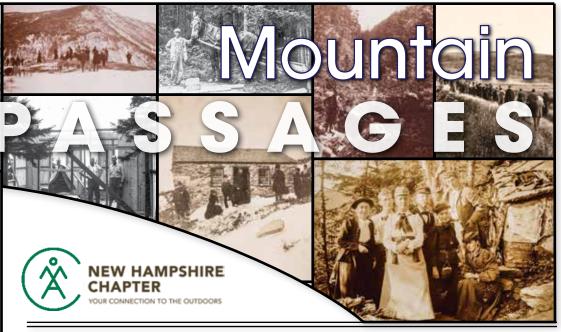


OUR MISSION

Mountain Poetry

The Appalachian Mountain Club is the nation's oldest outdoor recreation and conservation organization, and promotes the protection, enjoyment, and understanding of the mountains, forests, waters and trails of the Appalachian region. AMC has more than 100,000 members, 16,000 volunteers, 450 full-time and seasonal staff. The New Hampshire Chapter is the second largest of the 12 Chapters within the Club.

VOLUME 48, NUMBER 4 WINTER 2022/2023



Editor's Notes

The long nights of winter are a great time to put up your feet and relax with a good read before a fire and the dog at your feet. At least they are for me!

No matter how you approach winter, this issue has ideas and retrospectives that may be of interest.

We continue our exploration of the origins of the names in the White Mountains with another installment of "What's in a Name?", and offer another tale of an early woman explorer in the Whites from Frances

Richardson. This time Frances relates the life of Jessie Whitehead and her epic fall while ice climbing in Huntington Ravine in January 1933. Frances' father, Rod Woodard, was involved in the rescue of Jessie following her fall.

In addition, as you travel through or spend one or more nights in the New Hampshire winter woods, it is interesting to consider the lives of the loggers who spent the entire season in these woods. For information about their lives, you should read Christine McLaughlin's article, "Winter in the Woods; Life in the Logging Camps." While spending the night in a bunk house is probably easier than camping, the rest of the lives of the loggers certainly weren't.

Casy Calver has contributed an article describing sessions offered by "The Ladies of the AMC-New Hampshire Ski Committee." Casy has also provided the Ski Committee's schedule of activities for the winter. Check it out to prevent a bad case of "cabin fever."



AMC-NH Welcomes Winter

If you are interested in getting out this winter, and want to make sure you are prepared, check out the article about the upcoming Winter School sessions offered by the Chapter.

If you want to dream about hiking and climbing mountains in warmer times, you may want to spend some time with Joe D'Amore's free verse offering: "Mount Cardigan & Fire Screw Mountain."

Finally, there is a new "Where in the Whites?" puzzle for you to solve.

We hope you enjoy this issue and we will be back when the snow is beginning to melt, the flowers and the birds return, and the waterfall and rivers are roaring. Enjoy the winter while it lasts!

What's in a Name?; Tracing the names in the White Mountains Continued

BY: BOB MCLAUGHLIN

In the Fall issue of Mountain Passages, we began an examination of the sources of names of mountains and other geologic features in the White Mountains. In this issue we will continue this exploration.

Mountains Named for Presidents

If you are at all familiar with the White Mountains, you are aware that many mountains are named for past presidents of the United States. Most obvious perhaps is the Presidential Range with from north to south:

- Mount Madison (named for James Madison, the 4th president);
- Mount Quincy Adams or Mount JQ Adams (named for John Quincy Adams, the 6th president);
- Mount Adams (named for John Adams, the 2nd president);
- Mount Jefferson (named for Thomas Jefferson, the 3rd president);
- Mount Washington (named for George Washington, the 1st president);
- Mount Monroe (named for James Monroe, the 5th president);
- Mount Eisenhower (named for Dwight Eisenhower, the 34th president); and
- Mount Pierce (named for Franklin Pierce, the 14th president and the only president hailing from New Hampshire).

However, the Presidential Range has many mountains named in honor of individuals who were not presidents.

Perhaps most notable of these are the peaks around Mount Adams which honor other prominent members of the Adams clan: Abigail and Samuel. Probably the most surprising is Mount Jackson. Many assume that this peak is named for Andrew Jackson, our 7th President, but it is actually named for Charles Thomas Jackson, who was the New Hampshire State Geologist appointed in 1838. But this was not Charles Thomas Jackson's primary accomplishment. He was a physician who graduated from Harvard Medical School before he became primarily interested in geology. He served as United States Geologist for the Lake Superior land district and the state geologist to Maine and Rhode Island in addition to New Hampshire. To balance things a bit, the Town of Jackson at the southern end of Pinkham Notch was named for the 7th president. However, residents of the town voted in 2021 to abandon the former president and switch their allegiance to Charles Thomas Jackson.

Other peaks in the Presidential Range that are not named for presidents include Mount Webster which is named for Daniel Webster and Mount Franklin which is named for Benjamin Franklin. Some peaks have had different names which have persisted over the years. For example, Mount Pierce was initially named Mount Clinton, in honor of DeWitt Clinton. Despite the fact that the name was changed almost 100 years ago, many still refer to Mount Pierce as Mount Clinton or "Clinton/Pierce." Mount Eisenhower was formerly known as Mount Pleasant, and while the name Eisenhower has prevailed, there are still features bearing the old name such as Mount Pleasant Brook which runs near Edmands Path.

Other mountains in the Whites bear the names of presidents. Mount Garfield was named for James A Garfield, the 20th president shortly after his assassination in 1881. In the Franconia Range, Mount Lincoln is named for Abraham Lincoln, the 16th president. Curiously, the Town of Lincoln just south of the peak is not. The Town is named after Henry Fiennes Pelham-Clinton, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, 9th Earl of Lincoln who as comptroller of the Port of London was of greater prominence when the town was named in the eighteenth century.

Other mountains named for presidents in the White Mountains include Mount Cleveland (2397 feet) north of Franconia Notch. Another candidate is possibly Big Coolidge (3294 feet), a foothill on the southern end of the Franconia Range, which looms over the Town of Lincoln, and its less significant neighbor Little Coolidge (2421 feet). I live at the base of Little Coolidge, and have a particular fondness for this minor peak.

Franconia Range

The names in the Franconia Range have a strange history. Initially, the range was known as the Haystacks. Lafayette was known as the Great Haystack and Garfield was called Little Haystack. This name was shared by the elevation between Lincoln and Liberty that currently bears this name. Lafayette's name was changed about 1825 to mark the tour of the Marquis de Lafayette of the young United States that he had fought to create. As noted above, Lincoln was given its name following the assassination of the president and subsequently Garfield, Liberty and Flume were renamed. Only Little Haystack continues to carry the original name of the mountain range.

The Franconia Range as well at the town and the notch are named for the Franconia region in Germany, presumably because the area was considered to resemble the mountainous terrain of the German region. The town was the first to bear the name Franconia, and the name was applied to the notch which was south of the town. Subsequently, adopting the name of the notch, the ridgeline was referred to as the Franconia Range.

First Peoples

Many geologic features in the White Mountains are named to commemorate the people that lived here before European settlers arrived. In all cases, these names were given by early settlers and explorers, and not the native peoples. Many of the names reflect the romanticism of the nineteenth century, rather than the culture and interests of the first peoples. Nonetheless, the names given reflect some understanding that the explorers, settlers and vacationers were on lands that were occupied before they came.



Mount Chocura has perhaps the most involved and bloody back story.

Abenaki Ravine on the northwest flank of Mount Eisenhower was named to honor the Abenaki people who occupied the area. Other places in the White Mountain region were named with the words of the Abenaki people with varying degrees of accuracy. These include:

- Ammonoosuc River which is translated as Fishing Place.
 Interestingly, the name Ammonoosuc has been given to three separate rivers in the White Mountains: one in the Kilkenny region in the northern Whites, another, the best known, is the river that drains the west side of Washington with its source at Lakes of the Clouds, and a third is on the side of Mount Moosilauke. There is also a lake and a ravine bearing the name Ammonoosuc.
- Mount Attitash is named for the Abenaki word for blueberries because of the profusion of blueberries that were found on its slopes.
- Mount Kearsarge near Conway may also bear a name derived from the Abenaki language although the exact Abenaki words are subject to debate. It has also been suggested that the mountain is named for a local hunter who lived in the area in the mid-1700s.
- Moosilauke is most likely named for the Abenaki word for Bald Place. Despite being misnamed Moosehillock in the past, the name has nothing to do with moose.
- The Pemigewasset River was aptly named for the Abenaki word for rapidly moving.
- Waumbek Mountain is named for the Abenaki word for white.
- Coos County in which the northern White Mountains rise is named for the Abenaki word for Pines. Curiously, a waterfall on the north slope of Mount Washington was named Coosauke Falls by a summer resident of Randolph thinking the word meant "Rough Place" when the word in fact more likely meant "Place of Pines."

Other names commemorate leaders of the native people. For example,

- Mount Passaconaway commemorates Chief Passaconaway of the Pennacooks.
- Mount Kancamagus, as well as the pass and of course the road, is named after Chief Kancamagus, grandson of Chief Passaconaway, who led a raid on Dover in 1686.
- Mount Paugus was named in 1875 by a now largely forgotten poet, Lucy Larcom, for an Abenaki chief. This low peak has also been known as Bald Mountain, Moose Mountain, Ragged Mountain, Deer Mountain, Hunchback, Middle Mountain, and Frog Mountain. It may hold the record for the number of different names in the Whites!
- Mount Chocura is named for Chief Chocura and probably has the most violent of all background stories involving raids

on settlers, exile, poisonings, revenge killings and finally Chief Chocura's leap to his death from the cliffs of the mountain. It is a story that could be the basis of its own article!

On a happier note, Six Husband Trail on Mount Jefferson reportedly commemorates Queen Weetamoo who had six husbands. Weetamoo Falls in Great Gulf also memorializes this Queen.

Misadventures

Of course, there are also mountains that memorialize misadventures in the mountains. For example, consider:

- Mount Deception named for a group of hikers who climbed it mistakenly believing it was Mount Washington.
- Devil's Den, a cave on the face of Mount Willard, where Franklin Leavitt of Lancaster claimed to have found human bones in 1850. Subsequent visitors found no sign of any bones.
- Giant's Grave, a mound of dirt created during the construction of the Fabyan Hotel is associated with a legend of the curse of Indian prophesying destruction. The hotel eventually was destroyed by fire.
- Mount Goose Eye is apparently a transcription error from the name Goose High referring to the flying altitude of migrating geese.
- Fool Killer, a subsidiary peak on the side of Tripyramid, was named by early hikers who inadvertently climbed Fool Killer while seeking to climb Tripyramid.

This is enough for this installment, but many more interesting stories lay behind place names in the White Mountains. Another installment may be in the offing! If you have any place names you are intrigued by, let us know and we will add them to the list.



People of the White Mountains: Jessie Whitehead

BY: FRANCES RICHARDSON

I first heard about Jessie Whitehead from my father, Rodney D. Woodard. I became more interested in her story when I found among my father's AMC memorabilia a drawing he made of the tragic fall she had while rock climbing in Huntington Ravine on January 2, 1933. On the back of the drawing, Rod wrote "A sketch of Huntington Ravine showing the route where Jessie Whitehead fell going up Odell Gully. The fall, I should say, was about 400 or 500 feet. I made the sketch on January 3, 1933, when I went to pick up lost equipment and observe the markings of the fall."

Jessie Whitehead was a native of Cambridge, England, born on February 23, 1894. She was the middle child and only daughter of the noted philosopher and mathematician, Alfred North Whitehead. In the early 1920s, Jessie's father moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, to accept a position at Harvard University. Jessie followed in 1925 and became a cataloger and Sanskrit translator at the Harvard Widener Library.

Jessie was an active and skilled mountaineer before she left Europe. For example, Jessie was a prominent member of an all-woman climbing team seeking to become the first such to reach the peak of the Matterhorn. Jessie took part in two unsuccessful attempts on the Matterhorn's summit which were turned back by bad weather before she departed for the United States. The following year, her team finally reached the summit, but Jessie was on the wrong side of the Atlantic!

After coming the United States, Jessie joined the AMC and enjoyed hiking and climbing in the White Mountains and mountains in Canada and Europe. She often went to the Pinkham Notch camp where Joe Dodge regarded the pipe-smoking, stutterer with respect and affection.

Jessie took an active role in the AMC and wrote five articles that appeared in Appalachia. While descriptions of Jessie are few and far between, these articles provide a flavor of Jessie's interests, personality and abilities.

Jessie authored two articles describing an AMC Trip to the Canadian Rockies from August 2 to September 2, 1929. The first, a trip summary, entitled "Canadian Rocky Mountains" describes the entire trip while the second "Whitehorn, 1929" describes the adventures and misadventures during their ascent of the 11,300-foot peak that started at 4:00 am and did not end until after midnight the following day. Both articles provide a glimpse of the type of woman and person Jessie Whitehead was. Both articles are posted on the NH Chapter's website on the Mountain Passages page (www.amcnh.org/newsletter/). This excerpt from the Whitehorn article will give you a glimpse:

"We reached our knapsacks to find Hans only waiting for our arrival to drop off the ridge to the snowfield. The last rope was not on the skyline, being probably yet engaged with the overhang, and we settled down to await it. "We ate, we rested, we fidgeted, but they did not come

.... After a decent interval ... we roped, picked up our ice-axes and knapsacks, though forgetting to loot theirs, and made towards them as slowly as we could remember to go."



Jessie Whitehead on Monadnock

You will need to read the whole article to find out how the story ends.

The introduction to a later article, "Skiing at Katahdin, 1931," reveals Jessie's sense of humor:

"In nothing is Katahdin more praiseworthy than for the enjoyment it affords bad skiers. Skilled performers have sung its praises for years; but I speak for the really bad, and for all those who, cognizant of better things, are yet capable of contamination of the really bad. Of the seven members of our party, it is enough to say that two were experts and three of us were eminently capable of corrupting a company of archangels; it was in respect of the latter group that the full glory of the mountain was revealed. Nowhere else in New England could we have been turned loose upon such a wealth of choice ground."

The remainder of the article describes the experiences of the AMC skiers in their 8-day visit to Katahdin. Again, the full text of the article is available on the NH Chapter website.

Other articles authored by Jessie are "Letters from the Alps" describing a month-long mountaineering outing in 1931 based in Zermatt, and a report of the August Camp held in 1934 in Crawford Notch. Both articles are available on the NH Chapter website.

However, the primary subject of this article is the catastrophic fall Jessie and her climbing partner took in 1933 in Huntington Ravine.

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Winter in the Woods; Life in Logging Camps

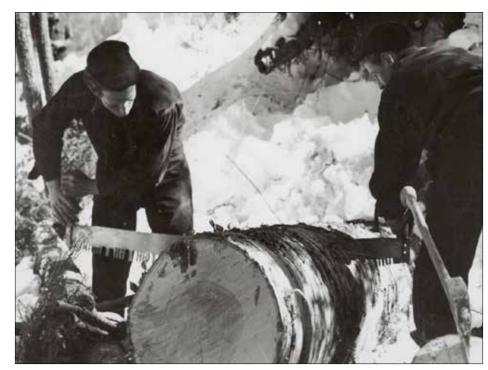
BY: CHRISTINE MCLAUGHLIN

Many of us have spent one or more nights in the woods in the winter and may remember a great experience or a long cold endurance contest. Whether or not you are experienced or have completed Winter School, spending one or more nights in the winter woods is a challenge. However, loggers spent the entire winter in the woods. While they had shelter, logging in the winter was a challenge.

First, you may wonder why loggers worked in winter, and why they still do work in the winter. The answer is fairly simple.

- It is much easier to manage trees without leaves;
- The understory in the forest is also thinner, and
- The accumulated snow and ice smoothed over obstacles and allowed easier movement of cut timber and loggers through the woods.

Also, while not an issue in the New Hampshire woods where railroads were used to move felled timber, in Maine and the Adirondacks felled logs were floated to market at the end of the winter on the spring flows in rivers.



Peabody CCC Crew near Dolly Copp Forest Camp 1939 H.E.Adams



Camp crew pose for a photo, at Camp 3 (date unknown) photo courtesy of the Linwood Historical Society

But, how did the loggers live when they spent an entire winter in the woods? The answer varies on the time period, and the logging company. For the purpose of this article, I will be focusing on the operations of the J.E. Henry logging company in Lincoln, NH, and the surrounding areas.

James Everell Henry operated various logging operations in the White Mountains. His early operations took place in the Zealand Valley. Henry moved his operations to the East Branch watershed upstream of Lincoln beginning in 1892 which are the focus of this article.

Over the years Henry built and operated many logging camps and a logging railroad line (the East Branch & Lincoln RR). He also built and operated industrial facilities to process the logs in Lincoln including a sawmill and a papermaking plant, as well as many town buildings used by his workers.

The typical J.E. Henry logging camps housed up to 150 workers consisting of loggers (chopper, teamster, scaler and scaler's assistant), cook and cookees, (the cook's assistant) and various managers and specialists. One excellent source of information on logging camp life comes from

the federal Census taken in 1910. The Census takers were quite thorough, even making it to the camps operating at the time of the census. The four logging camps included in the census report (Henry camps 1,9,16 and 18) housed 40 choppers, 17 teamsters, 23 section hands, at 137 men total.

Where in the Whites?

Where was the photographer and what mountains appear in the photo? Be as specific as possible!



In the Spring 2020 Issue of Mountain Passages, we introduced a new photo identification contest, "Where in the Whites?". We asked readers to guess where the photo was taken and what mountains were in the photo. We promised to print the names of the first 10 respondents with the correct answer.

Last month's photo is reprinted here. It is a view from just past the summit on Mt Lincoln on the trail to Lafayette. The mountains in the view are Owl's Head in the foreground, with Garfield, Galehead, the Twins, Mt Guyot and the Bonds in the midground, and with the Presidentials, specifically Jefferson, Washington and Monroe in the background. Many other mountains can be identified in this wide view as well, including Martha, the Moats and Chocura. This photo was another challenge and only three readers properly identified the location and the primary mountains in the view:

- Lynn Fisher;
- Roberta Peters; and
- Rich Gould.

More readers properly identified at least some of the mountains, but did not specify the correct location the photograph was taken from. These readers are:

- Larry Denton;
- Jackie Moulton, and
- Mark Swasey

This issues challenge has fewer mountains. Identify the mountains in the photo and where it was taken. Be as specific as possible! Take a guess and submit your answers to WitWamcnh@gmail.com. By the way, Wit is not a name, it is the initials of the first three words in Where in the Whites.



Previous challege photo: View from just past the summit on Mt Lincoln on the trail to Lafayette.

We look forward to seeing your submissions.



Ladies of the AMC-New Hampshire Ski Committee Mark a Sixth Season Taking Skiers from the Resort to the Backcountry

BY: CASY CALVER





SheJumps, I was eager to connect my skills as an AMC-NH ski leader with their mission, and fellow ski leaders Margaret Brumsted and Jillian Willard (now co-chair of the NH Ski Committee) were enthusiastic from the

start. Through Jaimee Rondeau, who is SheJumps New Hampshire Regional Coordinator (and now an AMC-NH ski leader-intraining), the connection was made, the date was set, and the clinic was posted on the AMC Activities Database and on SheJumps social media.

Margaret, Jillian, and I were not prepared for the flood of emails that ensued. That first clinic, held on 27 January 2018 was quickly filled with 8 skiers, with a waitlist of nearly 20. Traditionally held at our home mountain of Mt Cardigan in Alexandria, NH, the program is entering its sixth year and it continues to grow. In the words of Jaimee: "Offering a women-led program like the Resort to Backcountry series helps provide varied opportunities for people to access the outdoors. By being intentionally welcoming and leading with the understanding of unique barriers that may prevent folks from taking that first step, we are creating space for personal growth and more inclusivity in the outdoors. And, it's incredibly fun!"

The New Hampshire Chapter Ski Committee has a long tradition of Winter School and numerous trips that help experienced resort skiers and snowboarders make a successful transition to the backcountry. Since 2018, the committee has been offering one or more of these annual "Resort to Backcountry" clinics with a twist: they are all female-led. The intention behind these clinics is inclusivity; anyone of any gender can sign up for them, but the vast majority of participants are women, many of whom have been intimidated or discouraged by the often male-dominated culture of backcountry skiing. Make no mistake; we ski hard, but the female leadership creates a welcoming environment for skiers who may have been otherwise hesitant to dip their toes into the world of backcountry skiing.

The "Take Your Skiing from the Resort to the Backcountry with the Ladies of the AMC-NH Ski Committee" program launched from an idea in late 2017 to build a collaboration between the NH Ski Committee and SheJumps, an organization dedicated to supporting women and girls in the outdoors. As a former board member of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

On December 31, 1932, after having had supper with the Dodge family, Jessie left Pinkham Notch to hike up Mount Washington on the Auto Road to stay overnight at Camden Cottage. The temperature dropped to 8 degrees and the wind was blowing at 40 miles per hour. On New Year's Day, she descended and went back to Pinkham Notch. Against the advice of those at Pinkham Notch, she left to walk the three miles to the Glen House where a group of Harvard Mountaineering Club members was staying. She hoped to find someone to join her on a climb in Huntington Ravine.

One of the students, Walter Sturges, agreed to go, so the next day, they left with ice climbing equipment. Jessie was the more experienced climber and chose Odell Gully on the left side of the cliff as the route to take. After lunch, at the foot of the gully, they started the ascent. The conditions were poor with brittle ice and unstable snow. They made steps and hand-holds in the frozen waterfalls. The visibility became worse with thickening clouds.

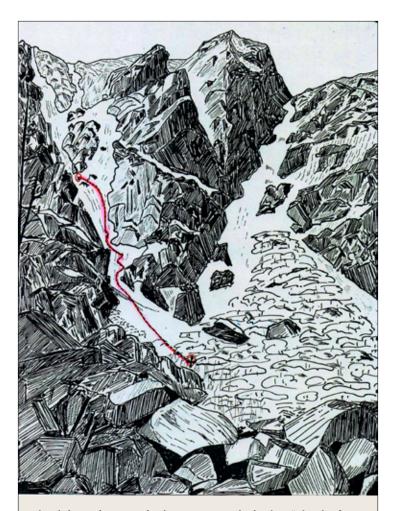
While trying to relocate a piton, Walter Sturges chipped some ice and slipped. Jessie, who was above him, realized what happened, pulled on the rope which stopped his fall, but she became dislodged and fell about 140 feet, landing on her face, breaking her neck and shoulder, and continued to slide down the icy slope until they were stopped by some bushes.

Sturges, who was injured less, regained consciousness and started down the ravine for help. A.B. Callender, who was then a student at M.I.T., and a friend were climbing in Tuckerman's Ravine and heard the calls for help. They reached Walter and learned where Jessie was. Callender's friend stayed with Jessie while Callender went to Pinkham Notch where Joe Dodge assembled a rescue party. They met a group from the Harvard Mountaineering Club led by Brad Washburn who used the stretcher Joe had to transport Sturges to Pinkham Notch.

Joe Dodge and his party reached Jessie, she recognized him and said "Joe, give me a drink of milk and take me to the hospital. I'm sick." The trek down the mountain was rough, but with the joint effort of the rescue parties, Jessie arrived at Pinkham Notch at 9:25 PM.

Sturges was already en route to the hospital in North Conway. Jessie was put in the AMC truck with Wen Lees holding her steady while Joe Dodge drove over the rough road to the hospital. When they arrived at the The Memorial Hospital in North Conway, Doctor G. Harold Shedd operated on Jessie before midnight on January 2, 1933. Jessie made a recovery and was released from the hospital on May 6, 1933, after a stay of 136 days.

Two months later, Jessie returned to Pinkham Notch to look for her ice axe. She continued working at the Widener Library, visiting the mountains often. She also became active in social issues, but Jessie's climbing days were over. Jessie Whitehead died on July 1, 1960 at the age of 86 after a full life.



Sketch by Rodney Woodard. Written on the back is "Sketch of Huntington Ravine showing the route Jessie Whitehead took when she fell [on] Jan 3, 1933, going up Odeel Gully. The fall I should say was about 400-500 feet. This sketch was made from a pencil sketch that I made on the scene Jan 3, 1933 as I went up to pick up lost equipment and observe the markings of the fall.

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- "Skiing at Katahdin, 1931," Appalachia xviii, 250-256.
- "Letters from the Alps," xix, 56-65.
- "August Camp, 1934, Crawford Notch, N.H.," Appalachia xx, 271.

Since 2018, we have offered one or two of these clinics per year, often in collaboration with SheJumps; one year we charged participants a small fee for attendance and donated the money to the group. Most years, we offer an introductory "101" clinic for experienced resort skiers who have never before used backcountry skiing equipment (i.e., alpine touring skis and bindings or telemark bindings, or splitboards for snowboarders, with sticky skins that attach to the skis/board to permit uphill travel). A more advanced "102" clinic is offered to give 101 participants and more experienced skiers an opportunity to practice their skills on a more challenging tour. In addition to Margaret and Jillian, ski leader Christina Park has also become an instructor for these clinics, which means we can usually offer two groups of 6-8 participants per 101 session, each led by two female NH Ski Leaders.

For 2023, we will offer three separate clinics:

- On January 21 we will for the first time have a trip at a resort, Magic Mountain in Londonderry, Vermont, where participants can test their backcountry gear on groomed terrain.
- On February 18, we return to Mt Cardigan for Resort to Backcountry 102 and;
- On March 5, we will explore the Granite Backcountry Alliance's Pike Glades in Pike, New Hampshire, for "103", our final clinic of the season.

To learn more, and to sign up for a Resort to Backcountry clinic, our excellent Ski Committee weekend Winter School backcountry or cross country skiing programs, or one of our many skiing day trips offered throughout the season for all levels, please see the AMC-NH Ski Committee website.

In the meantime, think snow!



AMC New Hampshire Chapter Winter School registration is open and there is still space available.

The New Hampshire Chapter offers two sessions at Cardigan Lodge that include workshops on:

- Introduction to Winter Wilderness Travel;
- Intermediate Snow Shoeing;
- Advanced Winter Wilderness Travel;
- Leadership and Mountain Skills;
- Introduction to Winter Camping;
- Introduction to Winter Backpacking;
- Back Country Ski Touring; and
- Down Mountain Backcountry Skiing.
- Session one is offered Friday, January 27 to Sunday, January 29.
- Session two is offered from Friday, February 24 to Sunday, February 26.

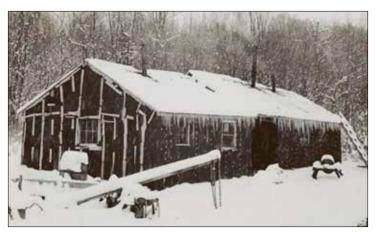
Participants will be expected to provide their own equipment. Fees are \$260 for AMC members and \$285 for nonmembers, and includes lodging, excellent meals, materials and instruction. Participants must be at least 18 years old of the first date of the session to register.

Registration is available at:

https://amcnhexcursions.regfox.com/amc-nh-2023-winter-workshop-1 for the January session, and

 https://amcnhexcursions.regfox.com/amc-nh-winter-school-2-feb-24-26-2023 for the February session.

Additional information is available on the registration pages and in the Fall Issue of Mountain Passages which is available at www.amcnh.org/newsletter/ in the archives.



Mess Shack St Clair Timber Sale near Bethlehem 1938 taken by Bluford W Muir



Bunkhouse of camp 16, date unknown. Courtesy of Linwood Historical Society

Nationalities of the occupants of the 1910 logging camps were mixed, with 19% U.S workers, 64% Canadians, and the remaining 17% immigrants from Russia, France, Lithuania, Poland, Finland, Norway and Scotland. Most loggers were in their 20s and 30s, and only 14 of the 137 reported being married. Of the 19% who were US citizens in the Henry camps, many had families or homes locally in Lincoln Village or immediate surrounding areas.

The camps themselves consisted of bunkhouses for loggers, quarters for camp foreman, a cookhouse, a barn, and other buildings such as company store/post office, blacksmith shop, and office for clerk and scaler. Buildings were sturdily constructed wood-frame buildings with window openings painted red. Most buildings, including bunkhouses, had electric lights. Often telephone lines ran into the camps strung on trees.

The nature of Henry's clear-cutting operations meant that camps were often moved to allow for new timber to be cut. Camp buildings were often built to be portable, constructed in sections that could be disassembled and loaded onto railcars. The whole camp could be reassembled further down the rail as logging operations moved. More remote camps had camp buildings that could not easily be removed, and these buildings were purposefully destroyed at the end of the season to discourage use by others who were considered to pose a risk of forest fires.



Mess, camp unknown, circa 1909. Photo provided by Linwood Historical Society



Men outside Parker Young camp 24, provided by Linwood Historical Society

Bunkhouses in the early days were large and had an open floorplan. Beds were tightly packed along the outer wall, with a long bench called the 'deacon seat' running the length of the building at the inner end of the beds. The deacon seat was the only seating in the bunkhouse. Bunks were crawled into from one end and divided by a board to separate sleepers. Heat was provided by woodstoves in middle of the room, and lines were strung for hanging wet clothing to dry.

In many ways the bunkhouses were similar to the AMC high country huts without the common rooms. They were also much more crowded!

The cookhouse had a large kitchen with an oven capable of baking multiple loaves of bread and a separate dining area with long tables with bench seating for meals.

The horse barn set downstream and downwind from the rest of the camp. The horse barn was a large building typically capable of stabling up to 36 horses. Horses were essential in moving cut logs through the woods and providing reliable transportation to supplement the railroads.

Telephone lines were strung from trees along the rail line into the camp. Electricity was provided as early as 1909 by gas-powered motor and generators.

Day in the Life:

Lights on was at 5:00 am well before first light in the winter. Workers were woken by a camp cookee and everyone was expected to be dressed and at breakfast by 5:30 am. A meal of substantial food high in calories was served to prepare the loggers for a workday of up to 12 to 15 hours in tough cold conditions. When breakfast was over, workers cleared out by 6:00 am to start work in the woods. Through most of the winter, first light comes well after 6:00 am in New Hampshire.

After breakfast, the camp cook and assistant cleaned and started preparations for delivering any lunches and preparing supper. Loggers may have packed a lunch if working far from camp, but food was brought out by the camp cook assistant if logging operations were closer to camp.

Loggers prepared timbering areas, felled trees and trimmed and dragged the felled trees with the assistance of horses to the rail line for transport out of the woods. It was hard brutal work in cold conditions.

With possible exceptions for the most severe weather, work continued in the snow and the rain. Imagine what it would be like to have to work for twelve hours or more in these conditions in modern gear, then imagine it when the best equipment was wool, down and oil skin!

Returning to camp after a long day in the woods, dinner was served in the same manner as breakfast. Workers had assigned seats and food was served family style. Again calorie-dense and starchy foods were served to replenish energy after a day of labor in harsh conditions. After supper workers read, played cards, played music and sang, or visited the camp store. Occasionally presentations and organized entertainment were offered. Lights out was by 9:00 pm except it was 10:00 pm on Saturday nights.



Cook room, Johnson Lumber Co., 1912. Photo provided by Linwood Historical Society.

Monday through Saturday were normal workdays. Sunday was a day of rest/leisure. On Sunday, camp workers visited town for entertainment and drinking. Most camps maintained a strict policy against drinking in camp, but not in town. Those with local ties could visit family/friends.



Horses hauling logs, circa 1952. Photo provided by Linwood Historical Society

Laundry service was available on Sunday to those who wanted. Church services were available in town, but reports from the time indicate they were not in high demand. For example, a Catholic priest in Lincoln attempted to set up Sunday services in the camps but did not find many worshipers.



Camp 8, date unknown. Clear-cut areas can be seen in the upper right. Photo provided by Linwood Historical Society.

JE Henry's East Branch & Lincoln Railroad set up a hospital for its workers in the Town of Lincoln. They also arranged for a weekly visit to logging camps by a dentist every Friday. A logger too sick or badly injured to work was provided with bed and board but no pay. If an injury was severe enough to prevent work for an extended period, and no lighter work was available, the logger was expected to move on.

Typical work rules for logging camps are included in the accompanying text box (on the next page).

The next time you ski or hike through the site of an old logging camp, particularly in the winter, stop and think of the hundreds of workers who lived in these camps and worked in the cold and bitter weather in the surrounding woods. While we can regret what these workers did to the virgin forests, we cannot help but admire the endurance and fortitude.

LOGGING RULES CAMP

- 1. The proper length to tie a horse when in the stable, is two and a half feet, and positively not over that.
- 2. Teamsters will please see that their hame straps are drawn up tight, to avoid sore shoulders.
- Extra sleds and yokes will be kept near the loading places on two-turn roads. Teamsters when taking the spare sled or yolk should notify the Foreman in order that another one may be placed there.
- 4. If teamsters leave their broken sleds, etc., in the woods and an extra team has to be sent to bring it to the shop, they will be charged the cost of doing so.
- 5. Do not feed the horses on the ground, but have boxes for them.
- 6. Do not cut or destroy harnesses or use reins for halter ties, etc.
- 7. If teamsters let their reins drag on the ground, they must expect to be charged all the loss by doing so.
- 8. Do not let horses drink immediately before or after going into the stable.
- 9. Do not put carbolic acid on the horse's feet between the hair and the hoof.
- 10. Teamsters are supposed to throw sticks out of the road instead of driving over them day after day, as they are liable to kill or injure the horses.
- 11. Teamsters are hired to drive their horses and not let them go loose; if any horse is injured by a teamster neglecting this rule he will be held responsible for all damages done.
- 12. Do not tie a horse with either a strap or a rope around their neck.
- 13. Do not use a pork rind for a poultice; use linseed meal instead.
- 14. Every teamster is expected to take good care of his team, see that they are cleaned night and morning, watered at least three times a day when standing, and at least five times a day when at work.
- 15. Do not scratch or curry horses below the gambrels, especially in mud time, as it brings on the mud fever.
- 16. Do not trot horses down grade when it can be prevented, that is, do not let them get the habit of trotting down every hill on the road.

- 17. Do not burn or bleed a horse to relieve the lampas.
- 18. Smoking in the stables is not allowed.
- 19. Kerosene lanterns will not be allowed in the stables.
- 20. Feeders are requested to feed hardwood ashes and resin each week, and keep on hand a supply of salve, saltpeter, sulphur and salt.
- 21. Timber is to be cut down to 7 inch at top end an 10 inch at butt.
- 22. A red rot butt will not pass, neither will a long with rotten knots. A small rot in the heart of a stick with ¾ of the diameter sound will pass.
- 23. When cutting roads, be careful to save all down logs and trees that are ¾ sound.
- 24. All men will be required to cut stumps low to the roots of the trees; if found cutting stumps high, or topping off trees so that the valuable timber is left in the woods to waste, they will be charged with such waste.
- 25. If a chopper is continually sending in rotten and worthless timber he will be charged with the hauling of the same.
- 26. If men persist in knocking out grab hooks with their cant dogs they will be charged to them.
- 27. When dropping the first logs on to the cars, both ends should drop at once to prevent breaking the draw bars and cross pieces of the car.
- 28. Landing men will use caution about rolling logs when the train is passing.
- 29. Every man will be obliged to return his tools and get a receipt before settlement at the office.
- 30. It is expected that every man in whatever position will use the tools and equipment in as careful a manner as possible, and if he willfully or carelessly lose or destroy any tool he will be charged with the price of the same.
- 31. All persons are forbidden walking over the log trucks and reaches while they are in motion or jumping on the cars or locomotive, either in front or between any of them while in motion.
- 32. No spikes or iron will be allowed driven in any landing.
- 33. Teamsters are required to take off the Neck Yoke when twitching logs; if big knees are made by not obeying this order teamsters will be held responsible.

- 34. Tie no horse around the neck with either rope or strap.
- 35. Teamsters are required to use the Jack Knife chains provided for that purpose; if accidents happen from not using them teamsters will be charged all damage.
- 36. Car loaders must not put pieces of Wood or Stones between the logs to make room for the coupling pin.
- 37. All trees over 12 inches at butt end must be felled with a saw.
- 38. Any chopper found cutting stumps high will be charged with such timber that is left on the stump.
- 39. Any person wishing to lay off from duty will report to hos foreman before working hours.
- 40. Teamsters that persist in leaving hay under their horse's feet will be charged with the same.
- 41. All persons are forbidden tearing out any part of crib or stall without permission from the Foreman or Superintendent; if found guilty of disobeying this rule he will be charged with all expense of repairing same.
- 42. Any person found watering a horse immediately before going into feed shed or stable, will be fined \$1.00.
- 43. Any person found letting a horse or horses loose to and from landings and stable, will be fined \$1.00.
- 44. Any person found feeding hay at noon or hiding hay or grain to feed to horses, unknown to the hostler, will be fined \$1.00.
- 45. Any person found driving iron of any kind into landings, will be fined \$1.00.
- 46. Any person found throwing food or making unnecessary and loud talk at the tables will be fined.
- 47. Any person but teamsters, found leaving their work before 6 o'clock at night, or until dark, will be charged with one-fourth day lost.

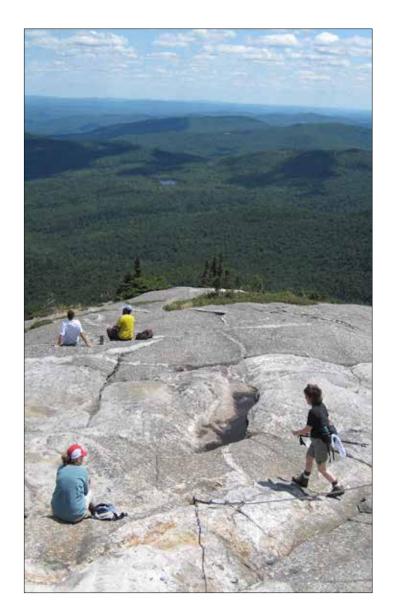
(NOTE: \$1.00 in 1909 would have the value of \$32.75 in 2022. Typical pay for a logger at the time was about \$33.00 per month with deductions for room and board (about \$3.00/month and 50 cents per month for healthcare services.)

		Questions? casycalver@g			ara@gman.com		Clinic	Trail work	Canceled
Date	Event	Where		Activity	Style	Level	Leader	Leader	Leader
	Avalanche Brook Ski Trail	Pinkham notch	NH		Trail work	All	Al	Tim	
	Avalanche Brook Ski Trail	Pinkham notch	NH	Trail work	Trail work	All	Al	Tim	
Sat 10-1-2022	Connie's Way Ski Trail	Pinkham Notch	NH	Trail Work	Trail Work	All	Al	Tim	
	Connie's Way Ski Trail	Pinkham Notch		Trail Work	Trail Work	All	Al	Tim	
Sat 10 9 2022	Pinkham Notch Ski Trails	Pinkham notch	NIL	Trail Work	Trail Work	All	Al	Tim	
	Pinkham Notch Ski Trails	Pinkham notch		Trail Work	Trail Work	All	Al	Tim	
	Pinkham Notch Ski Trails Pinkham Notch Ski Trails	Pinkham notch Pinkham notch	NH NH	Trail Work Trail Work	Trail Work Trail Work	All	Al Al		
Sun 11-6-2022	Cardigan Ski Trails	Alexandria	NH	Trail work	Trail Work	All	Richie	Valerio	
Sat 12-3-2022	Ski leader training day	Mt Cardigan Lodge	NH	Clinic	Leaders only clinic		Casy	Jillian	
/ed 12-7-2022	Avalanche Beacon Practice	Farmington	СТ	Clinic	Workshop	All	Chuck Boyd	Tim	
0/8/2022-12/9	PSIA early season primer								
	Leaders' tele clinic	Loon	NH	Clinic	Leaders only clinic		Jillian		
ın 12-11-2022	Leaders' alpine clinic	Loon	NH	Clinic	Leaders only clinic		Jillian	Ted	
	New Year's Sunrise Spectacular	Sunapee	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	Nik Nik - Danialla	Marty	Jaimee L
	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Whaleback Whaleback	NH NH	Trip Trip	Downmountain Downmountain	All	Nik + Daniella Nik + Daniella		
	JR's tour de grass & pub	Whateback	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	JR	?	
Sun 1-15-2023	*** Beginner X/C Ski - Franconia Falls	Lincoln	NH	Trip	Beginner X/C	Beg/Int	Scott	Help Wanted!	LIT Welco
	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol Resort to Backcountry 101 with the ladies	Whaleback Magic Ski Resort	NH VT	Trip Clinic	Downmountain Downmountain	All Beg	Nik + Daniella Jillian	Casy	Jaimee
	Livermore Village BC to Sawyer Ponds	Livermore- Sawyer	NH	Trip	Light - Int BC	All	Joel	??	Jannee
/ed 1-25-2023	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Whaleback	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	Nik + Daniella		
Sat 1-28-2023 Sun 1-29-2023			NH						
7411 1 23-2023	TIOIG TOT WYS								
Fri 1-27-2023					Light BC, BC	Beg to			
	Winter School 1	Alexandria	NH	Clinic	Downmountain	Adv	Scott +	Scott +	Marty, J
Sun 1-29-2023 Wed 2-1-2023	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Whaleback	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	Nik + Daniella		
Sat 2-4-2023		Twin Mountain	NH	Trip	xc-family	All	Erik	Emilie	
Sat 2-4-2023		Pike	NH	Trip	Downmountain	Adv	Nik	Matt	Daniell
	Sherburne Trail Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Pinkham Whaleback	NH NH	Trip	Family downmountain Downmountain	All All	Tyson Nik + Daniella	Emilie	
	Greeley Ponds	Waterville	NH	Trip Trip	Light BC	All	Sean	Scott	
Sat 2-11-2023	Green Woodlands	Dorchester	NH	Trip	XC-family	All	Matt	Erik	
Sun 2-12-2023	Tweens on Skis	TBD MWV	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	Aaron	Daniella	
	Marty's Backyard BC Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Concord Whaleback	NH NH	Trip Trip	Light BC Downmountain	All	Marty Nik + Daniella	?	
Sat 2-18-2023		Kanc	NH	Trip	Nordic BC	Int	Marty	Tim	
	Resort to Backcountry 102 with the ladies			Trip	Downmountain		garet, Casy, Chri	Jaimee LiT	
	Family XC in the Backcountry	Sugar Hill	NH	Trip	Nordic BC	Beg/Int	Sarah	Emilie	
	JR & Nik's BC Spectacular JR & Nik's BC Spectacular	MWV	NH	Trip Trip	Downmountain Downmountain	All	Nik JR	JR Nik	Dave /
	Skin & Ski Classic NE Trails	Dutch Hill or	or N	Trip	Downmountain	nt or Ad		Margaret	Daver
	Circumnavigation of Moose	Hanover	NH	Trip	Light BC	All	Erik	Valerio	
/ed 2-22-2023	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Whaleback	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	Nik + Daniella		
512242022									
Fri 2-24-2023	Winter School II	Alexandria	NH	Clinic	Light BC, BC	Beg to	Scott +	Valerio, Casy	
Sun 2-26-2023	Willter School II	Alexandria	INIT	Cillic	Downmountain	Adv	Scott +	valerio, casy	
	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Whaleback	NH	Trip	Downmountain	All	Nik + Daniella		
	Connie's Way	Pinkham Notvh	NH	Trip	Nordic BC	Int	Tim,	Al	
	Mount Marcy	Mount Marcy	NY	Trip	Downmountain	Adv	Dave	Christina	
	Avalanche Brook Resort to Backcountry 103 with the ladies	Pinkham Notch	NH	Trip	Nordic BC	Int/Adv	Al,	Tim	la l
	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol	Cardigan Whaleback	NH	Trip Trip	Downmountain Downmountain	Int All	Jillian Nik	Casy	Jaimee
	Upper Valley BC on 3-pins	TBD-UV	NH	Trip	light BC	All	Matt	Valerio	
	Bretton woods - Nordic high coutry	Bretton woods	NH	Trip	Nordic BC	Int/adv	Ted	Tim	
Sat 3-11-2023	Beginners take on Pike Glades	Pike	NH	Trip	BC Downmountain	Beg/Int	Sarah	Jed	
	Bear Notch xc ski area	Bear notch xc	NH	Trip	Resort XC	All	Ted	Tim	
/ed 3-15-2023 3/11-3/18	Whaleback Wednesdays - Dawn Patrol Gasne?	Whaleback Gaspesie	NH anad	Trip Trip	Downmountain	All	Nik Margaret	Marty	
3/11-3/18	Gaspe !	Gaspesie	anidu	mp			ivialgaret	iviality	
Sat 3-18-2023	Bill Hill	Gorham	NH	Trip	Downmountain family	All	Emilie	Tyson	
	Jed's secret stashes	TBD	VT	Trip	Light BC	All	Jed	Jaimee LiT	Valerio
	Mud Season Madness	Pemi?	NH	Trip	Nordic tour	Int	Scott	Help Wanted!	LiT Welco
	Moosilauke Carraige Rd	Warren Mt Mansfield	NH	Trip	Downmountain family	All	Tyson Emilie	Aaron	
Sun 3-26-2023	reararop	Mt Mansfield	VT	Trip	Downmountain family	Adv	cmille	Tyson	
Sat 4-1-2023	Oakes Gulf	Mt. Washington	NH	Trip	BC Downmountain	Adv	Tyson	JR	Aaron
Sun 4-2-2023	A Va	Mt. Washington	NH	Trip	BC Downmountain	Adv	122.1		
	≥ M_ &	-							
Sat 4-8-2023	Big Jay	Jay	VT	Trip	BC Downmountain	Adv	Valerio	Dave	JR
Sun 4-9-2023		Mt. Washington	NH	Trip	BC Downmountain	Adv			
Sat 4-15-2023	EOY Social	Mt. Washington	NH	Trip	BC Downmountain	Adv	JR		
Sun 4-16-2023		Mt. Washington	NH	Trip	BC Downmountain	Adv	,,,		
	JR's birthday		- 47.5				JR	JR	JR

FREE VERSE POETRY BY JOE D'AMORE

October 1, 2022
On her glorious rocky crown
The towery sentinel of fiery screws reposes
Ever vigilant with grimaced frown not of anger
But of concern for those who stretch to touch her face
The whispering streams lead me to find
Their mother of falls

The King's reach into the sky like rockets to be launched The canopy still -for the moment- retains control Deciding where and where not the waning sunlight Searching for my face can touch the forest floor The leaves endure their silent struggle Those who resist retain their emerald sheen Those who succumb burst into yellows and reds Capitalization occurs while I am sleeping, unseen The creatures in my midst beneath my feet Those gracing my space above my head Prepare for the tilting earth's assault So they can transcend the season of dread Oh glorious mother of the forest Imposing your presence for all to heed Upon you dominion has been granted By the force that shaped you that I can now see



AMC NH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

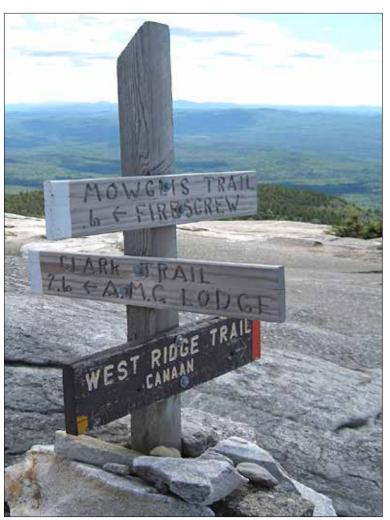
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MOUNTAIN PASSAGES

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Submissions. Members may submit articles or photos (hi-res jpegs) to MntnPassages@gmail.com. Articles may be edited at the discretion of the editor to meet space and style requirements. Publication is on a space-available basis. While Mountain Passages does not pay for submissions; a byline or photo credit is given. Contact Mountain Passages for reprint permission.

Advertising. The AMC NH Chapter members enjoy the outdoors year-round by hiking, paddling, skiing, backpacking, climbing and biking and more.

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'Mountain Passages' is only the beginning...

From hiking to biking, AMC's New Hampshire chapter has it all. Visit our website at amcnh.org and read more about us and our many year-round events.

Help Wanted: Volunteer Opportunities

Bicycling Committee Chairs:

If you are interested in biking with like-minded members of the New Hampshire Chapter, you may have noticed that there are no trips listed. The group used to be so active! What's up?

Well, the answer is easy, there are no chairs of the Bicycling Committee to sponsor the trips. You can solve this problem!

We are looking for members who are interested in Biking to step forward and resurrect the committee. If you want to have Chapter sponsored Bike Trips, we depend on you to volunteer. It really isn't a lot of work, but your participation can make it happen.

AMC Chapter Program Committee Co-chair

The Programs Committee plans and executes fun and informative events for the NH Chapter of the AMC by finding and booking interesting speakers and organizations. Typical events include Zoom and live speaker presentations as well as the in-person Annual Meeting. The Programs Committee also works with other Chapter officers and committees, such as Excursions and Paddling, to jointly plan events.

Committee members will help create events by finding and booking speakers that will appeal to AMC members. Previous speakers have included conservationists, hikers, authors, scientists,

the Mt. Washington Observatory, and Game Wardens - there are so many possibilities! In addition, members will assist in planning and executing the Annual Meeting each year and may be asked to attend a monthly Executive Committee meeting if the Chairs are unable to attend.

Time commitment: 2-3 hours per month plus extra time leading up to the Annual Meeting in October. The majority of this time would be spent booking potential speakers, then scheduling and advertising the events through AMC channels.

Members in this committee get to meet incredibly interesting people across a broad range of nature related interests and organizations!

Contact: programsnh@amcnh.org, chairnh@amcnh.org, vicechairnh@amcnh.org

AMC Chapter Membership Committee Chair

AMC NH Membership Chair responsibilities:

- Organize and host outreach events both in-person and online.
- Send welcome emails to new members
- Help manage the Chapter's Facebook Group

Contact: membershipnh@amcnh.org, chairnh@amcnh.org, vicechairnh@amcnh.org