Reynolds says, and the "sun will come in, pines and firs will regenerate ... grass will grow ... (and) wildlife will come."

Reynolds points to five trees crowded together, each probably 50-some years old, not one of them growing truly straight. Three are dead: the bark of one split, the second sheared off halfway up the trunk, and the third toppled completely over.

Nearby, a stand of young oaks grows somewhat parallel to the bare earth. "They're hunting for the light. That's why they're bent like that," Reynolds says. "The trees are competing with each other for

light, for water, and for soil nutrients. Most of these will never make it to maturity."

His proof is in other diminutive oaks that have lost the fight, their bark fallen to the floor. The forest, says Reynolds, an environmentalist, is a "disaster waiting to happen."

The first humans to log what is now the Lincoln were homesteaders in the 1860s. Large-scale logging to make railroad ties began a century ago, when the railroad crawled up the Sacramento Mountains. Subsequently, much of the forest was clear-cut; which today, Reynolds says, means 95 percent of the Lincoln is not old growth but second growth.

"These people who are (complaining) about cutting old growth, they don't know what ... they're talking about," Reynolds says.

While he is "not in favor of commercial logging" in roadless and old growth areas - and he did point out one tree he estimated pushed through the soil before Abraham Lincoln was president - he does advocate thinning. He believes what needs cutting are some larger trees to open the canopy to sunlight, and the smaller trees that will die and become fuel. The question is what to do with the smaller trees. In north-

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"Thin it or lose it," Harold Reynolds says. "You write that in big letters, with lots of exclamation points."

THE FOREST SERVICE WANTS TO REMIND VISITORS OF FIRE HAZARDS

from Joe Garcia, Forest Service

The recent Fires in Ruidoso and Mescalero brings home the fact that fire season is fast approaching. Lincoln National Forest Supervisor Jose Martinez would like to remind visitors of the hazards associated with campfires and smoking. Open campfires, charcoal grills, wood stoves or a cigarette thrown from a vehicle in the forest can lead to a dangerous forest fire, even during this relatively moderate fire danger period. Although there are no fire restrictions in place on the Lincoln National Forest, caution should be used when making a campfire or extinguishing smoking materials. The public is reminded that despite

the winter snowpack and recent precipitation, conditions are dry enough for fires to occur. The prime directive is - don't burn on windy days.

Those planning to visit the forest or public lands are urged to call ahead or visit agency offices, and read bulletin boards and signs providing information on local fire conditions. For more information call the Lincoln National Forest supervisor's office at 505-434-7200, the Sacramento Ranger District office at 505-682-2551, the Smokey Bear Ranger District office at 505-257-4095, or the Guadalupe Ranger District office at 505-885-4181. All four locations are open Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

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by Chip Chipman, Arizona Mountain Flyfishing

A few years ago, on my way home to Nutrioso, I noticed a friend of mine flyfishing at Nelson Reservoir. I stopped to see if maybe I should be fishing also. "Doing any good?" I asked.

"Not much," he replied. He offered me his rod. "Want to give it a try?" His rod was a well-known brand that cost a couple-hundred bucks or so. I didn't hesitate a second, "Sure."

I had been using my old rod for so long, I couldn't remember where or when I got it. One thing I did remember was that it didn't cost anywhere near as much as my friend's.

So, I made a few casts. It made my rod feel like a club. It shot out line with the greatest of ease. I knew then and there I could not use that club of mine any longer. A few minutes later, at home, I called an 800 number and a few days later had a superb new flyrod that should last a lifetime. I used my old reel and line, which saved some money.

A year or so later I was down on the East Fork of the Black River, crashing through thick brush to get to one of my favorite spots. Another flyfisherman was already there. I stood back and watched for a while.

What struck me as odd was that he appeared to be fishing with about half

a rod. But on closer observation I saw that it was a complete flyrod but just shorter than most.

We got to talking and he said it was six-and-a-half-foot long and weighed only one ounce. I had seen it advertised as the world's lightest flyrod. "Would you like to try it?" he asked.

I didn't hesitate a second, "Sure." It made my eight-and-a-half-foot rod feel like a club. "Boy," I thought, "this is just the thing for small-stream fishing. It's easier to get through the brush with it and lessens the chance of getting the line caught in trees and makes little fish feel like big fish.

When I got home I called the 800 number again. That was a costly call. That little thing cost about twice as much as my other rod plus I had to get a new reel and line for it. But I had a superb flyrod that should last a lifetime.

I use that little rod all the time when stream fishing. Then one day I met a fellow from Phoenix over on the West Fork of the Black and he was using a seven-and-a-half-foot rod from a manufacturer that I knew didn't sell any rods for much less than 500 bucks.

I asked him how he liked it. He told me it was the sweetest casting rod he had ever used. "Would you like to try it?" he asked. I didn't hesitate a second. "No, thanks."

Chip Chipman is a fishing guide and lives in Nutrioso, Az.

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by Luke Dudley

A few years ago I happened to be in Memphis, Tennessee showing cattle at the Mid-South State Fair. I was what is called a road-hand. A road-hand went with the show cattle to different state fairs over the nation and was responsible for feeding, watering and general hygiene of the animals. An average workday consisted of 18 to 20 hours. Boring does not adequately describe the conditions, seven days a week, four weeks a month for about six months. After the first ten days, a coma drapes over you and you don't seem to get any rest. At the same time, you don't seem to get exhausted either. The work is not strenuous but the hours.a catnap catches up with you but for the most part, you have to keep fairly alert that someone's child doesn't get too close to the animals. School day at the fair is a nerve shattering experience, especially if it is on a show day as well. On a show day, all animals are dressed and taken to the show ring. If the road-hand gets excited then the cattle get excited and invariably a wreck happens.

I am sure that teachers believe that a long rope through all of the children's belt loops help keep them together. At one fair, a bull got excited and broke away from the handler. The bull took off toward the exit door just as a long line of school kids roped together passed in front of it. Friends, that was a wreck you would have to see to believe. Miracles still happen; other than a lot of dirty britches, no one was hurt. I do remember seeing a long rope in a trash barrel later that day.

The day before a show, a night man is elected and it is his job to watch the cattle all night, so that they can be readied for show with a minimum of pre-wash. At Memphis, I was elected. I didn't mind because I got the show day off to rest. The crew turned in early that night about 11:30 as I recall, and would be back at 3:30 or 4 AM the next morning. I had intended to run the line, make a clean up of the stall beds, and then catnap until about 2 AM and run the line again before anyone showed up.

Next to the cattle barns was a football stadium with something going on. I didn't know what, but I didn't think it was football. About 12:30, whatever it was turned out, and in came about 20 drunk college students. They had decided to have a bull riding and were going to use my show cattle for rodeo stock. I figured I could hold my own with one or two, but the situation seemed pretty hopeless. I moved to the middle of the alley to make my speech and stand my ground when I realized someone was behind me. A voice said, "Tex, I can whip 'em all if you'll guard the gate and keep the dead 'uns kicked under the fence." I said I would appreciate what help I could get but let them make the first move. I couldn't believe it, two against 20 and they backed down.

After the students left, I sat down. I was so scared, I couldn't stand up. I wasn't scared while they were there,

but after they left, I realized I could have been hurt. I looked up to see who owned that voice and he must have been directly related to Jim Bridger. He had more hair on his head and face than you could stuff in a horse blanket. He stood about six-foot-six and probably weighed in at 280 pounds. He said, "Was you really gonna take 'em all on, Tex?" I then told him I had rather take a good whipping from them that what the boss would do if those cattle were disturbed. Then he pulled out a bottle of Jack Daniels and we got closer acquainted.

Alabama really was from Alabama and he really was a wild man, not crazy or ignorant - just did and said what he wanted 'cause he knew he could back it up. He worked for another outfit and it looked like we would meet again in Dallas for the State Fair of Texas the next month. Sure enough, when Dallas came around, there was Alabama holding a jug and grinning from ear to ear. "Tex, you gonna show me around this place, ain't ya?" he asked. I welcomed the idea wholeheartedly.

We did all right with the show and were packing to go to San Antonio when Alabama came waltzing down the alley. "When y'all leavin', Tex?" he asked. I replied tonight about 2:30 or whenever the trucks get here. He said he was headed to Jacksonville and wanted to do something to remember Dallas by. I said, "OK, what'll we do?" "Get me your wash clothes and some rubber boots," he said. I did. We had a big bull in our string that would go over a ton easy and Alabama selected him. The bull was asleep, so Alabama stuffed straw in the pants and boots then tucked them under the bull on one side. On the other side, he put the shirt and a hat. It looked just like the bull was laying on somebody. "Hide yourself, Tex. Here comes the first customer." I hid in the feed alley and watched Alabama making faces and waving his arms when an old black lady with a cane came walking down the alley. "Help me get this bull off that man!" Alabama said. The old woman picked up a pitchfork and stabbed the bull right in the rump. The bull jumped up so startled that he broke the halter and neck rope then jumped in the feed alley with me. The next few seconds got pretty hairy but I made a leap for a crossbeam about 20 feet high. Of course, I missed it but I caught it on the way down. Alabama sure got a kick out of that. Somehow, I didn't share the feeling.

Alabama, if you buy this book and read this story - I still remember Dallas!

"If you have enjoyed this article or any other articles by Luke Dudley, you may purchase his current book, 'Burnt Hair & Hard Biscuit,' by sending \$6.95 plus \$2.95 s/h to BANDILLO PUBLISHING CO., PO Box 595, Terlingua, TX 79852. Please visit our two websites at www.bandillo.com and also at www.texaswritersweb.com.

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The Mountain Times is a newspaper that covers Sunspot, Weed, Sacramento, Timberon, Cloudcroft, Mayhill, High Rolls, Mountain Park, Pinon and the Lincoln National Forest. The Publishers and Editors are J.J. & Kim Duckett; with writers Brian Armstrong in Sunspot; The gang at the Weed Cafe, Sallie Johnson in Sacramento/Weed, and is currently looking for writers in Mayhill, High Rolls/Mountain Park and Cloudcroft. News and information from the Lincoln National Forest is coordinated by Denise and Andrea, and most of the wildlife stories come from Ben Hanson. Advertising Sales are performed by Amber Duckett. The news, stories, history and events in the Sacramento Mountains of New Mexico are published monthly by Mountain Times Publications - P.O. Box 190, Timberon, New Mexico 88350.

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NO PLACE TO HIDE - Drug Abuse, Part 4

by Gary W. Smith, Executive Director Narconon Chilocco New Life Center

Cocaine in its various forms is derived from the coca plant which is native to the high mountain ranges of South America. The coca leaves were used by natives of this region and acted upon the user as a stimulant. The stimulating effects of the drug increase breathing which increases oxygen intake. This afforded native laborers of the region the stamina to perform their duties in the thin air at high altitudes. In time science figured out how to maximize the strength and effect of the drug contained in the Coca leaves. Through chemically synthesizing the coca leaves the white crystal powder we have come to know as cocaine was created. As time passed newer methods to magnify the euphoric effects of the drug were invented which has led us to the most potent and addictive form of the drug, Crack.

Crack cocaine is the most popularly used version of cocaine today. Smoking cocaine rocks began in the late 1970's. Rocking-up cocaine powder and smoking it was originally the method developed so distributors of cocaine could test the purity of the drug before it was purchased from the manufacturers. Crack has destroyed millions of lives since it was first introduced to the streets of America. Crack is a relatively new drug on the scene compared to drugs like opium or heroin; nonetheless, it has been part of our history and culture for nearly 150 years.

Cocaine was first synthesized in 1855. It was not until 1880, however, that its effects were recognized by the medical world. The first recognized authority and advocate for this drug was world famous psychologist, Sigmund Freud. Early in his career, Freud broadly promoted cocaine as a safe and useful tonic that could cure depression and sexual impotence. Cocaine got a further boost in acceptability when in 1886 John Pemberton included cocaine as the main ingredient in his new soft drink, Coca Cola. It was cocaine's euphoric and energizing effects on the consumer that was mostly responsible for skyrocketing Coca Cola into its place as the most popular soft drink in history.

From the 1850's to the early 1900's, cocaine and opium laced elixirs, tonics and wines were broadly used by people of all social classes. This is a fact that is for the most part hidden in American history. The truth is that at this time there was a large drug culture effecting a broad sector of American society. Other famous people that promoted the "miraculous" effects of cocaine elixirs were Thomas Edison and actress Sarah Bernhart. Because there were no restrictions placed on acquiring these drugs in the early 1900's, narcotics were an acceptable way of life for a large number of people, many of whom were people of stature. Cocaine was a main stay in the silent film industry. The pro-drug messages coming out of Hollywood at this time were receiving international attention which influenced the attitudes of millions of people about cocaine.

As a rule, famous people are role models that can and do influence the masses. Star power has proven time and again to be the most potent form of advertising. Think about it: The worlds most famous psychologist; the man that invented the light bulb; a stable of Hollywood silent film stars; and the inventor or the most popular soft drink in history - All on the prococaine band wagon. All promoting the drugs positive effects. Some did it through personal testimonials that ran in printed page across the nation. Others (in particular the silent film stars) promoted cocaine's acceptability through the examples they set by their well publicized life styles.

In the same way as other narcotics like opium and heroin during this time, cocaine also began to be used as an active ingredient in a variety of "cure all", tonics and beverages. In many of the tonics that drug companies were producing at this time, cocaine would be mixed with opiates and administered freely to old and young alike. It wasn't until some years later that the dangers of these drugs became apparent.

In fact, it was the negative side effects of habitual cocaine use that was responsible for coining the phrase, "dope fiend". This terminology came about because of the behavior of a person abusing cocaine for prolonged periods of time. Because cocaine is such a powerful stimulant prolonged daily use of the drug creates severe sleep deprivation and loss of appetite. A person might go days or sometimes weeks without sleeping or eating properly. The user often experiences psychotic behavior. They hallucinate and become illusionary. Coming down from the drug causes a severe state of depression for the person in withdrawal. This person can then become so desperate for more of the drug that they will do just about anything to get more of it, including murder. If the drug is not readily available, the depression one experiences in withdrawal can become so great the user will sometimes become suicidal. It is because of this heinous effect on the user that the word "fiend" became associated with cocaine addiction.

Over the course of the next several years the American majority became more and more aware of the dangers of cocaine. As the severity of this problem became more and more apparent, concern mounted to an eventual public outcry to ban the social use of cocaine. This public pressure forced Pemberton to removed cocaine from Coca Cola in 1903. Eventually the public pressure became so great as to place a national prohibition on cocaine. The country's legislators took notice, and in 1920 cocaine was added to the list of narcotics to be outlawed by the passing of The Dangerous Drug Act of 1920. Unfortunately, as with the opiates like heroin, the dangers of cocaine abuse were recognized by law makers after the fact. The market for cocaine had already been established and was deeply entrenched into American history and culture and is with us today.

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A "Jimmy Story" by Norman M. Maisel of Quemado

Jimmy was out in the barn. On one dark side, there was a 20 year accumulation of junk. Piled so high, it was darned near impossible to find half of the treasures. All of it, things of great value. Items too good to throw away. A cowboy just never knows when he'll need to fix something,

The finger was too large and wouldn't go in far enough. Next he grabbed his ballpoint pen. That only succeeded in prodding the moth further up into the tunnel. Jimmy was frantic. He wasn't sure just how far up that moth would be able to crawl, but the idea of having his eyeballs tickled from the backside just plain scared the tar out of him. Finally, he ran into the house and called 911.

"Sheriff's Office. Can we help you?"
 "Yea," Jimmy wailed. "It's crawling up my nose."
 "Up your nose?" Asked the dispatcher. "What's up your nose?"

"A BIG OLD MOTH."
 "Well why on earth would you put a moth up your nose in the first place?"
 "I didn't put the darned thing up there. It went and did it all on its own."

"Well, what do you want me to do? Send a deputy over there to shoot it?" The dispatcher was beginning to giggle.

"I just want you to help me like your supposed to do." Jimmy was now yelling into the telephone. "You horse's patooty!"

"Hey." The dispatcher yelled back. "You just watch your darned language."

Now Jimmy yelled back in reply, "If the darned name fits... then wear it! Hey you did it." As Jimmy was yelling, that old moth had just checked out of Jimmy's nose. After all, there must be quieter hiding places available.

"What'd I do?"

"That moth. It just climbed out of my nose. I knew you could help me. Tell the Sheriff he's got my vote next time he runs. Thanks a lot." Jimmy told the dispatcher and hung up the phone.

Now Jimmy had another good excuse for not cleaning out the barn. Not only was it all really good stuff, but it was currently being protected by a whole platoon of Attack Moths.

by Judy Henry

POSTAL JOBS...

"\$48,323.00 a year. Now hiring - No experience - paid Training - great benefits. Call 7 days. 1-800-000-0000 ext. J—"

Sounds good, doesn't it? Every week there is an advertisement in the newspaper or one of the weeklies, announcing that there are Postal jobs available with the starting salary of \$14.00 to \$21.00 an hour and that a person can take a class to learn how to take the postal exam. But this is just another type of scam and unfortunately people are more vulnerable right now with the present economic forecast and with many jobs eliminated. At the Post Office we have many inquiries about these nonexistent jobs.

Tens of millions of dollars have been taken from job seekers since 1998 according to the Federal Trade Commission. And the US Postal Service is a favorite target of these scams.

"The companies announce bogus job openings requiring little or no experience in reputable newspapers, through direct mail and on the Internet. Those interested in the jobs are directed to toll-free telephone numbers, where telemarketers convince them that they will be guaranteed employment if they purchase information packets supposedly containing job listings and

entrance exam materials." (Information taken from the Federal Times, March 26, 2001)

For sixty dollars you receive an informational packet with useless practice tests and often there are no vacancies in your area. The Postal Inspection Service has brought criminal action against eight companies in 1998 and is investigating several other companies. When the Postal Service is going to give a test in your area, it is announced in the local paper and notices are put up in the Post Office. You have one week to pick up an application, fill it out, and return it to the Post Office. You will then receive a notice in the mail when and where the test will be given, along with some sample questions and practice exercises. After the test, you will receive your score and be put on the hiring register for two years with an optional third. When a vacancy becomes available, names are taken from the register. At present there are no plans for the test to be given in our area which includes La Luz, Tularosa, Alamogordo, Holloman and Cloudcroft. The Postal Service plans to publish online a self-help guide for taking postal exams. The guide, "Test Orientation Guide for Major Entrance Examinations," will be posted soon at www.usps.com.

Snoopy, as the WWI flying ace, will be showing up on your letters by May 19.

THE BUSH BUDGET FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE

President Bush's \$1.78 billion budget for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for Fiscal Year 2002 provides significant funding in support of State and local conservation efforts. This includes \$161.0 million in discretionary appropriations for programs that exclusively give direct financial and technical assistance to States, local communities, landowners, and conservation groups. It also provides nearly \$600 million in permanently appropriated State grants for fish and wildlife restoration and conservation.

"The President's budget underscores his strong determination that the States, Tribes, and private citizens must be equal partners with the Federal government in the management and conservation of this country's natural resources," said Secretary Norton. "Also, with his support for shoring up our national wildlife refuges and providing funds for visitors facilities, the President wants to ensure that all Americans can experience first-rate outdoor recreational and educational opportunities."

The President is also requesting \$60 million for two new grant programs designed to assist private landowners, farmers, developers and ranchers in protecting and managing habitat. The budget includes \$50

million to establish a competitively awarded cost, shared landowner incentive program for grants to States, the District of Columbia, Territories and Tribes.

This grant program will allow the States to work with private landowners to protect habitat for diverse species while engaging in traditional land management practices. The second new grant program, entitled Private Stewardship Grants, will fund \$10 million in grants to individuals and organizations for conservation initiatives on private lands. Both grant programs will give the States, Tribes, and local communities more flexibility for innovative conservation partnerships on private lands.

"As land use and natural resource decisions grow ever more complex, it is clear the Service must step up its commitment to collaborate with our state and local partners early in the decision making process," said Acting Service Director Marshall Jones. "There are many talented, knowledgeable, dedicated and highly professional people throughout the country who have their own locally-based wildlife conservation concerns. By bringing these partners to the table, we are offering a common sense approach to natural resource management."

CLOUDCROFT HIGH GRADUATES RECEIVE CLARENCE KENNEDY MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Sacramento Energy has set up a scholarship. It was named in memory of Clarence Kennedy, a long-time resident of Timberon and a well-known educator in the El Paso school system for 25 years.

Clarence was a man who appreciated life and his patience for people, especially children, touched many. He never hesitated to lend a helping hand, whether it was to friends or strangers. He loved nature and the out doors, and was proud to call the Sacramento Mountain area home.

The Clarence Kennedy Scholarship is worth \$500 and can be used at any post secondary institution. (tech, trade, junior college, or university)

David Lowe, Raymond Archuleta and Euel Ross of Timberon; Kindy Shahan of Cloudcroft; and Kody Adams of Sacramento - all graduating seniors from Cloudcroft High School - have been selected to receive the Clarence Kennedy Memorial Scholarship from Sacramento Energy.

David Lowe is the son of John and Michelle Lowe of Timberon, Euel Ross is the son of Kevin and Danelle Ross of Timberon, Raymond Archuleta is the son of Aurora Archuleta of Timberon and Raymond Archuleta of El Paso, Kindy Shahan is the daughter of Kerry and Kathy Shahan of Cloudcroft, and Kody Adams is the son of Larry and Lisa Crawford of Sacramento.

Clarence Kennedy would be delighted by your perseverance and accomplishments during your school career.

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Bear Mountain Realty

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www.bearmountainrealty.com Fax (505)687-2599

Here are some great properties/homes. Contact any of the agents listed below for more information. (Some may have been sold - other listings added)

- 5 acres, Burnt Canyon, Mobile, level. \$22,500.
- Hay Canyon, 2 lots with NEW Doublewide. 3 bedroom, 2 full baths, Large covered deck, Community water system, Large water tank also. \$99,900.
- 21 acres near Weed, fenced, backs National Forest. \$4,000 per acre.
- LOOK, property with the Agua Chiquita running through it. 10 acres of dreamland, fish for trout. Reduced to \$60,000.
- Pineview, .792 acres, VIEW! VIEW! VIEW! \$9,000.
- 80 acres, Miller Flats, well on property. Beautiful horse/cattle country. \$5,000 per acre.
- 280 acres valley land. Small house and cabin. Good horse or cattle property. \$3,000 per acre, near Weed.
- 157 acres near Weed. Community water and has well also. Small fixer-upper house, easy access, electric and phone. \$3,000 per acre.
- Hay Canyon, 1.5 lots, Large House, Furnished, sleeps 10-12. \$97,000.
- Home in Mayhill. 3 bedroom, 1.25 baths, on dead end street. Single car carport, large workshop or storage. \$64,700.
- Business in Weed. Grocery Store - Gas Station, sleeping quarters, 1 acre land. Includes all inventory-fixtures. \$250,000.
- Hay Canyon, Lot already setup for Mobile or Build-Septic-Elect-Phone, Storage Bldg, Fenced. \$18,202.
- New listings in Twin Forks, 3 lots at \$4000 each.
- 38 prime acres near Camp of the Tall Pines turnoff, lots of flat land, backs National Forest, year-round access off paved road, electricity. \$5,000 per acre.
- 110 acres near Weed, \$3,000 per acre, beautiful tall pines, good building sites. Perfect Y2K retreat.
- Chippaway Park steal, lovely wooded corner lot priced so low you must hurry! \$6,000.
- 5 lots in Timberon on river. Only \$5,000 each.
- Hay Canyon Cabin, Storage, 3 Lots, 1076 sqft. \$50,000.
- In Mayhill, 2 bedroom, 1 bath home, two storage buildings. Only \$35,000.
- In Weed, 50 acres, with large home, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, single car garage, 3 car carport/barn, well, electric, phone, fenced garden area. \$400,000.
- Hay Canyon, 2 acres, Electric close by - set up for 3 or 4 RVs. \$17,500.
- Sacramento, 2 bedroom / 1 bath house, storage building - Lots of storage under house. \$47,500.
- Hay Canyon, Cabin, approximately 1075 sqft. Community water, MUST SEE. \$37,500.
- Hay Canyon lot, approximately 1/2 acre. Community water, electric - \$6,000.

This is only a partial list, for more properties and information contact us!
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by J. Zane Walley

The Yucca, (*Yucca spp.*) commonly known as *Amole*, Soaproot, Spanish Bayonet, or Dagger, has an extensive accounting of uses by Native Americans. It was used in the cleansing ceremony before Hopi weddings. The Tewas at Hano used it as a ceremonial plant at rituals of adoption, name giving, and death. Among the Yavapais, the mother and newborn child were washed in suds made from the plant's root.

Medically, Indians used Yucca salve for skin disorders, eruptions, and slow-healing sores. They also used the roots as a poultice on breaks and sprains, and for rheumatism and arthritis.

Dr. Jill Stansbury, in her book, *Botanical Considerations In The Treatment Of Arthritis* writes: "Yucca appears to be of use in both osteo- and rheumatoid arthritis, taking anywhere from 3 days to 3 months to note improvements." Dr. Lucinda Jack, of The University Of Maryland Foundation, finds that Yucca is anti-inflammatory. In addition, it is a starter material for steroids effective in arthritis, menopause, and PMS. Yucca research has been conducted in labs around the world, but the leading breakthrough occurred in Japan. The faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Tokushima University, discovered not one, but twelve active steroid compounds in Yucca.

These laboratory findings, along with many others, support the folk-use of Yucca to help relieve symptomatic arthritis and rheumatism pain and swelling in certain individuals. It is potent because of the plant's high content of the steroids, *saponins*, forerunners to cortisone.

To use as a poultice, dig the roots of mature plants, pound to a fine pulp and soak in hot, not boiling, water. Bind to the affected area with gauze and leave in place two hours. A soak may be made for the hands and feet by using the pulped root in a stainless steel container. Use 50% water, 50% root. Heat to a comfortable temperature, (Do not boil!) and immerse the affected appendage until the water cools. Repeat as often as necessary. Both the poultice and soaking solution may be refrigerated and reused for up to a week.

A tea of the roots often eases arthritis and rheumatism pain. (If it works for you, the relief may last for days!) Make the tea by boiling one-fourth ounce of dried inner root for 15 minutes in a pint of water. Cool and drink in four doses during the day. If you experience intestinal cramping and a strong laxative effect, but note improvement in your arthritis; simply decrease the amount of root used. The dose may be upped to

one-half ounce of the root. Do not use daily over a long period as it can slow the body's absorption of fat-soluble vitamins.

The black pods will be hanging ripe on the stalk and ready for harvest as Fall approaches. Pick the pods just as they are turning shiny black. Boil for about a half-hour or until they are easily peeled. Drain, cool, peel, and seed. Mash the pulp and cook to the consistency of jam. Add a touch of honey to sweeten. Use as a spread, filling for pies or spread on a baking pan to sun, or oven dry. The resulting sheet can be used as a quick energy food or soaked in water to make a peerless Yucca syrup.

For a dish similar to asparagus, pick mature flower stalks before the buds have opened and boil well in salted water. The flower petals can be cooked or eaten raw. I use them in stir-fry or salads after soaking an hour in cold water to remove the soapy taste.

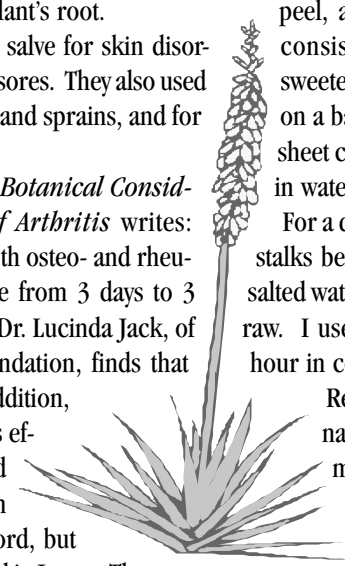
Remember Yucca-Doo Shampoo? It contained natural soap from the plant's roots. It's easy to make your own. Dig the root any time of the year. Split lengthwise leaving the bark on. Scrub soil from root's cracks and crevices with a stiff brush. Boil in equal parts of water until suds appear. This produces a gentle shampoo that will clean your hair without stripping it of beneficial oils. The shampoo may be stored in your refrigerator for up to a week. It also makes an excellent detergent for washing woollens and delicate items.

The root may also be used as soap by simply smashing, and using it directly. It smells great and the fibrous root makes a natural scrubber, which looks like a tan Brillo pad. Adding water as you scrub produces a generous lather of white suds.

"This we know: the earth does not belong to man; man belongs to the earth. This we know. All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. All things are connected. Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. Man did not weave the web of life; he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself."

- Seattle, Chief of the Duwamish, Suquamish and allied Indian tribes

"If you have enjoyed this article or any other articles by J. Zane Walley, you may purchase his current book, "Medical Herbs & Wild Foods of the Desert Southwest," by sending \$19.95 plus \$2.95 s/h to BANDILLO PUBLISHING CO., PO Box 595, Terlingua, TX 79852. Please visit our websites at www.bandillo.com and www.texaswritersweb.com.



By Charles Wagner, CFP

Baby boomers depending on an inheritance to help fund their retirement may be putting their retirement at risk, warn many financial planners and other retirement experts.

The headlines have been enticing for baby boomers. A 1993 study by two Cornell University economists estimated that \$11 trillion (\$14 trillion in 1999 dollars) would pass to baby boomers between 1995 and 2045. Two Boston College economists upped the ante to \$41 trillion dollars spread over 55 years, and other estimates have ranged as high as \$136 trillion! With money like that waiting around the corner, why bother to save for retirement?

The reality is, baby boomers need to concentrate hard on saving for their own retirement because large inheritances are not likely to materialize for most boomers, say many retirement experts. They cite a variety of reasons for their conclusions.

First, what inheritances do pass on will be highly unequal, and will be spread out over decades. The Cornell economists estimated that the average estate passed on would be worth \$90,000—hardly enough money to pay for 20 years of retirement. But that's just an average. Some heirs will receive considerably more, many will receive considerably less. Experts estimate that 37 percent of the nation's wealth is controlled by 5 percent of the households. A study released in 2000 by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland calculated from a 1998 federal Survey of Consumer Finances that 92 percent of those people receiving inheritances received virtually nothing, while a mere 1.6 percent received more than \$100,000. Yet a study for AARP found that over half of the "leading edge" of baby boomers expects to receive an inheritance that will help fund their retirement.

Another factor likely to limit the amount of potential inheritances is that today's older generations are living much longer than previous generations. You may be well into retirement before receiving a bequest. Furthermore, older generations are spending more of their accumulated wealth, not only for basic expenses but for a more active retirement that might include such activities as travel or entertainment. Longer lives also increase the likelihood for long-term care, whose expenses can quickly eat into an estate.

The study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland also contends that a significant portion of the wealth is annuitized—that is, it is being paid out in regular payments for retirement. Many of these payments will end when the annuitant dies. Social Security benefits account for part of this, but current retirees also are more likely than baby boomers to

receive retirement income from employer-sponsored defined-benefit plans. Payments from these plans will stop when the annuitant dies. Baby boomers, on the other hand, rely more on defined-contribution plans, whose accounts can be passed on when the boomers die.

Furthermore, says the Federal Reserve study, though the dollar amounts passed on may be larger than in previous generations, the inheritances don't represent a greater share of the boomers' economic resources than the inheritances their parents received. That is, relative to their earnings, boomers are receiving only slightly more than their parents did.

Experts also argue that today's retirees, especially wealthier ones, are less inclined than previous generations to leave substantial wealth to their heirs. Billionaires such as Warren Buffett have made it clear they will give most of their money to charity, often in the belief that their children should "earn" their wealth, not inherit it.

What will be your specific situation? Financial advisors recommend that children talk over potential inheritances with their parents. This can be a delicate subject: older people often don't like to talk about their finances, and children may not want to appear greedy. Bringing in an outside financial advisor to provide an objective third-party perspective can be helpful.

Examine strategies that can minimize the financial loss on an estate. For example, some baby boomers are buying long-term care insurance for their parents so that expensive at-home or nursing home care doesn't drain their estate. Furthermore, despite the possible repeal or reduction in estate taxes, tax planning will still play a role in estate planning.

But the real key, say financial planners, is to not rely on an inheritance to fund your retirement. It may not be there when you most need it.

This column is produced by the Financial Planning Association, the membership organization for the financial planning community, and is provided by Charles Wagner, a local member in good standing of the FPA.

FIRE SAFETY TIPS KEEP HOME SAFER

NEWS YOU CAN USE from Jenifer Schlotfeldt, Texas A & M Extension

Each year more than 4,000 American lives are lost and 50,000 homes are damaged or destroyed from fires.

Property loss from fires is more than \$4 billion each year, but the emotional damage to survivors and their loved ones is immeasurable.

Not all of these fires have to happen. A few good, common-sense precautions may prevent some homes and lives from being damaged or destroyed.

First, know some of the common causes of home fires and take steps to eliminate or correct them. Some causes of fatal home fires are careless smoking, careless use of cooking stoves and heating systems and faulty or improperly used electrical wiring and/or equipment.

- Smokers should: Never smoke in bed or when drowsy; Always use large non-combustible ashtrays that will keep cigarettes from falling out; Empty ashtrays only after making certain that all smoking materials are completely out; Always keep matches, lighter and cigarettes away from small children; Use safety matches and make sure matches are completely out before throwing them away.
- Heating equipment should: Be checked by an expert at least once a year; Filters should be changed monthly; The equipment never should be pushed beyond its capabilities.
- Wood stoves and fireplaces should: Have chimney connections checked at least once a year and cleaned at regular intervals; Have a sturdy fire screen or heat-tempered glass doors kept in front of each fireplace; Be kept at a safe distance from combustibles, such as rugs or furniture.
- Small, portable heaters should: Be kept away from combustibles such as curtains, clothing, sheets, blankets and furniture; Be used with care following manufacturer's instructions; Never be left unattended.
- In the kitchen: Keep the stove clean and grease-free; Make sure curtains and other fabrics can't blow across the burners if a breeze comes through; Keep cloth and paper away from the stove; Keep small children away from the stove; Don't cook wearing clothing with loose sleeves that may drag over a burner and catch on fire.
- Electrical dangers can come from many different sources. Avoid overloading circuits, using extension cords and running cords under rugs where they can be walked on and worn through. Also have electrical appliances installed and serviced only by experts.
- If using candles, make sure they are placed securely in a spot where they can't be accidentally tipped over, or where fabric or some other combustible material can't accidentally reach the flame.
- Clean the lint filter of the clothes dryer after each use. Don't leave clothing with linseed oil or any oil product in the garage. Oily fabrics can spontaneously combust and start a fire that can spread to the house.

Above all, be prepared. All the caution in the world may not prevent a house from burning in a fire, so, in addition to installing smoke alarms, having a family escape route is of vital importance. Each family member should have a plan for at least two escape routes out of the house and know where the family meeting place is once they have escaped from the burning building. Two escape routes give each person an extra way out if the first route is blocked because of the fire.



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OFFICE HOURS The Sacramento Ranger District Office, located in the Village of Cloudcroft, at 61 Curlew, is open Monday - Friday 7:30am - 4:30pm.

INFORMATION REQUESTS Questions regarding management practices of the Sacramento Ranger District may be addressed to: Frank Martinez; Sacramento Ranger District; PO Box 288, Cloudcroft, NM 88317. The phone number is 505-682-2551.

The Sacramento Ranger District is within the Lincoln National Forest. Questions regarding management practices for the Lincoln National Forest may be addressed to: José Martínez, Forest Supervisor; Lincoln National Forest; 1101 New York Ave.; Alamogordo, NM 88310. The phone number is 505-434-7200.

There are two websites containing visitor and forest management information regarding the Lincoln National Forest. They are: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r3/lincoln/> and <http://www.fs.fed.us/largewatershedprojects>

TOLL FREE FIRE DISPATCH There is now a 24-hour toll free phone number to call and report possible wildfires. The number is 1-887-695-1663.

CLERICAL POSITION VACANCY The Sacramento Ranger District is hiring a part-time clerical position under the Senior Community Service Employment Program. Those interested in applying must be 55 years of age or older and need to meet other income requirements. For more information on the position or on eligibility, please contact Cheryl McWilliams at the Sacramento Ranger District.

BUYING LAND? If you are purchasing land, always make sure that it has legal access from a public road. If there is other private land between the land you are purchasing and a public road, there should be some type of documentation that you will have access across that land. Documentation may include an easement or documentation in the deeds. (We are NOT legal experts and this is NOT legal advice - if you have questions, please consult a professional). If you must cross land administered by the Lincoln National Forest to get to your private property, i.e., your property is surrounded by Federal land and no public road accesses it, please give us a call at the Ranger Station and speak to Brad Orr.

COMMUNITIES URGED TO USE FEMA GRANTS

from the US Forest Service

The Defense Authorization Bill for 2001, authorized the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to make grants for six major categories that will provide funding for: (1) training of fire fighting personnel, (2) establish wellness and fitness programs for firefighting personnel, (3) purchase firefighting vehicles, (4) purchase fire fighting equipment for communications and monitoring, (5) purchase protective equipment, and (6) fund fire prevention programs directly to local fire departments. The application period for the grant program is April 2, to May 2, 2001.

FEMA appropriated \$100 million for these grants. The grants will be made directly to those local fire departments that are recognized by the State. Lincoln National Forest supervisor, Jose Martinez, is encouraging our local communities to forward their proposals to FEMA to share in these grant monies. "My concern for our local communities and neighbors is the protection and development of human and natural resources within our surrounding areas," said Jose Martinez.

These types of grants are designed to benefit local communities, particularly, those with wildland urban fire issues. The grants provide for a better community awareness and understanding of fire issues, which can highlight increased coordination and training of personnel and use of fire fighting equipment, and help reduce the risk of a catastrophic Wildland/Urban Interface fire.

Questions about the program can be USFA web site at: www.usfa.fema.gov or call toll free 866.274.0960.

RECREATION Developed Recreation Sites: Silver, Saddle, and Apache Campground are currently under reconstruction. Facilities are being upgraded and the area should re-open around mid-June. Deerhead and Pines Campground opened for the Easter weekend and remain open. We expect Sleepy Grass Campground to open the second weekend in May.

All Dispersed Recreation Sites on the Sacramento Ranger District are open. Please be careful with open fires and call the Ranger Station for fire danger information.

The National Recreation Reservation Service is taking reservations for the following Group Campgrounds:

- * Aspen
- * Black Bear
- * Lower Fir
- * Slide
- * Upper Fir

To make a reservation, call 1-888-444-6777. A website also exists that allows customers to check availability dates and make on-line reservations. Reservations may be made from 1 year to 5 days in advance. The web site address is: <http://reserveusa.com/>.

CLOSURES/OPENINGS Most of the winter moisture has dissipated and allowed us to open all areas of the Forest. Please be cautious when driving on the Sacramento River Road (Road to Timberon) as there are still contracts underway to help in preparation for the road paving. The Rio Penasco Road has undergone road base maintenance and visitors to this, and Bluff Springs area should use caution.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IF PLANNING TO TRAVEL ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER ROAD BETWEEN SUNSPOT AND TIMBERON EXPECT DELAYS FROM 30 MINUTES TO ONE HOUR FROM 7:00 AM TO 5:30 PM. PROJECT DUE TO BE COMPLETED EARLY NOVEMBER 2001

THANK YOU
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SOME INTERESTING BILLS NOW IN THE 107TH CONGRESS

from the ARRA

S.301 State and Local Government Participation Act of 2001

This bill was introduced by Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY) on February 8, 2001 and amends the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). It will ensure that federal agencies identify state, county and local governments as cooperating agencies when fulfilling their environmental planning responsibilities under NEPA. NEPA was created so the environmental impacts of proposed federal action would be taken under consideration. Furthermore, the statute was designed to provide for additional public input in the federal land management process. Senator Thomas, however, has introduced S. 301 in response to the fact that of many federal agencies neglect to consult with state and local representatives on land management proposals. Co-sponsors of this bill are Senators Larry Craig (R-ID), Michael Enzi (R-WY), Richard Shelby (R-AL), Michael Crapo (R-ID), Frank Murkowski (R-AK), and Gordon Smith (R-OR). This bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

S.347 Endangered Species Listing and Delisting Process Reform Act of 2001

This bill was introduced by Senator Craig Thomas (R-WY) on February 15, 2001 and amends the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA). The proposed legislation does not question the intent of the ESA to protect and preserve U.S. wildlife. It seeks to achieve two goals - to make species recovery easier to achieve by improving the listing, recovery planning and delisting processes of the ESA and to ensure this process is effective for local landowners, public land managers, communities and state governments. In addition, the bill is designed to improve the quality of information used to support the listing of a species. It will require the Secretary of the Interior to use scientific or commercial data which is "empirical, field tested and peer-reviewed." The bill will allow states to be active participants in the listing process of a species and will also provide the public a more substantial role. This bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES Many outdoors enthusiasts visiting the Lincoln National Forest for the first time may be looking for hunting and fishing opportunities. Although many big game hunting licenses must be applied for through a lottery system with New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, some hunting and fishing licenses may be purchased over the counter at various locations. Currently, the closest locations to purchase these licenses are in Alamogordo at stores such as The Game Trail, K-Mart, and Wal-Mart.

FUELWOOD Fuelwood is now available for sale at the Sacramento Ranger Station. Please call or come visit us for details.

New Mexico state law requires that any person cutting, removing, transporting, or selling any woody materials must have the written consent of the owner or proof of ownership with them. This is required whether the woody materials are cut from public or private land.

Fuelwood is sometimes available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Mescalero. Call 505-671-4410 for information. Several sawmills and timber companies also sell firewood. Contact them directly for more information.

THINNING The thinning project for the Rio Penasco Wildland Urban Interface Area has begun. It includes the 16 Spring Area with 262 acres, Wimsatt Area with 177 acres, and Silver and Apache Area with 191 acres.

SLASH PIT The Sacramento Ranger District Slash Pit (located on Highway 244 approximately .2 miles from the junction of Highway 82 and 244) will

open for the spring and summer months.

The Slash Pit will be open the following days in May: Sunday, May 6th; Friday, May 11th; Saturday, May 12th; Sunday, May 20th; Friday, May 25th and Saturday, May 26th. Hours are from 9:00am to 3:00pm.

A reminder that the Slash Disposal Site is set up in order to help the people who live in the forest clean up woody debris such as logs, branches, and tree litter from around their homes. No trash, lumber, or root wads will be allowed. No commercial hauling to the site will be allowed, only private citizens clearing woody debris from their property will be allowed.

Sacramento Ranger District News

An Update on Forest Service Projects in the Sacramento Ranger District

SCOTT ABLE FOREST HEALTH PROJECT

Lincoln National Forest Supervisor, José Martínez, signed the Decision and Finding of No Significant Impact, for the Scott Able Fire Forest Health Project, April 13, 2001. The project is located south and west of the Weed and Sacramento communities.

The project is designed to reduce fuel loadings and risk of insect and disease outbreaks to timber, as a result of last year's Scott Able Fire. The Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact and Environmental Assessment are available at the Sacramento Ranger District office. The decision is subject to appeal. The appeal period ends June 1, 2001.

RUSSIA TIMBER SALE

The appeal period for the Russia Timber Sale, located along the Sunspot Highway south of Cloudcroft, concluded April 16, 2001. To date, there has been no notification of appeal. The Forest will send out a sale package to prospective bidders, in early May, if no appeals are received.

WILDLAND/URBAN INTERFACE THINNING

Thinning projects in the Twins, Silver/Apache, and 16 Springs areas have resumed. A contract for 1,036 acres of thinning around subdivisions in Cox Canyon will soon be available for bids. Work is scheduled to begin in late May, 2001.

RIO PENASCO II

The Sacramento District planning team, in cooperation with local partners and interest groups, is finalizing initial proposals for a variety of fuels reduction, recreation, wildlife, and range betterment projects for the Rio Peñasco and La Luz watersheds. A scoping letter outlining these proposals is expected to be mailed early in May, 2001. The District Ranger is asking recipients to please provide comments concerning these proposals, in order to finalize plans to implement these projects starting next fall. Please contact the District Office at the above address or telephone number, if you would like to be added to the mailing list.

NEW FOREST SERVICE CHIEF

Dale N. Bosworth has been named the new Chief of the Forest Service. Mr. Bosworth succeeds former Chief Mike Dombeck who retired from federal service March 31.

He is a native of California and second-generation forester and Forest Service employee. He graduated from the University of Idaho in 1966 with a bachelor of science degree in forestry.

For information concerning any of the above Sacramento Ranger District projects, please contact Paul Schmidtke at the above address or phone number. Please check out our website at: www.fs.fed.us/r3/lincoln/, for more Forest information.



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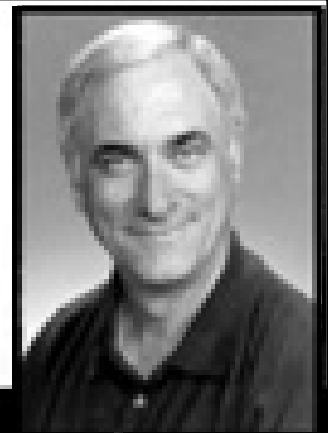
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CONSERVATION EASEMENT FORCES FARM FAMILY TO DEMOLISH THEIR HOME

by Carol W. Lagrasse

When Augustine Natale bought farmland in Chester County Pennsylvania in 1989, he did not recognize the significance of language that had been added 22 years earlier to an older deed to the same land. The language, which had been repeated in the deed just before his own deed, was what is technically known as a "conservation easement." The language said that the land could be used only for farming or nature conservation, and for small buildings related to those uses.

Nine years after he bought the land, this language destroyed his life's dream. In November 1998, the broken hearted, elderly man stood by while a bulldozer tore into his new farmhouse and ripped it down to rubble.

Even last year Mr. Natale did not seem to understand the simple, yet technical, language restricting, or *encumbering*, his deed. He telephoned the Property Rights Foundation of America in New York in a last-ditch hope for help to regain his lost home, but referred to his lawyer an inquiry about the language in the conservation easement.

It is no wonder that Mr. Natale did not know what he had bought when

he acquired the 42-acre property. When the French and Pickering Creeks Conservation Trust, the land trust which holds the conservation easement, sued to stop the construction of the Natale farmhouse in 1989, the Chester County Court of Common Pleas ruled that the farmhouse was allowed under the restrictions. The judge ruled that the construction of the farmhouse "does not offend the easement definition of a 'small building' incidental to farming use."

The judge emphasized that the burden of restricting a property owner's use of his land "is substantial," and that the "restriction must be specific and in words incapable of multiple interpretations."

Mr. Natale had saved for the farmhouse for fifteen years. With the court's clear ruling in his favor, he went ahead to build the Colonial house, which would house three generations of his family while they farmed the land.

But, while Mr. Natale built his house, the French and Pickering Creeks Conservation Trust appealed the decision. The ruling by the Chester County

Court of Common Pleas was reversed. In 1995, the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court dismissed Mr. Natale's appeal. All that remained was a drawn-out battle about the removal of the house, with the final demolition order given on November 23, 1998. The next day the house came down. Bob Williams of *The Philadelphia Inquirer* photographed one of the men in the Natale family with his arm around Mr. Natale's waist, while the Chester County Sheriff wrapped his arm around the aged man's broad, stooped shoulders as he turned away when the house came down.

During the 1960's, conservation easements were an exciting new tool for the protection of land from development. Questions about the future implications to property owners were not paramount in the intellectual land-use planning circles developing this new line of protection.

When the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws passed a Uniform Conservation Easement Act in New Orleans in 1981, representatives from some of the states raised important questions, but the model law was railroaded through intact. After the

model law passed the highly respected body, it went on to be gradually incorporated into law in many states over the years. The law sets a framework for conservation easements by canceling the historic legal traditions that do not allow broad, negative encumbrances. It also establishes the powerful right of non-profit groups to sue to enforce conservation easements even if they are not parties to an easement.

Meanwhile, as the legal groundwork was being secured, the number of conservation easements also mounted. At the same time, a generation passed. Now, a harvest is being reaped as these easements are affecting subsequent owners. Many cases have gone to court in recent years.

During the 1990's, however, the drive to acquire conservation easements accelerated greatly, with land trusts and government acquiring encumbrances on extremely large rural blocks of land to protect forests, ranches, farms and nature. Some environmentalists want to tie up most of the land in entire regions, such as all of the State of Maine's unincorporated

backcountry, with conservation easements.

Moreover, the terms of these new conservation easements are extremely broad, with resource protection superseding even forestry and agriculture, according to the technical language in the deeds. The actual language contradicts the statements of government and environmental groups, which claim that they intend to permanently promote these land-based industries.

If two judges could reach diametrically opposite conclusions on the meaning of the conservation easement encumbering Augustine Natale's property, then the potential for confusion and litigation over the hundreds of thousands of acres of conservation easements being accomplished with much more complex terms is virtually limitless. Conservation easements are devaluing the equity of land-based industries such as farms. Historic private property rights are being muddled. As this new generation of conservation easements comes home to roost, the tragedy of Augustine Natale will be repeated thousands of times. The American tradition of private property ownership and the freedom and prosperity based on private property ownership will be diminished.

The United States Court legal document that details the Natale tragedy may be viewed at <http://www.pueb.uscourts.gov/Pubopin%5Cnatale.htm>, or order Case: Debtor 98-34221SR from United States Bankruptcy Court, 900 Market Street, 2nd Floor, Courtroom No. 4, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19107.

Ms. Lagrasse is the President of the Property Rights Foundation of America, Inc. For more information on the dangers of conservation easements visit the foundation website at: <http://www.prfamerica.org/index.html> or call the Paragon Foundation toll free at 1-877-847-3443.



Ms. Lagrasse testifies to the Committee on Resources, United States House of Representatives.

WHAT WILL WE DO WITH THE BISON?

by Ben Hanson, NM Game and Fish

The saga of the bison herd on Ft. Wingate has taken another downward turn. It appears that the herd is now going to lose its home. The Army is indicating that most of the 22,000-acre depot will revert to the Department of the Interior once an environmental cleanup has been completed. The Interior Department plans to hold the property in trust for the Zuni and Navajo Indian tribes. Most of the bison are found on the portion that will be held for the Navajo Indian tribe and they have indicated that they don't want the bison.

The bison herd numbers about 50 animals at the current time and ranges on approximately 9,000 acres at Ft. Wingate. Estimates show that the area is able to sustain

between 80 and 100 bison. This means that through natural reproduction the herd would reach carrying capacity within two to three years. The Army is in the process of building a security fence to divide the depot for the two Indian tribes. This would essentially remove half of the area used by the bison and subsequently the carrying capacity in half. This is if the Navajo Tribe allows the bison to remain on Ft. Wingate.

Over the years, the Department of Game and Fish has managed to keep the herd within the carrying capacity of Ft. Wingate by auctioning off some of the animals. In 1992, the Army warned the Department that they would probably divest them-

selves of Ft. Wingate and suggested that the Department find a permanent home for the herd. So, in 1993, twenty-five bison were relocated to the El Malpais National Conservation Area. The herd expanded to 38 animals by 1995 and were causing enough damage that the Bureau of Land Management requested the bison be removed from the area. The herd was trapped and returned to Ft. Wingate.

In 1995, the State Game Commission decided to reduce bison numbers by holding a hunt on Ft. Wingate. The hunt would also be used to cull out some of the older animals that were having trouble eating. Some of the bison were so old that their teeth

were completely worn down and they couldn't eat enough to support themselves.

Nine permits were issued through a drawing. These hunters would have to walk into the area and would be guided by Game Department personnel so that the older bison would be harvested. The day before the first hunt started, a lawsuit was filed by several Indian tribes and environmental groups stopped the hunt. It was ruled that in order to have the hunt an Environmental Assessment would have to be completed due to possible damage to the bison, depot lands and related Native American ruins and artifacts.

In 1997, the Department of Game and Fish made another attempt to reduce the herd. They entered into an agreement with five Northern Pueblos to loan them 25 bison. A

bison roundup was held at Ft. Wingate and 25 bison were transferred to the pueblos. The older, starving animals were not part of the bison taken by the pueblos. They were much too large to be handled and transported.

There is some question as to whether this roundup violated the court ruling requiring an Environmental Assessment. Far more damage probably occurred to the depot and Native American artifacts during the bison roundup than hunters would have caused. Helicopters were used to push thundering herds of bison into a corral, transport vehicles were driven into the area and plenty of personnel were available to handle the animals. In the opinion of attorneys involved in the original lawsuit to stop the hunt, to do anything with the bison herd, including moving them, would require an EA. The Game Department looked into doing an EA and the costs were estimated to be from \$100,000 to \$200,000. It would also take two to three years to complete the process.

Since the ruling to stop the hunt, conservation officers have confirmed that 8 bison died with the probable cause of death being starvation and old age. This is more than likely a long, agonizing death for a 2,000 pound animal. There are still 8 to 12 old bison remaining in the herd and its anyone's guess how many may die in the two to three years before an EA could be done.

The Department of Game and Fish has tried to locate a suitable area for relocating the bison herd, but so far none has been found. They are also negotiating with Native American Tribes to see if they can be left at Ft. Wingate or transferred to Indian lands. So far, there are no long-term solutions. Hopefully, something can be done.

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GREEN GROUPS FIND THEIR "GREEN" CAN'T BUY AD SPACE

by J. Zane Walley



J. ZANE WALLEY

Something new is in the wind. Newspapers have begun refusing to run attack ads from radical environmental groups.

Anti-timber campaigns run by coalitions that include the Rainforest Action Network, American Lands Alliance, Forest Action Network, Student Environmental Action Coalition,

EarthFirst!, Greenpeace, Sierra Club and the Natural Resources Defense Council have used full page ads to pressure retailers like Home Depot to stop selling wood products.

Some newspapers, such as the New York Times, readily accept green-group ads making the most outrageous claims so long as they skirt the libel law. Many other newspapers used to do the same, but now a few are holding environmentalist attacks to a higher standard than merely evading prosecution.

In March of 2001, the Boston Globe refused to run an attack ad against Staples; the respected paper products retail chain. A little-known Berkeley, California-based organization, "Forest Ethics," which has never filed an IRS report form and doesn't exist in California Department of Justice nonprofit organization records, submitted the ad. The group, which is actually a front for the multi-million-dollar Rainforest Action Network (RAN), attempted to smear Staples by name and the Globe turned them down.

"The ugly truth is that thousands of acres of forest are needlessly destroyed every year to supply Staples with cheap, disposable paper products," the Rainforest Action Network ad said. RAN's ad implied that everyone should stop using wood to make paper and that Staples was somehow bad for selling paper made out of trees.

The RAN ad urged readers to call Tom Stemberg, Staples' CEO, "at (508) 253-7143 and ask him to stop destroying our forests, or send him a fax at HYPERLINK "http://www.stopstaples.com/".

The RAN ad was a masterpiece of propaganda writing. It misdirected attention toward one target by mentioning no other paper retailer than Staples. It asserted that making paper from trees was "wrong," and accused Staples of "destroying our forests," as if they were going out into the woods with a bulldozer and smashing trees into useless splinters for the sheer meanness of it. It offered the reader a "fleeced" opportunity to scold a corporate executive.

The worst was invisible. The RAN ad had a hidden agenda: the cam-

ampaign behind it was actually created and funded by wealthy foundations and designed to force Staples and all forest-related firms into a "certification" program operated by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). FSC is a foundation-created group that offers a "seal of approval" to companies that subordinate their operations to foundation-funded overseers.

And, most loathsome of all, the campaign was designed to force Staples into signing an agreement to pay environmental groups so they would stop the harassing tactics of the campaign. That sounds a great deal like extortion.

The Boston Globe refused to run the ad. The "Forest Ethics" front-group offered to take out the phone information. The Globe still said no and refused to run an ad that mentioned Staples by name. Dennis Lloyd, an advertisement manager at the paper, confirmed they would not run the ad.

The paper's refusal to carry malignant advertisements criticizing corporations is a gratifying reinforcement of the notion that the press will serve as an institutional check on abuses of power. The social and political clout of massed environmental groups orchestrated by enormously wealthy foundations has long crossed the line into abuse of power. It's about time newspapers start acting responsibly and refuse to be tools of elitist propaganda.

The Seattle Times, too, acted responsibly — by refusing to run a different Rainforest Action Network ad. This ad was one proposed during the "Green Building Conference," a meeting held in Seattle in March 2001, to persuade homebuilders to stop using wood.

RAN wanted an advertisement that smeared the Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI), a certification program of the American Forest and Paper Association and the American Tree Farm System that competes with the Forest Stewardship Council's certification program. The FSC is funded by a number of the same foundations that fund RAN — and RAN is also a member of the Council.

RAN wanted to say the Sustainable Forestry Initiative is "a sham," and urge wood buyers to give preference to wood certified by the Forest Stewardship Council, which RAN sweetly called, "an independent organization." It's certainly not independent from RAN.

RAN's proposed ad mocked the SFI's "bold approach to sustainable forest management" with a picture of a cutover area in British Columbia, logged by the Interfor Co., which SFI had recently certified as sustainable — evidently with the belief that any tree cutting whatsoever is unsustainable. Asking whether SFI was "promoting green wood or a greenwash," the RAN ad also criticized the SFI certification of Boise Cascade. RAN has been running a vicious anti-Boise Cascade campaign for months. "SFI's

endorsement of Boise Cascade, the largest logger of old-growth in the U.S., is further evidence of SFI's toothless standards," the ad's text read.

The Seattle Times refused to run it. The sticking point, according to Todd Paglia, anti-logging campaign director, was the mention of Interfor and Boise Cascade by name. But "at that point, the ad is worthless," Paglia said.

The Seattle Times disputes Paglia's version of events. Lloyd Stull, national sales manager for the paper, said the Seattle Times only requested documentation to support RAN's assertions. RAN and its allies decided not to allow the ad to run if they couldn't mention the two companies by name.

Environmentalists don't like to document their claims because most of them are misleading, erroneous, or flat-out lies. In RAN's case, it is more anti-corporate ideology than concern for nature that drives their campaigns. It's about time newspapers caught on.

Congratulations, Seattle Times and Boston Globe. We hope your new "Truth in Whining" policy gets around.

This article was made possible by a grant from the Paragon Foundation. If you would like more information on how special interest groups use paid advertisements as a propaganda tool, contact the Paragon Foundation toll free at 1-877-847-3443

THE INHERITANCE

by Doug Hoff

"It is time that we take another look at the freedoms that we inherited from our forefathers and will them (tax-free) to our children rather than squander them on ourselves."

We have become a nation that takes freedom for granted. Maybe it's because we no longer have a communist superpower threatening us. Maybe it's because we've forgotten how many lives were sacrificed to give us this precious commodity. There was a time in this country when rivers ran red with blood so that freedom could be attained, but how many would lay their lives on the line for it now? How many citizens today think that our Constitution is even worth defending? How many would put their lives, the lives of their families, and everything that they own and love on the line to sign a declaration of independence like our Forefathers did? Our generation has inherited a fortune paid for by the blood of these courageous ancestors, and like many undeserving heirs to a fortune we are slowly squandering our inheritance.

I'm sure that if the Soviet Union would declare war on us and demand that we convert to communism we would again fight for our freedom. But today's enemies of freedom are much too clever for something like that. They know that the best way to steal something is to do it bit by bit; in such small amounts, that the poor victim doesn't even know it is being stolen until it is too late. A good example of this is taxation. Our Forefathers died to be free of taxes but ever so slowly, taxes have increased to the point that nearly 40% of every working hour goes to pay taxes. Our government is growing like a cancer, a cancer that needs to be fed with more taxes. But in the case of many types of tax, we are being taxed at the point of no return already. Income tax is a case in point. Nearly 90% of the income taxes in this country are paid by 10% of the people. When you raise this tax, it breaks enough people that the treasury can actually lose money by increasing tax rates. And even in a Republic how can 10% of the people ever vote themselves lower taxes when the 90% who pay virtually no tax will usually vote against them?

Basic to freedom is the right to own property. Our benefactors fought and died for this right. But do we still possess this freedom? Do we really own the property that we have purchased, paid taxes on, and worked so hard to call ours? If it is truly ours then why do we have to pay the government rent (property tax) on it every year? If it is ours then why can't we give it to our children without paying the government for it?

Another way to slowly steal freedom is by passing laws and creating governmental agencies that take our liberties away. A complacent public may perceive many of these laws and agencies as beneficial since they seemingly make life easier by having government do what individuals used to do. But what if the governmental bureaucracy has grown beyond the point of efficiency or we are no longer in need of it? If it is a private business, it simply dies for lack of customers. However, if it is a government agency taxes continue to fund it and it continues to grow out of control, stifling our economy and our freedom.

Thousands of new laws are being passed each year. Not all of them are bad, but as more laws and more government replace common sense and individuals, our freedom gap narrows. Every time something bad happens in our society our politicians, sociologists, psychologists, lawyers and experts try to resolve the issue by passing more laws that are restrictive rather than going back to the basics for answers. The net result is a further erosion of our personal and constitutional liberties. An example of this might be murder. The first recorded incidence was probably when Cain killed his brother Abel with a club. Even back then it wasn't the club or the national club association that was at fault, it was the evil in Cain's heart. If the well-meaning politicians would have passed no club laws Cain could still have found a rock or an illegal club (not too many criminals care if their weapons are legal) to kill his brother, and Abel would have been less able to defend himself since he wasn't allowed a club. Had Cain used a rock instead of the illegal club the politicians would have had to blame the National Rock Association and pass no rock laws. In the end, they would have had many club and rock laws and Cain would have had to strangle his brother (if he chose not to use an illegal weapon).

Agriculture and small businesses are especially susceptible to freedom issues. These enterprises by nature are composed of people who are very independent and value their personal freedom highly. Property tax, death tax, eminent domain, environmental, land use, and other regulatory laws affect them much more than the general public. These people are backbone of our country yet they are completely vulnerable to public whims since they don't have the votes to protect themselves.

When a society lacks morality, direction, responsibility, and spirituality, it seems to create a void that it tries to fill by passing more laws, spending more tax money, and creating more bureaucracy.

These attempts to solve the problem usually tend only to further complicate it. They also tend to further erode our personal freedom. Maybe it is time that we look inward to our own hearts for solutions rather than blaming others, passing empty laws, and creating agencies to do what we can do ourselves. It is time that we take another look at the freedoms that we inherited from our forefathers and will them (tax-free) to our children rather than squander them on ourselves.

Mr. Hoff is a rancher in Bison, South Dakota. Want more information on freedoms and property rights and how to defend them? Call the Paragon Foundation toll free at 1-877-847-3443.

THE FOREST GUARDIANS

"Nonprofit" Work Can Be Surprisingly Profitable!

by Dave Skinner

There are over 700,000 charitable non-profit groups in America today, the majority of which actually do "good works," practicing the kind of genuine philanthropy that leaves those helped better off. But some are not so charitable, part of a growing trend by activist social engineers to engage in what liberals call "social change philanthropy" — doing "good works" that aren't seen as all that "good" by the unwilling recipients.

One example is the Santa Fe, New Mexico-based Forest Guardians, which, while viewed by the IRS as a charitable nonprofit, is known primarily for numerous appeals and lawsuits to stop logging and grazing — ostensibly for the sake of birds, minnows and other endangered species. Those impacted by the work of Forest Guardians, and its closely-knit allies, would call such activity anything but "charitable" or "good."

The Guidestar website (www.guidestar.org) posts downloadable files of IRS nonprofit tax Form 990s. According to IRS tax records for 1998 and 1999, Forest Guardians enjoyed "direct public support" in 1998 of \$439,644, and of \$274,786 in 1999. But the Guardians don't get that much support directly from the public from either membership dues (\$0 in 1999, 1998 and 1997) or from conventional fundraisers, such as merchandise sales or special events. In 1999, the Guardians sold inventory that cost \$2,117 for \$1,132, a loss of \$985.00. A "5K race, conference and holiday fundraiser" cost exactly \$12,159 to put on, bringing in ex-

actly \$10,659 in revenue, resulting in a \$1,500 loss (exactly).

So, exactly where does the Guardians' "direct public support" originate? As charitable nonprofits are not required to list the sources of their support, finding out can be difficult. Yet, even without fully open public records, it is possible to get a partial look. Foundations that are known to have funded Guardians in 1999 include the Weeden Foundation, Angelica Foundation, Kenney Foundation, Tides Center, and the Turner Foundation — all told, at least \$89,500, or 32.5% of Forest Guardians' \$274,786 total for 1999.

Forest Guardians also collected \$27,299 for two contracts "to preserve and restore" the Santa Fe and Rio Puerco rivers —and isn't required to report who paid those contracts. Guardians paid salaries and wages of \$90,801 in 1999, none of it to its directors, who each work 5 hours per week, unpaid. In 1999, occupancy (rent) totaled \$17,271, or \$1,439.25 per month. Contract labor was paid \$32,506 for "program," plus \$23,994 for "fundraising" — in addition to paid staff who burned \$11,638 of company time "fundraising."

One of the more interesting line items on the Form 990s is "payments to affiliates." One is a 1998 payout to Roger Morris of Santa Fe for \$76,000 under the aegis of "Forest Conservation." But, Morris is an adjunct professor of politics at University of New Mexico, best known for quitting the National Security Council during the Cambodian invasion of 1970 and for writing a noted biography of Richard Nixon.

Furthermore, in 1998, the Guardians made a \$32,800 "payment to affiliate" Forest Conservation Council, (FCC) which was reciprocated in 1999 when the Forest Conservation Council sent \$4,766 in the other direction. While Mike Taugher of the Albuquerque Journal has reported that Guardians and FCC functionally merged in 1997, they still file separate Form 990s and maintain separate offices. But, both share board membership and an executive director, John Talberth, who was paid \$9,249 for a 20-hour week by FCC in 1999.

At the same time, Talberth drew \$4,800 for 20 hours with the National Forest Protection Alliance, which itself was created in Eugene, Oregon with \$103,000 from a source "Not Open to Public Inspection" in 1998. But NFPA's records are now kept in the same location as FCC's, in Santa Fe.

While Talberth may seem underpaid, his wife, Charlotte Talberth, administers the Max and Anna Levinson Foundation at a salary of \$80,158 plus \$20,742 in benefits in 1998. Form 990 records show the Levinson Foundation has made grants to both FCC and NFPA, and in 1998, spent \$6,977 on "production of education literature on the protection of national forests," plus \$39,962 "for approximately 20 nonprofit groups that enabled them to participate in a national environmental alliance for forest protection," [emphasis added].

While the interlocking funding, staff, leaders, agenda and activities of Forest Guardians and its allies is too much of a muddle to fully cover here, one thing is obvious: for the right people, "nonprofit" work can be surprisingly profitable. In the case of the leaders, and most likely the staff and "consultants" of Forest Guardians, doing questionable "good" means doing very, very well indeed.

This article was made possible by a grant from the Paragon Foundation. It does not necessarily reflect the views of the Foundation, its board of directors, or this newspaper.

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In his thirty-eight years as an author, Eugene Manlove Rhodes published sixty short fiction stories, fourteen novelettes and longer serials, sixteen essays and articles, and thirty-two poems. Twelve books and two booklets also bear his name. He wrote stories true to life in western cattle country, about a hard country in a laborious time.

He wrote from first-hand intimacy with the west and its people. He died in 1934, and was, a few years later, the subject of four manuscripts prepared by two authors working for the WPA Writers' Project, authorized by Congress from 1936 to 1940.

Following is a report of an interview with Howard Roosa about his meeting with Eugene Manlove Rhodes. This interview was conducted on March 17, 1937, by Janet Smith of 1216 East Central, in Albuquerque. Ms. Smith, working for the WPA Writers' Project, wrote in 1937:

"Yes," Mr. Roosa said to me, "I am interested in the work of Eugene Manlove Rhodes. I have a copy of each of his books, but only one first edition. It's practically impossible to get first editions of Rhodes' work. I know the western representative of Houghton Mifflin is much interested in Rhodes and he says the first editions seem to have disappeared.

"And it seems just as hard to find any real information about the man. As far as I know there are no tales — no legend that has grown up about him, as is the case with so many artists and writers. Perhaps that is because of the long period — twenty years I believe — during which Rhodes was absent from the west. Before he left he was just a cowboy. When he came back he was a writer. And during that long hiatus people had died and things had been forgotten. It may be that there were many things he would have wished to be forgotten. I have the impression that there was something mysterious about his leavetaking, although I can't give you any

authority for that impression. Anyhow, he was a man who never seemed to care to talk much about himself.

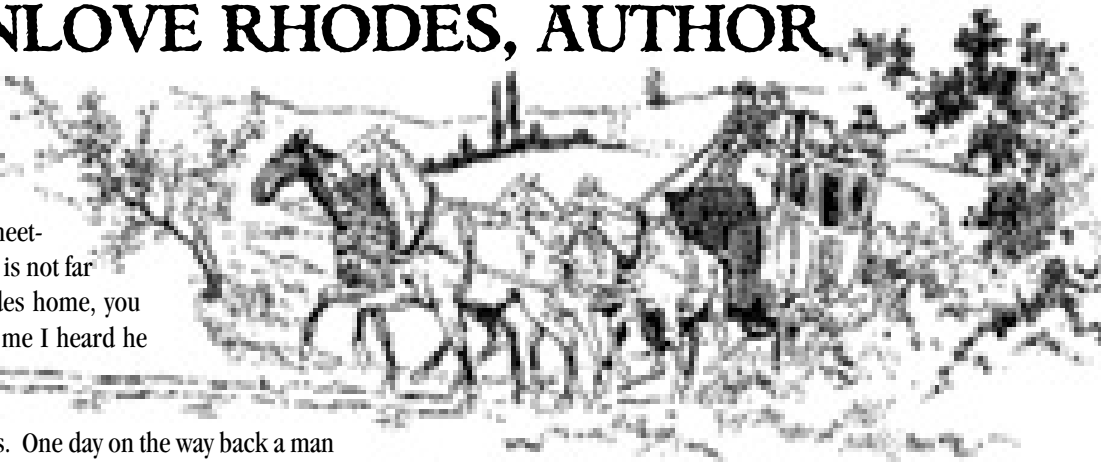
"I saw Rhodes only once. The way I met him was almost as curious as the meeting itself. I was staying at La Jolla which is not far from Pacific Beach, California — Rhodes home, you know, during his later years. Seems to me I heard he had to go to the coast for bronchitis. Well, anyway, I used to walk to the post office — a distance of two or three miles. One day on the way back a man picked me up in his car.

"He was a nice fellow — a mail carrier — and we got to talking. I told him I was from New Mexico. And he told me that Eugene Manlove Rhodes was on his mail route and offered to show me where he lived. I had been interested in Rhodes and in collecting his work, so several days later, I went to see him.

I remember there was no one home at first, and I had to wait. Before long he came in with his wife. His wife was a charming woman — a very — ah — I can't think of the words I want this morning — live, that's it, she was a very alive sort of person.

"She entered into the conversation, not to monopolize it you understand, but one was always aware of her presence. I tried to get Rhodes to talk about his work, and himself, but I didn't have much success that way. He talked to me about some woman in Socorro whose writings about this country interested him. Can't remember her name now.

"Anyway, I wasn't much interested. We also talked about a number of



books in which he was interested. I wish now I had had the foresight to make a list because it would have thrown light upon his reading interests. But I didn't and I can't remember one of them — all current works at the time and none of the things that particularly interested me.

"At that time a man in Los Angeles was planning to get out a ten-volume edition of Rhodes' work for fifty dollars. We talked about that and Rhodes agreed with me that 'The Little Depippus' should have the ending used in the 'Saturday Evening Post' version rather than the one he gave it in book form. He gave me the manuscript of 'In Defense of Pat Garrett' (published in Sunset, in September, 1927).

"I don't have a very clear recollection of what Rhodes looked like — that was about ten years ago — except that he was a little man, and he called me 'ister' — just 'ister'.

"I don't believe his books ever achieved the popularity that they deserved. They were too sophisticated for the reader of wild western tales, and the more sophisticated reader has a prejudice against westerns and cowboy tales.

"But the cowboys liked his stories. You can't find a real old-time cowboy who doesn't swear by Rhodes. They laugh at the average western tale, but Rhodes is the cowboy's author. I remember Charles Giringo saying that Rhodes stories were the real thing.

"From something I've read of him — I can't recall just where — I have the impression that Rhodes hated the task of composing. He was always very reluctant to get down to the actual writing. I had a housekeeper who claimed to have known him very well. She said he wrote lots of poetry. You know he always signed his poetry 'Gene Rhodes'. I believe that his first interest in writing was in poetry, and that it was some time before he realized that fiction was more his medium.

"His poems seem to me jut versifying really, but there is poetry in his novels. Now you take that introduction to 'The Trusty Knaves' — about the cats, you remember.

"I remember my housekeeper saying too that he was always reading. But that wouldn't have been unusual for a cowboy in the old days. They were all much more literate than people know. I believe it was Rhodes himself who told how they would get real literature from the soap companies — or maybe it was the coffee companies. Anyhow, some of these companies put out coupons which could be redeemed for paper-covered copies of the classics — Dickens, Shakespeare, and so on. It was these paper-covered classics that furnished most of the cowboys' reading material in the old days."

"I'm sorry that I can't give you more information about Rhodes, but I think that if you would go to see that old housekeeper of mine, Mrs. Ostic, and get her to talk to you, you might get some very interesting material."

This manuscript reports a personal interview with Howard Roosa, known in 1937 as a collector of New Mexicana, who then lived at 1419 West Roma Avenue, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Next month, what Mrs. Ostic remembered about Eugene Manlove Rhodes. She knew him as a younger man living with his family on a ranch near the Mescalero Apache reservation, where his father was employed.

For lots of information, and photos, of little-known and lesser-known New Mexico places, and many more pioneer stories from the WPA Writers' Project, visit "New Mexico Wanderings" at: <http://www.huntel.com/~artpike/>

THE OWL... WISEST OF BIRDS?

by Ben Hanson, NM Game and Fish

Through the years owls have always been portrayed as the wise animal. In almost any story where the characters are wild critters, it's the owl that draws the role of wise scholar. Have you ever wondered why? Are owls actually smarter than the deer, wolf or rabbit? Probably not, but perhaps the answer lies in the owl itself and its many adaptations.

Owls are classified as raptors, or birds of prey, which means they catch and eat smaller animals. Other birds classed as raptors include eagles, hawks, falcons and vultures. Owls have some things in common with these other raptors, but when it comes to specialization, they are in a class by themselves.

For instance, they are the only raptors that search for food in the dark of night. Other birds of prey hunt during the day. This gives owls an advantage because at night there is no competition from other raptors to locate food. Not all owls hunt at night, some are crepuscular, meaning they are most active at daybreak or dusk, but most hunt at night and this calls for some very special adaptations.

Other raptors rely almost entirely on their super keen eyes to locate and capture prey. Owls also have good vision and eyes larger than most birds to gather extra light. However, keen eyesight is not the key to hunting success for owls. They depend much more on their excellent hearing to locate prey.

When compared to humans, owls have much larger ear openings for better hearing. One ear hole is also larger than the other. This helps them triangulate or "zero in" on their prey. It works like this. When an owl is hunting, they constantly turn their head from side to side. What they are doing is listening ahead for small creatures scurrying through grass or leaves. If they can hear the noises with the large ear, they know the animal is a certain distance. As they draw closer, and can hear it with the smaller ear, the owl knows it is getting very close to the critter and should prepare to grab the animal with its sharp talons.

Oddly enough, an owls face also helps it to hear better. Owls have large, dish shaped faces to help gather more sound, kind of like a satellite dish catches television signals. In addition, the feathers on the face can be manipulated to direct sounds toward the ear opening.

Some say that owls fly silently to sneak up on their prey at night, but they actually do make some noise. Their quiet flight is made possible by the

unique structure of their wing feathers. The front edge of the feathers are not smooth like those of other birds. They have fine serrations along the feather and as the owl flies, the rough edges put a spin on the air passing over the wing. This helps to muffle sounds made as the wing pushes through the air.

Once an owl catches a small animal, it doesn't waste much time eating it. Most birds of prey have large, powerful beaks to tear pieces of flesh from their victim. In comparison an owl has a small, almost delicate beak. They don't tear their prey apart, but swallow it whole. Their system can't digest the bones and fur, so once every 18 to 24 hours, the owl coughs up a pellet of indigestible parts. Because of this, researchers can study their food habitats by picking the pellets apart and piecing together the animals they have eaten.

Owls may not be the wise animals that they are cast as in stories, but one thing is certain. They have adapted very well to finding and catching critters in the dark.

DISASTER CONTINUED

ern New Mexico, such wood is used for vigas, posts and poles.

"But here, you can't hardly give it away," he says.

The Lincoln is getting part of \$1.6 billion the U.S. Congress has allocated nationwide to address forest issues, including harvesting trees.

"But (foresters) can't do the job all in one year," Reynolds says. "(The Congress has) got to keep that money coming for at least 20 years ... to get the job done right." Properly thin, he says, and re-treatment will be at least two decades away - half an adult's working life, and a span of time that separates one human

generation from another.

Reynolds' pro-thinning stance has not endeared him to all his fellow environmentalists, especially those he called radical. "I'm not saying all (environmental) groups are radical," he says, "but there are some opposed to all timber cutting on national forests. They're wrong. We need it here."

Michael Shinabery is a staff writer for the Alamogordo Daily News. This story was reprinted by permission. Mike goes on to write this -

There is no one reason for how the Lincoln National Forest came to be in its present condition.

"We've been putting out the fires in all these areas for 80 years, so the fuel has built up," says Harold Reynolds, who spent his career with the US Forest Service.

Droughts -- in the 1930s, 50s, 70s and 90s -- dry out trees' moisture content, making them more susceptible to fire and pests.

"We were hoping for some moisture relief right now," Reynolds says, "but we're not getting it."

In 1993, the Mexican Spotted Owl was listed as endangered, under the Endangered Species Act. (Reynolds is a member of the Mexican Spotted Owl recovery team.) The listing essentially ended logging.

What is not a cause, Renolds says, is the Forest Service.

"Don't blame them," he says. "Blame the politicians; they slashed the budgets. And blame the radical environmentalists. If they don't allow us to do some proper thinning, we're going to lose this all to fire and to disease. The bottom line is, thin it or lose it."

by Drew Gomber

When we 20th century Americans think of the west of a century ago, we frequently fall into the trap that Hollywood, primarily, has created for us. It is easy, after a lifetime of movie westerns, to think in stereotypes. All of the people out here, our pioneer ancestors, were made of iron. They could all ride, shoot, and were absolutely fearless. They had to be. Right? Wrong. Rob Widenmann was a good example.

Rob was born in January of 1852 to German-born pillars of the community in Ann Arbor, Michigan. As a teen-ager, he was sent back to the family's native Germany for his schooling. And, while he eventually would complete his schooling, this did not work out.

In no time, his bad manners and boorish behavior alienated him from his German hosts.

Returning to the states, he did little to improve himself. In fact, the pattern seemed to remain the same. He was a bully and a braggart and

continued to behave in a manner that was incompatible with polite society. In 1875, he went west to seek his fortune.

After being "on the bum" throughout Colorado, he headed for Santa Fe in September of 1876, where he would experience a fateful encounter with a man who would haunt him for the rest of his life: John Tunstall.

While John Tunstall considered himself erudite, sophisticated and an excellent judge of character, the fact is he was a wealthy young Englishman with little or no grasp of the personalities that inhabited the American west at that time.

After meeting Widenmann, Tunstall wrote to his family of the encounter: "I have met a particularly nice fellow here. (I forget his name.) He was born in Georgia, and was educated in Europe. He is 24 years old; he appears to be quite well off and is going into sheep farming just as I am. He has been sheep farming in Colorado and is moving down to the Pecos. He is not going to buy any land, but I am sure he is wrong in that. It is strange how much our tastes agree. If I could be tempted to go into partnership with anyone, it would be with him."

Of course, there was no sheep farm in Colorado. It seems that Widenmann, on the strength of his education, was able to bamboozle Tunstall into thinking that he, Widenmann, was quite the fellow: Insightful, fearless, and an excellent businessman. He was none of those things.

Several months later, Widenmann showed up at the Tunstall ranch in Lincoln County where he did all he could to make himself indispensable to Tunstall. It seems that he left Santa Fe one jump ahead of his creditors.

Tunstall's letters to his family provide a fascinating insight into the young Englishman's personality, and certain segments of these letters, the segments that speak of Widenmann, also tells us much about Rob.

When Tunstall had some stock stolen, Widenmann took off in pursuit of the thieves telling Tunstall that he would return either with the stolen stock or the scalps of the thieves. Widenmann, who was large and blustery, seems to have totally convinced Tunstall that he was absolutely fearless.

This could not have been further from the truth, and it is interesting to note that Rob was working with and was at least acquainted with men such as Henry Brown, Jesse Evans, and Billy the Kid. One wonders what *these* men thought of him.

On at least one occasion, Widenmann found himself in a potentially dangerous situation with badman Jesse Evans. Rob had somehow managed to get himself an appointment as a deputy U.S. marshal, and apparently thought that the office itself was enough to get Evans to meekly surrender. Fat chance. It was one of several occasions where Rob had to "eat crow".

After Tunstall's murder, when the Regulators assassinated Sheriff Brady on the street in Lincoln on the 1st of April, 1878, Rob was there. While all the other gunmen seemed content to take the heat for what they had done, Rob had a story.

He just *happened* to be in the corral where the murderous fusillade that killed Sheriff Brady and one of his deputies originated, he explained. It was just a coincidence that he had come out to feed Tunstall's dog at the precise moment the Regulators opened fire.

This whitewashing of himself fooled no one. He stopped telling the

story when the newspapers began to refer to him as "the dog feeder".

One thing, Rob was not stupid. He apparently saw the handwriting on the wall as far as the war went, and decided to "get while the gettin' was good". He decamped for Las Cruces and Mesilla to wage a war of words in the newspapers, telling the Regulators that he would be returning soon. He never did.

After this he journeyed all the way to England, where he lived off the Tunstall family for quite some time. His letters to the family after this sojourn indicate that he had tried to actually take the place of their murdered son, going so far as to refer to Tunstall's parents as "Mama" and "Papa".

He married in 1881 in New York City. At the time, he wrote to the Tunstall family and hinted hugely that a piano would be a suitable wedding present. There is no evidence that he ever received one, possibly because the family had tired of him.

In 1895, this man was nominated to Congress. Few, if any, more disastrous campaigns exist in the annals of politics. Rob added three years to his life so that he could claim to have served in the Civil War. Then he proceeded to wear a sword to go with the title of "Major", that he awarded himself. Out of over 7,000 votes cast, Rob garnered only 165. So much for politics.

In 1905 his wife died, and Rob decided it was time for his children to support him. His own children remembered him as something of a monster: He taught his son to swim by throwing him off a bridge into a creek. He insisted on only German being spoken at home. Therefore, his children had to learn English from their playmates.

He taught both his children the "quick draw" with a Colt .45. At their home in Nanuet, N.Y., he kept the shades drawn at all times, and always carried a gun. No one ever knew why he did these things. It does not seem possible that even Widenmann would fear retribution for anything he said or did in Lincoln, there being so many years and miles under the bridge.

His son left home at the first opportunity, but his daughter was not so lucky. Rob was so domineering that she never married and spent more than fifty years after her father's death living alone with her hatred of him.

On April 13, 1930, Rob Widenmann died in Haverstraw, N.Y. However, bullies and liars are not the sort of people who are deeply mourned. When Rob Widenmann died, no one cared.

Lord, Lord, how subject we old men are to this vice of lying!
- William Shakespeare

If you have enjoyed this article or any other articles by Drew Gomber, you may purchase his current book, "Lincoln County Wars: Heroes & Villains," by sending \$12.95 plus \$2.95 s/h to BANDILLO PUBLISHING CO., PO Box 595, Terlingua, TX 79852. Mr. Gomber's 2nd book, "Past Tense: American Souls," is currently being compiled. Volume One should be in print this fall. To reserve a copy, please send a SASE to the above address and we will put you on our mailing list. Please visit our websites at www.bandillo.com and also at www.texaswritersweb.com.

LETTERS AND E-MAILS FROM OUR READERS

LOOKING FOR FATHER

If at all possible, please e-mail me at natalis18@yahoo.com with any information to help me locate my father Reynaldo Borunda. I am 25 now and have never met him and yearn for the day I do.

Nathaniel Rey Borunda
Bridgeport, Connecticut

LOOKING FOR POSEY ROOTS

Is there any way I could get in touch with Gladys Posey Hadley? We are in search of our Posey roots and from Texas, too. I would appreciate her address.

Nancy Barginear
pawbark@samlink.com

COACH AND TEACHER IN WEED

I enjoy reading the information you have put together on the website. My wife Carolyn and I came to Weed High School in 1955. We were there 2 years. I was the coach and my wife taught business. It was a great experience for us.

Thurman Simmons
Phoenix, Arizona

GRANDFATHER WORKED FOR OLIVER LEE

Wondering if anyone has any photos of roundups, general work, at the Circle Cross around 1916 to 1918? I would love to find a photo with my grandfather in it! Dud Potter worked for Oliver Lee around that time. Thanks!

Sharalee Potter Lanier
Acworth, Georgia
splanier@aol.com

DEER MOUSE

How did the Deer Mouse get its name?

Vanessa Smith
bdsmith@carol.net

REFRESHING & FUNNY

I spent Saturday afternoon/night in Cloudcroft, a wonderful place.

While there I came across your newspaper, and this I will say, in today's world where most news is not, your paper was refreshing and funny. And you never see this in the larger towns/cities.

The article by J. Zane Walley (Opinions) was one, today everyone is afraid to say the truth and point a finger at the guilty party, thanks we all need more of this.

Please keep up the good words of your newspaper, as I'll look forward to getting it every month.

J. McL
Clovis, New Mexico

Most of the folks above sent emails through our website - www.mountaintimes.net. Their questions were then printed in this hard copy edition. If you need to express an opinion or ask a question - contact this paper by email or snailmail.

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In a way, it was surprising how many callers materialized - considering we were all in the back of beyond, but my fame or whatever it was soon spread far and wide. Every now and then, riders from I knew not where would drop in. The first from the far place, that I remember, was Mr. Jim Lewis, a cattleman from the Flats. He struck Glen-Eben as I was in the throes of fixing my noon meal, trying to fix my would-be scone mixture in the frying pan. My ignorance was too much for him, so he initiated me into the mystery of making the so-called "starter" for sour dough biscuits. For the life of me, I can no longer recall how he did it. I am told he could not start the "starter" without yeast, yet I am convinced there was no yeast in my limited supplies - my imagination and memory runs to vinegar, flour and water. Anyhow, he started it in a glass jar I happened to be blessed with, and told me how to use it when it had fermented and how to keep it renewed.

To bake the biscuits, the skillet is set on a bed of red-hot wood coals - the lid is filled with the same - and the biscuits are left in the skillet to bake. I've recently been in contact with Mrs. Andrews on the Agua Chiquita and she gave me this original sour dough recipe - To luke warm water, add flour enough to make a batter a little stiffer than pancake batter. Put this in a jar and tie a cloth over it, and set in a warm place to "rise" or ferment. This starter

can be kept for a considerable time, a portion of it to be used as leavening for each baking. To keep up the original supply, one returns a piece of fresh dough or adds a little fresh flour and water to starter in a glass jar. If the starter gets a little too sour, some soda may be added to biscuit dough.

Soon after my new cabin was up, I had a visit from a Shropshire friend - Marie W. I was not prepared for the winters up here. It was late in the season when Marie arrived and for a time we nearly froze. The cabin floor was raised about two feet off the ground, and as it was laid with green lumber, the latter soon shrank and the draft up between the floor cracks just about got us every morning. That is until we banked the cabin all round outside with rocks higher than the inside floor and covered the rocks with dirt. This made a tremendous difference.

I had a fireplace to take three foot logs, and later added a heater that took stove wood to the other side of the room. Also, I had the inside of the cabin lined with lumber and covered this with newspapers. Later we also cut pictures from magazines received from home and put them on the wall, too. But the "piece de resistance" was a huge bill poster of Buffalo Bill and his charger that a cowboy had brought me on his saddle all the way from El Paso.

One could never get seasoned lumber up here. As the boards that lined the cabin shrank, the paper cracked and one night at supper Marie said, "Oh, look Mac, there is a mouse up there." I went to investigate, and through one of the cracks about on level with my head I found the "mouse" to be a snake's tail. Every good homesteader had a horse shoeing outfit, so I got out the shoeing pinchers and laid hold of the invader's tail. I expected to pull him out and kill him, but instead of this the snake darted his head at me out of the crack farther up. I dropped the pinchers and fled. We took turns sleeping that night in case the snake returned. We were told later that there were no poisonous reptiles up here, and that we were lucky to have a snake to keep the mice down!

I'd had to do so much building, etc... that I just about was faced with a penniless Christmas. At least I'd hired a mower to get my oats cut for hay and got it safe in the barn. What was left of my fine potato crop was in the root house, along with a winter supply of cabbage and turnips, etc... I'd had a woodshed built and wood split and hauled there. We should be able to get by until I was in funds again. Neighbors often gave us butter, goat meat, venison, and a pie or cake now and then.

Marie and I usually rode to Weed once a week for our mail - twenty two miles there and back. On one of these trips, just before Christmas, we planned our Christmas dinner as we jogged along. We had some almonds and raisins and a cake of plain chocolate - the remains of a supply Marie had been provided with on her trip from the old country. Also, about two ounces of tea. The rest of our larder consisted of flour, lard, coffee, sugar and bacon.

It began to snow on our way home. However, this didn't unsettle us enthusiasts much - we each had saddle slickers, Sou'westers, and felt boots with gum shoes for just such times. We made it a rule when going off on long rides to first lay in a supply of wood and with always a big log smoldering in the fireplace. There would also be a pile of kindling and rich pine "knots" handy. We might be "green", but we were not slouchy pioneers.

Marie decided she would help out a lady we knew in Cloudcroft that was sickly and now expecting. After several days of rain and snow, and more snow, it cleared up a bit and we set out over the mountain trails. By trail

we could make it in one day, by the wagon road it would take two.

At this time of year daylight did not last long, and no one traveled at night in those parts. We had meant to start off at 4am, but did not wake until 6am by our watches. As I was anxious to reach Cloudcroft in daylight, we did not wait for breakfast. Marie made some coffee while I got the horses ready. We had a cup of hot coffee and ate dry bread as we road along. I was very concerned about the trail, as we had been advised against it by all our friends who knew of the trip - that is, all but one old man. He said he'd bet we could make it, and we did. We got to Cloudcroft at 4:30pm by our watches, but found they were an hour slow. I stayed the night in Cloudcroft and set out for home early the next morning.

On our way to Cloudcroft, Marie and I saw several batches of men near a logging camp in Cox Canyon, skidding logs down the mountain side. This was after we had left the trail and hit the main wagon road to Cloudcroft. This log skidding was something I had long wanted to see. One outfit we stopped to watch had a log stuck fast at some stumps and had to do quite a bit of maneuvering with their team to get it clear and on the skids. The log finally flew down the mountain in its head-long flight, free and clear. I let out a good mountain yell of triumph before I realized what I was doing, for after all, I was supposed

to be an almost mid-Victorian lady not a Wild West tomboy. The men away high up above us, not much more than blurs on the snow, answered back. I went on feeling abashed, but consoled with the thought that they did not know me and I would not ever meet any of them, anyhow. I lived in that fool's paradise less than 24 hours.

Next day on my return trip, I'd been asked to leave a message at one of the sawmills. As it happened, it was the mill nearest the logging episode the previous day. Here, Mr. Bonnell, the manager, and his daughter insisted on my waiting for the noonday dinner. They boarded some of their men, and among them were two of the men I'd cheered, or yelled at. I did not recognize them, but they of course spotted me and my two ponies at once and quite "kidded me some." I guess the more I blushed, the more they enjoyed it.

The weather so far had been fine overhead, but after I left the logging camp it began to break again. By that time, I had already turned off the wagon road and headed up "greasy trail." Yes, that sure enough was its name and that afternoon it certainly did live up to it. The horses could hardly keep their feet. Finally we got to Hay Canyon, and I was again in familiar country. It was dark when I got home, wet through, and once again alone. How I did miss Marie after having her six weeks or so.

On the Sunday afternoon after my return from Cloudcroft, when I got home from "Sunday School." Yes, I went to the so-called Sunday School, and while I was unsaddling Boy - usually done outside as the stable had no windows - I noticed a man a wee bit higher up the road across the creek. I thought he was doing something to his horse's foot. When I had put Boy right for the night and tended to all my other chores, I saw he was still there. So, I went over the field to the fence and shouted across the creek to ask if he needed any help. He said his horse had got a stake in his foot, and was dead lame. He said a hammer might help (how, I couldn't guess), but that his hands were so cold he doubted he could do much. I called to him to come over, and that I'd soon have a fire going. He came in and got thawed out. He was a stranger in these parts. His father and mother had just lately arrived from Texas and taken a place about six or eight miles down the creek. He had been out all day trying to find a wild turkey for their Christmas dinner. He never struck any turkeys at all, got lost, and his horse trod on a piece of wood that had penetrated the hoof by the "frog." He could hardly walk. Also, he and the horse had fallen off a bluff at the top of a mountain opposite my cabin and he had hurt his hand. The hand I bandaged for him. I had a fine emergency case that my old friend, Dr. Stubbs of my Shropshire days, had fitted up for me.

By this time, I was getting rather frightened. For when I saw my visitor by the light of the lamp and the big blaze from the fireplace, he appeared to me a typical Bret Harte desperado - even to being minus one eye. I knew he expected to be asked to stay the night for it was already dusk, and I did not want him to know that I was alone. One half of me wanted to feed and rest him up, and the other half want desper-

ately to get rid of him. When he thawed out, I suggested we go and look at the horse tied down by the old cabin. I lit the lantern, got the hammer and pinchers, and out we went. He got the stake out, and then I got bold and said I was sorry I could not put him up. I told him there was a place just a little way down the creek where they'd lots of room, and would be glad to put him up. So off he went leading his horse, still lame enough.

It turned out he was a wild member of a decent family. He and a pal had been tried for murdering a sheep herder in Texas. He got off, but public opinion was strong against him, so his poor old father and mother came out to New Mexico to "live it down." A hard matter.

As Marie was still in Cloudcroft, I had postponed my Christmas celebration, and on the thirtieth of the month I again went to Cloudcroft. We came home the following day. We were dead tired and decided to stay in bed on New Years day.

I got word from Mr. Bonnell that he had a gentle team he'd let me have "on time." He was the owner or boss of the sawmill outfit where I'd had dinner once on my way home from Cloudcroft. I went to have a look at them. They were both mares and broken to saddle and work. One had a suckling colt, she was a very weedy light sorrel and did not appeal to me. We finally agreed I would buy the bay and take the sorrel for her keep till the colt was old enough to wean. We named the bay Cherokee - Cherry for short - and the sorrel Comanche, and the colt Dick.

One day on our weekly trip to Weed for mail and supplies, we were persuaded by a Mrs. Patterson - who lived between Glen-Eben and Weed - to stop off at her place on the way home and go with her to a dance. Usually, the dances lasted from dusk to dawn and as neither Marie nor I were keen on dancing, the long hours did not appeal to us. But on the other hand, we did want to see what a real woolly Western dance was like and so we were persuaded. In the end, Mrs. Patterson reneged and only her young daughter, a Mrs. Shaker who was visiting there, their attendant swain and we two went.

When the Boys - all unmarried men, regardless of age, were classified as "Boys" - decided they must have a dance, they'd choose the location and chip in to buy a sack of flour, some shortening, coffee and sugar and deliver it to the selected home. Here the mother and daughters, or near neighbors, would get busy and make lots of fine layer cakes, etc... for the occasion. Sometimes though, they would do without any refreshments, save a bucket of spring water and a "dipper."

And it is here at the dance that we will begin next month for part 3 of the Jessie De Prado Macmillan story in the Sacramento Mountains. There will probably be one or two more parts to this story, so stay tuned!

This article was taken from the actual writings of Jessie De Prado Macmillan Farrington that first appeared in the New Mexico Historical Review and were provided by the Sacramento Mountains Museum in Cloudcroft. If you have any information to add about this story, please contact the paper.



Pat Scott (left) points out spring on Jessie's homestead site to Betsy Arnold (right). Betsy is Jessie's Great Niece and came from England to see where she had lived.



Glen-Eben. When I first took possession of my homestead, it had some fencing and the wee cabin and larger barn to the lower right. The new cabin and other buildings were added as time went by. The Agua Chiquita, although you can't see it, is between the road and first fence. A Betsy Arnold / Sacramento Mountains Museum Photo.

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by Pat Rand

Visitors to the Museum in the month of March came from 13 states and 4 foreign countries, including our first visitors from Taiwan, and numbered 168 people. Things are picking up since the weather is warming up. April 24th was the Museum's opportunity to host Chamber of Commerce members at the monthly "After Hours" get-acquainted gathering. A good crowd came to the Museum, and were given a tour of the facilities, which was a first for some of the members. These get-togethers are a great way for the people of Cloudcroft to get to know what others in the community are doing.

Several big events for the Sacramento Mountains Historical Society and the Museum are coming up in May. The first is the twenty-fourth annual Old Timers Reunion, which will be held on Saturday, May 12th, beginning at noon, in the Cloudcroft High School Multi-Purpose Room. It will be a pot-luck affair, with the Otero Cowbells providing and serving delicious barbecue and beans, and the guests providing a covered dish of salad, vegetable, or dessert.

This year, the Society is honoring four "Old Timers" who have seen a lot of history take place in the Sacramento Mountains during their lifetimes. The honorees this year are Bessie Buckner, Clara Danley, Callie Lee Green, and Bessie Walker. We hope that you will be able to join us in honoring these four beautiful ladies. You can read their biographies below this article.

The second event will be the celebration of New Mexico Heritage Preser-

vation Week. It will be held on Saturday, May 19th, and Sunday, May 20th, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. both days, at the Oliver Lee Ranch House in Oliver Lee State Park. Four organizations - the Historic Preservation Office of the Mescalero Apache Tribe, the Sacramento Mountains Historical Society, the Tularosa Basin Historical Society, and the Tularosa Village Historical Society, are working with the Oliver Lee State Park officials in this celebration.

Each of the four organizations has chosen a pioneer Otero County family to be honored this year. The families to be represented are the Bacas, who were among the first settlers of La Luz; the Walkers, who settled in the Sixteen Springs Canyon area; the Blazers, who were friends of the Apaches and started a grain mill on their land; and the Johnsons, long-time residents of Tularosa.

There will be displays of photos, documents, and momentos in rooms of the ranch house designated for each family and a spokesman to relate each family's history. In addition, there will be a keynote speaker for each day - Cliff McDonald of Alamogordo, who co-authored the book *Centennial*, will speak on Saturday at 1:30 p.m., and Dr. Nasario Garcia, noted Hispanic folklorist, will speak on Sunday at the same time.

Entry to the park is the standard day-use fee of \$4 per vehicle. Picnic facilities are available, and you are encouraged to bring your own picnic lunch and bottled water. You can call the Museum if you need more information.

“OLD TIMERS” BIOGRAPHIES



A Mountain Monthly Photo

BESSIE BERNICE QUICK BONNELL

Bessie Quick was born in Bent, New Mexico on November 1, 1911. Her parents were Alexander Quick, who was born in Texas, and Izilla Daugherty, whose parents also came from Texas. Izilla had three brothers - Benton, Hansford, and Jasper - and two sisters - Ethel and Lillian. Her father raised mules and sold them to the Army at Fort Bliss.

Bessie had one brother and two sisters - Marcus, Faye, and Annie.

Bessie started school in Bent and, when the family moved into the Sacramentos, attended school in Cox Canyon, where she rode a mule to school. She then went to the eighth grade in Cloudcroft, where she played on the girls' basketball team. While she was in school in Cloudcroft, she met Don O. Bonnell from Pierce Canyon. Don's parents were Frank and Lulu Bonnell, who operated a dairy there. There must have been quite an attraction between the two, because the teacher set up a partition to separate them. When Don used to come to visit Bessie in his car, he'd always put it into second gear as he approached, so Bessie could hear him coming. The two were married in Alamogordo on February 3, 1930.

After they were married, they farmed in Russia Canyon for about ten years, and then moved to Karr Canyon near High Rolls, where they farmed for about a year-and-a-half.

Don worked for the Southern Pacific Railroad in the maintenance department for many years, and was able to save enough to purchase the 600 acre Agnew Farm in Laborcita Canyon. Don planted apples and cherries and also ran some cattle there. Every summer, they would drive the cattle up the hill to the old place in Russia Canyon, with Bessie and the girls driving their car up behind the cattle.

In July of 1945, Don was working for the Prestridge Lumber Company on the Mescalero Reservation when, early in the morning, the sky lit up like mid-day. Don thought it was a meteorite, and tracked the location by landmarks, thinking he would try to locate it later. Instead, it was the atomic bomb at Trinity Site that he had seen.

In 1971, they sold all but 20 acres of the Agnew Farm, and that is where Bessie now lives. Besides farming, Don also operated heavy equipment working with the soil conservation agency, and was also involved in the construction of the tunnel on Highway 82 in 1949-1950. Don and Bessie were always too busy to take a vacation until one summer, Don was asked by Soil Conservation to pick up a "cat" in California, and took Bessie along. This turned out to be a nice paid vacation. Don passed away on May 14, 1970.

Bessie and Don had six children - Mary Josephine, who died as an infant; Donald Wayne, born in 1934, married to Gladys Ragan; Melvin Zane, born in 1936 and married to Bonnie Johnson; Janet Bernice, born in 1938, and married to Ron Shriver; Frankie Alex, born in 1941, and married to Mary Beth Zabriskie; and Lois Ann, born in 1943, and married to Phil Fuller. Bessie has 14 grandchildren, 18 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild.

After all the years without a vacation, Bessie has been making up by trips she has been taking. She visited Hawaii in 1984, Alaska in 1987, and has taken two trips to Mexico. She also usually makes at least one trip per year to Oklahoma to visit her son Frank.

Bessie has belonged to the Baptist Church for many years, and attended churches in Cloudcroft, High Rolls, and the one in La Luz that Don helped build in 1941. Her philosophy for life is "Thank the Good Lord, because He has been good to us." He has been good to Bessie Bonnell.



A Mountain Monthly Photo

CALLIE LEE SMITH GREEN

Callie Smith was born in Vandervoort, Arkansas on September 2, 1913. Her parents were William T. Smith, who was also born in Vandervoort, and Dolly Mae Sanders, who was born in Paducah, Kentucky. Callie's father was a farmer. He passed away at the early age of 55. Her mother lived to the age of

95 before passing away in 1990. Callie had one younger sister, Arnell Lucille Barnes, who now lives in Alabama. Callie remembers the time a cyclone, as they called a tornado back then, came through and blew their house down. The major casualty was her mother, who broke her hip. With no shelter following the cyclone, they had to then withstand a terrible hailstorm. It wasn't the best of times.

Callie attended the same school in Vandervoort as her father, going through the eleventh grade. She met her future husband, Phillip Green, whose sister and Callie's sister had been the best friends all through school, and had introduced them to each other. Callie and Phillip were married on January 11, 1931 in the country near Vandervoort. Three days later, they moved to New Mexico, and settled in Pierce Canyon, where he had

been born on December 28, 1896 to Jessie Green and Fannie Westmoreland. His and Callie's house, which was built in 1925, is within a mile and a half of where Phillip was born. Their closest neighbors and friends were the Swope family, David and Lucille.

Callie and Phillip were married just as the Great Depression started, and the weather was so dry, the only crops people in the area planted were turnips and potatoes, hoping they would survive. After getting a late rain, that's what everyone had to eat that fall. Phillip didn't really care for turnips, but when that's all you have to eat, you learn to like them.

Callie spent over 40 years of her married life operating their dairy farm in Cox Canyon with Philip. It was a hard life - up at 4:30 and milking 20 Guernsey cows. They quit the public dairy in 1972, but continued to sell milk to a few families who came to the dairy for it. Callie gave a collection of their milk bottles to the Sacramento Mountains Historical Museum, where they are on display. Their farm has always been considered as being very picturesque, and many a photograph has been taken and pictures painted of it in the fall, with the golden aspen in the background and the shocks of wheat stacked in their field.

Callie and Philip had four children - June Lavelle, born in 1933, who is married to Ernest Lewis and has four children - Philip, Leroy, Nancy, and Ned; Mary Louise, born in 1941, who is married to George Young and has one child, Austin; and John Henry, born in 1945, who is married to Judy Allen and has one son, John Henry. Callie is proud to claim six grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Philip passed away on May 26, 1982 at the age of 86. Callie presently lives on Ohio Avenue in Alamogordo, where she is noted for her gardening and her fine handwork with prize-winning quilts and afghans. She also enjoys family picnics, particularly the Green family reunions, which are held each year in June. She has been a Baptist all her life, and firmly believes in good Christian principles. She has two sayings that help guide her activities - "Try to treat people right," and "Sometimes you should keep your mouth shut!"



A Mountain Monthly Photo

BESSIE IRENE GEORGE WALKER

Bessie George was born in Mayhill on December 17, 1916, to Carrie Belle Whitt and John Colvin George. John C. George was born in 1896 in Fayetteville, Arkansas to Ella Colvin and David George. They came to Roswell around 1900, and purchased a farm, which is now in the business district on East Second near Atkinson Street. Some of the property is still owned by family members.

Carrie Belle Whitt was born in 1899 in Elk, New Mexico to Martha Stephens and Jess Whitt, who had come to New Mexico from the Oklahoma Territory. Bell, as she was called, was the youngest of eight children.

Bessie's mother was married to John George, and had two children by him - Bessie and her sister Jessie Harrell Marcy. Their mother, Bell, married Jim Campbell in 1921, and had five more children - Hazel Walker, Lavaden (known as Kitty) Culbertson Schultz, James Edwin, who married Joanne Kirkpatrick; John Millard, and Opal Eskue. Kitty, James and Millard are all deceased.

Bessie started school in Sixteen Springs at an early age to help meet a quota which would permit the school to remain open. She also attended school in Cloudcroft with life-long friend Sara Jo Patterson. Her last schooling was in Roswell, where she stayed with her grandparents, the Georges.

Bessie came back to Sixteen Springs and later married Albert William Walker, also a native of the Sacramento Mountains. Albert was born in Sixteen Springs Canyon to John William (Willie) Walker and Ollie Landis on May 21, 1913. Albert attended school in Sixteen Springs, Tularosa, and Western New Mexico and Redlands Colleges. He came back to Sixteen Springs and worked for his grandfather, Charles O. Walker, on his ranch which was purchased in 1887 or 1888.

Bessie and Albert worked as a team. Albert farmed, raising oats, barley and corn and also helped with the cattle and Bessie helped him with whatever he was doing. Twice a year they gathered and moved the cattle - to the lower country in the fall and back up to the high country in the spring. This was usually a three day trip and they camped out with the cattle at night. Bessie usually drove the truck which served as a chuck wagon and hauled anything from their bed rolls to baby calves if the need arose.

Though the "home place" sold in about 1951, Albert and Bessie continued to keep a few cattle and move them from summer pastures to winter pastures twice a year until the last years of Albert's life. He passed away on April 10, 1997.

Bessie's daughter says her mother always cooked and was a good one. "We had no telephone or electricity and when unexpected company would come in the summer, Mother could kill a fryer or two, dress them and cook them while Daddy made a trip to the garden to pick corn (roasting ears) and other vegetables. Mother would have a big, delicious meal ready in less time than I can prepare a meal with a freezer full of meat and vegetables, a microwave and a modern stove."

In the fall, thrashing crews would go from farm to farm harvesting the

The finishing touches are being made to the Museum's blacksmith shop, and Philippe Ducroc, owner of the Saddle House and a professional blacksmith, has agreed to demonstrate the art of blacksmithing on Mayfair Weekend - from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday, May 27th, and from 10 a.m. to noon on Monday, May 28th. These should be excellent times to visit the Museum and see how things were made before there were parts stores. Many thanks, Philippe.

We are always looking for new members and new volunteers. Membership in the Historical Society is \$12.50 per person or \$25 per family, or for a business. Admittance to the Museum is free to all members, so there is an advantage for members. Regarding volunteers, we can always use help with displays, buildings and grounds, computer processing, archival research, tours - almost anything you might like to do would be helpful. Hours and days are flexible, so please give this some thought.

The Museum is open to visitors on Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Sunday from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. It is closed on Wednesday and Thursday. Admission fee is \$2 for adults and \$.50 for children. Come visit us and see what changes have been made to our displays.

If you should have any questions, comments, or suggestions about the Museum or the Society, please call us at (505) 682-2932, or write to us at P.O. Box 435, Cloudcroft, NM 88317.

fall bounties. A family member remembers how much food Bessie and Bell would prepare for the thrashing crews when they were at the Walkers. Of course this was done with no modern conveniences. Electricity came to the canyon earlier but we didn't get it until about 1950.

Bessie's only work outside the home also had to do with cooking. For seventeen years she worked for the Alamogordo School District cooking in the lunch rooms. Most of that time, she worked at the High Rolls School. She worked hard but really enjoyed the association with all the children and the staff at the school. Some of her fondest memories and lasting friendships were made during her tenure at the school.

Bessie and most of her family are of the Christadelphian faith and she and Albert attended in Sixteen Springs and later in La Luz.

Bessie's children, Larry, and his wife Barbara, and Yvonne and her husband G.B. Oliver both live a short distance from her. Bessie has eight grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.



A Mountain Monthly Photo

CLARA LOIS DAUGHERTY DANLEY

Clara Daugherty was born in Avis, New Mexico on January 8, 1914. Her father was Jasper Newton Daugherty, Jr. and her mother was Alice Ivans. Her father was a goat rancher in the Sacramento Mountains. He was the son of Jasper Newton Daugherty, Sr. and Mary Louisa Gardner. Clara's parents began married

life on the Penasco River but, by 1905, had moved to Avis, where her father ran the store and worked at the post office. Clara had three brothers - Almer, Alton, and Alva, and three sisters - Winnie, Myrtle and Frances. Clara is the only member of her family still living.

In 1918, the family moved to Oklahoma but, after only a month, returned to New Mexico. They experienced their first tornado there, and that was enough. They farmed in Nogal Canyon, and then Jasper worked at Blazer's Mill. The children walked to the Mescalero School, where Clara started. Mrs. Blazer was her teacher. By 1921, the family moved to Tularosa, where her father worked as a blacksmith.

They then moved to Karr Canyon, where they lived for two years and raised lettuce, cauliflower, and cabbage. From there, they moved to Cox Canyon where her father farmed and also drove the school bus. Clara attended the Red Brick Schoolhouse in Cloudcroft during that time. After several years, the family moved to Cloudcroft. In the summertime, when Clara was thirteen, she worked for a German woman who ran the Wayside Inn. She was paid all of \$6 a week. Clara cooked, served meals, washed dishes, and cleaned up.

Clara enjoyed Cloudcroft, and remembers skating and bowling at the Pavilion. She loved to wear high heels, and attended dances at a hall on main street. Clara finished the ninth grade in Cloudcroft, and then the family moved to Alamogordo where her father returned to being a blacksmith. He also was a well known fiddler, and made several instruments, including the base fiddle that is now in the Sacramento Mountains Historical Museum.

Clara went to High School in Alamogordo, but didn't graduate. She met Frank Danley while she was in the tenth grade. Frank had been born in the Sacramento Mountains. His father, also named Frank, had come to New Mexico from Texas. Clara and Frank decided to get married, but had to ask their parents because of their ages. That was a hard thing for Frank to do. They were married on December 27, 1930. Frank had eighty dollars in his pocket at the time. They bought a bed, and started married life living with her parents.

This was the start of the Great Depression, and people did most anything to raise money. Before the children arrived, Clara and Frank lived for a time in Orogrande, where they panned for gold. Clara kept the gold dust in a Carter's Little Liver Pills bottle. They also panned for gold in the Jicarillas Mountains, and lived briefly in Cameron, Arizona, where Frank worked in road construction. There wasn't much money for food. They ate a lot of biscuits and rice, which were cheap. Often, three or four families shared the same house.

Frank became a mechanic and heavy equipment operator and drove dump trucks, helping build roads throughout New Mexico. One of his construction jobs was the Highway 82 tunnel to Cloudcroft. With his constant job moving, the children sometimes attended two to three schools a year. Frank started with Burns Construction Company in Las Cruces as a mechanic foreman in 1952, and retired after twenty years in 1972, moving the family back to Otero County.

Clara and Frank had four children, all born in Alamogordo despite the numerous family moves. Maynard, the oldest, was born in 1934, June was born in 1937, Arleen was born in 1939, and Wesley was born in 1941. The couple celebrated over 63 years of marriage before Frank passed away in 1994. Clara now can brag on having 10 grandchildren and 18 great-grandchildren. Maynard and Arlene both play the guitar, and June and Wesley are fiddlers, so the Daugherty musical talent lives on.

MOUNTAIN COMMUNITIES THE WEED PATCH... BURRO STREET POINT OF VIEW

by Sallie Johnson, www.zianet.com/weedpatch

WEED

Dub Schuessler probably wouldn't want me to tell you this, but he gave me the idea to share with you a little about these wonderful folks who are the Weed/Sacramento Fire Department. You will know these hard-working men and women on a personal basis, but I'd like to share with you their fire experience. All of the information here comes from our Fire Chief John Stephenson. So - MEET YOUR FIRE TEAM!

Perry Bloodworth has been with the fire department the longest - in one capacity or another for over 10 years. He is the Assistant Fire Chief and has been a Training Officer for 3 years. He has been a basic EMT for 4 years and trained for Fire Fighter #1, meaning he is a full-fledged fire fighter for structure and wildland Type #1 Fire Fighting. Perry is also Emergency Vehicles Operations trained.

Chief Stephenson couldn't say enough about Perry and the positive attitude he has for this volunteer position. In the midst of the Scott Able Fire last year Perry didn't even flinch at the danger his own home was in at the time. His home was spared in the fire, but destroyed in the flood 6 weeks later.

Perry is a full-time construction worker and still donates considerable time to the Fire Department and community.

John Stephenson updated me on the intense training the volunteers have been doing over the last several months. The Weed/Sacramento Fire Department had 1000 man-hours of training.

Are you ready? No one is exempt from fire. John shared with me the danger of the High Fire Risk that we are facing and we talked about some of the things we can do to prepare.

Consider which of your documents are hard to replace. Put them together in a file. Have a plan. Pack albums and pictures. What about your pets? Open pens for your animals to move or get out as needed. Map out plans to pack your vehicles. Know how to shut off utilities. Be wise and be prepared and then give it all to God for His protection.

by Don Vanlandingham, Editor: www.CLOUDCROFT.com

CLOUDCROFT

What is considered of value in rural mountain New Mexico is often in conflict with what is considered valuable in suburban America. For instance those fire-engine-red low flung rag top sporty-mobiles might be just the thing in Los Angeles but in Cloudcroft you need a vehicle with CLEARANCE. Preferably one you can walk under without ducking.

In suburban America, gravel is seen as a precursor to asphalt. In the Sacramento Mountains, where the overwhelming majority of the roads are unpaved (and the two predominant road conditions are muddy or dusty), gravel is considered a precious commodity.

Gravel keeps the mud at bay during the wet season and holds down the dust when it is dry. The Gravel Man is held in high esteem in these parts. When he goes by in his big dump truck, one is compelled to remove one's cap and place it over one's heart in a singular salute to this noble and learned man of pebbles.

Yet, as it is with specialists in other professions, some gravel Guys are better than others.

Being from the perpetual pavement of Lubbock, Texas, my wife and I were babes when it came to gravel savvy when we ordered our first truckload several years ago in Cloudcroft. The company from which we ordered it fell short in pride of service. They showed up late and dumped all 7 tons in a huge pile. After collecting our money they drove off, leaving us with our pitiful little rakes to make some sense of it all.

Before ordering our next load several years later we prepared ourselves for the toil that lay ahead but this time, as fortune would have it, our fingers did the walking right to the name and number of a REAL gravel man.

He showed up in a shiny dump truck with large chrome stacks and CB whip antennas that reached to the sky. He came to a halt near our drive in a symphony of air brakes backed by Garth Brooks on his high-powered stereo system. The driver's side door flew open and he emerged in heavily starched jeans held secure by a wide belt and big belt buckle. His immaculate work shirt was appointed by two patch ovals over each pocket: One embroidered with his company's name and the other with the name of this soldier of the ballast... "Tommy".

"Where would you like it?" Tommy asked with a toothy smile. He removed his carefully blocked Stetson in respectful acknowledgment of the presence of my lady (no fool, this guy).

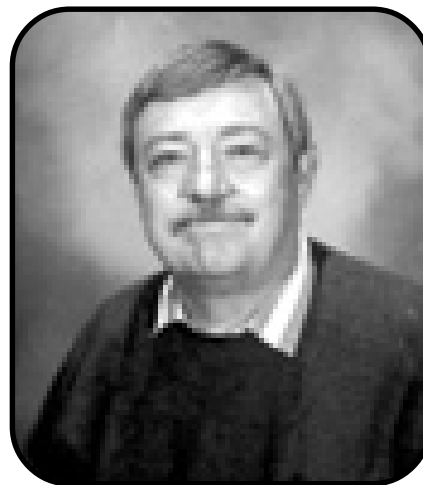
"Just dump it over there" I said,

as I prepared myself mentally for the chain-gang chore of spreading the stuff out.

"I'll spread it for you" he said. After a short consult from which he determined exactly where I wanted the spread to begin and end, he backed big "Gitty-up and Go" into the driveway and raised that mammoth bed. Then, in a carefully synchronized combination of forward motion and tail-gait opening, the show began. After 3 passes, 7 tons of gravel were laid out in our drive, precisely 2 inches deep and not a pebble out of place.

I remember someone wiser than myself once told me, "It matters not what job you choose to do. It only matters how well you choose to do it."

Tommy was the best gravel man I had ever seen. It was gratifying to see a true artist ply his trade and I was proud to have his gravel in my driveway.



HAPPENINGS IN CLOUDCROFT

MAY

- 5 & 6 High Altitude Classic Mountain Bike Race-(505) 682-1229.
- 6 Cloudcroft Dance Theatre-The Lodge at 1:30 pm-(505) 687-3192/3184.
- 19 Great American Cleanup-(505)-682-3312/3040.
- 20 & 21 Ladies Outgoing Golf Tournament-The Lodge-(505) 682-2098.
- 25 & 26 Melodrama-Open Air Pavilion-(505) 682-2765.
- 26 & 27 The 25th Annual Mayfair Juried Art Show-Zenith Park.
- 26 Mayfair Street Dance on Historic Downtown Burro Ave.
- 26-28 Bares Broncs & Bulls Extravaganza Rodeo-Casper Baca Rodeo Co. 1:30 pm daily (505) 287-9534.
- 28 Memorial Day Scramble Golf Tournament-Timberon Golf Course (505) 987-2260.

JUNE

- 2 National Rails-to-Trails Day-(505) 682-2304.
- 8 & 9 Melodrama-Open Air Pavilion-(505) 682-2765.
- 9 Western Roundup Parade & Street Dance-On Burro Ave.
- 11 Jr. PGA Golf Tournament-The Lodge-(505) 682-2098.
- 14 Flag Day Parade-Time TBA-(505) 682-2765.
- 16 & 17 High Rolls Cherry Festival-(505) 6872-1151.
- 23 & 24 Blue Grass Festival-Camp Chimney Spring-(505) 687-3520.
- 30 Fiddler's Contest-At Zenith Park.
- TBA-Nite Lite Tournament-Timberon Golf Course-(505) 987-2260.
- TBA-Cloudcroft Art Society Summer Workshops-(505) 687-3789.

FOR MORE INFO. CALL
THE CLOUDCROFT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
(505) 682-2733 OR VISIT US @ www.cloudcroft.net



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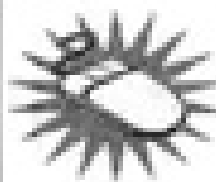
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Mon - 7am to 2pm
Tues - 10:30am to 2pm
Wed - CLOSED
Thur - 10:30am to 2pm
Fri - 7:30am to 2pm
5pm to 7pm Supper
Sat - 7:30am to 2pm
6pm to 7:30pm Supper

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Saturday, June 2

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Paul "Viggy" Vigneault won a promotion at the Billy the Kid Casino in Ruidoso Downs on March 17, St. Patrick's Day. Congratulations Viggy!

TIMBERON FIRE DEPARTMENT

by Shirley Enyeart

Is it really spring? We are surely enjoying warmer temperatures; if we can just keep the wind from blowing our hats off!

The Timberon Volunteer Fire Department monthly meeting (always the first Thursday) began with the happy announcement of the marriage of two of our members - Donna Gray and Butch Haupt. Congratulations!

Volunteer of the Month is Dick Dysart. Joe and Laquita Hunter were approved as full members. Jason Hamill and James Ross will return as Associate Members and man the sub-station. Also Lisa and Tye Taylor (accompanied by wee Kaylee) became Associate Members. They will be welcome additions to the EMS team. Five EMS members will be attending the Region 3 EMS Conference at Ruidoso April 27-29, adding hours towards their Continuing Education.

Plans were made for the TVFD

LIBRARY

by Grace Meyers

We received a big box just full of all kinds of things from George and Liz DeLong. There are books of course, but also CDs, audio books and computer games. There's even a cook book with music.

Jean Bradshaw left a box of books. Some new ones we don't have are concerning depression, indigestion and procrastination. (I really need to read that last one!)

Ruby Roberts brought us a new LaVerle Spencer. We haven't had one in a while.

There's a new author - to us - we've just discovered. She's a Christian mystery writer, Terri Blackstock, it's so refreshing to read a good book sans sex and swearing.

On the movie side; there's Les Miserables, a powerful classic redone in 1998, Willie Wonka and the Chocolate Factory, some UFO videos and a lot of Bennie Hill comedies Debbie Palmer brought in. She said they'd belonged to our friend Tom Banks. Nora Foster donated The Astronaut's Wife.

The book I want to urge you to read is one of several large-print books I've started getting for us. This one is Pay it Forward. It's a story about a boy's idea of how to change the world - and how it worked. A real charmer is this one.

assistance at the Annual Timberon 4th of July Parade (held June 30th). The Fire Department volunteers will provide a free pancake and sausage breakfast starting at 7:30am. All members attending the meeting were presented with TVFD T-shirts.

Members voted to purchase a new brush truck, water tender, wildland gear, and a garage door opener for the EMT bay, thus adding to our response capabilities.

We are on the move and striving to become the best-qualified volunteer fire department possible. Come and join us!



The Fire Department was quick to respond to a fire behind this home.



High winds took Barbara Jordan's porch roof off and threw it over the house.

TIMBERON TEE TIME

by Laquita Hunter

The golf course has been open since the last week in March, but in Timberon the true beginning of the golfing season begins in May. May is when most of the summer people arrive back on the mountain. We will have our **first Golf Association meeting of the year on May 12th** and there will be two major golf tournaments, one on May 19th and the other on May 26th and 27th.

The **tournament on May 19 will be sponsored by the Methodist Assembly of Sacramento**. This will be the first tournament the Assembly has sponsored and should be a good one. Anyone interested in playing in the tournament will need to call or go by the Pro Shop for more details.

The **tournament on May 26 & 27 will be the 2nd Annual Memorial Day Couples Tournament**. It will be sponsored by Larry and Louise Henson and, as always with a Henson tournament, will be lots of fun. The format is a two day two person mixed couples scramble. Tee time will be 9 a.m. on Saturday and Sunday. Eighteen holes each day, with flighting after the first day's play. Entry fee will be \$85.00 per couple plus cart and green fee. There will also be a **nine hole ham and egg scramble on Monday morning of the 28th** for an additional fee of \$20.00.

Larry and Louise also sponsor the Thorp Classic Tournament in July of each year in Timberon. This tournament has become the highlight of the year and participants anxiously look forward to it for months beforehand. In addition to the many players from our surrounding area, Larry brings in quite a following of folks from other parts of New Mexico and Texas to play in the tournament. This, of course, also means that the whole village, not just the golf course, benefit from all the extra money spent in the area during the 3 days of the tournament.

I thought it might be interesting to know the history of the Thorp Classic and how it got started. Larry graciously granted my request and here in his own words are his thoughts on how the Thorp Classic Tournament came into being.

"Shortly after Win's death, his family, many of his

friends and most of the golfers in Timberon attended a Memorial Service on # 9 tee box in honor of Winford Thorp. I knew Win fairly well, but not as well as most of the regulars that played at Timberon. Win loved to play competitive golf and if you were to sit around and shoot the breeze with the longtime golfers of Timberon, Win Thorp's name often came up. That is how the idea of a memorial tournament came to pass. The first year of the tournament we had 32 teams from Timberon, New Mexico to Amarillo, Texas. Over the next three years we have been fortunate to grow this tournament to 64 teams. Last year we made it an Invitational Tournament.

The **2001 Timberon Thorp Classic will be held July 27, 28, & 29**. Invitations will be mailed on or around the 1st of June. We have a full house already this year with a waiting list, but will continue to add

names in case of cancellations.

Our intention when we started this event was to first honor the memory of a good friend to Timberon, it's people and golf. In addition, we wanted to promote Timberon, help contribute to the success of local

businesses and finally we wanted to sponsor an event that was fun and memorable.

I would like to think that Win is looking down on us as we play, smiling and telling us which way the putt breaks. I am sure that a lot of the folks that play in Win's tournament would like for him to give me some guidance on pin placement this year! I hope the Thorp family is as proud to have their name associated with this tournament, as we are to put it on in his honor.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people of Timberon for their help and the courtesy they have afforded the golfers and spectators in this tournament over the past four years. We are looking forward to a very successful tournament in 2001. Thanks, see you there, Larry."

And we thank you, Larry and Louise, for helping to contribute to the success of local businesses and bringing such a fun tournament to Timberon.

For more information on the golf tournaments and to sign up, call the Timberon Pro Shop at 505-987-2260.

MASONIC LODGE CHARITY SCRAMBLE
at 9:00am on
Sunday, July 1st
Timberon Golf Course

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

MOSS RANCH

1,535± ACRES SELLING IN 23 PARCELS

Timberon, New Mexico
Saturday, June 2, 2001 • 1:30 PM

Moss Ranch is perfect for private resort homes or larger residential development. This peaceful resort community in New Mexico's Sacramento Mountains offers spectacular panoramic views of the 300,000-acre Lincoln National Forest and close proximity to two of the nation's top ski resorts, Ski Apache, located at nearby Ruidoso, and Cloudcroft's Snow Canyon.

- Parcels from 10a to 444a acres
- Water available to all parcels
- Prime home sites high in the Sacramento Mountains
- Bordered by the Lincoln National Forest on the north and east and military reservations on the west and south
- Recreational activities include golf, tennis, riding, swimming and fishing
- Explore the area's history at Lincoln, home of Billy the Kid, the nearby Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation and Alamogordo's Space Center
- Area wildlife includes black bear, bobcat, coyote, elk, mountain lion, mule deer and wild turkey

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The Community Pantry

FOOD DRIVE

Thank you to all who have given.
If you haven't please make a donation.

All will be appreciated!
Just drop donations off in the TWSD office at the Lodge.
or call
Kim 987-2561 Nora 987-2246
Nellie 987-2587 Chris 987-2346

ATTENTION HANDCRAFTERS

The Community of Timberon will be hosting Independence Day activities on Saturday, June 30th including Arts and Crafts. We are encouraging all local and non-local artisans to participate in our activities. This will be an excellent opportunity to display your handcrafted items. Spacing is limited. For additional information contact:
Trudy or Fran
Arts & Crafts Comm.
Timberon, NM 88350
505-987-2433
email - mhg@dellcity.com

THE WATER DISTRICT MEETING

by Debbie Goss (Draft of Minutes) with Gary Scott's Report

A meeting of the Timberon Water & Sanitation District Board of Directors was held on April 21, 2001 at 10:00am in the community center. Board members present were Jack Deaton, Colleen Gillmouthe, and Larry Hanson. Fred Willis and Mary Fran Seidl were absent.

ASK THE DISTRICT



TWSD's General Manager, Gary Scott, Answers Your Questions!

QUESTION: What is the monthly electrical cost for pumping potable water in Timberon?

ANSWER: During a 30 day period from March 20 to April 20, the system used 5029 KWH (KWH is 1000 kilowatts per hour) at a cost of \$641.11.

Pump #1 (main pump) located at the treatment plant pumps to distribution tank #2. During this time period pump #1 pumped 4,096,900 gallons, power usage was 3042 KWH, at a billing of \$461.56.

Pump #2 which transfers water from distribution tank #2 to distribution tank #3 used 1450 KWH, at a billing of \$104.05.

Pump #3 which transfers water from transfer tank #4 to distribution tank #5 used 537 KWH, at a billing of \$48.50.

The cost of pumping 4,096,900 gallons from pump #1 cost .08876 per 1000 gallons.

The main advantage of the Timberon water system is that the system (for the most part) is fed by gravity. Carissa Springs gravity feeds raw water to the treatment plant and/or to the lakes. Distribution tank #2 gravity feeds to transfer tank #4. Distribution tanks # 2, #3 and #5 gravity feeds potable water to the community.

Pump #1 (main pump) is not designed or cross connected to the raw water line feeding the lakes. State Environment regulations states that potable water and raw water lines can not be connected in any fashion. Therefore, treated water can not be sent to the lakes.

NEW BUSINESS: Jack Deaton welcomed new board member Larry Hanson and thanked those who submitted resumes for the board position. Colleen Gillmouthe nominated Fred Willis for vice chairman and Larry Hanson nominated Colleen Gillmouthe for treasurer. Both votes were unanimous in favor of the nominees.

OLD BUSINESS: After discussing a moratorium on the installation of new water meters, the issue was tabled for more study and a recommendation from the hydrologist.

MANAGER'S REPORT: Linda Martin, Timberon purchasing agent, attended a seminar on March 14, 15, and 16th. in Ruidoso. The seminar sponsored by the New Mexico Procurement Association focused on researching, procedures, and preparing bid requests.

MOUNTAIN TIMES NEWSPAPER is Looking for Writers!

You don't have to be a professional writer or reporter, just a regular person. We concentrate on events, activities, history, photos, and stories from all over the mountain. The paper can't pay anything, but will let the whole world know it's your work! If you are interested in hearing more - call 505-987-2561 or call toll free 1-877-987-2561.

On April 11, Scott attended the Otero County Commissioners 2001/2002 pre-budget meeting in Alamogordo. Timberon requested \$6,000.00, which is to be applied to our trash disposal account. Also, we requested that the counties \$5,000.00 (which was approved during the 2000/2001 budget for the airfield) be carried over into the 2001/2002 budget. Both request were granted.

Two water resource inspectors from the State Engineering Department, made their field inspection of the springs and well site on Sacramento Drive on Friday, April 20. Receiving the permit for the well on Sacramento Drive looks promising as no contests have been filed thus far. Several days remain in the 10 day protest period. The Board authorized Scott to proceed with installation of the pump before the permit is received.

Mr. Coy Webb, Livingston and Associates and Mr. Kenneth Light, surveyor, came to Timberon on April 9, to survey the springs area and to measure the static level of the water in the three spring well casings. The hydrology and geological study is necessary prior to conducting the well tests. The intent of the study is to define the spring contours, levels and would there be an impact to the spring by pulling water downstream from the collection system.

Another collection box is presently being installed down stream for our collection system. Approximately 9/10 gallons a minute is water seeping from the banks and would be lost.



Larry Hanson, New Board member

During the week of April 1, the main pump at the treatment plant was shutting down several times during its running cycle. Southwestern Electric in Alamogordo was contacted and it was determined that the incoming power from Otero County Co-operative had changed. Otero County Co-op responded very quickly when contacted on Friday. After adjusting the power, we have not had another shut down.

Effective April 1, Timberon water crew began reading and recording the monthly water meters. The meter reads will be conducted on the first and second day of the month.

Timberon realtors sold 2 homes and 9 lots. Dell Telephone reports having 12 new phone installations, 1 permanent disconnect, 2 seasonal disconnects and 1 seasonal connect.

AUDIENCE REMARKS: Sid Benson suggested that two different rates be charged for a new meter install depending on whether standby fees had been paid or not.

Leslie Coutant asked how a moratorium on new water hookups would be advertised. Scott answered that it would be in a letter sent to standby customers. Leslie requested that everyone consider helping the fire department since we are now in fire season.

Olin McGill asked how long water is being pumped each week and the status of the water system model. Scott answered that the wells and filtration plant are pumping 24 hours for 2 1/2 days each week. The hydrologist is almost finished with the model of the Timberon water system.



The Water District meeting - just enough board members present to pull it off.

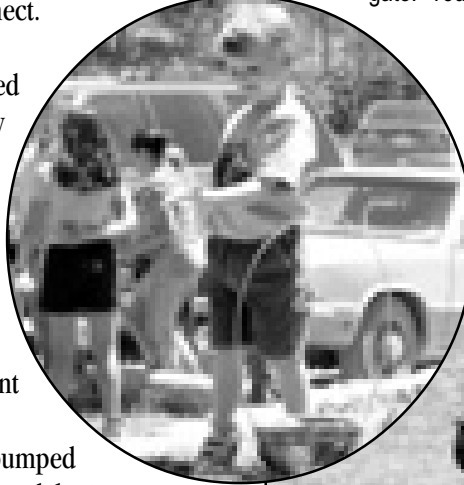


An A-frame on Main Street, on its way to another part of Timberon.



Someone really "creamed" the guard rail on Tres Marias near the south gate. You can see it is bent in - the rail is suppose to be straight.

The Annual Easter Egg Hunt in Timberon



Brett Sofolo, a building contractor in Timberon, shows off a Tom Turkey he shot above Scott Able Canyon. The Tom dressed out at 13lbs and had a nine and a half inch beard.



This 2777 square foot two story mountain home in Timberon with redwood siding, sitting on 3.2 wooded acres, is the perfect place to "get away from it all." Sitting on any one of the three covered decks, you can enjoy not only the cool shade provided by the abundant pine trees, but also a wide variety of wildlife. With 4 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths, fireplace, new septic system, etc... you can disappear into the mountains with style.

\$114,500

MOUNTAIN VIEW REAL ESTATE

John Bompert Bill Norkunas
505-987-2690



Green Fees - fees do not include sales tax

9 Holes \$11.00

18 Holes \$15.50

Twilight \$ 6.50

Junior \$ 6.50

Little One FREE

For More Information and Event Schedules call

505-987-2260

owned and operated by the Community of Timberon

GOLF 2001

Cart Fees - valid drivers license req. - no exceptions

9 Holes \$8.00

extra rider - 2 riders per cart \$13.50

18 Holes \$11.00

extra rider - 2 riders per cart \$ 16.50

Memberships - good 1 year, tax not included

Individual \$192.50

Family \$382.50

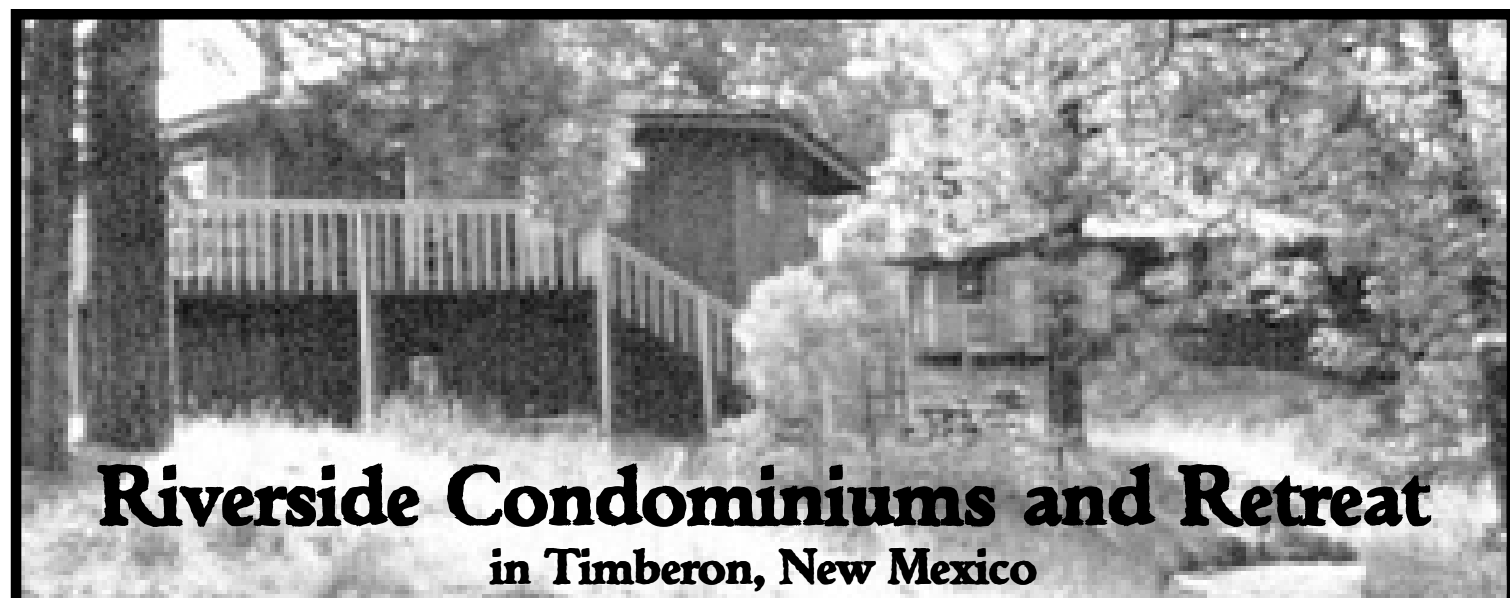
covers all green fees for immediate family includes husband, wife, and any children under 18

Guest \$110.00

limit 2 per day "must be staying at members Timberon residence" - no commercial appl.

Trail Fees - charge for use of private cart on course per year

\$192.50 - 1st cart, \$96.00 - add. carts / same owner



Riverside Condominiums and Retreat in Timberon, New Mexico

1-800-289-3665 or local 987-2553

Email - rcondos@delcity.com Web - www.mountaintimes.net / timberon

THE MOUNTAIN TRADING POST - CLASSIFIED SECTION

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Due to a complaint out of Apache Point, all free classifieds that may have been from Sunspot or Apache Point have been removed.

It seems that some of the ads may have been forwarded to the Mountain Times by Brian Armstrong without the knowledge of the people placing them.

If your ad was removed, and you wanted it to remain, contact the paper.

MISCELLANEOUS

\$1,000 REWARD

There is a \$1,000 reward offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person, or persons, who cut the fence on Circle Cross Ranch.



KLAMATH BASIN FARMERS - AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Provide through the Paragon Foundation, Forwarded from Klamath Basin

A huge bucket brigade and rally has been planned for noon, May 7 in Klamath Falls, Oregon. The event will support the Klamath Basin farmers and ranchers, whose way of life is being exterminated as a result of federal regulatory decisions.

Bucket brigades have been a symbol of unified community action against threatened disaster throughout the history of the American West. Americans who wish to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Klamath farmers and ranchers against this injustice are invited to bring a bucket and join the brigade.

The 1,400 farms located in Siskiyou and Modoc County, California, and Klamath County in Oregon, were homesteaded, in part, by veterans of WWI and WWII at the special invitation of a grateful nation. These veterans were enticed with the promise of a rich irrigated land in which they could invest their blood, sweat and tears.

Local residents are now in shock at the decision by the federal government to completely shut off the irrigation water that serves more than 90% of the farmers. The decision, based on inflated claims to minimum lake levels and downstream flows for threatened fish, leaves no water to allocate to the other 6,000 water users, including several major National Wildlife Refuges hosting migratory waterfowl.

With the lakes and reservoirs currently brimming with water, it is difficult for these small family farmers and ranchers not to feel betrayed and abandoned by their government. "What do I do now? How will we pay the bills? Where will we go?" are common phrases hanging heavily in the air. With the economy already stressed by decade-long regulation and low prices for crops, it is likely that almost 80% of these small operations could fail this year if families can't farm.

The federal decision goes against the entire history of the Klamath Basin. In 1905, California and Oregon ceded lake and marshland to the federal government specifically for conversion to agricultural use under the Newlands Reclamation Act. The Klamath Project then evolved into a complex system of irrigation canals, dams, diversions and drains, bringing life-giving water to crops grown in the some of the richest soil in America. Water use rights under a bi-state compact set water use priorities with agriculture both first and second in line, then recreation and wildlife third.

The tri-county Klamath Basin produces \$100 million in hay, grains, and vegetables. This, in turn, produces an additional \$250 million in economic activity in the various agriculturally-dependent communities throughout the region. Livestock herds, now being liquidated, are worth another \$100 million in replacement costs.

Without farms, thousands of farmworkers will have no work. Without farmers to buy seed, supplies and equipment, the infrastructure of small businesses that support agriculture will collapse. Then, like dominoes, the restaurants, grocery stores and other small community businesses will lose their customer base. Property values will plummet, thousands of loans will default and county tax revenues will follow the economic spiral downward.

How can it be that the world has turned upside down for these people? According to federal agencies, once a species has been federally listed as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act, it's alleged needs must come before the

needs, rights and property of individual Americans. In this limited water year, rather than share the shortfall, it has been decided that sucker fish suddenly need elevated lake levels and coho salmon need greatly increased downstream flows. Because the federal government is involved in the mechanics of distributing the farmer's and rancher's water through the Klamath Project, it has decreed that fish come first over farms and families.

During past periods of low-water, such as 1992 and 1994, Klamath farmers worked for balance, voluntarily supporting the water needs of the waterfowl and wildlife refuges. When faced with another low-water year this year, the Klamath Water Users developed a plan to share the limited water among users. The plan, however, was rejected. Now, experts predict 420,000 tons of topsoil will blow away this year, because farmers without water cannot even plant cover crops to save the soil.

No compensation is being tendered by the government for its "taking" of land value or the "investment backed expectations" of these small farmers. These families, their livelihood, lifestyle, hopes and dreams, are being sacrificed to the inflexibility of a bad regulation - the Endangered Species Act.

It is time to stand with these hard-working families against a federal bureaucracy running wild and against all reason.

It's a long ways off from here - but something to think about. (f)

RENTALS

HOUSE FOR RENT

(the old Roseborough place)
2 Bedroom - Completely Furnished - \$75 a day - Special Weekly and Monthly Rates Available. Contact Mary Hamill @ 505-987-2537.

OFFICE or RETAIL SPACE

Available in Roberts Realty building - good location, Downtown Timberon. For Information Call 1-888-441-6630

INTERNET

VISIT THIS WEB SITE

New Mexico Wanderings About little-known and lesser-known places with over 1,700 photos and 800 pages <http://www.huntel.com/~artpike/>

DOMAIN NAMES FOR SALE

Selling the Internet Domain Names **timberon-new-mexico.com** and **timberonnewmexico.com**, if you are interested call 1-888-682-3555 toll free and ask for John.

SERVICES

WINDOW WASHING

BY ST. CLAIR
Residential - Commercial
"BIG or SMALL - WE DO IT ALL"
For a free estimate, please call James or Barbara at 505-682-7519 (leave message)

COMPLETE LAUNDRY SERVICE

Sorted, Washed, Dried and Folded, Pick-up and Delivery - \$10 a Load
Barbara Jordan, Timberon, 987-2558

ITEMS WANTED

BEADED PURSES

Looking for old beaded purses. If you have one you would like to sell call 987-2561.

TREE SEEDS WANTED

for planting in fire burned areas in and around the Sacramento Mountains.

Volunteers to collect pine cones and/or seeds needed. Landowners who had property burned needed.
Call Mark at (915) 594-9354
[WWW.TREESCOOL.COM](http://www.treescool.com)

ITEMS FOR SALE

SNOW BLOWER

Large honda - tracks instead of wheels. Climb anything. Used for less than 6 hours \$1,400.
Call 505-687-2513 or 505-687-2458.

UTILITY TRAILER

Double axle 14' x 6' - new with spare tire. \$1,100.
Call 505-687-2513 or 505-687-2458.

CAR FOR SALE

1966 Bel Air - Classic, EXCELLENT CONDITION.
1986 Cougar - RUNS GREAT
Call JR at 505-987-2463

CLOUDCROFT CONCRETE & MATERIALS

Transit Mix - Sand - Gravel, located between Highway 82 and 130 in Cloudcroft. Call 505-682-2309.

REFRIGERATOR

Combination Propane/Electric, Explorer, 14.4 cu.ft. (freezer & refrigerator) Model GRQ15. Since Y2K did not occur, do not need now. Call 505-457-2241.

REAL ESTATE

MOUNTAIN CABIN FOR SALE

1252 sq.ft. Double Wide Cameo priced in the Mid-Fifties, located at 136 Winter St., Timberon, New Mexico - Covered deck, two out-buildings, .69 acre lot near Golf Course, swimming, fishing and the Lincoln National Forest.

Owner Selling - Priced to sell - Contact Buddy Cobb or Randy Deavers at (505)824-2347, (915)755-6363, (505)987-2573.

LOT FOR SALE

1 acre in Timberon - Lot 37, Blk 78, Unit 7. Call 505-624-2175, Ask for Roger.

LOT FOR SALE

1/2 acre in Timberon - Flat terrain, Nice pines, All utilities present, Storage shed. 84 Pawhuska Drive. \$10,000. Call 505-987-2555



REAL ESTATE

HOME FOR SALE

Mobile Home For sale in Timberon, NM. 14x60 Palm Harbor, nicely furnished, new deck, woodburning stove, sitting on approximately 5/8 acre with beautiful view. \$28,000 o.b.o. Call 505-987-2512 or Email: storm4x4@hotmail.com

MOUNTAIN LAND OR CABIN WANTED

I will buy land, or cabin, around Cloudcroft, in valley or in mountains, if it meets my criteria. Must be owner financed with flexible terms, under \$50,000.

Serious inquiries only. Quick response and closing.

Email: rbarton@freewwwweb.com or ibuy corp@aol.com

Address: R. Barton, 6300B. Hwy 290 W., Austin, TX 78735. Home 830-825-3209, Work 512-288-9273, Fax 512-288-9272.

TIMBERON LOT FOR SELL

Lot 15 of Block 20 of Unit 7, Golf Course Subdivision. 1/2 acre on Oakmont Drive. Call 806-965-2665 or write Janice or Gene Snell, HCR4-Box 40, Muleshoe, TX 79347.

TIMBERON LOTS

1/2 acre - Lot 4, Blk 10, GC3 - \$3,500. Also 1/2 acre lots - Lot 7, Blk 7, GC1 - Lot 5, Blk 130, T14 - Lot 18, Blk 109, T10. Offers Considered. Terms. 505-869-6585 (Billy Jones)

FOR SALE MOUNTAIN RETREAT

4 bdrm, 2 full bth, Den, Kitchen dining room, Living room combo, Cathedral ceilings, Sky lights, Central heat, Forced air wood burning fireplace, Double wide mobile home, Furniture and appliances are negotiable. 2 one-half acre lots, Shop and storage buildings, Commercial grade metal roofs, Front and rear covered porches, Concrete sidewalks and rear entry parking slab. In Timberon, New Mexico. Call 505-987-2573, 361-580-0802 or 505-987-2435, 505-824-2347.

LOT FOR SALE

In Timberon, Very reasonably priced. Call 505-832-6045

THE TRADING POST CLASSIFIED FORM

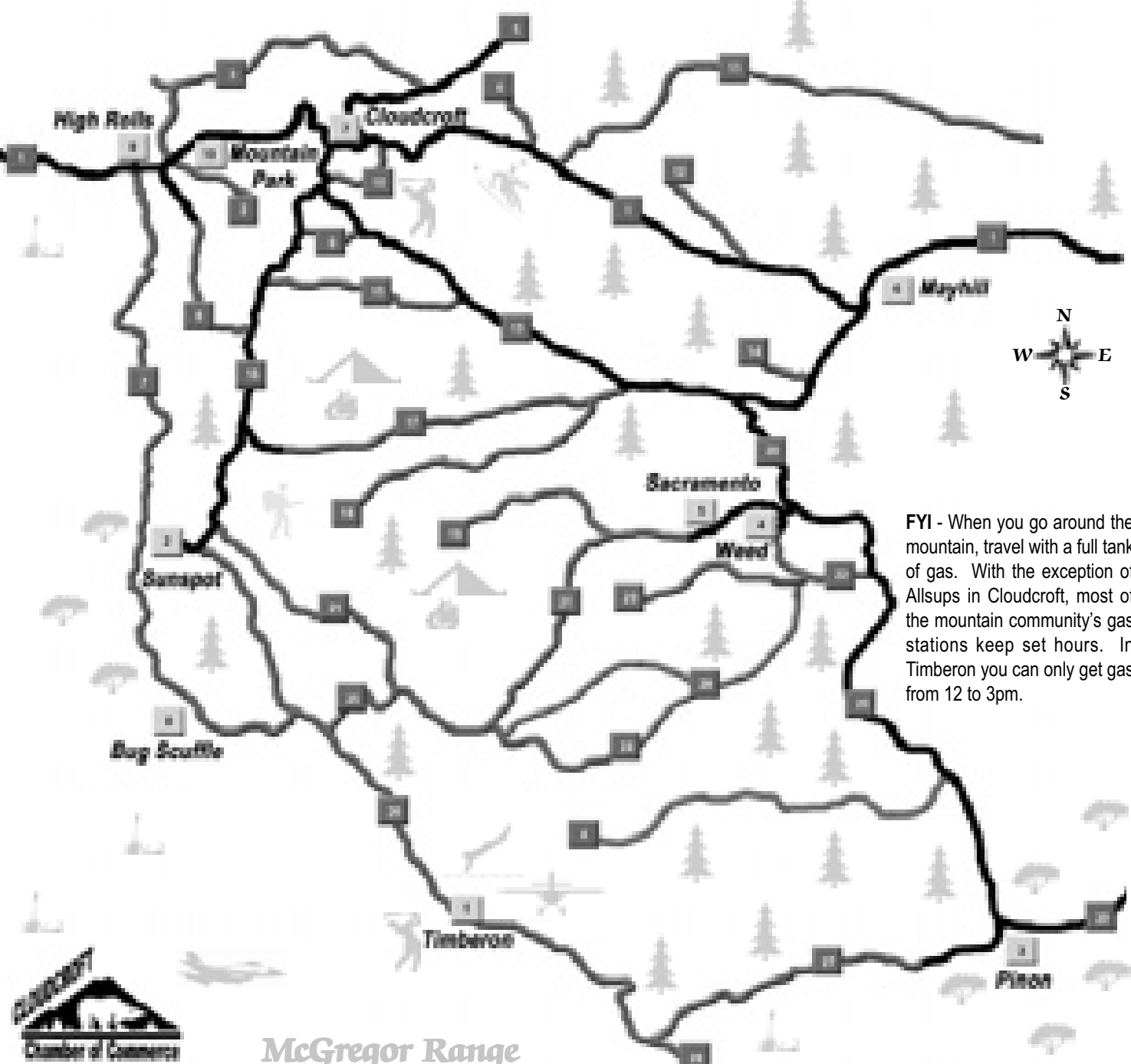
Classified ads (up to 30 words and 1 photo) are free to subscribers. Non-subscribers pay \$5.00 for up to 30 words and 10 cents for each additional word. Photos are an additional \$1.00 and a SASE is required if you want the photo returned. All payments for classifieds must be made in advance each month before the ad runs - you won't be billed.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

Send your check to *Mountain Times, PO Box 190, Timberon, NM 88350*

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN SACRAMENTO MOUNTAINS

This map of the Sacramento Mountains is just meant as a general guide. It is not a complete map of all the roads on the mountain. The Forest Service office in Alamogordo (505-434-7200) and the Sacramento Ranger District in Cloudcroft (505-682-2551) have a very good map of roads and trails that they will sell you. If you have a road that you think should be added to this map, call us at 505-987-2561 or tollfree at 1-877-987-2561. We will be adding roads to this map periodically.



LEGEND

Paved Road
 Dirt Road

COMMUNITIES

- Timberon
- Sunspot
- Pinon
- Weed
- Sacramento
- Mayhill
- Cloudcroft
- Bug Scuffle
- High Rolls
- Mountain Park

ROADS

- US Highway 82**
A paved all-weather road that goes off to the Alamogordo area on the left and towards Artesia on the right of map.
- Forest Road 339**
Haynes Canyon.
- Forest Road 162**
La Luz Canyon.
- Forest Road 183**
- State Highway 244**
A paved all-weather road that goes through the Mescalero Indian Reservation and on into Ruidoso.
- Forest Road 405**
Dry Canyon.
- Forest Road 90**
West Side Road, truck suggested.
- Forest Road 63**
Karr Canyon, closed in winter.
- Pierce Canyon**
- Apache Canyon**
- Forest Road 175**
Sixteen Springs.

- Forest Road 228**
Three Mile Canyon, shown in part.
- State Highway 130**
Cox Canyon, paved, all-weather.
- Forest Road 269**
Curtis Canyon.
- Forest Road 247**
Russia Canyon.
- Forest Highway 6365**
Sunspot Highway, paved, all-weather.
- Forest Road 164**
Rio Penasco.
- Forest Road 169**
Wills Canyon.
- Forest Road 257**
Hay Canyon.
- State Highway 24**
Paved, all-weather road that goes past Pinon, through Duncan, towards Artesia.
- Forest Road 64**
Agua Chiquita, good dirt road.
- Forest Road 238**
Perk Canyon.
- Forest Road 382**
Seep Canyon.
- Forest Road 255**
Jim Lewis Canyon.
- Forest Road 460**
Scott Able Canyon.
- Forest Road 537**
Sacramento River Road, Good all-weather dirt road.
- State Road 506**
Part is paved and rest is dirt, comes out by Oro Grande.
- Forest Road 171**
Perk Canyon.

Call the paper to update various road descriptions and conditions.

This map is in the process of changing in layout soon, hopefully making it easier to use!