

# WONALANCET OUT DOOR CLUB

Newsletter



May, 2002

*Caring for the Sandwich Range since 1892*

## Hiking Through Time WODC 1901 Guidebook to be Reprinted

What do you love most about Wonalancet? Would you have loved it as much one hundred and one years ago? Now you can step into the past and find out, by reading the historic *Guide to Wonalancet and the Sandwich Range of New Hampshire* in its new reprint edition.

Originally published by WODC in 1901 to lure mountain climbers and tourist-refugees from the city to Wonalancet guest cottages, this little book is packed with descriptions of a landscape surprisingly different from the one we see today.

Hiking through its pages we find the McCrillis Path, then called the Whiteface Intervale Path, beginning “in an open pasture,” passing several clearings where we are used to forest today, reaching “an outlook off to Winnepesaukee,” and then descending “through a sap orchard to the McCrillis Farm” – all swept away by the marching decades.

In 1901 a *drive* meant a trip in a horse and wagon. A *path* was what we would today call a *trail* – and vice versa. *Wonalancet Out-Door Club* had a hyphen in its belly button. Everyone knew the difference between a *stage* and a *carriage*, and the *Half-Way House* on Chocorua was not at all what a halfway house is today.

Gone are the trains from Boston to West Ossipee, the Whiteface schoolhouse, and the toll collector on the Liberty Trail. Long gone as well is Chocorua Peak House, pictured on page 46 sitting uneasily on the granite ledges. In spite of its precarious appearance, the text assures us it is “made fast against the wind by strong cables.” In September 1915, the Peak House blew down in a storm.

Yes, much is gone forever from the Sandwich Range, but one thing has not changed. Wonalancet remains “one of the best centres for mountain climbing in New Hampshire.”

*Until now it's been nearly impossible to get a decent copy of the 1901 Guide. The reprint edition to be released this summer by Bondcliff Books of Littleton will retain all of the original text, the index, the advertisements, almost two dozen illustrations, and two maps – the earliest WODC maps known. The Bondcliff reprint will have its own introduction and a page on “WODC Today” with information on membership and WODC.ORG. Our Club Store expects to offer the book. Keep an eye on [www.wodc.org](http://www.wodc.org) for an announcement.*

**Doug McVicar**



### Mount Wonalancet by Paskell

An illustration from the 1901 edition of WODC's *Guide to Wonalancet and the Sandwich Range of New Hampshire*.

### Inside...

*WODC and modern environmentalism*, page 4.

*The Pennacooks: mountain names in the Sandwich Range*, page 6

The Sandwich Range panorama shown below is adapted from a photograph by Andy Thompson; Wonalancet resident, WODC trail volunteer and professional photographer.



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WODC was established in 1892 for maintaining trails, promoting conservation, and social recreation.

WODC web site: [www.wodc.org](http://www.wodc.org)

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On rare occasions our contributors practice a brevity that takes us by surprise. No problem. This gives us a chance to recognize the many people who make WODC a dynamic and effective trail maintenance and conservation advocacy group.

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# TRAILS REPORT

by Peter Smart  
Trails Committee Chair



This summer begins a new chapter in WODC trail maintenance. With the prolonged restoration of Walden Trail behind us, our summer trail crew will broaden its efforts to undertake the full spectrum of trail maintenance projects. This will range from basic but critical tasks such as cleaning our 600+ water bars to rebuilding rotted water bars and helping adopters overwhelmed with hobble bush.

The summer crew will consist of four volunteers recruited through the Resource Assistant (RA) program of the Student Conservation Association. The crew leader will be a more experienced Conservation Associate (CA), also recruited through the SCA. For complete details on the crew positions see the Jobs page at [www.wodc.org](http://www.wodc.org)

The crew members will arrive on May 30 for the 11 week season. The crew leader will arrive on May 16 in order to participate in early trail days and develop a working relationship with members of WODC. The leader will also conduct a complete trail inventory, allowing him or her to become familiar with the trails and help identify projects for later in the season.

When the full crew arrives they'll start with a range of basic maintenance (such as water bar clearing and major brushing projects), and gradually progress to more ambitious erosion control tasks, such as rock steps and water bars. Other projects will be scheduled based on suggestions from WODC trail adopters and from the crew itself. The full crew will depart on August 15th, with the leader staying on until October 3 to assist with other projects.

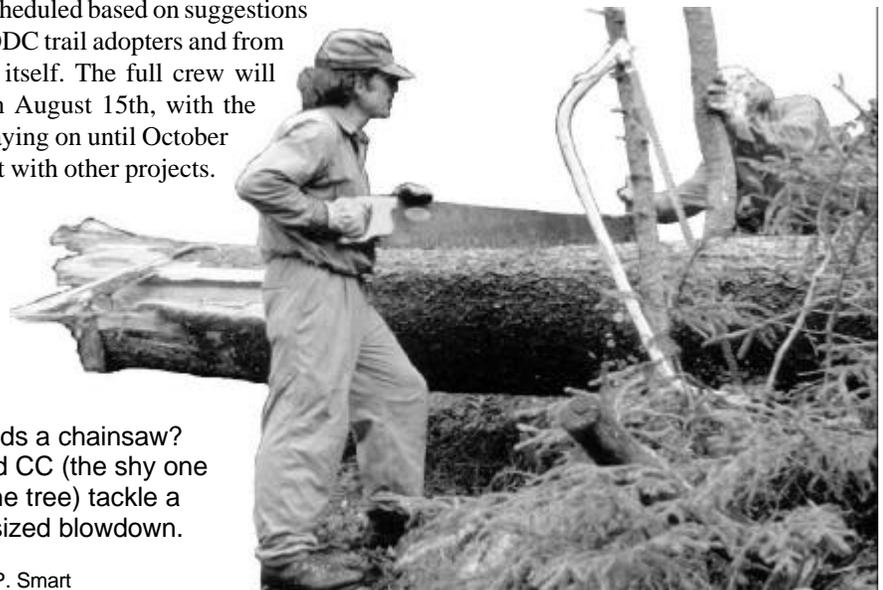
Mead Base will again be the home of our summer crew but changes are afoot. In contrast to the ad-hoc operation of Mead Base in previous years, the Squam Lakes Association is in the process of obtaining from the Forest Service a Special Use Permit for use of the facility. This permit will be based on a detailed operating plan that provides for the proper maintenance of the facility, as well as various upgrades that will improve the quality and comfort of our crew accommodations.

#### Attention Trail Adopters:

The summer crew is here to complement *your* efforts. Please send your work requests or suggestions to [trails@wodc.org](mailto:trails@wodc.org). We invite you to spend an afternoon, a day or a week with the crew, or just point them to your trail while you relax in your bug-free yard! The crew is here to assist, not replace, our long tradition of adopter stewardship.

#### Other Activities

In addition to the crew's activities, we'll have the traditional summer trail events including a Spring Trail Clearing Day, New Hampshire Trails Day, and the ever popular Sleeper Trail Weekend. We hope you'll join us, at least for the delicious potluck supper that accompanies most events. For complete details please see the trails calendar elsewhere in this newsletter.



Who needs a chainsaw?  
Dave and CC (the shy one  
behind the tree) tackle a  
modest-sized blowdown.

Photo by P. Smart

# ACTIVITIES REPORT

by **Judith Reardon**  
Activities Coordinator

On January 26, a Winter Potluck dinner was held at the Benz Center. It was well-attended as always, and more marvelous historical reminiscences about WODC and its notable members were exchanged in the discussion after dinner. George and Sally Zink brought some great photographs and information.

On February 9, Rick Van de Poll led a program on animal tracking, co-sponsored by WODC and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. It began at the Benz Center, with a thorough audio-visual presentation on how to identify animal tracks, and then the participants took a snowshoe walk to identify animal tracks on Peter Pohl's land in North Sandwich. Although the weather was challenging, attendance was good and the participants enjoyed the program enormously.

## Coming Events

This summer at least two events will celebrate our historic trails. On Saturday, July 13, Fred Lavigne will lead a history, flora and fauna hike on Sandwich Notch Road, co-sponsored with the Sandwich Historical Society. The hike will leave at 9:30 a.m. from the Mead Base Conservation Center on Sandwich Notch Road and follow parts of the Old North Road to Wallace Hill. Bring a lunch and plenty of fluids to drink. For more information, call Fred at 284-6919.

On Saturday, August 3, at 7 pm at the Wonalancet Chapel, there will be a panel discussion about WODC's historic trails, with some comparisons to other historic trail systems. For more information, call Judith Reardon at 323-7165.



This fall, on Sunday, September 22, Rick Van de Poll and Jean Hurley and the Sandwich Mushroom Club will lead a wild mushroom walk, beginning at 1 pm at the Benz Center in Sandwich.

## WODC 2002 SUMMER CALENDAR

### Trail Work Events

**Saturday, May 18:** Spring Trails Day. Meet at Ferncroft at 8:15 am to clear the trails before the holiday invasion.

**Thursday, May 30:** Trail Crew arrives.

**Saturday, June 1:** Trail Crew Orientation Hike. Meet at Ferncroft at 8:15 am.

**Saturday, July 20:** New Hampshire Trails Day. Meet at Ferncroft at 8:15 am for a variety of trail projects.

**Thursday, August 15:** Trail crew departs.

**Friday-Sunday, September 27-29:** Sleeper Trail weekend. Join us for a great weekend of general maintenance and even some rock step construction on this wonderful, remote trail. Call 323-8827 for details.

**Saturday, October 19:** Final trail day of the year followed by pizza supper. Project to be determined. Meet at Ferncroft at 8:15 am.

### Just for Fun

**Saturday, May 18:** Potluck supper at the Boettigers' at 5:30 pm. 323-8812

**Friday, May 31:** Welcome the trail crew with a potluck supper at the Mersfelders' at 5:30 pm. 323-7793

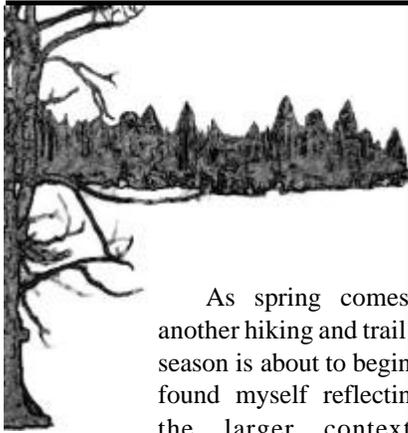
**Saturday, July 13:** Fred Lavigne leads a history and nature hike through Sandwich Notch. Co-sponsored by Sandwich Historical Society. Meet at Mead Base, 9:30 am. Bring a lunch. 284-6919

**Saturday, July 20:** New Hampshire Trails Day Potluck Picnic at Dick Daniel's pond. 323-8078

**Saturday, August 3:** Panel discussion on WODC's historic trails. 7:00 pm at the Chapel. 323-7165

**Sunday, August 18:** Potluck Supper in the Chapel Grove at 5:30 pm. WODC Annual Meeting at 7:00 pm.

**Sunday, September 22:** Wild Mushroom Walk with Rick Van de Poll and Jean Hurley. Co-sponsored by the Sandwich Mushroom Club. 1:00 pm at the Benz Center, Center Sandwich.



# WODC in Context:

## The Challenges to Modern Environmentalism

As spring comes and another hiking and trail work season is about to begin, I've found myself reflecting on the larger context of environmental work of which WODC is a small but significant part.

The centerpiece of the Club, since its founding in 1892, has been trail maintenance and reconstruction. Locations of trails have changed over the years, new trails added and old ones closed, but the 50+ miles of trail for which we bear responsibility is about the same distance as it was a century ago. Use of those trails, of course, has increased enormously and continues to do so, with its attendant added burden of work. That use has also highlighted the need for more and better interpretive and educational activity designed to increase the value and lighten the impact of hikers' and campers' time on the trail.

In that context, WODC is working with the Forest Service on a redesign of the kiosk at the Ferncroft parking area. It won't be more obtrusive or significantly bigger, and it will continue to feature our map as its centerpiece, but it will have additional, better organized and presented, material on leave-no-trace principles of hiking and camping, as well as a panel of historical interpretation focusing on our old shelters and the story of the trail system itself and its origins.

Although we may have a reasonable claim to be the oldest local trail organization in the country, volunteers like ours work throughout the land on similar tasks. Federal and state managers of public lands, as well as private landowners, depend heavily upon such volunteer labor and could not maintain the trails without it. Our immediate neighbors in trail work include the Tamworth Outing Club, Chocorua Mountain Club (originally part of WODC), Squam Lakes Association, and the Waterville Valley Athletic and Improvement Association.

Elsewhere in the White Mountains

other organizations – all similarly dependent upon volunteer labor – pursue trail work, education and advocacy, like WODC. The Randolph Mountain Club, for example, shepherds nearly 100 miles of trail in the Presidential Range, principally on the northern slopes of Mounts Madison, Adams, and Jefferson. And of course the Appalachian Mountain Club is active in New Hampshire and well beyond.

Trailwrights is a non-profit organization of volunteers active throughout New England, helping educate and train members of local groups in the demanding crafts with which we have become familiar: drainage and erosion control, brushing and clearing blowdowns, rock step and water bar construction, bridge building, tool use and care. The New England Trails Conference acts as a clearinghouse of information to link similar local groups throughout the region.

### The Wider Environmental Community and its Challenges

In its educational evenings, field trips and workshops, as well as in its long history of effective advocacy on behalf of forest and wilderness preservation and healthy ecosystems, WODC is part of a wonderfully diverse environmental movement that has grown with dramatic vitality in the past half-century. During the last year and a half, as we have awakened to a new political climate – one which, on the whole, has been less than friendly to the cause of improving the health and sustainability of our remaining public lands and their fragile ecosystems – environmentalists are mobilizing to meet new (as well as old) challenges. It seems, then, a propitious time to sketch briefly the wider organizational community of which WODC is a part.

For all the growth and impressive accomplishments of that movement, and the equally impressive development of scientific knowledge documenting the need and the consequences of failure, the state of the world in 2002 is demonstrably less healthy

than it was a half-century ago. The Earth Policy Institute recently put the issue simply and starkly: "Many battles have been won, but we are losing the war. The Earth's capacity to support the economy continues to deteriorate. The gap between what we need to do to arrest the deterioration of the Earth and what we are doing continues to widen. Somehow we have to turn the tide." It's important, then, to know who is tackling that daunting and critical task, and how.

It's not uncommon to divide the environmental movement into two streams. First, there are the so-called "Big Greens," those organizations with the largest budgets and staffs, which have focused their energies primarily upon legal and political efforts and scientific research (litigation, lobbying, standards setting) to strengthen environmental laws, monitor federal and state agencies responsible for their administration, as well as private corporations, in the interests of assuring compliance, exposing and punishing non-compliance. Among this group, the most prominent are Environmental Defense, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the National Wildlife Federation, World Wildlife Fund, National Audubon Society, the Sierra Club and the Wilderness Society. In organizational terms, these groups are predominantly top-down, based (or with a strong presence) in Washington, DC, with membership constituencies who are depended upon primarily for financial contributions and advocacy with congressional representatives.

Second, there is a host of smaller organizations of varying scope, most in local communities, more often than not staffed by volunteers, distinctly bottom-up in their organizing, gathered typically around particular issues of concern: the protection of specified lands or species, threats or documented harm done to human and other life by manufacture and use of toxic chemicals or disposition of waste products. These groups have employed local

organizing and publicity, research and its dissemination, as well as lawsuits, to mobilize citizens and draw illegal or destructive corporate or government activity and inactivity into the public limelight.

While that distinction has lost much of its utility – some of the "Big Greens," for example, like the Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club, are actively engaged in local and regional organizing – it is still helpful in an effort to understand the character and impact, as well as the challenges facing, what has come in the last 25 years or so to be called the "environmental justice" movement.

### Environmental Justice

While there is an ongoing effort to develop networks of "EJ" organizations to help them support one another – the Southwest Network for Environmental and Economic Justice, or SNEEJ, is the most prominent example – these are primarily groups with firm roots in local communities, often poor communities of color, gathered most typically in opposition to corporate activity that harms public health and the economic and social well-being of local people through the degradation of their environment. An explicit subtext of the EJ movement is the firmly documented existence of

environmental racism: the disproportionate location of toxic manufacturing and waste disposal sites in poor working class communities of color. (For a nuanced study of the origins and development of the environmental justice movement, see Luke W. Cole and Sheila R. Foster, *From the Ground Up: Environmental Racism and the Rise of the Environmental Justice Movement* [2000])

Probably the single most important accomplishment of the environmental justice movement thus far has been to begin the process of moving from a "prove harm" system of environmental regulation – in which harm must be proven to have already occurred before regulatory action can be taken – to adoption of a more *precautionary* perspective in which the government and private corporations have an obligation "to prevent harm whenever there is credible evidence that harm is occurring or is likely to occur, even when the exact nature of the harm is not proven." Under the precautionary principle, manufacturers have a responsibility "to show that they are using the least harmful alternative to meet a specific need," and to study thoroughly "the potential for harm before a new chemical or technology is used, instead of assuming it is harmless until proven otherwise." (I draw here upon an excellent recent analysis by Peter Montague, "Changing the Climate of

Opinion," in *Rachel's Environment and Health News* #746, March 14, 2002.)

### Civic Environmentalism

A closely related (and equally permeable) distinction is that between more traditional environmentalists who focus their activity primarily upon the preservation of public lands, biological species and diversity, and those whose principal focus is deterioration – and attendant public health consequences – of the quality of air, land and water, including the habitat of the fish and animals we consume and the crops that become food. Environmental justice advocates are overwhelmingly in the latter category, working among the increasingly toxic grassroots.

As they do so, they find that the struggle for a healthier environment is also a struggle to plan and implement new approaches to community development, to nourish the diverse ways people in a given town, city or rural area rebuild, revitalize, and make more sustainable the character of their civic lives and surroundings: public transportation, roads, schools, housing policy and zoning, waste disposal, water resources, industrial, commercial and agricultural development.

A young MIT professor, William Shutkin, has coined a phrase for this more systemic union of natural and human processes: "civic environmentalism." It's a concept already with a working history, as Shutkin documents in his fine book, *The Land That Could Be* (2000). And it's a concept that joins – as they must be joined – two strands of thought, advocacy, history, conflict and accomplishment: the movement for the preservation and reclamation of land, water, air and healthy, diverse ecosystems, on the one hand, and the equally energetic movement for human rights, social and economic justice, on the other. (A richly complementary resource is the more recent book of Robert Gottlieb, *Environmentalism Unbound* [2001].)

WODC, then, is a small, lively headwaters stream, flowing into one of the most important gatherings of human energy this earth has known. Every ounce of that energy will be necessary to turn the tide, and the stakes couldn't be higher.

**John R. Boettiger**



Wonalancet River in Early Spring

Photo by John Boettiger

# Passaconaway

*New Hampshire's mountains are rich in Native American appellations and the Sandwich Range appears to have gotten its fair share. At least a dozen mountains bearing Indian names can be identified in the southwest corner of the White Mountains.*

*Most hikers can't help feeling an elemental curiosity when climbing peaks bearing such exotic names as Nanamocomuck and Kancamagus. What are the origins of these names? For whom were these mountains dedicated? Here is an attempt to offer a brief biographical sketch of Passaconaway, founder and first Sachem of the Pennacook confederacy. It is the first of what we hope will be a series of articles depicting the various people for whom our mountains are named.*

At the beginning of the 17th century much of the Merrimac and Piscataqua watersheds was populated by natives subject to the Massachusetts federation. This loosely organized alliance was governed by Nanapashemet, a Sachem residing in what is now Medford, Massachusetts. The federation, like many others formed in this period, was likely used to keep peace among neighboring tribes and served as a defense mechanism against attack from more distant groups. During the later part of Nanapashemet's reign, tribes under the Massachusetts umbrella were often harassed by the Micmacs, known to the English as the Tarratines, who resided in eastern Maine and New Brunswick.

Between 1614 and 1619, two incidents occurred that resulted in the demise of the Massachusetts federation. An epidemic of plague proportions spread throughout the tribes of southeastern New England, especially those along the coast. Probably introduced by European traders, this disease decimated many coastal tribes and resulted in a 100% mortality rate in some villages. While the Massachusetts federation was reeling from this disaster the Micmacs launched an attack. Again, the coastal tribes bore the brunt. Nanapashemet was killed in the assault, leaving an already crippled confederacy leaderless.

Among the inland tribes linked to Nanapashemet's alliance were the Pennacooks, whose villages occupied the banks of the Merrimac River, scattered mostly between the present-day cities of Concord and Manchester, New Hampshire. Passaconaway, the tribal Sachem, had already made a name for himself within the region. He was a man of large physical stature and a gifted orator – two attributes that must have strengthened his leadership role. But he was best known as a great Powwah, or medicine man. It was said that

he could make ice appear in summer, turn a dead, brown leaf green in winter and summon lightning – “which doubtless was done by the agility of Satan his consort,” according to Thomas Morton, who reported both Indian and English witnesses to these feats in his book, *New English Canaan*”

Passaconaway managed to forge a new confederacy from the savaged remnants of the Massachusetts federation. He strengthened his position by marrying his children to influential members of his subject tribes, including one daughter to a son of Nanapashemet. Passaconaway's rise to power must have been rapid, for by the time the Pilgrims had settled at Plymouth and had a chance to inspect the territory to the north, he was already well established as Sachem of the Pennacook federation.

The immediate concern of this new confederacy was how to deal with the influx of their uninvited guests, the Europeans. The evidence indicates a great deal of ambivalence on the part of Passaconaway. It can be reasoned that he recognized the threat to the sovereignty of his people, but was aware of the futility involved in trying to drive the English out. Quite possibly the deciding factor had to do with the Pennacooks' vulnerability to attack from neighbors, particularly the Micmacs to the north and the Iroquois to the west. An alliance with the English might serve the Pennacooks' interest.

For whatever reasons, Passaconaway chose to accept the English in his confederacy's territory and deal with them in a civil but reserved manner. He practiced this policy throughout his reign despite numerous transgressions on the part of the English, and counseled his people to continue a peaceful association when he stepped down in the 1660s.

**Chris Conrod**



**Passaconaway**

Taken from Potter's *History of Manchester*, this illustration shows Passaconaway in ceremonial dress. He was known to often wear bear skins, which signified the derivation of his name – *Papisse-conewa* – roughly translated to *child of the one who sleeps a lot*. The gourd-shaped headdress was reserved for the Sachem of the confederacy, who ruled over the Sagamores (lesser chiefs) of individual tribes.

## WODC MAP: Gearing up for the next edition

WODC has, at most, a two-year supply of the second edition of our *Trail Map and Guide to the Sandwich Range Wilderness*. It's time to start work on producing a third edition. Mike Bromberg has again generously offered to take on the task. The third edition will be similar in appearance to Mike's previous maps. Some color changes might be made and he is looking into the possibility of expanding the area of coverage to include all of Mount Chocorua.

The major change – and one that the Executive Committee finds to be quite exciting – is that the new edition will be entirely digitized and capable of being stored in a computer. This will not only

allow future changes and corrections to be made more easily but also gives the club the ability to use the map as a planning tool. For instance, "layers" could be created that would show every waterbar, eroded section or non-conforming campsite on WODC trails.

To facilitate digitizing all the information needed to create such a detailed map, Mike will be using a Global Positioning System to locate precisely all WODC trails and maybe some of the surrounding trails – a monumental task that entails lugging a lot of equipment over 52 miles of tough terrain. But the end result will be the most accurate trail map in the

White Mountains. So, when you're hiking in the Sandwich Range this summer, if you see a distracted hiker with an antenna sticking out of his backpack muttering about coordinates and satellite reception, that's Mike. Please take the time to thank him.

Meanwhile, you can help make the third edition of the *WODC Guide* the best one yet. If you know of any corrections that need to be made or if you have any suggestions for improving the map and guide, let us know. Send your comments to [map@wodc.org](mailto:map@wodc.org) or mail them to WODC Map, HCR 64 Box 248, Wonalancet, NH 03897.



# WODC STORE

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Qty	Description	Price	Amount
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	WODC Flat(unfolded) Trail Map & Guide	\$7.00	
	WODC Patch	\$3.00	
	WODC Trail Map History, 1901-1995	\$5.00	
	WODC Newsletter	Q issue _____	\$2.50
	Back-issues	Q full set	\$10.00
	WODC heather grey cotton T-Shirt	Q Medium Q Large Q X-Large	\$14.00
	WODC navy blue Coolmax T-Shirt	Q Medium Q Large Q X-Large	\$16.00
	New Membership	Q Pathfinder Q Steward Q Trail Blazer	\$15.00 \$25.00 \$50.00
	Additional Contribution (tax deductible)		
	All prices include shipping		Total Enclosed



# The Outlook

Ideas and Observations

## Wildfire in the Sandwich Range Wilderness

*The following is a largely unaltered email message sent by our Trails Chairman last summer. It addresses a controversial Wilderness management policy – one which is likely to raise much debate in future revisions of the Sandwich Range Wilderness Management Plan.*

Its just after midnight, and I've returned from a very interesting hike to the Mt Paugus fire with Terry Miller, the Saco District Ranger. I never thought I'd be standing in the middle of a wildfire at 11PM, with a dozen small "camp fires" scattered over the 1 acre burn. Quite amazing - and beautiful. One particular tree seemed to have been struck by lightning. The remains stood about 10 feet tall, and was glowing throughout. In my hurried after-dinner packing I did include a camera and tripod. I hope the pictures come out.

There were no crews on the scene at the time, as the fire is expected to "lay down" during the humid overnight. But even during the day, it isn't expected to spread far or fast. It is Terry's opinion that this fire is NOT a significant hazard. The tough issue is one of public perception. As we drove through Tamworth at 9PM, all the lights were on at the fire station.

Terry is trying to find the middle ground between a full scale assault on the fire, and a more measured response consistent with the actual risks and the legitimate role of wildfire in Wilderness. This can be hard to do when the nightly news shows footage of raging wildfires in the west. Could this happen in our own Sandwich Range?

For the record, the current Forest Plan calls for all wildfires to be extinguished, without regard to Wilderness designation. This is at

odds with the current national policy, which generally allows Wilderness wildfires to burn unless they threaten property or resources outside the Wilderness. The new Forest Plan is likely to bring the WMNF closer to the prevailing let-it-burn policy. This leaves Terry with the unenviable task of finding a middle ground. Fortunately, the low threat posed by this fire enhances the option for a "minimum tool" suppression effort that would be consistent with current suppression policy, while mindful of the role of wildfire in Wilderness. It appears that a basic containment effort, aided by some type of water supply, would readily limit this fire until rains could extinguish it completely.

Also consider that how the FS responds to a fire conveys a significant message about its severity and risk. If we respond with helicopters and power tools, it must have been serious, right? But if the same fire were extinguished with hand tools and hand-carried water, it doesn't seem nearly so alarming, and we are encouraged to react proportionately to future events.

I hope you will lend Terry your support as he attempts to find a measured and reasonable approach to this fire. (There are also several other fires on the WMNF right now.) I must applaud him for even considering such a range of options in such a highly scrutinized situation. But regardless of the exact handling this fire, Wildfire policy is certain to receive renewed interest in the ongoing Forest Plan Revision.

I definitely recommend a visit to the site, which is just off the Old Paugus Trail, although I would stay well clear of the burn unless escorted by an experienced guide. I know my visit has left me with a new respect and appreciation for wildfire.

**Peter Smart;** Wednesday, August 15, 2001, 1:04AM

*The following morning, the fire was extinguished when the USFS dropped about 30 loads of water carried by helicopter from Lake Chocorua. The 800 foot fire break, hand-dug around the one acre burn, awaits restoration by the Forest Service.*

