

**THE
MIDSUMMERFEST
HANDBOOK**

**(OR “UNCLE FESTER’S
LATRINE READER”)**

2005

Version 1.5

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WHY A HANDBOOK?

Midsummerfest is a very free-form event, despite all of its organized activities. Everyone is free to go off and do their own thing. However, there are aspects of MSF which require organization, and there is a lot of information which might not be intuitively obvious. This Handbook is an attempt to address these issues with a minimum of interference. If the info is in this Handbook, and everyone reads the Handbook, then I won't have to gather everyone together to convey the information to them and I won't have to tell each person individually. I would appreciate it greatly if everyone would read the Handbook (especially the Equipment and Duty Roster sections) and keep it as a reference.

The information essential to MSF is in the main body of the Handbook, but the Appendices contain lots of fun and occasionally useful information.

I also welcome comments and additions. This is a living document and if you have ideas about how to make it better, or if you have additional or more accurate information to be included, please write in comments on the public copy on the Deck or send them to me before or after MSF.

Thanks!

Ian

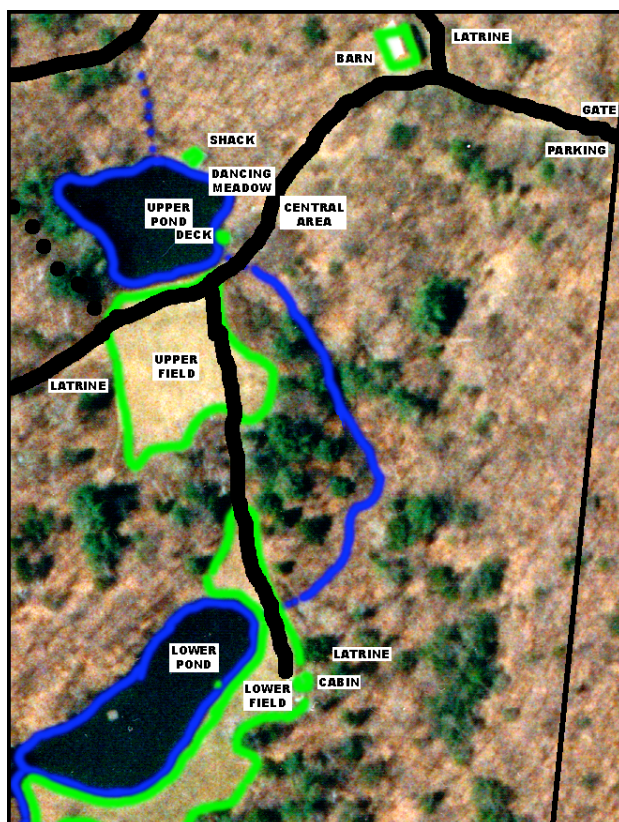
The latest version of this and all MSF documents should be available at:

<http://midsummerfest.org>



ABOUT THE CAMPSITE

The MSF campsite comprises 100 acres of woodland in Royalton, Vermont (belonging to Chris and Wilhelmina Dowell of Sherborn, Massachusetts) and includes two Ponds, a Sundeck and a small Shack, a Barn and a Cabin. The land was a farm 150 years ago (the house and barn foundations are still evident) and has been logged several times since then. There are old logging roads (and some new ones - parts of the forest were recently thinned) and deer and snowmobile paths for easy hiking and mountain biking. There are also old strands of barbed wire (mostly at the borders), wild animals, rocks to trip over, and branches to poke you in the face. Be careful!



There is no plumbing (there are three latrines), no running water (aside from the natural kind — see the Food section), no telephones and no electricity. Hunting, smoking and motorized vehicles are prohibited.

In case of rain, several dry areas will be available for activity: the Barn is rainproof, and tarps can be put over the Deck, the Picnic Table, and even the Dancing Meadow.

Our nearest neighbors are Steve, Gail & Jessica Kondi who live a few hundred yards away from the Central Area. Steve has generously made his phone line available FOR EMERGENCIES ONLY. His number is (802) 763-2359.

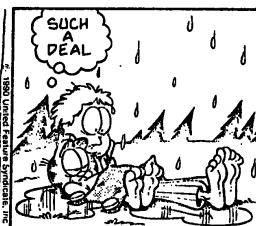
(For more information about the site, check out the Forestry Report in the Appendices)

EQUIPMENT

Here is a list of items you are likely to find useful at MSF. Not all items are essential but the items marked with a ➤ are most important. Use this list as a checklist when you pack. There is a more general and comprehensive list of camping and hiking equipment in the Q&A appendix.

Please mark items with your name, a piece of tape, string or some distinctive mark (especially eating utensils). If you do not have essential equipment, place an ad on the website (they're free) and someone will certainly help you out.

GARFIELD by Jim Davis



CLOTHING

- ☐ ➤ rain gear (boots, poncho, slicker, hat)
- ☐ ➤ warm (80 degree) & cold (40 degree) weather clothing
- ☐ sun/rain hat
- ☐ swimsuit, towel
- ☐ hiking clothes/boots/sneakers
- ☐ river/pond shoes (sport sandals/water booties/old sneakers) (very important to bring these for TNC tubing)
- ☐ MSF t-shirt
- ☐ combat gear (for Splatball — camo, boots, gloves, bandanas, face paint, goggles)

EQUIPMENT

- ☐ ➤ sleeping bag or warm blanket
- ☐ ➤ coffee/cocoa/soup mug

- ☐ ➤ cold drink mug
- ☐ ➤ eating utensils: steak knife, fork, spoon
- ☐ ➤ plate
- ☐ ➤ flashlight & batteries
- ☐ ➤ tent, ground cloth, rain fly
- ☐ canteen
- ☐ Coleman lantern
- ☐ air mattress/ground pad/pillow

MISC.

- ☐ ➤ MSF Handbook
- ☐ ➤ medications
- ☐ ➤ gallon jug of drinking water
- ☐ sun block
- ☐ insect repellent
- ☐ money for gas and tolls
- ☐ ear plugs (to counteract snorers, night owls, early birds & small children)

FUN

- ☐ props for the Travesty
- ☐ musical instruments (guitars, bongos, kazoos, etc.)
- ☐ music & lyrics (MSF Songbook, etc.)
- ☐ telescope and/or binoculars
- ☐ compass
- ☐ baseball glove
- ☐ sports equipment (volleyball, soccer ball, football, frisbee, etc.)
- ☐ water toys (innertubes, beach balls, diving masks, flippers, etc.)
- ☐ mountain bike
- ☐ percussion instrument for the Bonfire (be creative)



SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

- 17:00- Thursday Night Club (TNC) members arrive at the MSF site in Royalton, VT, set up camp
22:00 Chocolate Fondue!

FRIDAY

- 09:30-11:00 TNC Breakfast
12:00-15:00 TNC Tubing trip and picnic lunch on the White River
All day Others arrive at the MSF site in Royalton, VT, set up camp
18:00-20:00 Dinner
21:30 Turnaround gate is closed until after Opening Ceremony
22:00 Opening Ceremony, campfire*

SATURDAY

- 09:00-10:00 Breakfast
10:30-12:30 Adventure
All day Swimming, hiking, sleeping, special events, etc.
13:00 Helicopter rides*
13:00-14:00 Lunch
18:30-20:00 MidsummerFEAST
21:00-23:00 The Travesty
23:00- Bonfire: Singing, drinking, percussion circle?, talking, s'mores, ???!

SUNDAY

- 09:00-10:00 Breakfast
11:00-13:00 Splatball!* (if enough people sign up)
All day More swimming, hiking, sleeping, etc.
13:00-14:00 Lunch
14:00 Group Picture
14:05 Camp Cleanup
15:00 Closing Ceremony (cars may enter the campsite immediately after the Closing Ceremony)
17:00 MSF Ends ('Til next year!) Gates Close (people can stay later by special arrangement)

MONDAY Linger Day* - special MSFs only

- All day No scheduled activities!
17:00 Linger Day Ends

* - does not occur every year



GETTING TO MSF

“The fact is,” said Rabbit, “we’ve missed our way somehow.”

DIRECTIONS FROM BOSTON

Midsummerfest takes place in Royalton, Vermont about three hours from Boston.

MAIN DIRECTIONS	Details	Lat/Lon
GET ON I-93 NORTH	- I-95/128 or 495 will you to 93 from points West of Boston - I-91 will take you to I-89 in Vermont. You are on Map A	
TAKE 93 NORTH TO NEW HAMPSHIRE	- about 30 miles from Boston - about 20 miles from 128	N42°44.604', W71°12.540'
CONTINUE ON 93 NORTH TO JUNCTION OF ROUTE I-89	- Near Concord, NH - about 30 miles	N43°10.230', W71°31.770'
TAKE 89 NORTH TO VERMONT	- about 70 miles . - This segment of I-93 is a toll road: 75¢ - West Lebanon, NH (NH Exit 20) is a good place to buy any last minute supplies, use a bathroom, gas up, or grab a bite to eat.	N43°38.103', W72°19.762'
CONTINUE ON 89 NORTH TO VERMONT EXIT 3	- Bethel , Royalton Exit - Mile marker 22 - You are now at (2) on Map B.	N43°49.656', W72°34.807'
AT THE BOTTOM OF THE EXIT, TAKE A LEFT ON RT . 107 EAST	. You are now at (3) on Map B.	N43°49.621', W72°34.662'
AT EATON'S SUGAR HOUSE, TAKE A RIGHT ONTO RT . 14 SOUTH	. You are now at (4) on Map B.	N43°49.613, W72°34.002
IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FOX STAND INN (ON THE RIGHT) TAKE A RIGHT ON A SMALL ROAD	- About 100 yards on Rt. 14. - Road looks like a driveway - You are Now at (5) on Map B. - This road goes a small, steep railroad tracks and over the White River .	N43°49.383, W72°33.865'
CONTINUE STRAIGHT ON THIS ROAD OVER A BRIDGE.		
AFTER THE BRIDGE AT THE END OF THE ROAD, TAKE A LEFT AT THE "T" ONTO ROYALTON HILL RD.	You are now at (6) on Map B.	N43°49.361', W72°34.021'
FOLLOW ROYALTON HILL ROAD TO THE FIRST MAJOR INTERSECTION (WITH JOHNSON HILL RD).	- About 3.5 miles on Royalton Hill Rd to Johnson Hill Road - Royalton Hill road will up a hill , under I-89, turn to dirt , then after a mile go up a long hill. - The crossroad comes after the hill levels somewhat.	
TAKE A LEFT AT THE INTERSECTION ONTO JOHNSON HILL RD	- If you find yourself going down a long hill, you've gone too far on Royalton Hill Rd. - You are now at (7) on Map B.	N43°46.795', W72°35.134'
FOLLOW JOHNSON HILL ROAD	On Johnson Hill Road you will	N43°46.949', W72°35.134'



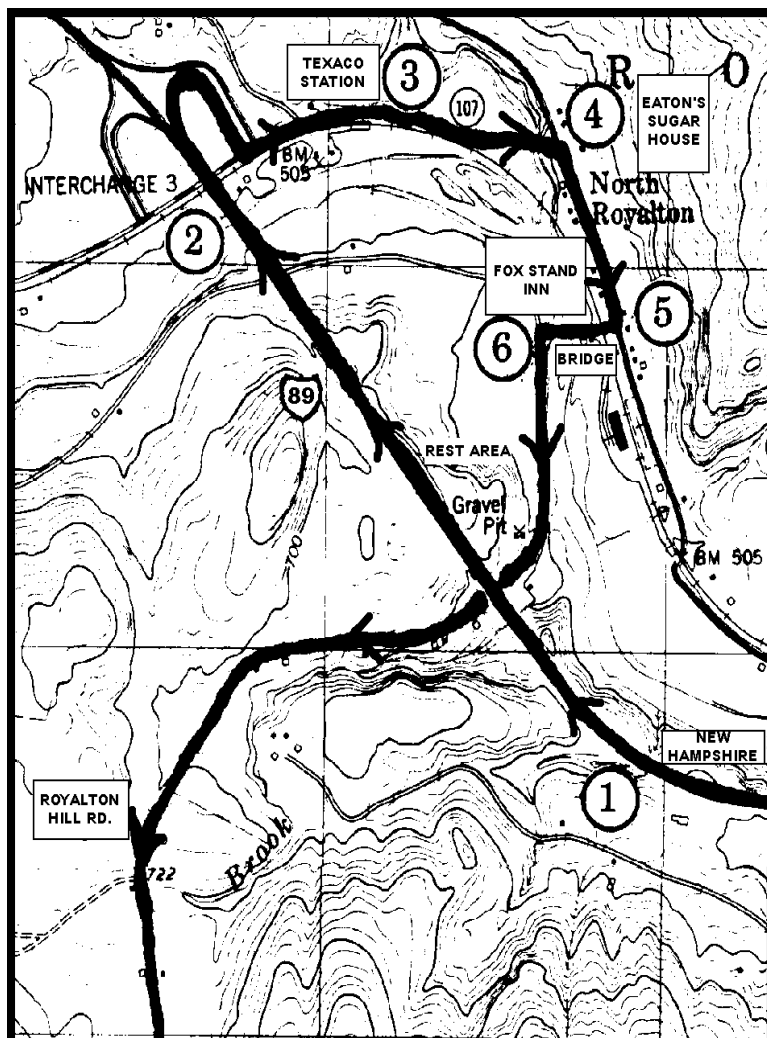
TO FISHER ROAD, A VERY SHARP RIGHT MARKED WITH A WHITE SIGN FOR "THE HUNDRED AKER WOOD"	go by a large on your right • The road will turn right and dip into a gully . • At the other end of the gully the road will twist up and left. • At the top of the gully there is a very sharp cutback (to the right) onto a very small road. • This cutback is marked with a black and white "Hundred Acre Wood" sign nailed to a tree • Next to the driveway of a house (belonging to Ronald Rogers) on the right.	W72°33.449'
TAKE A VERY SHARP RIGHT ONTO FISHER RD (AT THE "HUNDRED AKER WOOD" SIGN)	• .When you take this right you will almost be reversing direction. • You are one half mile from Midsummerfest. • You are now at (8) on Map B and you should now follow the inset map.	
ABOUT TWENTY YARDS UP THE ROAD THERE IS A DRIVEWAY TO A HOUSE ON THE RIGHT, THE MAIN ROAD BEARING RIGHT AND A ROAD GOING STRAIGHT . BEAR RIGHT.	• The house belongs to Tim Murphy.	
A FEW YARDS BEYOND THE DRIVEWAY THE ROAD CURVES TO THE RIGHT.	• There is a smaller road going straight/left; stay to the right.	
THIRTY YARDS BEYOND THIS IS A TURNAROUND AND TWO DRIVEWAYS. YOU CAN PARK IN THE TURNAROUND	• Please be careful not to obstruct the road or the driveways. • Unpack here and hike (less than a quarter mile) up the left fork (look for the Pooh sign) to the campsite.	N43°46.410' W72°32.915'
IF YOU WANT TO DRIVE ALL THE WAY TO THE CAMPSITE, PLEASE READ THE NEXT NOTE FIRST Take the leftmost, of the 3 forks (look for the Pooh sign) to the campsite. Stay to the left at all forks until you reach the campsite. You have reached the campsite when you pass through a metal gate. Park immediately after passing through the gate. The Barn should be visible directly ahead. IMPORTANT: The road to the campsite is difficult. It is very rutted and it mostly uphill . Also, it is possible that branches may be in the road and trees may scratch your car. If you do decide to drive in to the campsite, your best bet is to out of the ruts . Please be careful not to spin your wheels , it tears up the road and causes further erosion . Good clearance and four-wheel-drive help . The trickiness of driving in is compounded by wet ground and darkness. Be careful! I take no responsibility for damage to your car if you try to drive in. However, recent increased traffic on the road into the campsite has made it more passable than in years past. Most people attending MSF do drive all the way into the campsite. TNCers may drive all the way down to the hill to the Cabin (unless it is or has been raining) but should move their cars to the parking area by Friday afternoon. All other Festers may drive down to the Barn to unload their gear into the ground floor before parking. Watch out for the Standing Stone! YOU MADE IT!!! WELCOME TO MIDSUMMERFEST		



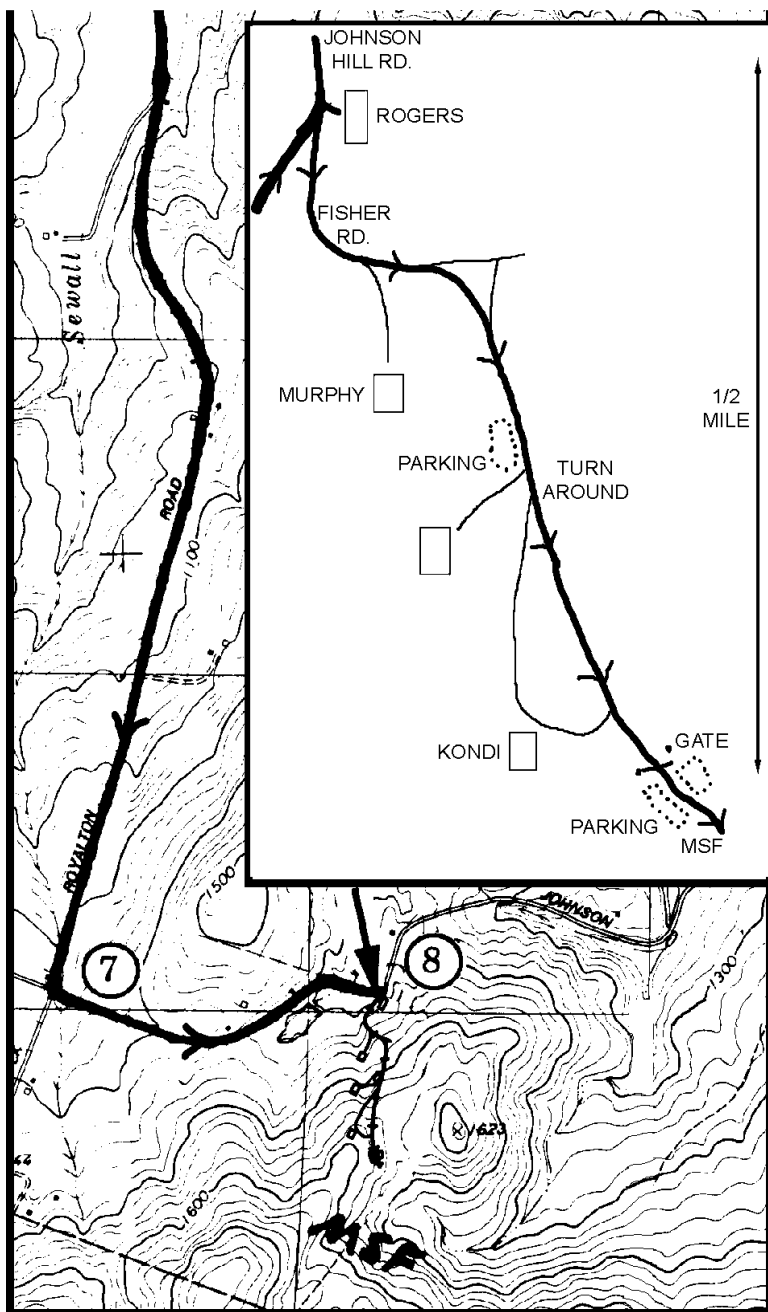
I-93 TO I-89 VERMONT EXIT 3



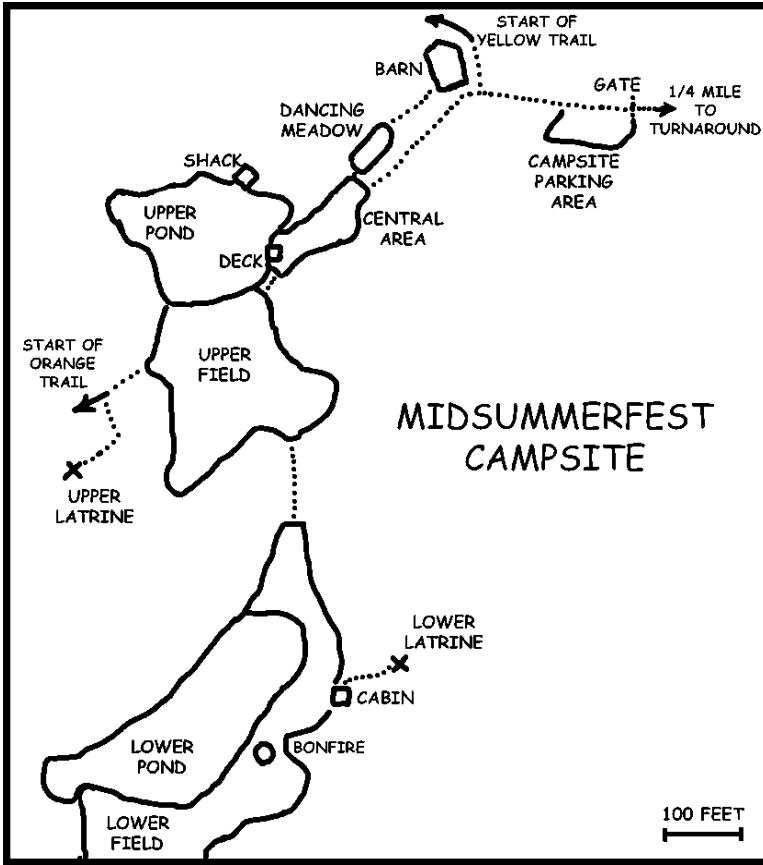
MAP B: I-89 TO MSF SITE



Map is continued on next page.



MAP C: MSF SITE



WHEN YOU ARRIVE AT MSF

Please take the following steps as soon as you arrive at MSF:

- Come say "Hi!" down at the Deck.
- **Sign up for Duty Roster duties.**
- Pick a tent spot. Please pitch your tent in one of the following locations:
 - around the perimeter of the Central Area (near the picnic table)
 - off the path on the far side of the Upper Pond
 - anywhere in the woods
 - on the Dancing Meadow (Please pitch here if you have young children! It is near most of the activity of MSF, is fairly shady and if everyone pitches in the same area, it will be easier to share babysitting duties.)
 - on the perimeter of the Upper Field, especially on the far end beyond the white posts (be sure to leave the Field free for activities)
 - on the level area around the Lower Pond (please don't obstruct car access to the Cabin)

Please do NOT pitch your tent:

- in the Bonfire area
- in the middle of the Field
- on the road
- near the House Foundation.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

Here are some key things to remember at MSF:

- **Be careful!** We are miles away from the nearest hospital. Think about what you're doing.
- **If you break something** or you find something which is broken, tell Ian as soon as possible so it can get fixed.
- **Please help out.** Midsummerfest is a joint venture. It is non-profit and if everyone helps out, everyone gets a fair shake and everyone has a good time.
- Always use the **latrines**. Yes, even if it is raining.
- **Do not light fires** anywhere except existing fire places. Do not leave them unattended.
- Please do not use soap, shampoo, etc. in the Ponds. Get some water from the Pond, use that, then discard onto ground away from the Pond or use the shower. Use biodegradable (Dr. Bronner's) soap if possible.
- Please honor my efforts to create a particular environment at MSF and:
 - Please do not drive your car beyond the Parking Area (except during TNC). If you need help bringing in your equipment, I will try to have a cart available, and if you ask for help, people are usually very obliging. You may drive in before MSF (before dinner on Friday) and after MSF (after the closing ceremony).
 - Please do not use cell phones, pagers, or computers. If you absolutely must use portable electronic devices, please remove yourself from the Central Area (perhaps to the Parking Area).
 - No amplified music (except in Travesty acts).
- **Smoking** is prohibited.
- Recreational drug use is prohibited.



FACILITIES

LATRINE

There are three latrines. One is on the far side of the dam of the Upper Pond from the Deck, one is behind the Cabin on the Lower Pond and the third is across the road from the Barn door.

All three are equipped with toilet paper, shovels, lime, and hand-washing stations. Bring your own lights, bug spray and reading material.

For those who have never used a latrine before: there is no flush lever. Instead, when you are finished, sprinkle on some lime (the white powdery stuff), and lightly cover with dirt. Anything that you would normally flush can go into the latrine.

The handwashing stations comprise a bucket of water, a cup, and nature-friendly soap. To use, fill up the cup with water and hook it on the outside of the bucket. The water will sprinkle out the *holes* in the bottom of the cup and you can wash your hands under this stream. This is as close as we get to a sink at MSF.

If supplies (paper, lime, water, soap, etc.) are running low, please restock them (water from the Pond or toilet paper from the supply box on the Deck, lime & soap from another latrine).

BATHING

The turnover in the Pond is greatly reduced in the summer so everyone should do their best not to contaminate the water.

The best way to wash is to use the shower. The shower is a propane heater, so please be careful. The first time you use it you should find someone to show you how. Always turn on the pump before lighting the burners. Please turn off the shower (water, then 2 propane knobs) after using it.

An easier and acceptable way to wash up is to grab a washbasin-full of water from the Pond (the bottled supply is for drinking only), take it downstream (or otherwise away from the Pond) and do your washing there

There are handwashing stations at the Latrines and near the Deck; please do not wash your hands in the Pond.

TRASH

There is a large trash can near the Upper Deck and smaller ones in the Barn and Cabin. Please put all trash in these trash cans. Do not throw any food into the woods or Pond.

Burn all burnable (paper) trash.

There is no separate trash for recyclables. (If anyone wants to take on responsibility for recycling, they are more than welcome!)

FOOD & WATER

Your base MSF registration cost covers all the food and drink for the weekend. However, there are some items of food and drink which you may want to consider bringing yourself.

SPECIAL DIETARY CONSIDERATIONS

If you have special dietary requirements (vegetarian, low sugar, food allergies), check out the menu in this section to see if there will be enough non-problem foods available. If not, you may want to bring your own.



BYO

Over the years, the general tastes of Midsummerfesters have changed. Once upon a time, we used to bring two kegs of beer and a wide assortment of soda. Nowadays, both beer and soda are so little in demand that it is impractical to provide them. You are, however, welcome to bring your own supply. If you do, you should also bring your own cooler as it complicates the logistics to mix private stock with the general supplies.

WATER

The MSF pond is bottom spring-fed. No one has ever become ill from drinking it. However, many people are leery of doing so. MSF will provide large quantities of beverages including lemonade, Kool-ade, water, and fruit juice, but I suggest that each person bring a jug of water from home for personal use (brushing teeth, etc.). This will reduce the strain on the MSF water resources. Or just use the pond water. We also ask each person to bring a gallon of water (tap water is fine) to contribute to the general supply.

UTENSILS

In an effort to help the environment, the MSF budget, and reduce the number of chores, MSF is asking everyone to bring a few items to use instead of supplying disposable items. Each person should bring utensils (steak knife, fork, and spoon), a plate, a bowl, a cold drink cup, and a hot drink mug. Dishwater will be provided after each meal so people can wash their own dishes. Please mark all items with your name in waterproof ink or a piece of tape or string.

FOOD PREPARATION

(Also see the individual entries under "Duty Roster.")

No one should go hungry at MSF. Our supplies are limited, though, so please don't be wasteful in preparing or consuming food. Close packages, put perishables back in the cooler, etc.

Food preparation is a Duty Roster task. If a meal doesn't seem to be getting prepared, check the Roster to see who should be preparing it and let them know. Feel free to offer your help in the preparation as well as the consumption. Please do not raid the food supplies if you are not on Food Prep duty. For snacks and beverages, check with the Food Coordinator before putting out new supplies.



MENU

"When you wake up in the morning, Pooh," said Piglet at last, "what's the first thing you say to yourself?"

"What's for breakfast?" said Pooh. "What do you say, Piglet?"

"I say, I wonder what's going to happen exciting today?" said Piglet.

Pooh nodded thoughtfully.

"It's the same thing," he said.

THURSDAY NIGHT SNACK

• Chocolate Fondue • Hot Cocoa •

FRIDAY BREAKFAST

• Orange Juice/Guava Nectar/Coffee/Hot Cocoa • Fruit • French Toast or Blueberry Pancakes w/Maple Syrup and Honey •

FRIDAY LUNCH

• Water & Lemonade • Sandwiches or Hot Dogs • Chips • Spam • Cookies • Watermelon •

FRIDAY DINNER

• Hamburgers • Spam • Beer, Soda, Lemonade & Cocoa • Chips • Fruit • Spam •

SATURDAY BREAKFAST

• Orange Juice/Coffee/Hot Cocoa/
Lemonade • Fruit • Spam •
Doughnuts/Bagels/Coffeecake • Oatmeal
with Raisins, Apples & Spam •

SATURDAY LUNCH

• Water & Lemonade • Cold Cuts & Rolls
• Chips • Fruit • Cookies •

MIDSUMMER FEAST

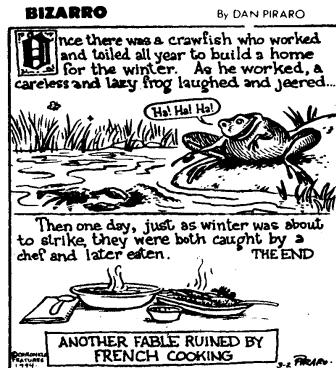
Spam • Spam • Steak • Corn-on-the-Cob
or Potatoes • Salad • Spam • Wine,
Water, Lemonade & Cocoa • S'mores •
Chocolate & Spam-filled Bananas •

SUNDAY BREAKFAST

Spam • Spam • Spam • Orange Juice/Coffee/Hot Cocoa/Lemonade • Spam •
Fruit • Doughnuts/Bagels/Coffeecake • Oatmeal with Raisins & Apples • Spam •

SUNDAY LUNCH

Spam • Spam • Spam • Spam • Hot Dogs & Rolls • Spam • Water & Lemonade •
Spam • Chips • Spam • Fruit • Spam



DUTY ROSTER

This section is important! If everyone helps out, things will go smoothly and easily and fairly. Please read it!!!

Midsummerfest has a strong tradition of, and indeed has only succeeded because of, volunteerism. However, in order to ensure the equal distribution of responsibilities for chores at MSF I use a Duty Roster. It has worked well in the past and prevented the coordination of and responsibility for all aspects of MSF from falling on the shoulders of just a few people.

Most of the tasks that need to be performed at MSF are listed on the Duty Roster, along with how to do them and when they need to be done. Each person signs up for the same number of Duties, but they can decide what they want to do and when they want to do it. (Of course, the earlier you arrive at MSF, the better pick you have of the remaining Duties!) When you sign up for a Duty, that doesn't mean that you have to do it by yourself - you just have to make sure it gets done. I expect volunteerism to remain strong and that everyone will help everyone else out with their chores. The Duty Roster is only intended to distribute responsibility. In this way everyone can choose what chore they want to help with and not feel guilty the rest of the time. Please take this in the spirit of MSF - I'm not trying to be militaristic.

The key idea to the Duty Roster is that if everyone signs up for their share, and everyone does what they sign up for, then everyone contributes equally and when one isn't signed up for a Duty, then one can relax with a clear conscience because one knows that one will be doing one's share at another time.

Below is the list of activities necessary to run MSF. Few Duties should take over 15 minutes and each person need only be responsible for a few Duties over the entire weekend. This list will be posted at MSF (you can sign up then - only the Duties that need to be done before MSF need be filled now) so everyone will know who to look for when something needs to be done.

There are a few (important!) chores that I need help with before MSF. I need volunteers for those chores right away. Those chores are noted below with an "Ⓢ". For transportation chores, I would prefer people who are coming up for TNC, but I can probably transport essentials myself. If you are willing to help with any of these chores, please give me a call really soon.

DUTY DESCRIPTIONS:

Fires: Charcoal should be used for cooking fires and wood for campfires. The charcoal is located in the wood bin near the Deck as is newspaper.

Matches/lighters are located in the supply box on the Deck. Fires for cooking should be coordinated with the food prep people so the fires will be ready when they want to start cooking (give the coals at least half an hour to get going). When building a cooking fire, grade the coals so there are more at one end of the barrel than the other so the cook has a spectrum of heat to work with. Also, when using coals, make sure that there is a cinderblock in the barrel to keep the coals closer to the grill. Wood is located in the wood bin near the Deck. If the supply is running low, replenish it from the wood supply near the Cabin. Wood for the Bonfire is stacked near the Cabin.

Meal Prep:

Food is located in the Food Tent and in coolers that are in or near the buried Fridge (near the Central Area). Ideally, each meal has its own labeled box or bag that contains the menu, directions and all the ingredients necessary for that meal (except for perishables located in the coolers). If the food is not arranged in



meal boxes, you may have to assemble the ingredients yourself. Menus/ingredient lists should be posted in the Food Tent and included with the Duty Roster.

PLUGGERS by Jeff MacNelly



Barbeque chefs are optimists.

Replenish the lemonade, Kool-aid and water jugs.

Ring the bell attached to the Dock to announce the start of the meal.

Be sure to put a kettle or pot of dishwashing water on the fire to heat once you are finished cooking.

NOTE: Be sure to put out only the food listed for a particular meal. For example, if 1/2 of a coffee cake is listed for Saturday breakfast and the other 1/2 for Sunday breakfast then the person responsible for Saturday breakfast will be responsible for cutting the coffee cake in half and returning the 1/2 designated for Sunday away. This ensures we have enough food for each meal.

Meal Cleanup:

Start putting the leftover food away when it looks like everyone has eaten, though you don't need to wait past the scheduled end of the meal if you don't want to. Check the master food list posted in the Food Tent to see when that type of food will be used next and put the food in the box with the label for that meal. (For example, if there is brown sugar left over after Saturday's breakfast, check the food list to see that the brown sugar is next used at Sunday's breakfast and put the leftover sugar in the box labeled "Sunday Breakfast.") Perishables should go back in the coolers.

Replenish the lemonade and water jugs.

Utensils can be stored in a box under the Picnic Table after they have been cleaned.

You should set up the dishwashing area by filling the wash and rinse tubs with warm water and making sure the drying racks are out. You should then wash the cooking and serving implements. You do not have to clean personal plates and utensils.

Tables should be wiped and trash from the meal thrown away.

Cleaners should leave clean, hot water in the washbasins so everyone can do their own personal dinner dishes. When everyone is done, the cleaners should dispose of the water away from the pond.

Cooking utensils are stored either in a box under the picnic table or in the drying racks (if they've been used). A 2-burner gas stove is also available. It is located under the picnic table along with Coleman fuel. Matches/lighters are located in the supply bin on the Deck.

The stove is best used for things which require constant and/or controlled heat (oatmeal, rice, hot cocoa, toast).

A large coffeepot is available for heating water. There is a thermos dispenser for hot water for cocoa, tea and instant coffee.

MSF Strike: It is important that all toys, tables, benches, implements, etc. make their way to their winter homes before the end of MSF. Below is a list of what goes where:

WHAT	WHERE
Hexagonal picnic table and benches with an orange mark	2 nd floor of Barn
Plastic Chairs/Tables	2 nd floor of Barn
Other tables and benches in Central Area	Deck of Cabin
Tables and benches in Cabin Area	Deck of Cabin
Fire barrels	douse with water, put in back of wood bin, invert one over the other, put cinder blocks and bars under a bench on the Deck.
Dishes , cooking implements	2 nd floor of Barn
Camp kitchen, dishwashing pans	2 nd floor of the Barn
Stove, water heater, lanterns, candles	1 st floor of the Barn
Water toys	1 st floor of the Barn
Field toys	1 st floor of the Barn
Food tent	1 st floor of the Barn
Deck tarp	take down, fold up and put in 1 st level of Barn
Trash barrels	1 st floor of the Barn
Food/Coolers	Central Area (to be taken home)
Bench swing	1 st floor of the Barn
All fire areas	douse with water



CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF DUTIES

This is essentially the Duty Roster that you will see at MSF. If the two versions are different, use the one posted at MSF.

Feel free to sign up for Duties before MSF via email or telephone.

⌚ - indicates that the duty needs to be arranged BEFORE Midsummerfest.

PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
⌚	Wednesday PM - Cambridge	Shopping	• meet at Pearl St.; • go to BJ's in Medford or Framingham and Star Market in Central Square; • gather food items • load car • unload car at Pearl St. • sort food (Food Goddess will do this if available)	10pm
⌚	Wednesday PM - Cambridge	Bring up a box	• Pick up a box from Pearl St. by Wednesday evening (this may be done Thursday PM or Friday AM as well). • Transport to MSF on Thursday PM or Friday AM. • Ideally, you should plan to park in the Parking Area (as opposed to the turnaround) or to drive the cargo in, then return to the turnaround.	10pm
⌚	Thursday AM - Cambridge	Load Car	• Meet at Pearl St. • Load car	2pm
	Thursday PM - MSF	Duty Roster Monitor	• Make sure everyone has signed up for an appropriate number of duties • Make sure all duties are signed up for • Issue gentle reminders if duties aren't being performed	
	Thursday PM - MSF	Set Up Latrines	• Set up all 3 latrines • Wipe down with bathroom cleaner (from Cabin) • Stock with toilet paper (Food Tent) and lime (Barn/1), fill handwashing buckets (bucket for Lower Latrine is in Cabin, for Upper Latrine should be in Latrine, for Central Area in woodbin, for Barn Latrine, in Barn). • Put out lime with scoop • Put shovel next to Latrine. Turn up some dirt for easy scooping later • set up handwashing stations in Central Area, at Cabin, at Barn, at Upper Latrine	on arrival
	Thursday PM - MSF	Fondue Prep	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking utensils & food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-	10pm



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			perishable food in one box). • Chop fruits for fondue and set out fondue forks and paper plates; • Make fondue; • Put water to heat on stove in cabin; • Prepare lemonade in dispenser; • Keep Ian from getting distracted while he cooks (the fondue WILL burn)	
	Thursday PM - MSF	Fondue Cleanup	• Soak and clean fondue pot (no soap or sharp edges on cast iron!) and forks/prep dishes • Wipe down table • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess.	midnight
⌚	Friday - Boston	Shopping	• Get shopping list from Ian • Buy cold cuts and cheeses & transport to MSF • Deliver to Food Goddess when you arrive	6pm
⌚	Friday - Boston	Shopping	• Get shopping list from Ian • Buy fruits & vegetables & transport to MSF • Deliver to Food Goddess when you arrive	6pm
	Friday AM - MSF	Set Up Bells & Whistles	• Mount bell, windchimes, windsocks and flags	11am
	Friday AM - MSF	Duty Roster Monitor	• make sure everyone has signed up for an appropriate number of duties • make sure all duties are signed up for • issue gentle reminders if duties aren't being performed	
	Friday AM - MSF	Set Up Water Heater	• get water heater from Barn • attach propane tanks • set up as shower or dishwashing station (ask Ian)	11am
	Friday AM - MSF	Breakfast	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking utensils & food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Cook pancakes • Heat maple syrup • Percolate coffee • Heat water for tea/cocoa; • Cut up cantaloupe	9:30am
	Friday AM - MSF	Breakfast Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food	10:30am



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies away. • Replenish lemonade and water jugs. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	
	Friday AM - MSF	Set Up Food Tent	• Get metal framed canvas food tent from Barn. Set up in Central Area • Check with Ian - pre-assembled dome tent from Barn/1 may be used instead, depending on weather.	11am
	Friday AM - MSF	Food Goddess	• set up food boxes for each meal (preferably right after the previous meal)	
	Friday AM - MSF	Move Tables & Benches	• Move 4 benches (with orange marks) from Barn/2 to the Central Area • Move hexagonal picnic table with benches attached from Barn/2 to central area • Set up porch swing (it is in the Barn/1 and gets hung up across the Upper Pond from the Deck)	5pm
	Friday AM - MSF	Move Barn & Cabin Stuff to Deck	• Take cooking utensils (griddle, coffee pot, percolator, marinating container, corn pot, soup pot, salad bowl & utensils, grill tools and grills), serving dishes, and med kit from Cabin to Central Area. • Take camp stove, trash barrel from Barn/1 to Central Area.	5pm
	Friday AM - MSF	Set Up Torches & Fire Barrels	• Set up tiki torches (fill with citronella oil) • Set up citronella candles. • Set up hurricane lamps (fill with citronella oil, clean globes if necessary, trim wicks if necessary). • Set up fire barrels	5pm
	Friday AM - MSF	Set Up Carport	• get metal framed carport from Barn. • set up in Central Area • check with Ian - this may not have to be done til later if rain is not expected • set out garbage barrel (which the carport was in) by Deck with bag	11am
	Friday AM - MSF	Unload Car	• unload car into Food Tent	11am
	Friday AM - MSF	Lunch	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking utensils & food for this	noon if tubing, 1pm if not



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Set out fruit, breads, cheese, condiments, chips, sandwich bags. • If we are not going tubing, put out sandwich makings . • If we are going tubing, pack the sandwich makings (plus napkins & utensils) and other food and the lemonade dispenser or drink cans & bottles into a cooler and put in one of the cars that's going tubing.	
	Friday AM - MSF	Lunch Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies away. • Replenish the lemonade and water jugs. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	immediately after lunch
	Friday AM - MSF	Ice/Supply Run	• Get money from Ian. • Drive to North Royalton (the Texaco station by I89). • Pick up ice and any other needed supplies. • Transport to MSF. • Deliver to Food Goddess or Put in coolers and add some to the lemonade or water jugs if necessary. • Ideally this should be done during the pick-up for the tubing trip.	5pm
	Friday AM - MSF	Post MSF signs	• Get signs from first level of Barn. • Get hammer or rock. • Post signs at 1) <- End of exit ramp; 2) -> At turn after Fox Stand Inn; 3) <- At T after bridge; 4) <- At 4-Corners. • Ideally this should be done during the drop-off for the tubing trip.	1pm
	Friday AM - MSF	Tubing pickup/drop-off	• Load tubes into/on to cars. • Drive tubers & tubes to drop-off point/pickup point. • Transport back to MSF. • Unload tubes in Central Area	1pm
	Friday PM - MSF	Dinner fire	• Fill lanterns & stove with white gas. • Make and tend fires (in fireplace and in barrel next to deck) in time for 6:00 dinner	6:30 pm



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
	Friday PM - MSF	Friday Dinner	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking utensils & food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Cook meal: meats on fire. Set out fruit, condiments, hamburger and hot dog buns; cut up lettuce, tomato and onion	7 pm
	Friday PM - MSF	Dinner Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies & food away. • Replenish the lemonade and water jugs. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	9pm
	Friday PM - MSF	Campfire startup	• Build campfire either in fire pit next to deck (if barrel is still being used for cooking) or in barrel on deck. (Use wood from the wood bin instead of charcoal.)	
	9pm			
	Friday PM - MSF	Campfire extinguish	• Make sure campfire is extinguished with water before going to bed	before last person goes to bed
	Saturday - MSF	Food Goddess	• set up food boxes for each meal (preferably right after the previous meal)	
	Saturday - MSF	Duty Roster Monitor	• make sure everyone has signed up for an appropriate number of duties • make sure all duties are signed up for • issue gentle reminders if duties aren't being performed	
	Saturday - MSF	Breakfast fire	• Make and tend fire in barrel on the Deck in time for 9:00 breakfast. • Fill gas stove with white gas	8:30am
	Saturday - MSF	Breakfast	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking & serving utensils • Get out food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Cook meal: percolate coffee, hot water for tea and oatmeal, set out breakfast cakes and fruit	9am
	Saturday -	Breakfast Cleanup	• Clean up after meal.	10am



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
	MSF		• Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies away. • Replenish fruit bowl. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	
	Saturday - MSF	Lunch	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking & serving utensils • Get out food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Set out fruit, meats, breads, cheeses, condiments, chips, snacks. • Cut lettuce, tomato, onion.	1pm
	Saturday - MSF	Lunch Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies & food away. • Replenish fruit bowl and the lemonade and water jugs. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	2pm
	Saturday - MSF	Ice/Supply Run	• Check ice supplies. Only do this run if necessary. • Get money from Ian. • Drive to North Royalton. • Pick up ice at Texaco station by Rt. 89. Transport to MSF. • Deliver to Food Goddess or Put in coolers and add some to the lemonade or water jugs if necessary. • Take the Retrieve Sign duty person with you.	1pm
	Saturday - MSF	Retrieve MSF signs	• Retrieve MSF signs from 1) <- End of exit ramp; 2) -> At turn after Fox Stand Inn; 3) <- At T after bridge; 4) <- At 4-Corners. • Check with person who posted signs to see if they posted any others.	1pm



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			• Store them in the Barn/1. • Go with the person who is doing the Supply Run duty.	
	Saturday - MSF	Bonfire construction	• Set up Bonfire in Bonfire Circle by Lower Pond. Use the wood stacked near the Bonfire Circle. Kindling is by the Upper Deck. • If rain is likely, cover with a tarp (from Barn/1). • DO NOT light	5pm
	Saturday - MSF	Pre-dinner Prep	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Marinate steak in teriyaki, onions, garlic, and ginger around 2 p.m. • Put white wine (Saturday dinner box) in refrigerator cooler to chill.	2pm
	Saturday - MSF	Dinner fire	• Make and tend fire in both barrels (move barrels off Deck) & fireplace and set up cookstove (fill with white gas if necessary) on serving table in time for 7pm dinner, • Get Big Grill (for both barrels) from Barn/1 • Refill and light citronella candles/torches. • Refill lanterns with white gas.	6:30pm
	Saturday - MSF	Dinner	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking & serving utensils • Get out food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Shuck corn. • Prepare salad • Set out butter, salt and pepper, salad dressing, napkins. • Cook steaks on fire. • Boil corn (if people want to grill their corn, let them do it themselves) • Heat soup.	7pm
	Saturday - MSF	Dinner Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies away. • Replenish fruit bowl and the lemonade	8:30pm



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			and water jugs. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	
	Saturday - MSF	Dessert	• Check MSF Cookbook for Saturday Snack 3 (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get ingredients for s'mores & chocolate filled bananas (+ knife) & hot cocoa & bring them to Bonfire. • Set up table. • Bring down dispenser thermos filled with hot water for cocoa. • Return everything to Central Area when finished.	9:30pm
	Saturday - MSF	Travesty Setup	• Clear performance area (deck of Cabin and ground in front of deck). • Set up seats (benches, chairs & inner tubes - if there are not enough, bring them from the Barn and/or Deck) • Hang backdrop curtains • Hang and shield lights (with lan). • Check A/V setup (with lan) • In case of rain, set up in Barn.	9:30pm
	Saturday - MSF	Travesty Breakdown	• Take down & put away Travesty equipment. (lanterns, video, tables, curtains, etc.)	immediately after Travesty
	Saturday - MSF	Bonfire extinguish	• Make sure Bonfire is extinguished with water before going to bed.	before last person goes to bed
	Sunday - MSF	Food Goddess	• set up food boxes for each meal (preferably right after the previous meal)	
	Sunday - MSF	Duty Roster Monitor	• make sure everyone has signed up for an appropriate number of duties • make sure all duties are signed up for • issue gentle reminders if duties aren't being performed	
	Sunday - MSF	Breakfast fire	• Make and tend fire (in fireplace if it is warm or in barrel on Deck if it is cold and/or raining) in time for 9:00 breakfast. Set up cookstove (refill with white gas if necessary).	8:30am
	Sunday - MSF	Bonfire cleanup	• Return benches and inner tubes and any leftover food and drink in Travesty/Bonfire area to Central Area.	10am
	Sunday - MSF	Breakfast	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Get out cooking & serving utensils	9am



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			• Get out food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • Cook meal: percolate coffee, hot water in dispenser thermos for tea and oatmeal, set out breakfast cakes and fruit	
	Sunday - MSF	Breakfast Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies away. • Replenish lemonade and water jugs. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	10am
	Sunday - MSF	Take out a bag of garbage	• Take a bag of garbage away from MSF and dispose of in an appropriate place. (You may have to take it all the way home with you - most dumpsters nearby have locks on them.)	when you leave
	Sunday - MSF	Ice/Supply Run	• Check ice supplies / report to Food Goddess. Only do this run if necessary. • get money from Ian. • Drive to North Royalton. • Pick up ice at Texaco station by Rt. 89. • Transport to MSF. • Deliver to Food Goddess or Put in coolers and add some to the lemonade or water jugs if necessary.	10am
	Sunday - MSF	Lunch	• Check MSF Cookbook for recipes for this meal (either in Duty Roster or Food Tent) • Use as many leftovers as possible before opening up new food packages. • Get out cooking & serving utensils • Get out food for this meal (Food Goddess will put all non-perishable food in one box). • This is the picnic on the HillTop. • Survey the remaining Festers on whether they want to do a Picnic or a normal lunch. • If there isn't much interest in a Picnic, run the lunch as Saturday lunch, except you need to make a fire in the barrel or the fireplace. • If the vote is for the Picnic, pack up the food and drink in backpacks and assign	1pm



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
			them to be carried by specific people. You also need to bring the small portable grill (loaded with charcoal) and matches. Put out sandwich makings so those who don't want hot dogs or don't want to go on the Picnic can make sandwiches to bring.	
	Sunday - MSF	Lunch Cleanup	• Clean up after meal. • Wrap up leftover food and return to Food Goddess. • Wash cooking/serving dishes . • Leave hot clean dish water for individuals to wash their own dishes. • Put cooking supplies away. • If garbage is reasonably full, tie off bag and place by refrigerator. Put new bag in barrel.	2pm
	Sunday - MSF	Take Down Torches, Hurricane Lanterns & Fire Barrels	• Take down tiki torches and fire barrels. • Barrel should be doused with water. Place one barrel over the other open sides together. • Torches and lanterns go to Barn/1.	4pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Move Cabin Stuff to Cabin	• Take cooking utensils (griddle, coffee pot, percolator, marinating container, corn pot, soup pot, salad bowl, grill tools and grills), serving dishes, camp stove, and med kit from Central Area to Cabin	4pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Put away Cabin/Shed stuff	• Put away all the Cabin and Shed things which have been brought to the Cabin/Shed • This should only be signed up for by someone who knows where things are supposed to go	5pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Litter patrol	• Gather any litter strewn about camp (from Cabin to Barn). This should be done after most people have packed up and most things have been put away.	5pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Move Tables & Benches	• Move 4 benches (with orange marks) from Central Area to Barn. • Move hexagonal picnic table with benches attached from Central Area to Barn/2 • Move Cabin benches and tables to deck of Cabin - place picnic table with benches on deck against closed right shutter, invert other table and benches on top of picnic table. • Take down porch swing, put in Barn/1.	5pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Load Car	• Pack car.	5pm
	Sunday PM -	Take Down Food	• Take down food tent and put in first level	5pm



PRE MSF	WHEN	WHAT	HOW	DONE BY
	MSF	Tent	of Barn (if dome tent is used instead of canvas tent, just leave tent assembled and put it in the Barn)	
	Sunday PM - MSF	Take Down Bells & Whistles	• Unmount bell, windchimes, windsocks and flags. • Put in Barn/1	5pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Take Down Carport	• Take down and put in first level of Barn	5pm
	Sunday PM - MSF	Close Up Latrines	• Close up 3 Latrines - make sure toilet paper is sealed inside plastic, place emptied handwashing bucket, shovel and soap inside latrine. • Take down handwashing station in Central Area and place it inside wood bin. • Closing up the Upper Latrine should be the very last thing done.	5pm
	Sunday PM - Cambridge	Unload Car	• Unpack car at Pearl St.	12am



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A: MSF FAQ (FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS)

Through copse and spinney marched Bear; down open slopes of gorse and heather, over rocky beds of streams, up steep banks of sandstone into the heather again; and so at last, tired and hungry, to the Hundred Acre Wood. For it was in the Hundred Acre Wood that Owl lived.

"And if anyone knows anything about anything," said Bear to himself, "it's Owl who knows something about something," he said, "or my name's not Winnie-the-Pooh," he said. "Which it is," he added. "So there you are."

What is Midsummerfest?

Midsummerfest ("MSF" to those in the know) is a camping/party weekend which has come to be known as "a gathering of friends" and which occurs annually (usually on the full moon in late July or early August). It is organized and orchestrated by Ian Dowell with the help of a cast of thousands. It is not a commercial venture, but rather a cooperative, large-scale party by and for everyone who is there. The cost (both financial and work-wise) is shared by everyone, as is the enjoyment.

How much does Midsummerfest cost?

Midsummerfest costs anywhere from thirty-five to over one hundred dollars (depending on how much you help out and how early you commit to going). This covers the cost of food (six meals plus unlimited snacks and drinks), supplies, prizes, and overhead. T-shirts (~\$12) and the Splatball Game (~\$25), and Thursday Night Club (~\$15) and helicopter rides (~\$15) cost extra. They have been separated out from the central cost to make them optional.

Midsummerfest is a non-profit trip and, in fact, always *loses* money. The registration fee is **not** guaranteed refundable.

Where will MSF be held, and how do I get there?

MSF takes place in Royalton, Vermont just across the New Hampshire border from Lebanon (about a 3-hour drive from Boston). The site is the private property of the Dowell family. The easiest way to get to MSF is to drive. If you need a ride, just place a classified ad on the Midsummerfest web site. It will also be possible to pick you up at the White River Junction, Vt. bus terminal or the Lebanon, NH airport. See "Getting To MSF" for directions. If you manage to lose your directions on the way, you can call my home phone (I'm in the book) and go to box 6 of my voice mail for verbal directions.

What kind of equipment do I need to bring?

The necessities are warm **and** cold weather clothes, a sleeping bag or warm blanket, and a camp meal kit (coffee/cocoa/soup mug, knife, fork, spoon, and bowl). Suggested items include: flashlight, insect repellent, hiking clothes, swimsuit, towel, musical instruments, rain gear, combat gear (for Splatball players), and money for gas. If you are bringing a tent, don't forget a ground cloth and rain fly. See "Equipment" for a more detailed checklist.



If you don't have a tent, place a classified ad on the Midsummerfest web site (just send it with your registration form) and someone will probably offer you a spot in their tent.

What happens if it rains?

Rain seems to be a fairly common occurrence at MSF, but this has never hampered the enjoyment of the event. We are well prepared with means to keep dry and provide lots of entertainment and yummy, hot food. Bring a rain poncho.

I've never been camping before. Will I enjoy MSF?

Everybody has a first time camping. Many first-time campers go to Midsummerfest. Midsummerfest is not a hard-core camping weekend — more like putting up a tent in the back yard and barbecuing your meals. However, it's not the Ritz; there's no running water or electricity. Many people at MSF, who have "done it" before, will be happy to help you if you have any problems.

I'm a vegetarian. Will I starve to death at MSF?

Midsummerfest will have vegetable soup, fresh fruit, potatoes, salad, cheese, and corn-on-the-cob, as well as our more carnivorous fare. We will also have lots of munchies (potato chips, etc.) and our world-famous GORP. If you let me know, I can make sure we have some meat-substitute grillables (tofu-burgers) for the MidSummerFeast. If you still have concerns, or any serious dietary restrictions, let me know and I will do my best to accommodate you.

I have no talent. How can I perform in the Travesty without suffering massive doses of ridicule from my peers?

The *purpose* of the Travesty is to suffer massive doses of ridicule from your peers. But seriously, many people with no talent have performed in the Travesty — just ask anyone who's seen one before. The point is not to do something good, the point is to do something. It really is a lot of fun. Everyone is very supportive of everyone else, so tell a joke, or prepare a song or skit with your friends. Participate! However, if it really disturbs you to perform, you don't have to. If you want to see what people did last year, and how bad we all were, borrow a copy of the videotape from me.



LUCKILY, THE INDUSTRIAL-STRENGTH
EARPLUGS I HAD PURCHASED IN
TUCSON WERE HOLDING UP WELL
AGAINST THE ONSLAUGHT.

I've never done paintball or splatball before, so I don't have the "right" outfit. Would sweatpants and a t-shirt be okay?

Wear something in which you can run and sneak through the woods. Ideally you'd wear camouflage fatigues. I recommend against short pants or short sleeves. The heavier the fabric, the more protection you have from branches, rocks and paintballs. Only wear items that you won't mind if they get dirty or torn. Choose colors which will blend in with the forest. Bandanas can provide additional protection and camouflage for head, face and neck. Face paint is optional.

What is the "Thursday Night Club"?

The "Thursday Night Club" is just a way of providing some extended, unstructured time for those who feel like making a long weekend out of MSF. There will be a "tubing" trip and picnic on the White River (weather permitting) for those who arrive on Thursday evening or Friday morning though they are not required activities. If you just want extra time to sleep, wander along the trails, swim or play volleyball that's fine too. I'm asking for an extra \$15 to cover tube rental, munchies for Thursday night and breakfast, lunch, dinner, & snacks on Friday.

PLUGGERS by Jeff MacNelly



Some designs cannot be improved upon.

What are the Work Weekends?

The Work Weekends are an opportunity to maintain and improve the Midsummerfest site (which is lent to us at no cost). The WWs usually consist of scraping, painting, clearing, and building activities and, of course, unlimited flexing. Suggestions about improvements are welcome. They provide good exercise, good company, and the satisfaction of helping out MSF as well as being a sort of "test run" for those who aren't sure if MSF is for them (Cabin accommodations will be provided). (Plus you can get a discount on your registration if you help out on a Work Weekend.) People who help on WWs will get first choice of tent-sites and WW food will be paid for. I will try to work in a tubing or hiking trip in as well.

What if I don't know anyone at MSF?

By Friday night you will be swapping witty anecdotes with many of our outgoing, outrageous, outlandish, or even out-in-left-field MSF participants. You will not be left out of the proceedings.



Is it OK to bring a friend along?

It is probably okay to bring a friend. However, because there are a limited number of spots on the trip, please check with me before you invite anyone. People who I've gotten to know (say, on a Work Weekend) before MSF are most likely to get the OK.

I can't make it for the entire event, is it OK to arrive late or leave early?

Of course I'd rather have you there for part of the time than not see you at all, but an important part of the *gestalt* of MSF is its insularity - getting away from everyday life with an interesting group of people. I feel that lots of coming and going disrupts that atmosphere and those who are coming and going can't fully enjoy the event. To that end, I strongly discourage partial attendance. I realize that even at MSF, the real world imposes constraints but ideally, TNCers would arrive by 10pm Thursday, others would arrive by 9pm Friday and everyone would stay until at least 3pm Sunday.

I'm not really much for sleeping in a tent, is it OK for me to stay at a hotel and be a "day camper"?

The answer to this is much the same as to the previous question. I believe that the atmosphere of the event depends on everyone being on relatively equal footing; in this case, everyone sleeps in tents. I have made the Cabin and Barn available for those with extenuating circumstances, but I strongly discourage using them. Of course, if it is pouring rain, everyone is welcome to stay in the Barn. If staying in a tent is unthinkable, MSF may not be for you.

Is it okay to bring young children to Midsummerfest?

It can be great fun to have kids on the trip, but MSF is miles away from a hospital or even a paved road, so it is not a good place for a kid (or anyone else) to get hurt. Also, kids require a lot of attention (especially when there are a lot of big people running around, and a lot of unfamiliar territory to explore) and this will reduce the time you will be able to participate in the MSF activities. I would recommend that small children stay with your spouse, friends, or relatives for the weekend. If you do bring them, please be prepared to take care of them 24 hours a day in addition to your normal MSF responsibilities. Please be considerate of those without children when picking your campsite. (This applies to pets as well.)

Is it okay to bring pets to Midsummerfest?

See above. I realize you love your pets, but MSF is not for pets. It is for people and if you're playing with your pets, then you're probably not playing with other people (which is more or less the idea behind MSF). Also, other people may not be as fond of your pets as you are. If you feel that you just cannot live without your pet for the weekend, call me and we can talk about it.

Are drugs allowed at Midsummerfest? How about smoking?

MSF is for people who don't depend on drugs to have a good time. Cigarette smoking is not allowed. Alcohol consumption is usually not excessive.



What is the insect situation at MSF?

I schedule MSF late enough in the summer that the cool nights significantly reduce the insect population. There are usually a few mosquitoes, deer flies and horse flies, but many people don't wear any bug repellent during the entire weekend. There have been no reports of ticks of any kind. Moths tend to flock to light sources at night but they won't bother you. On the plus side, there are butterflies, lightning bugs, dragonflies and even luna moths!

Is there any chance of contracting Lyme Disease at MSF?

Lyme disease is an insidious bacterial infection carried by tiny ticks. These ticks are about the size of a poppy seed. They feed on people and animals, most often mice and deer. Although pets do not transmit the disease to humans, they can carry the ticks into the home.

These ticks have been identified in 42 states, but are most often found in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

They have not yet been in evidence at MSF or even in Vermont. However, MSF still feels strongly about preventing the spread of this illness and will be setting up "Lyme Disease Checkpoints" where each person will take off all of their clothes and our certified Lyme Disease Inspector will examine them closely for any signs of the ticks.

How does one avoid Lyme disease? Er, um, by avoiding wooded areas whenever possible. If you do go into the woods, wear long pants and tuck your cuffs into your socks. Wear light-colored clothing so you can spot ticks readily. Put repellent on your clothing and get repellent collars for your pets. When you undress check your body for ticks. If you find them, remove carefully with tweezers.

Symptoms: A rash or a ring-shaped red spot like a bull's eye that grows larger every day, plus flu-like symptoms (fever, chills, and headaches), a stiff neck and difficulty concentrating. Two or three weeks later there will be pain and swelling of the joints.

If not treated promptly, Lyme disease can cause blindness, heart and lung disease, and severe eye and speech problems.

If you think you have been bitten by a Lyme tick, call your doctor at once. A blood test - taken two or three weeks after the bite - will help determine yes or no. If your doctor doesn't know what to do, he or she should contact the local board of health for guidance.

The earlier the treatment, the better chance the patient has for full recovery.

Are there any other health issues I should worry about?

I'll turn that one over to our own summer resident medical expert, Dr. Ava Bronner.

Dr. Bronner: Thank you, Ian. Today we'll be talking about a devastating illness that has become more and more common with each passing summer in New England. I'm talking, of course, about Mime Disease. Once localized to small areas around Harvard Square and Downtown Crossing in the greater Boston area, this debilitating and highly contagious condition can surface almost anywhere--summer festivals, college campuses, theme parks, and even large informal camping gatherings deep in the woods.

How can a person detect the signs of this insidious sickness?

Dr. Bronner: Victims in the full throes of the disease lose all verbal ability. Physical arm and leg motions become grotesquely exaggerated. Often victims



feel as if they are trapped within a box or are being blown away in a high wind. It can be frightening to watch, but usually it's just intensely boring.

Is it true that tics are involved in the spread of Mime Disease?

Dr. Bronner: That's correct. One of the early symptoms carriers exhibit are unusual facial tics. The progression to the full blown disease is quite rapid, and there is no known cure.

What can be done once a person is infected?

Dr. Bronner: One study showed some early promising results when the affected mime was bludgeoned to death with imaginary clubs, but it turned out that the therapists themselves usually then came down with the syndrome. Currently the only safe way to deal with a person showing the symptoms of Mime Disease is to shoot them, preferably from a good distance away.

Thank you, Dr. Bronner. The state police advise anyone trapped in their car by roving mimes to lock their doors, crank up the radio, and if possible, drive over as many as they can before getting away



APPENDIX B: FORESTRY REPORT

Introduction

The Hundred Acre Wood consists of a total of 100 acres of forest, open fields and ponds.

Location

The Hundred Acre Wood is located in the southeastern corner of the Town of South Royalton, within Windsor County, Vermont. Montpelier Vermont, the state capital, is approximately 35 miles to the north, and Interstate 89 is approximately 5 miles to north. The property lies within the "Upper Valley" region of the White River Valley.

Physical Features of the Land

The topography of the forest is characterized by moderate to gentle slopes. The steepest slopes occur in the southeastern corner of the property. The flattest areas occur in the fields and adjacent ponds in the north-central portion of the property. The southeastern boundary lies on the Barnard/Royalton Town Line. There are several small year round and intermittent streams on the property and two small man made ponds.

Elevations range from 1700 feet in the south western corner of the property to approximately 1300 feet in the north central portion of the property along the drainage from the ponds. Soil productivity varies from deep, well drained, productive soils (on the mid slopes), to more shallow less productive soils located on the ridge-tops. All forested areas within the property are commercial timber land and are capable of producing quality timber. The property contains primarily northern aspects.

Perhaps two of the most striking features of the land are the interior tree lined stone walls and the small fields and ponds located at the entrance of the property. Other notable features include many old roads, stone wall boundaries and an old sugar orchard in the north western portion of the property.

The Forest

The Hundred Acre Wood is located within the Northern Hardwood Forest Region. While local climate and site characteristics have influenced the structure and composition of the forest, its history of land use and disturbances have also been determinant.

This area was settled and the suitable land was cleared for farming around the late 1700's. Most of the property was at one time used either as pasture or crop land. These uses were abandoned, in various stages based on ownership, from about 35 to 120 years ago. All of the forest land has naturally re-vegetated to well stocked forest land. Old stump evidence and sapling regeneration indicates that the property was last harvested approximately 35 years ago. The harvest was unregulated in nature and concentrated on removing the highest valued products. The larger, higher quality trees were removed leaving behind the lower grade growing stock. Stand #3 was the first area to be allowed to revert to a forested state. This likely occurred 80-85 years ago. This area contains the oldest and most valuable trees on the property. Stand #1 was the most recent area to have been in active field use. This area contains trees that are approximately 25-30 years old.

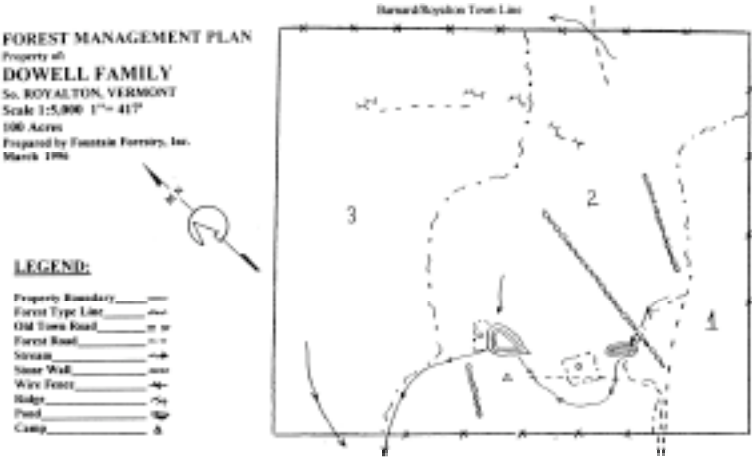
The resultant forest is generally a three aged, evenaged forest. Within each stand, the oldest age class is comprised of large poor quality trees, which are approximately 85-90 years old. The younger age class has resulted from the openings created during the last harvest and the abandonment of fields in stand



#1. This younger age class consists mostly of hardwood trees. The middle age class is of excellent quality and possesses the greatest long term potential for quality timber production. This age class is represented in stands 2 & 3 and is approximately 60 years old. Generally, stocking levels on the property are adequate to overstocked.

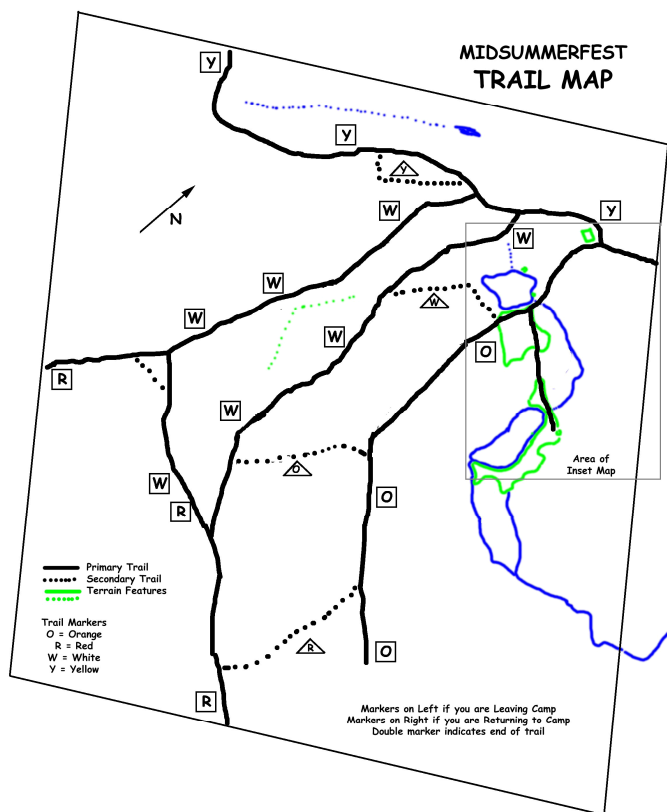
The forest is composed primarily of six species: sugar maple 51% of basal area, american beech 13%, white pine 6%, paper birch 6%, white ash 6%, and red spruce 6%, which together comprise 88 percent of the basal area. Other hardwoods and softwoods occur as associates in small quantities and include yellow birch, aspen, red maple eastern hophornbeam, eastern hemlock and black cherry. Stem quality ranges from fair to excellent, with stand #3 containing the highest quality mature trees. The forest contains approximately 58% of its stocking (basal area) in sawlog and potential sawlog stems. Stocking levels are also favorable for quality timber growth, with all forest stands ranging from 100% to 80% of full stocking.

Regeneration levels of acceptable tree species are poor and exist in a scattered nature. Woody interference is present throughout the property and will likely pose an obstacle to future attempts to regenerate stands.



APPENDIX C: *HIKING IN THE HUNDRED ACRE* **WOOD**

There are several trails leading out of the Central Area (above the Barn, on the far side of the field from the Deck and on the far side of the Pond from the Deck). If you plan to go for a hike, please let someone know your general heading and how long you think you'll be gone. I suggest you take a compass and some water with you. The borders of the Hundred Acre Wood are marked with red blazes on trees spaced about 10 yards apart and if you cross the border, you're on your own. Within the borders, we have been working on marking and clearing the existing trails. Our markers are white, red, yellow and orange squares (primary trails) and triangles (secondary trails). If the markers are on the Left of the trail you are Leaving camp. If the are on the Right, you are Returning to camp. If you get lost, follow trails and/or streams (downstream) til you get to a road. Flag down a car or find a house and see if they can help you get back. You want to ask for the town of Royalton, Fisher Rd. off of Johnson Hill Rd., and Ronald Rogers, Tim Murphy or Steve Kondi, who are our closest neighbors.



APPENDIX D: SPLATBALL! RULES

Safety Guidelines

- 1) Be very careful. There are many hazards in the playing area including barbed wire, other wire, loose rocks, brambles, swampy terrain, low branches. Try not to do stupid things.
- 2) Never remove or raise your goggles while in the playing area. Not only might somebody shoot at you but you might run into a low pointy branch.
- 3) Never ever shoot the guns in or around the campsite. Shoot only when a game is in session.
- 4) Never shoot anything other than splat pellets from the guns.
- 5) Never shoot anyone in the head. Never point a gun at someone's head. Not as a joke, not if the gun is empty, never.

General Rules

- 1) A paint splotch larger than a nickel (anywhere except the head) is a hit. You are eliminated. As soon as you are eliminated you must proceed back to camp with your gun in the air, barrel in hand. You may not speak to anyone except to tell them that you are eliminated.
- 2) A hit to the head does not count. The head is anything above the collarbone. **If you are hit in the head, the person who hit you is eliminated.** Yell to them that they hit you in the head.
- 3) No fake hits. You cannot pretend you have been hit.
- 4) If you are within 10 feet of anyone you must offer them a chance to surrender before shooting them. If they do not surrender IMMEDIATELY by dropping their gun and saying, "I SURRENDER," you may shoot them. A surrender eliminates you from the game but isn't as painful as getting hit.
- 5) No items other than your gun, extra ammo, and extra propellant are allowed except insect repellent, a belt and a watch. No knives, compasses, string, whistles, etc.

Capture the Flag Rules

- 1) The flag must be visible from at least 30 feet away. It must be within 6 feet of the ground and cannot be tied (it must be draped and easily grab-able).
- 2) A 10 foot by 10 foot square of construction tape must be placed at shoulder level around the flag in plain sight.
- 3) The opponents' flag must be returned to your own base in order to win.
- 4) When carrying a flag it cannot be concealed. You must carry it or wear it external to your clothing. It cannot be tied to anything.



APPENDIX E: FIRST AID & MEDICAL CARE

MEDICAL CARE

“That’s me again,” thought Pooh. “I’ve had an Accident, and fallen down a well, and my voice has gone all squeaky and works before I’m ready for it, because I’ve done something to myself inside. Bother!”

A simple first aid kit is available for general use. It is a tackle-box and is kept on the Deck. Please make sure it gets put away properly if you use it.

A list of people with medical skills will be posted.

HOSPITALS

Gifford Medical Center

is the closest hospital, located in Randolph, Vermont

Emergency Room: (802) 728-2345

<http://www.giffordmed.org>

Interstate 89 North gives you easy access to Randolph (EXIT 4), from there you head west on Rt 66 and south on Rt 12 through the town of Randolph. Gifford is one mile further on the left.

Dartmouth-Hitchcock at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center

is a more comprehensive hospital.

One Medical Center Drive,
Lebanon, New Hampshire 03756

Tel: (603)650-5000

<http://www.hitchcock.org/dhmcenr.htm>

I-89 south to Exit 18. Turn left at the end of the ramp onto Rte. 120 and follow the blue and white signs approximately three miles to DHMC.



FIRST AID

BEE/WASP STINGS

There are bees and wasps around the MSF site. They especially like sheltered places like the Deck, the rafts, and the Barn. If you discover an active wasp's nest, please alert Ian (so he can destroy it) and other campers (so they can avoid it). If you do get stung, here's some information about first aid.

Each year in the United States over two million people are stung. Typically, a bee sting causes localized symptoms which resolve within a couple of days, however, a more serious allergic reaction can occur.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS may include the following: Pain at the site of the sting. Redness and swelling at the site. Itching These symptoms usually resolve by day two after the sting. Continued swelling, redness, increased discomfort, red



streaks near the sting site, or pus like drainage should be reported to your physician as soon as possible.

CARE & TREATMENT: If visible, remove the stinger by scraping with a knife (**do not use tweezers to pull the stinger out. This can cause more venom to be released from the venom sac.**) Cleanse the area well with soap and water. Apply ice or a cool cloth to reduce pain and swelling. Hydrocortisone cream, calamine lotion and antihistamines (such as Benadryl) can be used to decrease itching and swelling. Tylenol or motrin for discomfort. Epinephrine injection is given in cases of allergic reaction.

IMPORTANT NOTE: After being stung once, ten percent of the population will become hypersensitive to bee stings. The severity of reactions varies greatly from person to person. Fifty to one hundred deaths occur each year as a result of bee stings.

Signs & Symptoms of an Allergic Reaction: You may break out in generalized hives within minutes of the sting. Generalized itching. Nausea & vomiting Shortness of breath Hoarseness Difficulty swallowing Swelling of the tongue Dizziness and fainting Numbness & Cramping

Prevention is the Best Medicine! Don't swat or antagonize bees, keep a quick kill aerosol insecticide nearby. Wear long pants and long sleeve shirt when working outdoors in the garden or doing yardwork. Avoid wearing bright colors when outdoors (attracts the bees). Avoid wearing perfumes, colognes, and hairspray (attracts the bees). Wear shoes when walking around outdoors. Change children's clothing when food or sugar type fluid is spilled on them (food smell attracts bees). If you know that you are sensitive to bees, ask your physician if he/she would prescribe a kit containing an epinephrine injection and an antihistamine. Keep this kit nearby at all times, especially in the summer.

SUMMER SUN

Summer is in full swing and we hope everyone is enjoying the nice weather. However, just a few reminders to help you enjoy a safe & healthy summer. Summer is a great time to be outdoors enjoying the pleasant weather, exercising and doing summer sports and activities. If one is not careful, the summer can bring misery. High temperatures, humidity and/or the sun can all pose health risks. Follow the simple guidelines to help keep you safe and well!

PREVENTION: STAY COOL!

Preventing skin damage and/or heat related illnesses is a step towards wellness. Apply sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15 that protects against both UVA and UVB radiation. Sunscreens are also available for your lips. Don't forget to protect bald heads. Reapply sunscreen every one to two hours and after swimming or exercising. Risk of sunburn is greater at higher altitudes and near sand or water....even on cloudy days.

Wear sunglasses that shield eyes 99-100% of UV rays (help to prevent cataracts).

Wear a wide-brimmed hat that protects your ears, neck & shoulders (sites where skin cancer can occur).

Drink plenty of water before, during and after spending time outside. Avoid alcohol, coffee, tea and colas which lead to dehydration. General Rule: Drink at least 10 8 oz. glasses of water each day; at least 4-8 oz. every 15 minutes while exercising. If you have clear, pale urine, you are probably drinking enough fluids. Avoid the intense sun between 10 am and 3 pm. Seek shade.

Exercise early in the morning or in the evening.

Eat a salty snack or drink a salty beverage after working or exercising in hot weather. The salt helps you retain fluids that you consume.



Stay indoors in air-conditioned areas, especially when the temperatures are 90 degrees or higher.

If you have a chronic medical problem, ask your doctor about drinking extra fluids and about your medicines.

INTERVENTION:

Signs & Symptoms of Health Problems and What to do?

Heat Cramps:

Symptoms: Muscle cramping, ankle swelling or feeling faint.

Rx: Drink a few glasses of cool water or an electrolyte drink (eg. Gatorade).

Move to a cool place, rest or take a cool shower.

Heat Exhaustion:

Symptoms: Dizziness, headache, fatigue, slightly elevated body temperature, cold and clammy skin and poor judgment.

Rx: Drink a few glasses of water mixed with 1 teaspoon salt or an electrolyte drink. Lie down in a cool place and raise your feet 12 inches off the ground. Seek medical help if there's no improvement within 30 minutes.

Heatstroke:

Symptoms: Body temperature of 104 degrees or higher; disorientation; flushed, hot, dry skin; rapid pulse; confusion or loss of consciousness.

Rx: Seek immediate medical assistance if you see someone suffering from these symptoms--heatstroke can lead to coma and organ failure. Until help arrives, move the person to a cool place. Elevate the person's head and shoulders.

Cover the person with a wet sheet, if possible, and fan him or her until the body temperature drops to 101 degrees or lower.

Skin Cancers:

Symptoms: Changes in your skin pigmentation.

Rx: If you see a change, see your primary care physician for evaluation.

BURNS

There are many ways to get burned at MSF: the sun, fire, stove, lantern, etc. If you do get burned, here's some information about first aid.

SUNBURN

There is really no need to suffer from sunburn. The use of protective measures will help protect you against pain and skin cancers.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS may include the following:

Hot, reddened skin (usually first degree)~~sometimes does not peak for 24 hours

Blisters (usually second degree)

Swelling of the tissue

Pain at sites of sunburn

Mild fever and headache

May experience chills due to loss of body heat through the skin. Mild to moderate dehydration

CARE & TREATMENT:

Cool baths or compresses

Pain medication such as Tylenol or Advil. Over the counter topical pain medications or soothing creams may help

Drink plenty of fluids to stay hydrated

Avoid further exposure to sun to avoid further damage to the skin

Do not break blisters. They are mother nature's protection.



Watch for signs of infection, especially if a blister breaks.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

You often will get a worse sunburn on cloudy or hazy days. Clouds and haze do not prevent the harmful rays of sun from coming through and typically people don't think about getting sunburn when there is no sun (therefore, they don't always wear protective screens). You also may get a worse burn when near water because the rays reflect off the water compounding the sun's effect or when climbing a mountain because there is less atmosphere to block the sun's rays. Winds may also increase the effects of the sun (windburn).

Prevention is the Best Medicine!

Avoid excessive exposure to sun. Especially avoid the sun during the high noon hours of 10 am to 3 P.M.

- If you are going out for even a half an hour, use sunscreen 15 (for dark skin) and a minimum of 30 or more for light skinned people.
- Wear a wide-brimmed hat to protect the head, face and neck.
- Make sure you stay well-hydrated, especially small children, to promote sweating to cool the skin off.
- Children & elderly persons are especially sensitive to the sun. Avoid excessive exposure. Keep well hydrated and in the shade.

BURNS

CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENT

1. Never put butter or greasy ointments on a burn. They seal heat into the wound and may cause infection.

2. Always seek medical attention if...

- * Victim is a child or elderly
- * Burn covers more than one body part
- * Burn is located on any sensitive area of the body (hands, face, feet, etc.)
- * Burn is third degree
- * Burn is caused by chemicals

Burns and Scalds

BURNS are caused by contact with flame, hot objects, chemicals, electrocution, radiated heat, or frozen surfaces.

SCALDS are caused by contact with boiling fluids or steam. The results of either injury are disfigurement, scarring and severe pain. As with most potentially serious injuries, prevention is better than cure.

Burns are classified as either:

SUPERFICIAL - reddening of the skin, frequently with blisters; or

DEEP destruction of tissue and nerves, leaving a whitish or blackened area surrounded by superficial burns.

The severity of burns is dependent on certain factors such as; the age of the casualty, the depth of the burns, the part of the body burnt, and the area affected.

The burnt body area of a casualty is assessed as a 'percentage', and is arrived at by reference to 'THE RULE OF NINES'. Eleven areas of the body are designated each worth 9%, eg. arm = 9%, etc. The percentages are added, and the total given as the percentage of the total body area burnt. This is particularly important information to pass on to the ambulance service, as they may act on this



information to arrange urgent specialist assistance, such as a helicopter for evacuation to a large city hospital's burns unit.

TREATMENT

DRABC*

cool with water

10 minutes for heat burns

20 minutes for chemical burns

30 minutes for bitumen burns

cover with a clean, non-adherent dressing

urgent ambulance transport if the burn is severe

treat for shock if the burn is severe ensure that chemicals are flushed from the skin, pay special attention to eyes

DO NOT over cool and cause shivering

DO NOT use creams or ointments unless prescribed

DO NOT attempt to remove material adhering to the burn

DO NOT prick blisters

Burns to the face inevitably have an effect on the casualty's breathing, and these effects may take some time to appear. It is important that any casualty who has inhaled smoke, fumes or superheated air, or has been burnt on the face, should seek medical aid as soon as possible after the incident.

REMEMBER - Severe burns can lead to shock and massive infection if not treated properly!

FIRST DEGREE BURNS

First degree burns damage the outer layer of skin.

CHARACTERISTICS:

1. redness
2. mild pain
3. swelling

TREATMENT:

1. Immediately submerge the affected part in cold water.
2. Hold it under cold running water, or place cold, wet cloths on it until the pain decreases.
3. Cover with a clean, dry gauze dressing for protection.

SECOND DEGREE BURNS

Second degree burns go through to the second layer of skin.

CHARACTERISTICS:

1. blisters
2. rough, red skin
3. swelling
4. extreme pain

TREATMENT:

1. Immerse in cold water or have cold, wet cloths applied to it immediately.
2. Gently blot area dry. Do not rub. Rubbing may break the blister, opening it to infection.



3. Cover wound with dry, sterile bandage.
 4. If burn is located on arm or leg, keep limb elevated as much as possible.
- Second degree burns should heal within a few weeks.

THIRD DEGREE BURNS

Third degree burns are less painful than second degree burns because the nerve cells in the affected tissue are actually destroyed, but the damage is greater. The burn goes through to the third layer of skin.

CHARACTERISTICS:

1. whitish or charred appearance

TREATMENT:

1. Do not remove any clothing near or at the site of the burn
2. Do not apply cold water or medication to the burn.
3. Place clean, dry cloths (i.e. strips of a clean sheet) over the damaged area.
4. If burns are on arms or legs, keep the limbs elevated above the level of the heart.
5. If victim has burns on face, check frequently to make sure he is not having difficulty breathing.
6. Get victim to a hospital at once.

*DRABC!

DRABC is the prime consideration for everyone involved in the care and treatment of casualties. Experienced first aid providers, ambulance crews, nurses and medical specialists, are all-aware of the importance of Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing and Circulation.

DANGER

to yourself: don't put yourself in danger!

to others: don't allow bystanders to be exposed to danger!

to the casualty: remove the danger from the casualty, or the casualty from the danger!

RESPONSE

use the 'shake and shout' method!

is the casualty alert?

is the casualty drowsy or confused?

is the casualty unconscious, but reacting?

is the casualty unconscious with no reaction?

AIRWAY

is the airway open and clear?

is there noisy breathing?

are there potential obstructions such as blood?

BREATHING

look to see if the chest rises!

listen for the sound of breathing!

feel, by putting your hand on the diaphragm!

CIRCULATION

is there a carotid pulse?

is it strong?

is it regular?

is there major blood loss?

If the casualty is conscious, then treat the injuries or illness according to the signs and symptoms.

If the casualty is unconscious, and breathing spontaneously, place him or her in the stable side position, then treat any injuries.

If the casualty is unconscious, and not breathing, then

commence resuscitation, required.
either EAR or CPR as

TICK BITES

There have been no reported cases of tick bites at MSF.

(For more information on Lyme Disease, please refer to the MSF FAQ appendix)

POISON IVY

There have been no reported cases of poison ivy at MSF.

Poison Ivy is a summertime nuisance that usually is not cause for concern. Only in extreme cases does someone need medical attention.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Itching

Streaks of blisters

Crusting

Scaling

Redness

CARE & TREATMENT

Wash your hands after touching any affected area.

Wash your clothing.

Wash any skin that touched the leaves. The oil from the plant is what is causing the rash. It then spreads by touching different parts of your body from your hands or clothing.

Cool, moist compresses.

Calamine lotion for the skin.

Do not scratch or itch.

Of Interest:

Fluid from the broken blisters does NOT spread the poison ivy. It is spread from the oil of the plant. It therefore, can also be spread by contact with an animal's fur if the animal has come in contact with the plant.

Preventing is the Best Medicine:

If you know you've been exposed...don't touch anything [if possible]. Wash the oils off your skin & clothes immediately to prevent the spread of the oil.

If you know you have allergy to the ivy, avoid areas.

"Three leaves let be". This is poison ivy--don't touch!!

(For more information on Poison Ivy and plant rashes, see Appendix: Q&A)



APPENDIX F: OPENING & CLOSING SONGS

ARISE YE OF MIDSUMMERFEST

by Mike Guentte & Ian Dowell

(to the tune of "Arise Ye Sons of MIT")

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1.
Arise ye of Midsummerfest
Raise up your paintguns
high
Remember ye your solemn
oath
No paintballs in the eye

Toast him now of this
wondrous meet
Let not one face show
scowl
Good health and fortune to
you sir
And happiness Ian Dowell. | The Great One Rich Shaffir.

4.
Arise Ye of Midsummerfest
Prepare to Oooh and Ahhh
How multi-talented she is
The lov-e-ly Carla!

As Dorothy or Star Trek
doc,
Or tootling clarinet,
As peerless mom or helping
friend
All hail Carla Guenette! |
| 2.
Arise ye of Midsummerfest
Applaud the Travesty
Though in the works for
quite a while
T'was not all done til three

It's bound to win the best
award
An 'twill complete the set
Another o'erdone
production
From mind of Mike
Guenette | 5.
Arise Ye of Midsummerfest
And hide your chocolate
Make sure that you get lots
of rest
'Cause you will be up late

While floating on an inner-
tube
Or singing 'round the fire
Our Travesty Emcee's your
man
Steve Dubin we admire! |
| 3.
And who's the star of all
these shows
Well he's not one to brag
He wears a dress and holds
a bear
And says what's in the bag

His accents are most
masterful
When he is shilling beer
He always can be counted
on | 6.
No mud or rain will slow us
down
At least 'til weekend ends
Together we will see it
through
This gathering of friends.

And so, we raise our mugs
on high
And do what we do best
We'll eat and talk and play
and soak
Let's start Midsummerfest! |



GOOD NIGHT ROUND

Good Night Round

Christine Lavir

Canon in 3 voices 2nd voice enters

Good night to you all, and sweet be thy sleep. May an-gels a-bore you their si-lent watch keep. Good night, good night, good night, good night, good night, Good...

THE PARTING GLASS

O, all the money e're I've had,
 I've spent it in good compa ny
 And all the harm that e're I've done,
 A las! it was to none but me
 And all I've done for want of wit
 To mem'ry now I can't re call
 So fill to me the parting glass;
 Good night, and joy be with you all.

O, all the comrades e're I've had
 They're sorry for my going away
 And all the sweethearts e're I've had
 They'd wish me one more day to stay
 But since it falls unto my lot
 That I should go and you should not
 I gently rise and I softly call
 Goodnight, and joy be with you all.



APPENDIX G: Q & A

What is a “blue moon”?

Once in a blue moon, a widely accepted definition has to be rewritten.

Take the term “blue moon” itself. For half a century, it’s been known as the second full moon in a month. But that is wrong, and the editors of Sky & Telescope say it’s their fault: The magazine incorrectly defined the term in 1946.

“I hate to admit it,” said Roger Sinnott, associate editor of Sky & Telescope, based in Cambridge. Sinnott blamed the goof on an amateur astronomer.

James Hugh Pruett wrote a 1946 piece for the magazine after apparently misinterpreting a complex 1937 article in the Maine Farmer’s Almanac that essentially said a blue moon occurs when a season has four full moons, rather than the usual three. Pruett mistakenly thought that meant a blue moon is the second full moon within the same month.

The mistake went unnoticed for decades. A 1980 National Public Radio story about blue moons used the wrong definition. In 1986, the board game Trivial Pursuit repeated the error. When two full moons appeared in May 1988, “radio stations and newspapers everywhere carried an item on this bit of ‘old folklore,’” folklorist Philip Hiscok wrote in the magazine’s March issue.

Sky & Telescope discovered the error when it was working on an article about how January and March featured what would have been two blue moons by Pruett’s definition.

Although the term “blue moon” has existed for centuries, Sinnott said his research of almanacs dating to the early 1800s found no precise definitions until 1937.

Although purists may adopt the almanac’s correction, Sinnott thinks Pruett’s error will prevail.

“This meaning is so entrenched now. Nothing we can do is going to put the genie back in the bottle,” Sinnott said.

“Our big mistake in 1946 has really caught on and there’s no turning back.”

Everyone at MSF seems to sing about “Hypothermia.” What the heck is it?

Hypothermia is the result of a decrease in heat production (often seen in patient’s with metabolic, neurologic and infectious illnesses), increased heat loss (traumatic, environmental and toxic), or a combination of the two factors.

Hypothermia is defined as a core temperature below 95°F (35°C). Mild hypothermia presents often as altered mental status. Shivering may or may not be present. Moderate to severe hypothermia will not only have altered mental status, but may show decreased pulse, respiratory rate and blood pressure. Failure to recognize and properly treat hypothermia can lead to significant morbidity and mortality.

Hypothermia occurs when a person gets too cold. It is very dangerous and can even kill. People can get hypothermia gradually (which is called exposure) through cool temperatures, sweating, wet clothes, or clothes that aren’t warm enough. They can also get too cold quickly (which is called acute hypothermia) if they fall into cold water or are outside without shelter during a blizzard or other extremely cold weather. Gradual hypothermia is especially dangerous because it can occur even when the temperature is mild, and because people often don’t realize it is even happening. Before you go into any wilderness situation, study these hypothermia tips so you will know how to recognize the signs of



hypothermia. Learn about some do's and don'ts for treating a person who has gotten too cold.

The Warning Signs of Hypothermia

These are some of the symptoms of hypothermia. A person who is suffering from exposure (or extreme low temperatures) may demonstrate some or all of these symptoms:

1. Shivering (an early warning sign of hypothermia), which means the body is trying to warm itself.
2. Increased heart rate and faster breathing.
3. Cold white hands and feet, which means that the body is diverting blood from the person's extremities to try to keep the internal organs warm.
4. Irritable, irrational, and/or confused behavior. It is usually hard for people who are suffering from these symptoms to recognize their own condition, so you might have to spot it for them.
5. Blue colored lips or skin (an indication the hypothermia is getting severe.)
6. Sometimes people with hypothermia will feel hot, and start removing their protective clothing. (Don't let them do it.)
7. Eventual unconsciousness.

How to Help Someone with Hypothermia

Mild cases of hypothermia are easier to treat than severe ones. For someone with a mild case, you can encourage them to stay active, which will help them warm up. Try to get them to a warm, dry shelter, and make sure their clothes are dry and their head is covered. If possible, it is good to apply warm objects (like a hot water bottle) to their groin, head, neck or ribcage area. They should drink something warm, but not if it has caffeine or alcohol in it. If someone is suffering from extreme acute hypothermia, they may be drowsy or nearly unconscious. This is a medical emergency. It is important to get them to a hospital as soon as possible. In the meantime, make sure they get to a warm dry place, and handle them very gently (jostling them around or rubbing their skin can actually cause them to have a heart attack!). Make sure their head stays covered and they are gently warmed, but not by placing anything hot on them, because that can cause a heart attack as well. One method is to place the hypothermic person naked in a sleeping bag with another naked person.

Physical Symptoms of Hypothermia

Temperature	Symptoms
98.6-95.0	Intense shivering, ability to perform complex tasks is impaired, fatigue, poor coordination, immobile and fumbling hands.
95.0-91.4	Violent shivering, difficulty speaking, sluggish in thinking, amnesia starts to appear, starts to lose contact with environment, stumbling gait, feeling of deep cold and numbness.
91.4-87.8	Shivering decreases, in it's place is muscle rigidity, erratic movement, thinking is not clear, victim can't still stand, hallucinations, loses contact with the surroundings.
87.8-85.2	Rigid muscles, no shivering, very irrational, starts into a stupor, pulse and respiration slow, pupils start to dilate, skin is turning bluish, drowsiness.
85.2-78.8	Does not respond to words that are spoken, pulse is very erratic, reflexes do not function, victim will be only semi-conscious, heart starts atrial fib.
BELOW	Heart and respiratory failure, ventricular fib, probable brain and



Temperature	Symptoms
78.8	lung hemorrhage, apparent death. Victims have been saved with core temps as low as 75.0f. The best chances of recovery are from early diagnosis and treatment. Even though there may not be a pulse or breathing, the victim can be saved. Many times the cold will cause a reaction in the nervous system that can help the victim. The most important thing to remember is that it won't go away!!! The problem must be treated and treated quickly. This goes for others as well as for yourself. You should always be aware of what is happening to you as well as your partners. Be prepared to treat it before you cannot help yourself

How do I identify poison ivy?

POISON IVY is commonly confused with other plants. Here are the key differences to look for to distinguish poison ivy from its lookalikes:



Poison ivy

three divided leaves center leaflet on a longer stalk white, waxy berries along the stem
leaves alternate on the stem erect shrub or climbing vine

Fragrant sumac

three divided leaves center leaflets not on a stalk red, fuzzy berries at the end of stem erect shrub



Box elder

three to seven divided leaves leaflets pinnate like a feather leaves opposite on stem erect tree

Virginia creeper

three to five divided leaves leaflets palmate like an outstretched hand blueblack berries along the stem trailing or climbing vine



What do I do if I get a Poison Ivy rash?

Poison ivy, oak, and sumac are among the most common skin rashes seen in a physician's office. Allergic reactions from these plants will affect millions of Americans every year. These rashes are most commonly caused by contact with the plant's colorless or yellowish oil, called urushiol (u-roo-she-ol). The plant oil is released when the plant stem or leaves are cut or crushed. The plant oil is invisible and sticky and may be carried on garden tools, on pet's fur, or in the smoke of a burning plant.





POISON IVY

Poison oak also has three leaves. It grows in the sandy soil of the Southeast as a small shrub. In the western United States poison oak is a very large plant which grows as a standing shrub or climbing vine.



POISON OAK

Poison sumac: a shrub or bush with two rows of 7 - 13 leaflets; most common in the peat bogs of the Northern United States and in swampy Southern regions of the country.



POISON SUMAC

Who is affected? Researchers have found that 85% of the population will develop an allergic reaction if exposed to poison ivy. Sensitivity seems to develop over several exposures, usually during childhood, and tends to decrease as individuals reach their thirties. About 10% of the population will

have severe reactions, and an equal number of people will not be sensitive at all.

What are the symptoms of plant rashes? The rash can affect any part of the body but the commonly affected areas are the hands, forearms and face. Once the plant oil touches the skin, it begins to penetrate in a matter of minutes. The rash appears as a line within 12-48 hours after exposure to the plant oil. Redness and swelling are followed by blisters and severe itching; within a few days the blisters become crusted and scaly. The rash will heal in about ten days.

How can I prevent plant rashes? The most common way to get a rash from a poisonous plant is to come in contact with the plant oil. Once you have the rash it cannot be spread to other parts of your body or to another person by touching the blisters or the fluid. The rash is spread by the plant oil on the hands, for example, wiping the forehead with the hand. Learn to recognize and avoid the plant. If you find the plant growing in your yard, use gloves to pull it up by the roots, and discard the plant carefully, then discard or wash the gloves. When walking through wooded areas, wear long pants and long sleeves. Brushing up against the plant's leaves seldom results in breaking out in a rash because the plant's oil is not released unless the stem or leaf surface is broken. However, if you are exposed to the plant oil, wash the affected area with cold water as soon as possible. Carefully remove all exposed clothing and wash it. Wash off all camping and sporting gear as well, if there is a chance that it has been contaminated.



How are rashes from plants treated? Mild rashes may be treated with non-prescription preparations, but hydrocortisone creams are usually ineffective. If the reaction is severe, your doctor may prescribe a corticosteroid drug.

How do you know if you need a tetanus shot?

Tetanus is a serious disease, commonly called "lockjaw". Bacteria is typically found in the soil (especially contaminated with animal and human feces), air or on human skin. If the bacteria gets into the wound and is fed by a little oxygen, the bacteria can multiply and produce a toxin that affects the central nervous system. Tetanus is not communicable from person to person. Severe tetanus can be life-threatening.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS of Tetanus may include the following:

- Headache
- Muscle stiffness in the jaw (commonly known as lockjaw)
- Difficulty swallowing
- Fever
- Sweats
- Rigidity of abdominal muscles
- Stiff neck
- Symptoms usually begin about 8 days after infection, but may range 3 days to 3 weeks.

CARE & TREATMENT of Wounds in Preventing Tetanus and Other Infection:

All wounds should be carefully cleansed with soap and water.

Everyone, if properly immunized through their childhood, should have had a series of Tetanus vaccines. At the time of injury, it is wise to check with your physician to see the status of your last booster.

Generally, all puncture wounds, lacerations, burns & abrasions require tetanus toxoid if the last booster was greater than 10 years ago. For dirty or contaminated wounds, a booster may be given at 5 years.

Prevention is the Best Medicine!

Maintain current immunizations.

Avoid walking barefoot - puncture wounds on the soles of feet are one of the more common types of injuries that can be particularly prone to tetanus.

Why are peanuts listed under the ingredients of "Plain" M&Ms?

We've always felt that "peanut" M&Ms weren't as good as "plain" ones--that the synergy between Messrs. Goober and Cocoa just wasn't there. As lovers of chocolate and peanuts and, come to think of it, hard candy shells, as well, you could have knocked us over with an M&M when two readers brought it to our attention that "plain" M&Ms contain peanuts.

We contacted the folks at M&M/MARS to solve this troubling Imponderable and we heard from Donna Ditmars in the consumer affairs division. She told us that peanuts are finely ground and added to the chocolate for flavor. The quantity of peanuts in the candy is so small that "labeling laws do not require that we list this small amount of peanuts as an ingredient, we do so voluntarily so that consumers will know that it is in the candy."

Why is listing the peanuts so important? Nuts are the source of one of the most common food allergies.

FLASH: We heard surprising news from the external relations director of M&M/MARS, Hans S. Ficzyński. Starting in January, 1992, the company no longer includes any peanuts in its plain candies. M&M/MARS will continue to list



peanuts as an ingredient on the label, just in case a small amount of peanuts inadvertently appears in the plain candies.

What's the difference between white chocolate and brown chocolate?

One big difference seems to be that white chocolate doesn't exist. We were shocked to consult five dictionaries and find that none of them has listing for "white chocolate." And the Food and Drug Administration, which regulates all the ingredients, properties, and definitions of chocolate, also does not recognize the existence of white chocolate.

Therefore, we may conclude that white chocolate is not a form of chocolate at all. Charlotte H. Connelly, manager of consumer affairs for Whitman's Chocolates, wrote us that because there is no legal definition of white chocolate, manufacturers are "not restricted to the type or the amount of ingredients that are incorporated in the 'white chocolate' recipe."

In practice, however, there is only one difference between white and brown chocolate--brown chocolate contains cocoa powder. Richard T. O'Connell, president of the Chocolate Manufacturers Association of the United States of America, explains:

The cocoa bean from whence chocolate comes is ground into a substance called chocolate liquor (nonalcoholic) and when placed under hydraulic pressure, it spits into two parts, one of cocoa butter and the other cocoa powder. In normal "brown" chocolate, the chocolate liquor is usually mixed with additional cocoa butter to get that "melt-in-your-mouth" flavor. In "white" chocolate (which is not a chocolate), cocoa butter is usually mixed with sugar. Cocoa butter is light tan in color and, therefore, the term "white" is given to it.

How is Spam luncheon meat really made? Also, how come they never released a chicken or turkey version (i.e., Spurkey or Spicken)? Finally, what is Monty Python's true relationship with Spam?

In the interest of thoroughness I thought that somebody here at MSF should actually eat some Spam before we wrote about it. You'd think I was asking these guys to throw themselves on a grenade. "Ian, I ate a damn Circus Peanut," wailed my assistant Bunny. "I did laundry. Hell, I even sniffed out sperm trees. This is where I draw the line." Chris Campbell was likewise unwilling, the pup. So it was up to me.

I bought a tin and popped it open, fully expecting to be bowled over by who knows what awful aroma. Didn't happen. The smell was ... surprisingly mild. Moreover, the stuff was edible, if salty. Granted, I ate Circus Peanuts without ill effects, and I've had a couple of airline meals that I considered tasty, so maybe I just have a high threshold of disgust. Be that as it may, I can honestly say that if I were in a foxhole fighting for my country and it was either Spam or starvation, I'd take Spam every time.

What makes you a bit queasy is the nutritional labeling on the side of the can. A single serving--two thin slices--contains 30 percent of your daily saturated-fat quota, 31 percent of your sodium, and 13 percent of your cholesterol. If people ate Spam exclusively you'd never have to worry about Social Security; nobody would live long enough to collect.

On to your questions. The common assumption is that Spam is made of stuff even pigs would be ashamed to admit they've got. Not so, says the nice lady at Hormel Foods, which manufactures Spam. It contains a mixture of ham and chopped pork shoulder. (Ham is the pig's thigh; pork is everything else.) Ham is



Hormel's top-of-the-line product, and Spam was created in 1937 partly to use up what remained of the pig after the ham had been removed. But only the wholesome leftovers. The name Spam, dreamed up by the actor brother of a Hormel vice president, is short for "spiced ham." It should be recognized that Hormel is in Austin, Minnesota, so these are Minnesota spices: sugar and salt. If you want to go crazy and use pepper, well, as far as Hormel is concerned, it'll be on your head.

As for what Monty Python saw in Spam, one supposes they were celebrating the ineffable, I dunno, pinkness of it all. (Spam had been introduced to the UK during World War II.) Their famous Spam sketch, in which the dialogue is periodically drowned out by the chorus "Spam, Spam, Spam," was the inspiration for the Internet term "spam," meaning the junk E-mail that now floods the net. Presumably a similar sort of artistic impulse animates the annual Spam sculpture contest as well as a Web site for users' Spam haikus (pemtropics.mit.edu/~jcho/spam/). Samples from the more than 9,600 currently on file:

The color of Spam

Is natural as the sky:

A block of sunrise

Old man seeks doctor

"I eat Spam daily," he says

Angioplasty

Pink tender morsel

Glistening with salty gel

What the hell is it?

Pink beefy temptress

I can no longer remain

Vegetarian

In a more practical vein, folks in Austin, Texas sponsor an annual Spamarama cookoff, which is described as "the most publicized event in Austin's history since the state capitol burned down." According to the event's Web site (www.spamarama.com), Spamarama got started because the organizers had gotten bored with chili contests, whereas "if someone could make Spam edible, that would be a challenge." First place this year in the taste category, professional division: Mexican-style Swiss Spam.

Thanks to aggressive marketing and no doubt all the helpful free publicity such as that just described, worldwide Spam sales have grown substantially over the past few years, with well over 150 million cans sold annually. Previously people tended to think Spam as something you should keep in the basement in case the refrigerator went out during a nuclear war. To change this perception, Hormel boss Joel Johnson promoted concepts such as the Spamburger, sold Spam merchandise (e.g., Spam-can earrings—check 'em out at coyote.co.net/spamgift/), and even made a concession to the current interest in not dying young by introducing a low- (well, lower-) fat Spam. Which brings us to your question about chicken Spam: they do make it, sort of—chicken is one of the things that go into the aforementioned low-fat Spam, known as Spam Lite. Some may find the taste a little funkier than that of the regular version. But what the heck, it's still pink.

What's the difference between popcorn and other corn? Can regular corn be popped?

There are five different types of corn: dent, flint, pod, sweet, and popcorn. Popcorn is the only variety that will pop consistently. Greg Hoffman, of American Popcorn, told us that other corn might pop on occasion but with little regularity.

The key to popcorn's popping ability is, amazingly enough, water. Each popcorn kernel contains water, which most popcorn processors try to maintain about a 13.5% level. The water is stored in a small circle of soft starch in each kernel. Surrounding the soft starch is a hard enamel-like starch. When the kernel is



heated for popping, the water inside heats and begins to expand. The function of the hard starch is to resist the water as long as possible.

When the water expands with such pressure that the hard starch gives way, the water bursts out, causing the popcorn kernel to explode. The soft starch pops out, and the kernel turns inside out. The water, converted into steam, is released (fogging the eyeglasses of four-eyed popcorn makers), and the corn pops. The other four varieties of corn are able to store water effectively. But their outer starch isn't hard enough to withstand the water pressure of the expanding kernel, and so nothing pops.

Why do roosters crow in the morning?

Because there are humans around to be awakened, of course.

Ornithologists don't buy our common-sense answer. They insist that crowing "maps territory" (a euphemism for "Get the hell out of my way and don't mess with my women-- this is my coop"). In the spirit of fair play, we'll give the last word to one of those nasty ornithologist types (but don't believe a word she says), Janey Hinshaw, of the Wilson Ornithological Society:

Most of the crowing takes place in the morning, as does most singing, because that is when the birds are most active, and most of the territorial advertising takes place then. Many of the other vocalizations heard throughout the day are for other types of communication, including flocking calls, which serve to keep members of a flock together and in touch if they are out of sight from one another.

What's in a skunk's juice that makes it smell so bad?

William Wood, a chemical ecologist at Humboldt State University in California, risked his nose and the possibility he'd never be invited to another party in order to come up with the chemical formula of skunk spray.

In a word, he says, the answer is thiols.

Wood says the major components of the two or three grams of spray in a skunk's sac are 2-butene-1-thiol and 3-methyl-1-butanethiol, which consist of sulfur, hydrogen, and carbon atoms. The sulfur and hydrogen atoms are bonded together. That explains why eau de skunk is so repugnant.

In our noses, they attach to the same smell receptors we use to detect a similar chemical, hydrogen sulfide gas - which we know as that "swamp gas" smell. Hydrogen sulfide is more toxic to mammals than cyanide, Wood says, so we evolved particularly sensitive receptors to let us know when it's around.

Skunks learned through evolution that the best defense is a very offensive offense. "The 'Go Away' message is very profound," Wood says. We can smell it at concentrations as low as 10 parts per billion.

In high concentrations it can bring on vomiting or even cause the victim to lose consciousness; sprayed in the eye, it's like tear gas.

Skunk spray has never been known to be fatal, though it can certainly kill your friends' desire to be anywhere near you.

Thiols are not volatile, which means they don't evaporate quickly. That's why the smell lasts so long. Secondary chemicals in the spray break down into thiols in the presence of water, so washing actually makes things worse.

If you're sprayed, the best way to get rid of the smell, Wood suggests, is to change the chemical composition of those stinky thiols with the following solutions:

For pets, mix a quart of 3-percent hydrogen peroxide (from the pharmacy), a quarter-cup cup of baking soda, and a teaspoon of liquid detergent. Your brown-



haired beagle may turn into a bleached blond from the peroxide, but at least he won't smell.

You: same formula. Same warning about bleaching your hair.

For clothes: one cup of bleach per gallon of wash water.

The folk remedy of tomato juice doesn't really remove the smell. It overpowers it after your smell receptors become overloaded with thiols, so you end up smelling the tomato juice. Eau de skunk is still there.

Your best bet is to avoid being sprayed in the first place. Stay at least 15 feet from any skunk you happen upon. That's safely out of their range.

What is the purpose of corn silk?

These strands, which bedevil shuckers and flossless eaters alike, actually do have an important purpose. The longer threads of corn silk stand outside of the husk in tufts to collect pollen. The pollen then travels the silk to the ear of corn and fertilizes it.

Edith M. Munro, director of Information of the Corn Refiners Association, told us one of the critical factors exacerbating the loss in the corn harvest during the 1988 drought was that the "lack of moisture delayed the development of silks or dried the silks up, so that no silks were present when pollen was released." Without sufficient pollination, the growth of the corn is stunted, resulting in ears of corn with only a few kernels.

Why is balsa wood classified as a hardwood when it is soft? What is the difference between a softwood and a hardwood?

Call us naive. But we thought that maybe there was a slight chance that the main distinction between a softwood and a hardwood was that hardwood was harder than softwood. What fools we are.

It turns out that the distinction between the two lies in how their seeds are formed on the tree. Softwoods, such as pines, spruce, and fir, are examples of gymnosperms, plants that produce seeds without a covering. John A. Pitcher, director of the Hardwood Research Council, told us that if you pull one of the center scales back away from the stem of a fresh pine cone, you'll see a pair of seeds lying side by side. They have no covering except the wooden cone.

Hardwoods are a type of angiosperm, a true flowering plant that bears seeds enclosed in capsules, fruits, or husks (e.g., olives, lilies, walnuts). Hardwoods also tend to lose their leaves in temperate climates, whereas softwoods are evergreens; but in tropical climates, many hardwoods retain their leaves.

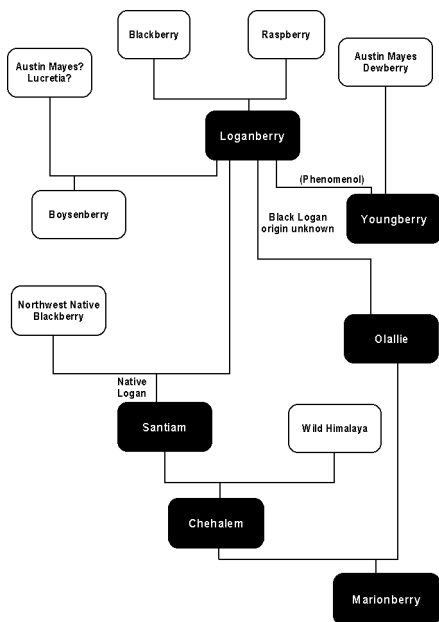
While it is true that there is a tendency for softwoods to be softer in consistency (and easier to cut for commercial purpose), and for hardwoods to be more compact, and thus tougher and denser in texture, these rules of thumb are not reliable. Pitcher enclosed a booklet listing the specific gravities of the important commercial woods in the U.S. He indicates the irony:

At 0.16 specific gravity, balsa is the lightest wood listed. At a specific gravity of 1.05, lignumvitae is the heaviest wood known. Both are hardwoods.

What are the differences among raspberries, blackberries and black raspberries?

The simple answer is raspberries are red and smaller and softer than blackberries and black raspberries are like raspberries only more purple. Raspberries and blackberries grow in the Hundred Aker Wood and black raspberries grow behind Mike & Carla Guenette's house.





For a more accurate and complete answer, I refer you to the Oregon Raspberry and Blackberry Commission (www.oregon-berries.com):

Some Berry History:

The genus *Rubus* in the family *Rosaceae* includes red and black raspberries, Loganberry, Boysenberry, Marionberry and other blackberry types, as well as others. *Rubus* species were important in the United States and Canada for hundreds of years. They were gathered by the Native Americans all over North America, and important to colonists as well. The first commercial nursery plants were sold by William Price in 1771.

BLACKBERRIES

Trailing types of blackberries grow on the western slopes of the Sierras and Cascade mountains, and westward to the Pacific Ocean. *Rubus ursinus* (synonym *R. macropetalus*) is the only blackberry native to the West Coast. It has slender trailing stems armed with flattened prickles, and is found abundantly on prairies, burns, clearings and dense woodlands from the coast to the mid-mountains and from British Columbia to Northern California and to Eastern Idaho. This native blackberry has been extensively used as a parent in breeding. Analysis of freezing quality blackberries shows at least one quarter parentage of this type.

The Evergreen blackberry, *R. lacianatus* is native of England, where it is known as the cut-leaf or parsley-leaved blackberry. It appeared in Oregon around 1850, brought over to the west coast with explorers from England. Since that time, it has been spread along the Pacific coast by birds.

The Himalaya blackberry, was introduced by Luther Burbank at the turn of the century. He thought it was from the Himalaya mountains in Asia. Later he learned it was actually *R. procerus* of Germany. This is the common blackberry in the Pacific Northwest and is found wherever humans disturbed the land. The Himalaya has become a well known weed, as well as a source of berries for pies and jams, however, it is not commercially grown.



The wild blackberries have been important in the heritage of cultivated blackberries in the Northwest. Although blackberries were picked wild and processed for canning, few growers were interested in growing them commercially because of the thorns. In 1926, Mr. Philip Steffes of Sublimity, Oregon found a thornless plant growing east of Stayton, which was identical to the thorny Evergreen blackberry. When it was tested and found to be as productive as the thorny form, it quickly gained popularity and soon became the main blackberry sold in the United States, and grown extensively in Oregon.

THE LOGANBERRY

The origin and history of the Loganberry in the 1880's was the beginning of the use of breeding to obtain better commercial varieties. Judge J.H. Logan was an interested backyard plant breeder, who began experimenting with breeding small fruits in his home garden at Logan Heights near Santa Cruz, California. Unsatisfied with the many varieties of blackberries, Judge Logan tried to cross two varieties of blackberries and unwittingly planted next to an old variety of red raspberry which had been cultivated for years in the area. The canes of all three fruited and flowered together and Judge Logan gathered and planted the seed. The 50 seedlings grew and produced a plant which was similar to the blackberry parent Aughinbaugh variety, but much larger and stronger. This, of course, was the Loganberry; a cross between the blackberry and raspberry. The remaining 49 plants were the Mammoth Blackberry, the longest fruit of any variety ever grown. Since this time, viable crosses have been made between the cultivars of raspberry and blackberry producing offspring like the Logan to confirm its parentage.

While the Logan proved to be productive and well adapted to western climatic conditions, the flavor was not popular with customers and marketing difficulties made it desirable to search further. The heritage of the Logan, being a blackberry by raspberry cross, stimulated interest in using it for breeding purposes and thus overshadowed the use of wild varieties for many years. Therefore, the Logan became a famous parent in the breeding of many cultivated varieties that are now commercially grown in the Northwest. The Logan itself is grown mainly for juice, pies and wine.

THE BOYSENBERRY

Another link in berry history was the discovery of the Boysenberry. In the late 1920's, George Darrow of the USDA began tracking down reports of a large, reddish-purple berry that had been grown by a man named Rudolf Boysen. He enlisted the help of Walter Knott, a Southern California farmer known as something of a berry expert. Knott hadn't heard of the new berry, but agreed to help Darrow in his search.

The pair soon learned that Rudolf Boysen had abandoned his growing experiments several years earlier and sold his farm. Undaunted by this news, Darrow and Knott headed out to Boysen's old farm, where they found several frail vines surviving in a field choked with weeds. They transplanted the vines to Knott's farm where he nurtured them back to fruit-bearing health. Walter Knott's began selling the berries at his farm stand in 1935 and soon noticed that people kept returning to buy the large tasty berries. When asked what they were called, Knott said, "Boysenberries." As their popularity grew, Mrs. Knott began making preserves which ultimately made Knott's Berry Farm in Buena Park, California world famous.

THE YOUNGBERRY

The Youngberry was another major breeding line used in many of our cultivated varieties. It was developed in Morgan City, Louisiana by B.M. Young in 1905.



The Youngberry is a hybrid between the Phenomenal (a cultivar very similar to the Logan) and the Mayes Dewberry or trailing blackberry. It was not introduced until 1926, but it quickly became important in replacing the Logan to a great extent in California and to some extent in Oregon and Washington.

OTHER BLACKBERRIES

In 1927, a cooperative project between the USDA and the Oregon Experimental Station began a *Rubus* breeding program designed to cross the domestic varieties with ten native blackberry selections. The domestic varieties used were mainly Boysenberry, Loganberry and Youngberry.

The search for superior native parents revealed that natural hybrids were occurring. Native blackberries are dioecious (characterized by having male flower and on one plant and female flowers on another) whereas the fertile natural hybrids had perfect monocious flowers. At first, these were thought to be new wild crosses with perfect flowered plants. Later, however, they were discovered to be like the cross between the native and domestic blackberries. Santiam, Johnson, Starr and Lincoln are selections from the wild that presumably arose as natural hybrids between naturalized or native species and Logan. Other perfect flowered selections used in breeding, such as Black Logan, Kayberry, Kosmos and Ware, do not closely resemble Santiam and other selections from the wild and therefore may have some other domestic parent than Logan, such as Himalaya or Evergreen.

In looking at selections of berries that have been outstanding in tests for canning and freezing, we find that all of them have Pacific Coast native blackberry entering into their origin to some extent. The varieties Logan, Young and Boysen are also in the parentage of all but Chehalem.

A wild variety found near Salem, Oregon by B. Zielinski and named Zielinski was successfully crossed with Logan and found to have characteristic similar to the wild blackberry. Two of these were named Pacific and Cascade, and are grown in home gardens for their native blackberry flavor and often used for home canning, jams, jellies and pies. Both are vigorous, ripe early and produce up to four tons per acre. Both are considered too soft for processing.

The Santiam, a natural hybrid between *R. ursinus* and a Logan, has a rich native blackberry flavor. The berries are small and black with very small seeds. Santiam ripens early and has medium vigor, but produces an average of only two tons per acre. The Santiam is grown commercially in Oregon to some extent. In 1936 a cross was made between the Santiam and Himalaya by George Waldo, USDA, Corvallis Oregon. The Chehalem was selected out of seedlings from this cross. The fruit of the Chehalem is smaller than a Logan with bright skin, shiny black color and small seeds. The flavor is excellent and especially good for frozen products. The seeds are small. It is well adapted to the Pacific Coast, and is vigorous and productive in moist, rich soil. The Chehalem has been grown to some extent commercially in Oregon.

The Black Logan, whose origin is not clear, was crossed with the Youngberry by George Waldo, and introduced as Olallie in 1950. The fruit is large, and slightly longer and more slender than the Boysenberry. Olallie is excellent for processing. Plants are very productive, with vigorous, thorny canes. Olallie is better adapted to the climatic conditions in California as it often winter kills in Oregon.

THE MARION BLACKBERRY

Seedlings from the Chehalem by Olallie cross have been outstanding in productiveness, having large size and high flavor. The most outstanding of these selections is the Marion Blackberry or Marionberry. The Marion was introduced by Waldo in 1956. Adapted to western Oregon, the Marionberry is named after Marion County, in which it was tested extensively. The fruit is medium to large,



round in diameter and somewhat longer than wide. The Marionberry is a trailing vigorous grower, generally producing only a few long canes which grow up to 20 feet. The spines are large and numerous, and fruiting laterals are long and strong, with many fruit. The Marionberry produces up to 5-6 tons per acre. The quality of the Marionberry is high, with flavor superior to the Boysen or Evergreen. Marionberries are well suited for use in local fresh markets and for commercial or home canning, freezing, pies, ice cream flavoring, jams and jellies.

THORNLESS EVERGREEN BLACKBERRY

The most productive of all the commercially grown blackberries is the Thornless Evergreen, or Black Diamond. This variety is very popular with growers because of its ease in growing and larger yields. The Thornless Evergreen is very vigorous, disease resistant and productive, yielding 6-10 tons per acre. The fruit is black, one and half inches long, firm and sweet. The seeds are quite large, being one of its least desirable qualities. One of the problems with Thornless Evergreens is that the season is very late, which makes it more difficult to harvest due to weather and labor problems.

RED RASPBERRIES

Oregon's red raspberries are known for their radiant red color and profound flavor. The Willamette and Meeker varieties are predominant among the commercial varieties grown in Oregon where a majority of the crop is processed as individually quick frozen raspberries, frozen raspberry puree, or frozen raspberry juice concentrate. Other processing methods include canning, drying, processed bakery fruit fillings and essence, as well as aseptic packaging. Raspberries are distinguished from the blackberry and other dewberries in the same genus in that the fruit separates from the receptacle producing a hollow core. The fruit is medium to bright red depending on the variety, of medium size (3.0 g) and moderately tart with small seeds. Red raspberries are well suited for commercial or home freezing, as well as jams and jellies, with a small percentage of the crop destined for fresh markets locally and worldwide.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Black Raspberries, affectionately known as "Blackcaps" by growers, are native to North America. These uniquely flavored berries are popular in specialty foods, especially jams and ice cream, and are used as a coloring agent as well. The fruit is blue-black, round and small (2.0 g), and exhibits a whitish bloom on the exterior of the berry. Black raspberries have a distinct and moderately tart flavor, small seed and like the red raspberry, contain a hollow core.

Red Raspberry

Willamette and Meeker are predominant among the top 5 commercial varieties grown in Oregon.

The leading caneberry for flavor recognition and commercial usage.

Medium size (3.0g), red, small seed, and hollow core.

Fresh season is typically June 15 - July 20.

Black Raspberry (Blackcap)

Native to North America.

Popular in specialty food products and as a coloring agent.

Small (2.0g), blue/black, small seed, and hollow core.

Fresh season is typically July 1 - July 31.

Marion Blackberry ("Marionberry")

A native Oregonian. A cross between Chehalem



blackberry and Olallieberry blackberry.

Medium size (5.0g), dark red to black, medium seed.

Fresh season is typically July 10 - August 10.

Evergreen Blackberry

A native wild blackberry of Europe. Often considered the traditional blackberry.

Medium size (4.0g), black, large seed.

Fresh season is typically August 10 - September 15.

Boysenberry

Parentage unknown - considered to be blackberry crossed with Loganberry or red raspberry.

Very large (8.0g), deep maroon, large seed.

Fresh season is typically July 10 - August 10.

Loganberry

- A cross between blackberry and red raspberry.
- Commonly used in pies and wines. Has unique, tart flavor.

- Medium size (5.0g), deep red, medium seed.

- Fresh season is typically June 20 - July 10.

Kotata

- From a cross of two USDA selections; grandparents include Boysenberry, two wild Northwest blackberries and an eastern blackberry.
- Medium to large (6-7g) fruit; deep black color; medium seed.
- Fresh season is typically July 1 - July 24.

Waldo

From a cross of two USDA selections, one grand parent is Marion.

Medium to large (6-7g) fruit; deep black color; very uniform conic shape; high number of drupelets per fruit; medium size seeds.

Thornless; easier on workers and eliminates thorn contaminants concerns.

Late ripening; fresh season is typically July 15 to August 10.

Why are some watermelon seeds white and some black?

Most of you probably think all watermelons contain black and white seeds. It's time for some serious consciousness raising. And Gary W. Elmstrom, professor of horticulture at the Institute of Food and Agriculture Sciences at the University of Florida, is just the man to do it:

Different varieties of watermelons have an array of different-colored seeds. Color of mature seed can vary from almost white to black depending upon variety. A watermelon variety named "Congo" has white seeds and "Jubilee" has black seeds. There are also genes for red-colored seed in watermelons such as in a variety called red-seeded citron...Seed color in watermelons is genetically determined, just as eye color is in humans.

So is one melon bearing both white and black seeds the equivalent of a human with one blue eye and one brown eye? Not quite. Professor Elmstrom explains: "Just as blue-eyed babies turn into brown-eyed children, so do white seeds, barring pollination or fertility problems, end up as black ones."

What do mosquitoes do during the day? And where do they go?

At any hour of the day, somewhere in the world, a mosquito is biting someone. There are so many different species of mosquitoes, and so much variation in the habits among different species, it is hard to generalize. Some mosquitoes,



particularly those that live in forests, are diurnal. But most of the mosquitoes in North America are active at night, and classified as either nocturnal or crepuscular (tending to be active at the twilight hours of the morning and/or evening).

Most mosquitoes concentrate all of their activities into a short period of the day or evening, usually in one to two hours. If they bite at night, mosquitoes will usually eat, mate, and lay eggs then, too. Usually, nocturnal and crepuscular female mosquitoes are sedentary, whether they are converting the lipids of blood into eggs or merely waiting to go on a nectar-seeking expedition to provide energy. Although they may take off once or twice a day to find some nectar, a week or more may pass between blood meals.

If the climatic conditions stay constant, mosquitoes tend to stick to the same resting patterns every day. But according to Charles Schaefer, director of the Mosquito Control Research Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley, the activity pattern of mosquitoes can be radically changed by many factors:

1. Light (Most nocturnal and crepuscular mosquitoes do not like to take flight if they have to confront direct sunlight. Conversely, in homes, some otherwise nocturnal mosquitoes will be active during daylight hours if the house is dark.)
2. Humidity (Most will be relatively inactive when the humidity is low.)
3. Temperature (They don't like to fly in hot weather.)
4. Wind (Mosquitoes are sensitive to wind, and will usually not take flight if the wind is more than 10 mph.)

Where are nocturnal mosquitoes hiding during the day? Most never fly far from their breeding grounds. Most settle into vegetation. Grass is a particular favorite. But others rest on trees; their coloring provides excellent camouflage to protect them against predators.

A common variety of mosquito in North America, the anopheles, often seeks shelter. Homes and barns are favorite targets, but a bridge or tunnel will do in a pinch. Nocturnal or crepuscular mosquitoes are quite content to rest on a wall in a house until there is too much light in the room. In the wild, shelter-seeking mosquitoes will reside in caves or trees.

We asked Dr. Schaefer, who supplied us with much of the background information for this imponderable, whether mosquitoes were resting or sleeping during their twenty-two hours or so of inactivity. He replied that no one really knows for sure.

Why don't you feel or see a mosquito bite until after it begins to itch?

We would like to think that the reason we don't feel the mosquito biting us is that Mother Nature is merciful.. If we were aware that the mosquito was in the process of sinking its mouth into our flesh, we might panic, especially because a simple mosquito bite takes a lot longer than we suspected.

A female mosquito doesn't believe in a casual "slam bam, thank you, ma'am." On the contrary, mosquitoes will usually rest on all six legs on human skin for at least a minute or so before starting to bite. Mosquitoes are so light and their biting technique so skillful that most humans cannot feel them, even though the insect may be resting on their skin for five minutes or more.

When the mosquito decides to finally make her move and press her lancets into a nice, juicy capillary, the insertion takes about a minute. She lubricates her mouth parts with her own saliva and proceeds to suck the blood for up to three minutes until her stomach is literally about to burst. She withdraws her lancets in a few seconds and flies off to deposit her eggs, assuring the world that the mosquito will not soon make the endangered species list.



A few sensitive souls feel a mosquito's bite immediately. But most of us are aware of itching (or in some cases pain only after the mosquito is long gone not because of the bite or the loss of blood but because of the saliva left behind. The mosquito's saliva acts not only as a lubricant in the biting process but as an anesthetic to the bitee. For most people, the saliva is a blessing, since it allows us to be oblivious to the fact that our blood is being sucked by a loathsome insect. Unfortunately, the saliva contains anticoagulant components that cause allergic reactions in many people. This allergic reaction, not the bite itself, is what causes the little lumps and itchy sensations that make us wonder why mosquitoes exist in the otherwise often wonderful world.

Why do only female mosquitoes eat human blood? What do male mosquitoes eat?

No, the mosquito menfolk aren't out eating steak and potatoes. Actually, the main food of both male and female mosquitoes is nectar from flowers. The nectar is converted to glycogen, a fuel potent enough to provide their muscles with energy to fly within minutes of consuming the nectar. Mosquitoes also possess an organ, known as the fat-body, that is capable of storing sugar for conversion to flight fuel.

Male mosquitoes can exist quite happily on a diet of only nectar, and nature makes certain that they are content--males don't have a biting mouth part capable of piercing the skin of a human. But females have been anatomically equipped to bite because they have an important job to do: lay eggs. In some species, female mosquitoes are not capable of laying any eggs unless they eat a nutritional supplement of some tasty, fresh blood. Their organs convert the lipids in blood into iron and protein that can greatly increase their fecundity.

A mosquito that would lay five or ten eggs without the supplement can lay as many as 200 with a dash of Type O. Although we don't miss the blood sucked out of us, this is quite a feast for the mosquito; many times, she consumes more than her own body weight in blood.

But let's not take it personally. Some studies have indicated that given a choice, mosquitoes prefer the blood of cows to humans, and in the jungle are just as likely to try to bite a monkey or bird as a human.

Is there any way to reduce the annoyance of deerflies?

Deerflies thrive in dry weather so they're usually not a problem at MSF. However, if you are in some place where they have become a major nuisance, relief might be available.

Ellen Bassett of Canterbury alerted the Concord Monitor to a home remedy by Russell Mizell, a teacher at the University of Florida. It is called a "trolling deerfly trap." (Instructions for making one from an old baseball cap and other household materials are provided below.)

"I have tried several versions of these traps and, by golly, they work!" Bassett told the Monitor.

Besides bothering humans, deerflies are a costly, dangerous nuisance to animals, and have been known to drive deer, moose, and dairy cattle to the point where they run wildly.

"Fly attacks result in lowered gains and low milk production in livestock animals," according to a recent report.

Deerflies and horseflies are potential carriers of anthrax, hog cholera, and dangerous equine diseases. They are also suspected of transmitting Lyme disease, according to a 1990 New England Journal of Medicine report.



Some people can have serious allergic reactions to the bites, requiring hospitalization.

The deerflies, which stick around all summer, are particularly in this years of severe drought conditions which hurt a type of parasite that normally keeps deerfly populations in check.

Mizell's research found that deerflies are attracted to moving objects, prefer blue over other colors, and usually attack the highest available point on their intended victims.

Here is what Bassett suggests:

Take one old baseball cap. Using two or three safety pins, attach one 16-ounce, blue-colored plastic cup, turned upside-down, onto the cap's crown.

Coat the outside of the cup with tacky material, either transparent fly paper or a goopy, extremely sticky paste. Wear the cap. The flies will land on it, get stuck and die.

Either toss the cup when done, or scrape off the dead flies and recycle it.

It's gross and it's silly-looking, but Bassett says it works.

Some farmers make larger ones out of overturned flower pots and attach them to their tractors.

MSF has inspired me so much, I want to do more camping and hiking. Any advice?

Here's a Camper's and Hiker's Checklist

DON'T MESS WITH MOTHER NATURE

Because nature has a habit of springing surprises, a poorly planned trip can turn into an unpleasant and possibly dangerous experience. By planning for unexpected challenges, from sudden storms to a twisted ankle, you can ensure a safe and enjoyable time in the great outdoors.

PREPARATION

Getting ready for a hike means more than stuffing a couple of granola bars in a knapsack. Take a little time to learn some basic backcountry skills and the lay of the land you'll be exploring. Organizations from the YMCA to Outward Bound offer courses in wilderness skills. Good books on the subject include Mountaineering, The Freedom of the Hills by the Mountaineers or Bradford Angier's How To Stay Alive In The Woods. If you've done your research, you should be able to answer these questions before you hit the trail.

- ☐ Do all the members of the group know your route of travel and how to find help?
- ☐ Are you familiar with potential hazards of the area you'll be visiting (e.g., anything from avalanches to poison ivy)?
- ☐ Do you know what to do if you get lost? Do you know how to use a map and compass?
- ☐ Do you know what the terrain will be like along the way? Will it be hilly, trail hiking, rugged off-trail sections, etc.?
- ☐ Have you listened to the latest weather forecast? Have you prepared for the worst-case weather scenario?
- ☐ Do you know your equipment? Have you checked to make sure everything is working properly? Would you be able to repair your equipment in the field?
- ☐ Do you know basic first aid? Have you thought about how you would handle medical problems you might encounter along the way?
- ☐ Have you left your itinerary with someone who will miss you if you are delayed? Did you sign in at the trailhead?



☐ Is your trip plan appropriate for the fitness levels of your group?

WHAT TO BRING

Different activities require different gear. But there are a few items outdoor adventurers should have on hand whether they're planning a day hike or an assault on K2. Always start with The Big Seven.

The Big Seven

1. Map and compass
2. Water or water treatment kit
3. Extra food
4. Extra clothing
5. First aid kit
6. Knife
7. Matches and firestarter

	HIKER'S CHECKLIST	CAMPER'S CHECKLIST
	Although The Big Seven will help you out in a pinch, you'll probably want to bring a few more items along on a day hike. Here's a good list of basic gear.	If you plan to stay in the woods overnight, you'll need to do a little more planning. Here's a basic gear list:
FOR YOUR FEET	☐ Boots-a good boot is the perfect balance between comfort and protection, heavy enough to provide ankle support and a barrier against rough terrain but light enough that it won't weigh you down. A good fit is paramount, and breaking in prior to a trip is equally important. Spend time choosing your boots. It's worth the effort. ☐ Lightweight wool or synthetic hiking socks-in summer, lightweight wool or synthetic blends will keep your feet cooler and less likely to blister than cotton socks ☐ Sock liners to prevent blisters and wick moisture	☐ Boots (see Hiker's Checklist) ☐ Lightweight wool or synthetic hiking socks (see Hiker's Checklist) ☐ Sock liners to prevent blisters ☐ Extra socks ☐ Gaiters to prevent dirt and stones from getting in your boots
FOR YOUR STOMACH	☐ Water-2 liters of water per person per day ☐ Lunch ☐	☐ Camp stove-a lightweight stove and fuel. Don't count on cooking over a campfire. ☐ Pots and pans ☐ Eating, serving, cooking utensils and potholder ☐ Sponge for cleanup ☐ Mug and bowl ☐ Spice kit ☐ Biodegradable soap ☐ Water bottles



	HIKER'S CHECKLIST	CAMPER'S CHECKLIST
		☐ Water filter or purification tablets. No matter how clear the water looks, don't trust it. Waterborne micro-organisms can wreak havoc on your gastrointestinal system. ☐ 2 - 5 gallon water carrier for getting water from a water source to your campsite ☐ Food-take more than you think you'll need ☐ Large stuff sack and 50 ft. of utility cord for bear bagging ☐ For more information on how much food and fuel you'll need, see The NOLS Cookery from the National Outdoor Leadership School or Cooking the One Burner Way by Melissa Gray and Buck Tilton.
FOR YOUR EYES	☐ Sunglasses ☐ Flashlight or headlamp	☐ Sunglasses and sun hat ☐ Flashlight or headlamp (extra batteries)
FOR YOUR BACK	☐ A daypack large enough to carry your gear. Some rucksacks have simple suspension systems that make them more comfortable and stable on your back.	☐ A framepack-internal or external frame depending on the terrain you plan to cross. Ask an experienced hiker to help you get the proper fit and the right pack for your type of trip. As a rule, try not to carry more than one-third of your body weight. ☐
FOR YOUR BODY	☐ Proper clothing. Anticipate all possible weather conditions. Bring enough layers to keep you warm and dry. Design a system that lets you add and subtract layers so that you're never too warm or too cool. ☐ Wind and rain gear ☐ Sunscreen and insect repellent	☐ The right clothing for the best and worst-case weather conditions ☐ Keeping dry-rain jacket and pants ☐ Keeping warm-long underwear and warm layers appropriate to the season. Synthetic fleece provides the best warmth-to-weight ratio. Leave the cotton at home. Once wet, cotton offers no warmth. ☐ Extra clothing
FOR A GOOD NIGHT'S REST	☐	☐ Shelter-a tent with sealed seams and a rainfly complete with all poles, stakes and cord ☐ A ground cloth to keep you dry and protect your tent floor ☐ A sleeping bag with adequate



	HIKER'S CHECKLIST	CAMPER'S CHECKLIST
		temperature rating and stuff sack. ☐ A sleeping pad to protect you from the cold, hard ground
FOR YOUR COMFORT AND SAFETY	☐ Toilet paper ☐ Insect repellent ☐ A whistle ☐ Sunscreen ☐ Field books/hiking guides/maps	☐ Moleskin to prevent "hot spots" from turning into blisters ☐ Hand towel ☐ Toilet paper ☐ A latrine shovel ☐ Toiletries ☐ Camp footwear-moccasins or sandals ☐ Insect repellent ☐ A candle lantern ☐ A whistle ☐ Sunscreen ☐ Field books/hiking guides/maps
MISCELLANEOUS	☐	☐ Zip-lock baggies ☐ Trash bags for trash or use as a pack cover or emergency poncho or shelter ☐ Camera and film ☐ Watch ☐ Binoculars ☐ Journal and pencil ☐ Bandanna ☐ Playing cards for rainy evenings

A FINAL WORD...

As outdoor sports become more and more popular, trails and wilderness areas suffer from the increased use. You can help preserve the wilds by following these tips from the Leave-No-Trace program, a low-impact camping program designed by the National Outdoor Leadership School.

Stay on established trails to limit your impact on the area, and camp in existing campsites.

Keep pollutants out of water sources by digging latrines or cat holes and washing at least 200 feet (70 adult steps) from lakes and streams.

Take along a litter bag. Pack out your own trash (including food scraps) and any litter you find along the way.

Avoid building fires whenever possible. Use a stove for cooking and your clothing for warmth. If you must build a fire, use only established fire rings and burn only dead, down wood. Never cut living trees for firewood. Use small-diameter wood and always make sure your fire is completely burnt to ashes before going to sleep or leaving the site.



Camping and Backpacking Checklist

The Big Seven

Whether you're going on a dayhike or backcountry mountaineering, every outing calls for AT LEAST the seven items below. Check them out - and bring them along!

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Boots | ☐ Ground Cloth/Footprint | ☐ Patch Kit |
| ☐ Camp Footwear (i.e. sandals) | ☐ Sleeping Bag | ☐ Plastic Garbage Bags |
| ☐ Sunglasses | ☐ Compression Sack | ☐ Candle Lantern |
| ☐ Flashlight or Headlamp | ☐ Sleeping Pad | ☐ First Aid Kit |
| ☐ Sunscreen | ☐ Stove & Fuel | ☐ Toilet Paper |
| ☐ Latrine Shovel | ☐ Water Purifier | ☐ Toothbrush and Toothpaste |
| ☐ Whistle | ☐ Water Bottles | ☐ Small Towel |
| ☐ Hiking Guides/Maps | | ☐ Lip Balm |
| ☐ Stove Repair Kit | | ☐ Insect Repellent |
| ☐ Watch | | ☐ Mirror |
| ☐ Nylon Cord | | ☐ Rainwear (top and bottom) |
| ☐ Bear Bag | | ☐ Hat (wide brim for sun/rain) |
| ☐ Pocketknife/Tool | | ☐ Warm Hat/Mittens |
| ☐ Camera | | ☐ Waterproof Gloves |
| ☐ Journal/Pen | | ☐ Socks synthetic/wool |
| ☐ Binoculars | | ☐ Gaiters |
| ☐ Frisbee/Cards | | ☐ Trekking Poles |
| ☐ Weather Radio | | ☐ Extra Batteries |
| ☐ GPS (optional) | | ☐ Repair Kit/ Duct Tape |
| ☐ Backpack | | |
| ☐ Pack Cover | | |
| ☐ Tent | | |
- ☐ Map and compass
 - ☐ Water or water treatment kit
 - ☐ Extra food
 - ☐ Extra clothing
 - ☐ First aid kit
 - ☐ Knife
 - ☐ Matches and firestarter
- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Cookset | |
| ☐ Dishes | |
| ☐ Utensils | |
| ☐ Drinking Cup | |
| ☐ Stove | |
| ☐ Biodegradable Soap | |
| ☐ Pot Scrubber | |



Trail-Speak

A Guide to the Vernacular of the Great Outdoors.

Every activity with a dedicated following seems to develop its own vocabulary: Snowboarders talk about "shredding" a slope; long-distance runners speak of "hitting the wall." A lot of jargon surrounds the fine art of living on the trail.

Whether you're a complete "greenhorn" or a veteran "A.T. power-hiker," if you're unfamiliar with the hiker's vocabulary, it can be difficult to understand what others are saying to you.

What follows is an unofficial lexicon of words and phrases you might encounter on your next outdoor adventure. Learning them won't necessarily improve your hiking or camping skills, but it might improve your ability to understand the directions and advice you receive on the trail...which, in turn, can save you a lot of time and embarrassment.

Access trail: connects the main trail to a valley, road, other trails or a town. These routes are critical for long-distance hikers who must resupply.

A.T.: Appalachian Trail.

Bald: a mountain with an open, grassy summit that's void of trees. A bald is usually caused by grazing.

Basin: a bowl-shaped depression in the surface of the earth, often formed by glaciers.

Blaze: trail marking. A blaze can be a painted symbol on a tree, a sign or a cairn. The Appalachian Trail (A.T.) is marked with 2 in. x 6 in. white blazes placed at eye level and facing both north and south.

Bleeder: an angled depression built into the trail to drain water off the path.

BLM: federal Bureau of Land Management. Most of this agency's land is in the West.

Blowdown: large, uprooted or broken trees that have fallen across the trail

Box canyon: a canyon with no mouth, per se, but which is surrounded on all sides by walls.

Break-in: a period of time your body and mind or a piece of equipment takes to adjust to the physical and mental strains of backpacking.

Buffer zone: protective land on each side of the trail that insulates the hiker from activities such as development, mining or logging.

Cache: supplies, especially food, hidden near the trail for future use.

Camp robbers: any bird that frequents camp and is skilled at stealing your food. Jays, crows and ravens are the most common.

Causeway: a section of trail that passes through soggy terrain and has been built up with rock, gravel or earth to provide a permanently hard and dry path.

Chaparral: a dense thicket of shrubs and small trees (usually found in the Southwest and Mexico) that can survive low rainfall and rapid water run-off.

Clearcut: an area in which all trees-not just mature growth- have been cut from an area.

Col: a pass between two peaks or a gap in a ridge.

Contour: When the trail "follows a contour," its elevation remains constant.

Counterbalance: a food-hanging system in which two bags of edibles are tied together and strung over a tree branch. If the bags weigh the same, they balance each other, are well off the ground and are out of hungry animals' reach.

Cranking: hiking at a fast pace.

Cross-country: hiking across open country instead of on a trail.

Double blaze: two painted blazes on a tree that denote a change in direction or a junction in the trail.



End to Ender: someone who hikes from one end of a long-distance trail to the other.

Ephemeral creek: one that flows for only a brief period of time.

Freshet: the sudden overflow of a stream caused by heavy rain or thawing of snow and ice.

Full service town: a town near a trail that offers the services a long-distance hiker needs, such as a grocery, restaurant, post office and bus station.

Giardiasis: an infection of the lower intestines caused by an amoebic cyst (*Giardia lamblia*). The condition usually occurs after you've drunk contaminated water. Symptoms include stomach cramps, diarrhea, bloating, loss of appetite and vomiting.

Grade: a trail's degree of inclination.

Greenhorn: an inexperienced hiker.

Green tunnel: another name for the A.T., because most of it is beneath a canopy of trees.

Half-Gallon Club: A.T. thru-hikers who can consume half a gallon of ice cream in one sitting.

Hostel: a place where a hiker can rest and usually shower. It can be anything from a rough-hewn shelter to a church basement to a home.

Knob: a prominent rounded hill or mountain.

Layover day: a day off from steady hiking.

Pass: a narrow gap between mountain peaks.

Pink snow: caused by algae in alpine regions. The algae is actually green but coats itself with a pink gel for protection from the sun.

Power hiker: someone who covers long distances day after day, often beginning before sunrise and hiking late into the night.

Prescribed burn: fires set by the Forest Service or the National Park Service to reduce the fire hazard.

Privy: a latrine or outhouse.

Proposed route: an unconstructed route that will someday become a permanent trail.

Puncheon: a log bridge built to prevent damage to fragile wet terrain.

Ravine: a deep, narrow gouge in the earth's surface, usually eroded by the flow of water.

Re-entry: the physical and psychological process a long-distance hiker experiences after leaving the trail and returning to society.

Relo: a new stretch of trail built to replace an old section.

Rock flour: glacially ground rock that has become a fine, silty sediment. It often causes creeks and mountain tarns to appear milky or greenish.

Run-off: rainfall not absorbed by the soil.

Saddle: a ridge between two peaks.

Scree slope: a slope with an angle of about 30 degrees that consists of small rocks and gravel. Scree slopes are frequently found under cliffs.

Seasonal creek: one that flows only during the rainy season.

Section hiker: one whose goal is to complete a long trail by hiking it in sections over periods of time.

Side trail: usually a dead-end path off a main trail. Side trails often lead to an interesting feature, such as a waterfall or wildflower-choked meadow, that the main trail misses.

Skirt: to go around a mountain, often at an even grade, instead of climbing over it.

Slickrock: another name for southwestern sandstone made slick by the rubbing action of sand.

Slot canyon: a narrow canyon carved into sandstone by eons of rain and flash floods.

Snowbound: when a section of trail or an entire area is buried under so much snow it has become impassable.



Snow bridge: a span of snow, often over a creek, that's hollow underneath. Such bridges could collapse when walked upon.

Spring fever: the urge that many veteran A.T. hikers feel each spring to be back at the summit of Springer Mountain, GA (the beginning of the A.T.).

Spur ridge: a side ridge that emanates from the main ridge.

Stile: a structure built over a fence so hikers can cross without allowing livestock to get out.

Switchback: a zigzagging trail up the side of a steep hill or mountain.

Talus slope: a rock-covered slope with an angle of 45 degrees or greater. The rocks are larger and have sharper edges than those found on scree slopes, making a talus slope more dangerous and difficult to climb.

Tarn: a small mountain lake.

Tent platform: a wooden platform used to minimize damage to fragile alpine areas or reduce impact on a heavily used, erosion-prone area.

Thru-hiker: someone who attempts to cover a long trail in one continuous trek.

Toxic socks: a thru-hiker's socks after a few weeks on the trail.

Trail corridor: all the lands that make up the trail environment as seen by the hiker.

Trail magic: the wonderful and unexpected things that happen to long-distance hikers on an extended journey.

Trail name: a nickname that a hiker adopts. It often has to do with the hiker's personality, lifestyle or style of hiking.

Trailhead: the start of a trail, usually at a road.

Traverse: to go up, down or across a slope at an angle.

Treadway: the trail bed in which you walk.

2,000 Miler: a hiker who has completed the A.T.

Undulating trail: a trail that follows a wave-like course, often going in and out of gullies.

Viewshed: the land that comprises a view.

Wash: the erosion of soil by moving water.

Waterbar: a rock or log barrier that diverts water off the trail.

White-out: a condition caused by thick clouds over a snow-covered landscape. The light coming down from above is equal to the light reflected off the snow, so there are no shadows and no visible horizon.

Yellow-blazing: when a long-distance hiker takes to the roads instead of walking the trail.

Yogi-ing: when a thru-hiker behaves in such a way that strangers picnicking nearby offer their excess food.

Yo-Yo-ing: when a long-distance hiker completes a trek, turns around and goes back in the opposite direction, then turns around again.

I'd like to hike, but I have kids. Any tips on Hiking with Children?

Whether it is a city park, local conservation area or extended hiking trail, the clear fresh air and sunshine beckon us outdoors for exploration. But what about the kids? Perhaps their idea of a Saturday well spent has more to do with video games and cable TV than tramping through the great outdoors. How do you motivate your children to share your love of fresh air and sunshine? Here are some tips gleaned from several enthusiastic staff members of the Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC) who have survived the transition from "peak bagging" to parenthood with their love of the outdoors intact.

George Hardy, webmaster at the AMC and devoted father of two, explained that many of the adjustments necessary to foster a child's love of the outdoors occur their parents' head. First if the parents are avid hikers, slow way down, shorten



hikes, and change expectations. Focus on enjoying the scenery, your family and exploring a smaller world. For children younger than four years old, a total round trip hike of around two hours should be enough fresh air without stretching beyond their limits. Parents should spend pre-planning time with an accurate trail guide geared to family hikes and a nature guide with information on local flora and fauna. Become familiar with anything that bites, stings, or causes itchy rashes that your children might touch along the way.

According to Gordon the most essential skill for great family hikes is to get a handle on nap planning! Routine is important for young children, planning around your children's regular napping and eating schedules will go a long way in the reduction of whining on the trail. Fortunately toddlers sleep very well in back pack style child carriers, but carrying these can be tiring for adults who aren't used to rough walking conditions. Plan on carrying the extra weight of your child, a few extra diapers, water for two, trail snacks, some small toys and a spare change of clothing.

Toddlers can be carried part of the time, but their unmatched energy will have them darting along the trail ahead of the group when the mood suits them.

According to Gordon, three considerations will ensure a pleasant trip with this age group. First, start off right, with well-rested children, play nature oriented trail games and a scenic route with neat things for them to see. Getting small hikers involved within the first half hour of the hike is critical for an enjoyable day for all, kids and their parents. Kids love to be around water; ponds, rivers, and streams make great destinations for trips with kids. Throwing stuff in water and crossing bridges with wooden planks are peak experiences for small children that will have them agreeing to future hikes.

Kids love to feel grown up on the trail, so allow them to carry their own small lightweight backpacks with their own treats and small toys inside. Stopping frequently for snacks, water breaks, and exploration will keep the morale and energy high along the trail. Playing trail games that involve their senses, and focus attention on trees, rocks and plant identification is a great way to make trail time fly by. A scavenger hunt along the trail turns your kids into junior naturalists, and keeps their interest on their surroundings. Some adults have been known to slyly drop collectibles up ahead if attention seems to be flagging!

For older children, Gordon suggests bringing along another family if you can. One more adult than children is the ideal ratio for carrying food and water rations. Picnics with another family are a great reward for both kids and adults. Older kids can run off together exploring for blueberries and wildflowers, while adults focus on unpacking lunch and tending to little ones. We have provided a list of quiet and active games that families can play together after lunch, which will increase your youngsters' awareness of the natural world.

General safety tips:

Carry extra warm clothing in wool or fleece, never cotton, for each hiker.

Carry plenty of fresh water for each person, plan on two to four quarts per person.

Do not wait until you are hungry or thirsty to take breaks for high carbohydrate snacks and water.

Understand your children's limits, and stay within their comfort zones.

Stick to flat terrain, and plan on hourly breaks.

Kids in backpacks need protection from both sun and cold.

Kids will need a sun hat, sunscreen, and child friendly bug repellent.

Kids in backpack can get cold, be prepared with a warm cap and fleece jacket.

Pack extra plastic bags, and water-proof outer clothing for kids.

A change of shoes and socks for all is very welcome after a hike.

If the weather looks threatening, turn back and hike another day.



For child friendly hikes on the East Coast, please refer Appalachian Mountain Club's website (<http://www.outdoors.org>) and look under Parent Connection. For extensive information on hiking with children refer to their excellent article "Where the Wild Kids Are" by Jenna Stanley. (<http://www.outdoors.org/Trips/Parents/Take-Kids/>)

One of the highlights of my year is an all-girl backpacking trip with a group of friends. I mentioned this at a party recently, only to have some (male) geek give me dire warnings about women camping while on their periods. He claimed bears are irresistibly attracted to the scent. I checked with one of my more experienced camping buddies, who said she'd heard the same story but attributed it to another fiendish male plot to keep us in the kitchen. Since this year's trip is planned for Yosemite, which is known for its bear population, I thought I'd better get the straight dope. Should we be concerned? Or just more careful about whom we converse with at parties?

Oh, I dunno. Even dweebs have their entertainment value. Dubious as this business about bears being attracted to menstruating women may sound, however, it can't be entirely dismissed. Two menstruating women were killed by grizzly bears in Glacier National Park in 1967, and the authorities have been warning women to stay out of bear territory during their periods ever since. There's been a fair amount of research, some of it conducted by women, suggesting that omnivores and carnivores (e.g., bears) are inspired to attack by the smell of human blood, while herbivores (e.g., deer) are repelled by it.

The key here is blood, not necessarily menstrual blood. Research shows that deer are repelled by male blood, too. It's just that over time many animal breeds have learned humans mean trouble, some researchers believe, and women have the characteristic scent of human blood on them more often than men do.

Some think the attraction/repulsion of animals by human blood is one of the main reasons behind the menstrual taboos found in many primitive societies—a menstruating woman could play havoc with the hunt on which the tribe depended, and so was best kept out of sight during her period. For the same reason women often were not allowed on hunting trips.

This tidy theory has some flaws in it, though. Research has shown that deer, at least, aren't repelled by the equally pungent and far more abundant scent of human urine. What's more, while grizzly bears have been known to attack menstruating women, there have been no such attacks by black bears, which are much more common. Extensive research with black bears published in 1991 (the bears were given an opportunity to sniff bloody tampons, menstruating women played with wild but human-habituated bears, etc.) showed that black bears had virtually no reaction to menstrual blood.

The question is far from settled. Experiments in 1983 showed that polar bears were attracted to menstrual blood. And that 1967 attack does give one pause. I wouldn't cancel my camping trip if I were you, but if I were headed into grizzly country I might give some thought to timing.

Why do outhouses have half-moons on their doors? Perhaps it's related to the great high school custom of "mooning"?

The idea that outhouses always have moons on them has been perpetuated largely by several generations of cartoonists (e.g., Al Capp).

The only reference I can find to the practice is in Eric Sloane's *The Little Red Schoolhouse: A Sketchbook of Early American Education*.



Discussing 18th- and 19th-century schoolhouses, Eric writes:

"The woodshed was often a lean-to attached to the schoolhouse, but the most accepted arrangement was to place it between the schoolhouse and the privy, with a fence separating the boys' entrance from the girls'. The ancient designation of privy doors was to saw into them a sun (for boys' toilet) and a moon (for girls' toilet)."

Eric has supplied a sketch of both versions, showing the familiar crescent moon for the girls and a radiant sun for the boys.

By way of corroboration, I note here in my manual of semiotics that the moon "is usually represented as the feminine power, the Mother Goddess, Queen of Heaven, with the sun as the masculine."

Isn't that just great? All this time you thought you were in there just doing your business and now it turns out you were participating in a pagan ritual.

Why cartoonists picked up on the moon rather than the sun as the universal symbol for outhouse is hard to say. But knowing cartoonists I'd guess it has something to do with the fact that the radiant sun is hell to draw.

The reason there's a hole in the first place is a lot simpler: it provides ventilation. Another book, *The Vanishing American Outhouse* by Ronald S. Barlow (1989), expands a bit on why you see (or saw) half moons on outhouse doors:

"Luna, the ancient crescent shaped figure, was a universal symbol for womankind. A moon, sawed into a privy door, served as the 'Ladies Room' sign of early innkeeping days. Sol, a sunburst pattern, was cut into the men's room side of the outhouse. These symbols were necessary because in Colonial times only a fraction of our population could read or write.

"As time passed by and frontiers were pushed further westward, the gentlemen's restrooms fell into disrepair and eventually were abandoned altogether. Accommodations for ladies were better maintained and this is why the moon symbol remains on many outhouse doors today. Its original meaning, however, was lost to the general population sometime in the mid 1800's."

The book is abundantly illustrated, with an entire section devoted to brick outhouses. These are handsome pieces of construction, although the basis of the proverbial comparison to an attractive woman ("built like a brick ...") is not apparent to the casual eye. Still, any book showing a double-decker outhouse, with entrances high and low, has got to be worth whatever it costs.

Can you tell me anything about Royalton, Vermont, the town in which MSF takes place?

WINDSOR COUNTY

Land Area - 40.6 sq. mi./25,984 acres

Altitude - 513 feet

Chartered-Dec.20,1781

1994 Population - 2,389

Density - 58.8 persons per sq. mi.

1995 Tax Rate - \$1.59(94)

Grand List - \$864,836(94)

Claims to fame: Home of the South Royalton Law School; birthplace of Joseph Smith, founder of the Mormon faith



What is with this Winnie-the-Pooh obsession?

For many years, the Midsummerfest was simply known as "The Land." Then one day, whilst looking for a new theme for MSF, I realized that the lot comprised 100 acres and that the Adventures written by A.A. Milne took place in "the Hundred Acre Wood." Voila!

Milne's Hundred Acre Wood was based on the 500 Acre Wood near his home.

The spirit of Pooh (the Milne, not the Disney version) fits, I think with the spirit of Midsummerfest. I have even gone as far as adding a beehive to our Hundred Acre Wood!



A Chronology of A. A. Milne

1882 Alan Alexander Milne was born on January 18 in London, England. He was the third and youngest son of John Vine; master of Henley House, a private school for boys, and Sarah Maria Milne.

1893-1900 Attends Westminster School.

1900-1903 Attends Trinity College, Cambridge, on a mathematics scholarship. He and his brother, Ken, publish light verse in the undergraduate magazine, *Granta*. Ken gradually withdraws from the collaboration, but A. A. goes on to be the magazine's editor in 1902. In 1903, he received his degree in mathematics.

1903 Moves to London to work as a free-lance writer. Makes his first sale on a parody of Sherlock Holmes, entitled "The Rape of the Sherlock". It is first rejected by *Punch*, then picked up by *Vanity Fair* for fifteen shillings.

1904 Publishes in *Punch*. His first poem in that magazine appears.

1905 Begins to appear regularly in *Punch*. Publishes his first book, *Lovers in London*, a collection of sketches about a young Englishman and his American sweetheart. In later years, he will buy back the rights to the book to prevent it from being reprinted.

1906 Becomes the assistant editor of *Punch* and now contributes a weekly essay. He will keep this position until 1914.

1910 Publishes *The Day's Play*, a collection of his *Punch* essays. Sends a copy to the dramatist J. M. Barrie, beginning a long friendship. Displeased with *Lovers in London*, he later considers this book to be his first.

1913 Marries Dorothy de Selincourt, also known to her friends as Daphne and god-daughter of *Punch*'s editor, Owen Seaman.

1914-1918 Joins the army and works as a signalling officer. Later becomes an instructor on the Isle of Wight.



1916 Serves in France on the front, but is sent home to England in November to recuperate from a fever.

1917 His first play, *Wurzel-Flummery*, is performed in London on a triple bill with two of Barrie's works. Once on a Time, a fairy story for adults, but later classified as juvenile, is published.

1918 Discharged from the army, he resigns from *Punch* and concentrates on writing plays.

1920 His most famous play, *Mr. Pim Passes By*, is produced in London. His only child, Christopher Robin, is born on August 21. He is first called Billy by his family and later Moon, based on the child's first pronunciation of Milne.

1921 Publishes *The Red House Mystery* and an adaptation of *Mr. Pim Passes By* that introduce him as a novelist. For his first birthday, Christopher Robin receives a stuffed bear from Harrod's in London that will later be immortalized as Winnie the Pooh.

1923 Writes a children's poem, "Vespers," which features Christopher Robin and is published in *Vanity Fair*. Rose Fyleman, editor of the new children's magazine, the *Merry-Go-Round*, asks Milne to write another poem for her magazine and "The Dormouse and the Doctor" is published.

1924 *When We Were Very Young* is published and launches Milne's career as a children's writer. E. H. Shepard illustrates this book and Milne's three other books for children.

1925 The Milnes move into a cottage at Cotchford Farm in Sussex, which will later serve as the setting for the Winnie-the-Pooh books. Milne publishes *A Gallery of Children*, a little-known collection of children's stories that do not include Christopher Robin or his toys.

1926 *Winnie-the-Pooh*, the best-selling of Milne's books, is published in London on October 14 and in New York on October 21.

1927 *Now We Are Six*, a second collection of children's verse, is published in October.

1928 *The House at Pooh Corner* is published in October and introduces the character of Tigger.

1929 Publishes two plays, *The Ivory Door* and *Toad of Toad Hall*, the latter an adaptation of Kenneth Grahame's *The Wind in the Willows*. His favorite brother, Ken Milne, dies in May.

1939 Publishes his autobiography, *It's Too Late Now*, which is retitled *Autobiography* in the United States. It is dedicated to his brother, Ken.

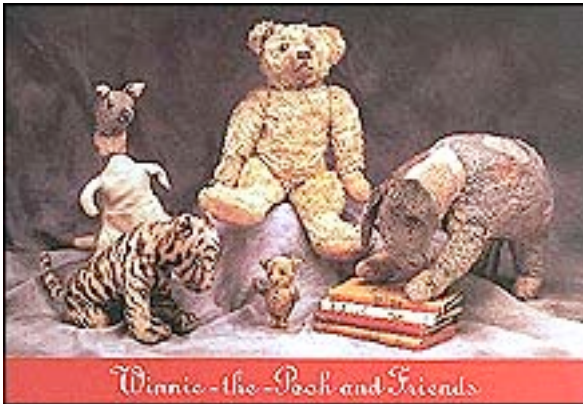
1948 Christopher Milne marries his cousin, Lesley Selincourt in July.

1951 Publishes his last play, *Before the Flood*. Christopher Robin's stuffed animals tour the United States. E. P. Dutton, Milne's American publisher, insures the toys for \$50,000. The toys reside at Dutton until 1987, when they are moved to the New York Public Library.

1952 Publishes his final book, *Year In, Year Out*, a collection of essays. Has a stroke in October and undergoes an operation in December that leaves him partially paralyzed.



1956 Dies on January 31 at the age of 74. By this time, his four children's books have been translated into a dozen languages and have sold more than 7 million copies.



General Information

The four children's books written by A. A. Milne were published at the end of a sixty year period of great children's literature produced in England. Among the works that came out of this period were: *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking Glass* (1871) by Lewis Carroll. *At the Back of the North Wind* (1871) by George MacDonald. *The Cuckoo Clock* (1877) by Mrs. Molesworth. *Treasure Island* (1883) by Robert Louis Stevenson. *Five Children and It* (1902) by E. Nesbit. *Peter Pan* (produced 1904, published as novel 1911) by J. M. Barrie, a close friend of Milne. *The Wind in the Willows* (1908) by Kenneth Grahame. *The Story of Doctor Dolittle* (1920) by Hugh Lofting. *The Velveteen Rabbit* (1922) by Margery Williams Bianco. This is but a small sampling of the amount of children's literature produced in this period.

Winnie-the-Pooh is arguably the most famous bear in the world. Winnie-the-Pooh has been translated into thirty-two languages: Afrikaans, Breton, Bulgarian, Castilian, Catalan, Chinese, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, Frisian, German, Greek, Hebrew, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Macedonian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Swedish, Thai, Esperanto, and Latin. The Latin translation, *Winnie ille Pu*, made the New York Times Bestseller List in 1960, the first foreign language book to do so, and stayed on the list for twenty weeks.

Milne was often frustrated as his designation as a children's author. For several years, he wrote essays for *Punch*, and at one time was considered to be one of England's most successful playwrights. He was also the author of a successful mystery novel, *The Red House Mystery*. However, after the publication of his four children's books, the public demanded more of the same from him, and critics often judged his later writing against his children's writing. The popularity of Winnie-the-Pooh and his friends gained a great deal in the 1960s.

On June 16, 1961, Walt Disney purchased the film rights to the Pooh stories from Mrs. Daphne Milne. The first film, *Winnie-the-Pooh and the Honey Tree*, appeared in 1966 as a twenty-six minute short. E. H. Shepard, illustrator of the Pooh books, called the film 'a complete travesty', but Daphne Milne seemed pleased about the film. The general public review in America was high, but the British reaction was less than favorable. Disney had replaced the character of Piglet with a gopher, which they thought had a more "folksy, all-American, grass-roots image," according to the film's director, Wolfgang Reitherman. Outrage was also evident about the accent of the characters. Nearly all the characters had a Mid-West accent. Thanks to a crusade by British film critic Felix Barker, Disney

consented to re-dub the part of Christopher Robin with a British accent, and Piglet appeared in the next film, Winnie the Pooh and the Blustery Day, and in subsequent films.

More and more, Pooh and his friends are existing apart from the original books. Disney, as mentioned above, bought the non-book rights of the characters in 1961, and along with their film shorts, have recently produced "The New Adventures of Winnie the Pooh." This cartoon series had developed new characters, settings, and story lines apart from the original books. Another example of this is shown in Benjamin Hoff's books, *The Tao of Pooh* (1982) and *The Te of Piglet* (1992), when Hoff replaces Milne as the author/narrator and has discussions with these two characters.

Dear Uncle Fester:

Perhaps you can clear up a discussion my wife and I have had about the proper etiquette required when you receive an invitation with "R.S.V.P" on it.

First, what is the actual meaning? Second, what response is required for "R.S.V.P" and for "R.S.V.P -- regrets only"? (There is no discussion on "Regrets only.") Do you call the host in each instance?

Please R.S.V.P.

Gentle Reader:

How can Uncle Fester not respond to your excessive courtesy?

This it is slightly excessive, you will understand when she explains that the initials (which the fastidious render as "R.s.v.p") stand for "Repondez, s'il vous plait," the last three words being French for "please." You have therefore asked him to "Please respond, please."

As Uncle Fester believes that there should be as much courtesy in the world as possible, he is rather charmed than otherwise.

But please, please, please: Your response must be to respond. Even people who offer such confused versions as "R.S.V.P -- regrets only" deserve a response to genuine invitations (as opposed to fraudulent come-ons disguised as invitations, such as "We invite you to buy 10 tickets at \$50 each -- R.S.V.P.").

People who give parties simply have to know who will be attending them, unless they absolutely swear otherwise by using the admittedly practical but vainglorious expression "Regrets only," in which the host takes it upon himself to endow the reluctant guest with a regret he may not feel. However, you needn't always call. Sometimes you get to write! Unless they actually contain a telephone number under the instructions about replying, written invitations require written responses.

Acceptable instructions also include the straightforward "Please respond," or "The favour of a response is requested," complete with the silly English "u" in "favour."

The sigh you hear is Uncle Fester remembering when nothing was said on an invitation about responding, because everyone who had any sense at all knew that hosts have to know who is attending their parties, so they just answered without being nagged



APPENDIX H: MSF YEAR BY YEAR

YEAR	ATTENDANCE (M/F)	FIRST TIMERS (M/F)	AVERAGE AGE
DATES	NOTES		
1983	18 (15/3)	18 (15/3) 100%	19.4
June 17-19	First MSF. Everyone brought a medieval dish for MidsummerFeast. Bonfire. Fencing. "Hypothermia" created.		
1984	31 (24/7)	28 (21/7) 90%	21.1
August 10-12	First Survival game. First mugs. First t-shirts.		
1985	6 (4/2)	1 (0/1) 17%	22.5
September 13-15	Smallest MSF. Postponed until September. No activities.		
1986	11 ? (6/5)	7 (3/4) 64%	22.5
August 1-3	"The Lost MSF" - no records or pictures.		
1987	36 (20/16)	29 (14/15) 81%	23.8
	First year without rain. First Travesty (on Upper Pond Deck). Treasure Hunt. The Great Shaffir is created. T-shirts return.		
1988	33 (17/16)	23 (9/14) 70%	24.1
July 29-31	First Adventure - "Rendezvous in Royalton". Travesty (on Upper Pond Deck). Mugs return. Don Tannenblond created.		
1989	44 (25/19)	21 (12/9) 48%	24.6
August 18-20	Largest MSF. Dancing Meadow built. Barn foundation cleared. Bonfire circle built. Splatball. Scavenger Hunt. Olympiad. Travesty (moved to Meadow, Steve Dubin becomes MC). Folk dancing. "Flex if you know Bill". "Yo baby yo." Documentary filmed. MSF video made. "Don't Worry, Go Camping"		
1990	38 (23/15)	14 (9/5) 37%	26.0
August 10-12	Travesty (Dancing Meadow). Treasure Hunt. Folk dancing.		
1991	38 (20/18)	10 (3/7) 26%	26.6
August 1-4	Travesty (Dancing Meadow). Adventure - "Virgin Quest". Bonfire.		
1992	21 (14/7)	3 (1/2) 14%	29.3
August 14-16	Playing Field built. Adventure - "Murder in Booberry". Travesty (Dancing Meadow). "That Fester of Ours." Bonfire. New games.		
1993	29 (13/16)	9 (1/8) 31%	28.1



YEAR	ATTENDANCE (M/F)	FIRST TIMERS (M/F)	AVERAGE AGE
DATES	NOTES		
July 28 -August 1	Adventure - "Crosswords & Anagrams". Travesty (Dancing Meadow). Bonfire. Olympiad. First time women outnumber men.		
1994	22 (9/13)	5 (2/3) 23%	28.6
July 21-24	Year of the Wild Thing. New cabin. New pond. TNC tubing. Adventure - "Where the Wild Things Are". Travesty (on deck of cabin). Bonfire. Sunday lunch on the hilltop.		
1995	24 (10/14)	12 (4/8) 50%	25.6
July 27-30	Winnie-the-Pooh. TNC tubing. Adventure - "Explore in the Hundred Acre Wood". Travesty (on deck of cabin). Glass beer mug replaced with ceramic coffee mug. Bonfire.		
1996	17 (7/10)	3 (1/2) 18%	28.5
July 18- 21	Winnie-the-Pooh. TNC tubing (Friday in the rain and Sunday in the sun). Poohlympiad. Tree felling. Travesty (on deck of cabin). Bonfire. Worst weather to date.		
1997	21 (9/12)	6 (3/3) 29%	29.6
August 7-10	Winnie-the-Pooh. TNC tubing. Adventure - "Pooh Clues". Tree felling. Travesty (on deck of cabin). Bonfire with drumming. No rain!		
1998	20 (9/11)	6 (3/3) 30%	28.9
August 6-9	Winnie-the-Pooh. No rain after TNC. Adventure - "Around the 100 Acre Wood in 365 days". Splatball returns. Travesty (on deck of Cabin). Bonfire.		
1999	22 (10/12)	5 (2/3)	31.4
July 29 - August 1	No rain. Shortest Travesty ever! Mike Guenette's "Pooh by the Numbers Adventure." Travesty (on deck of Cabin) with dueling Star Wars parodies. Bonfire. Deck added to Barn. Helicopter rides. Ice cream making.		
2000	21 (8/13)	4 (1/3)	31.8
July 27 - 30	Tubing. Rain returns. First Travesty in the Barn. Travesty hosted by Mike Guenette. No Bonfire. Eric Lindblad's "Pooh's Clues Adventure." Becky & Joe Lesko's Orienteering in the Barn.		
2001	23 (10/13)	6 (2/4)	29.6
August 2 - 5	Road repaired. Tubing. 0.041" of rain. Rich & Eva's 5 th anniversary. Chris Dowell's Scavenger Hunt Adventure. Honey harvesting. Travesty (deck of Cabin). Bonfire.		
2002	28 (12/16)	6 (1/5)	31.8
July 25-29	Tubing. Rich & Eva's 5 th Anniversary & party; Cinda's "Lord of the Rings" Adventure. Travesty (deck of Cabin). Travesty Awards dropped. Mug replaced with pint glass. Bonfire.		
2003	29 (13/16)	8 (5/3)	29.8
August 14-17	TNC Tubing – high water from 2 weeks of rain, perfect weather; 0.215 inches of rain (all on Saturday); new Outhouse; Geocaching/Orienteering Adventure; Travesty		

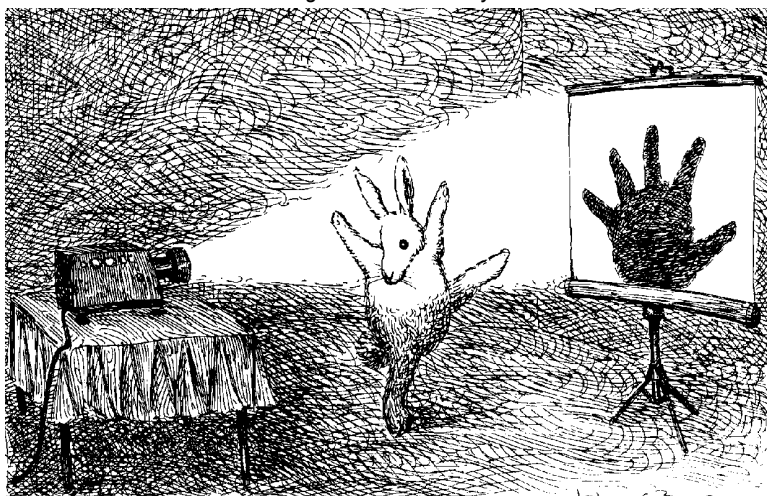


YEAR	ATTENDANCE (M/F)	FIRST TIMERS (M/F)	AVERAGE AGE
DATES	NOTES		
	(deck of Cabin); Bonfire; year dropped from shirts and mugs		



APPENDIX I: TRAVESTY PERFORMANCES

Below is a listing of all the Travesty acts to date.



- ◆ — *Most Midsummerfest Act*; ☉ — *Most Tasteless Act*; ☺ — *Gutsiest Act*;
 ✕ — *Most Ready for Prime Time Act*; ♦ — *Most Entertaining Act*;
 🐾 — *Most Humorous Act*; ⚙ — *Most Talented Act*;

1987

"MSF Rap"	Magic Spunk & His Rapping Quartet (Bill Walsh, Doug Beevers, Ian Dowell & John Legelis)
"OD Rap Intro"	Hope & Bo Zhang & Antonio Pincin
"The Octal Dump Rap"	David Allen, David Adams, Alan Norquist & Katie Schmitz
"The Great Shaffir: What is in the Bag?"	Mike Guenette, Carla Anderson & Rich Schaffer
"Men"	Magic Spunk & His Rapping Quartet
Pelican Joke	Bill Walsh
Flute Solo	Pam Donnelly
"The Barbara Song"	Rogina Haase
"What's This" Jokes	John Legelis
"The Oscar Meyer Song"	Brad Hathaway
"Search for a New James Bond"	Debbe Cohen, Lois Christiansen & Carol Wilson
"Hello Deli"	Kim Moore
Commuter Joke	Kate Parker
Brick Joke Part I	David Allen
Sinter Claus Song	Bas Pot
Brick Joke Part II	David Adams



Water Joke	Dominique Vachon, Debbé Cohen & Lois Christiansen
"The Moral Majority"	Ian Dowell & Bill Walsh
Chubby Bunny	Carol Wilson (with Brad Hathaway, Kim Moore & David Adams)
Vasectomy Joke	Laura Zak
Butler Joke	Robert Zak
Stupid Human Trick: Body Parts	Bo & Hope Zhang
"The Engineers Drinking Song"	Ian Dowell
"Hypothermia"	Ian Dowell & Mike Guenette

1988

"MSF Blues"	Ian Dowell, Bill Walsh, Doug Beevers & Gavin Dowell
"Ballad of Ian Dowell"	Geoff Fitch & Ellen Williams
Banjo Breakdown	Geoff Fitch
"Brothers Rap"	Bill Walsh & Ryan Condon
Chubby Bunny	Kristi Trostel (Gavin Dowell, David Lyons, Hu Qing, Brad Hathaway, David Adams)
"I Know an Old Lady"	Becky Sherman, Andréas Harvey, Tom Meyer, Shannon Sullivan & Beth Flanagan
"Little White Duck"	David Lyons, Harriet Kupferman & Tim Steele
"Women Like to Have Their Fun"	Rogina Haase, Stephanie Hesla, Ainsley Beardwood & Sue Smith
The Great Shaffir: Magic Numbers	Rich Schaffer
Chinese Song	Hu Qing & Doug Beevers
"Landslide"	Teresa Lyons & Ian Dowell
Nasty Weather Joke	Steve Dubin
Silent Animal Imitations	Gavin Dowell
Falling into the Pond	Rick Crawford
Quadrupalegic Jokes / What's This / Stupid Human Tricks: Body Magic	Tad Artis
Dukakis Joke / "Psycho Killer"	Dave Adams
Mystery Harmonica	Topher Belknap
"MSF Blues II"	Ian Dowell, Bill Walsh, Doug Beevers & Gavin Dowell
"Engineers Drinking Song"	Ian Dowell & Co.
Grandfather Story	Kere Houle
Hypothermia Intro	Ian Dowell



	"Don't Worry, Go Camping"	Steve Dubin, Ian Dowell & Teresa Lyons
	"The Entertainer" (clarinet)	Carla Guenette
	Suck & Blow	Gavin Dowell & Beth Flanagan
	"Addams Family Theme"	Mike & Carla Guenette (clarinet & kazoo), Rich Schaffer & Co.
	"Cynthia Sylvia Stout"	Neal Goldman
	Stupid Jokes	Brian West
	"Fox in Sox"	David & Harriet Lyons
	"The Blue Danube" (a cappella)	George Madrid & Julie Schmitdiel
	"New Math"	The Calculated Risk (Stephen & Rogina Jeffries and Ainsley Beardwood)
	"Tribute to Woodstock"	David Adams
	"A Goblinade"	Donna Khodarahmi
	"Waiting for Rain"	AJ Babineau, Tim Steele & Jon Rockman
	Biology Joke	The Calculated Risk
	Mail-in Wet T-shirt Contest / Professional Wrestling	Doug Beevers, Keya Thesingh & Becky Sherman
	"Swing Low"	Bill Walsh, Diane Snizek, Erik Nottleson & Jo Ellen Saunders
☹	"The Hunting Song"	Ian Dowell & Mike Guenette
	Yellow Prick Toad Joke	Rick Crawford
	"Cyril the Sea Serpent"	Kelly Marold
	Space Commander Wack	Andy Smith, Steve Dubin, Neal Goldman
	Chubby Bunny	Carol Wilson
	Juggling	Derek Clark
	Ketchup Bottle Joke	Erik Nottleson & Christine McLaughlin
	"Smut"	The Calculated Risk
	"The Bear Song"	Dave Duseau
👉	MSF Medley	Jo Ellen Saunders & Diane Snizek
❖	"Many Rivers to Cross"	Chris Holm
	Swinging Arms	Carla Procaskey
	Books of the Bible	John Leiman
	"Loch Lomond"	Ian Dowell & Teresa Lyons
	"Van Dieman's Land"	Ian Dowell
	"Waltzing Matilda"	Ian Dowell
	Win, Lose or Draw	Debbe Cohen, Diane Snizek & Carol Wilson
	Stupid Human Tricks: Raft Inflation	Andréas Harvey
	MSF Blues Jam	



1990

	"The Travesty Song"	Cortland & Stephanie Budin & Co.
	"MSF Blues"	Ian Dowell & Chris Holm
👉	"Star Trek: The Nice Generation"	Mike & Carla Guenette & Rich Schaffer
	Flute Duet	Teresa Lyons & Jen Hill
	Talking Animals Joke	Rick Crawford
	Bad Jokes	Brian West
	Public Service Announcement: Sex Addicts Anonymous	Marianne Augot
	Stupid Human Tricks: Mumbledypeg	Andréas Harvey
	Computer Jokes	Alan Norquist
	Norwegian Hot Dog Song	Torgeir Johnson & Ainsley Beardwood
	Space Commander Wack: At the Beach	Andy Smith, Steve Dubin, Neal Goldman, Kelly Marold, Genevieve Sparagna
	Bush/Quayle Joke	Steve Dubin
	Rope Trick	Chris Wren
	Chubby Bunny	
	"Love Hut"	Jo Ellen Saunders, Diane Snizek & Ian Dowell
	String Joke	Donna Khodarahmi
	True Stories: Insurance Reports	Corinna Fu
	Guess What I Am	Bethany Opre
☹	Vaseline Joke	Rob Fleischman
	"I Don't Know Whether to Kill Myself or Go Bowling" (3 Drunks & a Mike)	Erik & Eliot Nottleson, Bill Burleigh & Michael Stewart
	"I Want to Kiss Her"	Ian Dowell
	"Honeymoon Song"	Stephen & Rogina Jeffries & Stephanie Budin
	"Star Spangled Work Weekend"	Steve Munier
❖	"Alison/I Know You Rider"	Chris Holm
	"Sneeches"	Derek Clark & Kelly Marold
	"A Selection of Wines"	Erik Nottleson & Christine McLaughlin
	"Green Eggs & Spam"	Stephen & Rogina Jeffries & Co.
	"The Kind of Love You Never Recover From"	Ian Dowell
	"Ballad of Bubba"	Diane Snizek & Jo Ellen Saunders

1991



	Hans & Franz: Flexing	Ian Dowell, Steve Dubin, Bill Walsh, Stephen Jeffries & Doug Beevers
❖	MSF Through the Ages	Mike & Carla Guenette and Rich Schaffer
	Bad Jokes	Brian West & Jen Hill
	Dressed to Kill	Carol Barrette
	"My Blue Heaven" (Barbershop Quartet)	Cinda Lavelly, Teresa Lyons, Derek Clark, Ian Dowell
	"Sittin on the Dock of the Bay"	Jens Karlsson & Steve Munier
	Magic Tricks	Chris Wren & Donna Khodarahmi
	"True Story"	Sheri Cohen
	Miss MSF Pageant	Sheri Cohen, Steve Munier, JP Babka, Cinda Lavelly, Ainsley Beardwood
	"First Fairy Tale"	Karyn Swenson & Cinda Lavelly
☹	Clean and Disarming Humour	Erik Nottleson
	Two Jokes in Two Acts	Debbe Cohen & Eran Strod
	"Bosom Buddies"	Rogina Jeffries & Stephanie Budin
	"Land of Canaan"	Bonnie Leonard, Teresa Lyons, Carol Barrette, Ian Dowell
	Computer Jokes	Alan Norquist
	Space Commander Wack: Super Hero Convention	Andy Smith, Karin Habert, Steve Dubin, Neal Goldman, Kelly Marold
	"Camping Casanova"	Diane Snizek, Jo Ellen Saunders, Bill Walsh
	Magic Tricks	Cortland Budin
	Cajun Culture Corner	Bill Walsh & Doug Beevers
	"A Conversation with Ned"	Stephen Jeffries & Stephanie Budin
	"Puff the Inflatable Dragon"	Bonny Leonard & Co.

1992

☹	"That Fester of Ours"	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Bill Walsh, Carol Barrette, Rogina Jeffries, Doug Beevers, Ian Dowell
☹	Stupid Beer Tricks: Shotgun	Erik Nottleson, Gavin Dowell, Brad Hathaway
	Lightbulb/Blonde/Men Jokes	Cortland Budin
	Stupid Pet Tricks/"Yankee Doodle Poodle"	Rogina and McCall Jeffries
	Stupid Beer Tricks: Bite & Crush	Gavin Dowell, Erik Nottleson, Steve Munier
	Space Commander Wack: Wack at 16	Steve Dubin, Neal Goldman, Lori Kovalenko, Steve Munier
	Fart Story	Boris Golubovich
	Bush Joke	Genevieve Sparagna
❖	"Steps in the Rain"	Rogina Jeffries & Stephanie Budin



"Camping"	Ian Dowell & Steve Dubin
"Super Skier"	Henry Lyons & Stephanie Budin
The Thibadeaux Chronicles: Voting	Bill Walsh & Charlie Holahan
"My Ding-a-ling"	Ian Dowell
Stupid Beer Tricks: Inverted Refreshment	Erik Nottleson & Gavin Dowell

1993

Sit-Down Comedy	Kirk Beitz
"Blackbird"	Teresa Lyons & Ian Dowell
"Basketball" rap	Dave Allen, Mindy Wakefield, Kim Moore & Drew Wolff with Kirk Beitz & Lori Kovalenko
Space Commander Wack: An Earful of Wacks	Neal Goldman, Steve Dubin, Brad Hathaway, Steve Munier
MSF Mad Lib (part 1)	Gavin Dowell & Karen Johnston
"The House at Pooh Corner"	Steve Munier & Rogina Jeffries
"Parody!"	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Ian Dowell & Steve Dubin
"Snuffles" (an original story)	Henry Lyons
"Me Out to the Ballgame Take"	Mimi Munson
Polar Bear Joke	Sue Kwasneski
Minute Mystery	Lori Kovalenko
❖ "The Last Rose of Summer"	Cinda Lavery
"The Elements"	Derek Clark
"The Smelly Foot"	Carol Barrette
MSF Mad Lib (part 2)	Karen Johnston
"The Martyrdom of St. Victor"	Kelly Marold
☹ Top 10 List: Children's Books for the '90s	Ian Dowell
Poetry for a Summer Evening	Rogina & McCall Jeffries
👏 "Ode to a Greasy MSF"	Karen Levine & Susan Gillespie
"Cheez Balls"	Sue Divney

1994

Space Commander Wack: Wacks on the Head	Neal Goldman, Steve Dubin, Mike Guenette, Lori Kovalenko
International Relations History Lecture	Genevieve Sparagna & Gary Chapman
"Blowing in the Wind" (with signing)	Becky Sherman & Ian Dowell
"The Ballad of Casey's Billy ~ ~ ~"	Kelly Marold



	Goat"	
❖	"Omlette, Prince of Royalton"	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Ian Dowell & Carol Barrette
	WildFlower Arranging	Terri Beitz
	Top 10 List: Reasons to Go to MSF	Lori Kovalenko
	The Banned: "Margaritaville", "Wonderful Tonight", "Brown-eyed Girl"	Dave Allen, Mindy Wakefield, Steve Dubin, Jennifer Sydney, Ian Dowell
	Dream in Three Parts	Joel Gluck
⚙	"Sleep My Young Love" (in Icelandic)	Olla Thorvardsdottir
	Top 10 List: Disney Productions in Times Square	Ian Dowell
💧	"Ode to a Greasy MSF II"	Susan Gillespie
👤🙄	"Unauthorized Wild Things"	Dave Allen & Steve Dubin
	"Michael's Got a Baby"	Ian Dowell, Steve Dubin & Mike Guenette

1995

💧	Soap: The Rains of Our Lives	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Ian Dowell
	Public Service Announcement	Maria Carroll & Tracy Howard
	Soap: The Guiding Flashlight	etc.
	The Flying Ashkanazi Brother	David Fagan
	Soap: As the Pond Turns	etc.
	Interactive Japanese Skit	Chris Gill & Noriko Wada
	Pleasant and Delightful	Cinda Lavelly
	Soap: Ian and the Restless	etc.
🙄	Latin for Philistines	Catherine Gill, Stephanie O'Hara, Lynn Stromski
	Soap: All My Crayfish	etc.
	Head Games/Possession	Heather Hooper
	Soap: Grand Finale	etc.
	Politically Correct Rapunzel	Kelly Marold
👤	I Feel Pretty	Catherine Gill, Stephanie O'Hara, Lynn Stromski
❖	Opera	Noriko Wada
	Pig Latin Serenade: Love Boat/Gilligan's Island	George Madrid
	The Tempest: (Our revels are now ended)	Chris Campbell



1996

	Kazoo Solo	Elisabeth Guenette
	"If I Could Reach Higher" (Gloria Estefan Olympic theme) in ASL	Carla & Elisabeth Guenette
	"The End of the World As We Know It" sing-along	Kirk Beitz
	Schoolhouse Rock: "A Noun is a Person, Place or Thing" & "I'm Just a Bill"	Kelly Marold
	"Superman's Song"	Ian Dowell & Teresa Lyons
❖	"It's Over Now"	Nienke Beuling
☹	MRE: Meals Ready to Eat	Carol Barrette & Bill Gajewski
👏💧	Newscast	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Ian Dowell, Teresa Lyons & Nienke Beuling
	"The House at Pooh Corner"	Ian Dowell, Teresa Lyons & Steve Dubin

1997

👏	"Arise Ye of Midsummerfest"	The Assembled Multitudes
	"The Reconciliation of Man, Mind & Machine"	Blue Studio (David Fagan with Kirk Beitz)
☹	"A Shepherd's Tale"	Eric Lindblad & Anne Sechrest with Kirk Beitz
	Love Songs: "She's My Girl" & "The Tree Toad"	Ian Dowell
	"The Reconciliation of Man, Mind & Machine"	Blue Studio (David Fagan with Kirk Beitz)
	Anniversary Announcement	Terri Beitz with Kirk Beitz
👏	The Twilight Zone	Guenette/Schaffer Productions (with Máire Doyle & Kirk Beitz)
	"The Reconciliation of Man, Mind & Machine"	Blue Studio (David Fagan with Kirk Beitz)
	Top 10 List: Questions Pondered by MIT Philosophy Majors	Ian Dowell with Kirk Beitz
	Stupid Pet Tricks: Stage Flight	Rogina & McCall Jeffries with Randy Weinstein
	Yoga	Kelly Marold with Kirk Beitz
	"The Reconciliation of Man, Mind & Machine"	Blue Studio (David Fagan with Kirk Beitz)
	"Ode to Midsummerfest"	Genevieve Sparagna with Kirk Beitz
❖	"Sure Thing"	Erica Klempner & Matt Norwood with Steve Dubin
	"Alaska"	Teresa Lyons



1998

💧	"Broadway in Royalton"	Mike, Carla & Elisabeth Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Máire Doyle, John Burns
	"The Alphabet Song" & "Old MacDonald"	Elisabeth Guenette & Meryl Brott
	Classical Piano	Hisako Watanabe
❖	Juggling	Christopher Biesterfeldt with Hisako Watanabe
	"Saab Story"	Carol Barrette
☹	SPAM Haiku and tasting	Anne Sechrest & Teresa Lyons
	"Mr. Tanner"	Kelly Marold
	Balloon Animals	John Burns
	Future Books & Movies (& nun joke)	Eric Lindblad
👏	"Royalton Bait Shop & Coffee House"	Chris Campbell, Ian Dowell & Steve Dubin
	"Cow Imagination"	Teresa Lyons & Ian Dowell

1999

👏❖💧	"The Fester Menace"	Eric Lindblad, Ronni Marshak, Chris Campbell, Steve Dubin & Anne Sechrest with Michael Edge, Richard Norton & Jennifer Wolk
	Handel Aria	Cinda Lavelly
	"Swamp Wars: The Feeble Premise"	Mike, Carla & Elisabeth Guenette, Rich Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Máire Doyle, John Burns
	"Old MacDonald" improv	Richard Norton & Jennifer Wolk
	"Hundred Acres"	Sally Burke
	Gaelic Poetry	Máire Doyle
	"Blithe Spirit"	Anne Sechrest, Ian Dowell & Ronni Marshak
☹	"Catch a Pickled Herring" & "The Stuff Song"	Ian Dowell & Teresa Lyons

2000

	"The Chocolate River"	Elisabeth Guenette & Ronni Marshak
	"A Terrible Joke"	John Burns
☹💧	"Hundred Acres (part 2)"	Sally Burke
	"A Political Joke"	Susan Tucker
	"On the Record" (3 Polish folk tunes)	Eva Patalas
	Reading from Winnie-the-	Anne Sechrest & Cathy Concannon



	Pooh (chapter 9)	
	"MSF Theater: An Evening of Poetry"	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer & Eva Patalas
	Two Stories: "Why There are Day and Night," "The Wide-mouth Frog"	Becky Lesko
	"Heaven Joke"	Cathy Concannon
✕	"Who Wants to be an Iannaire?"	Eric Lindblad & Chris Campbell
	"Bye Bye Worm"	Meryl Brott
	"Miss Polly"	Ronni Marshak
	Reading from "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Girl"	Máire Doyle
☺	"Our Trip to Cuba" / "Top 10 Least Popular Summer Drinks"	Ian Dowell & Mirtha Garcia
	Scene from "The Philadelphia Story"	Ian Dowell & Anne Sechrest

2001

	"There was a Moose Named Fred"	Elisabeth & Alex Guenette
	"Hide & Seek with the Moon"	Carol Barrette & William Gajewski, Jr.
☺	Original Dance Program	Elisabeth Guenette
✕	"Harry Potter & the Goblet of Pond Water"	Mike & Carla Guenette, Rich Schaffer & Eva Patalas with John Burns & Ian Dowell
	Card Tricks, part 1	Abe Kunin
	Reading from Winnie-the-Pooh: Pooh finds the North Pole (in Danish)	Anne Thøgersen & Tina Dahl Rasmussen
◆	"Festerella"	Cathy Concannon with Steve Dubin & Anne Sechrest
	"The King of Spain"	Chris Campbell, Ian Dowell, Steve Dubin & Cinda Lavelly
	Card Tricks, part 2	Abe Kunin
	"What I Did on My Summer Vacation in Holland"	Anne Sechrest with Cathy Concannon
	"Fare Thee Well and Thanks for Playing"	Ian Dowell & Anne Sechrest
	"Arhus Song"	Anne Thøgersen & Tina Dahl Rasmussen with Meryl Brott & Theresa Crafts



2002

Entertainment Tonight	Steve Munier & Jacqueline Taylor
That Fester of Ours	Mike, Carla & Elisabeth Guenette, Máire Doyle, Margo Goetsches, Anne Sechrest, Ian Dowell
Shel Silverstein Reading	Neal Goldman
I'm a Camper	Sally Burke
Big Rock Candy Mountain	Steve Dubin
The Great American Race	Becca Watriss & Kirk Beitz
Wedding Workout	Anne Sechrest & Ian Dowell
The Camper's Bible	Carol Barrette
If I Had a Million Dollars	Cinda Lavelly & Ian Dowell
Ice Cream	Cinda Lavelly & Beth Siers
Disney Does Midsummerfest	Cathy Concannon
Old MacDonald's Arkansas Hog Farm & The Alpha Song	Jeff Fabijanec
English Soap Opera	Chris Campbell & Kirk Beitz

2003

Late Night with Mike Guenetterman	Mike, Carla, Elisabeth & Alex Guenette, Richard Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Máire Doyle, Margo Goetsches, Anne Sechrest
Lucky	Emily Goldman
Singing in the Rain and ZYX	Jennifer & Emily Goldman
Where the Wild Things Are	Neal & Alex Goldman
Abayoyo (story)	Neal Goldman
"I Will Be Alright" & "The Song of Work Weekends"	Cathy Concannon with the Less Miserable Singers
The Grand Magician Tigger & the Lovely Jacqueline	Chuck Badeau & Jacqueline Taylor
Iron Chef Vermont	Cinda Lavley & Mark Rousculp



Summer Days (poem)	Kevin Shanahan
Who's On BreakFest	Julien & Anne Lafleur
"If" (poem)	Máire Doyle
Anne Elk	Steve Dubin & Ian Dowell
The Lion Sleeps Tonight	Steve Dubin & Cinda Lavelly
Hogwarts Preschool	William, Melanie & Nicole Gajewski, Carol Barette, Emily Goldman & Elisabeth Guenette
Ecclesiastical Passage (a game we used to play in church)	Chris Campbell

2004

Dance	Emily Goldman
Friend Like Me (dance)	Elisabeth and Alex Guenette
Midsummerfest House	Mike, Carla, Elisabeth & Alex Guenette, Richard Schaffer, Eva Patalas, Máire Doyle
Directions (skit)	Anne & Ian Dowell
The Cat's Purr (reading)	Neal Goldman
Festerella & Friends: The Princess Collection	Cathy Concannon with Mike Guenette & Eva Patalas
Presidential Debate (skit)	Julien & Anne Lafleur, Steve Dubin & Lauryl Jacobs
My Favorite MSF Things	Meryl Brott
Farm Animals & Wildlife	Jacqueline Taylor & Chuck Badeau
Spam (song)	Steve Dubin, Chris Campbell & Ian Dowell



APPENDIX J: MSF ATTENDEES

[illegible]

☛ — Best Fester	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04
Rob Fleischman '90									*													
Jacqueline Furlong '88						*																
Teresa Furlong '88						*																
Bill Gajewski '96														*						*		
Melanie Gajewski '03																					*	
Nicole Gajewski '03																						*
William Gajewski '01																			*	*		
Mirtha Garcia '00																		*				*
Catherine Gill '95													*									
Christopher Gill '95													*									
Susan Gillespie '93												*	*									
Joel Gluck '94													*									
Margo Goetschkes '02	*												*								*	*
Alex Goldman '03																						*
Emily Goldman '01																				*	*	*
Jennifer Sydney Goldman '94													*							*	*	*
Neal Goldman '89								*	*	*	*	*	*						*	*	*	*
Boris Golubovic '90								*	*	*												
Charlie Grimes '83	*																					
Diana Grimes '83	*																					
Alexander Guenette '98																*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Carla Guenette '87				*	*	*	*	*	*	☛	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dave Guenette '84	*																	*	*	*	*	*
Elisabeth Guenette '93												*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mike Guenette '83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	☛	*	*	*	☛	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Karin Habert '91									*													
Ben Hallen '95													*									
Andréas Harvey '88						*	*	*	*													
Brad Hathaway '87					*	*	*	*	*	*												
Lee Higgins '85		*	*																			
Charlie Holahan '92										*												
Chris Holm '89							*	*														
Heather Hooper '95													*									
Kere Houle '88					*	*	*	*	*													
Tracy Howard '95													*									
Rogina Jeffries '84	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			*	*							
Stephen Jeffries '86						*	*	*	*	*												
Jesus Jiminez '83	*																					
Margaret Johnson '84	*																					
Torgeir Johnson '90 (Norway)								*														
Karen Johnston '93										*												
Jens Karlsson '91 (Sweden)	*								*													
Jim Kenney '83	*																					
Donna Khodarahmi '89								*	*	*												
Ed Korchinski '84	*																					
Lori Kovalenko '92										*	*	*										
Erica Klempner '97														*								
Abe Kunin '01																			*			
Harriet Kupferman '88						*	*															
Sue Kwasneski '93											*											
Anne Lafleur '03																					*	*
Julien Lafleur '03																					*	*
Cinda Lavelly '91										*	*	*					*	*	*	*	*	*
Brian Lee '84	*																					
Spunky Legelis '86					*	*																
John Leiman '89							*															
Bonnie Leonard '91									*													
Joe Lesko '00																		*				
Karen Levine '93											*											
Eric Lindblad '97																*	*	*	*			
Joanne Linden '86					*	*																
Josh Lubarr '83	*																					
David Lyons '88						*	*															
Henry Lyons '92									*	*												
Teresa Lyons '88						*	*	*	*	☛					☛	*	*					
George Madrid '89							*	*					*									
Lisa Marlette '96																						
Ronni Marshak '99																*	*					
Ian McCormick '87					*	*																
Christine McLaughlin '89							*	*														
Tom Meyer '88					*	*																
Wendy Miller '84	*	*																				
Kim Moore '87				*	*	*					*	*										

☺ — Best Fester	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04
Corinna Mossberg '90								*														
Steve Munier '90								*	*	*	*	☺								*		
Mimi Munson '93										*												
Alan Norquist '87				*				*	*													
Richard Norton '99																	*					
Matt Norwood '97															*							
Eliot Nottleson '90								*														
Erik Nottleson '89								*	*	*												
Squanto O'Connell '83	*																					
Stephanie O'Hara '95													*									
Eamon O'Marah '87				*																		
Katrin O'Marah '87				*																		
Kevin O'Marah '87				*																		
Meave O'Marah '87				*																		
Bethany Opre '90								*														
Kate Parker '87				*																		
Eva Patalas '94												*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Janet Pesaturo (Zak) '87				*																		
Antonio Pincin '87 (Italy)				*																		
Bas Pot '87 (Netherlands)				*																		
Carla Procaskey '89						*		*														
Hu Quing '88 (China)					*																	
Dave Reiger '84	*																					
David Rein '84	*																					
Bunky Rhines '84	*																					
Jon Rockman '89							*															
Mark Rousculp '03																					*	
Twyla Sarfaty '84		*																				
Anjali Sastri '83	*	*																				
Jo Ellen Saunders '89						*	*	*	*													
Richard Schaffer '84	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	☺	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Julie Schmittiel '89						*																
Ann Schmitz '87				*																		
Katie Schmitz '87				*	*																	
Kevin Searle '89					*	*	*	*	*													
Kevin Shanahan '03																				*	*	
Bruce Sherin '84	*																					
Becky Sherman '88				*	*						*							*				
Beth Siers '02																				*		
Andy Smith '89					*	*	*															
Betty Smith '84	*																					
Sue Smith '88					*																	
Diane Sniezek '86				*		☺	*	*														
Genevieve Sparagna '90						*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*								
Tim Steele '88					*	*	*															
Michael Stewart '90							*															
Rima Strassman '84	*																					
Eran Strod '91								*														
Lynn Stromski '95													*									
Shannon Sullivan '88					*																	
Caryn Swenson '91								*														
Jacqueline Taylor '02																			*	*	*	
Keya Thesingh '89 (Netherlands)						*		*														
Vincent Thesingh '87 (Netherlands)				*																		
Anne Thøgersen '01 (Denmark)																			*	*		
Ola Thorvaldsdottir '94 (Iceland)												*										
Kristi Trostel '88					*																	
Susan Tucker '00																			*			
Elizabeth Tustian '99																	*					
Dominique Vachon '87				*																		
Noriko Wada '95													*									
Bronwyn Wada-Gill '95													*									
Mindy Wakefield '93											*	*										
Claudia (Walsh) '86				*																		
Bill Walsh '83	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*												
Hisako Watanabe '98 (Japan)																*						
Rebecca Watriss '02																			*	*		*
Randy Weinstein '97															*							
Brian West '89					*	*	*	*	*													
Ellen Williams '88					*																	
Carol Wilson '87				*	*	*	*	*	*													
Drew Wolff '93										*												
Jennifer Volk '99																	*					

[illegible]

