

THE MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME XXIV

Number 1

DECEMBER, 1931

The Climb of Mount Fairweather
Climbs in Garibaldi Park
Climbs in Washington



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*The Mountaineers
Incorporated*

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VOLUME TWENTY-FOUR

Number One

December, 1931

The Climb of Mount Fairweather
Climbs in Garibaldi Park
Climbs in Washington



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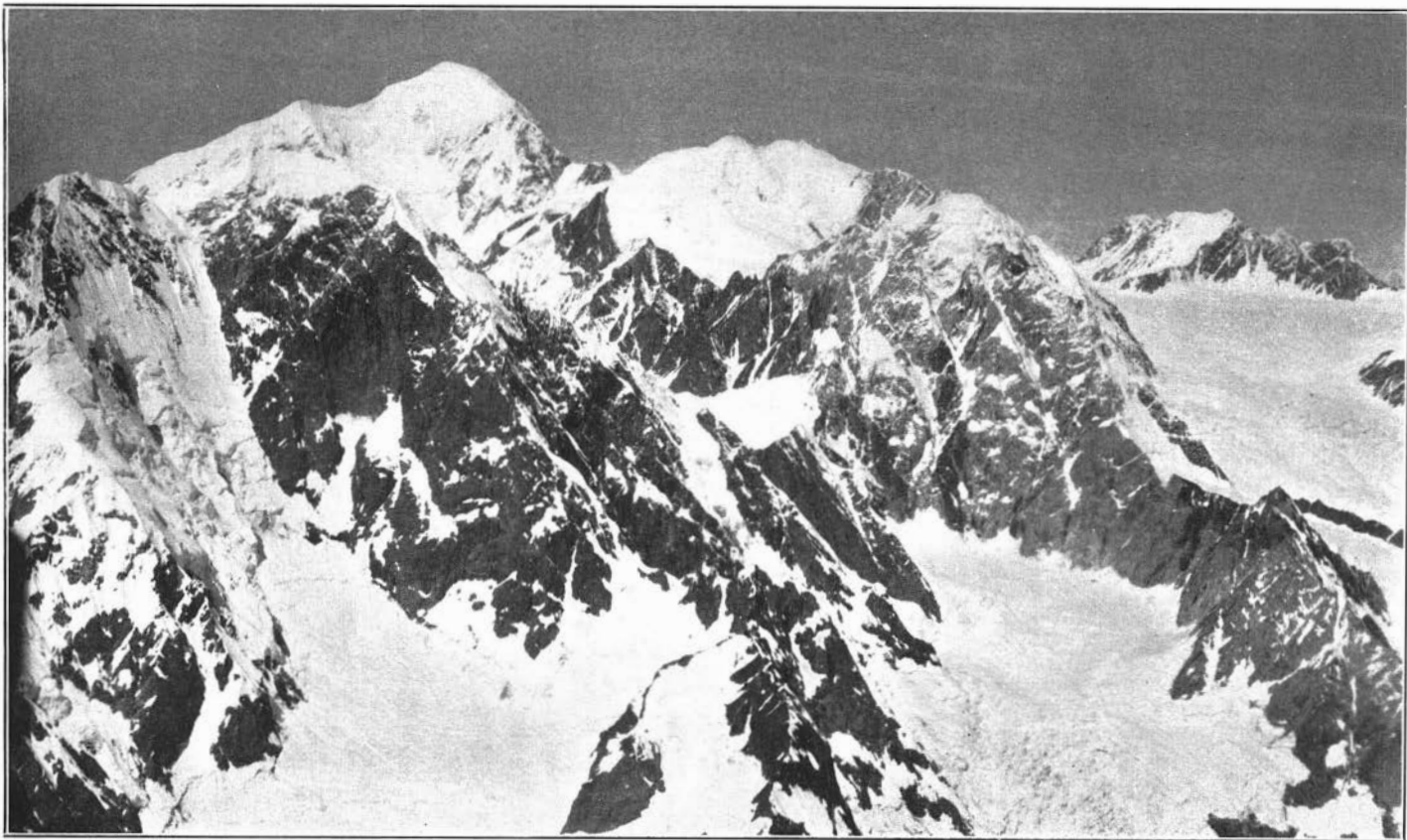
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**MOUNT FAIRWEATHER, TONGASS
NATIONAL FOREST, ALASKA**

Photo by U. S. Forest Service

The first ascent of Mount Fairweather (15,399 feet) was made on June 8, 1931, by Allen Carpe and Ferris Moore of the American Alpine Club expedition. This photograph was taken by the air survey for the U. S. Geological Survey.

The Mountaineers
Seattle
Washington



October, 1931

Dear Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to extend to you this New Year's Greeting and to wish you increasing success and happiness this coming year. In this expression I know that I voice the feeling of the the membership of the American Alpine Club.

You are aware no doubt that the chief interest in our organization is the enjoyment and development of the art of mountaineering. In the pursuit of this avocation our members have accomplished much in adding to the knowledge of the high mountain ranges of the United States, Alaska and Canada.

May I call your attention to the opportunity that lies close at hand to you in the enjoyment of and promotion of knowledge of the vast and numerous groups of snow and ice clad mountains of South-eastern and Interior Alaska. Many of these groups could be made the objects of expeditions not so formidable as to be rendered a burden.

Alaska could be the wilderness playground of the States but it will be easier to enjoy it if we know more about it. It seems to me that here lies an attractive opportunity for the Mountaineers.

With sincere interest and best wishes.

Yours cordially,

W.S. LADD
President



THE BARRIER

R. L. Glisan

These people are watching clouds of dust rise from the steeps beneath. The Barrier blocks the natural outlet for the waters of Lake Garibaldi, which are forced by it into a subterranean passage and come out a thousand feet and more below.

The Mountaineer

VOL. XXIV. NO. 1.

SEATTLE WASHINGTON

DECEMBER, 1931

THE CLIMB OF MOUNT FAIRWEATHER

ALLEN CARPE



WE were returning from the expedition to Mount Logan in 1925. Homeward bound, our ship throbbled lazily across the Gulf of Alaska toward Cape Spencer. Between reefs of low fog we saw the frozen monolith of St. Elias, rising as it were sheer out of the water, its foothills and the plain of the Malaspina Glacier hidden behind the visible sphere of the sea. Clouds shrouded the heights of the Fairweather Range as we entered Icy Strait and touched at Port Althorp for a cargo of salmon; but I felt then the challenge of this peak which was now perhaps the outstanding unclimbed mountain in America, lower but steeper than St. Elias, and standing closer to tidewater than any other summit of comparable height in the world.

Dr. William Sargent Ladd proved a kindred spirit, and in the early summer of 1926 we two, with Andrew Taylor, made an attempt on the mountain. Favored by exceptional weather, we reached a height of 9,000 feet but turned back when a great cleft intervened between the buttress we had climbed and the northwest ridge of the peak. Our base was Lituya Bay, a beautiful harbor twenty miles below Cape Fairweather; we were able to land near the foot of the mountain, some miles above the Cape.

Last spring the same party, augmented by Terris Moore, returned to the attack. The weather was against us from the start. Lituya was not reached until the tenth day out of Juneau. Landing on the coast was impossible. On April 18, after two weeks' delay, we put our supplies ashore in Lituya Bay and prepared to pack up the coast to Cape Fairweather.

By April 28 we had established camp on the shore close to the Fairweather Glacier and had cut out a trail to the ice through a vile thicket which grows on the terminal and surface moraines. On May 3 we moved camp six miles up the debris-covered glacier, and on the 6th advanced it to the foot of a buttress of Mount Fairweather, in a little valley behind a moraine, referred to later as "Paradise Valley." We were constantly buffeted by the storm, working daily in rain, snow and hail, the tents scarcely able to withstand the strain of the heavy winds. Unable to see the mountain, we had as yet no route of ascent.

May 14 gave the first views of the upper part of the peak, and showed the south side to be our only hope. The glacier leading to it contained

two icefalls occupying the full breadth of the valley, impassable except at the margin. Here we were able to climb up snow-banks and avalanche drifts which bridged cracks in the glacier and covered smooth cliffs on the abutting valley walls; but the way was of great steepness and not without avalanche danger. Two of us used skis, the others snowshoes. On May 24 we established camp at the base of the south face of Mount Fairweather, at 5,000 feet.

The weather cleared and gave promise of permanence. We were at the entrance to a fine, broad cirque reaching out south and east beneath peaks 12,000 feet high. Mountain and valley were still in winter garb, and over everything was the blinding whiteness of the new-fallen snow. It seemed to me that this was altogether the most beautiful place I had ever seen; but I confess to that perennial impression.

On May 25, seeking to take immediate advantage of the good weather, we got a camp up the very steep slopes to about 9,000 feet. We were at half height of a rib in the center of the south face, overlooking a tremendous glacial gorge which forms a chute for countless avalanches.

The climb was mostly snow and ice, with two short rock cliffs. The average measured inclination of this face, from 5,000 to 12,000 feet, is about 40 degrees. But a reversal of the weather forced the abandonment of this camp early next morning, and we were unable to return to it until June 2. During this period three feet of snow fell at the 5,000-foot level, accompanied by a strong wind which caused us to dig a pit five feet deep in the glacier floor and set the tent in it lest it be destroyed. The other tent was left at 9,000 feet, weighted down with such stones as we could find there to keep it from blowing away.

At 1:30 a. m. on June 3 we started up from the high camp. The weather was clear and cold, but a biting wind came down on us as we climbed. A dull red glow, like a distant fire, appeared behind Mount Crillon: it was the moon rising. We came upon an ice wall, up which Ladd cut rapidly. The slopes steepened increasingly as we approached two fine snow aretes which joined our rib to the base of the main southeast shoulder of the mountain. Here was a bare ice face, the blink of which we had seen from far off; thin snow along the side, enabled the ascent. The sun met us as we topped the first arete. Everything seemed very favorable.

An hour's pull put us on the shoulder. A dull haze, as of smoke from forest fires, dimmed the view. A gently dipping ridge led half a mile or more to the summit pyramid. The peak was perfectly clear in an azure sky. The thermometer registered five degrees. We breakfasted and went on, so confident that we left our remaining willows behind. (In Alaska, willow switches are carried for use as trail markers in the snow.)

Climbing slowly, we attacked a steepening ice wall half way up the summit cone, where steps must be chopped out. Imperceptibly the blue

haze had condensed into a thin white veil covering the whole sky. A cloud cap formed out of nowhere about Mount Crillon. Driven by a vicious wind, bucket-fuls of a fine, dry hail hissed into our steps. When we emerged once more onto clear slopes, storm and clouds were upon us.

We pushed on some distance in the mists, only to bring up against impassable crevasses. The wind and snow were rapidly erasing our tracks. It was clear that we might have a hard time finding our ice-steps, and failing to find them would certainly have difficulty in getting down. At about one we called off the attack. It took us two hours to descend the ice wall, one man at a time in the driving gale, anchored by a rope. At four, still in the blizzard and seeing nothing, we were back at the shoulder. Aided now by our willows, we made a late return to the high camp.

In view of the difficult position confronting us, and the possible shortage of supplies in case of a prolonged storm, Dr. Ladd decided that he and Andrew Taylor, as the older men of the party, would go down the next morning. Terris Moore and the writer agreed to stay and make another attempt for the summit. The division of forces doubled, of course, the margin of food at the high camp; but the memory of our ultimate success will always be clouded by the absence of the two men who should have first credit for its accomplishment. For it is unlikely that the expedition would have been undertaken at all without Ladd's enthusiastic support, while Taylor's essential contributions to the whole technique of Alaskan mountain travel are too well known to require comment.

Four days we lived in a world of snow, cloud and wind. Late on June 7, confused cloud movements presaged a change. Mount Lituya and its neighbors took off their cloud caps at last and stood suffused by the rose and gold of the setting sun. We lunched hurriedly and started, probably about ten p. m. We took with us a sleeping robe, a tarp, shovel, and food enough for several days, ready to dig in and bide our chance if the storm should resume. We also carried our seven-foot jointed steel tent pole and an extra parka to make a flag which we hoped might be seen from below; in so doing we sacrificed, of course, the use of the tent on our return.

The going was pretty deep. We crawled, Indian fashion, on all fours, distributing our weight on knees and forearms. It was very cold, certainly well below zero. As we approached the aretes we measured the grade with a clinometer: 55 degrees was maintained over a long slope and the steepest place touched 60 degrees. High up everything was changed. Fantastic and unstable cornices draped the ridges and twice broke under our feet. In the west, the shadow of the mountain lay clear and immense upon a carpet of low sea-clouds, and around a point on the silhouette, corresponding to our own position on the mountain,

was an iridescent halo. By it we marked our slow progress toward the shoulder. Here, at perhaps six a. m., the welcome sun met us. Without a halt we went on to the ice steps of the preceding climb. Above them we followed the crest of the ridge straight to the top; this seemed the easiest way.

It was very clear, windy and bitterly cold. We saw Mounts St. Elias, Logan, Vancouver, McArthur, Lucania. The coast was like a chart from Dixon Harbor to Yakutat. Cape Fairweather seemed at our feet, while on the opposite side we glimpsed the waters of Glacier Bay between winding ridges and deep-cut valleys. Very striking was a long valley running northwest to the Asek, in prolongation of that occupied by the Grand Pacific Glacier at the head of Glacier Bay. As on our previous climb, Mount Crillon stood out as the undisputed primate of its group, a worthy and difficult objective for another climb. Mount Root rose easily from a smooth snowfield north of us, whence icefalls seemed to discharge to the Grand Plateau Glacier. We tied the parka to our tent pole and set it up on the edge of the summit facing the sea.

After leaving the summit we had shelter from the wind. The sun became roasting hot and the snow was melting rapidly even at the altitude of the shoulder (fully 13,500 feet). We rested briefly and discarded unneeded supplies, but pushed on soon in fear of the condition of the snow below, which was indeed bad. With some care and more luck we got down to the tent about four p. m.

The descent of the remaining 4,000 feet was a nightmare. Sun and rain had got in their work, the season of night frosts was passing, the snow was wet and treacherous. Wide bands of hard, old ice had opened in the steepest places, requiring slow cutting. With bulky packs, cutting in a steep descent is not easy and one of us, losing his footing, had a bad spill. We were directly in the path of falling rocks. Despite an early start, it was afternoon when we reached the deserted site of the 5,000-foot camp.

Nor were we yet safely off the mountain. Cracks were opening in the glacier and the descent of the steep snow track past the icefalls weighed on our minds. Terris went on the same afternoon. The writer followed next day, coasting with the skis far down the southern margin of the glacier and leaving them at the dry ice. In Paradise Valley the snow was gone; we walked barefoot among the tetragona heather and wakened to the liquid call of the curlew in the dewy morning. Taking with us all that we could carry, we made the twenty-five-mile jaunt to Lituya in one long march. Here we rejoined our comrades and left on the afternoon tide, June 12, for Juneau.

Clouds were again about the heights as we set our course homeward from Mount Fairweather, with its memories of high adventure, and of companionship, and of the satisfaction of a success long deferred.

THE RETREAT OF MUIR GLACIER

C. L. ANDREWS

THE Muir Glacier, in Glacier Bay, Alaska, presents the greatest change in recession of the ice in a short period of time ever observed and recorded. It affords such an interesting field for the study of glacial phenomena that it has been reserved, together with the surrounding country, in the Glacier Bay National Monument.

Into Glacier Bay empty no less than nine sea-breaking glaciers, or glaciers of the first class, the narrowest of which measured in 1892, from side to side was 3,300 feet, and the widest, the Muir, 9,200, not including the wings that laid on the shore at the sides. Of all of these ice-streams that pour their crystal flood into this arm of the sea the Muir is the best known and has the most intriguing story.

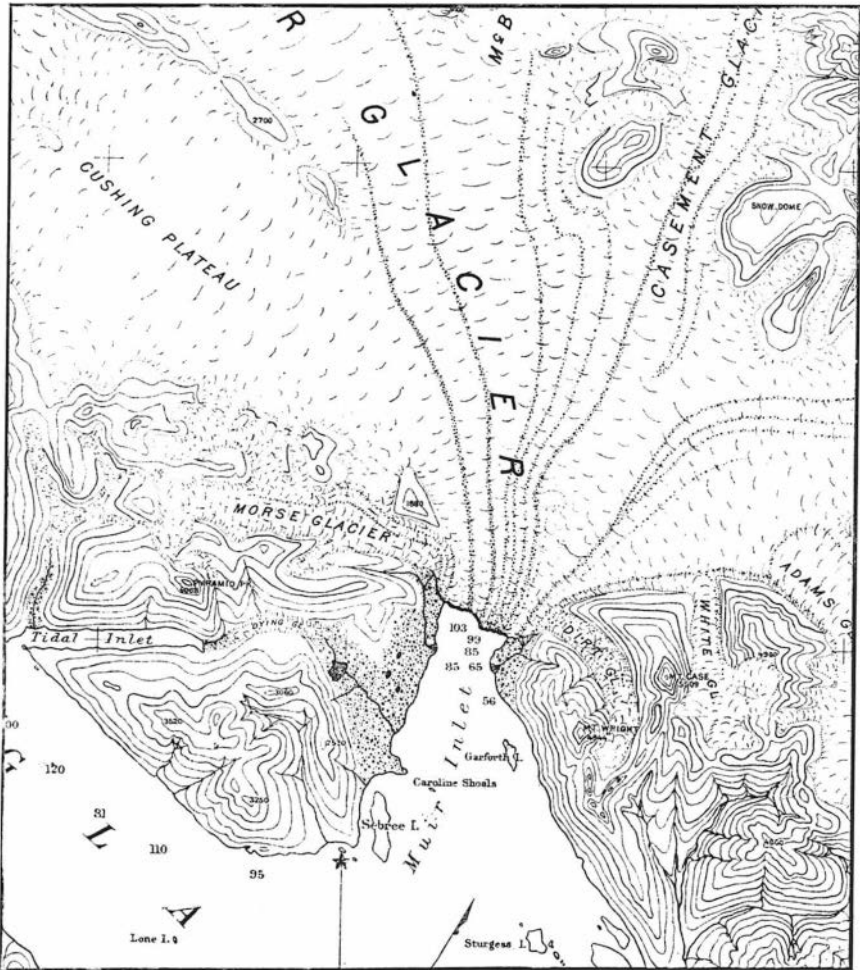
When George Vancouver surveyed the region along the southeastern part of Alaska in 1793-4 one of his boat parties passed by the mouth of the bay, going through Icy Strait. The ice from the glaciers made it difficult, and of the bay he says:

“This spacious inlet presented to our party an arduous task, as the space between the shores on the northern and southern sides seemed to be entirely occupied by one compact sheet of ice as far as the eye could distinguish. * * * To the north and east of this point, the shores of the continent form two large open bays, which were terminated by compact solid mountains of ice, rising perpendicularly from the water’s edge, and bounded to the north by a continuation of the united lofty frozen mountains that extend eastward from Mount Fairweather.”

For fifty years little is known of the bay and Tebenkof, the Chief Manager of the Russian American Company, in his atlas published in 1852, presents it about as described by Vancouver. (*Vancouver’s Voyages*, Vol. 5, 2nd Ed. 1801, p. 421.)

The first white man to enter the bay was perhaps Lieut. C. E. Wood, with an Indian hunting party in 1877. (See *Century Mag.* July, 1882.) Ex-Governor John G. Brady of Alaska, was a member, during 1887 of a party that entered the Bay. (Ms. Brady, Andrews Collection.) The old prospector, Dick Willoughby explored it about the same time but has left no written record of his work. Prof. John Muir, the famous mountaineer, visited the bay in 1879, and discovered the Muir Glacier. (*Travels in Alaska*, by John Muir, p. 158.) In 1880 Captain Beardslee of the U. S. S. “Jamestown” made surveys and a map. (Beardslee’s report of 1882, pp. 93-4.)

The next year Muir returned and made a camp near the foot of the Muir Glacier from which he explored it, and in company with S. Hall



Section of Coast and Geodetic chart of Muir Glacier, published in 1899, showing front of ice at that time. The map was compiled from surveys made from 1884 to 1893.

Young spent many days making notes and sketches of the different glaciers of the vicinity. Of the Muir he says:

“There are seven main tributaries, from ten to twenty miles long, and from two to six miles wide where they enter the trunk, each of them fed by many secondary tributaries; so that the whole number of branches, great and small, pouring from the mountain fountains perhaps number upward of two hundred, not counting the smallest. The area drained by this one grand glacier can hardly be less than seven or eight hundred miles, and probably contains as much ice as all the eleven hundred Swiss glaciers combined.” (*Travels in Alaska*, by John Muir, p. 264.)

In 1886 Prof. G. F. Wright devoted a month to the study of the glacier and published his results in his *Ice Age in North America*.



Section of Coast and Geodetic chart of Muir Glacier, published in 1929, showing the location of the ice-front at that time. It will be noted that the small glacier behind Mount Wright, called the Dirt Glacier, has entirely disappeared.

In 1890 Prof. Muir returned to make further studies of the Muir, and a party headed by Prof. Harry Fielding Reid, of Johns Hopkins University also landed from the steamer at the foot of the glacier, built a small cabin called Camp Muir, and spent nearly a month there, Reid making a careful planetable survey and map of the whole valley. Reid returned in 1892 and made further measurements and surveys. (See *National Geographic Magazine*, Vol. IV., pp. 19-84; *Glacier Bay and its Glaciers*, by Harry Fielding Reid, Geol. Surv. Rep. Annual No. 16, pp. 421-461; *Travels in Alaska*, by John Muir, pp. 279 et seq.)

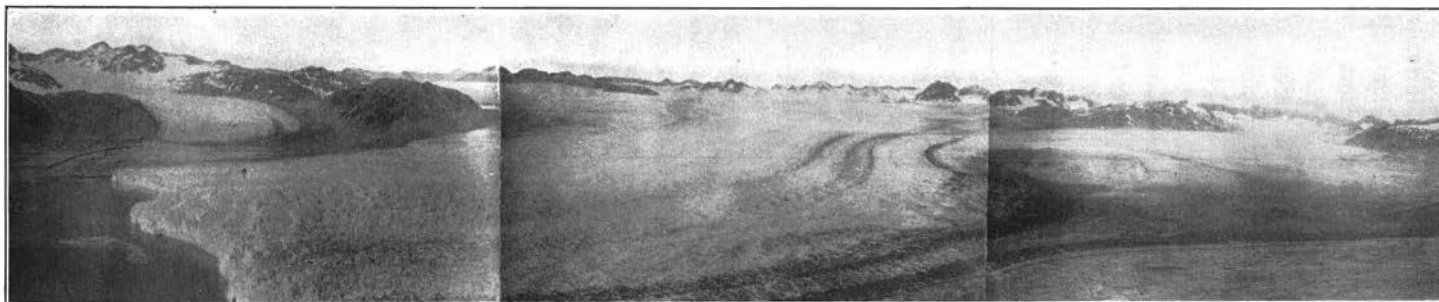
From the reports of Prof. Reid it is known that from 1886 to 1890. the glacier receded steadily but that in 1890 an advance began which regained by 1892 about what had been lost. He found that the fastest

speed of the glacier, near the center above the end was 7 feet 2 inches per day. He found that the surface of the ice had melted away between 1890 and 1892 about 40 feet, or over 15 feet a year, thus lowering the ice over the whole area at the lower part by that much, showing that the glacier was disappearing gradually, and the same was found of the other glaciers of the bay region. It was also found that there had been periods of advance and later of recession. In one of these retreats forests of spruce and hemlock had grown in front of the ice sheet, then later the ice had advanced and had overrun and cut off the forest and destroyed it. Stumps of trees and fragments of logs were found where the ice had retreated.

At the time of my first visit to the Muir Glacier, in 1892, the ice front measured about one and three quarters miles (9,200 feet), and the height above the water at the highest place was 210 feet, by the measurements of Prof. Reid. The soundings by Captain Carroll showed a depth of 720 feet at 100 yards from the ice-front.

The front of the glacier extended from a point at the foot of Mount Case, across to a point on the west side just below the Morse glacier and that stream of ice formed a tributary of the Muir. The next tributary from the west was the Cushing. At the east, the Dirt Glacier was the first, coming in from behind Mount Case, with the White joining the southeastern tributary just above it. In the center of the stream, about three miles above the front, was a nunatak, or island of rock, rising just above the ice surface, and the lines of flow parted on it, showing similar to stream lines in a rapid splitting on a rock. The whole glacier was magnificent at that time, greatly exceeding the Taku Glacier which is now the show piece of the tourist route, being wider and higher by far, and with a greater expanse of ice in sight beyond. The whole valley was to the eye, seemingly an amphitheatre, nearly circular in form about thirty miles in diameter, gradually rising from the front, and filled with ice from the ice-fall at the front to the tops of the magnificent circle of peaks that surrounded it. From the front there was an almost continuous calving of bergs that fell with an ominous roar into the sea and then drifted away on the tides, showing almost all shades from an indigo blue to the pure white of the bleached ice.

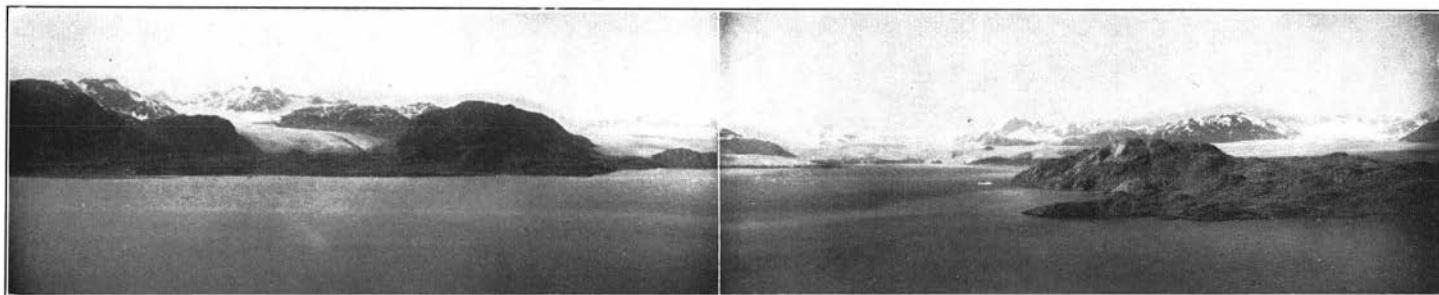
In October 1899 an earthquake visited the northwest coast and its center of greatest violence was from Skagway to Yakutat. The Muir Glacier, when visited by the tourist steamers at the opening of the season of 1900, showed such a mass of ice discharged into Glacier Bay that ships could get no nearer than to the neighborhood of Willoughby Island. I was at Skagway, in charge of the customs port at that place, and questioned the captains concerning conditions of the ice, receiving about the same answers from 1900 to 1902, that the ships were unable to approach the glacier, but from the ship's deck it could be seen that a great change had occurred in the face of the ice front.



MUIR GLACIER IN 1893

Frank LaRoche

Photograph made from about 1,500 feet height on the north side of Mount Wright, and covering from about north-northeast in a panorama to west-northwest. The ice front at that time was about 225 feet above the water at the front, and was about 2,000 feet deep on the contour at the place the present front now stands.



MUIR GLACIER IN 1913

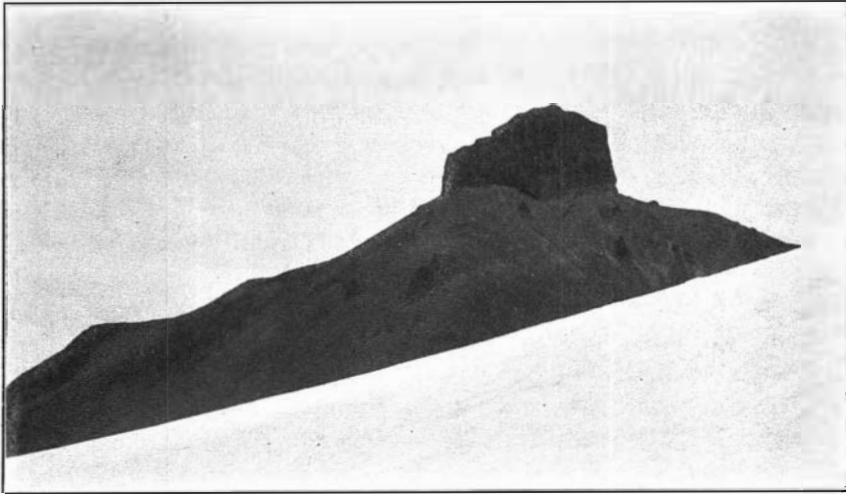
C. L. Andrews

Photograph made from elevation of about 100 feet on north side of Mount Wright, and covering approximately same ground as above. During the interval of time between 1893 and 1913 the glacier retreated about 11 miles, and the front of the ice stood about 125 feet above the water, and was located near where the 2,000 foot contour was placed by Harry Fielding Reid, of Johns Hopkins University, in his survey of 1891-2.

In the spring of 1903, on the first of May, in order to find the actual situation in regard to the glacial changes, I left Skagway in an open boat, in company with W. H. Case, a photographer, and we made our way down Lynn Canal, through Icy Strait and up Glacier Bay to about eight miles below the face of the ice front of the Muir, where we had to pull the boat ashore and proceed on foot, on account of the ice-jam not admitting even our row-boat. notwithstanding we closely followed the shoreline to avoid the heavy ice which raced down the channels with the six knot current past Willoughby Island like great ironclad ships, some of them standing from 50 to 75 feet above the water. In the whole of Muir Inlet, and for miles out into Glacier Bay the packed bergs lay so thickly on the water that they covered the surface solidly, rising and falling with the tide, while the front of the glacier was in a state of chaos. The ice front had seemingly broken down and the whole surface of the glacier for miles back had pressed out and floated away. The southeast tributary had retreated until the great, flat bergs were splitting and toppling from the front out into the water in vast, cubical masses. The main stream had broken away until the ice-front had retreated about three and one half miles and to the side of the nunatak in the center of the glacier, down the sides of which the ice had settled until it stood some six or seven hundred feet out of the glacier. After photographing the changes we worked our way down the bay, with some narrow escapes from being crushed by the racing bergs which were carried up and down with the tide rips, and made our return voyage to Skagway safely.

In 1913 I was fortunate enough through the courtesy of Mr. Hyder, an Engineer of the Alaska Gastineau Mine, to accompany his party on the launch to Glacier Bay where he was making examinations of mining properties. I found the recession of the Muir Glacier had continued until it had reached a distance of eleven miles on the main trunk and seven miles on the Southeast Tributary. The Dirt Glacier had disappeared out of sight in its gorge and a wide morainal delta occupied the position of its front. The Morse, the Cushing and the Southeast Tributaries had become separate glaciers. The nunatak in the center had become a small mountain of rock standing 1,100 feet out of the water that skirted one side, and where I first saw six hundred feet of ice on its slopes I saw the fireweed growing in crimson profusion. The front of the ice break of the main artery stood about 125 feet above the water at a point near where the 2,000 foot contour of Prof. Reid's map ran in 1892, and two nunataks of rock were appearing at the face where the ice had over-ridden their tops to that time. The discharge of ice was not heavy and I was able to take a 12-foot dinky boat to within a short distance of the ice-front, although occasional bergs in falling caused waves which might be dangerous if caught at a wrong angle.

It is stated that the recession has reached to a point within the Canadian Boundary as established by the Joint Commission in 1903. If this is true Canada has secured an ocean port, but one which is so ice-locked as to be of little value for shipping.



THE BLACK TUSK

R. L. Glisan

This old volcanic plug dominates the landscape above the Meadows which bear its name. It is slowly being worn down.

CLIMBS IN GARIBALDI PARK

July 25 to August 10, 1931

EDMOND S. MEANY, JR.



AGER for activity of a strenuous sort, fifty-seven Mountaineers enjoyed a full two weeks of concentrated alpinism during the 1931 Summer Outing high in the wonderland of Garibaldi Park. Permanent camp was located in Black Tusk Meadows, and available in the surrounding area were climbs as various as the capacities of novice and expert.

Of all the true climbs from out the pleasant Meadows, probably the most enticing was that of The Black Tusk. This bold warrior and its companion, the gendarme which looks like a saintly bishop, dominate the whole valley and all its inhabitants. 7,598 feet high is The Tusk, and sheer and straight rise its volcanic sides from buttressing shoul-

ders beneath, so that the ambitious observer from his tent on the heather contemplates a right jolly scramble and a compensatory view of surrounding terrain from the summit. Party after party of Mountaineers assailed The Tusk, proceeding by various routes to converge on the rocky couloir and its ascendant ridge to the southeast of the main peak. Thence they must weave under the frowning brows of The Tusk, past the inaccessible Bishop, to the base of one of two negotiable chimneys at the southwest corner of the main mass. The farther chimney was most used by successive parties, until Amos Hand came to camp with a participant's knowledge of the routes of the 1923 Outing. He led a group through the nearer break in the rock, which binocular-judges in camp considered more exciting and difficult because a longer time elapsed before white shirts appeared on the upper face. Ropes were helpful in the chimneys, for a characteristic of many Garibaldi rock formations is their instability and consummate rottenness. From the top of the more or less vertical rock couloirs the summit lay in a northeasterly direction, a few moments' walk along a broad arete. A grand outlook was the climber's reward; lowland valleys and distant Howe Sound, the massif of the Tantalus Range, the peaks of the Cheakamus group, and the challenging cluster of summits about Garibaldi Lake. Directly beneath one's feet lay Black Tusk Meadows, rich in greens and browns and the blue of waters, and speckled here and there with white canvas.

The rapidity of descent was governed by the size of the party, for the insecurity of the rock made caution necessary. Two or three persons close together on the rope, followed at a considerable interval by a like number, lessened the risk of bruised heads from dislodged cubes of basalt. Once free of The Tusk, the return to camp was a matter of leisure. A favorite way led over East Bluff, whose proximity to camp permitted exchange of halloos with the Meadow-ites below.

Ascents of The Black Tusk were almost daily occurrences, for the round trip consumed but a few hours, insuring hungry climbers that they could arrive in time for one of the famously delicious Garibaldi meals without dependence on the uncertain "ferry" schedules of an over-lake trip.

There were other experiences to enjoy on the high side of Garibaldi Lake, some of which could hardly be considered feats of alpinism. Expeditions, guided and unguided, visited Panorama Ridge, Gentian Peak, Cinder Cone, and The Barrier. Panorama Ridge is a photographer's paradise, giving with a mere revolution of the camera a complete swing around the circle of Garibaldi Park's particular gems. Gentian Peak was likewise a favorite view spot, though situated farther from camp and hence not so attractive to the more sedentary camp-lovers. Cinder Cone lay to the north, beyond Mimulus and Black Tusk lakes,



CASTLE TOWERS, GARIBALDI PARK,
BRITISH COLUMBIA

G. Wendell Young

The best climb from a sporting standpoint that can be made directly from Black Tusk Meadows, rivalling or even excelling that of Mount Garibaldi itself.

and claimed interest for its peculiar volcanic character and the tiny lake within its crater. It was within pleasant walking distance of camp, and was even attacked by a cavalry unit on occasion. The Barrier, that natural rock dam by virtue of which Garibaldi Lake exists, was another popular walk from camp. Through flowered stretches of lower Black Tusk Meadows the hikers might descend to Lesser Garibaldi and Stony lakes and thence to a point on the top of The Barrier above the subterranean outlet of Lake Garibaldi. There, while dust blew up from the steeps below, members occupied themselves in observing the unusual geological features of the formation, or in "mining" for curious crystals of garnet hue. The return to camp acquired considerable spice if the hikers chose to scramble up the rocky course of Parnassus Creek, an undertaking of merit in keeping muscles supple for higher climbing.

There were two climbs of Helm Peak. This 7,216-foot peak lay north of camp, beyond Helm Glacier but within comparatively easy access. The parties encountered no difficulty which could not be overcome with a little patient maneuvering. The last fifty feet of the ascent required skilful rock technique, and a cozily encamped watcher on the lower reaches observed one climber "stuck like a postage stamp for half an hour" in one place on the precipitous face.

Corrie Peak (7,500 feet), northeast of the Helm Glacier and south of Helm Peak across Corrie Glacier and fringing on Gentic Pass was ascended by three small parties. Astounding views of The Tusk, Castle Towers and Cheakamus Lake were the rewards of the climbers.

Supreme of the climbs approachable by land was that of Castle Towers, 8,778 feet. Although one party journeyed across Garibaldi Lake to the foot of Sphinx Glacier before climbing, the route selected by the other two groups led around Panorama Ridge to the southwest arete of the peak with an 800-foot loss of elevation to Gentic Pass en route. The first party of six men and one woman, led by committeeman Art Winder, found the assault on the main peak offered no particular difficulties for the first 7,000 feet. About this point, however, occurred a deep break in the ridge, necessitating a steep descent of several hundred feet followed by a long ascent over the giant granite boulders which lend character to the peak. The first summit was reached at one o'clock, six and a half hours from camp. Continuing on to the northeast, a vigorous attack on the loose rock of the steep second peak culminated in its conquest at two o'clock. The desirability of a return to camp at an hour respectable alike for cooks and climbers was unfavorable to the ascent of the third peak. In the opinion of those whose climbing accomplishments demand respect, the ascent of Castle Towers is the most difficult and thrilling climb of any peak in the area in its demands for care and skill. As a viewpoint Castle Towers provides its

share of variety, for its spiring height permits sight of the Tantalus and Cheakamus ranges and Cheakamus Lake, as well as the more familiar peaks and hollows.

Ascents of the peaks north of Garibaldi Lake did not exhaust the mountaineering resources of this district. For the climbing range was considerably extended by the use of the three venerable crafts sta-



LAKE GARIBALDI

R. L. Glisan

A close-up of the lake, the length of which must be traversed by boat before the climb of Mount Garibaldi is attempted. Sentinel Glacier at the head with Guard Mountain at the left. The dark spots running to the top of the glacier are Glacier Pikes.

tioned on Garibaldi Lake, whose efficiency was increased by an outboard motor imported through the foresight of chairman Boyd French. Hardly a day passed but the fleet of invaluable scows was pressed into service for various ventures over the "arsenic-colored" lake. It is a drop of several hundred feet from camp to the water's edge at the mouth of Mimulus Creek, but over this cascading trail the motor and gasoline were packed on willing shoulders. And before the end of the Outing the trip to the beachless shore was a commonplace to many members.

Most gentle of the peaks across the water was the former Red Mountain, now named Mount Price in honor of T. E. Price, a member of the Garibaldi Park Board—at once an indulgent host and a welcome visitor in our camp this summer. Approachable either by boat or the land bridge of The Barrier, this trip was most popular under the guidance of Harry Rowntree, Rear Admiral of the Garibaldi fleet. It

offered a variety of hiking; a walk in the shade of trees, a struggle with steep heather slopes, a bit of snow work, and the inevitable tussle with rock. Under the extravagant narrative talent of Mr. Glisan the campfire story of the ascent became a classic.

Two successful ascents of The Sphinx (7,782 feet) were accomplished under favorable weather conditions. Observers on Panorama Ridge could follow the parties worming their way up the glacier to a steep snow finger dented into the mass of the peak to the south. Ascending this, the climbers were able to approach the summit by a long chimney succeeded by a small snow field to the east, among and over giant granite boulders.

One cloudy day a boat party set out across the lake east of Mount Price with the intention of climbing The Sphinx. Landing at the foot of Sphinx Glacier, they made their way through fog to the top of a peak, which should have been, according to rough calculation, the summit of The Sphinx. No marker was found, however, and doubts crept into the minds of the climbers. Without being able to take bearing the party dubbed their perch Mount "uh huh? Uh uh!" and retraced their steps across the snow.

Of somewhat similar formations, though more difficult of ascent, is the Sphinx's companion, Guard Mountain, formerly Sentinel Peak. Two parties made their way to the top of this rugged 7,170 foot pile. John Oberg and Wendell Young separated themselves from a Mount Garibaldi party which was returning with the prospect of a long wait for naval transportation back to camp. They left the party midway down Sentinel Glacier to approach the north-and-south arete called Sentinel Ridge. Along the ridge to the main peak a little to the East, across snow patches and heather, the couple finally experienced in the last few feet a zestful rock climb of satisfactory proportions. Meanwhile, an earnest rain had set in, and they hastened the descent over the western face, arriving at the fire of the Garibaldi climbers sufficiently before "boat time" to warm their chilled hands. Later, a larger party made the ascent of the southwest face, directly from the terminal moraine of Sentinel Glacier.

The king of the realm is Mount Garibaldi. It is the farthest peak from camp. Its summit is the highest in the immediate vicinity, 8,787 feet above the sea by recent measurement. It provides the variety of climbing offered by other peaks in the area to a magnified degree. Five parties, thirty-seven Mountaineers in all, made the ascent this summer. for the use of the motor reduced to reasonableness the time of the climb. Four climbers made the ascent twice. Record speed was made by the second party, which heard the outboard's first "putty-put-put, put, put" about five in the morning. By two-thirty in the afternoon the



MOUNT GARIBALDI AND LAKE

This inclusive view taken from the Black Tusk shows several of the peaks accessible from Black Tusk Meadows. At the head of the lake is Sentinel Glacier with Guard Mountain at its left. The Sphinx is the peak at the extreme left of the picture. Panorama ridge is in the center foreground.

R. L. Glisan

climb had been accomplished and the group was ready for Junior French to captain it back across the lake. Varying conditions were met by different parties. Whereas high clouds or totally clear weather was the lot of most climbers, some found heavy fog and scattering snow near the summit, and were thankful for the guiding footsteps of former parties.

Virtually the same route was followed by all climbers. From the lake shore they moved up Sentinel Glacier, between Glacier Pikes to the south and the entrenched Crescent Lake on the north. A loss of elevation was then necessary, to cross the wide expanse of the Warren Glacier snow fields before commencing the rise to the main bulk of Mount Garibaldi. At a considerable distance to the north could be seen the impressive Table, that Volcanic mesa so well fortified by sheer walls of crumbling basalt.

A choice of routes lay before the parties as they began the rise beyond Garibaldi Snow Fields. Members of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club and our own scouts preferred to ascend directly to the snow col below the north peak. From this point the 1923 climbers took a course to the left, approaching the summit from the southwest. The more adventurous B. C. M. C. members and our scouting party took the sporting north face on the ascent, crossing an ice bridge high on the slope before beginning the final ice climb toward the cairn. The customary route for this summer's members, however, skirted to the left of the promontory from the Snow Fields on a constant upgrade to a point which would join the 1923 trail over the col. Thence both routes wound up the steep ice among crevasses where a rope was a desirable part of the equipment, to the saddle between Snow Dome and the Pinnacle, the main summit of Garibaldi. The last hundred feet of the climb is up a couloir of basaltic scabble, rewarding mountaineers with a wind-swept view of sea and peak and sky blending into hazy distance.

Conquest of Mount Garibaldi was the climax of each climber's Outing, for in achieving the summit he re-lived the experiences of his two weeks' *Bergsteigerei* in British Columbia's coastal highlands. He had found fresh virtue in the use of ropes on rock; he had renewed acquaintance with heather and snow and ice; he had received a general stimulus toward the perfection of his climbing technique. But most of all, each Mountaineer had found pleasure unbounded in the companionship of friends.

MEMBERS OF THE 1931 SUMMER OUTING

OUTING COMMITTEE

Boyd French, Chairman

Agnes Frem, Secretary

James Robertson

Arthur R. Winder

Ascents: (1) Mount Garibaldi; (2) Black Tusk; (3) Castle Towers; (4) The Sphinx (5) Sentinel Peak; (6) Helm Peak; (7) Mount Price.

Eva Allen		W. J. Maxwell	1 -2 -5 -7
Mrs. Naomi Benson.....	1 -2 -4 -7	Redick H. McKee.....	2
Lois Boeing	1 -2 -3 -4 -7	Greta Mather	1 -2 -7
Hannah Bonnell	1*-2 -3 -5 -6 -7	Dr. E. S. Meany.....	
Orpha Brewer	2 -4	Edmond S. Meany, Jr.	1 -2
Frances Bursell	1*-2 -3	John Oberg	1*-2*-3 -4 -5 -6 -7
Crissie Cameron.....	1 -7	F. A. Osborn	2 -7
Marion Candee	2 -7	Patience Paschall	2 -4 -7
Elsie Child	2 -5 -7	Irma Pelz	2 -7
Inez Craven		Calvin Phillips, Jr.....	7
W. G. Davis.....		Wm. Reid	1 -2 -3
Glenn Dexter	2 -3 -7	James Robertson	*1 -6
Florence Dodge	1 -2 -7	Eleanor Rollins	7
Agnes Frem	1 -2 -5 -6 -7	Harry R. Rowntree.....	2*-7
Hazel Garmen	1 -2 -3 -4 -7	Mary E. Shelton.....	2 -7
Mrs. Boyd French.....	7	Josephine Sonmor	2 -4 -7
Boyd French	1 -2 -6 -7	Vava G. Squires	2 -4 -5 -7
C. S. Gilleland.....	1 -2 -3	Mrs. Ray Strong.....	1 -2 -7
Rodney Glisan	1 -2 -7	Doris Sundling	2 -4 -7
Elizabeth Gorham	2	Ronald Todd	1*-2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7
Carl G. Grill.....		Harriet K. Walker.....	1 -2 -7
Amos W. Hand.....	*1*-2 -3	Blythe Wallace	1 -2 -3 -7
Helen Hanson	1 -2 -3 -4 -7	Julia Whitmore	1 -2 -4 -5 -7
Russella Hardeman.....	1 -2 -5	Pearle Whitmore	1 -2 -5 -7
A. H. Hudson	1 -2 -3 -4	Arthur Winder	*1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6 -7
Phyllis Jansen	2	G. Wendell Young.....	*1*-2 -3 -4 -5 -6
Muriel Johnson	1 -2 -3 -4 -7		
Gwendolyn Kellett.....	2	Cooks—George McKibben. Charles Hul-	
W. W. Kilmer.....	1 -2 -4	bard.	
Marie Langham.....	1 -2 -3 -6 -7	Helpers—Clarence A. Garner, Boyd	
Florence Lathrop	1 -2 -4 -5 -7	French, Jr., 1 -2.	

*In front of number denotes two ascents.

THE 1932 OUTING



HE "Guardians of the Columbia," St. Helens, Adams, and Hood will be the objectives of The Mountaineers' 1932 Summer Outing. Thus, in one period of two weeks, probably, will be encompassed the climbs of two of the major peaks in Washington and one in Oregon. Adams and St. Helens have not been climbed on a Summer Outing since 1922, while no Oregon peak has ever been officially included in a Mountaineer outing.

Inasmuch as the total distance to be covered will be 750 miles motor transportation rather than pack train will be used.

The Columbia highway will doubtless be used along the river in one direction, the North Bank highway in the other. Mount Hood will be climbed from the south side, Mount Adams from Cold Creek on the south side, Mount St. Helens from Spirit Lake on the north.

Ample time will be allowed for try-out and practice climbs before the major climb*. There will also be opportunity to visit and explore the intensely interesting region south of Adams with its many lava caves and cones, its big lava fields, National Bridge, Government Hot Springs, Hell Roaring Canyon.

BEN C. MOOERS.

LET THE WILD FLOWERS GROW

JULIA A. SHOUREK



TWELVE years ago I became an adopted daughter of the Evergreen State. As a child in a large eastern city I had known practically nothing of the out-of-doors. I once ran away from home to see apples growing and a scar I still carry bears testimony to my investigating spirit for I tried to cut the green fruit with a piece of glass. As a city teacher I had seen children weep because their spelling did not grade sufficiently high to receive the *one* violet which was to be the reward for good grades. I can see, in my memory the class of little children, born and reared in the shadows of blast furnaces and rolling mills whom I took on a trip to a city park. They had never seen grass—and they dropped down like little sheep and tasted it.

As a member of the Western Pennsylvania Botanical Society I traveled long distances to tramp the Alleghenies, followed the remnants of Forbe's trail beyond Bedford through woods and valleys so lovely that their memory still causes an extra heart beat; climbed the spurs of the Chestnut ridge in search of the exquisite orchids—lovely colonies of aristocrats holding aloof in their mountain fastnesses; worked my way through mountain azaleas and laurel thickets and rhododendron of such beauty that I thought their likeness was peculiar only to those isolated remnants of Penn's woods. I made no pretense at being a botanist, though in the party might be scientists with national or even international reputations. I was a humble flower lover who tramped and climbed and searched for the sheer love of getting a better acquaintance with the little woodland children of God's Gardens. I can close my eyes now, and remember my first acquaintance with the yellow lady slipper, recall the disgust that was felt in the group for the one woman who, though we were taken to the spot with the understanding that the flowers should not be disturbed, sneaked back and pulled up a clump! Oh yes, she too, claimed to be a flower lover.

Then came a chance to come west. I looked eagerly forward to seeing the abundance of flowers that this new country had to offer, but I was sadly disappointed. The flower pickers, the plant diggers, the vandals, had been busy. My first real introduction into the virgin loveliness of this ravished state was a spring walking trip with another eastern teacher, along the west shore of Hood Canal, where our acquaintance with Washington's wild flowers began. Colts' foot, trillium, red-flowered currant, calypso. I shall never forget our first view of a forest floor starred with deer tongue lilies. I saw the same spot last summer—a graveyard of stumps!

In the city we watched with interest the unfolding of the year's



ERYTHRONIUM Asahel Curtis INDIAN PIPE Earl B. Depue
TRILLIUM
CALYPSO

These flowers are rapidly becoming extinct. They should not be picked at all, for picking kills the plant by destroying its reproductive powers.

calendar of bloom. On Sunday afternoons every car and boat brought in its burden of "pickers" and the bowed heads of the flowers they carried were mute evidence of doom. Trillium, dog-tooth violet, dogwood, rhododendron, prairie flowers, each week saw a repetition of this procession of doom except that the flowers were different. It looked as though automobilists, picnickers and the hiking organizations had banded together for the work of speedy destruction.

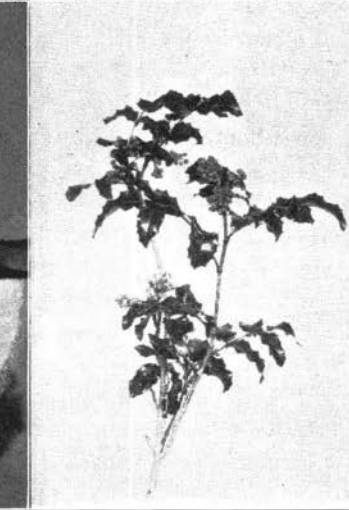
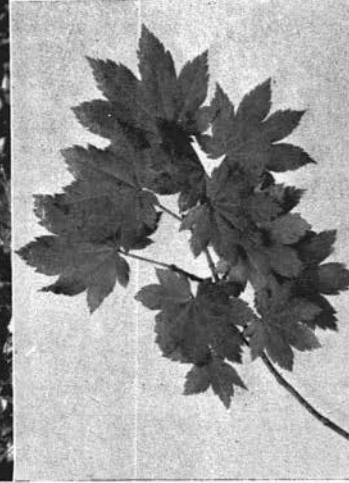
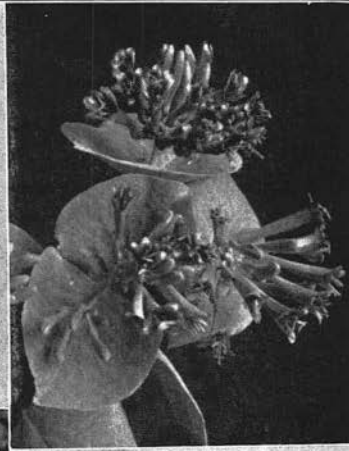
In 1925 a solution offered itself. A committee was appointed to draw up a law to protect the rhododendron, the state flower. It needed protection, for boat loads of cut blooms and plants were being shipped from our ports—truck loads were taken and sold in other states. Protect the Rhododendron! My eastern memory recalled the many acres in my own Pennsylvania where the bare mountainside gave mute evidence of the needs of protection for other lovely things as well, and so a plea went out for them along with the rhododendron. "Other flowers and shrubs" was tacked to "Rhododendron." I never saw the act in its entirety until I was asked to write a paper about flowers and plants that may be picked and those that may not. With so inclusive an Act there should be little question as to picking anything! It reads:

An Act for the Protection of Rhododendron and other Flowers and Shrubs.

"Any person who shall go upon any lands owned by the State of Washington, or any person, firm, or corporation, and without the consent of the owner of such lands, shall cut down, remove, destroy or uproot any rhododendron, or any part thereof, situate, growing or being on such lands, or who shall cut down, remove, destroy or uproot any rhododendron within three hundred feet of the center line of any state or county road, or any flowering or ornamental tree or shrub or any flowering plant, either perennial or annual, or any part thereof, situate, growing or being in any public street or highway in the State of Washington, unless such highway or street is under authority and direction of legally constituted public officials being charged by law with the duty of constructing or repairing such highway or street, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." (Approved December 23, 1925. Laws of 1925, Ex. Session Ch. 59.)

This answers very definitely "where shall we pick?" Only upon our own property, or upon properties whose owners have given their consent.

What to pick? That is not so easily answered. But plants have laws as well as humans, so a study of them will be helpful. Some of our choicest flowers, both in the wild and cultivated forms grow from bulbs. The bulb holds in storage the entire plant for quick growth and development, and also the powers of reproduction—first by means of seeds, which necessitates the maturing of the flower and second by means of a new bulb which is replaced each year by the green leaves' ability to manufacture starch and store it underground.



**BUNCH CORNEL
TWIN FLOWERS
PACIFIC DOGWOOD**

**ORANGE HONEYSUCKLE
VINE MAPLE
SHINING OREGON GRAPE**

Asahel Curtis

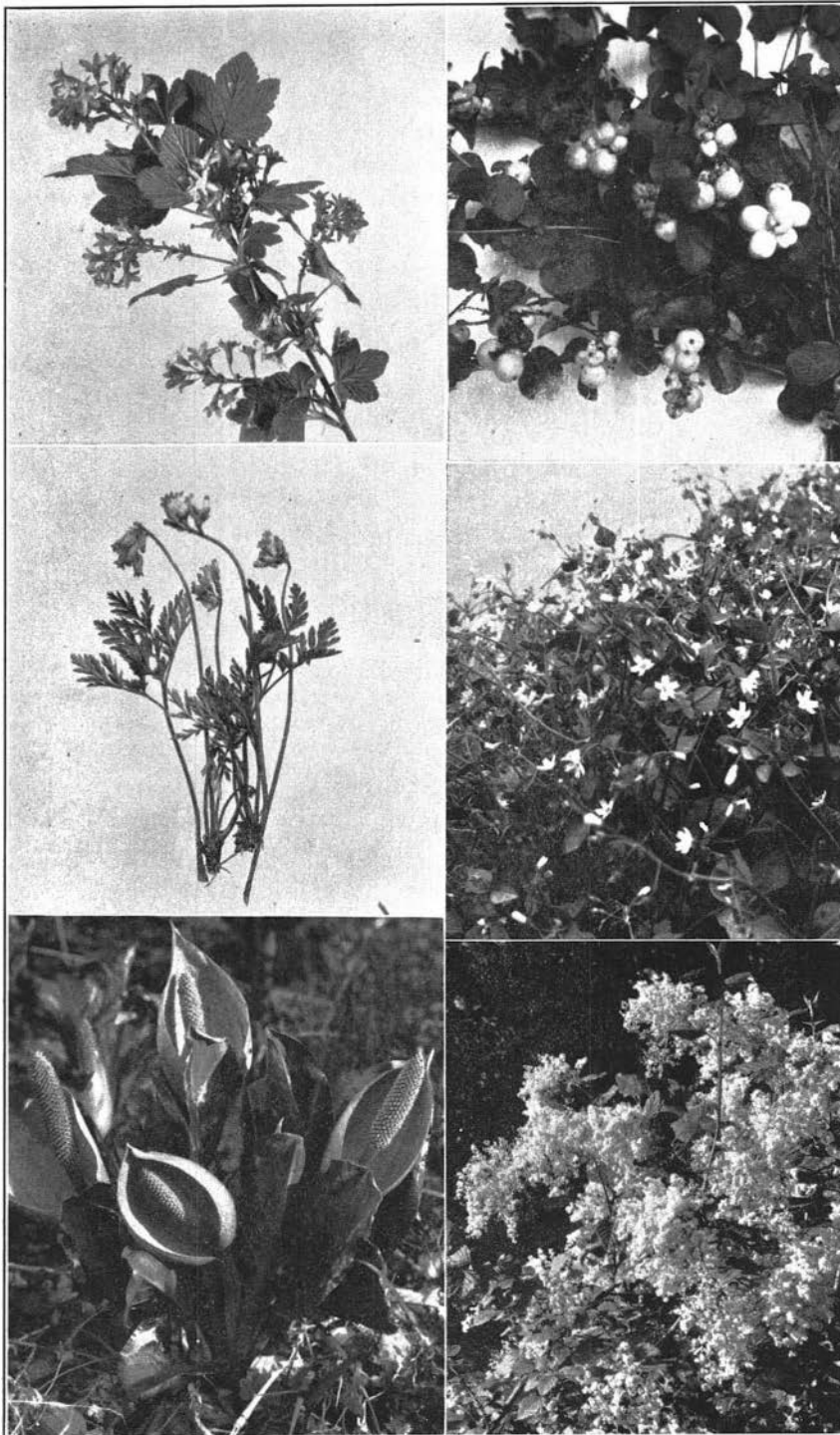
Careful cutting of these plants serves as pruning and does not injure the plant. It should, however, be done very sparingly.

Bulb plants have a limited number of flowers and a limited number of leaves and in most cases the leaves are attached to the flower stalk. Pick the flower, destroy the possibility of reproduction by seed—pick the flower stalk and leaves and destroy as well the possibility of reproduction of the bulb. That isn't picking flowers—it is destruction of the entire plant—blossoms, seeds, leaves, bulbs—today's flower picked—tomorrow's an utter impossibility. The answer is very evident—don't pick flowers with few leaves! Some bulb plants have a natural protection. No one is ever tempted to carry about an armload of skunk cabbage or of wild onions. The Hookera or wild hyacinth of our prairies or the *Lilium parviflorum*, tiger lily, are not so fortunate. Possibly the most sinned against of all is the deer tongue lily, *Erythronium giganteum*, with its two mottled leaves and graceful nodding flower. Seven years are required for the flowering bulb to be developed from a seed. Each year a leader from the bulb drops into the earth and the supply of starch manufactured in the leaves is stored farther down until at the time the bulb is ready to flower it is eight inches or more underground. Seven years of labor on the part of the plant!

Trillium? One can't very well pick trillium without the leaves. It has only three, tucked close to its blushing face. Pick it? Let your conscience answer.

Many other members of the lily family once abounded in this section. The chocolate lily or fritillaria, the bear or squaw grass, with its showy erect heads of snowy flowers, the azure blue camas; vagnera, false Solomon's seal, beautiful from the time when its furled leaves thrust through the brown earth in the spring until the rabbits eat its pyramids of coral red berries in September, all of these are among the ones that should not be picked.

If you doubt a beard and horns can contribute to exquisite loveliness you do not know *Calypso bulbosa*, our own little "lady slipper" orchid of this Puget Sound vicinity. Ulysses fell under the wiles of Calypso, but alas her namesake is too often the victim of her own lure. A tiny leaf, not much bigger than a five cent piece—a bulb as large as the end of a small finger—these two produce a flower of haunting grace. One "yank"—and calypso is no more! I often see little groups brought lovingly in for transplanting by some misguided enthusiast. Most orchids are dependent upon bacteria in the soil so that their life in captivity is short indeed. The calypso, then, is a plant dependent upon highly differentiated soil conditions. With it belong the saprophytic plants which live on partially decayed vegetable matter. The coral root, a member of the orchid family, the peculiar allotropa, called barber pole, and the Indian pipe are three common saprophytes. The ghoulish whiteness of the Indian pipe turns to smeary black at a touch or even a breath, yet scarcely a plant of it is found that is not immediately grubbed up to "take home." These should not be picked!



FLOWERING CURRANT
DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES
SKUNK CABBAGE

SNOWBERRY
CLAYTONIA
OCEAN SPRAY

Asahel Curtis

The flowers on this page represent types of plants that are in the least danger from ruthless picking. Some, nobody cares to pick. All spread profusely.

Soil conditions, dampness, shade, even proximity to rocks or other plants are essential features for many plant's growth. The saxifrages—coolwort, youth-on-age, fringe cup and bishop's cap—all belong in the group that require dampness and shade. Swamp, deer and maiden hair ferns and the pink corydalis are also dependent upon these conditions. The licorice fern grows most luxuriantly upon maple trees and occasionally on alder. Such plants should not be dug up indiscriminately for transplanting. How often have you seen some one walk through oozy black muck, dig up a maiden hair fern and plant it in a bucket on the porch? Such people, somehow, never do have luck with plants!

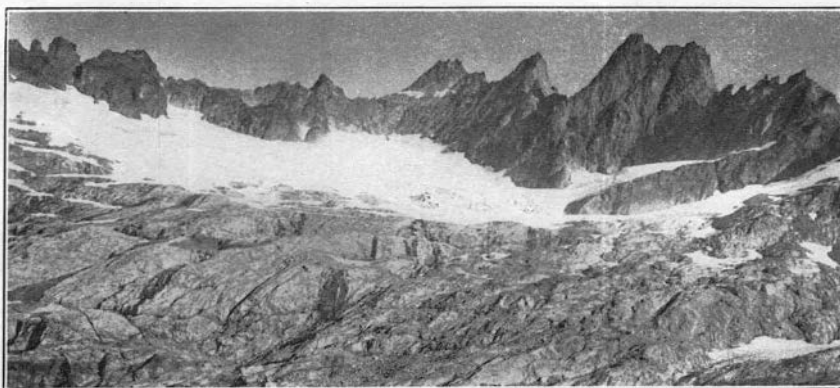
Flowering shrubs form a large group that is considered legitimate prey by the "pickers." These plants stand a much better chance of surviving than the herbaceous plants because they grow for longer periods and are on the whole hardier. Most shrubs bloom on year-old wood, so a careful cutting of flowering branches, if not overdone, does not prove harmful. Wild syringa (*Philadelphus gordonianus*) with its fragrant, orange-blossom like sprays, red-flowered currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), the wild rose, snow berry, ocean spray, shadbush are among the flowering shrubs that may be cut with care. The evergreen shrubs—rhododendron, labrador tea, swamp laurel, evergreen huckleberry—shrubs of slower and generally less sturdy growth should be gathered more sparingly than the deciduous ones. In this group should also be placed the dogwoods, flowering and dwarf, and the shining Oregon grape.

Our woods boast but few vines. Linnea, or twin flower, carpets the fallen tree trunks and perfumes the spring air; the orange honeysuckle winds its way over great lengths of shady branches to get its few brilliant flowers to the sun, and the vine maple flashes its color both in spring and fall. Each is lovely only in its natural setting, and all should, if picked at all, be taken in moderation.

A few plants do not resent picking. Herbaceous plants with great numbers of leaves and running rootstalks may be picked without much harm to the plant. Miners' lettuce, bleeding heart, the roadside asters, goat's beard, lupine, wild pea—such plants are not in danger of destruction if picked with care.

A little story of Japan carries the loveliest rule for all flower lovers to follow. An empress walking in a meadow, found a lily so beautiful that she felt it fit for presentation before the shrine of Buddha. She stooped to pick it, but hesitated, stayed by its beauty. Then, lest she harm the fragile thing, she dedicated it, where it stood, to the God she worshipped, and left it, for others to find and admire!

That is one way to save flowers from extinction. The other is—observe the law!



THE MOUNT TERROR GROUP

H. V. Strandberg

These peaks are the southeasterly end of the Picket range. The peak in the center is the highest. Notice the knife-edge ridges.

IN THE HEART OF THE SKAGIT

July 25—August 7, 1931

HERBERT V. STRANDBERG



O the mountaineer, the Skagit offers a multitude of interesting climbs of all kinds on snow, ice and rock. Its valleys are deep, peaks towering from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the valleys below.

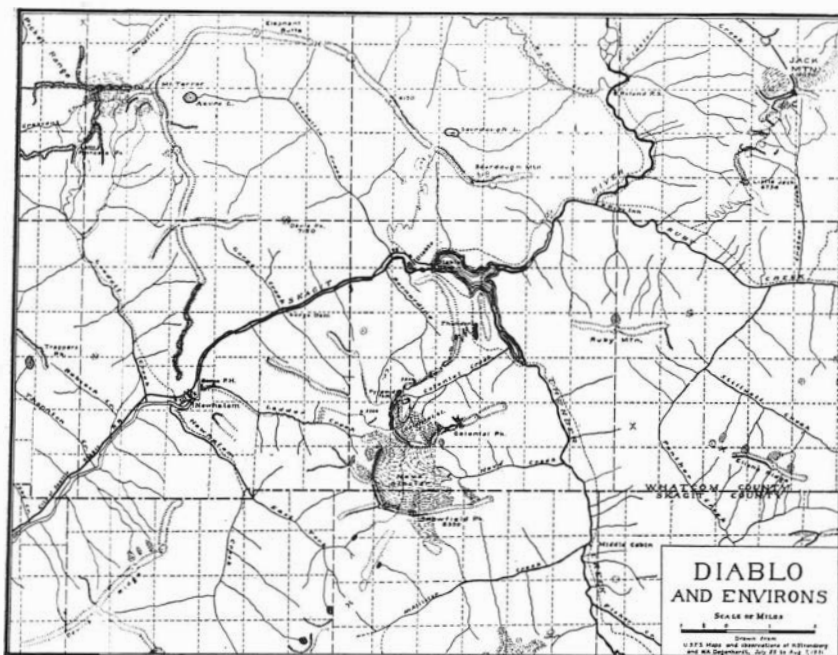
It was with an idea of getting a bird's-eye view of this country, and enjoying some good climbing as well, that William A. Degenhardt and I left for the Skagit on Saturday, July 25, 1931, taking supplies for a fifteen-day trip, together with the necessary mountaineering accessories—rope, crampons, photographic equipment, etc. We arrived at Newhalem at 11:00 p. m., and before turning in, loaded our packs with three days' supplies.

Sunday morning, we took the excursion boat up to Riprap, about four and a half miles up the Skagit from Diablo. We then hiked up Ruby Creek about two and a half miles, swung up the Jack Mountain trail and made camp near the temporary lookout on the summit of Little Jack (6,754 feet), as the south end of the Jack Mountain ridge is known locally. A week later, this would have been a dry camp, our water supply consisting of a ten-foot square patch of snow, which froze to solid ice at night.

At 8:00 a. m. Monday morning, we started for Jack Mountain. We traversed the top of the ridge to a low notch; thence to the right along

the base of the cliffs, to a chimney that affords an easy ascent to the bench above, thence to the right, losing about five hundred feet of elevation, to another cliff, or buttress, jutting out into the valley. This was crossed near the extreme end by going up and down chimneys, the route being marked by goat trails.

After dropping down this chimney and skirting a cliff for some five hundred feet, we passed above a series of waterfalls which drop into Crater Creek. This is the lowest point on the route from Little Jack. From this point we climbed upward and to the right over steep heather slopes, then across a ridge running southeast. We crossed this ridge



MAP SHOWING AREA COVERED.

Trails are shown by short dashes. Routes by dotted lines.

as high as was possible without climbing any rock. From this ridge the general route to the summit was chosen, several being feasible. Because the true summit is on the extreme northeast end of the summit ridge, which is not easily traversed, it was necessary to keep well to the right. We reached the summit at 2:30 p. m. and found it marked by a large cairn over five feet high, which we had been unable to see before from any point on the route we followed.

The view obtained from this mountain is rarely equalled. One can look for miles in all directions. Glacier Peak, Mount Baker and Mount

Shuksan are familiar landmarks. There is a wonderful view of the mountains along Thunder and Goodell Creeks, the Picket Range to the west, and the mountains in Canada to the north. We got back to high camp at 8:00 p. m.

The next morning was spent in studying the country about us, as viewed from our camp. Of all the peaks, Snowfield, with its large glacier system, and the peaks immediately to the north, seemed to offer interesting possibilities. We picked a route which would bring us to the timber line at a point near the base of Pyramid Peak, where we planned to establish a camp and enjoy several days of good climbing.

We then returned to Diablo and spent the night there. The next day we followed the Thunder Creek trail to Thunder Lake, where we enjoyed a swim. At Thunder Lake, we left the trail and climbed directly west to the summit of the ridge running from Diablo Dam to the base of Pyramid Peak, our immediate objective. After climbing about a thousand feet of elevation, we came across an old blazed and slashed trail which led to the top of the ridge. (We have since found that this trail starts at the Thunder Lake camp grounds.) We then followed along the top of the ridge, over fallen timber, up steep heather slopes, along game trails, down one cliff on a rope for thirty feet, and then up to our high camp, within a quarter mile of Pyramid Peak. There are small ponds at, or near, the top of this ridge along its entire length. One of these furnished water for our camp needs, this particular pond containing all of three barrels of water. Farther on, plenty of water is available from snowfields. This camp (6,000 feet) was located on the very top of the ridge, which is about one hundred feet wide, dropping off almost vertically about three thousand feet to Colonial Creek, on the southeast, and five thousand feet to Diablo, two miles to the north. This proved to be an ideal location for a high camp.

Thursday, July 30, we set out to climb Pyramid Peak (7,500 feet). After spending two hours trying to get around some chockstones in the particular chimney we tried on the east face, we turned back, taking the longer and easier route over Colonial Glacier and up the back side of the mountain. This proved to be a walk over snow and ice. A long, deep chimney running diagonally up the east face may prove a feasible route at a season of the year when the snow is continuous or entirely melted out. In any case, the face of Pyramid offers a fine challenge to rock climbers. Returning, we swung along the base of a pinnacle to the southwest of Pyramid, until we arrived at a pass from which we could look down into Ladder Creek. Here we saw four goats. From this pass, we found a route up the pinnacle, around which we had just contoured. It offered an hour's interesting rock work over steep slabs and along a sharp ridge. Here, as elsewhere, we were cautious and made frequent use of the rope, both on glacier and on rock.

The following day, we climbed Colonial Peak and found it had its false summit. The true summit is on the extreme east end of the ridge. On our way back to camp we followed the upper rim of the Colonial Glacier. The glacier extends into three passes, the two on the extreme east giving easy access to Neve Glacier and Snowfield Peak, the third, on the southeast, to Ladder Creek. This pass also afforded an easy approach to the most westerly peak on the divide. These passes are all about seven thousand feet in elevation, the south pass containing a glacier with extensive ice caves.

The next day, August 1, we left camp at 6:00 a. m. and went through the south pass onto the Neve Glacier, which leads to Snowfield Peak. About two miles over snow and ice brought us to the right skyline of Snowfield, apparently an easy route to the summit, and we predicted a "walk up." We found ourselves, however, on a narrow ridge within two hundred feet of the summit, with a notch, having sheer sides, blocking our way. We were forced to take the north face and from there on we had some very interesting rock work.

From Snowfield, a wonderful panorama is obtained. One can look in all directions and see range after range of jagged mountains and huge glacier systems. Logan (9,080 feet), Buckner (9,080 feet), Boston Peak (8,715 feet), and Eldorado (8,875 feet), rise out of extensive glaciers. Inspiration Glacier, Boston Glacier and Fremont Glacier cover much of this area around the headwaters of Thunder Creek. From Snowfield, one can look down into the deep valleys of Ladder, Newhalem, Neve and McAllister creeks. There are several small lakes along the McAllister-Newhalem Creek divide, and one at the head of the east fork of Newhalem Creek. The latter lake looked to be about one thousand feet below us so we started down toward it. After dropping over one thousand feet it still seemed to be as far away, so we decided to turn back. Arriving at the Snowfield ridge, we followed it along the base of the cliffs above the Neve Glacier, swinging toward the northwest. This ridge we called "Horseman" Ridge because of a peculiar rock formation on the skyline which resembled a man on horseback, the horse's head and the rider showing above the snow line just as if someone were riding along just beyond the summit of the ridge.

A pinnacle to the east of the "Horseman" gave some interesting climbing, loose rock giving the greatest trouble. We decided the horse could carry nothing more, it being very thin and broken down, so we made no attempt to climb on it. The "Horseman" is a spire about fifty feet high, about thirty feet wide and not over ten feet thick, perched on a very narrow ridge, which drops off two hundred feet to the Neve Glacier on one side and two thousand feet of almost sheer cliff to Newhalem Creek on the other side. We then continued along the rim to a peak we called the "Needle" because of a sharp spire of



PANORAMA FROM "WHAT'S-THE-MATTERHORN"

H. V. Strandberg



ACROSS COLONIAL GLACIER

Pyramid Peak is on the extreme right.



LADDER CREEK GLACIER

An arm of Neve Glacier feeding Ladder Creek.
Copyright, 1931



"THE HORSEMAN"

H. V. Strandberg

granite rising just to the right of the summit, as viewed from Snowfield Peak. This shaft proved to be a single block of granite about ten feet high and about six feet square at the base, perched on a knife-edge ridge. We climbed to the top of the ridge on a snow finger; thence along the top of the ridge as near as possible, over and under large blocks of granite which had to be crossed with extreme care. After climbing a knife-edge ridge for about fifteen feet by friction holds only, we arrived at the summit. This mountain gave us the nicest bit of rock work we had had up to that time. We returned to camp at 7:20 p. m. after a most interesting day.

At 10:00 a. m., August 2, we broke camp, crossed onto the Colonial Glacier, where we put on crampons; thence over the glacier to the southwest pass, the lowest pass in the ridge. Here we left our packs and climbed the peak just north of it, which Bill called "What's-the-Matter-Horn." The climb proved spectacular, but not nearly as formidable as it appeared. Our route took us up the ridge to the base of the cliffs near the top; thence to the left along the north face and up a chimney to the summit ridge, which proved to be a knife-edge that had to be traversed cautiously. We then dropped down to the timber line in Ladder Creek Basin, where we made camp at a wonderful camp site, not far from the arm of Neve Glacier feeding Ladder Creek. This glacier is very clean, the ice glistening blue in the sun. It is reported to be as beautiful as the famous Blue Glacier on Mount Olympus.

It took nine hours the next day to get down Ladder Creek to Newhalem, a distance of about four miles. We followed one and a half miles of deer trail, which proved to be the easiest route down the cliffs into Ladder Creek. From then on it was a brush fight. The creek being too high to follow or cross, we had to take to the brush and timber. We finally came upon a trail, which runs for about three-quarters of a mile up the creek on the left bank.

• While on "What's-the-Matter-Horn," we picked out Mount Terror as our next objective, it being evident that we would have to be content with only one more ascent. There appeared to be several routes of approach, one being from Diablo on a trail to the top of Sourdough Ridge, thence along the ridge to the northwest, traversing Elephant Butte, thence to the base of Terror, above Azure Lake. This route would offer the least brush fighting, the curse of following creek bottoms. Another route led up the ridge immediately to the north of Newhalem. The third was up Goodell Creek. While at Newhalem, we made inquiries about the Goodell Creek trail and were told that it ended at timber line nine miles from Newhalem. This route being the shortest, we decided to take it. Accordingly, August 4 was spent getting our dunnage from Diablo and covering seven miles of trail up Goodell

Creek, which brought us to a point opposite Pinnacle Peak. We found, however, that the trail (if the last two miles could be called that), ended in the creek bottom at 1,600 feet elevation. After a night on a bar in Goodell Creek, and doing justice to an even dozen good sized trout caught from a pool near by, we started upward with our packs along a creek which, our map indicated, flowed from the right or east side of Pinnacle Peak. We had to travel by compass and good luck, for clouds were hanging on the mountain tops, hiding all landmarks.

We arrived at timber line at 7:00 p. m., after climbing four thousand four hundred feet in two miles, through woods and brush. At this time we were in the clouds and a wet camp was a certainty. Next morning it was foggy, so we slept 'till 10 o'clock. About noon we started on an exploration trip through the fog. At no time were we able to see more than one hundred fifty feet. We traveled due north, marking our way with small rock cairns. We climbed for nearly an hour over smooth glaciated granite, and along a ridge running to the northeast.

At about 7,500 feet elevation, we came to a deep notch in the ridge across which a lower pinnacle could be seen. Having nothing else to do, we spent an hour building a cairn and another hour exploring the ridges by throwing rocks and listening for their fall. By this method we could roughly determine the direction of the ridges, the width of the top and whether there were cliffs or heather slopes on the sides.

After waiting three hours, the clouds lifted, somewhat, giving us a view of Crescent Creek, Goodell Creek and peaks to the west, among them Mount Triumph and Mount Despair. To the north and east, however, the tops of the peaks were still cloud-capped, making it impossible to see the true summit of Mount Terror, our objective. On our way back to camp we saw a goat. He stood watching us through the fog as we passed within a hundred yards of him.

With prospects of good weather the next day, we turned in early. A starlit night raised our hopes, but at 6 a. m. we could hardly see a hundred feet. At 8 a. m. the clouds showed signs of lifting, so we started out, taking our packs with us, for we planned on going out over Sourdough Ridge in order to avoid the steep slopes and heavy brush encountered on our way in. We traveled northeast, waiting now and then for the clouds to lift in order to pick a route. We came to a cliff from three hundred to five hundred feet high, along the top of which we worked our way for a mile in an attempt to find a way down, but it seemed all the chimneys ended in vertical walls. We continued climbing until we reached the highest point attained the day before. After waiting an hour, it cleared so we could see our peak. We dropped down to Crescent Creek and then up a glacier to the ridge between Mc-Millan and Crescent Creeks (8,000 feet). Here we left our packs and made one attempt on the west face, but were turned back by a smooth

slab and overhang. After coming down, on a doubled rope, we made the ascent on the north side. This is not the highest point in this range (which is known as the Picket Range), a peak about a half mile to the northwest being about fifty feet higher. Mount Terror, as located on the map, is the most easterly peak on this ridge and is considerably lower than the one we climbed.

This region is most rugged and inaccessible. Long broken ridges run in all directions, offering many varied and interesting rock climbs. On the McMillan Creek side there are several hanging glaciers almost a thousand feet directly below, and I do not believe I was ever so impressed with the ruggedness of the mountains as when I looked down on their crevassed surfaces, especially since we had planned on crossing this ridge on what we supposed to be an easy route to Sourdough. At 5 p. m. we turned back down Crescent Creek, thence up to a notch just west of the peak we climbed. The other side of the ridge appeared to offer a route to the glacier south of Terror, so we started down. We negotiated the first one hundred feet before dark and spent three hours on the remaining two hundred feet by flashlight. We carried heavy packs, the rock face was steep and treacherous, and the ledges and footholds filled with loose scree. We therefore roped in about thirty-five feet apart and proceeded cautiously. Only one of us moved at a time, while the other belayed the rope around rocks or by means of the body belay. We found that with each of us alternately taking the lead, we could save considerable time in the handling of the rope. It then became necessary only to alter the position of the rope on the belay and pay it out, the man at the belay remaining in position with the rope coiled just as when he hauled it in. We finally made the glacier after crossing a bergschrund where it was bridged with fallen rock. A quarter moon rose, furnishing some light, and we worked our way down the glacier, around crevasses and over snow bridges, which were by that time frozen solid. At 2:30 a. m. our way was blocked by another cliff, so we decided to catch a couple hours' sleep. After considerable searching we found a flat slab and a crack which would accommodate our sleeping bags. At 4 a. m. we started out again, climbing to the ridge overlooking Azure Lake and Stetattle Creek. Azure Lake is most beautiful, very deep and surrounded by perpendicular cliffs. Here we discovered that our original plan of going out over Sourdough Ridge was not practical on account of cliffs blocking our way. We therefore started for Goodell Creek by the shortest route possible. We arrived at Newhalem at 6:40 p. m., caught the train at 7 p. m. bound for the Lodge, arriving at 2:30 a. m. Sunday in time for the Huckleberry trip.

Thus we ended a most interesting vacation, on which we made nine ascents. There was no evidence of previous ascents on any except Jack Mountain.

FUNDAMENTALS ON THE USE OF THE ROPE

*MAX M. STRUMIA



THE choice of a rope must be regarded as very important. A good rope should be light, strong, have good wearing qualities, be flexible and easy to handle and not kink or harden excessively after wetting. Such ideal rope does not exist. For all-round work, two types of ropes may be specially recommended. One is a flax rope, one-quarter inch, made of three twisted strands. This rope is light, flexible, has good tensile strength, and fair wearing qualities; it is elastic, but kinks rather easily if wet, especially when new. Also it is rather small for the hand to grasp firmly. The other type is a manila rope, one-half inch, made of many small strands interwoven to form a solid unit. This rope is light for its bulk, is strong, very flexible, elastic and has very good wearing qualities. It does not kink, but severe wetting hardens it somewhat. It is above all an excellent rope to handle. Avoid ropes made of a cylindrical, woven outer portion and a central separate core. Purchase only from a reliable house, and do not use a rope for a second season, when a life may depend on it. The best length is 100 to 120 feet, but for a party of two, 60 feet is usually sufficient. It is advisable, in different climbs, especially those involving traverse of crevasses and glaciers, to carry a spare rope about 60 feet long which should be carried by the last man on the rope.

For difficult rock climbs in which descents with a doubled rope are expected, a safety rope one-quarter inch or a little less, about 120 feet in length should be available. This same rope may be used to haul up sacks on very difficult places. It is also good to have a few feet of strong rope for making rope rings and slings, to be used in securing the doubled rope to the rocks.

A wet rope should be dried in the shade and then carefully stretched, removing all kinks before coiling. After severe climbs, especially on rock, the rope should be carefully examined to detect any injury. From the standpoint of speed and safety, the best number on a rope is three for traverses of crevassed glaciers and snow ridges, especially those with cornices, and two for practically all other climbs, especially rock climbs.

In all difficult places the best man should lead in the ascent and bring up the rear in the descent. However, if the selection of the route be the most essential problem in the descent he should lead then also. The least experienced climber should be in the middle, but on difficult places where the leader may need assistance, or at least assurance, the most experienced man should follow the leader.

*Article secured by John Lehmann.

It is a common tendency to use such complicated knots that the element of error is likely to creep in and lead into serious difficulties. For the end man, the bow line or the open-handed loop are the best, in both cases the loose end being secured by a half-hitch or an overhand knot. For the middle man the only reliable knot is the open-handed loop. The rope should be tied snugly around the upper part of the chest immediately under the arms. However, it does not usually remain there unless it is uncomfortably tight or unless it be secured in place by leaving a loose end about two feet long which is passed over the shoulder, and secured to the loop on the other side with a simple knot. This practice has the disadvantage of not allowing the free swinging of the rope to whichever side is best suited to the lay of the ground.

A delicate question, and one which experience and actual conditions may answer better than any fast rule, is when to use the rope. It must be remembered, however, that the rope should not be looked upon as a help but as an element of safety. It is therefore not the members of the party that should be regarded, but rather the nature of the ground. An Alpinist should not climb beyond his physical and mental capacity and therefore should not make a practice of depending on the rope for aid. He should undertake climbs suitable to his ability. This does not apply of course to training climbs or to emergencies. There are a few general rules from which a good climber should never depart. The rope should always be used on crevassed ice fields covered with fresh snow and on snow ridges with cornices. It should not be used when there is serious danger from avalanches or stone and ice fall, as in such cases the safety of the members lies in the speed with which they can move. The rope should also be discarded whenever there is danger of it dislodging too many stones, and when descending with a double rope into free space, for in such case the body spinning in mid-air would hopelessly twist the various ropes and impede or even check the descent.

If we were to act logically, the rope should also be discarded on those exceptional passes (which one should try to avoid) in which the party cannot secure the leader; it is retained usually in the name of reciprocal faith and comradeship, and for the moral support it affords the leader.

Walking while roped may be continuous, all members of the party moving together, or interrupted, one man only moving at a time. Inasmuch as continuous going means easy ground, it should not be practiced over long stretches, but the rope should be removed, unless some member of the party is not secure, or the ground, although not difficult, is dangerous. The abuse of the rope on easy ground leads to careless handling, which is far more dangerous than no rope, and does not allow full development of the climbers' faculties.

On continuous motion each member must carefully watch the rope in front of him. A few coils should be carried in the outside hand, the

coils being orderly and of proper size. Jerking of the man in front should be carefully avoided by not allowing the rope to drag, or to pass where it is likely to be caught. If a passage requires more time than the pace of the man in front allows, drop the coils or allow them to run. It will be easy to regain them on easy ground. If one feels that this maneuver will not allow enough time, the man in front should be warned. Conversely, when a passage requiring more time has been completed, especially if the coils had to be dropped, the man in back must be considered and allowed time occasionally to take in the slack rope, to avoid its hanging loose and interfering with his motion. The management of the rope on continuous moving must, by experience, become almost instinctive, thus allowing the attention to concentrate on the selection of the way, or on the leader's motion.

When the ground is difficult or a slip may occur, the party should move singly. The problem of the rope here is simplified, but it becomes imperative to secure a belay. The climber's attention must always be concentrated on this point and under no circumstances should he allow it to be distracted. It is shocking, especially for the leader, to discover, after a hard passage, that the man who was to maintain the line safe has been neglecting his duty.

When it is necessary to secure a man climbing below, the method of choice is to take a good sidewise stand, with feet apart, the inner leg slightly bent and the outer rigid, keeping the body in line with the direction of the pull, should a slip occur. The rope is held with both hands, palms forward and upward, and it is passed around the waist or over the inside shoulder. Avoid sitting if possible. The standing position is the best because it is the most secure; it also usually allows better view of the companion, and quicker motion. should a change in position become necessary.

To secure a man climbing above, a standing hold is not usually sufficient, and a place of anchorage should be secured in addition. This is always necessary when the standing hold is poor. The anchoring rock projection must be tested, and if it is sharp, it should be covered with the hat, gloves, handkerchief, or any other soft material. Several turns of the rope should be employed around the support and whenever possible the anchorage should be made with the inactive portion of the rope. The climbers' ingenuity will suggest ways of getting good anchorage out of almost any irregularity of rock, sometimes with the aid of the ice axe. It must be borne in mind that the selection of any such anchoring place must be regulated by the expected direction of the pull. If no natural anchorage place is to be found, a piton, or peg, should be employed. Their use in adding security in a difficult passage is certainly one of the most legitimate. The piton may be of the simple type or with a ring, the addition of a safety snap being of immense

utility. If the rope must be played over a rock belay, care must be taken by changing the direction of the pull or interposing a soft object, to avoid undue friction.

On hard snow a convenient belay is formed by the shaft of the ice axe securely thrust into the snow, the rope being secured by a few turns for anchorage, or by a single coil for a running belay. On ice the matter is more difficult; a convenient anchorage is usually secured, however, by striking in the pick, looping the rope close to the ice, and pressing upon the shaft to hold it in position.

On glaciers with snow-covered crevasses, crossing doubtful bridges, on snowy aretes with cornices, or traversing insecure snow slopes from rock to rock, and in other similar conditions, all the rope should be played out, not less than 30 to 50 feet between each member, possibly more. At any rate no one in the party should move unless a member has reached a safe position. It is also essential that in all the maneuvers spoken of above, the rope be kept comfortably taut, avoiding jerking as well as snagging.

Finally, the rope may be used doubled to descend a very difficult or altogether impracticable passage, or one which has become very dangerous because of verglas or soft snow.

Never use the double rope descent if not sure that the party can proceed out of difficulty below. If there is no alternative, leave the doubled rope in place to render a retreat possible. Do not use the doubled rope in places that can be descended naturally unless racing with darkness or in bad weather.

At times the last man only may use the doubled rope, as he is not secured by any one above. If the passage is short the portion of rope between the last man and the man preceding may be used for the double. The simplest method of using the double rope is to secure the rope around any solid projection, from which the rope can be pulled or flicked from below. The loose ends should hang freely and evenly. It is advisable to join them with a knot. The rope may be passed directly around a rock projection or through a single or double rope sling or ring. If no good belay is available, a piton should be used, either directly or by means of a rope sling. The best fashion will be suggested by the nature and lay of the ground.

As a rule, a spare rope should be used for the double. This is imperative when the descent is very difficult or long, and when the doubled rope is used repeatedly.

In place of a doubled rope a large single rope can be used, with a metal ring attached to the upper end. The ring is retained by passing the rope through another ring of smaller size, which is secured to the rock by means of a rope sling. The rope is retrieved from below by pulling on a smaller rope attached to the large ring. Of course the

smaller ring and the rope sling are abandoned, so that if this maneuver is to be repeated a supply of small rings must be at hand.

On descending with the doubled rope, if the descent is short and if some footholds can be secured, the hands alone may be employed to hold the rope. But if the descent is long and especially if the body is to be entirely detached from the rock, a suitable brake should be employed. The foot brake is unsafe, and if used with nailed boots, injurious to the rope. A thigh brake is made by passing the double rope under the outer leg, high up between the thighs, and grasping the farther length or lengths above the leg, thus forming a loop around it and pressing against the rope from above. Variations of pressure from this hand regulates the friction. The inner hand holds the rope higher up and besides assisting in the brake action, it keeps the body in position. The free or inner leg assists in securing foot-holds and in landing. The friction may be increased by passing the rope over the inner shoulder and letting it simply drop down the back.

For very long and free descents, for beginners, or when a very small or difficult landing place is available, a thigh and body brake must be employed. To form this the rope is first passed between the legs, high up, then out around the right thigh, up across the chest, over the left shoulder around the back of the neck, and down the front on the right side to be grasped by the right hand. This arrangement applies when the left side is against the cliffs. The left hand holds the rope higher up.

To recover the rope after a descent, remove all knots and assure yourself that the rope runs freely, then pull gently and steadily. Towards the end the motion should be accelerated, but never jerkily. Be always on the lookout for stones set in motion during the performance, and if standing on a small ledge or on any place where equilibrium is hard to maintain, be prepared to receive the falling rope in such a way as not to lose balance.

Descent with the doubled rope should be practiced by beginners in easy places. The same thing can be said in general of all rope manipulations.

HOW TO CLIMB THE SIX MAJOR PEAKS OF WASHINGTON

JOSEPH T. HAZARD

No great region comprising a unit for organized mountain climbing is without its own unique features and its individual demands for an established foundation of fact and of technique. Western Washington is the home of crevassed glaciers. The six major peaks of Washington have been chosen not alone for their historic importance. Each one of the six dominates its own reaches of scenic grandeur. When we face the problem of climbing these peaks, this individuality ceases. There

remains just one distinctive demand upon the climber—that he must know how to pass over, or to avoid, crevassed glaciers, with comfort and safety.

The information given in this article is for the experienced climber who has accepted the responsibility of leadership. It is based upon the premise that he knows how to climb and how to lead others. It is, then, strictly informational.

Three basic principles only will be stated as a preface to this information:

1. In climbing crevassed mountains the safest way is the best way, for human life is sacred.
2. No part of a glacier, where crevasses may occur, should ever be crossed unscouted. The scout ahead should know glaciers and should be securely tied upon a taut rope twenty feet ahead of the next man, with no slack that will allow him to gather momentum.
3. The rear guard in each party unit should be one of its best mountaineers.

MOUNT RAINIER, 14,408 Feet

1. *Gibraltar Route.* This route is not recommended. At its best it presents danger that cannot be avoided by foresight or skill.

Drive to Paradise Valley. Leave by trail not later than 2:30 p. m. for Camp Muir.

Camp Muir, 10,480 feet elevation. Approached by snowfield or rock, as seasonal conditions may determine. Anvil Rock is the best check upon the route and should be held at a slight angle to the right. Camp in government cabin. Leave for the summit not later than 4 a. m.

The Beehive, 10,800 feet elevation (approximately). Approached over rocks of Cowlitz Cleaver, or snow at right close to Cleaver—avoid loose rock formations to left and crevasses to right.

Camp Misery, 11,600 feet elevation (approximately). Leave Beehive at left of rock cleaver. Make some 200 feet elevation then climb over cleaver to the right side (route easily lost here). Follow rocks and snow to Camp Misery.

Gibraltar Rock. From Camp Misery follow trail top of talus slope to The Chutes, which should be reached not later than 9:30 a. m., at which time melting begins to loosen rocks above. Climb up Chutes to Camp Comfort.

Summit. Usually by way of Camp Comfort, 12,675 feet elevation. Cross first crevasse above Camp Comfort reached in one and one-half minutes. Reach big crevasse in thirty-two minutes. Cross on safe bridge and bear to right, then to left toward summit rocks. In some years Camp Comfort is cut off. If so, find route through central snowfields, more directly toward summit.

2. *Kautz Route.* Recommended—all danger can be avoided.

Drive to Nisqually river bridge, Paradise Valley highway. Climb along left side Nisqually Glacier to mountain meadow below summit ridge. Camp at approximately 6,000 feet elevation. Leave not later than noon for high camp. Carry canned heat.

Follow rock ridge leading directly toward summit. Continue on Wapowety Cleaver to Camp Hazard, approximately 11,000 feet elevation, which is 300 feet below ice cliffs. Leave for summit not later than 4 a. m. Three seasonal routes: up ice cliffs at right, or middle Kautz Glacier, or left ice cliffs to summit snowfield. Bear left over snowfield avoiding dangerous blind crevasses, to rock ridge leading to Point Success. Turn right and follow ridge to Success Peak. Follow snow ridge to Columbia Crest.

3. *North Side Route.* Recommended, all danger can be avoided. Drive to Starbo Camp by way of White River entrance. Approach by Inter Glacier to temporary camp at Camp Curtis, elevation 9,000 feet, or better, Steamboat Prow, elevation 9,700 feet. Leave for summit not later than 4 a. m. Climb snowfields with Russell Cliff to right, to saddle, elevation 13,500 feet. Avoid turning too far left away from Russell Cliff. Work from saddle directly to Columbia Crest.

4. *Success Cleaver Route.* Recommended as safe and attractive to all those who desire a long, all-rock climb to the summit. Make temporary camp at base of Success Cleaver, upper Indian Henry's Hunting Ground. Leave for summit not later than 3 a. m.

MOUNT ADAMS, 12,307 Feet

1. *Morrison Creek Route.* Recommended.

Drive to White Salmon, Guler, Morrison Creek Camp, Cold Spring. Leave auto and bear left on climb of 1,000 feet to temporary camp on stream below ridge, approximately 6,500 feet elevation. Leave for summit not later than 4 a. m. Follow ridge, alternating rock and snow to false summit, then turn right and follow divide toward true summit. Climb last 600 feet elevation up steep pumice slopes, left, or seracs, right. Reach ranger cabin at true summit. Follow same route on descent as it is easy to lose the way coming down. There are no crevasses near this route, and no climbing problems, except the ones of endurance and direction.

2. *Killen Creek Route.* Recommended.

Approach by trails from Mount St. Helens or Goat Rocks or from Eastern Washington.

Camp at 6,000 feet elevation in meadow basin on Killen Creek.

Leave for the summit not later than 4 a. m. Climb lava ridge between Adams and Lava Glaciers, last mile over "snowfield of easy grade." Climb 300 feet elevation up final dome to summit field. Cross summit to ranger cabin and record boxes. This final climb makes 6:300 feet elevation without any real difficulties.

MOUNT BAKER, 10,750 Feet

1. *Heliotrope Ridge Route.* Recommended.

Drive to town of Glacier. Follow Heliotrope Ridge trail, eleven miles to last tree flat on upper ridge. Camp here. Leave for summit not later than 4 a. m. Climb Roosevelt Glacier (formerly Coleman) keeping well to right to avoid larger crevasses. Turn left at divide of snowfield and climb toward Black Buttes. Pass below Black Buttes at left and switch-back toward saddle. When approach to saddle is cut off by crevasses, a safe route may always be found to the left, under walls of main peak, where rock avalanches always form bridges. Climb pumice slopes of saddle half way to rim of dome. Angle right on easy grade across snow face of peak, avoiding crevasses on direct route to rim. Reach pumice again half way between crater and rim. Turn left and climb directly at rim. Turn right on main summit and take gentle slope on summit field to high point on extreme north edge of rim. This route demands an almost continuous selection of safe crevasse crossings, with close organization of party. It is best not to release the line on the descent until it has left the Roosevelt Glacier above the Heliotrope Ridge Camp, as snow bridges will be softened by afternoon.

The Mount Baker Club has a lodge on ridge to the right of Heliotrope.

2. *North Side Route.* Recommended for parties with personnel of skilled climbers only.

Drive to Austin Pass. Climb to left of Mazama Dome, selecting high route toward Mazama Glacier. Take to rock ridge and make temporary camp, approximately 6,000 feet, near Colman Peak. Leave for summit not later than 4 a. m. Cross lower snowfields of Mazama Glacier to cleaver between Park and Boulder Glaciers. Climb on left circle towards summit with full use of ropes by the method you have adopted. Pass to right of crater; swing toward right rock wall; switchback toward snow cornice; climb cornice to summit field near highest point. This is a steep route requiring full use of rope, and the utmost care in the selection of crevasse crossings. As far as possible climb steepest slopes over the small basins that flatten out without crevasses. Avoid dangerous crevasses below steep climbing as much as possible. Select a day when the sun will soften the snow, for at times the steepness is such that you can touch the snow above with your elbow. This climb requires real leadership and skillful climbers. Leadership and skill can overcome its danger.

GLACIER PEAK, 10,436 Feet

1. *Leavenworth, Buck Creek Pass.* Recommended.

Drive from Leavenworth to junction of Phelps Creek with Chiwawa Creek. Follow trail four miles to junction of Chiwawa with Buck Creek and camp. Follow Buck Creek trail over Buck Creek Pass. An-

gle left down steep wooded slopes without trail to Suiattle River, for second camp. Leave not later than 4 a. m. Cross Suiattle River on foot logs in front of trappers' cabin and climb timbered ridge to Chocolate Glacier. Cross Glacier and climb left ice walls to snowfield above Camp Nelson. Find crevasse crossings and work over snow to saddle. Turn right at saddle and climb to summit. Return to camp on the Suiattle. On fourth day, pack back over Buck Creek Pass, and return to site of first camp. On fifth day pack to Phelps Creek and drive to Leavenworth. This five-day round-trip from Leavenworth leads into one of the most isolated regions of Washington and one of the most fascinating.

2. *Whitechuck Route.* Recommended.

First day: Drive auto to Darrington. Take 15-mile trail to Stujack Camp on Whitechuck. Make first camp.

Second day: 12 miles on trail to Kennedy Hot Springs.

Third day: 7 miles on trail to Glacier Lean-to cabin near head of Whitechuck river.

Fourth day: Start not later than 4 a. m. Drop down to Whitechuck river. Cross river. Climb, bearing right, to Whitechuck Glacier. Follow glacier two miles to rock ridge at head of glacier. Climb right to snowfield glacier above. Pass to right of false summit. Follow pumice ridge and rock chimney toward main summit. Return to camp at Glacier Lean-to. Follow same route back to Darrington.

MOUNT ST. HELENS, 9,750 Feet

1. *Spirit Lake Route.* Recommended.

Drive to Castle Rock, to Spirit Lake, to timber line, four miles above the lake. Camp. Leave camp not later than 4 a. m. Climb directly at the middle point of "The Lizard," keeping high to left to avoid mud canyons and crumbling gulches lower down. Follow beside or on Lizard to upper end. Avoid the island above The Lizard after July 15, as it is in direct path of rock avalanches. Cross to "The Boot," and follow it to the upper end. Climb straight up from The Boot to flattening summit field and through rim rocks to crater. Cross crater, about a mile, to high point at ranger station on south rim. This is a safe, easy climb. All crevasses may be avoided.

2. *Other Routes.* St. Helens is the youngest major volcanic peak in Washington. Its slopes are uniform because, as yet, it is not deeply scarred by erosion. For this reason it can be climbed from almost any temporary camp at its base. It has been climbed from the south by several parties. The approach is, however, so much longer that the route is not included.

MOUNT OLYMPUS, 7,915 Feet

1. *Blue Glacier Route.* Recommended.

Drive to Sol Duc Hot Springs. Take Deer Lake trail and follow trail

beyond, past Hoh Lake and ranger station. Camp where speed of party makes stop convenient. Make final camp at draw leading toward Blue Glacier. Leave camp not later than 4 a. m. Ascend draw until it joins level ice field; cross ice field, right, directly at main peak. On reaching heavy slopes across ice field, turn right and angle away from mountain to main upper snowfield. Follow snowfield left and connect with maze of summit peaks at the left of nearest rounded peak. Climb right around blunt peak to saddle under sharper West Peak. The last seventy-five feet of West Peak is severe rock work to insecure, needle top, changing almost yearly.

The summit field of Olympus has three main peaks and a deceiving maze of lesser ones. It is absolutely necessary to leave the broad upper snowfield to the left of West Peak. West Peak may be reached by climbing over rounded peak, but time is saved by half-circling rounded peak to the right. West Peak, the highest point of the mountain, is not the rock pinnacle farthest west.

2. *Queets Basin-Blizzard Pass Route.* Not recommended for two reasons.

(a) Seasonal changes make approach to Humes Glacier at times impassable.

(b) East Peak is too detached from main summit field.

Drive to Port Angeles and to end of Elwha River trail. Follow trail to Elwha Basin. Follow Elwha Snow Finger to Dodwell-Rixon Pass; drop down into Queets Basin and make final camp at most convenient spot below Humes Glacier. Leave camp not later than 4 a. m. Climb front of Humes Glacier and follow glacier to Blizzard Pass. Drop down to Hoh Glacier, taking angle, left, that will give most safety and least loss of altitude. Climb left on Hoh Glacier, then right on skyline toward East Peak. Approach peak at right side then slant left to highest point.

The two bad points on this climb are the front face of Humes Glacier and the descent from Blizzard Pass to the Hoh. Yearly changes in the front wall of the Humes make it impossible to give air-tight information. Use your judgment. Crampons will help at Humes Glacier face and off Blizzard Pass.

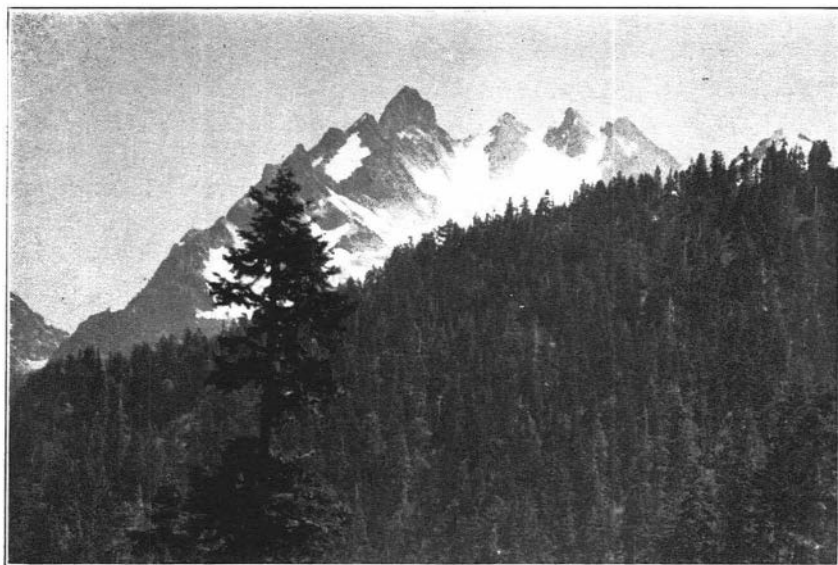
There are other routes up the six major peaks. Mount Rainier has been climbed by six routes, with at least two other ones possible for first ascents. Adams, St. Helens, and Glacier could be conquered from almost any angle of approach. Baker has been climbed at least four ways with others available. Olympus is probably the least explored of any of the six, with much interesting country still untouched. It has now encircling roads. Who will be the first to climb entirely around it, and to blaze the way for an encircling trail? When will this pioneer trail play host to its first summer outing?

SIX OTHER GREAT CLIMBS

ARTHUR R. WINDER AND N. W. GRIGG

Mountain climbing, broadly speaking, may be considered directly proportional to the difficulty of the peak to be climbed, as well as to the enjoyment the mountaineer may experience in climbing. In the state of Washington we are indeed fortunate in the large number and variety of notable climbs that are available to us. In partial recognition of this fact, for a number of years, *The Mountaineer* has honored those who have climbed the six major peaks. These peaks, because of their bulk and height, have been looked upon as the outstanding climbs of the state. However, there are other challenging peaks in the state, other great climbs.

We should like to name six more major climbs, all of them, geographically speaking, as well as from the climber's viewpoint, outstanding and possessing great possibilities for the Mountaineer. The peaks offer the Alpinist of genuine ability all he desires in the way of climbing, be it on snow or rock. These are the climbs of Mount Shuksan, Three Fingers, Sloan Peak, Mount Stuart, Little Tahoma and Mount



THREE FINGERS

John Lehmann

View taken from Meadow Mountain trail. The north peak, to the left, is the highest. First ascent, July 4, 1931, by Forrest Farr, Norval Grigg, Arthur Winder and John Lehmann. The route lay across the glacier below the right peak, to the saddle between the left and middle summits, thence up the steep face and chimney directly opposite the middle peak.

Constance. Little or no attention has been paid to heights in selecting these peaks.

Ten miles east of Mount Baker stands Mount Shuksan, a peak of unusual beauty. Its grandeur can hardly be pictured in a few words. Its mass, height, ruggedness, glaciers, and forbidding mein fascinate the real climber. Not always gentle, it has claimed more than one life, and many a climber carries scars testifying to its dangers. The climb involves a great deal of both ice and snow work. Though several routes are used, the most popular one is the "Fisher" route, a series of steep chimneys leading onto the broad glaciers that surround the top pinnacle of rock. The summit, 9,038 feet above the sea, offers one of those panoramas we dream about. (See *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 21, pp. 25-28.)

Three Fingers (6,854 feet) is the most beautiful mountain trip in Western Washington. From its flowered meadows, and rugged crags, the whole world seems to be in view, Vancouver Island and the ocean to the west, the backbone of the Cascades to the east, the mighty Canadian peaks to the north, distant Mount Adams to the south. Add to this a thrilling rock climb, the first ascent having been made but this year, and you have an ideal expedition for the mountain lover. The mountain is approached by forest service trail up French Creek, near Darrington, up Boulder Creek and over Meadow Mountain. A forest lookout is located on the south summit, but a good sized glacier must be crossed to reach the north and highest peak. The final peak is a fine climb, almost sheer rock, and an overhang and a narrow chimney must be negotiated before the summit is attained.

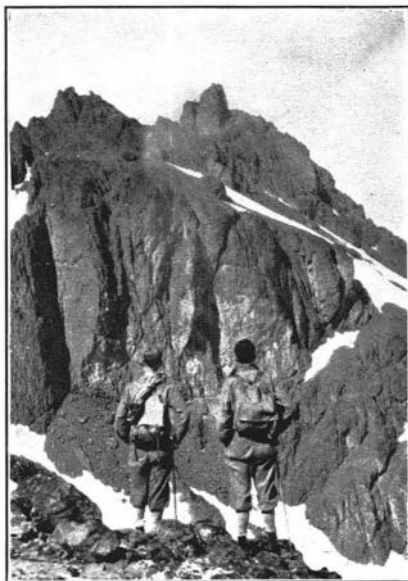
Seldom climbed, although not difficult, Sloan Peak (7,790 feet) is known to most mountaineers by name only. It is the monarch of the wild and rugged Monte Christo region. Rising a mile directly out of Goat Lake, it is a tempting target for the mountaineer. The conventional route is from Barlow Pass on the Hartford and Eastern Railway, down the south fork of the Sauk River to Bedal Creek, then up this stream across the ridge between Sloan and Bedal Peak, gradually working around to the southeast face, and then directly up to the summit.

Called the largest single mass of granite in the United States, Mount Stuart is an unusually impressive mountain. Though usually three days are required for this climb, the more ambitious ones can make it in a single week end. The favored line of approach is from the Blewett Pass highway up Ingalls Creek, with the actual ascent generally following the southeast arete. Although climbed by several large Mountaineer parties during years past, it has recently suffered undeserved neglect. (See *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 18, pp. 29-35.) Mount Stuart is the only one of the additional six big climbs in eastern Washington.

The layman usually thinks of Little Tahoma (11,117 feet) as merely a satellite of the planet Rainier, but to the Mountaineer it has a par-

ticular individual personality. True, the great bulk of the "Mountain that was God" does overshadow its little sister, but from the latter one more fully appreciates the grandeur of the former. Little Tahoma is usually climbed from Mazama Ridge in Paradise Valley, the route crossing the Paradise and Cowlitz glaciers below Anvil Rock, and thence up the peak itself. The final pitch near the summit is quite difficult, and the very top is so tiny that but a few can enjoy its view at the same moment. Little Tahoma is seldom climbed and is crying for its share of attention from the Mountaineer, who so long has worshipped at the shrine of Rainier.

Mount Constance (7,777 feet), giantess of the eastern Olympics, commands the admiration and respect of all who view its sheer rocky walls. For years it was considered impregnable, and even today but ten ascents have been recorded in the summit box. The route lies up the Dosewallips River from Hood Canal near Brinnon, and up the trail to Lake Constance, beyond which you gradually climb to the summit ridge, where a long traverse must be made before the final summit is achieved. From the summit the view is seemingly interminable, the far flung serrated ranks of the Olympics to the west, the smooth waters of Puget Sound to the east, beyond which the rolling hills of the lowland slope to the crest of the mighty Cascades. (See *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 15, pp. 58-62).



SUMMIT RIDGE OF MOUNT CONSTANCE N. W. Grigg

The route follows along the very top of the ridge which is narrow and affords some spectacular rock work; then around to the right of the final pinnacle, which is ascended from the back side.

None of these climbs are impossible. Still, they offer more real climbing than many much loftier summits, and more than repay the climber for his exertion. Not being so high, the views from them appear more natural, the surrounding landscape does not appear dwarfed and flattened into insignificance. At most, but three days are required for any single one, and for week-end trips the ascents of Shuksan, Constance, Three Fingers and Little Tahoma are unsurpassed. More than one line of attack is open on all of them, so the brief mention of routes in this article must not be taken as absolute.

There may be loftier mountains, and harder climbs, but no mountain can surpass these six climbs for keen enjoyment of the upper heights.



DENMAN PEAK

A. H. Denman

This peak in the Tatoosh range between Plummer and Lane peaks, formerly designated merely as "That" peak, has now, with the permission of the National Park Service, been officially named Denman Peak. On June 20, 1931, a group of Mountaineers and friends escorted Mr. Denman to Longmire and on June 21 to the peak, where a unique dedication ceremony was held.

A. H. DENMAN



ALTHOUGH frequent flashes prove him the master of an exquisite wit, his dignified and self-reliant reserve is always manifest. After more than twenty years experience with **THE MOUNTAINEERS** his companions of the trail never use his first name. He has earned sincere affection from all and still he is invariably referred to as Mr. Denman.

He is welcome in groups of old-timers for he has been a Puget Sounder since his arrival in Tacoma on October 15, 1890. During 1892-1894 he lived in Seattle, during which time he was Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. Those who knew this were not surprised at his effective participation in the Sunrise Services during the Summer Outings of **THE MOUNTAINEERS**. He has been an appreciated member of seventeen of such annual Outings, his skill as a photographer always helping to make them most memorable. Instrumental in starting the Tacoma Winter Outings, he acted as chairman of the first two and has attended them all. His membership in **The Mountaineers** dates from 1909. Later he became one of the founders of the Tacoma branch.

He knew many trails of forest and mountain before he joined The Mountaineers. When he came to Tacoma he was in the employ of the Lombard Investment Company and inspected the properties involved by trips on his bicycle, notable among such early trips being one through Cascade Pass. In 1894, he returned to Tacoma and has continuously practiced law there since.

Most of the preparation for his professional career was obtained in the Middle West. He was born at Sing Sing, New York, on November 29, 1859. His father moved West and established his home in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1876, but the son attended the public schools of New York City until 1878 when he moved to Evanston, Illinois, and entered Northwestern University, from which he graduated in 1883. Later he attended the Law School, University of Iowa, receiving his law degree in 1885.

A DEDICATION

*Conceit to name eternal mountains
After Man whose days are as a leaf?
Ah no! nobility is honored
Whether it be ageless or man-brief.*

*A gentleman there walks among us
Worthy spirit for the cliffs to hail,
To wear his name forever proudly
Tho his steps must sometimes falter, fail.*

*In springtime of his life he tramped
Pathless crags and learned to love them well,
And now tho head is white as snowfield,
Mountain ardor in him deep doth dwell.*

*As camp-fires mid high alpine meadows
Stir up dreams in those who're gathered there,
His glowing spirit, friendly wisdom
Kindle all, his love of peaks to share.*

*No brighter gleams the dew in lupines
Growing by the trails he often trod
Than shine his eyes that seek in Nature
Close communion with the things of God.*

*So think you, Mass of Rock, disdainful,
Majesty on him you now bestow?
Ah, Denman Peak, the role's reversed—
Nay, you're the honored one, I trow!*

—EDNA F. WALSH.

INTERESTING CLIMBS IN THE IRISH CABIN REGION

A. H. DENMAN

IRISH CABIN is located five or six miles east of Fairfax on Carbon River and half a mile west of the entrance to the National Park. The road goes through Wilkeson and past Carbonado. The cabin now has ample dining room, kitchen and social hall, also comfortable spring bunks or cots (without bedding) for fifty persons and ample space for many more bunks or cots.

The building has proved very serviceable to climbing parties with the help of automobiles over the one road that connects with all the foot trails. A few minutes to half an hour by auto car over the road is all that is necessary to put one on the trails at an early hour from the cabin for climbing in a day one or more of the summits hereinafter mentioned in the grandest mountain scenery of the country.

First and nearest the cabin is Florence Peak (5,501 feet). The start is on foot from the cabin, up Irish Creek, crossing the boundary into the National Park, and thence by a steep forest climb to the top of the ridge called Alki Crest, thence along the top of the ridge to the summit—a round trip of eight miles. There is a wonderful view from the top over the northwest portion of the park.

Arthur Peak (5,471 feet) is reached from Ranger Creek where it crosses the road four miles east of the cabin. There is no trail and the summit is reached by following the creek past Green Lake, which is deeply set in a basin of mountains. Passing the lake, continue upstream to Lake Tom, thence to the saddle of Rust Ridge, and thence to the summit. Steep rock work near the top finishes the climb.

The historic Tolmie Peak (5,939 feet) is best attained by way of Ipsut Pass, taking the Ipsut Trail where it meets the road six miles east of the cabin. The footing by trail is four and a half miles to the pass (5,100 feet). Both horse and foot trails lead from the pass to Eunice Lake, at the base of the peak. The foot trail is the best for hikers. The summit is directly north of the lake and may be attained by a rock climb into the saddle or over a heather slope at the west end of the lake. The heather slope is easier. The peak is named for Dr. Tolmie, who ascended it on a botanizing tour in 1834.

Castle Rock (6,116 feet) is reached by the Ipsut Trail through the pass, thence to the north side of Mowich Lake. From there go up the slope to the foot of Little Castle, which may be climbed by a chimney on its west side. To reach the larger peak, pass to the north side of the smaller peak, and thence on to the summit over the rocks on the north side of the larger peak.

Mother Mountain (6,540 feet) is reached by trail leading from the ranger station near the outlet of Mowich Lake. Follow the foot-trail to Knapsack Pass, thence along the ridge to the north. The rock climb at the top is not particularly difficult. The summit affords a charming view of a small park, seldom seen, which contains two pretty lakes and lies between Castle Rock and Mother Mountain.

Fay Peak (6,500 feet) is attained by proceeding on the Knapsack Pass trail at Mowich Lake to certain glacier polished and scoured rocks some distance below the pass; then work out to the end of the ridge to the east of the peak, thence along the ridge to its top. The climb affords interesting rock work, not difficult, and the climber, in good weather, will be rewarded with a very imposing view of the great mountain.

Mount Pleasant (6,453 feet) can be reached from Fay Peak by going southeast around the head of Lee Creek Valley to the summit. An interesting feature is the peculiar under-cut cave-like hollow in the rock formation in the cliff which is passed on the way. The summit may also be reached over a heather slope from Spray Park.

Hessong Rock (6,400 feet) may be climbed from Spray Park through a chimney which is distinguished by a tall, slender tree at its top. This peak is separated from Mount Pleasant by a saddle and may also be climbed by going through this saddle and skirting the rock on the north to its west end, where the rocks afford good handholds and footholds to the top.

Old Baldy (5,790 feet) is a part of Carbon Ridge, north of the Carbon River and outside of the park just north of its northwest corner. It is most easily reached by crossing the river on a foot log two miles east of the cabin and taking the Copely Lake trail as far as the end of the logged-off mountainside. Here the trail is left and the route is then north over the mountainside to a saddle, thence along the ridge to the summit. This climb is best made when the ground is covered with snow, otherwise the climb is a thirsty one. There is a far extended view to the north from the summit that is well worth while. This summit is easily seen from Tacoma.

Crescent Mountain (6,703 feet) is reached by taking the road $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Olsen's Camp, which is as far as vehicles are permitted to travel. Thence the trail crosses the river over a good bridge. Crossing the river, take the trail over Chenuis Mountain to Windy Gap. This trail is known as the Northern Loop Trail and also as the Spukwush Trail. From Windy Gap climb to the saddle between Crescent Mountain and the Sluiskins and thence along the ridge. A striking view of Willis Wall, the whole system of the Carbon Glacier, down the river and even to the far distant Olympic Mountains, will be the reward of the climber on a clear day. The Elysian Fields are immediately below to the south.

Sluiskin Mountains ("Pa" 7,015 feet. "Ma" 6,990 feet) are the most difficult to be climbed of all those we may call the Irish Cabin peaks. From Windy Gap the route leads over talus to the gap between the two peaks. Near the summit of the higher, the easternmost, is a vertical cliff climbed through a narrow chimney; there is another way over a ledge which can only be reached by a boost over your companion's shoulders. The rope is a virtual necessity in making the climb. The greatest danger is from rocks falling on members following in the party, and it is very difficult to avoid displacing rocks. The other peak, "Ma," may be made from Elysian Fields, and is very interesting to a rock climber and very good exercise, not particularly dangerous.


Crescent Mountain and the Sluiskins may also be reached by leaving the Moraine Park Trail at Moraine Cabin and climbing over Pacific Point (6,259 feet), then crossing Elysian Fields.

Old Desolate (7,130 feet) is the highest and farthest of these lower slope climbs. It may be ascended over the talus slope from Moraine Park. It overlooks Mystic Lake and the Winthrop Glacier. The trail begins at Olsen's Camp on the road 8½ miles from the cabin. Follow the road on foot beyond this, where it is closed to vehicles, to Cataract Creek, thence by the Wonderland Trail across the Carbon River and past the end of the glacier to Moraine Park.

Round trips starting from the cabin and including the climb of these peaks can be made in nine hours. Eight and one-half miles by auto from the cabin is the greatest distance on the road to the junction of any of the trails.

CLIMBS AROUND SNOQUALMIE LODGE

H. R. MORGAN

ITUATED within one-half mile of the Cascade Divide and about two miles from Snoqualmie Pass, Snoqualmie Lodge has become the center of climbing activities among The Mountaineers. During the height of the climbing season as many as three scheduled parties will leave the Lodge for various peaks, and very often several private trips will be made on the same day. The scheduled climbs are usually so arranged that a member may have his choice of an easy or a strenuous day's outing. Anything within a day's hiking distance is considered fair prey to the ambitious mountaineer, and truly within that distance almost every type of climbing may be experienced during the course of the climbing season. Within the area covered there are over thirty mountain peaks, but of these only twenty are subject to the assaults of organized parties. To furnish members of the club with an objective in their climbing, the Lodge Committee of 1923 selected ten representative peaks and named



JOE LAKE, MOUNT THOMPSON AND
HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN

Clarke F. Marble

This view was taken from the side of Chikamin.

them the Ten Lodge Peaks. The committee of 1930 felt the need of presenting the membership with further inducements to climb and, accordingly, selected another ten peaks, which were called the Second Ten Lodge Peaks. The original Ten Lodge Peaks were then called the First Ten Lodge Peaks.

The Second Ten Lodge Peaks are uniformly harder than the First Ten. It was the committee's desire to present to the membership a series of peaks which would require more thought and more preparation on the part of the climber than was required by most of the First Ten Peaks. In Huckleberry, Hibox, and Lundin (Little Sister), this aim was accomplished. The rest of the Second Ten Peaks stand on a par with the First Ten, though most of them are more inaccessible.

In the following description of routes used in climbing these mountains, ridges are described as north or south, etc., with reference to the mountain being climbed and not to the particular position of the climber. On the map, trails are shown in small dashes, and trailless portions of the climb route are shown dotted.

The First Ten Lodge Peaks are as follows: Chair, Denny, Guye, Kaleetan, Kendall, Red, Silver, Snoqualmie, Thomson and the Tooth.

CHAIR PEAK (6,200 feet). Take the Snow Lake trail to the ridge above Snow Lake, turning to the left before the crest of the ridge is reached. Proceed up the slope in a westerly direction to the snow-finger and rock slide on the east face of Chair. Climb the second chimney to the left of the main peak. Then drop downward and to

the right a short distance to the large saddle at the base of the main peak. From this point a series of easily climbed chimneys on the south face lead to the summit.

An alternative route for climbing the Chair is as follows: Shortly after starting up the second chimney, climb to a broad shelf which slopes upward and to the left across the face of the large tooth or peak immediately below and to the left of the main peak. Follow this shelf to the top of the ridge, then skirt around on the west face of the peak until the saddle mentioned above has been reached.

Chair Peak offers very interesting rock work.

DENNY MOUNTAIN (5,600 feet). Starting where the old Milwaukee grade crosses the highway about one-half mile west of Snoqualmie Pass, follow the old Snow Lake trail for about one and one-half miles to a point where the trail leaves the river for the second time. Leave the trail at this point and ascend the broad, brushy rock slide on the left, continuing upwards through the timber and bearing to the left of the summit cliffs into the small basin facing Snoqualmie Pass. The main peak is the highest one at the head of the basin. This is recommended for spring climbing when there is snow on the ground.

GUYE PEAK (5,100 feet). Take the Snow Lake trail to the first rock slide. Climb to the top of the rock slide, then turn to the left and follow along the base of the cliffs until the saddle between Guye Peak and Snoqualmie Mountain is reached. From the saddle, follow a gently sloping ridge to the summit of the first peak. With the aid of a rope, drop down the face of this peak to a ridge which leads to the main peak, the farthest away. This ridge may also be reached by carefully contouring around the first peak on its west side.

KALEETAN PEAK (6,280 feet). The Denny Creek trail to Melakwa Lakes. Pass by the lakes and continue up the basin in a northerly direction to a point a short distance below Melakwa Pass. Turn to the left here and climb to the crest of the south ridge of the peak. Follow this ridge to the summit, bearing slightly to the left.

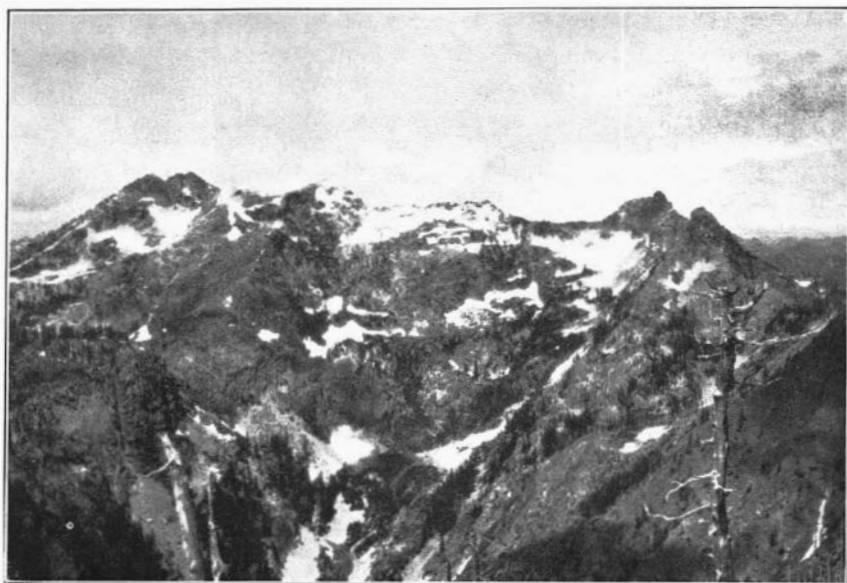
KENDALL PEAK (5,700 feet). Take the Commonwealth Creek trail to the point where it crosses the creek for the second time. Leave the trail at this point and climb directly up the timbered slope on the right-hand side until past the timber line. Then climb directly to the ridge, bearing slightly to the left until the summit is reached.

RED MOUNTAIN (5,900 feet). Take the Commonwealth Creek trail. This trail leads well up the shoulder of the mountain, from which point a short climb on an open slope takes one to the summit.

SILVER PEAK (5,500 feet). Take the Silver Peak trail to Olalee Meadows. Here take a trail which branches off on the right about seventy-five yards beyond Olalee Creek and leads to the timbered ridge

immediately below and to the north of the peak. From here the route follows the bed of a gully to a cirque at about 5,000 feet elevation, and thence up and over the low ridge flanking the cirque on the west. The rest of the way to the summit keeps just below the crest of the ridge on the west side.

Silver may also be climbed on the southeast side by following the Mirror Lake trail which starts at Olalee Meadows to a point approximately opposite the west end of the ridge running between Silver and Abiel Peak, and then climbing the fairly easy slope to the ridge. From here an easy trail leads along the crest of the ridge to the summit.



SNOQUALMIE MOUNTAIN, THE DOME
AND LUNDIN PEAK

H. R. Morgan

Source of Commonwealth Creek. View taken from Kendall Peak.

SNOQUALMIE MOUNTAIN (6,270 feet). The first part of the route is the same as for Guye Peak. From the saddle follow up the crest of the south ridge to the summit.

Snoqualmie Mountain may also be climbed on the northeast side by taking the Snow Lake trail to the ridge southeast of Snow Lake, then turning east and contouring along this ridge to the point where it meets the northwest ridge of Snoqualmie. Follow up this ridge to the summit.

MOUNT THOMSON (6,500 feet). Take the Commonwealth Creek trail to a log jam at the point where the trail crosses the stream for the third time. Leave the trail at this point and follow upstream to source and then on up the slope towards a deep notch in the crest of the ridge.

Just below this notch, turn to the right and contour around the ridge on approximately the 5,500-foot contour level until on the east side of the ridge (Cascade Divide). Proceed in a northeasterly direction, following the eastern slope of the divide just below its ridge to a tiny lake above Lake Gingerless. From this point contour along the hillside above Lake Gingerless to a low saddle or pass, Bumble Bee Pass, directly north of the lake. Climb to the pass and drop down about 500 feet into the basin southeast of Mount Thomson. Climb to the saddle on the northeast shoulder, then turn left and follow up the ridge to the summit, keeping to the left of the crest of the ridge.

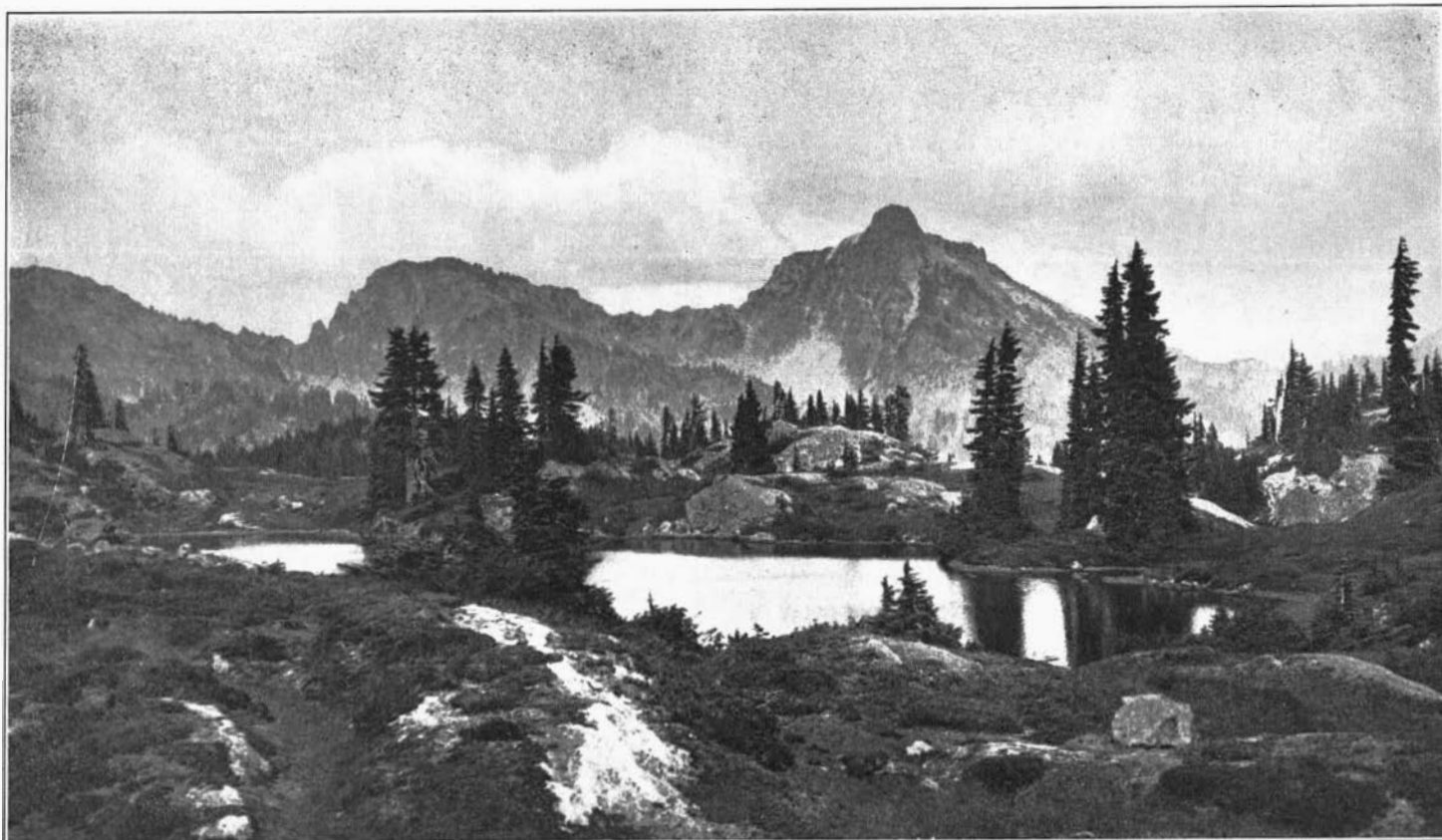
THE TOOTH (5,600 feet). Take the Denny Creek trail to the rock slide one-half mile beyond Snowshoe Falls, the larger of the two falls above the cabin. Climb the rock slide and continue on up the slope to a saddle north of the Tooth. From here follow up the ridge and a chimney on the north side to the summit.

The Second Ten Lodge Peaks include the following: Alta, Bryant, Chikamin, Granite, Hiibox, Huckleberry, Lundin, Rampart, Roosevelt, and Tinkham.

ALTA MOUNTAIN (6,265 feet). Starting at Keechelus Inn, take the Mount Margaret trail to point where Lake Lillian trail starts. Follow this trail down to Lake Lillian, skirt the lake on the right-hand side, and then climb the ridge north of the lake. This ridge may also be reached by starting at Rocky Run forest camp and following along the crest of the ridge between Gold Creek and Rocky Run. At a point about opposite Mount Margaret contour along the east side of the ridge above lakes Laura and Lillian until the crest of the ridge north of Lake Lillian has been reached. From this point proceed in a northerly direction along the ridge to a point almost directly east of the main summit of Rampart Ridge, where a short rocky gully leads down to the level of the lakes east of the ridge proper. Pass by the lakes and follow the ridge to the point where it meets the south ridge of Alta. Climb along the crest of this ridge to the summit.

Alta may also be climbed by taking the Gold Creek trail to the point where the East Ptarmigan Park trail crosses the stream for the second time. Leave the trail at this point and follow up the stream for about one-quarter mile or until the first big waterfall is reached. Climb the slope on the right-hand side. Brush is encountered for about one-half mile and then an open slope leading direct to the summit.

BRYANT PEAK (5,900 feet). Follow the same route as for Chair Peak until you come to the "Thumb Tack," a large rock at the foot of the snow-finger in the basin on the east face of Chair Peak. Proceed to the left of the buttress forming the left wall of the basin, and skirting along the cliffs, gradually climb to the crest of the ridge. Follow the ridge to the summit.



HI BOX PEAK AND BOX RIDGE

Clarence J. Frenck

View from Rampart Ridge. In the foreground is one of the many lakes in the group sometimes called the Archipelago Lakes, situated on the plateau immediately east of Rampart Ridge. This picture took first prize in Class A, Landscapes, Mountaineers' Photographic Exhibit, November six to eighteen, 1931.

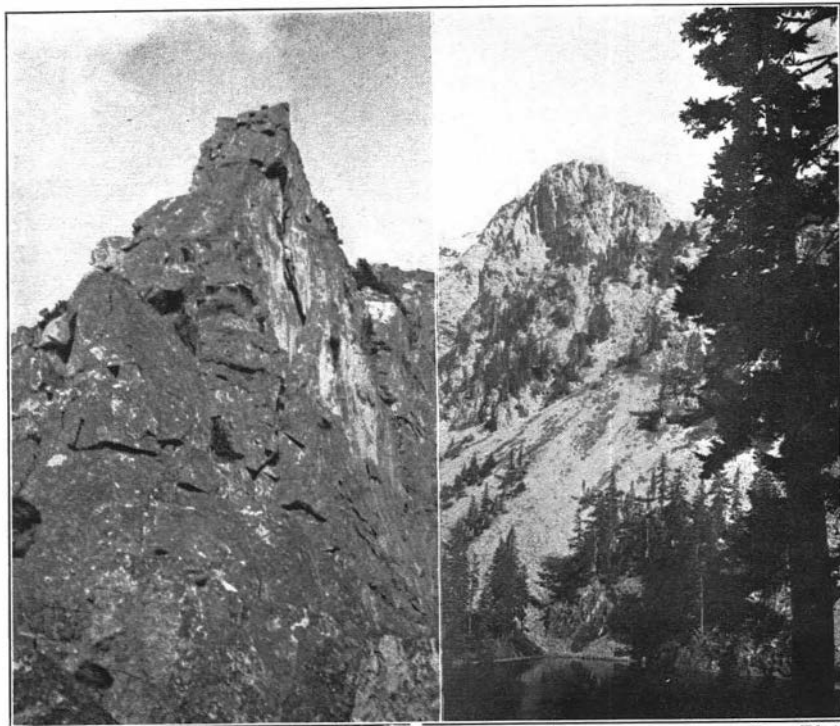
CHIKAMIN PEAK (7,000 feet). Take the Gold Creek trail to Ptarmigan Park. From this point proceed directly up the hillside, following a stream bed for about 500 feet, then contour to the left and gradually climb up easy rock ledges to the saddle in the southeast ridge. From this point follow the ridge to the summit. Variety in the return trip may be secured by contouring from the saddle across the southwest face of Chikamin to the low ridge between Chikamin and Huckleberry. From this ridge contour around to the south face of Huckleberry. From here it is possible to climb Huckleberry or to drop down the hillside to Joe Lake and then down through timber to the West Ptarmigan Park branch of the Gold Creek trail.

GRANITE MOUNTAIN (5,820 feet). Take the Pratt River trail at the intersection of the old and the new highways about three miles west of Denny Creek Ranger Station. About nine-tenths of a mile from the highway take the Granite Mountain trail, which branches off on the right and follow to the summit.

HIBOX PEAK (6,500 feet). Route is the same as for Alta Mountain via Rampart Ridge to the point where the climb is started up the south ridge of Alta. At this point bear to the right, pass by several small lakes, and dropping slightly to avoid several cliffs, contour around the head of Box Canyon and along Box Ridge. Approaching a point below the west shoulder of Hibox, gradually climb to a small park just below the saddle between Hibox and the next peak west. Climb to the saddle, turn right, and follow the northwest ridge to the summit, keeping to the right of the crest of the ridge as found necessary.

Hibox may also be reached by a trail up Box Canyon from Lake Kachess. At a point opposite High Box climb the slope to either the northwest or southwest ridges of the peak, and then follow up ridges to the summit.

HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN (6,300 feet). Take the Gold Creek trail to the point where it branches into two trails, one on the east side of the creek, following the crest of the ridge to Ptarmigan Park and the other on the west side of the creek, leading up the valley and finally turning east to the park. Follow the west trail to the point where it crosses a fork of the main stream. Leave trail at this point and proceed upstream, cross the stream draining Joe Lake, then turn left and climb up through the timber to Joe Lake. Climb the south slope of Huckleberry to the head of a long rock chimney, then turn to the left and climb the east face to the summit. When the rocks are dry the work on this east face should be done preferably with tennis shoes or rubber-soled boots. It is considered inadvisable to attempt this climb when the rocks are wet.



Don Blair

Don Blair

LUNDIN PEAK (Little Sister)
From East Ridge

BRYANT PEAK
From Melakwa Lakes

LUNDIN PEAK (Little Sister) (6,000 feet). First part of the route is the same as for Guye Peak. From the saddle between Guye and Snoqualmie gradually work up the draw east of Snoqualmie's southern ridge into the crest of the ridge running between Snoqualmie Mountain and Lundin Peak. Then follow the crest of the ridge to the summit.

Lundin Peak may be climbed on the east side by the following route: Take the Commonwealth Creek trail to a log jam where the trail crosses the stream for the third time. Turn left here and contour along the hillside, moving in a westerly direction until the second of two streams has been reached. This stream drains the valley leading directly to the saddle between Snoqualmie Mountain and Lundin Peak. Follow this stream to foot of rock slide which extends to base of Lundin Peak. Ascend this rock slide, bearing to the right and finally arriving at the crest of the east ridge. Follow the crest of the ridge to the summit.

RAMPART RIDGE (5,883 feet). The first part of the route is the same as for Alta Mountain via Rampart Ridge. From the crest of the ridge

north of Lake Lillian, proceed up the crest of the south ridge, gradually climbing and keeping on the east side of the crest until the summit is reached.

ROOSEVELT PEAK (5,800 feet). Take the Snow Lake trail to the lake outlet. Then contour along the ridge encircling Snow Lake on the north and west sides, passing by Gem Lake en route. Arriving at the foot of Roosevelt, climb the slope on the east face to the base of the cliffs, turn left and proceed to the foot of the slope south of the cliffs. Climb this slope to the summit.

TINKHAM PEAK (5,356 feet). Take the Silver Peak and Mirror Lake trails to a point opposite the low saddle between Tinkham Peak and Abiel Peak. Climb to this saddle, turn left and keeping south of the crest of the ridge, follow the northwest ridge to the summit.

Other peaks in this area not included in the Ten Peak groups are as follows: Abiel, Alaska, Bandana, Catherine, Hemlock, Humpback, Low, Margaret, Pratt, Wild Cat and Wright. They are climbed from time to time but for one reason or another do not have the popularity that the "Ten Peak" mountains have.

In addition to the wonderful climbing possibilities noted above, the Lodge country boasts some very fine trail trips. Briefly they are as follows:

Mirror Lake via the Silver Peak and Mirror Lake trails.

Melakwa Lakes trail and Denny Creek trail.

Snow, Gem, Ice and Melakwa lakes via Snow Lake Trail, contour around Snow Lake and Chair Peak and return via Denny Creek trail.

Lake Keechelus, Lake Kachess, via the Mount Margaret and Lake Kachess trails.

Divide, Surveyor's and Rockdale lakes via Surveyor's Lake trail, Rockdale Creek and the Mirror Lake trail.

Goldmeyer Hot Springs via Commonwealth Creek trail and Red Mountain. Return via Snow Lake trail.

Thus the Lodge country offers many interesting challenges to the Mountaineer. It should always be treated seriously. Matches, a compass, a geological survey map and a forest service map should always be carried when going off the beaten path. If lost, remember that going down stream will sooner or later bring you out to civilization. If unable to travel, try to build a shelter and a small fire. In daytime the smoke from your fire will be quickly discovered by the searchers who will be out looking for you.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to acknowledge the help and advice given by brother mountaineers and in particular, the generous services of Mrs. J. T. Hazard, Ben Mooers, Herbert V. Strandberg and Arthur R. Winder.

THE CASCADE TRAIL

FAIRMAN B. LEE, *Chairman Cascade Trail Committee*



OR some time the project of a through trail from the northern part of the state to the Columbia River, via the ridges and high peaks, has been under consideration. This "Cascade Trail" will be very similar to the well-known Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia, and will connect with the Oregon Skyline Trail to the south. In this climbing number of the Annual, the Cascade Trail Committee wishes to call attention to the wonderful opportunities that exist for diversified climbing parties along the proposed route of the trail. Specific sections will be designated by the National Forest they pass through, with all data taken from the respective Forest Service maps.

Mount Baker Section: From Heather Meadows the north side climb of Mount Baker offers an interesting trip, also Mount Shuksan which has been climbed by comparatively few Club members. In this connection, one of the first Mountaineers to climb Shuksan suggested to the writer recently that the climb from the north side should be possible, and it would certainly be an interesting one. Following the trail from Whatcom Pass via the Big Beaver and Thunder Creek one reaches the little known (to most Mountaineers) country between Park Creek Pass and Glacier Peak. Forest Service officials report that there are a number of very interesting peaks in this region that can be reached from the Cascade Trail following Park Creek and the south fork of the Suiattle to Buck Creek Pass. Glacier Peak can be made from this point, or the climb may be made via the Sauk and Whitechuck from Darrington, and picking up the trail again at Indian Pass, where the Snoqualmie National Forest is entered.

Snoqualmie Section: Following on south via the north fork of the Skykomish River and the Beckler, the town of Skykomish is reached. The Barlow Pass—Monte Cristo country offers a number of fine climbs and can be reached from the west through Granite Falls, or from the Cascade Trail by following down the Skykomish to Galena and up Silver Creek through Mineral City. There are many fine climbs in the Dutch Miller Gap territory that can be reached from Skykomish via the east fork of the Foss River to La Bonn Gap, where the middle fork of the Snoqualmie River is picked up. Following down through Goldmeyer Hot Springs and over the Snow Lake trail brings one to the Lodge Country and Snoqualmie Pass, and no mention of the various climbs centering at the Lodge need be made here. Continuing south

through Yakima and Meadow passes, down Sunday Creek and up the Green River we enter the Rainier National Forest near Pyramid Peak.

Rainier Section: From Pyramid Peak the divide is followed past Arch Rock to Chinook Pass. At this point a trail to the west enters Rainier National Park and continues to Grand Park. Climbs within the National Park area are not covered in this article, but entrance to the Park can also be made from Carlton Pass through Ohanapeosh Hot Springs. Extending south through Cowlitz Pass the Cascade Trail brings one to the Goat Rocks where some fancy rock climbing may be indulged in. Passing through the Berry Patch and going due south past Patato Hill and bearing westward to Chain of Lakes the Columbia National Forest is reached.

Columbia Section: Mount Adams is just inside this Forest area and may be scaled from the northwest from Divide Camp or several other points, or a traverse may be made coming down the south side. From Divide Camp the trail follows a winding route south and west to reach finally the Columbia River at Stevenson. Mount St. Helens is also in this Forest, and can be reached from the Cascade Trail by turning west at Chain of Lakes past Table Mountain, the Niggerheads and Bear Meadow, making a base camp at Spirit Lake.

This is a very sketchy outline of the climbing possibilities along the proposed Cascade Trail and no attempt has been made to go into details of individual climbs within each section, or to include trails leading into the main trail from the east or west. This data will be presented at some subsequent time. Acknowledgment is hereby made of information and data very kindly supplied by the various Forest Service officials. The committee hopes that the Club members will become more familiar with the territory traversed and appreciate the wonderful opportunities for all types of climbing in the country embraced in our vast mountain wilderness.



MOUNT SHUKSAN

H. W. Playter

See page 52. Reprinted from *The Mountaineer*, Vol. IX, No. 1, 1916.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT

H. R. MORGAN



WITH the dual purpose of encouraging photography among the members of THE MOUNTAINEERS by means of a club exhibit, and of creating and maintaining a photographic collection, containing the best work of members of the club, the Photographic Exhibit Committee was authorized by the Board of Trustees on April 9, 1931.

After four months of campaigning, the Exhibit was formally opened at the Club Rooms on November 6, at the regular monthly meeting with a total of 303 entries from 68 members. Of this number 236 were entered in competitive Class I, Photographs, 34 were entered in Class II, Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Sketches, etc., and 33 were listed in Class III, the Loan Exhibit.

Judges were Ella McBride, Maurice P. Anderson and J. E. Gatchell. They gave the following awards:

A. Landscapes—

- FIRST: Clarence J. Frenck, Hibox Peak.
 SECOND: Herbert V. Strandberg, Silver Peak Basin.
 THIRD: A. H. Denman, Klapatche Park.

B. Cabins, Lodges, etc.—

- FIRST: Harry R. Morgan, Snoqualmie Lodge.
 SECOND: Walter P. Hoffman, Spring at the Lodge.
 THIRD: Robert H. Hayes, Winter at Mount Baker Lodge.

C. Informal Portraits, and Groups—

- FIRST: Parker McAllister, Skating at Lodge Lake.
 SECOND: A. H. Denman, The Audience at the Play.
 THIRD: Laurence D. Byington, Domestic Scene at the Lodge.

D. Games, Sports, Pastimes—

- FIRST: Ben Thompson, On Hanging Glacier, Mount Skuksan.
 SECOND: Allen H. Cox, Jr., "Gelandesprung."
 THIRD: R. B. Kizer, A. Winter Paradise.

E. Flowers and Other Plant Life—

- FIRST: G. Wendell Young, Klapatche Park.
 SECOND: A. H. Denman, Glacier Peak from Buck Creek Pass.
 THIRD: Clarence A. Garner, Western Anemone.

F. Animals, Birds—

- FIRST: Theresa M. Williams, Putinka.
 SECOND: Boyd French, Goats.
 THIRD: Mrs. J. T. Hazard, Putinka and Chum, "Well."

H. Pictorial—

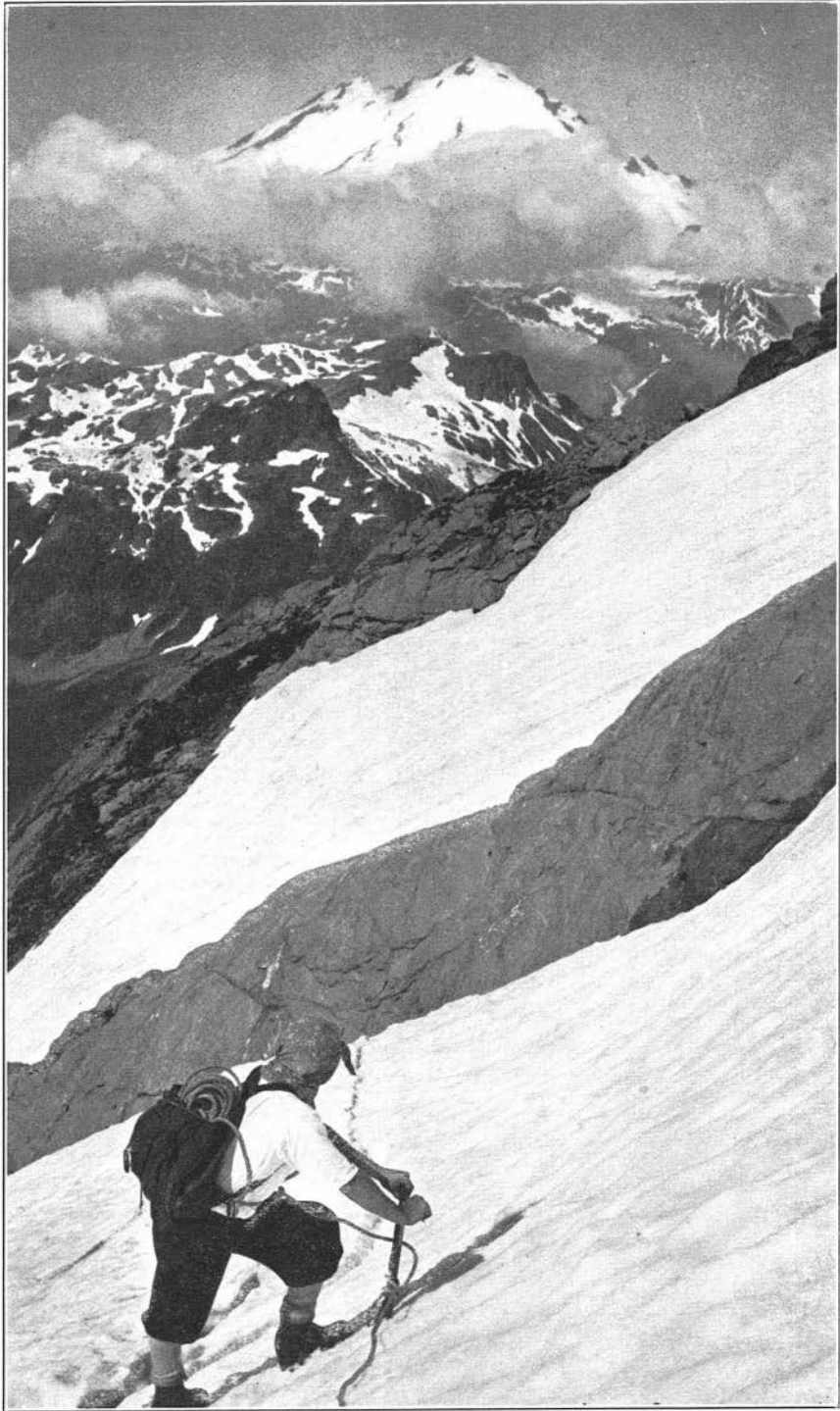
- FIRST: Parker McAllister, Overlooking Winthrop Glacier.
 SECOND: Laurence D. Byington, Surveyor's Lake.
 THIRD: H. F. Stannard, "Birch Trees in Ann Wright Park.

I. Tinted Pictures—

- FIRST: Peter M. McGregor, Sunset in Paradise.
 SECOND: Clarke F. Marble, The Trapper's Cabin.
 THIRD: Herbert V. Strandberg, Ladder Creek Glacier.

From this exhibit, THE MOUNTAINEERS acquired the prize winning pictures, a group of excellent photographs, which, with several good pictures now in the club's possession, will form the foundation of the new photographic collection.

It is hoped that this work will be carried on, that the annual exhibit will become increasingly popular, and that THE MOUNTAINEER'S Photographic Collection will grow to be second to none in its field.



ON HANGING GLACIER, MOUNT SHUKSAN

Ben Thompson

First prize in Class D, Games, Sports, Pastimes, Mountaineers' Photographic Exhibit, November six to eighteen, 1931.



SILVER PEAK BASIN

H. V. Strandberg

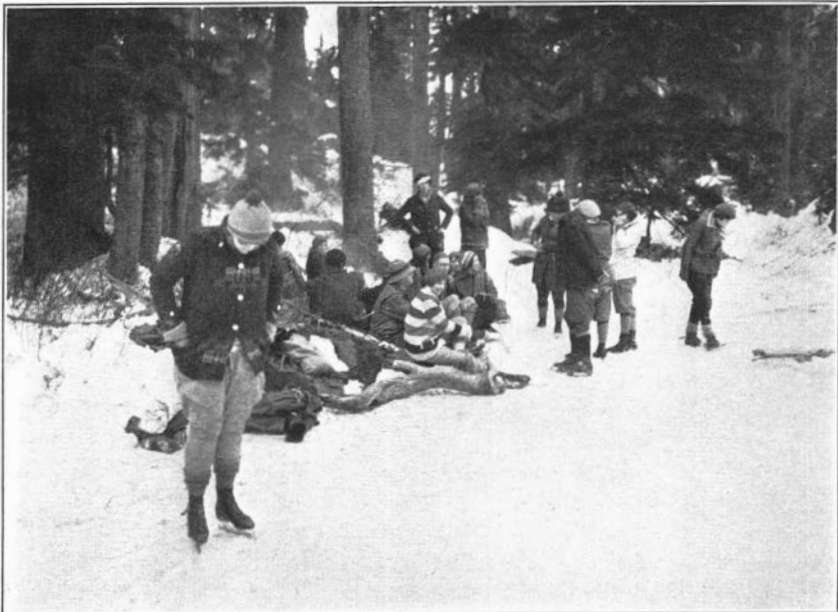
Second prize in Class A. Landscapes. Mountaineers' Photographic Exhibit,
November six to eighteen, 1931.



SURVEYOR'S LAKE

Laurence D. Byington

Second prize in Class H, Pictorial Mountaineers' Photographic Exhibit,
November six to eighteen, 1931.



SKATING AT LODGE LAKE

Parker McAllister

First prize in Class C, Informal Portraits and Groups.

BOOK REVIEW

ARTHUR R. WINDER.

The *British Alpine Club Journal*, of which THE MOUNTAINEERS now possess volumes XVI to XXVIII, is the most complete and splendid history of mountaineering in its various aspects that has been published.

As mountaineering in all parts of the world is included in the hundreds of articles and treatises it is obviously impossible to select all the articles worth reading, so only a few outstanding ones are here picked for the benefit of the casual reader. The true lover of mountain tales will want to read every volume from cover to cover. Special attention should be called, however, to the notes contained in the closing pages of each edition of the Journal.

"The Aiguilles de Charmoz and de Grepon."

A. F. Mummery, Vol. XVI, No. 117, pp. 159-173.

"Climbing in the Karakorams."

W. M. Conway, Vol. XVI, No. 121, pp. 413-422.

"Two Days on an Ice Slope."

Ellis Carr, Vol. XVI, No. 121, pp. 422-446.

"Equipment for Mountaineers."

Committee report, appended to Vol. XVI, No. 122, pp. 3-32.

"Early Ascents of the Jungfrau."

W. A. B. Coolidge, Vol. XVII, No. 128, pp. 392-404.

"Over Mont Blanc, without Guides."

G. Hastings, Vol. XVII, No. 130, pp. 537-551.

"Mountaineering in the Canadian Rockies."

S. E. S. Allen, Vol. XVIII, No. 132, pp. 96-120.

No. 134, pp. 222-236.

No. 136, pp. 397-402.

"First Ascent of Mount St. Elias by Duke of the Abruzzi."

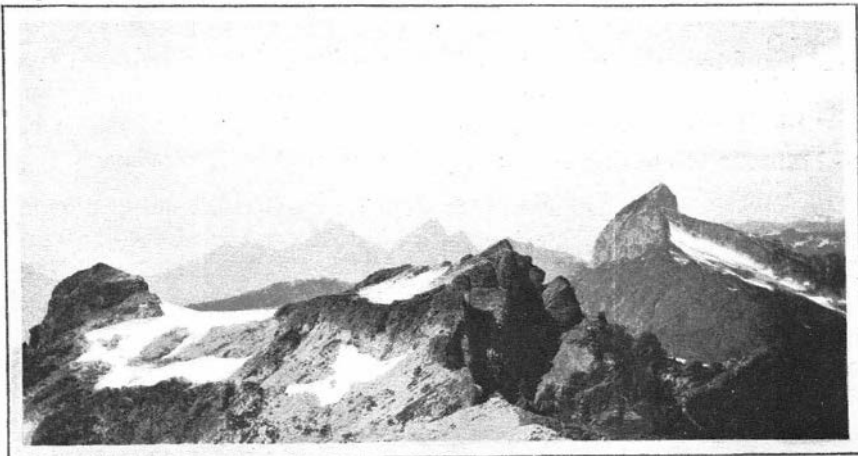
Dr. Filippo de Filippi, Vol. XIX, No. 140, pp. 166-128.

"Ascent of Aconcagua."

Stuart Vines, Vol. XIX, No. 146, pp. 565-578.

"Round Kanchinjunga."

Douglas W. Freshfield, Vol. XX, No. 149, pp. 161-184.



SLOAN PEAK from Cadet Peak

C. G. Morrison

See page 52. Reprinted from *The Mountaineer*, Vol. XI., No. 1, 1918.

EVERETT GLACIER PEAK OUTING

August 16 to August 23, 1931

G. A. CHURCH



ON Sunday, August 16, 1931, twenty-two Mountaineers from Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett left Everett for Darrington and from there, through the courtesy of the Sauk River Lumber Company, were carried by huge gasoline speeder loaned for the occasion, south along the Sauk River to its confluence with the Whitechuck River. Here the pack train met them and the journey continued by beautiful timbered trail up the Whitechuck to Stujack Creek.

The second day's journey was from Stujack to Kennedy Hot Springs, a distance of fourteen miles, through some of the finest timber yet standing in the State of Washington. Up the narrow valley the trail leads now with the roaring, milky Whitechuck on one side and again in the profound silence of the virgin forest. At Kennedy Hot Springs the U. S. Forest Service maintains a ranger station and the ranger in charge placed all of his facilities at the disposal of the Mountaineers and did everything possible to make their stay a pleasant one.

On Tuesday's hike of eight miles considerable elevation was gained, with the timber becoming smaller, until the open meadows near the head waters of the Whitechuck were reached early in the afternoon. This camp was by an unanimous vote the most beautiful of all the camps on the entire outing and was the base from which the climb of Glacier Peak was made.

A heavy fog arising late on Tuesday, postponed the mountain climb set for Wednesday. But on Wednesday afternoon the whole camp was thrilled to see the cloud curtain roll away and show the Peak in all its beauty in the setting sun. So the climb was set for Thursday.

Some of the party had already made the summit climb and preferred to explore the beautiful park country, but fifteen signed for the trip, under the leadership of John Lehmann. Leaving camp at five o'clock, they followed up the Whitechuck River to the great Whitechuck Glacier in which it has its source. Crossing this glacier, a distance of about two miles, and then cutting across the head of the Suiattle Glacier, the climbers ascended a long pumice ridge and crossed a snow slope to another ridge that led directly to the summit. By four o'clock in the afternoon all of the climbing party had reached the summit. After enjoying the marvelous scenery and a lunch, the return trip to camp

was begun. The descent to the Whitechuck Glacier was made in good time but there fog was encountered, which made the going very slow, with the result that the last few miles were made in darkness, guided by the light of a large fire maintained by those who had remained in camp.

On Friday morning the return trip was begun by way of Red Pass and the north fork of the Sauk River to the camp at Sloan Creek. Saturday the trail wound through the magnificent timber along the North Fork of the Sauk to its junction with the Sauk River at Bedal, thence up the Sauk to Monte Cristo Lake where the last camp was established.

The members of the party were:

Seattle

- *Florence Beck
- Mabel Furry
- *Mildred Granger
- *Harold Harper
- Elizabeth Kirkwood
- *Ralph Miller
- Mrs. Emma Morganroth
- *Paul Shorrock
- *Grace Skinner
- *Olta Welshons

Everett

- G. A. Church
- *Catherine Crayton
- *Phyllis Esty
- *Paul Gaskill
- *Mabel Hudson
- Mrs. Aletta Lehmann
- *John Lehmann
- Mabel McBain
- Jane Taylor
- Nan Thompson

Tacoma

- *Florence Dodge
- *Gertrude Snow

W. H. Jones, packer; Al Suttles, cook, and *Arthur Ellsworth, camp assistant.

Committee in charge, John Lehmann, chairman, Paul Gaskill and G. A. Church.

*Climbed Glacier Peak.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS

December, 1930—November, 1931

Mountaineer Club Rooms, 214 Rialto Building
(Unless otherwise stated)

- December 5, 1930—Skis and Skiing. Moving pictures: The Chase; Mountaineer Skiing Activities; Alaska. Ski Committee in charge.
- January 8, 1931—Skagit Project. Illustrated with colored stereopticon views, J. D. Ross, Superintendent of Seattle City Light Department.
- February 6, 1931—Annual dinner and reunion. Chamber of Commerce. Toastmaster, Doctor Edmond S. Meany. Lecture: Experiences in a Trip around the World with Visits to the Himalayas, Fujiyama, and the Mountains of Java.—Doctor Howard Woolston, Head of the Department of Sociology, University of Washington. Guest of Honor, Quinn A. Blackburn, surveyor on Byrd's Expedition to the South Pole.
- March 6, 1931—The Mountaineer Players' Winter Production. "The Bond of Interest," Century Club Theatre.
- April 10, 1931—The Panama Canal. Henry Blackwood.
- May 8, 1931—Summer Outing 1931, Mount Garibaldi Park, British Columbia. Moving Pictures and Snap Shots of the Trail; Boyd French, Chairman of Summer Outing. Illustrated talk: Garibaldi Park. Mr. Simmonds of Vancouver, British Columbia.
- June, July, and August—No meetings.
- September 4, 1931—Skiing in the Alps: Milana Jank.
- October 9, 1931—Mount Garibaldi Summer Outing, 1931. Moving pictures giving high lights of camps, camp-fires, climbs, and life in the mountains. Outing Committee in charge.
- November 6, 1931—Formal Opening of the Photographic Exhibition. Photographic Exhibit Committee in charge. GERTRUDE INEZ STREATOR, Historian.

REPORT OF CLUB ROOMS COMMITTEE

November, 1930, to November, 1931

Total attendance at thirty-five meetings, 1,857; average attendance, 53.

Eight evenings were devoted to open house; fifteen to motion pictures and slides; five to musical programs; two to parties, a Halloween and a Christmas party; one to a program of stunts; one was given over to skiing activities; one to the climbing committee; one to a review of his book, "Washington From Life", by Doctor Meany; one to a talk by Mr. Sanderlin, who had with him his famous dog. Other speakers were Mrs. Sandall on "High Lights of a European Trip"; Doctor W. H. Gage, on "Esquimaux Life"; Mr. Campbell, of the British Columbia Publicity Bureau; H. B. Crisler, who spent several weeks in the Olympics without food or firearms; C. D. Garfield of the Alaska Department of Commerce; Doctor W. S. Beekman on "Rock Formation"; Floyd W. Schmoie on "Wild Flowers and Wild Animals of Rainier National Park"; Clifton Pease on "A Cruise to Japan and China"; A. E. Holden on "Modern Men and Maids of Nippon"; Mr. Stern on "From Seattle to the Mediterranean". Pictures of "Washington and Environs" from the Curtis studio were shown one evening.

The Club Rooms Committee has been entirely self-supporting. They have added Christmas tree decorations to Club Room equipment. They have organized and sponsored skating parties. Total receipts, \$146.83; total disbursements, \$146.26; profit, 57 cents.

LUCILLE TWEED, Chairman.

JESSIE A. KIDD, Secretary.

RECORD OF TROPHIES

Acheson Cup—H. Wilford Playter	Men's Slalom Trophy—Hans W. Grage.
Harper Cup—Forrest Farr	Womens Slalom Trophy—Helen Preston
Meany Ski Hut Trophy (men)—Robert R. Sperlin	Downhill Trophy—Hans W. Grage
Meany Ski Hut Trophy (women)—Mrs. Stuart P. Walsh	Women's Skiing Trophy—Elsa Pfisterer
	Ski Patrol Trophy—No award
	Ski Jumping Trophy—No award

LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE

November 1, 1930, to October 31, 1931

RECEIPTS:

Revenue from Local Walks	\$ 153.90
Advanced by Treasurer	10.00—\$ 163.90

DISBURSEMENTS:

Transportation	\$ 84.40
Commissary	23.75
Scouting	18.95
Prizes	4.15
Books	3.00
Mystery Walk	5.00
Miscellaneous	3.40
Returned to Treasurer	21.21—\$ 163.90

FRANK STANNARD, Chairman.

GRETA MATHER, Secretary.

By C. E. WICKS, Auditor.

THE MOUNTAINEERS—TACOMA BRANCH
Treasurer's Annual Report As of October 31, 1931

RECEIPTS:	
Bank Balance, Nov. 1, 1930	\$ 497.46
Membership Refund	164.00
Interest on Investments	126.00
Profit on Card Parties	31.90
Miscellaneous	2.55
Sale of Songbooks	3.75
Profit from Irish Cabin	49.75
Sale of Bunks at Irish Cabin	55.80
Profit Local & Special Outings	60.11
Entertainment Committee Refund	7.73
	<u>\$ 999.05</u>
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Rent of Club Rooms	\$ 264.00
Cleaning Curtains	7.69
Advance to Entertainment Committee	10.00
Mimeographing	18.00
Flowers	5.27
Safe Deposit	5.25
Winter Outing Deficit	12.06
Envelopes and Postage	27.72
Construction and Bunks for Irish Cabin	247.45
Phonograph for Irish Cabin	11.65
Trustee's Traveling Expense	10.00
Magazine Subscriptions	5.00
Binding Bulletins	3.00
	<u>627.09</u>
BALANCE IN BANK OF CALIFORNIA	\$ 371.96
ASSETS:	
Cash in Bank of California	\$ 371.96
(1) Investment Bonds (Par)	
Mountain States Power Co.	\$1,000.00
United Public Service Co.	1,000.00
United Public Utilities Co.	100.00
	<u>2,100.00</u>
Receivable:	
Bond Interest Accrued	20.25
Membership Refund (Est.)	186.00
	<u>206.25</u>
(2) Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies:	
Irish Cabin	142.12
Club Room	149.71
	<u>291.83</u>
LIABILITIES	NONE
NET WORTH	\$2,970.04

GERTRUDE SNOW, Secretary-Treasurer

THE MOUNTAINEERS—EVERETT BRANCH
Report of Treasurer, 1930-1931

CHECKING ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS:	
Balance on hand October 14, 1930	\$ 162.27
Local Walks	24.10
Special Outings	11.71
Membership Refund	59.00
Miscellaneous	23.35—\$ 118.16
TOTAL	\$ 280.43
DISBURSEMENTS:	
Local Walks	\$ 15.75
Entertainment	1.50
Miscellaneous	30.37
Transfer to Savings Account	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 147.62
Balance in Checking Account	\$ 132.81

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

Balance on hand October 14, 1930	\$ 541.65
Interest on Savings Account	23.58
Interest on Liberty Bonds	4.26
Transfer from Checking Account	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 669.49
RESOURCES:	
Cash in Checking Account	\$ 132.81
Cash in Savings Account	669.49
Liberty Bonds (par value)	100.00
TOTAL	\$ 902.30

THOS. E. JETER, Treasurer.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC., SEATTLE, WASH.
TREASURER'S REPORT
For the Year Ending October 31, 1931

RECEIPTS:

Cash in Bank, October 31, 1930	\$1,615.25
Dues:	
Seattle	2,725.00
Tacoma	445.00
Everett	272.00
Outside	398.00
Return from Special Outings Committee	131.62
Return from Club Room Committee	22.50
Return from Kitsap Committee	426.00
Return from Local Walks Committee	80.97
Return from Motion Picture Fund	27.00
Initiations	367.50
Financial Secretary	5.00
N. S. F. Check (Iliff)	4.00
Sale of Postage05
Sale of Pins (L. Nettleton)	21.00
Dividend Puget Sound Savings & Loan Assn.	46.40
Snoqualmie Lodge Committee	506.30
Kitsap Cabin Committee	212.44
Meany Ski Hut Committee	224.93
Special Outings Committee	81.50
Summer Outing Committee	431.43
Local Walks Committee	21.21
Forest Theatre (Mountaineer Players)	64.37
Advertising for Summer Outing Prospectus	30.00
Bond Interest for Summer Outing Committee	60.00
Rental Cabin Kitsap (Everts) to July 1, 1932	22.50
Postage, Printing and Stationery	7.52
Bulletin	126.50
Annual Magazine	214.12
Interest	320.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$8,910.11

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries	\$ 480.00
Annual Magazine	1,057.91
Bulletin	724.58
Printing, Postage and Stationery	180.25
Rentals	936.00
Accounts Receivable (Miller Search)	119.04
Accounts Payable	243.78
Furniture & Fixtures	96.93
Telephone	61.15
N. S. F. Check (Iliff)	4.00
Donations	54.00
Expense, General	158.94
Expense, General (flowers)	7.00
Entertainment	46.65
Tax Club Room Furn. and Fixt.	23.18
Refund Dues and Initiation Fee, Hendricks	7.50
Refund Cash Deposit on Slides, Hazard	15.00
Auditing	45.00
Summer Outing Committee	224.16
Snoqualmie Lodge Committee	805.18
Kitsap Cabin Committee	166.32
Local Walks Committee	30.50
Climbing Committee	63.65
Ski Committee	48.15
Motion Picture Committee	125.57
Meany Ski Hut Committee	257.94
Forest Theatre (Mountaineer Players)	152.50
Special Outings Committee	51.50
Photographic Committee	35.15
Library	52.38
Library (Historian)	15.00
Club Room Expense	33.20
Kitsap Cabin Permanent Construction	45.46
Snoqualmie Lodge Permanent Construction	114.57
Summer Outing Committee—Bond Interest	60.00
Washington Mutual Savings Bank—Reserve Acct.	160.00*
Dime & Dollar Savings & Loan Assn. Reserve Acct.	160.00*
Washington Mutual Savings Bank Permanent Fund Acct.	464.96
Washington Mutual Savings Bank Permanent Summer Outing Acct.	237.27*
Dime & Dollar Savings & Loan Summer Outing Acct.	477.00*
Insurance	330.33
Total Disbursements	\$8,371.70
Balance in National Bank of Commerce	538.41
GRAND TOTAL	\$8,910.11

MARJORIE V. GREGG, Treasurer.

*Now Combined.

Profit & Loss Account for Year Ending October 31, 1931

DR.*	Annual Magazine	\$ 71.59	
	Bulletin	82.28	
	Club Room Maintenance	38.56	
	Donations	54.00	
	Entertainment	46.65	
	Expense, General	285.50	
	Insurance	373.44	
	Local Walks Committee	42.49	
	Motion Picture Expense	123.92	
	Photographic Committee	17.15	
	Postage, Printing and Stationery	174.08	
	Rentals	936.00	
	Salaries	210.00	
	Snoqualmie Lodge Operations	400.16	
	Telephone Expense	37.55	
			\$2,893.37
	Profit for Year to Surplus Acct.....		474.64
			<u>\$3,368.01</u>
CR.	Dues, Everett	\$ 207.00	
	Dues, Outside	199.00	
	Dues, Seattle	1,632.00	
	Dues, Tacoma	267.00	
	Initiation Fees	219.00	
	Interest Earned	404.09	
	Kitsap Cabin Operations	67.50	
	Meany Ski Hut Operations	115.03	
	Special Outings Operations	9.82	
	Summer Outings Operations	247.57	
			<u>\$3,368.01</u>

Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1931

ASSETS:	Cash on Hand	\$ 17.70	
	National Bank of Commerce	538.41	
			\$ 556.11
	Washington Mutual Savings Bank:		
	Reserved Fund	\$ 733.67	
	Outings Fund	725.22	
	Permanent Fund	786.35	2,245.24
	Puget Sound Savings & Loan Assn. (In Liq.)	\$ 417.64	
	Less Reserve for Shrinkage	208.82	208.82
	Bonds, Permanent Fund		6,232.47
	Accounts Receivable		148.74
	Inventories of Supplies		338.68
	Furniture and Fixtures		1,437.50
	Library		224.24
	Motion Picture Equipment		36.65
	Permanent Construction:		
	Kitsap Cabin	\$2,676.87	
	Meany Ski Hut	2,198.74	
	Snoqualmie Lodge	3,786.61	8,662.22
	Deferred Charges and Accruals:		
	Forest Theatre	\$ 88.13	
	Insurance Unexpired	218.32	
	Interest Accrued	165.15	
	Meany Ski Hut Advance	150.00	621.60
			<u>\$20,712.27</u>
LIABILITIES—CURRENT:	Accounts Payable		\$ 261.50
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:	Permanent Fund	\$6,120.12	
	Outing Fund	1,000.00	7,120.12
	Surplus Account, Oct. 31, 1930	\$13,045.11	
	Deposit on slides returned	\$ 15.00	
	Local Walks Committee	1.00	
	Reserved for P. S. S. & L. A.	208.82	
	Old Accts. Receivable	14.00	238.82
			<u>\$12,806.29</u>
	Summer Outing, 1930	\$ 6.22	
	Six Peak Pins	21.00	
	Rent of Cabins at Kitsap	22.50	
	Balance from P. & L. Acct.	474.64	524.36
			<u>13,330.65</u>
			<u>\$20,712.27</u>

*The Debit indicates the actual loss and the Credit the actual profit of any club activity.

MEANY SKI HUT COMMITTEE
 May 1, 1930 to May 1, 1931

RECEIPTS:		
Hut fees	\$ 277.50	
Commissary	481.00	
From General Fund	250.00	
Donations	2.50	
Redeposit of Cash Fund	10.00	
		\$1,021.00
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	\$ 345.70	
Freight and express on commissary	26.41	
Salary—Cook	106.25	
Operating expense	52.43	
Committee expense	78.00	
Sundries	93.78	
Permanent improvements	119.00	
Returned to General Fund	150.00	
Balance returned to Treasurer	49.43	
		\$1,021.00
Coal on hand	\$ 57.00	
Commissary	45.17	
		\$ 102.17

Signed: ARTHUR YOUNG, Chairman,
 FRANCES S. PENROSE, Secretary.

SPECIAL OUTINGS COMMITTEE
 Year Ending October 31, 1931

RECEIPTS:		
Balance from Previous Year	\$ 6.70	
Loan from Treasurer	50.00	
Outing Fees	598.95—\$ 655.65	
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Hotel Accommodations, Skagit	\$ 183.75	
Cabins	18.00	
Commissary	98.83	
Transportation	197.65	
Labor	16.00	
Packing	13.50	
Refunds	16.60	
Telephone, Printing, etc.	15.35	
Scouting	5.00	
Club Room Secretary	30.00	
Return of Loan	50.00	
Check to Treasurer	10.97—\$ 655.65	
Number of Outings	5	
Total Attendance	131	

WM. DEGENHARDT, Chairman. DOROTHEA BLAIR, Secretary.
 By C. E. WICKS, Auditor.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE
 Statement for Year, November, 1930, to October 31, 1931

RECEIPTS:		
Meals	\$2,215.60	
Lodge Fees	962.75	
Non-Member Fees	190.20	
Canteen	223.39	
Miscellaneous	38.20	
General Fund	635.00	
TOTAL Cash Received for Year		\$4,265.14
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	\$1,733.66	
Hauling, Freight and Express	120.85	
Lodge Maintenance	181.09	
Equipment	20.80	
Miscellaneous	40.57	
Caretaker	1,175.00	
Committee Transportation	167.00	
Canteen	205.12	
Permanent Improvements	112.00	
General Expense	263.43—\$4,019.02	
		\$ 246.12
Returned to General Fund		340.05
Account Payable—Gen. Committee		\$ 93.93

GILBERT ERICKSON, Chairman. M. L. CLEVERLEY, Secretary.

Total attendance, 2,232 Meals served, 5,662

RECEIPTS:		1931 SUMMER OUTING	
Outing Fees		\$2,490.25	
Prospectus Advertising		97.50	
Saddle Horse Fees		75.00	
Interests on Seymour Bond		60.00	
Excess Dunnage Fees		18.15	
Sale of Shoe Laces		1.60	
Profit—Reunion Dinner		.30	
DISBURSEMENTS:			\$2,742.80
Transportation and Meals En Route		\$ 842.10	
Commissary		542.52	
Pack Train		321.81	
Cooks		252.00	
Prospectus		169.16	
Saddle Horse Hire		106.00	
Motion Picture Film and Supplies		57.25	
Outboard Motor Rental and Gas		53.50	
Scouting		46.00	
Freight and Customs Fees on Equipment		32.85	
Committee Trips to Vancouver, Telephone Calls, etc.		23.45	
Album for Club Rooms		17.00	
Expense re Mr. Tate's Lecture		12.50	
Replacements to Equipment		10.80	
Stationery and Postage		7.36	
Committee-box Supplies		6.88	
Pictures of Garibaldi Region for Committee Use		4.35—	2,505.53
Balance Remitted to Treasurer			237.27
Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements, as above		\$ 237.27	
Outing Fee Receivable		4.50	
Refund Due on Outboard Motor Rental		5.80	
PROFIT		\$ 247.57	
BOYD FRENCH, Chairman,		AGNES FREM, Secretary.	

KITSAP CABIN COMMITTEE

RECEIPTS:		November 1, 1930 to October 24, 1931	
Commissary		\$ 644.93	
Cabin Fees		345.00	
Special Fund—volley ball		1.68	
Mountaineer Players		132.17	
Miscellaneous		52.60	
Balance November 1, 1930		426.00	
Advances from Treasurer		135.00	
(Included \$25 account theatre)			
TOTAL RECEIPTS			\$1,737.38
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Commissary (including cook, \$22.50)		\$ 512.35	
Caretaker		300.00	
Taxes		33.71	
Insurance		34.50	
Repairs and replacements		13.70	
Wood (see credit below)		76.88	
Theatre		25.00	
Miscellaneous		130.80	
Paid to Treasurer:			
Balance November 1, 1930		426.00	
Advances (including \$5 account film)		115.00	
Cabin rent previous year		7.50	
Balance October 24, 1931		61.94	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			\$1,737.38
CREDITS:			
Wood on hand October 24, 1931	\$55.87	June 19—Motion picture film	7.90
Commissary on hand Oct. 24, 1931	10.00	October 1—Motion picture film	1.67
TOTAL CREDITS	\$65.87	Salary Club Room Secretary, 20% (7½ Mos. @ \$8)	60.00
BILLS PAYABLE:		TOTAL BILLS PAYABLE	
The Treasurer:			\$0.82
August 10—Insurance	\$11.25	ERNEST ELWYN FITZSIMMONS, Chairman.	
A. CICELY RUDDY, Treasurer.			

Mountaineers, Inc.,
Seattle, Washington.
Gentlemen:

At the request of your Treasurer I have examined her records of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending October 31, 1931, and find that an accurate account of both has been kept, and that the balances of cash on hand and in the various depositories coincides with the records. Reports of the various Committees have been consolidated with the Treasurer's records. Bonds securing the Permanent Funds were examined and found to aggregate \$6,560. I am of the opinion that the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account reflect an accurate picture of your organization's present condition, and the result of the past year's operations.

CHARLES E. WICKS, Auditor.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES, SEATTLE

Edmond S. Meany, President	Marjorie V. Gregg, Treasurer
Edward W. Allen, Vice-President	Gertrude I. Streator, Historian
	Harry M. Myers, Secretary
	P. O. Box 122. Capitol 5020
Fred W. Ball	C. H. Lehmann, Everett
Winona Bailey	Clarke Marble
Elvin C. Carney	W. J. Maxwell
N. W. Grigg	P. M. McGregor
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard	B. C. Mooers
	Harry R. Morgan
	Frances Penrose
	H. Wilford Playter
	Arthur R. Winder
	Margaret S. Young, Tacoma

Eulalie E. Lasnier, Financial Secretary
 Edith Copestick, Recording Secretary
 Mrs. E. E. Rickards, Club Room Secretary

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Outing, 1932—	Membership— Mrs. Glen F. Bremerman
Kitsap Cabin— Elvin C. Carney	Club Room— Eugenia Zäbell
Local Walks— Clarke Marble	Entertainment— Eugenia Zäbell
Meany Ski Hut— Fred W. Ball	Finance and Budget— Marjorie V. Gregg
Ski— N. W. Grigg	Moving Picture— H. Wilford Playter
Snoqualmie Lodge— Arthur R. Winder	National Parks— Edward W. Allen
Special Outings— Herbert V. Strandberg	Custodians:
The Cascade Trail— Fairman B. Lee	Record Tubes— Ben C. Mooers
Climbing—	Lantern Slides— H. V. Abel
Geographic Names— Redick H. McKee	Records of the Ascents of the Six Major Peaks— Lulie Nettleton
Acheson Cup— A. H. Hudson	Librarian— Mrs. Grace M. Breaks
Legislative— Frank P. Helsell	Editor of Annual— Winona Bailey
U. of W. Summer School Trips— Ronald Todd	Editor of Bulletin— Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard

TACOMA BRANCH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. W. Kilmer, President	Gertrude Snow, Secretary-Treasurer
Clarence A. Garner, Vice-President	Margaret S. Young, Trustee
Rial Benjamin, Jr.	A. H. Dennan
	Amos W. Hand

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks and Special Outings— Kenneth Soult	Irish Cabin— Eva Simmonds
Entertainment— Florence Dodge	Membership— Marie Langham

EVERETT BRANCH

OFFICERS

John S. Lehmann, President	Thomas Jeter, Treasurer
Mabel Hudson, Secretary	Christian H. Lehmann, Trustee
	Chairman of Local Walks, Stuart Hertz

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

October 31, 1931:	
Seattle	652
Everett	70
Tacoma	90
TOTAL	812

THE MOUNTAINEERS
List of Members, October 31, 1931

HONORARY MEMBERS

J. B. FLETT

COLONEL WM. B. GREELEY

S. E. PASCHALL

LIFE MEMBERS

MRS. NAOMI ACHENBACH BENSON
RODNEY L. GLISAN
A. S. KERRY
EDMOND S. MEANY

EDMOND S. MEANY, JR.
ROBERT MORAN
REGINALD H. PARSONS

BOY SCOUTS MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

1929-1932
Wolf Bauer
William Grahn
James Wortham

1930-1933
Herbert Lund
William Ryer
Louis H. Prince

1931-1934
Scott Osborne
Robert Neupert
Arthur Whiteley

COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERS

E. C. Barnes
Quinn A. Blackburn

Arthur E. Overman
Arthur Rooks

Ted Rooks

(Names of members who have climbed the six major peaks of Washington are printed in bold face. Members who have climbed the first ten Lodge peaks are indicated by *; the first and second ten Lodge peaks by **.)

SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

- ABEL, H. V. 1462 38th Ave., PR 1255
 AHRENS, Annice R., 1615 E. Thomas St.
ALBERTSON, Charles, P. O. Box 105, Aberdeen, Wash.
 ALEXANDER, Phyllis, Bryn Mawr, Wash., RA 3896.
 ALLAN, James, 6224 35th N. E., VE 2564.
 ALLEN, Edw. W., 1312 Northern Life Tower, EL 3429.
 AMSLER, R., 909 Cherry St., EL 2413.
 ANDERSON, Andrew W., Bureau of Fisheries Technological Laboratory, Ft. Square, Gloucester, Mass.
 *ANDERSON, C. L., 9914 102nd St., Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
 **ANDERSON, Lloyd, 4738 19th N. E., KE 1339.
 ANDERSON, Wm. H., 4464 Fremont Ave.
 ANGUS, Dulcie, 5103 Adams St., RA 5101.
 ANGUS, Helen B., 6071 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill. Dorchester 9706.
 ATKINSON, Dorothy F., 1307 E. 41st St., ME 9617.
 AUZIAS de TURENNE R., 1205 E. Prospect, CA 2191.
 BAILEY, James M., 1602 Northern Life Tower, SE 0377.
BAILEY, Winona, 1426 Warren Ave., GA 2722.
 BAKENHUS, Priscilla, 501 Crockett St., GA 7302
 BAKER, Benjamin, W., care West & Wheeler. Marion Bldg., EL 5252 or WE 0430.
 BAKER, Mary N., care The Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 BALL, Fred W., 905 Jefferson St., Apt. B-4, EL #219
 BALSER, Mary A., 2124 Eighth Ave. N., GA 2844.
 BARNES, Mrs. Geo. H., care Cable Office, Juneau, Alaska.
 BARR, Mark, 2905 E. Cherry St., EA #985 or MA 8755.
 BARRETT, Gordon S., 4216 Sunnyside Ave.
 BASS, Ernest F., 5022 Sixth N. E., ME 8093.
 BAUER, Wolf, 5815 17th N. E., VE 1021
 BEARSE, Margaret, 900 Insurance Bldg., MAin 0091, 827 32nd Ave., PR 1083.
 BECK, Florence, 1014 Minor Ave., EL 3922.
 BEEDE, J. Frank, 5206 20th N. E., KE 1497.
 BEGINN, Matthieu J., 2528 Yale Ave. N., CA 4775.
 BELT, H. C., 4733 19th N. E., KE 3440.
 BENNETT, Edith Page, Women's University Club, 6th and Spring, EL 3748.
 BENNETT, M. Pearl, 8258 4th Ave. N. E., KE 7197.
 BENTLEY, Frederick, 406 Cobb Bldg., MA 2587
 BIERANEK, John G., 605 Spring St., MA 0624 or GL 3121, Local 205
 BERG, Anna M., 1102 Ninth Ave.
 BIGELOW, Alida, care Red Cross, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Cal., or care Natl. Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
 BISHOP, Lottie G., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
 BIXBY, C. M., R. F. D., Charleston, Wash.
 BIXBY, William, R.F.D., Charleston, Wash.
 BLACKBURN, Quinn A., 2329 N. 59th
 BLAINE, Fannie, 505 Simpson Ave., Aberdeen, Wash.
 BLAIR, Don, 523 1st West, GA 6663
 *BLAIR, Dorothea, 523 1st West, GA 6663
 BLAKE, J. Fred, 2918 Magnolia Blvd., GA 6936.
 BLANK, E. Margaretha, 1525 Snoqualmie St., GL 0145.
 BLUM, Alan, R.F.D. No. 11, Box 130.
 BOEING, E. Lois, 7329 Vashon Pl., WE 6197.
 BONELL, Aura M., 1314 Marion St.
 BONELL, Hannah, East Falls Church, Virginia
 BOONE, Daniel, Jr., 5809½ Duwamish Ave., GA 9625.
 BOOTH, Laurence S., 525 Exchange Bldg.
 BORDSEN, Carl W., 720 Liggett Bldg., 11217 2nd N. W., EL 5794 or SU 5851
 BORDSEN, T. L., 353 Stimson Bldg., 11217 2nd N. W., EL 1426 or SUN 5851.
 BOREN, Arthur C., 1019 Terry Ave., John Alden Apts., MA 2084

- BORGERSEN, Orville, 3911 E. 55th, KE 5065
 BORGERSEN, Stanley, 3911 E. 55th, KE 5065.
 BOW, Beatrice G., 3820 44th Ave. S. W., WE 6159.
 BOWMAN, Donald, 1422 Warren Ave., GA 2143.
 BOWMAN, Mrs. J. N., 1725 Francisco St., Berkeley, Calif.
 BREAKS, Mrs. Grace, 611 23rd N., EA 0637.
 *BREMERMANN, Glen F., 1218 West 80th, HE 3280.
 *BREMERMANN, Mrs. Glen, 1218 West 80th, HE 3280.
 BREWER, Orpha A., 3003 14th Ave. W., GA 6422.
 BRINES, Mrs. Ruth Gainer, Apt. 4, 1819 Bellevue.
 BRINGLOE, Marguerite E., 802 Central Bldg., EL 4160.
 BRITTON, Hazel M., 638 Central Bldg.
 BROWN, H. E. D., care U. S. Forest Service, Concrete, Wash.
 BROWN, Harold R., 9009 Tenth S. W., GL 1415
 BROWN, Lois E., 5744 26th N. E.
 BROYLES, Earl, 2820 W. Sinto Avenue, Spokane, Wash.
 BRYANT, Mrs. Grace, 1914 No. 48th St., ME 4089.
 BRYCE, Mrs. Dawn, 165 Dravus St.
 BUGGE, Elwyn, Dept. of Physical Education, Stanford University.
 BURCKETT, Douglas M., University Club, Boston, Mass.
 BUREN, Maxine, care Post-Intelligencer, Dallas, Tex.
 BURFORD, W. B., 907 S. W. Life Bldg., S., RA 5178.
 BURNETT, Robert, Jr., 3828 38th Ave. S., RA 2280.
 BURNHAM, Fanny M., 2832 31st S., RA 2280.
 BURNHAM, Robert H., 2832 31st Ave. S., RA 2280.
 *BURR, Wallace H., 8202 14th N. E., VE 0817.
 BURROWS, Gladys E., 6265 20th N. E., KE 0947.
 *BURROWS, Robt. B., 723 Terry Ave., MA 5659.
 BURSELL, Frances I., 4548 8th N. E., ME 2790.
 BUTLER, William L., 6118 Pilgrim St.
 *BYINGTON, Laurence D., 5034 15th N. E., KE 1545 or MA 7305
 CAMPBELL, Freda, 4742 19th N. E., KE 5041
 CANDEE, Marion, 2909 Franklin, Apt. B., CA 5344
 CARLSON, Albert, 222 W. 10th, Port Angeles, Wash.
 CARNEY, Burton J., 1110 18th Ave. N., EA 7317
 CARNEY, Elvin P., 855 Dexter Horton Bldg., EL 2822, or EA 7317
 *CASTOR, T. Davis, 4411 Phinney Ave., ME 4583
 CHAMBERS, Eva, 900 Insurance Bldg., MA 0091
 CHAPMAN, Effie L., Public Library, MA 3995 or EL 374#
 CHAPMAN, Virginia, 2711 10th W., GA 2057
 CHILD, Elsie T., EL 5359 or CA 4700
 *CLARK, Elizabeth, Richmond Highlands, Wash., Rich 333
 CLARK, Irving M., c/o Morgan & Co., 14 Place Vendome, Paris, France.
 CLARK, Mrs. Irving M., c/o Morgan & Co., 14 Place Vendome, Paris, France
 CLARK, Leland J., R. F. D. No. 1., Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 173
 CLARK, Leland J., Jr., Rt. 1, Box 116, Bellevue, Wash.
 CLEVERLEY, Maude, 1130 37th, PR 1071 or EL 6781
 CLEVERLEY, Violet L., 1130 37th Ave., PR 1071
 CLISE, J. W., Jr., 540 Hillside Drive, PR 2113
 CLOSE, Mrs. Albert P., 2820 34th S., RA 4590
 COATS, Robert, 423 34th Ave., PR 2771
 COGGESHALL, Beatrice, 3909 Interlake Ave.
 COLEMAN, Linda M., Apt. 305, 1203 James St., EL 0693
 COLLINS, Dan M., 4323 Thackeray Place, ME 0944
 COLLINS, Lee R., 7706 15th Ave. N. E.
 COLLINS, Margaret, Kirkland, Wash., Main 200
 CONDON, Robert W., 729 Pine St., Shelton, Wash.
 CONDON, Mrs. Robert W., 729 Pine St., Shelton, Wash.
 CONDON, Rowland B., P. O. Box 284, EL 4741
 CONWAY, T. R., Oregon State Motor Assn., Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 CONWAY, Mr. T. R., 1022 Crystal Springs Blvd., Portland, Ore.
 COPELAND, May, No. 7, 1407 E. 45th, ME 9651
 COPESTICK, Edith, 208 Walker Bldg., MA 4755, 906 Exeter Apts., MA 1300
 COREY, C. R., 6203 15th Ave. N. E., VE 2175
 COREY, Eleanor, 6203 15th Ave. N. E., VE 2175
 CORNISH, Carol C., 1407 E. 45th St.
 COSTELLO, W. J., 316 West 3rd St., Cl Elum, Wash., Main 911
 COURSEN, Edgar E., 658 Lovejoy St., Portland, Ore., Broadway 5608
 COX, A. H., 1757 First Ave. S., MA 1121
 COX, Allen H., 1757 First Ave. S., EA 7714
 COX, Andra, 3627 Burke Ave.
 CRAVEN, Inez H., 4719 15th Ave. N. E., KE 2423
 CROOK, C. G., P. O. Box 1866, or 1927 Calhoun St., EA 9831
 CROSON, Carl E., 900 Insurance Bldg., MA 0091
 CUNNINGHAM, H. B., 2314 E. Lynn St., EA 4666
 CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. Jos. W., 2108 E. 54th St., KE 2075
 CURRY, I. R. A., 802 37th Ave., PR 2715
 CURTIS, Leslie F., 162 Springfield St., Springfield, Mass.
 CURTISS, Charlotte E., 1122 20th Ave. No., EA 4012
 DAIBER, George C., 111 Seneca St., MA 2679
 D'ALGODT, Otto, 251 W. Rittenhouse St., Philadelphia, Pa., Walnut 4554
 DARLING, Wm. C., 2323 Perkins Lane, GA 1014
 DARSIE, Helen, Technology Divn., Public Library, or 2729 10th No.
 DART, Agnes, 5028 W. Waite, EA 0400
 DAVIDSON, Ora, 2336 N. 51st
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- SEJE, C. Vet., 220 Park Ave., Renton, Wash., 200 or 163-M
- SHEEPWASH, Grace A., 1116 James St. EL 4517
- SHELTON, Celia D., 2904 Franklin Ave., CA 1475
- SHELTON, Mrs. Edythe M., 1981 Harvard N., CA 3490
- SHELTON, Lenore D., Shelton, Wash.
- SHELTON, Mary E., 2904 Franklin Ave., CA 1475
- SHEPARDSON, Bertha, 300 Northern Life Tower
- **SHORROCK, Harold, 654 W. Highland Drive, GA 0136
- *SHORROCK, Paul, 654 W. Highland Drive, GA 0136
- SHULTZ, Celia B., 200 2nd Ave. N., Renton, Wash.
- SHUMM, Wiley, 1835 11th W., GA 3514
- SHUSTA, Morton W., Federal Reserve Bank, EL 4320
- SILLIUS, Ingeborg, 2349½ Federal, CA 4405
- SIMMONS, Anna, 724 Rose St., GL 0204
- SIMMONS, Chas. L., 1404 24th N., EA 7011
- SIVERTZ, V., 5537 27th N. E., KE 7252
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- SKINNER, Grace, Queen Anne High School
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- SMITH, Lightner, 605 Spring St., EL 0624
- SMITH, Oscar J., Arctic Club, MA 4310
- SMYSER, Martha, 402 Sixth St., Bremerton, Wash.
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- SONMOR, Josephine, 1108 9th Ave., EL 9684
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- STARKS, Marjorie, 6230 Wilson Ave., RA 4772
- *STEMKE, Mary 1008 6th N., GA 1289
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- STEVENS, Louise Francis, 4123 15th N. E., ME 2611
- *STEVENSON, R. F., 2330 West Crockett, GA 6354
- *STEVENS, Mrs. R. F., 2330 West Crockett, GA 6354
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- STONEMAN, A Vernon, 615-6 Northern Life Tower, EL 0413
- STONER, Helene M., 1228 N. 48th, ME 7455
- STOREY, Ellsworth, 260 Dorffel Drive, EA 4193
- *STOREY, Priscilla, 706 South Elm St., Champaign, Ill.
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- SUNDLING, Doris M., 3807 11th N. E., ME 4235
- SWANSON, James, P. O. Box 225, Bremerton, Wash., 966-W
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- TAFT, John G., Taft Hotel, New York City
- TARBILL, Aleda, Marine Nat'l Co., 2nd & Spring, EL 1505, Loc. 58
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- TAYLOR, Harriet M., 221 South L. St., Madera, Calif.
- TAYLOR, Helen E., 3402 E. 47th, KE 0945
- TAYLOR, Jeannette, M., 1816 9th Ave. W., GA 3846 or EL 7070
- TAYLOR, Marjorie, 3402 E. 47th, KE 0945
- TAYLOR, Willard E., 602 Smith Tower Annex, EL 4422
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- THOMPSON, L. R., P. O. Box 542, MA 7779
- THOMPSON, Maud, 178 35th N., PR 3269
- THOMSON, Henry E., 6235 22nd N. E., KE 7193
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- TODD, Seldon, 4004 13th S., GL 0622
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 WATKINS, Hattie, 1609 Warren Ave.
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 WILLIAMS, Geo. T., 1100 Cobb Bldg., MA 5777
 WILLIAMS, Hayden R., Box 1614, Renton, Wash., 322 or 260-J
 WILLIAMS, Paul A., 718 Masonic Ave., San Francisco, Calif., Fillmore 4372
 WILLIAMS, Theresa, 4457 38th S. W.
 WILLIS, Ellen, Assembly Hotel
 *WILSON, Arthur T., 4005 Latona Ave., ME 6874
 WILSON, Gladys, Apt. 501, The Biltmore
 WILSON, Horace A., 431 Lyon Bldg., EL 1340
 WILSON, Jane, 9006 Fauntleroy Ave., WE 3722
 WILSON, William R., Dept. of Psychology, U. of W., ME 3738
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 WOLFE, Katharine A., 2115 E. 55th, KE 0471
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 WRIGHT, Francis E., 513 Maritime Bldg.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. George E., 1227 38th N., EA 7116
 WRIGHT, Marie R., 904 21st N., EA 1280
 WRIGHT, Martin A., 513 Maritime Bldg.
 *WUNDERLING, Herman P., Box 343, RA 3960
 WUNDERLING, Mrs. H. P., 5424 57th S., RA 3960
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 YOUNG, G. Wendell, Clark Hotel
 YOUNGER, Margaret Meany, 1233 E. 88th St., KE 3810
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 ZUCCO, Gaetan M., 1835 24th N., PR 1926

TACOMA

(Place is Tacoma unless otherwise stated)

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 BABARE, George, Day Island, Proctor 230
 BARNES, Mary, Ansonia Apts.
 BARRY, Mrs. Cornelius, 9th St. & 9th Ave., S. E., Puyallup, Wash., 1534
 BASSETT, A. H., 1902 N. Prospect, Proctor 1832
 BASSETT, Ruth, 212 Central Ave. No., Kent, Wash., 72-J
 BAUER, William, 7047 East B. St., Mad. 4067
 BAYHA, F. C., 1939 E. St.
 BECK, Edith C., 1110 E. 62nd St., Mad. 5160
 BENJAMIN, Rial, Jr., 2110 N. Alder, Proctor 3488-J
 BILLINGS, Mrs. M. E., 205 N. Tacoma Ave. Main 6832
 BLAIR, Homer O., 524 N. Cushman Ave.
 BRECKENRIDGE, Faye, Eagle Gorge, Wash.

- BREWER, Robert, R. F. D. 1, Box 63, Mad. 111-R-3
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 BUKOFZER, Lester S., 925 Broadway, Main 2466
 BURMAN, Mildred, 1234 S. Ainsworth
- CAMERON, Crissie, 805 North J St.
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 CORRIGAN, Catherine, 1802 South G St., Main 3635
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 CRAPSER, Anna H., 711 North L St., Main 6080
 CRAWFORD, Emily A., 323 South J St., Main 5224
 CURRAN, Margaret Craig, Central School or 810 Walker Apts., Main 510—BR 3201
- DAMKIER, Roy L., 805 S. 38th St., Mad. 1425
 DAVIES, Violet, 2801 N. Proctor, Proctor 2526
 DENMAN, A. H., 1518 Puget Sound Bank Bldg., Main 7505
 DODGE, Florence F., 5201 S I St., Mad. 914-J
 DOMRESE, Lillian, 617 N. Starr St., Main 5753
 DOWNING, Mont J., 611½ South G. St.
- EWING, Mrs. Elsie, 1942 Fawcett Ave., Main 2646
- FITCH, Helen F., 307 Cambridge Apts Main 6359
 FRASER, Alice, 4015 N. 25th St., Proctor 3451-W
- GALLAGHER, Leo, Rainier, Oregon
 GARNER, Clarence A., 1741 South Oakes St., Main 6011
 GAYORD, Richard E., 6230 So. Lawrence St., Mad. 3559-J
- HALLIN, Ruth M., Day Island, Wash.
 HAND, Amos W., 1942 Fawcett Ave., Main 2646
 HEILIG, Mrs. Mary Mudgett, 3001 N. 29th St., Proctor 2490
 HERMANS, Christine, 1113 Eighth Ave. N. W., Puyallup, Wash. Red 192—Main 3192
 HITCH, Hugh G., 110 S. Tenth St., Brdy. 6089—Mad. 2533-R
- JOHNSON, Margaret, 3011 S. C. St., Main 8317-R
- KELLENBERGER, A. G., 3502 S. 11th St., Main 293
 KELLOGG, Stella, 615 S. Seventh, Apt. 201, Brdy. 3166
 KILMER, Charles, 821 S. Sheridan
 KILMER, W. W., 821 S. Sheridan, 1128 Market St.
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 KLUMB, Donald E., 635 N. Anderson. Main 7237
 KNUDSEN, Hans, 1531 S. 42nd St.
- LANGHAM, Marie, 1019 Fidelity Bldg., Main 248
 LARSEN, Bernard, 2346 S. Hosmer St., Main 9133-Y
 LIGHT, Florence, 518 S. Seventh St., Apt. 306, Broadway 3393
 LIGHT, Laura, 518 S. Seventh St., Apt. 306, Broadway 3393
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- LIND, T. A., 3717 N. 31st St., Proctor 3228-J
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- NACHTSHEIM, Louise A., 618 S. Sheridan Ave., Main 9430-J
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 NORMAN, Percy A., 3131 East K. St., Main 7134
- OGREN, Clarence A., 1839 Porter St., Enumclaw, Wash., 37-W
 OJALA, Lillian, 4532 East C. St., Mad. 3715
- PUDOR, O. M., Puyallup, Wash., 1279
- RICE, George A., Route 3, Box 360, Puyallup, Wash.
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 ROBERTS, Dana, 306 Fidelity Bldg
- SAUNDERS, Bessie M., 615 So. 7th, Apt., 201, Main 27
 SCHENCK, Fred B., Route 6, Box 202, Main 6168
 SCHOLES, Josephine, 411 No. M St.
 SCHOLES, Stella, 411 No. M. St., Main 5727
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 YOUNG, Margaret S., 1713 N. Prospect St., Proctor 1090

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- BAILEY, Arthur, Monroe, Wash.
- BAILEY, Bernice E., Bell's Court, Blue 612
- BENSON, Naomi A., Route No. 3
- BERNARDS, Margaret, 218 2nd St., Forest Grove, Oregon
- BJORKMAN, Evelyn, Box 241, Stanwood, Wash., 744
- BLYBERG, R. O., c/o S. H. Kress & Co., Main 37
- BOSSHARD, Madeline, 2212 Pacific Ave., White 101
- BOWEN, DeWitt, 2427 Broadway, Black 80
- BÜRKLIND, Bertha, 1207 Colby Ave., White 1328
- BURMASTER, Clyde H., 2611 Hoyt Ave., Black 1291
- BURNS, Harry F., Y. M. C. A., Main 120
- BUSLER, Edna, 1026 Hoyt Ave., White 1336
- CADY, Vernon E., c/o Post Office
- CHURCH, George A., 3009 Hoyt Ave., White 382
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- COCKBURN, C. G., Lake Stevens, Wash., East 680
- COLLINS, Opal H., 1221 Colby Ave.
- CONNELLY, Dan D., Monroe, Wash.
- COOK, Mrs. Harrison, U. S. Immigration Service, P. O. Box 130, Maple Falls, Wash. M F 1303
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- CUMMINGS, Kathryn, 2527 Baker, Black 1421
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- ERIKSEN, Walter, 1611 24th St., White 1077
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- FOLKINS, Margaret E., 2129 Rucker Ave.
- GASKIL, Paul L., Waterville, Wash.
- GOLDBERG, R., 3315 Hoyt Ave., White 1083
- HERTZ, Stuart B., Apt. 26, Windsor Apts., Black 1613 or Main 351
- HINMAN, H. B., 320 Stokes Bldg., Main 301-P
- HOLLING, H., P. O. Box 146
- HOPE, Maxine, Apt. 35, Mayfair Apts., White 665
- HUDSON, Mabel C., No. 37 Madrona Apts., Black 50
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- JENSEN, Ethel, P. O. Box 25
- JETER, Thomas E., c/o Security National Apts., Black 50
- KRAVIG, H. O., 3014 Oakes Ave., Red 798
- LAWRENCE, Charlie C., 1312 Grand Ave., Blue 1229
- LEHMANN, Christian H., 2916 State St., Main 187
- LEHMANN, J. F., 3527 Hoyt Ave., Red 982
- LUCUS, Helen, 2232 Hoyt Ave., Red 1272
- LUNZER, Stephana, 2414 Hoyt
- MADDEN, A. J., 3301 Norton Ave., Red 1593
- MARLATT, Mrs. Stella, 2406 Hoyt Ave., Black 1429
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- MELLEMA, Alice, 2232 Hoyt Ave.
- MELVIN, Belle, 1221 Colby Ave., Black 128
- MERZ, Maxine, 2510 Victor Place, White 1157
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- ODEGARD, P. N., 501 Central Bldg., Main 330
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- PANNELL, Shirley, 2406 Hoyt Ave., Apt. 1, White 1429
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- PEABODY, Mrs. W. H., Jr., 920 Grand Ave., Blue 1164
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- PIERSON, Rello A., 5408 Third St., Black 238
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- THOMPSON, Evaline H., 2607 Everett Ave., Main 151-R
- THOMPSON, George D., Granite Falls, Wash.
- THOMPSON, Nan, No., 33 Madrona Apts., Red 562
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- URAN, C. Gordon, Route 1, Snohomish, Wash., East 828
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