



Guajolotes, Zopilotes y Paisanos

“Turkeys, vultures and roadrunners (or compatriots)” ... all inhabitants of Percha Creek.

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WILDERNESS

By Steve Morgan

[Editor's Note: June 3, 2024, marks the centennial of the founding of the Gila Wilderness Area, an effort that was led by the famed naturalist, Aldo Leopold. This article provides the historical background to that act, setting the stage for the numerous events planned to mark the occasion, detailed in this issue beginning on page 5.]



Gila Middle Fork River. Photo Steve Morgan.

The view as one gazes off to the east is breathtaking. As far as you can see, the land is pierced by deep rugged canyons and clad with dense forest lands. Whitewater Baldy is the highest summit at 10,895 feet high and the canyons fall away to the lowest elevations near the Gila River. Those beautiful stretches are still almost 5,000 feet high. There are no roads, no lights, so signs of civilization. The land here is as wild as it was 100 years ago when Aldo Leopold and Fred Winn cast hopeful eyes over the same wild lands now known as the Gila and the Aldo Leopold Wildernesses. If the adventurer dons a backpack carrying all one needs for several days away from the rigors of urban living, the wildlife memories waiting to be enjoyed, the sheer beauty of towering cliffs and trout filled streams which greet you with each step deeper and deeper into the wilderness, will be waiting for your visit.

Those wild lands are there today for the public to enjoy, but how the idea of setting aside wild lands to be preserved came about is a story needing to be told. The year was 1900. There were 8,000 automobiles driving on mainly gravel roads in rural America. 144 miles of paved roads existed mainly in the cities as did most of the cars. Much of the American Southwest was unreachable by machine. It was still a land of wild canyons and mountains traveled mainly by horse. The cowboys, cows, sheep, loggers, and miners were steadily working on delving deeper and deeper into the wild lands, but compared to the rest of the United States, the Southwest was wild and open country.

By 1910, the number of motor vehicles had soared to 500,000. By 1920, there were 7.5 million cars and trucks plying the mainly gravel roads, and ten years later, in 1930, that number had reached 23 million vehicles. Those vehicles were exploring 3.3 million miles of roads and together, drove 206 BILLION miles in one year. Our wild lands were disappearing rapidly as they were being invaded by a growing population on the move. We had already witnessed the slaughter of over 3 billion Passenger Pigeons until the last one, Martha, died in the Cincinnati Zoo in 1914. They are now extinct because we didn't value them for anything other than a meal. The American Bison once numbered 30 million or more, but by 1884, there were only 325 left roaming the western lands. We often have not seen the impact our way of life has had on our surroundings until it is too late.

(continued on page 3 ...)

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Well, as someone once said, it's déjà vu all over again! And once again I was elected President of the HHS in January. This time around, it seems not any easier as one might think. But the honor is mine and I intend to continue the great job that Nichole Trushell has done for two terms as your President.

This time, there are several new challenges that arise, in part due to our previous successes and growth coupled with a shrinking volunteer and membership base. Though we have a strong organization, a wonderful museum and a great Board of Directors, there remains much to do to stay afloat in this day and age as a private non-profit organization. The world seems more complex and the challenge of operating a small organization/business like ours can be daunting. The costs of preserving and interpreting history, like everything else, are rising with inflation. Privately funded museums and non-profits are experiencing a drop in membership, and donors are less able or apt to contribute financially to these types of causes and entities. Volunteers are becoming harder to find and many folks are burned out with serving on boards or spending a day or two per week donating their time. But these are the realities that we face. We survived two years of Covid and are slowly regaining our previous pace. Visitor-ship at the Black Range Museum has begun to grow once again. Gift shop sales continue to rise. Donations seem to come out of nowhere.

Fortunately, I can report that HHS currently is financially solvent and capable of continuing our mission as a society. However, it is clear to me, especially for my second time around as your President, that in order for HHS to remain strong and successful, a renewed commitment by our members is required. With your generous contributions, we have built an amazing organization with the ability to expand our holdings to such properties as the Courthouse/Jail. We produce major books and journals about our local history. We have an amazing collection of artifacts and maintain a significant archival database. We have a great little museum with well-designed and interesting exhibits. We regularly participate in conferences like the annual History Conference of the Historical Society of New Mexico. We have a great website! And we are an award-winning organization that contributes greatly to education and the interpretation of New Mexico history.

However, with success, new acquisitions and future plans, come additional responsibilities and costs. Thus, we need continued support of the membership, volunteers and donors more than ever before in order to stay sustainable and to meet our goals. If you have not renewed your membership, I encourage you to do so (see the form on the last page). If you know of someone who would like to join us, let's sign 'em up!

I take this opportunity to thank those Board members who have contributed their time and energy to get us where we are today. Retiring members include Linda King (Treasurer), Steve Elam and Leah Tookey. And we welcome Val Hildreth Werker, Karen Mast and Ewa Czarnojanczyk to the Board! Val will also serve as our Treasurer. Thanks also for the continuing members for your service to HHS. I remain encouraged by and appreciative of this Board and look forward to great accomplishments in 2024.

I invite you all to come to our **Annual Meeting on April 6th** to hear of our many accomplishments and view a presentation titled "The Making of a Museum," by yours truly, at the Community Center at 1:00 p.m. Afterward, we invite you to visit our museum for refreshment and to learn about the exciting plans for the addition of a new building on site. See you then!

--Steve Dobrott

ANNUAL
MEETING

Hillsboro Historical Society
SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 2024, 1:00 PM
Hillsboro Community Center

"The Making of a Museum"
Steve Dobrott

Followed by tours and refreshment at the Black Range Museum
Everyone is invited to attend!

(... continued from page 1) The person most responsible for recognizing the catastrophic meaning of losing the country's wild country and native residents, and for bringing about the formation of our nation's first wilderness area, was a Forest Service employee named Aldo Leopold. Born in 1887, Aldo grew up in Burlington, Iowa on the banks of the Mississippi River. His younger years were spent exploring the heavily wooded creeks and draws that ran steeply down the riverbank and the marshy bottomlands by the river. Aldo knew and treasured the small wilderness tracts that still existed in the late 1890s in Iowa, but it was the incredible expanses of wild land that he later found on the Apache National Forest that sparked his deep passion for untouched lands.



Aldo Leopold as Forest Assistant and chief of reconnaissance party at the Apache National Forest, Arizona, 1910. Photo courtesy of the Aldo Leopold Foundation and University of Wisconsin-Madison Archives.

On July 2, 1909, this 22-year-old Iowan boy, recently graduated from the Yale School of Forestry, arrived in Albuquerque, New Mexico Territory, inexperienced but excited as to what lay before him. On July 16, after a couple weeks of training, Aldo Leopold found himself on a westbound train heading to adventure. At Holbrook, in the Arizona Territory, he went from riding the rails to bouncing for two days in a stagecoach heading south to the headquarters of the one-year-old Apache National Forest.

The rough road ended at the little town of Springerville, a community surrounded by wild country. The White Mountains with Mount Baldy lay to the west. The rugged breaks and canyons of the Blue River lay to the south and the looming purple, flat-capped Escudilla Mountain lay to the southeast. Perfectly shaped cinder cones and volcanic flows lay to the north. The town was a tiny stride towards civilization in a sea of wilderness.

Aldo's first job was leading a timber marking crew to assess just how much timber the Apache National Forest carried for harvest. It was just three weeks into the project when Leopold had an experience which eventually helped change his thinking about predators and their role in the natural community. He and his crew spotted what they thought was a doe crossing the river below where they sat. Upon realizing that it was a she-wolf and her cubs that had come out to playfully greet her return, they pulled out their rifles and let the lead fly. When they reached the river, they found the pups had fled, one badly hurt, and the she wolf in her last moments. He later recalled that as he watched her die, he had seen a fierce, green fire die in her eyes, and he realized that his way of thinking was probably different than the wolf's or the mountains. He said, "*We were young and full of trigger itch. We thought fewer wolves meant more deer and that no wolves meant a hunter's paradise.*" In his classic book, *A Sand County Almanac*, published in 1949, Aldo writes about this story in a chapter titled "Thinking Like a Mountain." Yet in a letter he wrote to his mother the Sunday after the shooting, his description of the incident was simply, "we shot two wolves." It was more than 30 years later that he reflected on the shooting and the impact that it had on his thinking about predators and the ecological community.

In the ten-year span from 1909 to 1919, Leopold rode through hundreds of square miles of rugged and remote Southwest forests and grasslands while working for the US Forest Service. His writings from this time period show a constant growth of awareness on the impacts of humans on the natural environment. He witnessed the incredible invasion of vehicles into the backcountry and was appalled by the damage to the land from overgrazing, clearcut timbering and road building. From 1919 into 1924, he was Chief of Operations, Assistant Forester for Region 3. Leopold traveled to each of the 11 National Forests in the region covering Arizona and New Mexico to assess the performance of each forest, the personnel, and to make recommendations as he felt they were needed.

It was during this period that Leopold really saw the impact which overgrazing and clear cutting had upon the forest lands. He started writing about the need to change how the USFS was managing the lands they were stewards of. Leopold had begun thinking as early as 1913 that portions of the National Forests should be set aside for preservation. But it was not until late 1919 when he met with Arthur Carhart, a young Forest Service Landscape Architect, that he started to think earnestly about this need. Carhart had recommended that the area around Trappers Lake in Colorado be set aside for all to enjoy, not just developed into cabins for the wealthy. His superiors heeded his advice and retained the wild beauty surrounding Trappers Lake for the public. Carhart was also later responsible in 1926 for the nation's second wilderness area to be set aside: the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in Minnesota. After his

discussion with Carhart, Leopold was infused with a new energy to ensure the setting aside of wilderness areas for protection. He discussed the idea of wilderness areas with several others including Fred Winn, Elliot Barker and Charles Cooperrider, and began searching for a piece of National Forest that would meet their requirements.

This was the active beginning of Leopold’s quest for wilderness to use as a land laboratory: a place where scientists could study and learn about how the natural systems functioned and interacted with each other. Originally the simple desire that drove Leopold and his colleagues to promote the idea of wilderness areas, was the setting aside of a place where it was possible to travel, hunt and fish under frontier conditions. He also realized that unless wild land was set aside for the public to appreciate and for nature to flourish, it would cease to exist. He later wrote that *“our ability to perceive quality in nature begins, as in art, with the pretty. It expands through successive stages of the beautiful to values as yet uncaptured by language.”*

In May of 1922, Leopold met with Fred Winn, Forest Supervisor on the Gila National Forest to identify a portion of the forest to be set aside. His initial definition of wilderness was, *“By ‘wilderness’ I mean a continuous stretch of country preserved in its natural state, open to lawful hunting and fishing, big enough to absorb a 2-weeks pack trip, and kept devoid of roads, artificial trails, cottages or other works of man.”* His original proposal for that first wilderness area in 1922 was not well received by his peers. The proposal was “lost” for two years. Finally, in March 1924, Leopold and Morton Chaney together completed a Recreational Working Plan for the Gila Forest. Included in the plan was the setting aside of 755,000 acres for a wilderness area. It still needed to be approved by the District 3 Regional Forester Frank Pooler.

Soon after the plan was submitted, a major change for Leopold was to occur. The Washington office requested that Aldo Leopold assume the position of assistant director at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. After a series of meetings and for reasons Leopold never really explained, he accepted the transfer.



Aldo and Estella Leopold. Photo courtesy of the Aldo Leopold Foundation and University of Wisconsin-Madison Archives.

On May 30, 1924, Leopold and his wife Estella left Albuquerque with their New Mexico family for Wisconsin. Five days later, on June 3, Regional Forester Pooler unceremoniously initiated the Recreational Working Plan which established the Gila Wilderness Area. It was both our country’s and the world’s first designated wilderness area. After the Gila Wilderness Area was recognized, Leopold continued his work to preserve more of our country’s last remaining wild lands. In 1935, he helped found The Wilderness Society, an organization which almost 90 years later, with over a million members, is now very active on a global basis. Another founding member of the Society, Bob Marshall, said, *“There is just one hope of repulsing the tyrannical ambition of civilization to conquer every niche on the whole earth. That hope is the organization of spirited people who will fight for the freedom of wilderness.”*

Aldo Leopold was the driving force to start the wilderness movement but there have been so many people involved since his passing in 1948. Those are stories and people to be remembered in a separate article. They are also a critical part of the Gila Wilderness Centennial, Before and Beyond, being celebrated this year. The voice of the indigenous peoples who lost sacred lands to the Wilderness Act of 1964 will also be thoroughly discussed—as will other effects, both good and bad, that our embracing of some of our wilder lands has had on our land and culture.

Today, our country has 806 designated wilderness areas, preserving most of the ecosystems existing in the United States. The original 755,000 acres has grown to protect 111,889,002 acres of Federal Lands managed by the National Park Service, United States Forest Service, United



States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management. As a reminder to all, Federal Lands are public lands managed by these agencies for the public as a whole and not just special interest groups. The whole idea of what Wilderness means in the past, present and the future is open for discussion now as the Gila Wilderness Centennial arrives on June 3, 2024.

Steve Morgan
Aldo Leopold Living History
Kingston, NM

References

Leopold, Aldo. *A Sand County Almanac and Sketches Here and There*. Oxford University Press, 1949.

Meine, Curt. *Aldo Leopold – His Life and Work*. The University of Wisconsin Press, 1988.

State Motor Vehicle Registrations by Years 1900-1995, Federal Highway Administration, www.fhwa.dot.gov

GILA WILDERNESS CENTENNIAL CALENDAR

For a calendar of events for the whole Centennial celebration go to:
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/gila/learning/history-culture/?cid=fseprd1103416>



Another source of information related to the Gila Wilderness Centennial is the Gila Ancestral Homelands webpage, including events around the state: <https://gilawildernesscentennial.wordpress.com/events/>

HILLSBORO EVENTS (Hillsboro Community Center)

Documentary Film, Saturday, March 2, 4:00 – 5:30 pm: “Green Fire—Aldo Leopold and the Land Ethic for Our Time.” Afterwards there will be a question-and-answer session with historian Dr. Stephen R. Fox and Aldo Leopold Chautauquan Steve Morgan.

Presentation, Sunday, March 3, 3:00 – 4:30 pm: “Apache Treaties: Land, Power and Race in the Gila Wilderness,” by Dr. Jeffery Shepherd, University of Texas at El Paso.

Three Short Films, Friday, March 8, 4:00 – 5:30 pm: “Legacies of the Gila,” “Stewardship of the Gila,” and “Tales of the Gila Trout.” These are films on the Gila Wilderness written and produced by the students of the Gila Film School, New Mexico State University. Please join us afterwards for a **community potluck** and a chance to mingle with the filmmakers.

Living History Performance, Saturday, March 16, 4:00 – 5:30 pm: “Aldo Leopold and the Gila Wilderness,” a Chautauqua performance by naturalist Steve Morgan.

Documentary Film, Saturday, April 13, 4:00 – 5:30 pm: “Legacy of the Weeks Act.” This film brings to life an act of congress which most Americans are ignorant of. It is why we have National Forests on the East Coast and beautiful fall colors in the New England states.

KINGSTON/BLACK RANGE LODGE EVENTS

Land Blessing and Talking Circle, Friday, May 31, 4:00 – 8:00 p.m., with Flower Hill Institute and Jemez Youth Dancers (Brophie Toledo and Roger Fragua). Featured musician Randy Granger.

Black Range Poetry & Pickin' Festival, including food and beverages:

- Saturday, June 1, 4:00 – 8:00 pm Music, poetry, book sales, non-profit booths.
- Sunday, June 2, 10:00 am – 4:00 pm Music, poetry, book sales, non-profit booths.

SILVER CITY EVENTS

Natural History of the Gila Symposium, Wednesday, February 28 – Friday, March 1, Western New Mexico University, <https://sites.google.com/view/gilasymposium/home>

Wilderness Prose, Poetry and Art Student Exhibition, Wednesday, May 29 – Saturday, June 1, Grant County Convention Center.

Centennial Celebration, Saturday, June 1, Gough Park.

Film Festival, Saturday, June 1– Sunday, June 2, Silco Theater.

Gila River Festival, Friday, September 27 – Sunday, September 29, <https://www.gilariverfestival.org>

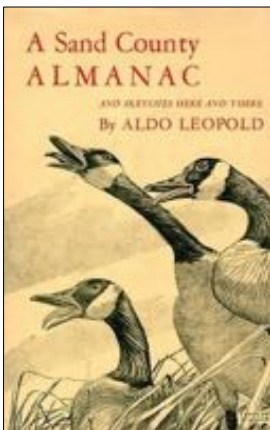
OTHER EVENTS

Presentation, Saturday, June 1, 1:00 – 3:00 pm: “The Gila Wilderness and Indigenous Ancestral Homelands,” by Juan Rojelio and Ruben Leyva, University of New Mexico Native American Studies, at the Mimbres Cultural Heritage Site, Mimbres, NM.

Online Speaker Series, various dates, <https://gilawildernesscentennial.wordpress.com/events/>

Annual Aldo Leopold Week (Leopold Foundation), Friday, March 1 – Sunday, March 10, <https://www.aldoleopold.org>

Black Range Museum Bookshelf Notes



If you are intrigued now about Aldo Leopold and our local wildernesses, please visit the Black Range Museum bookstore. In stock are a number of Leopold works, and other books related to the Gila Wilderness. In particular, look for his classic *A Sand County Almanac*, which has become a “Conservation Bible” of sorts. *Aldo Leopold’s Southwest* is a collection of other Leopold writings, edited by David E. Brown and Neil B. Carmony. For a Leopold biography, *A Fierce Green Fire* by Marybeth Lorbiecki is a good book to give the reader a solid feel of the man. --Steve Morgan

A Sand County Almanac and Sketches Here and There. 1949. Aldo Leopold. The classic book of beautifully written essays from a master storyteller expresses the foundational concept of the Land Ethic. This is Leopold’s most beloved and powerful contribution to understanding the human role in long-term survival, or destruction, of ecosystems and perhaps the human spirit.

Aldo Leopold’s Southwest. 1990. D. Brown and N. Carmony, eds. Many of Aldo Leopold’s ideas germinated based on experiences and observations made during his tenure with the U. S. Forest Service in the American Southwest, particularly in New Mexico. These are his collected essays from that time. His ideas profoundly impacted wildlife management, ecology, and the value given to wilderness areas.

First and Wildest: The Gila Wilderness at 100. 2022. E. Allen, ed. In 1922 Aldo Leopold conceived of the idea of a large tract of wild land allowed to maintain and manage itself, for the long-term benefit of the land, the community of living species therein, as well as human experience. And then, somehow, he persuaded the U. S. Forest Service to go along with that! The Gila Wilderness, first in the world, resulted. This book celebrates the 100th birthday of that event in 2024 through a collection of essays, articles, and commentary from an array of scientists, politicians, land managers, and writers' perspectives on what that extraordinary idea has become.

Aldo Leopold: A Fierce Green Fire. 2005. M. Lorbiecki. This book presents a well-researched, intriguing biography of Leopold's life and the development of his ecological concepts. Lots of photographs, illustrations, and engagement by his family, friends and colleagues warmly round out the facts.

Fire Season: Field Notes from a Wilderness Lookout. 2012. P. Connors. This exceptional, award-winning book recounts 10 (and still going!) years as a fire lookout at the summit of Hillsboro Peak above Hillsboro and Kingston. Observations on the natural world and the human place in it sing through this well-written book about a singular place just a few miles up the road!

A Song for the River, 2018. P. Connors. Water and fire. These are the natural forces that have always shaped the Gila Wilderness landscape and communities through ecological time, however the scale and impacts to human lives are usually brief and personal. These events may be tragic, instructive, or even inspirational, but are always significant in the individual's experience.

Gila Descending. 2009. M. Salmon. Dutch Salmon traveled 200 miles from the headwaters of the Gila River in New Mexico down the last undammed river in the southwest, by foot and watercraft, accompanied by his cat and dog. He is a fisherman, hunter, and fierce advocate of the wild.

Hiking the New Mexico Gila Wilderness. 2017. B. Cunningham and P. Cunningham. A detailed Falcon Guide to hiking, camping, and visiting the world's first wilderness including sections of the rugged Continental Divide Trail.

Hiking New Mexico Aldo Leopold Wilderness. 2002. B. Cunningham and P. Cunningham. A detailed Falcon Guide to hiking, camping, and visiting the wilderness area in the southern Black Range mountains named for the man who invented the idea. Includes sections of the Continental Divide trail.

Field Guides – we also offer a variety of field guides to plants and wildlife of the area.

FIELD NOTES FROM THE GILA

By Frederick Winn



Riding in the Gila, 1922.

[Editor's Note: In his 2017 book, River of Spirits, Harley Shaw included a chapter titled, "Fighting Fire with Aldo Leopold," pp. 119-23. It was compiled from 1922 field notes by Fred Winn. Winn was one of the earliest forest rangers in southwestern New Mexico, and the notes describe not only his fire-fighting efforts with Leopold, but also their joint inspection of the landscape and infrastructure that became the Gila Wilderness—and also their handling some knotty cattle grazing issues. Below is an excerpt from the field notes, edited for clarity—although some references remain obscure. It gives a vivid picture of the life these two intrepid foresters lived. My thanks to Harley for supplying the text.]

The excerpt picks up on May 20, 1922. Winn is preparing to go to a fire burning in Curtis Canyon, a tributary of the Animas. He writes:

The area to the east is low value and low hazard. It is the north and south where the danger lies—if fire ever gets into Holden Prong 500 men cannot hold it . . . Fire suppression 18 hrs. [Winn's documentation of how many hours he spent during the day on firefighting]

(Field) May 21. Left at 4 a.m. Painter, Reed, and I discussed the situation—they feel that fire is corralled but not safe and marched a bunch of men out at 6:30 a.m. to take up patrol when the night shift left off. And a bunch of men left to put out fire on east side when it was still smoking but not dangerous. If we can hold the line today and God Almighty will not send a gale but give us a westerly wind, we will have it. But the trail crew is worn out and Painter nearly so and one trail man quit—was asked to go in because of sickness. Painter asked for 5 more men—more grain and list of supplies for 6 days for patrol purposes. Made arrangements to get the packer down there tomorrow. Left camp at 8 a.m. and rode down to Reed's Ranch. Then on to Kingston Ranger Station arriving at 11 a.m. Immediately phoned Hillsboro Peak lookout. Says fire looks the best it has been for last four days—smoking only in spots. Woods at McKnight says everything is OK but of course the Black Range is not fully manned and situation is seen dangerous. Got Cox who says everything OK. Also wire from Pooles saying Leopold and Busch were en route. I stopped Busch, however, by my day wire of other day. Called up garage at Hillsboro for load of stuff tomorrow and also got clerk of Hillsboro store who agreed to rustle men for me. I get supplies as soon as I would phone him list. Gave it to him at 3 p.m. asked him to have it at the Reed's Ranch tomorrow a.m. He said they would rustle 5 more men for us, too. Leopold came in at 2:30 p.m. Discussed situation in detail with him. At 5 p.m. Cope from Silver City reported that Mogollon Baldy reported a fire at 3:47 p.m. Reading at 313. Woodrow gone to it. No definite location. Fire reported on Datil according to *Nova* sometime this a.m. I wire to district office as follows: "Black range fire corralled but not controlled. Very dangerous in case of high wind. Will need patrol for 10 days or more if no rain. Probable cost on hour basis \$1200. Leopold going to fire tomorrow. Thirty men employed at present." No further news tonight about fire in Mogollon. Turned in at 9 p.m. Line supervision 12 hrs.

(Field) May 22. Left Kingston Ranger Station at 7:15 a.m. with Leopold en route to fire. Rode to Reed's Ranch arriving at 9:45 a.m. Had to wait until 11 a.m. for men from Kingston and supplies. Left Reed's Ranch at 11:15 a.m. with men on foot en route to fire camp in East Curtis. Arrived at 1:45 p.m. Fire is practically under control according to Painter and Reed. Reed to hold the patrol line with a crew of men. Will be back tomorrow. Painter estimates 7 days, lay off 5 men in next two days. Then 5 more and will leave 5 for end. Trail crew en route back to top in next two days—2 days to go. Packer to remain here to get stuff out. Leopold and Painter left at 3:30 p.m. to ride around fire line. I straightened the time records. Check list. No tea used or needed. Seem to be long on flour. Cut it down to 25 lbs. Short on tomatoes. Increase by doubling. Need canned fruit such as peaches. No rice needed. Include tobacco—chewing, smoking, and papers. Cut down list in dried fruit by 1/2. Include fruit such as oranges. Corn about OK. Turned in at fire camp at 9 p.m., after Leopold and Painter came back from fire line and found it safe. Fire supervision 10 hrs.

(Field) May 23. Left fire camp in Curtis Canyon with Leopold and Painter at 9 a.m. en route for Kingston Ranger Station after taking inventory of supplies on hand, estimating what was needed for patrol crew, arranging to reduce crew and giving plans to trail crew en route back again. Turned over time keeping record to Bob Reid, per diem guard who is to take charge of patrol. Rode to Reed's Ranch then on into the Ranger station at 1:45 p.m. Phoned Hillsboro Peak—reported all clear. Phone office with instructions to Putsch to come on to the Kingston Station starting tomorrow. Figured out cost of fire as nearly as we could estimate allowing for patrol. Sent following message to District Office: "Fire under control. Patrol to continue for several days. Estimated 1500 acres burned. Cost about \$1000." Spent balance of day discussing matters with Leopold and Painter. Spent more hours over legal action in Curtis Canyon Fire [regarding its cause]. Needed to act under State Law and Painter sent to interview local Justice of the peace. Discussed trail and other matters in detail. Fire supervision 12 hrs.

(Field) May 24. Left Kingston Ranger Station with Leopold at 8:30 a.m. en route to McKnight fire cabin. Took a packhorse load of grub up to Hillsboro Peak fire force. Rode the new trail and arrived at 1:30 p.m. Spent balance of day on top of Hillsboro Peak instructing lookout (Belknap) and fireman (Avant) on their duties. Also went



Gila Wilderness cabin, 2013.

over the improvement situation for place for dug-out, furniture, etc. Went down and looked at the spring—very good. Pasture in good shape. Got data from Avant on Curtis Canyon fire. Checked tools in cache (Leopold has notes). Spent night at Hillsboro Peak dug-out. Supervisor 10 hr.

(Field) May 25. Left Hillsboro Peak at 7:30 a.m. with Leopold and pack mule en route to McKnight Cabin. Rode the new crest trail. Arrived at 12:15 p.m. After dinner inspected locks on cache at McKnight and condemned worn out and broken tools to be left at McKnight Cabin. Fixed pack saddles and morals. In evening Putsch came in from Silver City. Discussed trail work and decided to all go out tomorrow as a demonstration job on the new trail with the foreman Wood. Putsch, Leopold and myself. Turned in at 9 p.m. Supervise 9 hours.

(Field) May 26. With Leopold, Wood, and Putsch. We left McKnight at 8 a.m. and rode to the trail camp. From there on foot over new trail where Leopold demonstrated to us and foreman (Gouns) the water bar, tread heel, slope, etc. Then [went] beyond the lake and laid out the route for a new grade about 1-1/2 miles north of Mimbres Lake. We also decided to leave the trail as it was and not try and straighten it out. Gouns seems to be a good man on the job. Walked back to camp at 2:30 p.m. and had dinner. Gouns says that Latham did not fight fire. [Latham was a local rancher who did not respond to the fire.] Said to “let it go as it would do no harm.” Rode trail to McKnight at 4:30 p.m. Painter gone to Hillsboro today to see if he can secure action against Latham before local Justice of the Peace. Says the District Attorney had a favorable talk with him yesterday. Spent night at McKnight Cabin. Supervisor 8 hours. Improved trail 8 hrs.

(Field) May 27. Left McKnight Station with Leopold and Wood for Mimbres Station at 8:15 a.m. Putsch left for Kingston Station. Rode down McKnight Canyon to Station arriving at 1:05 p.m. At about 2 p.m. got telephone calls regarding fires at Byrns Run on Datil; on edge of Animas. Which Painter handled by sending Justin to Datil fire and Hillsboro Piltemiman [?] to Animas Fire. There at 4:21 p.m. A fire reported by Diamond Peak reading 258 near Diamond Bar Ranch. Got per diem guard Fumwalt at 4:50 p.m. regarding this fire and he said he would go to it. Also got Cox at Silver City to call Hodge about the fire. Ranger Wood left for a night ride at 5:10 p.m. to get to the Diamond Bar Ranch. At 7:45 p.m. Hodge called up from Silver City and said his party had extinguished the fire. Then has no rest until we turned in about the fire problem. One continual “go all the time.” The question of the “big country” to the west which is virtually unprotected is a big problem to solve. Leopold and I go over pack ready to go to Diamond Bar fire if necessary. Turned in at 9 p.m., after I had made out Clerical Efficiency Reports. Supervisor 10 hours.

(Field) May 28. Up at 6 a.m. Wood called in from Diamond Bar ranch at 6:35 a.m. Said fire was out. He would go to it and look it over and possibly come back tonight. Burned about 10 acres. Painter at 8:30 a.m. going to Hillsboro on Latham case—back as soon as possible. Said lookouts could see no fires at Byers' Run or at Animas but was very hazy and hard to see. Painter reported over phone at 2 p.m. that he has served warrants for the Lathams on account of Curtis Canyon fire as neither had come in. Wood phoned that he was en route home from the Diamond Bar ranch as fire was out. Painter reported two fires at 4:30 p.m. Fire on Diamond Peak. One reading 266-211 from (Black Mountain) and one reading 268. Phoned them into Cox at Silver City to transmit to White Creek (Woodrow). Spent balance of day with Leopold on inspection notes so-far in field. Also shod horse (one hoof). Quit at 5 p.m. Supervisor 9 hrs.

(Field) May 29. Left Mimbres Ranger Station with Leopold and pack outfit for our trip to north end of Fernot to look over wilderness area. Left at 8 a.m. after office reported “all clear.” Rode up Perry Canyon. Got lunch. Then up to Terry Peak to locate a lookout point. Halfway up at 2:15 p.m. saw big fire near Little Creek. Started back at once—packed outfit, headed for Black Canyon. En route to fire. Made camp at Meason Flat at 7 p.m. Figured Woodrow would have his trail crew at fire. Supervisor 10 hours.

(Field) May 30. Up at 4 a.m. Left camp at 7 a.m. Rode to Black Canyon. Then to Diamond Ranch. Got office on phone. Learned that there were 2 fires—one on Lookout Mountain (under control by trail crew), one on Little Creek—bad. They were starting men and supplies from Pino Altos and Saw-mill. Pulled out en route for fire via Corral Canyon Trail. Got to East Fork at noon—rested horses. Left at 1 p.m. rode to XSX ranch. Got phone about situation and then rode to TJ Ranch where we learned some of particulars about the Little Creek fire. Bowne on his way with 8 men. Our horses and mules too leg weary to go any further. Put up at TJ Ranch for night at 5 p.m. Got Cox on phone about men and situation as to fire. Fire suppression 10 hrs.

(Field) May 31. Up at 5 a.m. started for fire on Little Creek at 7 a.m. Got to fire camp at noon. Sized up situation in about two hours of listing tools and cooking outfit. Bowan back to White Creek. And there to Mogollon to keep crew going and supplies. Phoned Woodrow and top—wanting no more men at present. Leopold out to line up strategy, I in camp to help organize crew. Severe lightning at 3 p.m. Several additional fires reported—at head of Mogollon Creek to which 5 men were sent to spend night there. Leopold and Woodrow back at 7 p.m. Reported fire controlled to south and west and north. Still burning on east. Fire suppression 12 hours.

Order for supplies at Mogollon 6/1/22 6 p.m.

10 lbs beans	150 lbs flour	20 lbs bacon
16 lbs coffee	8 lbs baking powder	30 can peaches
30 lbs dried fruit	20 cans milk	20 cans tomatoes
12 cans corn	5 lbs salt	30 lbs lard
5 gal syrup	10 lbs salt bacon	15 lbs onions
500 lbs corn	1 meat saw	

(Field) June. 5 a.m. Around the Little Creek fire with Woodrow. Situation well in hand except on east end where fire was placed under control by 7 p.m. Five men out on line. Saw big smoke from Mogollon Creek. I rode back to camp to learn conditions. Leopold in camp all day—says he sent two men back to fire on Mogollon Creek with instructions to stay with—5 men sent from the office. Took up with Bowen matter of keeping supplies coming from Mogollon. Took inventory of supplies on hand. Phoned in for an additional list of supplies. One outfit at White Creek this p.m., another in by tomorrow. Third outfit started today. No rain. Very dry and windy. Back at 7 p.m. Fire suppression 14 hours.

(Field) June 2. Up at 5 a.m. A bad day. The men up from Mogollon Creek fire reported it was bad. Woodrow and Leopold to Mogollon Creek fire with all men we could spare from Little Creek fire and all supplies. Soule on Little Creek fire to take charge of patrol with about 10 men. Ordered more supplies from Mogollon and word to office to recruit men at Cliff if necessary. Also to look into tool situation for emergencies. At 8:15 a.m. report from Center Baldy that Lookout Mountain fire was smoking up. Told Ault to take as many of trail crew to handle the situation as was possible. Nothing else to be done in view of conditions and Granite Peak reported Little Creek fire to be “looking good” at 8:20 a.m. Could not see much of Mogollon Creek fire. Got Ault on phone at 9:15 a.m. Says Lookout Mountain fire is just smoke. Told him he would have to take responsibility there with trail crew until situation changes up here. Got Bowan an 8-burro outfit—headed out today and is gathering a Mimbres 12-burro outfit to start out tomorrow. Got burro pack outfit off to Mogollon Creek fire at 11:30 a.m. Fire reported from Mogollon Baldy at 11:20 a.m. reading 67—across the Middle Fork (Datil, Black Peak). Leopold back from Mogollon Creek fire at 4 p.m. Reports it under control. I phoned Warner at Cliff to discuss men he had gathered and to stop pack outfit with supplies. Also Bowen at Mogollon to send no more supplies and pack outfit until further notice. Granite Peak reported Little Creek fire to be smoking in Rocky Canyon. And Leopold and one man went to it. Shift came in at 5 p.m. reported “all right.” Turned in at 9 p.m. Fire suppression 15 hours.

(Field) June 3. Heart-Bar outfit left camp for ranch. Sent Pinos Altos pack outfit back—not needed. Mogollon Creek lookout report is favorable at 8:10 a.m. Two men sent to Lookout Mountain fire which was reported to be “smoking up.” (These were trail crew men.) Woodrow up from Mogollon Creek fire at 8:20 a.m. Left 3 men reported it OK and could be handled. Fifteen men left the lines today—had to go in as they said. Leopold back at 7:30 a.m. after being out all night. This left 10 men to patrol the fires. Selected two cooks and horse wranglers and sent foreman out to patrol the Little Creek fire after Ellison on Granite Peak phoned about the situation. Another load supplies in from Mogollon. I stopped the other outfit at White Creek Station at 3:30 p.m.

(Field) June 4. Leopold and I left Little Creek fire camp at 7:15 a.m. with our pack outfit en route to Black Range. Rode down Little Creek to West Fork at 11 a.m. Went fishing for 3 hours. Mule ran off and I had to race her to Heart-Bar drift fence. Back to camp. Got dinner—packed and pulled out down West Fork to TJ Ranch. Had Perrine sign rancher for Little Creek fire. Rode on down to XSX ranch at 5:30 p.m. and stopped

for night. Phoned my wife at Silver City and she reported “everything clear.” From the fire on Little Creek looks good. Said there were 14 fires on the Datil last week.

(Field) June 5. Left XSX Ranch with Leopold’s pack outfit at 7:45 a.m. En route for Diamond Creek and Black Range. Rode to Hunting Lodge and got a bath and cleaned up and washed clothes. Spent a couple of hours drying out then up East Fork of Gila 10 miles to Montoya Ranch. Lots of diamond cattle on river moving to water and grazing out of balance on range. From Montoya place rode up Diamond Creek for 3 miles and made camp for night on mesa—short feed for horses. Very few fire warnings. Leopold and I discussed work-up plan to the wilderness area—lack of roads is one element. Lots of beaver working on the East Fork. Should be trapped out. Take up Silver City Game Protection Association. Cattle looked very good but range awful dry. Look into possibility of getting land exchange for patented tracts on East Fork. Examined reed listing with Leopold with view to securing recall of the list. Will take up with Lands. Leopold and I made camp about 3 miles up Diamond Creek. Supervisor 10 hrs.

(Field) June 6. Up at 5:30 AM. I got breakfast and Leopold hunted horses. Packed and left camp at 7 a.m. Rode up Diamond Creek to old Link Ranch. Saw Blunt and Sloan there. He says hunting parties come in by wagon from Taylor Creek. Very few cars—also pack in from Chloride. Says they want a road in there. Sloan says tis driest year he has seen in 20 years. We rode on south over North Star Road to Tom Moore Place, thence by trail to Diamond Bar Ranch at 12 noon. Phone Mimbres Ranger Station and told Wood to be at Diamond Peak tomorrow night with Painter and Putsch. Fumwalt (whom I had to see on the Corral Canyon fire) was not in. Wife said he would be in tonight. Leopold and I rode up creek a little way and made camp. After getting dinner we put in an hour or two fishing in Black Canyon. Lots of trout but very wary and hard to catch. Went down to ranch at 7 p.m. and saw Fumwalt on Corral Canyon fire. He stated he could get no one to be the goat as he did not know who started the fire (looks like some thief). Said it was lesson to all of them. Impossible to place complete personal responsibility and I had to let it go at that. Went back to camp at 8:30 p.m. and turned in. Supervisor 10 hours.

(Field) June 7. Up at 4:30 a.m. After breakfast got horses up and left camp at 7:30 a.m. with Leopold en route to Diamond Peak. Rode up Black Canyon—14 miles to Reed Ranch at noon. Rested horses. Got dinner until 2 p.m. Packed and rode on to Diamond Peak lookout at 6 p.m. Our horses dead weary. Took 4 hours to get to Diamond Peak. Spent night there after searching site for cabin and pasture. To bed at 8:20 p.m. Supervisor 12 hours.

(Field) June 8. Inspected Diamond Peak lookout and fireman as to instructions, plans, took inventory of tools and cooking equipment. Tested telephone and at 11 a.m. left for Black Canyon Ranger Station for fire conference. Got there at 3:30 p.m. Painter and Putsch came in at 4:30 p.m. Decided on Black Range as place for conference. Present with Leopold. Painter, Wood and Putsch made camp near for the night. Supervisor 9 hours.



View of the Gila Wilderness, 2019

(Field) June 9. Up at 4:30 a.m. Packed and left camp at Black Canyon Ranger Station at 7:30 a.m. with Leopold, Putsch, Wood and Painter. En route for Mimbres Ranger Station. Rode first to old cabin to look over possibility of moving it to Reeds Peak. Undecided as yet. Thence to Reeds Peak and checked tools in cache and looked over Reeds peak as a lookout proposition until 9:00 a.m. Then Leopold, Wood, and I rode down the Mimbres to Mimbres Ranger Station about 30 miles arriving at 6 p.m. Stopped at Cooney place en route and discussed work situation with Cruz Smith. Spent night at Mimbres Ranger Station. Supervisor 11 hours.

(Field) June 10. From 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. at Mimbres Ranger Station. Mr. Culberson came in and talked for 2 hours on grazing, game and salting problems from which we got several ideas and took up with Leopold and

Wood our fire plan problems and spent almost entire day on horse control ration lists standard tool lists etc. Supervisor 9 hours.

(Field) June 11. At Mimbres Ranger Station all day with Leopold and Wood in p.m. on the Gila fire plan but no regular work performed.

(Field) June 12. At 7 a.m. Wood and I left station to meet with Moore or Hicks to go over his range question and disputes with Mitchell. Met him at X. H. Metack near Montoya place. Rode over his state land and forest boundary in vicinity of Sheppard and East Canyon and hashed out his water and salting problem. Rode back to ranch at 3 p.m. Fixed a meeting at Mimbres Ranger Station latter part of June with Mitchell. Moore and Mattocks to try and adjust the dispute. It was hard problem to solve. Rode down to Mimbres store and got grain for Leopold and myself. Then back to station at 7 p.m. After supper with Leopold and Wood on Gila fire plan version. Turned in at 9 p.m. Grazing administration 11 hours.

(Field) June 13. With Leopold left Mimbres Station with our pack outfit. He en route to the Mogollons and I en route to Silver City via Black Peak lookout. Rode to GOS ranch then down to Sapello to old Gila flat road—had dinner then Leopold left for XSX Ranch and I on down Sapello to Goforth Ranch for the night. Goforth to install ranch tool box at his place. Talked over again with him the per diem guard duties. Turned in at 7:30 p.m.



Trail of the Mountain Spirits Scenic Byway, Gila Wilderness, 2019

(Field) June 14. Up at 5 a.m. Left Goforth Ranch at 7 a.m. for Black Peak and Redstone to inspect Black Peak fire lookouts. Rode to old XSX road, then south to Redstone Cabin. Phoned Black Peak lookout from there. He said everything was OK there except a large fire on Datil. This was 11:18 a.m. I got some dinner and then rode up to Black Peak lookout for inspection. Got there at 1:18 p.m. Saw cloud of smoke pouring up from White Water Creek in Mogollons. Phoned Cox who said fire was bad and Cope on the job. Also that there were 2 other fires burning in Mogollons. Hullbrit, lookout on Black Peak said he had not previously seen the White Water fire. Country was so smoky we could not make out much. I phoned office I would be into late charges. Rode down to Redstone. Got my pack outfit rode into Pinos Altos at 7 p.m. Got supper. Drove in my car to Silver City at 8:30 p.m. Met Warner. Got busy on phone. Cope says Crown fire burning will probably need 100 men—also got Mrs. Brown at Dry Creek for information as to other fires and Warner and I decided to recruit county road crews tomorrow. He as transportation manager. Situation looks bad. At 11 p.m. we turned in. Supervisor 14 hours.

(Office) June 15. At 6 a.m. got phone four reports came in fast. Another large fire on Sheep Corral Canyon, on Pinos Altos district. First reported by Mogollon Baldy at 7:15 a.m. Balance of day shipping men and supplies to fires as we could recruit them. Wired District Office to send a paymaster and are sending Mrs. Kellogg from Tucson. Rounded up more men for emergency in Silver City (Warner did) and arranged for additional trucks. All news was lacking until 9 to 10 p.m. when Woodrow reported from White Creek that Johnson Canyon was under control. Was fighting Rune Canyon with 10 men—partly headed off. Soule reported Tadpole Canyon fire was under control. 13 men. Cope reported that party road crew men went in on the fire from Tyrone and Bourn reported it in better shape but not yet under control. I sent a night wire to District office with all information available as to situation at 9:00 p.m. Fire supervision 14 hrs.

(Office) June 16. Fire—Woodrow at 7 a.m.—Johnson Canyon OK—Gowns to Ring Canyon with 16 men—hoped to control tonight. Whitewater still bad—not under control by Bourn. Situation might improve if they have no wind. Smoke blowing sparks causing spot fires. Keep supplies moving with burro outfits to White Creek for Woodrow until he says to stop. Madril, Black Peak lookout back to his station—says fire covers 1000 acres. Hooker 400—has it under control. Sent Warner out to White Creek to help Woodrow. To ranch by car and then with a horse. Phoned at 9 p.m. to Leopold at White Creek. Cope at Mogollon and Soule at saw-mill. Cell fires except Whitewater under control. Fire suppression 14.

(Office) June 17. Fires all day. 6 a.m. Leopold on phone. Soule on phone 6:30 a.m. Cope on phone 8 a.m.—more men to Mogollon (20 + tools). Got them—about noon. Ordered Putsch to Mogollon via Silver City and long distance to Albuquerque. Talked with Mullen. No troops for lack of money. Cope says no more men. May get some from Datil fire via trucks over Bursum Road after talk with Mullen. Meeting in Kingston Ranger Station arriving at 11 a.m. Immediately phoned Hillsboro Peak lookout. Says fire looks the best it has been for the last four days. Smoking only in spots. Woods at McKnight says everything is OK but of course the Black Range is not fully manned and situation is sure dangerous. Got Cox who says everything OK. Also wire from Pooles saying Leopold and Busch are en route. I stopped Busch, however by my day wire of the other day. Called up garage at Hillsboro for load of stuff tomorrow and also got clerk of Hillsboro Store who agreed to rustle men for me and get supplies as soon as I would phone him list. Gave to him at 3 p.m. and asked him to have it at Reed's Ranch tomorrow a.m. He said they would rustle 5 more men for us, too. Leopold came in at 2:30 p.m. to discuss situation in detail with him. At 5 p.m. Cope reported that Mogollon Baldy reported a fire at 3:47 p.m. Reading 313. Woodrow gone to it. No definite location. Fire reported on Datil according to Wood sometime this a.m. I wire District Office . . .

Frederic Winn, a U.S. Forest Ranger, served as supervisor of the Coronado National Forest. He also researched and wrote articles about the history of the Forest Service in Arizona and New Mexico. Born in 1880 in Wisconsin, he joined the Forest Service in 1907 in New Mexico. He worked in various forests in New Mexico and Arizona before becoming supervisor of the Coronado National Forest in 1925, a position he held until 1942. From 1942 to his death in 1945, he worked on a history of the U.S. Forest Service in the Southwest. He married Ada Pierce, a former opera singer, in 1909. Winn was active in the Tucson Natural History Society, the Arizona Game Protective Association, and other organizations; he was also a member of the Old Pueblo Club and the Masonic Order.



A sign at the border of the Gila Wilderness, New Mexico, in 1960.

Text from Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, MS: 0875, Frederick Winn Papers, Box 5. April 17, 1922 to June 30, 1922. Published by permission.

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Editor's Note

People often ask about the unusual name of this publication: *Guajolotes, Zopilotes, y Paisanos*. The name translates as “Turkeys, Vultures, and Roadrunners (or Compatriots).” In the first issue, from December 2009, founding editor Harley Shaw explained the title’s origin:

My suggested title for this newsletter in part acknowledges our town’s association with Percha Creek. *Percha* interprets to English as “perch or roost,” purportedly deriving from the turkey (*guajolotes*) roosts that occur along the creek. Perhaps historically there were more than now. Of course, Hillsboro and Kingston both have their own summer turkey vulture (*zopilotes*) roosts. *Paisanos* are countrymen [compatriots], a term that applies to us all who live here. For a small town, we are extremely diverse in roots, religion, and politics, yet we remain countrymen, working and helping each other—without formal town government. I hope that a newsletter such as this one might help us sustain that bond. *Paisanos* is also a name applied to roadrunners.

The commitment to celebrating the bonds that tie us together as a community is still very much at the center of what we do in this publication. So, startling as the title may be, I’m quite attached to it (and have at least added to the front page header a translation of what it means!).



Meanwhile, following up on the November issue’s story about the Rubio family, I recently found another trace of their roots in the community, located inside **Our Lady of Guadalupe Church**: a lovely retablo of the Santo Niño d’Atocha, given in memory of Lonjino and Tillie Rubio (Lonnie Rubio’s parents).

Happily, after being closed for over four years, **the church has reopened for services** every 3rd Sunday of the month at 3:00 p.m. This is good news for the whole community, since the building is such a beloved and important landmark on Hillsboro’s Main Street. Its reopening is another affirmation of our communal bond—which is what this journal is all about.

--Joe Britton

NEW RELEASE!



Garland D. Bills’
Biography of Sadie Orchard
2nd Edition, 2024,
revised and expanded

Published by the
Hillsboro Historical
Society

On sale now at the
Black Range Museum
and other high-end
local outlets

“Living Wild”

A documentary about Travis Perry’s Gila
“Wild Semester” field school at Hermosa

By filmmakers Matthew Murray and
Mike Abernathy

Shown on New Mexico PBS, February 22.
Now also streaming on the PBS website:
<https://www.pbs.org/video/learning-wild-a9laxy/>

NEW MEXICO HISTORY CONFERENCE

Historical Society of New Mexico Annual History Conference

April 25-27, Embassy Suites Hotel
Albuquerque

Presenters from HHS this year include:

- Steve Dobrott, “The Making of a Museum”
(about the Black Range Museum)
- Joe Britton, “El Refugio: Sir Victor Sassoon’s
New Mexico Hideaway”
(about what is now the Enchanted Villa)

For more information, and to register go to:
<https://hsnm.org/history-conference/>

**Celebration of the Legacy of
Francisco M. Bojorquez
Sierra County's Legendary
Cowboy Sheriff**



On Saturday, January 20, Karl Laumbach gave a presentation at the Hillsboro Community Center based on his 35 years of research into the life of Francisco Bojorquez (see the November 2023 issue of *GZP*).

In attendance were Lonnie Rubio (Bojorquez's grandson), as well as Alan Bojorquez, his wife Sheila, and their daughter Kylie, from Austin, Texas. Alan is proud to be Francisco's great-grandson. And it was Kylie's first trip to Hillsboro!



The presentation concluded with Dennis Daily singing a *corrido* (ballad) based on Bojorquez's life. Dennis is the Department Head of Special Collections and Archives at the library of New Mexico State University.



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www.hillsborohistoricalsociety.com

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To become a member, please visit:

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The mission of the Hillsboro Historical Society is to preserve, collect, and protect the history of Hillsboro, Kingston, and the surrounding area.

HHS is a member of the
Historical Society of New Mexico.

We are an all-volunteer, non-profit 501(c)(3) organization. All donations are tax deductible.

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Hillsboro Historical Society
Serving the Community since 2008

LAST CALL!

2024 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

The Hillsboro Historical Society is an all-volunteer 501(c)3 non-profit organization whose mission is to preserve, collect, and protect the history of the Hillsboro, Kingston, and Lake Valley region. Memberships are on a calendar year basis (January 1 to December 31) and include a subscription to our quarterly journal (sent via email unless requested otherwise). Dues are \$25 annually. All contributions are tax-deductible.

First Name: _____ Last Name: _____

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Date: _____

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP: \$ 25.00

Additional contribution: \$ _____

Gift Membership: \$ _____
(Please provide name, address and email for each person.)

Total contribution: \$ _____

LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP: A minimum one-time donation of \$2,000 \$ _____

MONTHLY GIVING PROGRAM: As an alternative to a one-time annual membership, the monthly giving program minimum is a \$15 pledge per month. Monthly giving can be initiated through a recurring check process issued from your bank. Contact your financial institution for more information.

Please mail this completed Membership Form along with a check for your Total Contribution made payable to the Hillsboro Historical Society at the address below. **THANK YOU!**

**Hillsboro Historical Society
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