

## April 2020 McKinley Mountainmen Schedule of Upcoming Events

Date	Category	Event	Location	Contact
2-5 Apr (Thurs-Fri/Sat-Sun)	Sportsman (Gun Show) <b>CANCELED</b>	Great Alaska Sportsman Show Thu 4-9, Fri 12-8, Sat 10-8, Sun 10-5	Sullivan Arena 1600 Gambell St. Anchorage, AK 9950	Promoted by Aurora Productions: None listed: Ph. (907) 562-9911
4-5 Apr (Sat-Sun)	Gun Show <b>CANCELED</b>	Palmer Lions Gun Show Sat: 10:00am - 6:00pm Sun: 10:00am - 4:00pm	Palmer State Fairgrounds- Raven Hall & Hoskins Bldg 2075 Glenn Hwy Palmer, AK 99645	Mary ( ? ) : Ph. (907) 745-4902
14 Apr (Tues)	Pistol Shoot <b>CANCELED</b>	MMMLRC Monthly Pistol Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (6 pm) Indoors	Steve Anderson ph. 907-315-0874 Email: nohorn@gci.net
16 Apr (Thurs)	Meeting <b>PENDING</b>	MMMLRC Monthly Meeting	Basement Eagle River VFW (7:00 pm)	Jeff Binegar: ph. 907-623-5857 Email: jeffbinegar@yahoo.com
18 Apr (Sat)	Rifle Shoot <b>CANCELED</b>	MMMLRC Monthly Rifle Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (9 am) Indoors	Pat Reed: ph. 376-6826 Email: patreed@mtaonline.net
18-19 Apr (Sat-Sun)	Gun Show <b>CANCELED</b>	Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association Gun Show Sat: 10:00am - 5:00pm Sun: 10:00am - 4:00pm	UAF Patty Center 410 Tanana Loop Fairbanks, AK 99775	None listed Ph. (907) 488-2884
18-19 Apr (Sat-Sun)	Gun Show <b>CANCELED</b>	Houston Hockey Gun Show Sat-Sun: 10:00am - 5:00pm	Big Lake Lions Rec Center 2942 S Lions Ct Big Lake, AK 99652	Lisa Humphreys: Ph. (907) 892-9400 Email: lisa.humphreys@matsuK12.us
12 May (Tues)	Pistol Shoot	MMMLRC Monthly Pistol Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (6 pm) Indoors	Steve Anderson ph. 907-315-0874 Email: nohorn@gci.net
16 May (Sat)	Rifle Shoot	MMMLRC Monthly Rifle Shoot	MVS Range, Mile 38 Glen Hwy, (9 am) Indoors	Pat Reed: ph. 376-6826 Email: patreed@mtaonline.net
21 May (Thurs)	Meeting	MMMLRC Monthly Meeting	Basement Eagle River VFW (7:00 pm)	Jeff Binegar: ph. 907-623-5857 Email: jeffbinegar@yahoo.com
22-25 May (Fri-Mon)	Rendezvous	Memorial Weekend Rendezvous	Ft Wick, Yoder Rd, Mi 3 Talkeetna Spur, Mi 98 Parks	Tim Wood: ph. cell 232-4508 Email: dirtyram@yahoo.com Dan Guiney: ph. 586-907-1638 Email: daniel.guiney@yahoo.com

### President's Report

I would like to say thank you for the opportunity to serve this club. I will do my best to be a good trusted servant. Because of this virus, right now we are going through a rough time. If we take the precautions mandated and stay safe we will get through this. We are losing a couple of good friends, Jim Anderson and Nancy Confer. We wish them well on their journey, they will be missed! If we know somebody interested in playing mountain man with us, but not quite sure, lets really encourage them and try to get them interested. I became involved through my good friend, Cal Pope, who I worked with. I am ever so grateful! It's going to be rough for the next couple of months, but we will get through this. And, I hope to see you all at the rendezvous' this summer! We hope to have a good year! I pray for your wellbeing and a having prosperous year! Your truly, Jeffrey Binegar

### Secretary's Report

The monthly meeting for March 19, 2020, was canceled due to Governor Dunleavy's mandate to protect Alaskans from Conoviris-19 infection by social distancing. Due to the mandate and these business closures, the MMMLRC Officers elected to cancel the March Monthly Meeting. Likewise, with no meeting there are no minutes to report! Since all MMMLRC Board Offices are running with an unopposed candidate, an official election ballot is unnecessary. Consider

Jeff Binegar our President for 2020, as well as Mary Mathis our new Vice President, and Keith Mathis to continue as Sec/Treas. Notice the cancelations on our schedule of events! Eagle River VFW has announced it will be closed the

entire month of April so our April club meeting is in jeopardy unless we find another location (and are allowed to assemble)! MVS Range Board of Directors has made the determination to extend its closure through the entire month of April. After that it will depend the coronavirus situation and on future Governor Dunleavy's COVID-19 Health Mandates. That will make a huge effect on MMLRC's monthly club shoot and meeting (also Rendezvous' if the mandates on social gatherings extend that far into the summer). As club Secretary and Newsletter editor I will try to keep you informed of any activities canceled. Don't forget membership renewals for 2020 were due in March. This newsletter is a benefit for paid members!

[Page 1]

## Shoot Reports

- The February Pistol Shoot for March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2020 by Steve Anderson:

There were 5 shooters all together and one new attendee who Sonny and I helped to shoot his 1858 replica for the first time (so we did not send his score). Sonny Makalena was running a bit late so he only shot one target especially with helping Craig.

Myself, Pat Reed, Mark Miller, Sonny Makalena and Craig ? attended and shot.

Mark Miller	80x,82x=162xx 4 tens
Steve Anderson	90, 88 =178. 5 tens
Pat Reed	57, 74x =131x 1 ten
Sonny Makalena	49 one target

I had the beads with me and did not remember to pass them out so I will catch up next Saturday if we are still on for rifles. Maybe Pat can remember Craig's last name? Let me know if I am forgetting anything?

Thanks, Steve

- The March 21<sup>st</sup> Monthly Rifle Shoot Saturday, March 21<sup>st</sup> at Mat-Su Sportsman's Range was canceled due to the Alaska mandated coronavirus range closure.

## Other Information

- Rob Bargewell wanted this posted in his defense concerning the February Meeting discussion on the Sales Table at the MVS Gun Show: *"In old business the MVS Gun Show a complaint was lodged that I had monopolized the sale table. I placed items on the table when the show began, not all. After a time I mentioned to those sitting at the tables if they were going to place anything on the sale table, Keith Mathis had already put hawks on it. I was lead to believe that no one else was going to put any sale items on the table. So, I dug more items out and put them on the table. Nobody mentioned after that they were going to put items on the table. Rob Bargewell"*

- From President of Snowshoe Gun Club in Soldotna:

*Guys and Gals ??? Good news or bad news, depends upon how you look at it, but I think Darrell is not going to be able to give you a bad point, or however he handles missing shooters, because President Bob told me to get out the word that competition shooting has been suspended until this virus stuff is over, and that includes Black Powder and IPSC and all of it. Range is still open for a single shooter or family, but not for mixed shooting. (Spring-Summer ????)*

*Phil Nash*

- Due to the Coronavirus and the Alaska Governor extending his mandate 3.1 indefinitely the NMLRA 1,000 point pistol shoot scheduled for May 2-3 at Mat Valley Sportsman's Range is cancelled. If you know of anyone who is not on this list, please let them know. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Robert Bargewell; NMLRA Alaska Field Rep; NMLRA National Range Officer/Range Officer Instructor; ph. (907) 355-2952

- Rob also thinks in leu of this virus situation and our club unable to assemble, we should change MMLRC By-Laws to allow voting *digitally (fax, texting, or email), or via video or audio equipment. A copy of the MMLRC By-Laws are included at the end of the newsletter with Rob's proposed amendments added in red. This announcement enables members to consider the amendment prior to discussion at a later meeting. Another point to consider is our problem making a quorum at meetings. These proxy votes could be considered as member present at meeting to obtain the quorum making the meeting and vote legal.*

## *The Diet of the Mountain Men – William E Holston – 1973*

*The American frontier, said Frederick Jackson Turner, was “the meeting place between savagery and civilization.*

- 1. “This hypothesis can be demonstrated vividly through a study of those American fur trappers and traders who were known as the “mountain men.” The average mountain man was an unwashed, unlettered, and unwanted individual. He divorced himself from civilization for most of the year, preferring the solitude of a placid beaver pond to the confines of an Eastern city. Unlike most Anglo-Americans, he was not adverse to marrying one or two Indian squaws. Similar to the Indian, he distinctly emphasized his words, gestured often, and understood sign language.*
- 2. The trapper’s diet, in particular, mirrored the Indian way of life. Both the mountain men and Indians had to live off the land. Their diet was largely meat, especially the flesh of the bison. Elk was probably second in consumption for most of the trappers.*
- 3. Less frequently, the mountain men ate deer, bear, antelope, horses, dogs, beaver, and other small game. When food was scarce, as often happened in this hunting and gathering subsistence, the mountain men were reduced to eating the grease in the rifle stocks, fringes, and unnecessary parts of buckskin clothes, gun and ammunition bags, and every scrap of edible material, boiled up in an Assinaboin basket with hot stones, and finally were reduced to [eating] buds and twigs.*
- 4. For lack of meat during the winter months, the Indians often were reduced to a starvation point. When meat became available, the Indians were prone to gorging. The mountain men, also living precariously off the land, adopted this primitive trait of overindulgence when food was obtainable. The mountain men often spent “this month luxuriating in the wealth of buffalo meat, and the next reduced to the very brink of starvation.”*
- 5. The major food of the mountain men was buffalo meat. Trappers claimed that fat buffalo meat was far superior to beef.*
- 6. Bison were usually butchered in the Indian manner.*
- 7. Turned on its belly, with the legs positioned on either side for support, the shaggy beast was opened down the spine. Peeling away the skin from both sides, the average white man would butcher a buffalo into about twenty pieces.*
- 8. When game was plentiful, however, only a few choice parts were taken, and the vast bulk of the meat was left to scavengers. The small and large humps were usually taken first. Overlying the hump, and extending along the backbone to the tail, were two broad, thick strips of fat called the depouilles.*
- 9. From just under the hide, the hunter took large sections of fat known as the “fleece.” The fleece from a large bull might weigh as much as two hundred pounds.*
- 10. A hatchet or tomahawk was used to chop free the hump ribs. Various other cuts of meat taken were the shoulders, the fillets or muscle underlying the shoulders, the thighs, and rump. The tongue was removed by “ripping open the skin of the lower jawbone and pulling it out through the oriface [sic].”*
- 11. The heart and liver were added to the fare. A favorite appetizer was marrow from the leg bones. The bones were cracked and the marrow (about one pound to a bone) was extracted. Blood often was drained*

*from the body cavity and saved. The testicles of a bull bison were cut from the body and were considered as choice pieces.*

12. *If the animal was a pregnant cow, the raw legs of the unborn calf were cut from the fetus. The udder was "held as hardly second to the tongue in delicacy."*

13. *Brains were removed by splitting open the skull and scooping out the bloody contents by hand. If the trappers had enough time, they might make jerky or pemmican. Jerky was made from sun- and winddried strips of lean meat. Cut with the grain of the meat, the thin strips were hung to dry on cottonwood racks.*
14. *A slow fire, under the meat, helped to speed up the drying process. If pemmican was desired, the gristle and sinews were removed from the jerky. The dried meat was pounded into a powder, poured into a buffalo hide bag, and mixed with melted fat.*
15. *Dried berries were often added for flavor, and the product kept well on long trips into the Rocky Mountains. When mountain men had been without meat for several days before slaying a buffalo, all traces of Anglo-Saxon civilization vanished instantly. Immediately, the bison's skull was hacked open, and the raw brains were wolfed down in great, bloody chunks. The blood was quaffed and usually spilled down the trapper's face, arms, and body. The liver was torn from the body cavity. Bloody and unwashed, it was seasoned with gunpowder, or by squeezing the gall bladder's contents over it, and then consumed without further preparation.*
16. *The gall was drunk sometimes, for "a man could get quite a glow if he took it straight on an empty stomach."*
17. *The greasy fleece was cut away from the ribs and eaten raw. Other strips of raw meat or fat were consumed if the group still was not satiated. Arriving back in camp, the mountain men would build a fire from either quaking aspen, sagebrush, sunflower stalks, or dry buffalo chips. The buffalo dung was called hois de vache, literally, "wood from a cow."*
18. *It burned well and was a favorite fuel of the mountain men. Meat, cooked by the trappers, was seldom well done. It usually was bolted down in a nearly raw condition. Meat was often cooked en appolas, with alternating pieces of lean meat and fat on a sharpened stick.*
19. *This stick was held over the fire or thrust into the ground beside the blaze. Bones were gnawed clean by the trappers and then thrown over their shoulders to the wolves. The buffalo marrow was boiled; however it sometimes was dropped into hot water, and buffalo blood was stirred into the mixture until it became a thick "soup."*
20. *Fats, especially the kidney fat, were popular at any meal. They were boiled briefly or eaten raw. The oily belly fat of a bison was a favorite but caused vomiting if taken in excess. Perhaps the most unique food eaten by the mountain men were boudins. These were the small intestines of the bison. Cut into convenient lengths, the intestines were roasted on sticks until the heat caused them to become puffy. Boudins were tied sometimes to prevent the fat from leaking into the fire. The intestines quickly became distended, and little clouds of steam escaped from numerous tiny punctures.*
21. *When crisp, the intestines and their contents were eaten with much gusto. George F. Ruxton describes a feast that he observed between two Canadian trappers. The men had placed several yards of the greasy, slightly roasted intestine on a dirty saddle pad which lay between them. The two trappers started eating at opposite ends of the coils. They ate as rapidly as possible toward the middle, each shouting to the other, "Feed fair!" Yards of intestine disappeared down their well-lubricated throats until one, overcome by the unblushing attempts of his partner to bolt a vigorous mouthful, would jerk back his head, drawing out at the same moment, by the retreating motion, several yards of boudin from his neighbor's stomach (for the greasy viand required no mastication and was bolted whole) and, snapping up the ravished portions, greedily swallowed them, to be in turn again withdrawn and subjected to a similar process by the other.*

22. *Bison were incapable of traversing the high passes of the Rockies; therefore other food sources were essential. Of all the foods known to the mountain men, the flesh of the cougar or mountain lion, known as "painter meat," was said to be the best of all.*
23. *The meat of dogs was considered second in flavor to that of the cougar, and many early journals record the eating of dogs by trappers. Horses were always a source of food. Charles Larpenteur, a fur trader, wrote that he could "assure the reader that horse meat makes excellent steaks."*
24. *Other men were not so enthused. After eating horse meat, one white man wrote that his party "belched up the old stud as strong as ever" for several days.*
25. *Mules were eaten also when food was gone. Deer and elk were common food sources. Jedediah Smith described a feast on elk meat when "men could be seen in ev'ry part of the camp with meat raw and half roasted in their hands devouring it with the greatest alacrity."*
26. *Bears were hunted for food and sport. George Nidever wrote, "a person who is not a good shot, cool, and cautious, and has a good rifle, has no business to hunt bears."*
27. *Andrew W Sublette, a retired fur trader, fell victim to a grizzly bear while hunting near Los Angeles in 1853.*
28. *His case was not unusual, for many mountain men suffered death or maulings because they loved the sport of bear hunting. Lynx meat was considered extremely good by the trappers,*
29. *but beaver tail was also relished. The mountain men carefully observed the type of plants or bark that the beavers were eating. The flesh from beaver, which had been feeding on wild parsnip, caused men to become violently ill.*
30. *Unless they were starving, the trappers ate only the tail of the beaver. When food became scarce, both the Indians and mountain men would scrape the putrid flesh from animal corpses. One famous trapper, Thomas Fitzpatrick, in order to survive, peeled the rotting flesh from the bones of a buffalo.*
31. *Similarly, roasted beaver skins provided sustenance for a group of trappers. Another band divided one raven among seven men. Rufus Sage and his companions were reduced to eating a buffalo hide. The hide was boiled for twelve or fourteen hours in an effort to make it palatable. It was of "so glutenous a nature it almost cemented the teeth employed in its mastication."*
32. *Jedediah Smith, writing to Ralph Smith in December of 1829, remarked that he would go for days without eating, and am pretty well satisfied if I can gather a few roots, a few snails, or better satisfied if we can afford ourselves a piece of horse flesh, or a fine roasted dog.*
33. *Most trappers were annually placed in a similar predicament, since they seldom took food of any sort along with them. Captain Bonneville was forced to eat wolves, roots, and muskrats in order to survive.*
34. *Joe Meek, another mountain man, was lucky enough to find a brass pin among his trappings. Fashioning a crude hook, he replenished his food supply with fat trout from the Snake River. He did, however, admit the following: "I have held my hands in an ant hill until they were covered with the ants, then greedily licked them off. I have taken the soles off my moccasins, crisped them in the fire, and eaten them."*
35. *Meek also collected large, black crickets for the cooking pot. When the insects stopped kicking, they were plucked from the boiling water and eaten. When forced by drastic circumstances, trappers existed on a diet of frogs, snakes, and insects. An Indian village in the Great Basin was invaded by trappers searching*

for food. The raid yielded several sacks of sun-dried ants. In another crisis, a band of hungry trappers ate small cakes that were made of crushed, dried ants.

36. Trappers did not worry about drinking the blood of animals. One of the men with Captain Bonneville's trapping party, slit the throat of a wounded buffalo and drank the tepid blood.
37. James Ohio Pattie, famous trapper and trader, even went so far as to describe the blood of an antelope as "tasting like fresh milk."
38. Pattie also hinted that his party drank their own urine in a vain attempt to refresh parched throats.
39. If the food situation became desperate, the mountain man might be reduced to one of mankind's most primitive dietary traits, cannibalism. Bill Williams, a mountain man who became a guide, was accused of eating some of his companions when the food supply ran out.
40. Perhaps the classic example of cannibalism was Charles Gardner, known as "Old Phil." On a trip to Fort Laramie, supplies were exhausted, but Old Phil solved the problem by eliminating his Indian companion. He amputated the legs at the hip joints and took them with him. Witnesses at Fort Laramie swore that they saw him throwing away the gnawed remnants, which Phil referred to as his "provisions." On another occasion, Gardner killed his own squaw, ate most of her, and left the remains unburied. Old Phil stated that if the human hands, head, and feet were cooked long enough, then they were as tasty as pork. The other parts of the body were "too gristly and tough."
41. Such recorded instances of cannibalism, however, are very rare. All the months of starvation and gorging ended for the mountain men when they met for their annual rendezvous. This was a noisy, drunken gathering. Fights were frequent and there was "a constant uproar from the hoards of Indian dogs brought along for the final grand feast."
42. Indians, trappers, and traders drank diluted raw alcohol. Metheglin, a drink made from diluted raw alcohol and honey, was a favorite. Whiskey sold for five dollars a pint at the 1832 rendezvous. It was the only item which was sold for several days.
43. Following a few days of drunken living, the trapper traded his beaver skins for such luxurious commodities as tobacco, at three dollars a pound; coffee, worth two dollars a pound; and sugar, at two dollars a pint.
44. Typical of all of the mountain men, Kit Carson remarked: "once a year, I would have a meal consisting of bread, meat, sugar, and coffee. I would consider it a luxury."
45. After a few weeks of fighting, drinking, trading, and chasing Indian women, the mountain man was eager to leave "civilization" and return to his trap lines. His furs, the resultant product of long months of wading in icy streams, had been sold. His money had been spent on alcohol, Indian prostitutes, and gambling. He was often in debt to some trader, however he apparently did not regret his actions and enthusiastically anticipated next year's rendezvous. The recorded, excellent health of the average mountain man has helped to disprove certain dietary theories. For many years scientists refused to believe that men could subsist on an all meat diet and remain in good health. Experiments by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, in the twentieth century, have shown this belief to be only partially true. Eating a lean meat diet will result in dietary deficiencies; however a predominantly raw, fresh meat bill of fare, supplemented with liberal quantities of fat, is one of the most healthful regimens that an individual can eat. To maintain good health, a person daily would need to eat six to eight pounds of meat.

46. *Modern Americans would find the cost prohibitive. Also, most Americans would not be enthusiastic about eating almost raw meat, which was smothered in grease and chunks of fat. All the mountain men attributed their health to meat and swore that it was "the only food" for a man. "If a man could always live on such didins," said one old trapper, "he would never die."*

47. *Unfortunately for the mountain man, his heyday lasted only about twenty years. The rendezvous of 1838 and 1839 were noticeably quieter than previous years. The beaver had become scarce as competitive fur companies depleted the supply. Silk hats had replaced beaver felt in style, and the trading fort had replaced the rendezvous. The West, as the mountain man knew it, vanished with the beaver. Never again would bearded men in greasy buckskins squat around a smokeless fire and gorge on hunks of rare meat, handfuls of fat, roasted boudins, and raw liver, amid exhortations to "Feed fair!"*



*Still selling raffle tickets to support the 2021 State Rendezvous*

*(Tickets will be available for purchase at Memorial and State Rendezvous)*

**Bench Copy of an “1830 Rifleman’s” Knife**



Maker: Robert Levine

“Custom Knives and Leatherwork”

Tullahoma, TN *(originally of Anchorage, AK)*

**Bob prices this Knife is over \$1000.**

**Raffle tickets are \$5 each, or 5 for \$20**

Drawing will be held Saturday, July 18<sup>th</sup> at the  
**Alaska State Rendezvous, Pt. McKenzie AK. (July 11-19, 2020)** *You  
 need not be present to win!*

For Tickets Contact Mary Mathis ph. 907-715-6352

McKinley Mountainmen Muzzle Loading Rifle Club Membership Application							
Date:							
Name:				Spouses Name:			
Mailing Address:				City, State, Zip:			
Email:				Home Phone			
I want the newsletter EMAILED to me:			YES	NO	Cell Phone		
Please circle your muzzle loading experience level			Novice	Intermediate	Expert	Range Officer	
NRA membership? Yes / No	Member Number:		NMLRA Member? Yes / No		Member Number:		
Membership Rates:							
Individual: \$30 / yr	Family: \$35 / yr	Life: 10 x annual rate					
Circle one: New Member      Renewing Member      Life Membership							
Names / Ages of Children if family membership:							
P.O. Box 770555, Eagle River, Alaska 99577-0555							

*BE safe out there! Maintain our mandated “Physical Isolation”, Non-Essential Travel, & Hand Hygiene of washing hands frequently! Almost all MMLRC Members are in that critical virus susceptibility group of citizens over 65 yrs. of age!*

[Page 7]

ARTICLES  
OF  
THE MCKINLEY MOUNTAINMEN  
MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE CLUB

ARTICLE I

The name of this organization shall be McKinley Mountainmen Muzzle Loading Rifle Club.

ARTICLE II

The Club shall exist in perpetuity. The Club will be operated exclusively for educational, civic, patriotic and historical purposes under section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code or corresponding section of any future tax code. Consistent therewith, the Club shall seek to promote understanding of, and ability in, marksmanship with early American muzzle loading firearms with an understanding of our American heritage when muzzleloaders were an integral part of everyday life, together with fostering the feeling of democracy for which our forefathers fought. Additionally and consistent with the above, the Club shall seek to inform members and the general public of safe handling practices to be observed when using muzzle loading firearms; to demonstrate those arms as well as clothing and articles used during the muzzle loading period of our history; to encourage and promote the hand crafts as practiced by our forefathers. This Club shall be nonprofit.

ARTICLE III

Membership in this Club shall be open to all persons. Terms and conditions of membership shall be defined by the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV

This Club shall be governed by a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a treasurer. The officers shall be the directors responsible for the general management of the Club and the carrying out of its stated purposes. The specific duties of each officer shall be defined in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE V

The Articles of this Club may be amended by a vote of three fourths (3/4) of the members present at a regular meeting. Notice of proposed amendments shall be given to the membership at the preceding regularly

scheduled meeting of the Club, and in the issue of the newsletter immediately preceding said meeting. *Notice in the newsletter shall include the full text of the proposed amendments*

## ARTICLE VI

Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed by active members as provided in the Bylaws.

This page intentionally left blank

BYLAWS OF MCKINLEY MOUNTAINMEN  
MUZZLE LOADING RIFLE CLUB

I. **LOCATION.** Activities of the Club shall take place primarily in the greater Anchorage area, including South-Central Alaska.

II. **MEMBERS.**

A. **Membership Classes.** There shall be five (5) classes of membership. These shall be:

- (1) Individual
- (2) Family
- (3) Honorary
- (4) Life Membership
- (5) Subscriber

Honorary or Life membership may be bestowed upon any individual nominated by a voting member in good standing and approved by a unanimous vote of the members present at a regularly scheduled meeting. Honorary members shall be exempt from payment of dues and from any other financial obligations to the Club. For historical purposes, the secretary's records will contain a file with a one-page write-up on each honorary member.

B. **Dues.** Active members shall pay annual dues:

Individual	\$30 annually
Family	\$35 annually
Life	\$10 x individual or family [maximum of two adult members]
Honorary	no dues
Subscriber	\$15 annually

Annual dues are to be paid at or before the meeting in March. Recognizing, however, that new members are recruited year-round, the officers are empowered to accept:

- one-half (1/2) year dues -- September through December,
- credit new members joining and paying full dues between January and February with full membership for the ensuing fiscal year.

Failure to pay dues or meet other financial obligations to the Club shall be grounds for suspension or termination of membership.

C. **Voting.** Only members in good standing shall be allowed to vote. Individual and life members shall have one vote; In a family membership, up to [2] adult [18+ years] members of a family residing at the same address shall have one vote each. Honorary and subscribing members are not entitled to vote.

*Proposed additions:*

*1. Digital voting shall be authorized via video or audio equipment to include texting with a verbal or written yay or nay from the members.*

*2. In the event of a declared emergency, absentee voting shall be authorized if the documentation is received by the club secretary prior to the monthly meeting with the voting member's signature on the document.*

*3. The above additions will apply to any voting coming before the club to include elections. digital and absentee voting will be treated as members present.*

The vote of the majority of the members present at a meeting shall decide any question before the Club, unless the Articles or Bylaws of the Club require a different vote.

### III. MEETINGS.

A. **Regular Meetings.** Regular monthly meetings have proven to be essential for a healthy, active program. Therefore, regular meetings of the Club shall be held not less than once a month. The regular monthly meetings shall be held at such time, place and date as determined, from time to time, by the officers or by vote of the members. However, the officers may cancel a meeting or change the date, time and place of such meeting for good and sufficient reason, with appropriate notice to the members. Publication of the meeting changes in the newsletter shall be considered an appropriate notice.

B. **Annual Meeting.** An annual meeting of members shall be held during the month of March of each year for the election of officers and other Club business.

C. **Special Meetings.** Special meetings of the members, other than the regular or annual meetings described above, may be called at any time by the officers or at the request of twenty (20%) percent of the voting members. Notice of all such called special meetings shall be given to the membership at least two (2) weeks prior to the special meeting. Notice may be given in the newsletter.

IV. **OFFICERS.** The officers of the Club shall be chosen from the voting members, each of whom shall serve for a term of one (1) year. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting. Vacancies in any of the offices shall be filled by vote of the members at the next regular meeting of the Club for which notice of the election has been given. Officers may be re-elected. The President shall not serve more than two (2) consecutive terms.

A. **President.** The President shall preside at the meetings of the Club, shall have the power to call executive meetings to take emergency action on behalf of the Club, or of any committee; and to make appointments to fill vacancies except appointments or vacancies for which other provisions are made in these Bylaws.

B. **Vice President.** The Vice President shall assist the President as directed and exercises the powers of the President when absent.

C. **Treasurer.** The Treasurer, or other designated officer, shall collect and take charge of and shall disburse all funds of the Club.\* The Treasurer shall make a written report at each annual meeting of the Club, showing the amount of money received and the amount of money disbursed since the last annual meeting and the assets and liabilities of the Club. The Treasurer shall keep regular accounts which shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of all other officers and at all reasonable times, open for the information of the voting members of the Club and shall be audited on an annual basis by a committee appointed by the President. The Treasurer may also serve as the Secretary simultaneously.

\* One exception is permitted: A separate "Shoot Fund" may be maintained by the Shoot Chairman [Committee] enabling him/her/them to pay range fees as required, buy prizes, supplies, etc., so long as an accounting is maintained and forwarded quarterly to the Treasurer.

D. **Secretary.** The Secretary shall handle Club correspondence, keep a file of honorary members, and have those powers and duties normally exercised by such an officer, including the President's duties and powers at any meeting from which the President and Vice President are absent. The Secretary, or Newsletter Editor with his/her concurrence, shall keep a record of all club meetings. The Secretary may also serve as the Treasurer simultaneously.

*Proposed addition:*

E. ***Secretary and Treasurer. Secretary/Treasurer may be held as one office.***

V. **FUNDS OF THE CLUB.** Any funds of the Club shall be deposited in a bank account opened for that purpose. The signature of one Club officer shall be required for the transaction of any business concerning withdrawal of those funds.

VI. **COMMITTEES.** The Club shall have such committees as the President or the Club may from time to time establish. Membership on any such committee may be upon a voluntary basis or by appointment of the President. Meetings of each committee shall be held upon call of its Chairperson or the President or at the convenience of a majority of its members.

VII. **REPRESENTATION OF THE CLUB.** No member of the Club shall presume to represent the organization's or any committee's position on an issue unless authorized to do so by the President or by a majority vote of the members present at a meeting of the Club.

The Club may join, as a member, other organizations such as NMLRA, NRA, Alaska Outdoor Council, Anchorage Gun Collectors Association, upon vote of the membership. Such organizations are entitled to list the McKinley Mountainmen Muzzle Loading Rifle Club as a supporting member in their literature.

VIII. **RULES OF ORDER.** Robert's Rules of Order shall govern any meeting of the Club.

IX. **BYLAWS.** Changes in the Bylaws may be proposed by an active member and may be adopted, amended or repealed by a majority of those members present at a regular meeting. Notice of the proposed changes in the Bylaws shall be given to the membership in the Newsletter and at the preceding regularly scheduled meeting of the Club.

- X. **CONDUCT OF SHOOTING MATCHES.** Club sponsored shooting matches will be conducted under the direction of the shoot chairperson or designee appointed by the President. All such events will be covered by insurance secured by the Club or by another entity. Positions and scoring at shooting matches shall be governed by the current rules of the National Muzzle Loading Rifle Association, unless clearly stated otherwise by the shoot chairman.
- XI. **ACTIVITIES.** Membership shall not be a prerequisite for participation in any of the Club's activities, save that nonmembers shall not be permitted to vote on any question at any meeting of the Club.
- XII. **NEWSLETTER.** A monthly newsletter has proven to be essential to a strong and vigorous Club. The Editor of the Newsletter shall be a voluntary position responsible to the President. The Newsletter should include a record of the activities of the Club and significant decisions made by the Club. The Editor is empowered to set policy for the Newsletter, including advertising. All advertising revenues are to be turned over to the Treasurer.
- XIII. **PROPERTY.** The Club may acquire and own personal property upon vote of the members. The Secretary is directed to update a list of such property, including its location, annually prior to the March meeting.