

WONALANCET OUT DOOR CLUB

Newsletter

November 2003



Caring for the Sandwich Range since 1892

"The Turkey has Landed"

Thus would Neil Armstrong have proclaimed the first moon landing in 1969 had Benjamin Franklin had his way. In 1784 Franklin wrote, "I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country; he is a bird of bad moral character; like those among men who live by sharpening and robbing, he is generally poor, and often very lousy. The turkey is a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America."

The wild turkey, or *Meleagris gallopavo*, shares the bird family Phasianidae with other familiar game birds; partridge, pheasant and grouse. When the colonists began to arrive in America in the mid-1600's, indigenous wild turkeys were abundant and relatively tame; however, by the mid-1800's, they had been nearly extirpated throughout the northeast. In the mid-1900's, serious restoration efforts got underway. Initial attempts to reintroduce wild turkeys from game farms were unsuccessful; however, as the roadside flocks of wild turkeys we see today attest, the second tier programs involving the relocation of wild-trapped birds, begun in 1970 in New Hampshire, have proven prodigiously successful. Wild turkeys have migrated further north than originally expected and have proven remarkably hardy and able to survive severe winter conditions. Their natural ability to accumulate fat and their instinct to conserve energy by decreasing movement combine to support survival.

Euphemistically, "talking turkey" refers to straight talk. Beyond that, a real turkey talker needs some turkey terminology. Males are toms, females are hens, and the young are poults. Toms may be gobblers or jakes – gobblers if they are mature and ready to breed and maintain a harem; jakes if they are immature. Terminology also assists with identification. A gobbler will have a dewlap under his chin and caruncles or wattles on the sides and front of his neck. These, combined with the snood projecting above his bill, frame his face with fleshy distinction. He will also have spurs of up to 1-1/4 inches on his lower legs. The bristly beard which hangs down from the chest is predominantly found on toms; however, a small percentage of older hens also have beards and the beards of jakes may be so undeveloped as to be inconspicuous. So, except in the case of a gobbler in full spring plumage and strut, identification can be tricky. Toms are significantly larger and have dark tips on their feathers resulting in an over-all darker appearance than the hens. They have reddish heads compared to the hens' bluish cast; and a spring gobbler touts a red, white and blue head with a white skull cap. One would think that feature alone ought to have given the turkey an anatomical advantage over the eagle had Ben Franklin argued well his case.

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2003 TRAILS REPORT

After ten consecutive years of overnight work trips on the Kate Sleeper Trail, we've missed a year. The tradition started in 1993 when the WODC re-adopted the trail, and it's been a highlight of the trail season ever since. But life seems to get a little busier each year, and the volunteers who care for WODC trails are not exempt.

Our summer trail crew is also at risk. As much as we've enjoyed our experiences with the SCA trail crews over the past four years, eleven weeks of hands-on training, leadership, and coordinating takes a lot out of each summer. So the Trails Committee continues to explore options that will allow us to continue this fine summer tradition without requiring quite so much time and energy.

A partial solution presented itself this summer, with the crew spending five of its eleven weeks working with the US Forest Service. This also gave the crew an interesting change of pace, working alongside FS crews on a variety of projects, from basic patrols (trail clearing) to bog bridge construction on the Nancy Pond Trail. The crew was also able to attend a comprehensive Wilderness First Aid workshop. The workshop - as well as about \$10,000 of SCA costs - was paid directly by the USFS. The WODC greatly appreciates this support for our summer program, and the extra trail work that it makes possible.

This summer's crew consisted of Becca McMaster, Abby Blin, Tyler Katzenberg, and Jesse Tabb. After the traditional potluck supper welcome, the crew got down to the annual grunt work of clearing over 600 water bars. After their mid-summer sabbatical with the USFS, the crew returned to Wonalancet for NH Trails Day, spending an energetic day on Bennett Street Trail, including a short relocation of a steep section just above the Flat Mtn Pond Trail.

In the weeks that followed, the crew performed a range of general trail maintenance and repair. They were also introduced to the



Tyler, Peter, Abby, Becca, Pierce and Jesse check cable tension.

Photo by L. Labrie

tools and techniques of overhead rigging: Using hoists and wire rope to build rock steps and water bars with a fraction of the effort (and impact) of traditional brute-force techniques. Their summer culminated with a long, wet week (eight days, actually) on Lawrence Trail, doing treadway stabilization under the guidance of Lawrence adopter, Chris Conrod.

As we have for several years, WODC volunteers served as rotating crew leaders throughout the summer, performing over 400 hours of trail work in addition to the 1800 hours by the four crew members. This saved the Club over \$6000 compared to hiring a full-time crew leader (although we would have preferred to hire a single leader if good candidates had been available.)

Although the budget approved at the 2003 Annual Meeting would fund a full crew and leader for next summer, the Trails Committee is currently exploring options for a co-operative trail crew with the Squam Lakes Association. Although this would provide fewer weeks of work on WODC trails, the cost and effort for WODC volunteers would be significantly less, making this a promising long-term alternative for addressing critical WODC trail restoration projects.

While we can feel rightfully proud of the WODC trail system, that doesn't mean it is without its problems and challenges. Many rock steps and water bars are still required to complete the stabilization work begun last year on Wiggin Trail, and heavy-use trails like Blueberry Ledge will require ongoing erosion-control measures. But these tasks pale in comparison to the years of work that will be required to stabilize Lawrence Trail - Work that must be both robust and subtle, in order not to detract from one of the wildest trails in the Sandwich Range Wilderness.

Since the founding of the WODC, balancing access and wildness has always been a prime concern for the Club. Although we love to hike, the WODC is not a trail club or a hiking club. Nor are we a "pure" conservation organization. Instead, our heart lies somewhere in between, celebrating the joy and freedom of the hills, while recognizing that our presence is also their greatest threat. Outgoing WODC president John Boettiger has expressed this better than most:

"...seeking not to barge through land thoughtlessly but to follow its contours with a keen eye, pick up its natural routes...then returning with the necessary hand tools: strong, long-handled loppers for small limbs, a bow saw for larger ones and small deadfall trees...Building drainage--waterbars of debarked trees or stone to funnel rainfall off the trail and inhibit erosion. A few carefully placed and well embedded stone steps to allow hikers freedom from wet, boggy stretches of land. The overall intention is to make a way for those who will follow to get from point A to point B--a summit, a waterfall, a moss or lichen covered glen, a spectacular view point--disturbing the natural character of the forest as little as possible. The work is part of what we now refer to, following Aldo Leopold and many other pioneers, as a Leave No Trace ethic, believing that the land and the life it nourishes is not ours by some right of dominion or peremptory hubris of assumed utility, but here in its own right, ours to respect, to visit, to wonder and renew ourselves, and then to go our own way, leaving no trace of our passing. It is, like all true gift-giving, passing on the gift to those who follow, encouraging them in turn to pass it on to those who will succeed them."

Peter Smart
WODC Trails Chair

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Or,
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2003 ANNUAL MEETING

Thirty-five people attended the WODC annual meeting on August 17 in the Wonalancet Union Chapel. The meeting followed a traditional potluck supper which, due to rain, was held in the Smalley barn on Ferncroft Road. Vice President Doug McVicar presided over the meeting. Highlights are as follows.

Peter Smart gave a synopsis of the summer trail crew work. Four college-aged people worked with us. Their eleven-week contract included four weeks, mid-season, working with the Forest Service. They cleaned and rebuilt most of the many waterbars on our trails during the first three weeks. At the end of the summer, they did more advanced trail work, including a week working on the Lawrence Trail. Various Trails Committee members and other WODC volunteers took turns working with the crew in lieu of a hired crew leader. All in all, it was a very good summer with a hard-working crew.

Major work is still needed on Lawrence, Wiggin, Square Ledge, Blueberry Ledge and Dicey's Mill trails. A full-time crew leader is being sought for next summer as well as a crew coordinator, who would begin working immediately to recruit our SCA crew, schedule the work projects and work with and for the Trails Committee.

Barbara Sidley reported on the work of the Archives and Historical Activities Committee. They have been seeking safe storage for archive materials and are still scouting historical materials not owned by WODC. A proposed inventory sheet to be sent to club members was approved by vote.

The following officers were elected for 2004: President, Dick Daniels; Vice Presidents, Judy Reardon and John Boettiger; Secretary, Sharon Nothnagle; Treasurer, Tom Rogers.

The 2004 operating budget, totaling \$30,400, was approved by vote. \$20,000 of this was earmarked for trail maintenance.

George Zink proposed updating current WODC informational brochures and creating several additional brochures covering leave-no-trace principles. A motion to accept his proposal was accepted. It was agreed that the effectiveness of this educational activity would be monitored in consultation with the Forest Service and the White Mountain Interpretive Center. Terry Miller, Saco District Ranger and WODC member, gave a report covering the information to be provided at the new Ferncroft kiosk, as well as an update on Forest Service matters.

Other discussions covered the long-term protection of trailheads on private property and the future direction of WODC.

Sharon Nothnagle
WODC Secretary

Old Whiteface on a Slide

The following article appeared in the August 16, 1883 edition of the Sandwich Reporter. The author was one "S.D.G. of Hillside Cottage, Lowell, Mass." It is copied here in its original form (sic, sic, sic).

FOR THE REPORTER.

In a late number of the *Philadelphia Times*, I find an interesting account of the late freshet at the White Mountains whereby the flume was a good deal demolished, and while reading it I was reminded of what happened to Whiteface mountain once upon a time. It must have been 65 years ago (when my mother was 19 years of age) that a terrific rain storm came on, increasing as night approached, until the water seemed to come down in torrents. The house now owned by Wm. McCrillis was the home of my grandmother, who with my mother was the sole occupant. They retired to rest, but the severity of the storm prevented sleep, and at last, thoroughly frightened by the noise of rushing waters, arose and

endeavored to ascertain the cause of the uproar. Just then my uncle, David McCrillis, who lived near, (where Mr. Oliver Ambrose now lives) came in with his lantern, saying, "Well, we shall all be killed, for Whiteface is coming down upon us." The storm continued until near morning with unabated fury, and when morning came, Oh! What a scene was there! huge rocks, uprooted trees and oceans of sand had come down from the mountain filling the beautiful interval to the depth of several feet. I have so many times heard my mother describe the horrors of that night, and the desolation of the morning prospect, that it seems as though I myself had witnessed it. Many of those gigantic rocks are in the pastures back of the houses, and the brook has since been uncontrollable, always going where it pleases. It seemed for a time that the meadow or interval, was ruined, but no better land can be found in old Sandwich than that so many years ago covered with sand and debris from the slide of Whiteface.



Do you suppose the storm of (circa) 1818 had anything to do with the bare ledges we see today, 185 years later?

Photo of Whiteface and the Tripyramids by Papa Bear, taken from Mt. Shaw this summer.

Wild Turkeys *continued from page 1*

Turkeys need mixed forests for mast, especially acorns and beech nuts, and for roosts. They also eat herbaceous vegetation, roots, insects, and even small reptiles and amphibians. Grasshoppers are considered delicacies; and the best news: indications are that they do eat ticks. Insects make up 90% of a poult's diet. Especially in the fall and winter, turkeys gather in sex-specific groups with toms and jakes forming the smaller bachelor flocks and hens and their young making up the large bands of 40 or 50 birds. The turkeys' best defenses against predation and road kill are their vigilance and craftiness and their excellent sight and hearing. Unlike a moose, a turkey will hustle out of the road.

In New Hampshire, turkeys may be hunted spring and fall; in general throughout May and from mid-September to mid-December. Though the spring season limits each hunter to one bearded turkey, many more birds are taken in the spring when either archery or hunting with shotguns is permitted. In the fall, one bird of either sex may be taken, but only archery hunting is allowed. In addition to a proper hunting license, all turkey hunters must have a \$6.00 wild turkey permit, and all turkeys taken must be tagged and registered.

Now that we know the terms and the rules, let's look at the numbers. NH Fish and Game estimated a wild turkey population of 23,000 throughout the state as of August, 2002. They are found in all counties. Hens are sexually mature at one year and typically lay 8 to 15 eggs in April which hatch in May or early June after a 28-day incubation. They raise one brood a year, but will nest a second time if their first attempt is foiled by weather or predation.

During the 2002 hunting seasons, 2,827 turkeys were taken; 2,631 in the spring and 196 in the fall; 1,359 jakes, 1,234 toms and 38 bearded hens. Official population models are presently under development, however some simple number crunching provides evidence that, despite the ever increasing number of turkeys along roadsides for our viewing pleasure, they have to be on the dinner plates of lots of predators besides just humans to be maintaining their overall reasonable rate of population growth!

Assume that only half of the 23,000 are hens; 11,500; and that only half of those hens manage a minimum clutch of 8 poults with a 30% survival rate. That's 13,800 new turkeys in one spring! They are hatched precocial, meaning they are

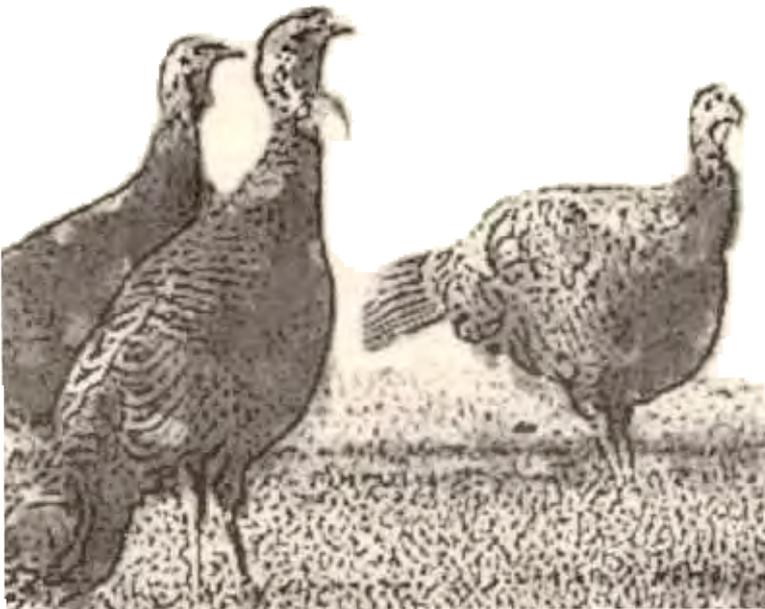
feathered and self-sufficient almost immediately, so they can survive even after the loss of their mother. Primary predators are coyotes, fox and fishers. Have you seen or heard more of those species in New Hampshire since 1970? Bobcats and great horned owls also benefit from turkey proliferation.

And what about feeding those turkeys? Fish and Game suggests that we enjoy seeing them along the road and leave it at that. The boundary between woods and wilderness and human habitation is always a tenuous one. As with all wild animals, feeding is discouraged to limit the potential for predation by domestic animals, the spread of disease and the creation of nuisance birds.

Late last fall, after a wet afternoon snowfall, I returned home to a pair of distinct, parallel tracks going up my driveway – a moose and a turkey. The moose are drawn to a pond on the property and an occasional single turkey will forage under my bird feeders. Of course, their arrivals were most certainly timed well apart; however, it's appealing to envision them strolling in together, anticipating the quiet of winter and happy for each other's company.

If you have interesting turkey tales or facts, we'd love to hear them. Send them to articles@wodc.org.

Chele Miller



Winter Potluck on February 7

We are working on encompassing the thought of Winter as it approaches. WODC's now-traditional Mid-Winter potluck will be held on Saturday, February 7 at 5:30 p.m. at the Benz Center in Sandwich. Terry Miller or one of his staff will attend and will present a new Forest Service slide show at 7 pm.

Due to one of Murphy's Laws, which says that the ground will be bare on the date of any snowshoe or ski trip which is planned in advance, we are leaving things on an ad-hoc basis. If you want to lead or join an outing, email your desires to trails@wodc.org, or leave a message at 323-7165 (Judy Reardon's office), and we will post the available trips on the WODC website and will try to get word to other interested friends. Think snow!

Judy Reardon

Archives and Historical Activities Committee Report

From Minutes of WODC Annual Meetings:

Sept 13, 1913 It was suggested that the club start a Wonalancet scrap-book and collect books about New Hampshire and especially about Wonalancet, making it the nucleus of a library.

Sept 12, 1915 Report of Map, Literary, Historical Etc. Committee to the effect that the map was in status quo, the library was well started by purchases of rare and interesting books of local interest and gifts of others, and now housed in the Antlers' screen-porch, together with the Carroll Co. 1860 map. A plea for gifts to the library was eloquently made. It added the suggestion that the history of certain old cellars etc. be elicited from Mr. Elbridge Tilton and preserved, and the clippings and pertinent material be saved and handed in by all members.

Sept 19, 1931 It was voted, "That Mr. [Albert Harrison] Hall be made chairman of a committee to investigate the Wonalancet historical material." Mr. Hall hoped to be able to report at the annual meeting of 1932.



Previous generations of WODC members assembled a fascinating collection of historical materials. Much of this collection still exists. But other traces of our past have been lost in fires, scattered among a restlessly moving American population, or forgotten. The recent discovery in California of a previously unknown 1915 WODC trail map, the eBay sale of a detailed stereo photograph of the Hill & Wardell sawmill in Wonalancet, and the reprinting of the club's 1901 hiking guide remind us that "lost" materials *can* be recovered and made available for the enjoyment of the public.

Ideally, precious historical materials should be both more *available* and more *secure*: available so club members and the public can easily study and enjoy them, secure so that future generations can enjoy them as well. One hope for providing a high level of both availability and security is the History & Genealogy Room project now in the planning stage at the Cook Memorial Library in Tamworth. If built as now conceived, this basement space would be attractively finished, of ample size, wheelchair accessible, and equipped with suitable climate controls and alarms.

The Committee recognizes that its task is complex. Historical items of interest to the WODC include a motley assortment of photos, letters, diaries, trip logs, books, research notes, maps, artwork, and the club's own publications and minutes that are now scattered among various public institutions and private homes. While some of these materials belong to the club, most are private property. Though confusion confronts us, the experts whom we have consulted agree that the first step is clear: create

an Inventory of Materials.

With this in mind, at the 2003 WODC Annual Meeting the club approved a voluntary self-inventory to be sent to members and made available to interested nonmembers. The inventory not only invites members to describe items they feel may be of interest, but asks under what circumstances – if at all – the item might be made available for use by the public. Looking into the future, the inventory also gives an opportunity to specify any planning that has been done for listed historical items, and whether owners want to be kept informed as the WODC investigates available options for permanent preservation.

Although the club has tasked this Committee with sobering responsibilities, the work also has a thrilling aspect. This is literally a treasure hunt. Watch the newsletter and wodc.org for progress reports. And look for your copy of the WODC Historical Materials Inventory in the mail early this winter.

Doug McVicar
Chairman, AHA Committee



AT FERNHURST, WONALANCET, N. H.

Management Areas

The USFS has developed a numbered system for delineating management emphasis in specific areas within the national forest system. The following list includes those management areas used or under consideration in the White Mountain National Forest. All areas within WMNF fall under one of these classifications.

MA# Management Emphasis

2.1 Timber and Recreation

Even- and uneven-age timber management, primitive and developed recreation. (Local example: Old Mast Road - Kelley Trail - Cabin Trail)

3.1 Timber

Majority of management will be even-aged timber. (Local example: Guinea Pond area)

5.1 Wilderness

Managed in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964. (Local example: Sandwich Range Wilderness)

6.x Semi-primitive Recreation

Undeveloped backcountry recreation, no commercial timber management.

6.1 Non-motorized, winter motorized allowed. (Local example: Mt. Mexico)

6.2 Non-motorized. (Local example: north slopes of Passaconaway and Paugus)

6.3 Winter motorized. (Local example: west slope of Flat Mtn)

7.1 Alpine Skiing

Commercial ski areas.

8.x Special Areas

8.1 Alpine and sub-alpine zone.

8.2 Experimental forests.

8.3 Appalachian Trail.

8.4 Research natural areas. (Local example: The Bowl)

8.5 Scenic areas. (Local example: Mt. Chocorua)

8.6 Wildcat wild and scenic river.

9.x Holding & Candidate Areas

9.1 Recommended Wilderness.

9.2 Potential Alpine Ski Area.

9.3 Candidate Research Natural Area.

9.4 Holding Area.

9.5 Newly Acquired Lands Holding Area.

Renovating the Cathedral

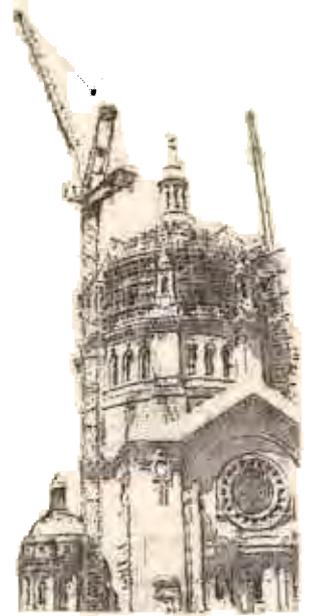
The Forest Service strives to address an expanding mission, increasing usage and new pressures in the White Mountain National Forest Plan revision process.

The analogy of pristine nature as cathedral is an oft used comparison. It has been expressed in the musings of such diverse sources as Roderick Nash, Edward Abbey and Tom Brokaw. It speaks to the spiritual aspect of wildness and, in doing so, invokes a myriad of differing and often discordant responses. Spirituality is, in essence, the product of personal perspective. We do not all share the same vision of nature as sanctuary nor do we seek its solace for the same reason.

In clear contrast to this ecclesiastical tack, the United States Forest Service is charged with the more temporal task of managing natural resources. Originally created in 1905 to manage, protect and provide high quality water and timber for the nation, the Forest Service has had its mission expanded over the years to include management of wildlife habitat, protection of wilderness values and provision of recreational opportunities. Thus was born the concept of multiple use and the inevitable conflict between incompatible uses.

Management Areas

In order to accommodate those uses deemed appropriate for national forest land and to separate incongruous uses, the Forest Service has devised a numbered system of management areas (see sidebar on this page). Each management area (MA) designation is represented by a two-digit number expressed as x.x. The first digit denotes a general usage category. Examples are timber, recreation and commercial ski areas. The second digit designates a specific use within the general category. Uses incompatible to a specific management area are barred. Those uses that do not encumber or detract from the designated use are usually allowed.



Hiking and other low-impact activities – such as bird watching, snowshoeing, backcountry skiing, fishing and hunting – are allowed in almost all of the management areas. Dispersed backcountry camping is apt to be prohibited in commercial ski areas and most special area categories. Regardless of allowed usage, the quality of a hiking experience can vary considerably between different management areas. The upper ski slopes on Loon Mountain offer some panoramic vistas, a recent timber harvest may be a good spot for viewing wildlife; but these localities are unlikely to offer the primitive and pristine environment sought by many hikers. The areas most apt to provide a sense of wildness – and where most “semi-primitive” recreation occurs – are found in management areas 2.1, 5.1, 6.x and 8.x.

The Forest Plan Revision

Management area delineation within the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF) is accomplished in the Forest Plan. This plan is reviewed and revised every ten to fifteen years. The current plan revision process is well underway and, after a long review period incorporating three years of public comment, the WMNF Planning Team has developed four plan alternatives (see sidebar on next page). Although these alternatives may be tweaked before the final decision is made, it is likely that the resulting plan will be largely based on one of these alternatives.

Alternative #1 represents no change to the current Forest Plan. It is the least likely of the alternatives to be implemented but serves as a useful tool for comparing plan

WMNF Plan Revision Alternatives

% of total WMNF area

Management Area	Alt. #1(1)	Alt. #2	Alt. #3	Alt. #4
2.1 Timber & Rec.	14.5	45.1	39.8	45.9
3.1 Timber(2)	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
5.1 Wilderness(3)	14.6	(Change cannot be authorized in Forest Plan. See MA# 9.1)		
6.1 Semi-primitive Rec.	12.0	11.8	11.4	12.0
6.2 non-motorized	19.3	16.7	13.6	17.5
6.3 winter motorized	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
7.1 Ski areas	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
8.x Special areas	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
9.1 Recommended Wilderness	0.0	4.1	13.1	2.3
9.2 Potential ski area(4)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
9.3 Candidate Research Area	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
9.4 New lands holding area	1.9	--- (5) ---		

- (1) Alternative #1 represents no change in the current Forest Plan.
- (2) The removal of this MA in alternatives 2, 3 and 4 marks a move by the Forest Service away from even-age timber management (clear cutting). Most of these lands will be absorbed in MA# 2.1.
- (3) Wilderness may be recommended in a forest plan. Creation is by act of Congress.
- (4) Potential expansion areas are located at Loon, Attitash-Bear Mountain and Cannon-Mittersill.
- (5) New property will be added to this area when it is acquired.

Alternative #4 includes two areas proposed for summer motorized trail use: The Landaff-Easton area, northwest of Routes 112 and 116; and the Moat Mountain area, near Westside Road in Conway. Management Area numbers and exact acreage were not available at press time.

alternatives and discerning the intended direction of forest planning policy. Evident in alternatives #2, #3 and #4 is the elimination of MA 3.1. This signifies a move away from even-age timber management practices, commonly referred to as clear cutting. Most of what is now designated as MA 3.1 will be included in MA 2.1, where timber and recreation management goals are shared. Some even-age management may still be implemented but clear cut areas will be limited in size and number.

There is a wide range in the amount of area recommended for Wilderness designation. Alternative #3 is the most generous, representing an increase of 90%. It recommends three new areas – Wild River, Kilkenny and Dartmouth Range – as well as additions to the Pemigewasset and Sandwich Range Wilderness areas. Alternative #2 recommends a smaller addition to the Sandwich Range Wilderness and creation of a Wild River Wilderness. Alternative #4 allows for only the Wild River Wilderness.

For the first time, the Forest Service is considering creating summer motorized trail use areas. Alternative #4 includes two locations where all terrain vehicles, four-wheel drives and dirt bikes can be used on designated trails. Past WMNF plans allowed the Forest Service to consider summer motorized trail use on a case-by-case basis. The option was never implemented.

The Forest Service has scheduled the completion of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Proposed Plan for next month. This will be followed by a 90 day comment period. The final revised WMNF Plan is expected to be completed by December, 2004. More information on the WMNF Plan revision can be found on the web at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r9/white/> or by calling the Supervisor's Office at (603)528-8721.

Chris Conrod



Wonalancet Out Door Club

Merchandise and New Member Order Form

Please mail completed form and payment to:

WODC Member Services
HCR 64, Box 248
Wonalancet, NH 03897

Name:.....
Street:.....
City, State, Zip:.....
Phone:..(.....).....
Email:.....

Qty.	Description	Price	Amount
	WODC Trail Map & Guide	\$5.00	
	WODC Flat(unfolded) Trail Map & Guide	\$7.00	
	1901 Guide to Wonalancet (Reprint)	\$10.00	
	WODC Trail Map History, 1901-1995	\$7.00	
	WODC Patch	\$3.00	
	Coolmax T-shirt (grey) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Large <input type="checkbox"/> X-Large	\$17.00	
	Coolmax T- shirt (blue) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium <input type="checkbox"/> Large <input type="checkbox"/> X-Large	\$17.00	
	New Membership (Do not use this form for renewing existing memberships.) <input type="checkbox"/> Pathfinder <input type="checkbox"/> Steward <input type="checkbox"/> Trail Blazer	\$15.00 \$25.00 \$50.00	
Additional Contribution (tax deductible)			
All prices include shipping.		Total Enclosed:	

The Outlook

Ideas and Observations

What does Wilderness mean to you?

A hike in the Sandwich Range offers a unique opportunity to visit a landscape that is not dominated by humankind. Yet many folks still ask why there aren't more trails on the mountains, or blazes on the trails, or signs on the summits, or more steps to ease the climb. In response I ask, do we really want a world without mystery or adventure, where the distance to every destination is known in advance, and we can be assured of getting home at exactly 5:15? Do we want every mountain so easy to climb that none offers a real challenge? Do we want every trail to be so obvious that we can follow it without thinking or attention, remaining safe and isolated from our surroundings? Do we always want to be in control? Or would we rather be challenged and engaged by our surroundings, exercising skills and senses that have become largely obsolete in the modern world. Do we want the whole world shaped to meet our whims, or would we like some small piece of it to remain at least a little bit wild? What does Wilderness mean to you?

Peter Smart

The Outlook is a forum open to all readers of the WODC Newsletter. Send submissions to WODC News Editor, HCR 64 Box 248, Wonalancet NH 03897 or articles@wodc.org.



A scene in the Sandwich Range Wilderness; "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." – *Wilderness Act of 1964*

photo by P. Smart