THE MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME XXX Number I December 15, 1937

Thirtieth Anniversary Number

Glacier Peak Mount Baker Mount Shuksan



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I came to a place, toward evening, Where a tree had chosen a view. It offered a hand with my tent rope. In the morning I bade it adieu.

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VOLUME THIRTY NUMBER ONE December 15, 1937

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

GLACIER PEAK MOUNT BAKER MOUNT SHUKSAN



Organized 1906 Incorporated 1913

EDITORIAL BOARD, 1937

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Our accomplishments of the past quarter of a century bear witness to the sincerity of our founders who, in our articles of incorporation, declared our purposes to be:

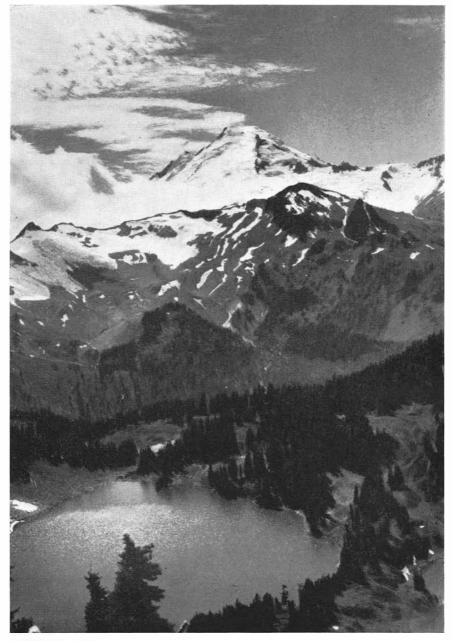
"To explore and study the mountains, forests and watercourses of the Northwest; to gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region; to preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of Northwest America; to make expeditions into these regions in fulfillment of the above purposes; to encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life."

Time has changed our personnel, but suggests no change in our declared purposes.

The loyalty, cooperation, and industry of our members is unique. Let our ardor carry us to new peaks of enthusiasm, friendship, and accomplishment.

I express my sincere appreciation of the cooperation given me as President and thank The Mountaineers for two pleasant years.

Min Planne



MOUNT BAKER

Walter Little

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

May 18, 1937

GREETINGS TO The Mountaineers:

Climbing mountains, even small ones, has always been to me most exhilarating. That feeling of coming out on top and looking out over the world is a glorious sensation.

With all good wishes for those who love the outdoors, I am

Very cordially yours,

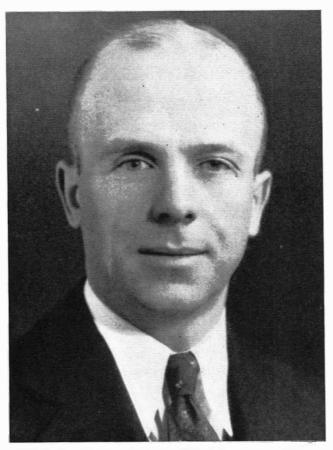
Theans Roslandt

FTER a creative, understanding administration of twentyseven years the office of President of The Mountaineers was vacant. Our beloved friend and leader, Edmond S. Meany, had gone away from us, into the warmer valleys and higher hills of eternity. We who were left behind must carry on.

Elvin P. Carney was elected to serve as our new President. The task that confronted him seemed unsurmountable, but he faced it modestly, firmly, resourcefully. Never failing in his grasp of the earlier methods and ideals of our organization, he dedicated himself to the proper promotion of that change and progress that ever attends the affairs of a growing and expanding human association. He worked through cooperation, consultation, investigation, leading finally in each new crisis to just decision and executive firmness and finality. In the two years of his administration there were no mistakes calling for reversal of Club action, and at the same time, no neglect of responsible initiative. His was a positive administration that rose both to determined direction of policies and to the power of leadership that brought those Club-determined policies into concrete fulfillment. And these things are the mark and proof of a service that will never be forgotten.

Two main objectives have been reached by the two-term administration of President Carney:

He will serve as an example for the consideration of those who follow him in his untiring work, his wide participation in the complex affairs of a complex and democratic array of social groups; he has set the mark for executive decision and authority, within the proper bounds of leadership in a voluntary organization.



ELVIN P. CARNEY, President 1935-1937 J. Arthur Young



FIRST MORNING IN TOWN

By CLARK E. SCHURMAN

There still are rushing rivers in my dreams; There still are grinding boulders in the streams; There still is mountain madness, Thund'ring down in reckless gladness —Tho I'm safely in my bed in town, it seems.

There is still a shining world of ice and snow; There still are steps to slog and miles to go; There still are fragile bridges, And windy fearsome ridges, —Tho the city sounds about me all say "No..."

There is still a threat'ning avalanche to round; There still are blinding fog banks, summit bound; I can find no safe belay

Yet the sun says "Do not stay" . . . —Then I wake to find I'm home on level ground.

I'll be toiling up sublime eternal heights, I'll be threading huge seracs by candle lights, I will pause where none may pass By some bottomless crevasse . . . —I'll be dreaming that I'm climbing . . . many nights.



The MOUNTAINEER

VOL. XXX. No. 1.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

DECEMBER, 1937

THIRTY YEARS IN RETROSPECT

The First Decade in Mountaineer Annals

L. A. Nelson

In THE BEGINNING we can do no better than to quote the objects and purpose of the organization as they were stated in the year 1907—our hope is that the same purposes which were with us as pioneers are ours today as we have grown to man's estate. They are:

"To explore the mountains, forests, and watercourses of the Pacific Northwest, and to gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region; to preserve by protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of the Northwest coast of America; to make frequent or periodical expeditions into these regions in the fulfillment of the above purposes. Finally and above all, to encourage and promote the spirit of good fellowship and comradery among the lovers of outdoor life in the West." We perhaps ought to add to this the encouragement and promotion of outdoor winter sports.

The idea for such an organization, the ideals of which are embodied in the foregoing, originated in a group of seven or eight Seattle people who in 1906 were members of an annual summer outing of the Mazamas on Mount Baker. Naturally then came the thought, if Portland can do this why can't we? The idea gained momentum when the same group, with a few additions, met later for the purpose of arranging a welcome for Dr. Frederick Cook and his party on their return to Seattle from Mount McKinley. Prominent in this group were Asahel Curtis, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, W. Montelius Price, Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Stevens, Mary Banks, Henry Landes, and Dr. J. B. Sweeney. This group it was which conceived the ideals of a mountaineering organization, planned its objectives and gave to the community something which has grown through the years—a spirit of helpful service, a mutual enjoyment and a higher appreciation of what Nature has so bountifully supplied to this Pacific Northwest.

Under the sponsorship of the Mazamas, then, with Dean Henry Landes as president, the new Club was launched in 1907 with one hundred fifty charter members, a number soon to grow to two hundred. Charter members who still retain their membership are Alida J. Bigelow, J. Fred Blake, Dr. Cora Smith King, P. M. McGregor, and Mrs. George E. Wright.

Our first activities were naturally local walks. One of the early walks was to West Point Light, Fort Lawton. The cart-wheel hats and long skirts worn on that first outing will go down in history. The newspapers, while welcoming the new organization, couldn't forbear uttering a few jibes when walks were postponed on account of rain. The coffee-making utensils carried on these walks consisted of galvanized pails and cups which were furnished by the committee, a far cry from the present efficient method. However, the local walks grew and flourished—ofttimes more than two hundred going, although our method of transportation was limited to boats, trains and street cars. Our next interest was in summer outings, a wealth of places available, but problems to face in preparing for such outings.

The Mountaineer



FIRST PARTY TO REACH THE HIGHEST PEAK OF THE OLYMPIC T. C. Frye. MOUNTAINS (Mount Olympus, West Peak)

The commissary was quite a serious matter for inexperienced people to handle. The committee consulted other outing clubs, domestic science teachers, housewives, and others, but without success. One suggestion was that they make up each meal of hardtack, prunes, cheese and raisins, packing each of these meals (?) in a box and giving these out each day. What a diet!

The committee made up a bill of fare for each meal for each day, counted the number of times an item was to be served throughout the outing, determined by eating, how many ounces were necessary to serve one person and then multiplied ounces by times served, by persons to be served, and there was the answer—simple, wasn't it? Food had to be cached in advance on the summer outings and occasionally a bear beat the outing party to a cache and short rations were in order for several days, but no one ever was known to starve to death.

The pack train also presented a serious problem. Often it was extremely difficult to get forty or fifty packhorses as well as the several men to accompany such steeds. One year we had actually to buy the horses outright. Very often when there was a sit-down strike among the men—for the usual reason, too much work and too long hours—the members of the party had to assume the duties of the disgruntled packers and many an erstwhile gentleman became an adept at throwing a diamond hitch. Grant Humes, who lived on the Elwha River, was an efficient guide and helped us in many a tight place in those days. Camp fires soon became a source of pleasure, especially after Professor Meany became president in 1909.

Our first summer outing in 1907, sixty-two members in two parties, was to Mount Olympus, where the trails were few and oftentimes indistinct. The unduly optimistic committee had advertised "tents not necessary" and how it did rain. The first party was turned back by a terrible blizzard on the climb of Mount Olympus at the point which is now called Blizzard Pass. The West Peak of Mount Olympus, which is the real summit, was climbed by eleven members of the second party, August 13, 1907. This was the first ascent of West Peak. The dunnage bags with an allowance of 50 pounds per person had to be reduced early as they were too heavy for the pack animals, so all luxuries and perhaps a few necessities had to be cached en route, but we learned here by experience again, and in later years the callous committees allowed us only 30 pounds for baggage and we survived.

Next year, 1908, Mount Baker was our objective. Here again we encountered a lack of development and for thirty miles we went over trail-less areas; but by this time we were more adept. This outing was enlivened by the episode of the steer. Then our meat supply was brought in on the hoof, as it were. Here it was that P. M. McGregor and I had our famous trek, leading in a steer for twelve miles. The owner of said animal had assured the trusting buyers that the steer was broken to lead. Well, he led, all right, but Peter and I had erroneously thought that we were to do the leading. No trees were pulled up en route, but many an entanglement followed. Fortunately no record is made of the language used on the way, and not by the steer either. However, by the time we three arrived the steer was a gentle creature and soon became a camp pet before it was finally led to the slaughter. Mount Baker was climbed by the Boulder-Park Ridge route July 29 by thirty-nine people.

In 1909 came the first trip to the north side of Mount Rainier, where sixty-two reached the summit. The only casualty was the memorable occasion when one of the leaders broke his shoulder blade—no, not falling down a crevasse—but by being run into by a "lady" member while playing baseball. On this outing Professor Meany and his box of cigars was with us and never, from this time on, did he miss an outing.

In 1910 Glacier Peak took our attention and life was enjoyed at Buck Creek Pass. Fifty-seven made the ascent, by Chocolate Glacier, including the first women to climb the mountain. Also in this year the Everett Branch was organized with forty-eight members.

In 1911 was the Mount Adams and Goat Rocks trip. The approach was by way of Longmire Springs. Fifty-two made the ascent of Mount Adams by the north ridge from Killen Creek and descended the south side to Morrison Creek to meet the low line party with the pack train.

In 1912 Mount Rainier was again climbed, the outing starting from Nelson's siding, coming through Bear Gap to the White River camp. Members of the outing worked on a trail into Summerland, thus allowing a pack train to go there for the first time. The ascent was made from Glacier Basin, and Grand Park was visited for the first time, the party coming out by the way of Fairfax. The Tacoma Branch was organized with fifteen members.

The year 1913 marked a new experience, for this time we were to spend our three weeks in the Olympic country and finish our outing by a canoe trip across Quinault Lake and down the Quinault River to the Pacific Ocean via dugout canoes paddled or rather poled by Indians. The party consisted of over a hundred people from various parts of the country and varied were the vicissitudes. One night the pack train didn't get in, so we went dinnerless to bed—if bed it could be called—and three prunes made up our breakfast, and now the official name for this spot is Three Prune Camp.

At Quinault our Indian guides essayed a strike by refusing to take us down the river at the price previously agreed upon, but were finally placated and we floated down for over thirty miles, luxuriously leaning back on our dunnage bags. Nine miles along the ocean beach to catch the train at Moclips was the final day of this memorable trip.

In 1914 Glacier National Park was our objective, and it wasn't the Park as it is today, ultra-civilized. This was the trip during which the great snow storm occurred while a goodly number of the party were away on an overnight trip to climb Mount Cleveland. The stay-at-homes during the night were visited, or had we better say overwhelmed by an eighteen-inch fall of snow. You can imagine the effect such a visitation would have on a tent and fly city. The returning climbers dug out the valley-pounders when they arrived.

In 1915 for the first time Mount Rainier was completely encircled by a pack-train outing. It was quite a different undertaking then from what it is now with the neat little trails so effectively made by the C. C. boys. Then all gained strength and learned to be helpful by encountering and conquering hardship.

In 1914 Snoqualmie Lodge was built on land leased from the National Forest. It has always been a source of pleasure and enjoyment, especially since skiing has come into its own. The next year Kitsap Cabin and its seventy-four adjoining acres abounding in rhododendrons, huckleberry and other native shrubs was acquired.

Paralleling the summer outings were seven winter outings up to 1913, which is memorable because that year it was possible to get to Longmire Hot Springs. By 1916 Paradise Inn was built and The Mountaineers at once took exclusive possession for five glorious winter days. We traveled by train to Ashford, walked, or, if opulent, rode by bob-sled at least part of the way to Longmire, where we stayed all night and then walked, making our own trail up to Paradise. Snowshoes were required and only three pairs of skis were carried while the owners oozed up the trail on snowshoes. Our commissary had been sent in on horseback three months before, and cached in a convenient cold storage place, a snow bank. No heat was in the bed rooms, candles were used, except in the dining room, where oil lamps were a luxury. Our cooks prepared the meals, but the men of the party sawed all fireplace wood in one end of the dining room. The fireplaces were used in the living room, the roof of which was propped up on account of the snow. It certainly was a never-to-be-forgotten trip, music and laughter, around the fireplaces; a daily newspaper was published, good fellowship, joy in the outdoor life and appreciation of its beauty abounded. Sometimes the sun shone, sometimes there was a blizzard, but always there was fun and adventure.

It was during these early years that the custom of singing the Goodnight Song during the summer outings originated. Can we do better in closing than repeat the words, hoping that they may prove as inspirational to those who follow us as they have been to us who have so often sung them in high places.

"Tho' like a wanderer, the sun gone down, Darkness be over me, my rest a stone, Still in my dreams I'd be, Nearer my God, to Thee, Nearer my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee."

"Good night, we must part, God keep watch o'er us all where we go, Till we meet once again. Good night."

Our Second Ten Years JOSEPH T. HAZARD

UR second ten years! Years of broadening interests and changing methods! Years of activity and expansion! Years that were builded upon the firm foundation of our earlier organization, research, exploration, pioneer climbing! Transition years!

In 1907 much of the mountainous Northwest was unknown; roads were few; skilled leaders and climbers could be counted on the fingers of a single hand; the time-honored method of tying a novice between two guides would not do, for there were not enough with rope skill to go around. It was necessary to invent a new method of climbing by which three or four skilled leaders could lead forty or more safely to the top of a crevassed mountain. This new method combined roped-in scouting by an exploring party with securely anchored ropes at all danger points for the main climbing party. Large parties could not be avoided, for almost all of the real climbing was concentrated within the three weeks of a single summer outing. These new methods were successful, and were the marvel of the day to those clubs that had never faced the responsibility of large groups of unskilled enthusiasts, with few to lead them. But with the advent of the second ten years conditions had changed.

The membership of The Mountaineers, through the Lodge, the many new roads, and the national development of mountaineering, suddenly acquired a restless body of young people, with an urge to go places and do things at all times of the year. The Lodge had been the first answer to these just demands, and now a second answer began to develop in what was at first called "outlaw climbing".

SMALL PARTY CLIMBING-

The Lodge started it and it grew almost too rapidly! In its first few years this small party climbing faced many difficulties. The Club had no sub-organization to train leaders in the technique of rock-work, and rock climbing multiplied. The rope and the ice axe began to appear in hands that previously had held the alpenstock, alone. Leaders were born almost overnight, inventing individual methods, gaining experience with the crises of each new chimney or shelf or finger of steepening snow. In the first ascents of the Lodge Country, the exploration of new major peaks routes, the blazing of new trails, the deeper penetrations and widening circles of the back-packer, there was resourcefulness without recklessness, and a growing technique. Due mostly to the stern imprint of our earlier leadership, those of us who began stepping along forbidden terrain in parties of ten to two—and woe unto us, even an occasional one—lived right merrily and healthfully through ten transition years! 1917—

The new era of "Back-packing and Week-end Climbing" offered the following trips as a few of the many accomplished during the year:

1. Dr. J. N. Bowman, with Mrs. Bowman and Professors Wilson, Osborn, and Goodrich, blazed a new route "Across Four Passes in the Olympics".

2. Ben C. Mooers, with Ralph Leber and Harry McL. Myers, were successful in "A High-line Back-packing Trip Around Mount Rainier".

3. C. G. Morrison, with Charles Hazlehurst, made a "Snowshoe Trip to North Side of Mount Rainier".

4. Crissie Cameron, with a party of Tacoma Mountaineers, made one of several outings to the Mountain, in "Mount Wow—A Knapsack Trip".

5. Mabel McBain, with Everett Mountaineers, indulged in "A Night and Day Hike to Ida Pass", near Monte Cristo, ending in this fashion, "By sliding down waterfalls, swinging from hemlock branches, and coasting over heather and mud, we finally reached the depot * * *"."

6. Frank G. Pugsley, with Mrs. Pugsley, packed "Up the Dosewallips and Down the Elwha", in the Olympics.

Besides these individual undertakings there were many first and second ascents near the Lodge, and the first organized and frequent use of our new "Rhododendron Preserve", now developed into Kitsap Cabin.

Cross-country skiing had begun in the Northwest in 1915-1916, when it had been announced that, "Mr. Thor Bisgaard, Tacoma Mountaineer, and an experienced ski runner, will be in the party, and will gladly give instructions in skiing." This birth of skiing in the Pacific Northwest was followed by the survival of the infant, as is shown in the announcement of the first winter trip to Paradise Valley. "* * * Wm. P. Trowbridge, tobogganing chief, Thor Bisgaard, skiing chief". This pioneer winter sports trip to Paradise Valley began December 28, 1916, and ended January 1, 1917, starting the new year with a marker for future glory!

The summer outing of 1917 was most successfully conducted from Mount St. Helens to Mount Adams. Personally, it started the writer on his upwarddownward path as a climb leader when Mr. Arthur Gist permitted him to escort two Mountaineers to the top of Mount St. Helens.

Nineteen-seventeen was destined to mark still another milestone in Mountaineer progress. The year that opened Mount Rainier to winter sports in Paradise Valley ended with the occupation and use of a Club Room at 725 Central Building. In the words of our editor of the year, Miss Winona Bailey, "At last we have 'a place to go'." 1918—

While the year 1918 opened on January first with the "Snoqualmie Lodge High Jinks and Snowshoe Carnival", and the final rituals of the "Tacoma New Year's Outing, Rainier National Park", the World War dominated the Mountaineering year. G. I. Gavett became chairman of a Digitalis Committee. H. V. Abel headed the activities of the Sphagnum Moss Committee. The weekly Men's Luncheon, started in 1917, continued to read letters from our members at the front in France. A committee of ten Mountaineer women organized and cooperated with the University Red Cross Auxiliary. While the usual club activities were maintained, the Sulletin gave first call to war work and to news from the Front. The annual outing, in the Monte Cristo district, gave loyal attention to the eighty-one stars in the service flag of The Mountaineers, fortunately none of them golden. There was a "systematic correspondence" with our service members that sped the news, "to and from Europe". Then came the Armistice and the Club looked to a new year with no appalling threat of broken ties.

1919-1920-

These two years witnessed the greater development and use of Kitsap Cabin. A joint committee with Charles Buckley for the Kitsap interests and Ben C. Mooers for the Trustees, formulated rules for the erection of individually owned shelters upon the Kitsap property. The plan was an immediate success. Kitsap came into its own as a center of mountaineering activities, leading many new members into active Club service.

A second development of these two years proved that the study and practice of climbing methods had reached the point of recognition by Mount Rainier National Park. The author and Peyton Farrar managed the guide service during these seasons, introducing business methods and safe party guidance, recommended and begun in 1918 by another Mountaineer guide manager, O. B. Sperlin. During these years and afterward the best Mountaineer traditions were upheld by other Club members, including Alma D. Wagen, Fairman B. Lee, and Wilford Playter. As the guide service on the Mountain had been inaugurated in 1917 by Asahel Curtis, the pioneer leader of Club climbing, our first Outing chairman, the first four years of Park guiding from the new Paradise Inn had been given the benefit of Mountaineer ideals and experience. We had furnished the first four guide managers.

The summer outing party of 1919 encircled the Mountain for the second time, under the leadership of J. H. Weer. On September 21, Professor Meany completed his sixth major peak by his successful ascent of Mount Baker. Since then the major peak pin has been an institution in the Club.

George E. Wright, a member of the Olympic Outing Committee of 1913, was the leader of a successful Olympic outing in 1920. 1921-1926—

The next six years of Mountaineer history were happy ones, with many developments, but few major changes.

In 1921 Edward W. Allen secured legislation establishing State Parks. Results since have proven this service of major value to the State. L. A. Nelson led the Glacier Peak outing.

In 1922 Fred Q. Gorton led the outing to St. Helens—Adams—Goat Rocks. On June 26, after a generation of unsuccessful attempts, A. E. Smith and Robert Shellin made the top of Mount Constance. During this year, under the leadership of George E. Wright, certain unsocial practices in the National Parks were corrected.

In 1923 we left the United States for the first summer outing on foreign soil. The writer led 128 people into the wilds of Mount Garibaldi Park, Canada. The party membership was the largest in the history of summer outings, proving the appeal of new mountain worlds.

In 1924 Norman Huber was forced to resign the chairmanship of the summer outing and Fred Q. Gorton took it over. This was "Gortie's" sixth outing as a committee member. In December, "The Chase" was shown for the first time, whetting the growing appetite for the new sport of skiing.

The January bulletin contained this interesting item, "Many of our members do not realize that skis are much cheaper than snowshoes"! This year of 1925 was starting off to a strange country! The February bulletin contained this introduction of one who is missed today and will be missed tomorrow: "Mr. Amsler has been good enough to show some of our members more about skiing and about some of the difficult skiing turns, than they would ever be able to read out of books." The 1925 outing, Chimney Rock to Mount Stuart, led by Ben C. Mooers, saw more peak climbing than any other outing in our history. Splendid help in leading these climbs was given by "Happy" and "Brem".

by "Happy" and "Brem". January, 1926, opened with a greeting by our beloved President, Professor Edmond S. Meany, reminding us that our twentieth anniversary was at hand. Part of his message is quoted in these words, "Increases in the number of automobiles and improved highways have wrought profound changes from the old days when mountain trails began nearer our homes. But the mountains are still here in all their marvelous beauties. The work and the joy, the uplift of soul and of body are all here in our beloved mountains."

The 1926 summer outing was led by Glen Bremerman, who announced in the prospectus, "It is an interesting fact that this year's outing into the Olympics is the twentieth anniversary of the first Mountaineer Summer Outing * * *"

On Sunday, June 6, 1926, The Mountaineers formally dedicated the new Forest Theatre, and gave a beautiful opening performance of "Reinald and the Red Wolf".

The Lodge notices now read, "Skis or snowshoes are required." But the end of the snowshoe was not yet! The notice for the 1926-1927 Paradise outing contained the following warning, " * * * bring bearpaw, trapper, or beaver-tail snowshoes for use on the more difficult parts of the trail. In this case the skis can easily be dragged toboggan-wise by means of a stout cord." Stout advice to the wise, to conclude the tale of our second ten years of mountaineering!

The Third Decade MADALENE RYDER

7 ITH its coming of age party in February, 1928, and twenty-one candles on the birthday cake signifying its majority, The Mountaineers, Inc., came into its full strength and development. This was evidenced in the enlarging and broadening of its activities and in the exploring of new fields. The Tacoma Branch secured Irish Cabin as a recreational center and base for climbs and special outings; the main club in Seattle moved from the old Court Building to larger quarters in the Rialto Building. Here the library was greatly enlarged with special emphasis on books and periodicals dealing with the technique of climbing and skiing; a part-time secretary was engaged to care for the ever-growing details of registration for the many trips. It was found necessary to form a Coordinating Committee to work with the chairmen of the various activities and to plan a year's schedule in advance, thus avoiding conflicts in the dates of important events. In order to broaden contacts with other groups in the community, complimentary memberships were offered to the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls of Seattle, Tacoma and Everett. In 1935, a Spouse Membership was instituted, giving to the spouse of a Mountaineer member the right to vote and hold office in the Club. In 1936, a Junior Membership was established to include young people from 14 to 21 years of age. This latter group has proved very enthusiastic and active in the Club, especially in climbing and skiing.

During the last decade, the Club continued its old interests and added and developed new ones. The Mountaineer Players have continued to present many noteworthy plays, the increased attendance at the summer dramatics recessitating an enlarged Forest Theatre. These plays in the outdoor theatre have become an institution not only for The Mountaineers, their friends and the people of Seattle, but also for the people of the entire Olympic Peninsula. The Club has adventured into a broader social activity and, in addition to the annual dinner, has scheduled many successful dances and monthly dinners, these latter immediately preceding the regular monthly meetings. Summer outings and special outings have been scheduled which took The Mountaineers into new territories and extended climbing experience to Mount Robson and the Banff-Lake Louise regions in the Canadian Rockies. Plans are now under way for summer trips in the Canadian Glacier Park and in the Tetons.

Through the years, The Mountaineers, realizing that no other organization in the community has taken an active part in conservation, have tried to do their part in a small way and have been an unselfish force in the

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development and preservation of natural beauty. The Club has been behind any movement for reforestation, preservation of virgin timber in our city parks, game conservation, study of tree blights, establishing forest preserves and wilderness areas, and trail building, with special emphasis on the establishment of the Cascade Crest Trail which will eventually reach all the way from Canada to California. A committee is always active in the interest of geographical names and another research committee is at work on an extended study of the recession of glaciers in this region. Perhaps the greatest activity in recent years for the Public Affairs Committee has been in support of the Wallgren Bill, The Mountaineers being actively in favor of the Olympic National Park.

In 1934, the Northwest Federation of Outdoor Clubs was formed and The Mountaineers became a member club of that organization. Each year a delegate to the convention brings back valuable information resulting from the exchange of ideas and the inspiration of a common interest. This organization as it develops should be a powerful force in the Northwest, especially in matters pertaining to conservation.

Perhaps the greatest development within the Club in the past ten years has been in skiing and climbing. Only a little over ten years ago, The Mountaineers were the only ones who ventured to Mount Rainier in the winter time. At first, as members of the annual winter outing organized by the Tacoma Branch, they went by train to Ashford and on snow shoes over the long miles to Paradise Valley. It is a far cry from those days to the present with roads kept open all the way to Narada Falls, with hundreds of ski-laden cars lining the highways en route to Mount Rainier, and a shuttle stage service from Narada to Paradise Valley. Just as marked is the change in skiing within the Club in the past decade. From a few hardy members who ventured forth on skis to Rainier or Snoqualmie, the numbers have grown until skiing has become a major activity of the Club. It was in 1928 that a ski hut on the east side of the Cascades was first talked of, snow conditions and slopes there being thought better than on the west side. A generous gift from the president of the Club secured the land and liberal assistance from the Tacoma and Everett branches resulted in Meany Ski Hut, dedicated in November, 1928, and now the center of all Mountaineer ski activity. The most concrete evidence of increased interest in skiing is the case full of trophies which are awarded annually, the number growing from two or three to the present full case. The Ski Committee was formed to foster interest in the sport and to make contacts with the public and other ski groups. They have prepared helpful waxing charts, and hold ski classes each season, giving competent instruction on equipment and its selection and care, as well as the technique of skiing and turns. The classes, held in the Club rooms, have served a capacity crowd and the ski pictures which the committee brought to teach ski technique have proved not only of benefit to the ski group but of interest to the general membership. For the first time in its history The Mountaineers have entered competitive sports and the Club ski emblem has been seen in most ski events in and around Seattle. Mountaineers have made a good showing in slalom and down hill racing and as a result the Club has received much publicity and an attendant growth in membership. As a member of the Northwest Ski Association, The Mountaineers, Inc., have won recognition and have arranged the Patrol Race from Snoqualmie Lodge to Meany Ski Hut, organized originally for competition within the Club, now an annual competitive event for all Northwest skiers. In the Olympic tryouts held at Mount Rainier in 1935, The Mountaineers took an active part in assisting with all arrangements.

The progress and activity in climbing has been just as marked as that noted in skiing. In 1930, a committee was appointed to make recommendations for a program of climbing instructions. Since that date a remarkable group of climbing classes has been organized, comparing favorably with similar classes in England and continental European countries, giving competent instruction on equipment, roping, leadership, geological formation of our Northwest mountains, and all details that make up climbing technique. American and European films illustrative of these points have been brought here and altogether such a general enthusiasm has sprung up that it is a common thing to find small groups practicing roping on all convenient rock faces in and about Seattle, even porch roofs serving as practice grounds. The groups are taken on practice trips to demonstrate in actual climbs what has been taught in the classroom. Diplomas are awarded at the close of the climbing season to the three groups receiving instruction beginning, intermediate and advanced. Not the least valuable thing fostered by the climbing group is the First Aid Class, which has been held each year under an authorized instructor, who issues First Aid Certificates to those completing the courses. Topographical maps have been mounted for a Club room file, recording routes for climbs and helpful suggestions for future climb groups. A plaque has been hung in the Club rooms whereon are engraved the names of any members for outstanding achievements in mountaineering. Awards for finishing the groups of peaks around Snoqualmie, Everett, and Tacoma have increased until Seattle has two groups of ten peaks each, Everett has three groups of six peaks each, and Tacoma has twelve peaks in the group surrounding Irish Cabin.

All in all, the last decade has been a valuable period for The Mountaineers. The Club has reached its majority; it has weathered the depression; it has survived the loss of its revered president and has reorganized to carry out his ideals; it promises to continue as a force in the community and to hold its place in the alpine fraternity.

AFOOT AND AWHEEL THROUGH THE CASCADES CATHERINE CRAYTON

ASCADE Crest Trail!—the name itself had a lure for the forty-odd Mountaineers who set out that Saturday morning, July 31. 1937, for Stevens Pass, where the "take-off" was to be. From Seattle, with a slow-down at Monroe to pick up the Everett contingent, our start was early, if not bright. Up toward the crest we mounted, gambling on whether the bus could make each sharper turn without disjointing, until suddenly the serpentine became straight, the grade levelled off, and we were in the pass itself.

The pack train awaited us, dunnage was unloaded, alpenstocks and ice axes clattered, boots were donned and we were off at half-past eleven, making all speed for the first good watering place and lunch.

In early afternoon the sun came out, and we had a fine view of Lake Valhalla and Lichtenberg. As we continued along a heavily wooded trail, generally downward, the ten and a half miles were soon accomplished and we arrived at Lake Janus. The camping was excellent but the swimming was a disappointment—too much bog and too little water.

Next morning we arose early to find a mist enveloping us and obscuring our vision as we set out onward and upward. Ascending higher slopes we were rewarded by the sight of purple and white heather intermingled with rugged granite. In fact from this time to the end of our week's journey whatever else we might complain of under foot or overhead, our delight in the abundance of white heather never wavered.

It was tantalizing to look off into misty space as we rounded spectacular curves, searching vainly for the view we knew was there. This was a crucial day, so to speak. It might be called "Day of the Lost Illusion". Despite "Captain" Morrison's warning that after the first three or four miles we should maintain a sharp lookout for the trail, we did not suspect that at high noon we'd need lanterns and a fog horn—to say nothing of a ton of scattered paper—in a sort of hare-and-hounds chase. The mournful motif of these pilgrims' chorus was the ever-recurring plaint, "But the forest ranger told us that it was a *wonderful trail*." If he meant that it would keep us wondering, or rather wandering, he spoke with unusual precision. Across wild upland moors we plodded, while unfeeling winds swept billows of white wetness over us and through us. Descending to timber once more we found ourselves in a steady rain which, unlike the fog, we could at least see through.

Our first casualty occurred in the forenoon. A pugnacious pack pony loaded with kitchen ware chose an inopportune location to squabble with his nearest traveling companion, for at this point the much advertised Crest Trail was definitely non-existent. After clattering down several imaginery switchbacks, the poor fallen Star came to a shaky rest, and was finally rescued. He continued on his own power, but as a stiff-legged dead head for the rest of the trip.

Just when we had permanently relinquished our illusions, without warning we suddenly walked into the Crest Trail once more. Like a primrose path it seemed—except that it led upward instead of downward, and after a mile, to Pear Lake itself. We trotted gleefully over to a huge fire built by the Honorable Order of Trailmarkers, whose socks already steamed homelike and odorous as the mists lifted and the rains ceased.

Pending the arrival of the pack train, we dined well, thanks to Lloyd's foresight in having food sent ahead of us. But in lieu of silverware delayed in transit (see first casualty) we gathered around the stove fitted out with wooden chopsticks, spears, pitchforks, or whatever conveyors our fancy had prompted us to carve.

We welcomed the pack train at ten o'clock and pitched our tents under the stars. In the dead of night there were sounds of scrambling and splashing—the ponies were taking a midnight swim. But that was not all they took! At dawn light sleepers were again awakened. The sound of bells tinkled far up the trail ahead—then silence. The ponies had deserted to greener pastures far over the next ridge. Because of this equine defection our start on Monday was late. The weather was fine, however, and the views increasingly beautiful, culminating in a breath-taking panorama from Bench Mark mountain.

On this day another important and highly efficient service club, the Roadarians, sprang into being. Every able-bodied man not already engaged in other civic duties automatically acquired membership. Many publicspirited damsels joined this group in an advisory or constructive capacity according to their talents. Without the labor of these workers the trail, at several points, would have been impassable for the pack train.

Camp that night was at Cady Pass, much of the infantry arriving after dark and all of the cavalry about 1:30. Few bothered to put up tents that night. Considerable debate arose as to the distance covered that day. In the minds of many, elevation won and lost confused the estimates. Ninethirty arrivals took oath it was sixteen miles, but later arrivals gave a conservative estimate of 30 miles. No rising call next morning, but a warm sun heralded a get-up-as-you-please and a lazy-laundry day.

Wednesday was an eventful day for many reasons. The sun continued to shine all day. The trail held *nearly* all the time; when it gave out there were plenty of sheep tracks to follow, and the necessity of choosing the right ones added zest to the sport. The views were not only beautiful but varied. Passing Lake Sally Ann, half filled with ice, we were thankful to have camped at Cady Pass instead, where our beds were not tip-tilted as they must have been by the lake. We saw Glacier Peak from various points —now losing it on one side, now seeing it to better advantage from another. On through White Pass we went and higher up to Red Pass before dropping down to Glacier Meadows for a two-night camp. Here we rested, with the mountain in front of us and Whitechuck Creek, cascading down from its glacier, and finally losing itself in the valley far below. Beds of white heather were plentiful.

Little argument was heard as to the distance covered that day. There were markers enough assuring us of the sixteen miles we had traveled. But there was considerable discussion as to who had the most and the worst blisters.

All things considered—blisters, an early rising call next morning, lack of sleep, etc., etc.—there was in many quarters a fade-out of enthusiasm for next day's climb. Frequent comments were: "I've been up that mountain once. Guess it hasn't changed any since." "Eleven o'clock now. Rising call at three. I'm sleeping till eight!"

Thursday morning while laggards snuggled down for five hours more of slumber, eighteen sleepy-eyed ones rolled out; then, booted and breakfasted, under the leadership of Lloyd Anderson they set forth in a fog to make the climb. Owing to reports from the Forestry Service, return by way of Pumice Ridge was out of the question. Both ascent and descent were made by the usual route, up the east side, along the Whitechuck glacier, making elevation very gradually for several miles. Near the head of the Suiattle began real climbing, up the long steep ridge toward the summit, making the approach from the south. The party was roped during the entire climb on the glacier. Near the top a spectacular formation of seracs, unusual on this peak, delighted the climbers. At the summit all hovering mists cleared away, and a never-to-be-forgotten view resulted. Seventeen climbers reached the top, and arrived in camp with appropriate appeties for seven o'clock supper.

Is there something about breaking camp that attracts moisture? When it was time to strike tents and roll dunnage the gentle mist nearly always lent a hand. On Friday it was right with us, following down the switchbacks to Kennedy Hot Springs, getting more businesslike as we ascended the steep slope leading to Pumice Creek, obscuring marvelous views which we saw only with the eyes of faith, and making the acres of white heather still whiter.

Arriving at our proposed campsite we found Lloyd and the Trailmarkers in a huddle around a bonfire. Their pow-wow resulted in a change of plan. Like one of our number, they didn't relish the idea of "roosting in the trees," and certainly no spot level enough to hold a sleeping bag was in sight. We gladly set out for another two miles to Fire Creek, where there was plenty of tent space. "Fourteen miles today means only twelve tomorrow," we told ourselves by way of encouragement.

One fatality saddened the day for us. And when the song leader at campfire that night began, "Nelly was a lady." we all thought of the nicest pony in the train which had made a misstep and fallen over a bank that afternoon.

Next day the fog hung over us for several hours as we set out for our last day on the trail. Impressed by towering rock masses and the chill breath of snow slopes, we were convinced that Fire Creek was the most spectacular pass through which we had gone. On the approach to it by switchbacks, steeply tilted flower gardens bright with warm-hued tiger lilies combatted the chill gray of the fog. A rapid descent of about ten miles brought us across Milk Creek and the Suiattle, before we reached our camp, a mile above Sulphur Creek.

Bidding farewell to our pack train Sunday morning we set out by bus to Sedro-Woolley. "Breezing to Baker on wheels," the alluring words of the prospectus, changed to "bumping along on a flat" (to say nothing of a broken spring) in the first two miles. For the mountain road in places was little wider than a trail. However, after ferrying over the Skagit and meeting the newcomers in Sedro-Woolley all was well again—at least for those going back to civilization.

The bus for Mount Baker set out with a happy party, cheered by the thought that all the clouds which had hung over us for so much of the first week were now cleared away. Among other blessings of a permanent camp the job of blister repair work would end.

Because of unavoidable delay, camp was made near Mount Baker Lodge that night and the party moved to its Chain Lakes home on Monday. Alas for the hope that the second week must be good because the first had been bad! We were to learn that the first was only a preparation for what was to come on the second. There was a rain on Sunday night!

But the sun shone on Monday. After making camp on Mazama Lake, jubilant at the prospect, twenty-three back-packers set out for Lake Ann on the way to Shuksan. But rain came down in the night and next morning the climbers, damp and disheartened, had to give up. Some climbed a little way; three (Lloyd Anderson, Al Rodgers, and Katherine Hood) went up on the glacier before turning back. Returning, they accepted the hospitality of Happy Fisher at Mount Baker Lodge. where the drying room was better than at the lakes. Dr. Griggs and Gus Hudson packed commissary to these luxurious quarters.

Meanwhile camping was a dismal affair in main camp. The two popular resort were sleeping bags and the cook tent. The problem of the unemployed must have worried the Perrins.

Wednesday was a fine day, and the weather held through Thursday morning. But the party of sixteen which set out for Camp Kiser hoping to climb Mount Baker next day, returned Thursday night, discouraged by stormy weather and steadily falling barometer. Meanwhile other groups had climbed Mount Herman and Mazama Dome. At dinner time came a heavy downpour, followed by a double rainbow.

But the promise of the bow proved false, and Saturday brought not only rain but snow flurries as well. By sunset the weather had cleared, so that graduation exercises and the alumni banquet were successfully carried out. Gus Morrison was the only graduate present. Fairman Lee, the other member whose climb of Glacier had made him a six-peaker, did not arrive for the ceremonies.

Sunday was a perfect day! The mountaineers hiked down to the lodge, where they boarded the busses for Seattle and other points. The serene fresh loveliness of Baker and Shuksan was marred for some by the irony of their belated appearance.

So the 1937 outing passes into history. As pioneers on a new trail we are grateful to the three good scouts-Morrison, Anderson, and U'Ran, whose unlimited patience and encouragement led us triumphantly toward, if not always up to, the promised land.

SUMMER OUTING MEMBERS

SUMMER OUTING MEMBERS Mary Anderson, Mary Balser, *Burge Bickford, Aura Bonell, Lois Brown, Beatrice Buzzetti, Crissie Cameron, *Albert Carlson, Elsie Child, Linda Coleman, Katherine Comey, Catherine Crayton, Virginia De Bard, *Katherine Duniway, Florence Dodge, C. A. Fisher, *Ernest Frietag, Mabel Furry, Clarence Garner, Mildred Granger, *Paula Gray, Dr. Joseph Griggs, Jeanette Griggs, Amos W. Hand, *A. H. Hudson, *Helen Hudson, Russella Hardeman, Walter Hoffman, *Katherine Hood, Elsie Hill, Sally Josenhans, *Fairman B. Lee, Walter Little, *Aaron Markham, W. H. Mathews, W. A. Maxwell, *H. E. Moore, Ben Mooers, Alice Mooers, Alice Morrison, F. A. Osborn, Phillipa Patey, Leta Perry, Olive Rand, Martha Roller, *Dr. A. F. Rogers, Edgar Royer, *Helen Rudy, Madalene Ryder, Ann Sharples, Gertrude Snow. Jane Taylor, Nan Thompson, *Elsie Van Nuys, Florence Winship, Herman P. Wunderling. The Committee: *C. G. Morrison, *Lloyd Anderson, *Lucile U'Ran. *indicates ascent of Glacier Peak.

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MT. RAINIER VIA PUYALLUP CLEAVER-SUNSET AMPHITHEATRE

July 12-13-14, 1937

WENDELL TROSPER

URING the three years that Fred Thieme and I had been working as guides on Mount Rainier we had always had an ambition to traverse the mountain by a new route. At last we found ourselves at St. Andrews Creek ready to start up Puyallup Cleaver to Sunset Amphitheatre. From the Amphitheatre we planned to go north to a sharp ridge that led to Liberty Cap and then to the Summit. The descent was to be made by the southwest corner of the mountain, the trip ending at Paradise Valley.

It was quite a problem deciding who was going to carry the various items that are necessary on a new route expedition, but after dividing the load into equal parts, we started out in earnest for our base camp. It was very foggy and a cold north wind was doing its best to blow us off the mountain. Stopping at 5000 feet, we had a bite to eat and a counsel of war. By this time it was noon and still the heavy fog had shown no sign of lifting. After climbing for another two hours, we imagined that we were above the 9000 foot mark from the amount of time we had spent traveling. Suddenly it cleared for a moment and the mountain looked as though it were at least twenty miles away and much higher than usual.

Afternoon turned into evening, and we were still a long way from St. Andrews Rock, which had been our objective when we started out. The fog kept blowing in and out, which made it impossible for us to tell our exact position. About 6:30 in the evening, when we finally took a reading, our altimeter showed 9500 feet. It was hard to believe that we had traveled so short a distance. After stopping to have a bite to eat in the lee of a large rock, we continued up for another 400 feet and then found the only possible place suitable for pitching our small shelter tent.

The wind had a clean sweep at the spot, which caused us to doubt whether the tent would stand the terrific wind that seemed to be increasing in velocity. After using rope slings in addition to the regular ropes to anchor the tent, we settled down for what proved to be a very eventful night. Every time the wind would hit the sides it seemed that the tent and its occupants would be blown over the side of the cliff to the Tahoma Glacier, hundreds of feet below. It was all one could do at times to sit erect inside and hold the sides of the tent against the force of the wind.

During the night we heated water in a two-quart kettle and used it for a hot water bottle. The small Primus stove kept us quite comfortable inside



MOUNT RAINIER Airview of West Side, Showing route taken)

Courtesy of United Airlines.

the zipper-closed tent, despite the fact that all of our clothes were damp from the fog.

One gust of wind snapped a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch dural tent pole in two and presented us with a handful of wild, fluttering canvas. There was nothing else to do but pack and start out. To get the tent rolled and packed in a rucksack required an hour of the combined efforts of both of us. Almost another hour was consumed putting on frozen boots and getting started.

From our camping place we followed the Puyallup Cleaver 1100 feet in elevation towards St. Andrews Rock. There we were faced with a sharp pitch that required the use of two pitons to get us to the sharp snow ridge at the base of St. Andrews Rock. At this point we had the choice of going around the right side of the rock via the Tahoma Glacier or to try a steep traverse around the left side over an ice slope. We chose the latter and arrived in the middle of Sunset Amphitheatre about noon. Here, at an elevation of 11,600 feet, we paused and had lunch while we surveyed the problem confronting us.

We could go north and try the ascent of the ridge that led to Liberty Cap or we could attempt the rock face of the Amphitheatre which was topped by an ice fall. Under ordinary climbing conditions it would have been unwise to attempt this new route, which we eventually followed, but owing to the fact that it was past noon we felt forced to take a shorter way to keep from spending another night on the mountain at high elevation. In order to have completed our original route it would have been necessary to bivouac at 13,000 feet on a narrow ridge below Liberty Cap. This was not a pleasant thought after the recollections of our first night on the mountain at a comparatively low elevation. If we could surmount the rock face at the head of Sunset Amphitheatre and the ice fall at the top, our route would be shortened by one day and we would still be able to make a first ascent.

Upon closer inspection this shorter route was chosen and we spent an hour in easy traverses getting to the head of the Amphitheatre, 12,400 feet up. Here we ran into a bergschrund that was bridged by a tilting ice plug, a huge fragment that had fallen from the ice face above. To get to the rock face we had to cross the side of this fragment, which was balanced on the lip of the bergschrund with the top leaning against the 1000-foot face that we still had to climb. The surface to be crossed sloped at an angle of 55 degrees and was about 30 feet long, while the lower edge dropped into the bergschrund below—some 100 or more feet.

It was slow, delicate work cutting steps and hand holds across this steep surface above the open 'schrund, and only through the use of icc pitons at every other step and the rigging of a double traverse rope did wc gain the other side. The face at this point was composed of rough vesicular lava and covered in some places with new snow. Erosion had formed several small chimneys in the face and these were verglassed, in places several inches thick. Conditions were ideal at this time because the temperature was still low enough to prevent the ice from melting. It was evident that on a hot day water from melting snow and ice above flowed freely over this exposed face. At night it would freeze and the entire surface in places was covered with successive layers of ice, pumice dust and small particles of rock. This made cutting steps nerve racking because of the possibility of jarring these subsequent layers of debris and ice loose and starting them down the face into the bergschrund that we had crossed below.

An occasional rock fall from above gave us the incentive to gain protection under the large overhang that terminated the last bit of the face. Once at the base of the ice fall our troubles were doubled, for the only way to gain the surface of the Glacier was to climb through a longitudinal crevasse that had opened directly in line with the end of the overhang. The crevasse was at this point just wide enough for us to squeeze into, this being about half the distance to the bottom.

A deep step was cut in each side of the crevasse and a piton was driven as high as one could reach. Using this for anchorage two more steps were cut, one on each side of the crevasse and another piton was driven. After a series of such maneuvers we had climbed high enough in the crevasse to use knee and back friction. Then using our last driven piton as an anchorage, we put on our crampons and as the crevasse widened out used our feet and backs. The sun hit the side of the crevasse against which we were using our backs and consequently they were soaking wet, besides being covered with dirt and pumice. About half way to the surface we found a small ice ledge that served as a resting place.

From this small ledge to the surface of the glacier was comparatively easy after the strenuous work encountered below. We used more of the pitons and stepped out on the Glacier a short distance from the saddle between Liberty Cap and the Summit, 13.500 feet. From the saddle to the Summit the route led over the long, unbroken neve of the Tahoma Glacier.

We arrived at Columbia Crest a little after 5:30 in the evening and found an even colder wind than we had encountered below at our camping place. We hurriedly put on all the clothes that we had, ate a little food and started the descent. There was a marvelous view of Mounts St. Helens. Adams, Hood and even Mount Jefferson. The clouds were about 10,000 feet on Rainier at this time and seemed to be quite general over the entire country. Mount Baker and Glacier Peak were not visible owing to the high cloud banks in their respective areas.

After leaving the rim of the crater and contouring around towards the saddle between Point Success and the south crater we were in the shade. Immediately the straps on our crampons became covered with frost along with everything that had any moisture on it. On the descent we followed some old tracks of a Kautz route party that headed in the general direction which we had planned to take. Descending along these tracks to about 13,000 feet we branched from them and started directly down the Nisqually Ice Cascade. At the 11,800-foot mark we branched into the long chute that leads out to the Wilson Glacier. We ran into the fog at 10,000 feet, which created another problem for us to face before we could get to Paradise Valley.

A quarter moon had given us sufficient light to direct ourselves, but in the fog it was necessary to use head lamps to tell direction. We arrived at the base of the Wilson about 12:30 Wednesday morning, stopped and made tea and rested for a half an hour. From this point it was only a matter of crossing the Nisqually to the moraine and following the Skyline Trail to Paradise Valley. By this time the clock had rolled around to 3:00 a. m., and two very tired climbers wandered into the Guide House at Paradise.

FOREST SERVICE PROGRESS ON CASCADE CREST TRAIL—1937

C. J. CONOYER

Assistant Supervisor, Snoqualmie National Forest.

A NEW MAP of the north half of the Cascade Crest Trail, from the Canadian border south to Stampede Pass, is now available at Forest Supervisors' and Forest Rangers' offices. This map shows the main trail and main loops as they can now be traveled. It does not show the trail in its final location across those rugged sectors where expensive rock construction work must be done.

Much of the trail as now traveled has been signed with temporary cardboard signs but there are still gaps where no signing has been done. The new diamond shaped enameled signs are being placed upon the permanent sections as rapidly as funds permit. The sector from Chinook Pass north to Pyramid Peak has been permanently marked.

The following construction work was done this year: two miles from Harts Pass south, a dead end spur; two and one-half miles from Glacier Pass down Brush Creek to the Methow; ten miles around the west side of Glacier Peak from the Whitechuck via the Milk Creek Glacier to Vista Creek; Pear Lake to Lake Janus with two short gaps which it is hoped may be completed early next summer; Stevens Pass via Lake Josephine to Hope Lake; a dead end spur from Deception Pass three miles toward Marmot Lake; a two and eight-tenths-miles spur from Summit Lake near Dutch Miller gap towards Waptus Pass; four miles from Sheets Pass south to one-third mile below Tacoma Pass; five miles from Bear Gap to Chinook Pass and four and one-half miles from Cispus Pass north around the west side of the Goat Rocks Primitive Area.

This means over forty miles of new construction this past season on the permanent location but partly still unusable on account of gaps between completed sections. It is hoped that funds may be forthcoming for the closing of some of the gaps in the permanent trail next summer so that the more rugged portions of the crest may be enjoyed by those not skilled in rock work.

MOUNTAINS: WEATHER BREEDERS AND BARRIERS

PHIL E. CHURCH, University of Washington

"When Breedon hill puts on his hat, Ye men of the vale beware of that."

INTER and summer, spring and fall, mountains silently perform their tasks as beacons and barriers, makers and modifiers of the weather.

Of the dominating factors which control the weather along the Pacific Coast, mountains certainly are as effective as any. Their high bulk close to the coast and parallel with it, and their continuity, pierced by low valleys at only two places, lie largely within the altitudinal zone where most of the changes in the atmosphere take place. High, isolated peaks which stand well above the main mountain barrier often are indicators of coming weather.

A long, high, unbroken mountain range, such as the Cascades-Sierra Nevadas, has a widespread effect on the weather in four distinct ways. On the windward side the winds must blow up-slope to clear the crest; on the leeward side the winds tend to follow the downward slope; the mountain range may change the direction of the winds; and lastly, the range may act as a dam preventing the free flow of air.

Let us see how each of these affects the weather. All mountaineers know that the air generally becomes cooler with ascent. This lower temprature at the higher altitudes is ascribable to the greater distance of the air from the earth's surface, which is the main source of heat, and to the expansion of the air owing to the lessened pressure. When air expands it becomes cooler. As the air becomes cooler it finally reaches the temperature at which some of the moisture condenses. When condensation occurs the moisture becomes visible in the form of countless droplets. These droplets form fog and clouds. The droplets of the fog and cloud are in continual motion, colliding with one another and therefore growing in size. Ultimately they will become large enough to fall as raindrops.

The windward side of the mountain, therefore, is the slope that receives the greater amount of precipitation because the air becomes cooled as it ascends. Some mountains which receive large amounts of rain on their windward slopes are the Olympics, the Cascades, the Khasi Hills of Assam, the Western Ghats of India, and the Andes of southern Chile. It is not unlikely that the upper reaches of the Wynoochee River in the Olympics is North America's wettest spot. Hydrologists have calculated from the flow of the river that about 270 inches is the normal yearly amount. Cherrapunji, in the Khasi Hills, holds the world's record, averaging more than 450 inches a year.

Some of the moisture condenses to form fogs and clouds, rain, snow, hail or rime. The form depends on the temperature of the moisture. Rain will be formed when condensation occurs at a temperature above freezing; snow when the temperature is below freezing. Paradise Inn holds the blue ribbon for yearly snowfall—more than 400 inches. Hail is produced when the ascending current is sufficiently strong to carry the liquid particles up to where freezing occurs, the nucleus later collecting a layer of snow and rain which is then frozen. When the mass is so heavy that the rising air can no longer support the mass, the hailstone falls to the earth. Rime is a feathery deposit built out to windward on edges vertical to the direction of the wind which is carrying droplets in liquid form but which have a temperature below freezing. One German mountain weather observatory reports that nearly one-fifth of its total annual precipitation comes in the form of rime. At the top of Mt. Washington, N. H., it is not uncommon for rime to build out two, three, and even four feet on a post during a single night!

Air blowing up slope, cools about 2.6 degrees F. for each thousand feet of ascent when condensation is occurring. Air from which moisture is condensing cools more slowly because the process of changing the vapor to the liquid liberates heat. When no condensation occurs the rate of cooling is 5.5 degrees F. for each thousand feet.

After the crest of the mountain has been passed, the wind tends to blow down the slope on the leeward side. Two notable things then occur concomittantly. The air becomes warmed by compression (5.5 degrees F. per thousand feet) and increases its capacity for holding water vapor; it becomes very thirsty, quite rapidly, if you please. If the cloud has been carried over the mountain the descent of air rapidly evaporates all moisture and the wind continues down the slope, warming rapidly. This makes the lee side have a much warmer, drier, sunnier climate than the windward slope.

In meteorological circles, this downslope wind, provided it has produced precipitation on the windward slope, is called a "fœhn". This name comes from Switzerland, where this type of wind frequently occurs in north-south valleys of the north side of Alps. On the Great Plains in the United States a similar phenomenon is called the "chinook". Here it is a west wind blowing down the Front Range of the Rockies, generally following and displacing a mass of sub-zero air which has come down from the polar zone. The "chinook" of the Plains rapidly melts and evaporates the snow; therefore it is commonly known as a "snow eater". Within a few hours the temperature may go from below zero to 50 above, and remove a foot of snow. Tracing the path of this air back to its home, we find that this air comes from off the Pacific Ocean and arrives in the Pacific Northwest as a rainy, warm southwest wind. The windward slope up which this air must blow to condense its moisture is, in reality, a series of slopes formed by the Olympics, Cascades or Sierra Nevadas, then the Bitter Roots or Wasatch, and finally the west slope of the Front Range. Most of the moisture is taken out along the west coast.

There is some controversy as to the use of the name chinook in this country. People of the Pacific Northwest regard any warm, rainy, southwest wind from off the ocean as a chinook. It removes any snow that may be on the ground. Certainly it is not a true fæhn wind, for that requires ascent and precipitation on the westward slope of a mountain and then descent on its leeward side to warm and dry it.

Just as long as a coastline will deflect an ocean current, so a high mountain range will effectively divert or change the direction of the wind. This is true, of course, where the wind strikes at an angle to the mountain and then only up to the crest of the mountain. On an exposed mountain front the prevailing wind direction may be changed as much as 90 degrees from that at the top of the range. Winds are of two directions only, in a mountain valley, either up or down the valley.

A long, high, unbroken mountain range often proves to be such an excellent barrier to the flow of air that opposite sides may have entirely different types of climate. This is particularly applicable in the temperate zone which alternately receives tropical and polar air masses. Only the upper parts of these air masses can spill over the tops of mountains. The great Rocky Mountain system is a barrier *par excellence*, protecting the west coast against the all-too-often flows of polar air that the Mid-West and East receive. No wide, low passes puncture the long mountain barrier. Little pours westward over the mountains. Most of that which reaches the great inter-mountain area between the Rockies proper and the coastal ranges remains trapped there for some time. Several times each winter, however, this cold, clear air may build up to such a vertical height that it flows over the Cascades-Sierra Nevadas, giving the west coast severe frost. However, the mountains have held the air in the Columbia Basin for such a long time that the coldest air is next to the ground, while up a mile it is somewhat warmer. This relatively warm air is all that flows over, warming at the regular rate as it comes down the mountains. The low gap of the Columbia River gorge permits that cold air in the Columbia Basin to slide westward, sometimes reaching gale velocities. In one 10-day period in December, 1928, more than 10,000 miles of air from the east was recorded at Crown Point. Portland is then colder than its more northerly neighbor, Seattle.

High mountain peaks often display clouds capping their summits. Though this cloud appears to be stationary, nevertheless it is forming in front as rapidly as the wind blows up slope, and evaporating in the rear. The wind may be anywhere from 20 to 200 miles per hour within this banner. Often this banner is a good prognosticator of coming rain. Truly it is one of the majestic sights in the mountains.

SKI SCOUTING

DWICHT WATSON and WALTER HOFFMAN

T IS DIFFICULT to compare the merits of the many splendid ski areas found in Europe and America; all have their peculiar attractions and advantages. The State of Washington, however. has been lavishly supplied with wild mountain regions, many of which are little known to its citizens, as well as to its mountaineering friends. In exploring the glorious corners of the Cascades and Olympics via skis, new terrain was discovered, both charming in situation as well as splendid in ski runs, varied and speedy enough to content the most ardent fan of the hickories.

Among the outstanding newer places is the El Dorado country in the vicinity of the famous Cascade Pass south and west of the Skagit Region. On May 1, 1937, we, the writers, left Seattle for this territory, traveling for one hundred and twenty-five miles over good roads by way of the cities of Mount Vernon, Sedro-Woolley, Concrete and Marblemount, crossing the Skagit River over a fine steel bridge, following the Cascade River to Sibley Creek, where we abandoned our car. The trail up the creek started at a low elevation, but by a series of switchbacks through lovely open forests, deep shadowed by the everlasting giants, elevation was soon gained. After two miles of hiking and one of skiing we spied a trapper's cabin, nestling in five feet of snow; finding such a shelter is always welcome and a rest followed, after a brief evening workout.

The shelter was near a large basin and, after a hearty breakfast, we began the climb to a high shoulder to the north, over which we had to go to reach the El Dordo country. The whole basin is a death trap in midwinter when the steep side hills avalanche under the least pressure. But in May, when it is safe to climb dangerous snow slide regions, the great rolling slopes of a grand ski terrain is sufficient encouragement for all who appreciate the thrills and chills of new ski lands.

The Mountaineer

What a scene lay before us as we reached the ridge! The grand wildness of the El Dorado Group, rising sheer and jagged in the East, while to the North, Triumph, Despair, Challenger, and Whatcom Peaks, and the Pickett Range, all belonging to the Skagit group, appeared. Westward lay Mount Shuksan with its great long east glacier, and beyond was majestic Mount Baker. A hundred peaks uplifted in the nearer vicinity, and the valley of the Skagit lay with its emerald green beauty. Still farther west and south was the Darrington region with Mount Whitehorse upthrust into the blue expanse. Still farther East was the Monte Cristo region with Sloan Peak peculiarly distinctive with its sharp finger pointed skyward. Then most thrilling of all-the Cascade Crest Region south of Cascade Pass where the white of winter is lost amid the wild confusion of pinnacles deep etched and sufficiently forbidding to cause one member of the party (after a winter of skiing in the Alps) to exclaim excitedly, "Oh! my gosh, what is that?" "Why, that is just the crest of the Cascades," was the reply, "Why?" "Oh, I just thought that I was back in the Alps," he hurried to explain. For scenery this whole region is a delight,-for ski runs, thrilling descents one glorious "schuss" to snowline far below. But words are mere building blocks and photographs mildly describe such beauty, it must be experienced. The day waned rapidly, and all too soon we took a last farewell look and were off to the big basin below, then on to the cabin, picking up our sleeping bags, continuing on down through the deep woods and back to civilization, with joyful memories of that new found land, one of many yet to be discovered by some roaming, prying soul.

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The El Dorado-Cascade Pass area is only one of many newer ski terrains. There are many others. Mount Stuart is approached by several ways but the Teanaway Valley is the most logical; by this route in May it is possible by car to reach farther than many realize. We packed our skis three miles up the road to a splendid camp that we discovered in the open forest, where the snow had already retreated. Leaving at three A. M. the summit pass was reached as the sun was rising over the eastern hills. We crossed a snowy basin to another pass at the head of Turn Pike Creek; from here we made a long, thrilling, icy descent by a traverse of an unnamed peak to the basin where Ingalls Creek was reached. We rested and had breakfast there, then made the climb to the summit through fresh snow. Conditions were good for a four thousand foot ski descent, but we had left our skis behind. However, a very fine makeshift was used-one of Nature's own provisions and soon we were off to a speedy and successful descent of the same four thousand feet by way of the sitting method. Reaching our skis, the climb back up to the two passes was made. The descent to base camp over icing snow was quickly accomplished and camp reached. The day had been a long one so we remained here another night, arising early and hiking down to our car. The one hundred and thirty-five miles to Seattle was covered in time to go to work.

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White Pass region is distinct in its meadows along the Cascade Crest, and the Whitechuck region is so inviting in summer we thought it would be a glorious place to "do things on skis". Therefore on the Memorial Day week-end, with ideal weather conditions, we were off over Stevens Pass to the Lake Wenatchee country. Continuing up the Little Wenatchee River Road, which had been cleared of windfalls and snow patches by a kindly ranger, we at last came to an impassable snowslide one mile and a-half from the end of the road. We camped here for the night. Bright and early next morning we traversed four miles of snowslide country to the end of the Little Wenatchee valley, where we donned skis. The climb of Kodak Peak was made in jig time. From here it was a nice run to Indian Pass where we dropped our baggage at a leanto fifteen feet below the snow's surface.

Continuing from here and traversing Indian Head Peak, the White Pass region was reached in the afternoon with time to climb White Mountain. The view of Glacier Peak and the Whitechuck basin was splendid. Unfortunately there was no time to ski in this perfect basin with its glorious steep slopes but perhaps another opportunity will come. The Monte Cristo region is most spectacular from this vantage point, as are Sloan, Pugh and other Darrington Peaks. It was late and the sun had dropped low on the horizon; the evening coolness had iced the slopes, making it a speedy, short and exhilarating trip back to the pass before the darkness settled. An evening was comfortably enjoyed on the snow at Indian Pass. Supper over, slumber came deep and refreshing before another day. Morning found us traversing on steep slopes along the Crest south to Cady Ridge, then along its broad upper slopes which narrow into a sharp tooth-like arete, but widen farther down into a more open area. We had some good runs, before it was time to pack the skis, then crossed a raging stream-not so easily done, but finally accomplished—continuing to the car, we were soon home.

Several other places were explored where skiing can be greatly enjoyed by small parties. Among these are the Mount Daniels region, including the ascent of Mount Daniels east peak via skis, and the Goat Rocks region in the Cascades southeast of Mount Rainier. Mount Adams from the south above the town of Guler is another, and proved very delightful with an ascent of the mountain and a wonderful run of seven thousand feet from the summit to the snowline. In Mount Rainier National Park the Cowlitz Chimneys region on the east side of the mountain proved delightful with ascents and descents of the Whitman crest and Ohanapecosh country from both Summerland Park and by way of Cayuse Pass, Governor's ridge, Sheep Gap and the Owyhigh lakes. In the Olympic Mountains the high country south of Sol Duc Hot Springs and the Hoh Peak region, have some very nice basins rather difficult to approach, but affording nice runs and wonderful views of Mount Olympus and the ocean. Also in the Olympic Peninsula, the high country back of the Olympic Hot Springs is accessible to Cat Creek, the head of the Sol Duc River, and the Bailey Range including Mount Carrie.

The above mentioned trips are available to anyone over a weekend from Seattle. But do not travel alone, and be prepared to bivouac at any spot where night may fall. For all these territories are virgin areas, lofty and majestic, lying in their winter stillness.



MOUNT SHUKSAN

H. W. Playter.

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THE CLIMBERS' DIGEST

Mount Lucania, Devil's Tower, and Nanga Parbat in 1937 Compiled by OME DAIBER

THE FIRST ASCENT OF MOUNT LUCANIA

OUNT LUCANIA, 17,150 feet, the highest heretofore unclimbed peak in North America, is located in the St. Elias range in the northwestern part of Yukon Territory, Canada, near the border of Alaska. The leader of the expedition was Bradford Washburn, who had headed seven previous mountaineering expeditions into Alaska and the Yukon.

On June 18, after months of preparation, Washburn and Robert Bates of Philadelphia took off from Valdez, Alaska, in a plane piloted by Robert Reeve. A landing was made 250 miles away at about 8500 feet on Mount Lucania. A sudden and severe thunder storm prevented Reeve from returning immediately and the next morning it was discovered that the storm had melted nearly all of the snow on the surface of the glacier. It was not until five days later that they finally got the plane into the air. To bring in Russell Dow of Woodsville, N. Y., and Norman Bright of Sunnyville, California, (the other two members of the expedition who were waiting at Valdez) was, of course, impossible under conditions brought about by the storm. Washburn and Bates were marooned and faced with the absolute necessity of climbing at least to the 13,800-foot level of Mount Lucania in order to get back to civilization.

After more than a week of back packing through fresh snow up steep mountain slopes, they established a camp at 10.000 feet. stocked with food for thirty days. Repeated heavy snowfalls made climbing so difficult that the climbers were forced to abandon a large quantity of food, one sleeping bag, air mattress, and the bottom of their Logan tent to reduce weight before they were able to establish camp No. 8 in the col between Lucania and Steele at 13.800 feet.

When the weather cleared on July 9, it was decided that they should make an immediate attempt on the summit of Lucania. Their route led up the great northern ice wall of the mountain. Then up an exceedingly steep ice ridge, one side of which dropped away over 10,000 feet to the top of the third peak. Crossing a small col and proceeding up the steep ice-encrusted powder snow of the summit ridge, they stood on top of the final crest at 4:30 P. M. Victory was theirs! A magnificent panorama of jagged snowclad peaks amid a tossing sea of clouds stretched out endlessly in all directions.

After taking a complete panorama of pictures, they descended hastily to their base camp. The route then lay over Mount Steele (first climbed in 1935 by Walter A. Woods and Hans Fuhrer). Having gained the summit of Steele they headed down the other side and after 175 miles of the hardest kind of cross-country mountain travel, they arrived at Burwash Landing, Lake Kluane, in the Yukon Territory, with no food left and only the lightest of packs.

FIRST MOUNTAINEERING ASCENT OF DEVIL'S TOWER IN WYOMING, JUNE 28, 1937

Years ago, July 4, 1893, Bill Rogers, a cowpuncher from Sundance. Wyoming, made the first ascent of "Devil's Tower," using a ladder of wooden pegs driven into cracks in the rock. In the summer of 1936, Fritz Wiessner and Wm. P. House decided that they would attempt to scale its sheer sides in approved mountaineering fashion. They were then returning from their successful first ascent of Mount Waddington, when they espied "Devil's Tower", a great basaltic shaft rising 1200 feet above the Bell Fourche River. The shaft itself rises about 800 feet above the talus slope at its base. It is considered so dangerous that the Department of Interior makes it unlawful for anyone to try the climb, and so Fritz Wiessner, Laurence Coviney, and Wm. P. House had to obtain special permission to attempt the climb.

Their route began in one of the many chimneys on the columned face. Climbing was most difficult, requiring the most advanced rock technique. A number of times it was necessary to go from one chimney out around the massive column for five to ten feet and thence to another chimney. The entire climb, which required over five hours, was accomplished without the assistance of pitons except for three used as safety belays.

"Devil's Tower" is a columnized shaft of basaltic rock and is a geological phenomena unparalleled any place in the world. As far as climbing is concerned, Wiessner says that there is no place in Europe to compare with it.

THE 1937 GERMAN NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

Sponsored by the German Sports Authority and under the leadership of Dr. Karl Wien, a specially picked party of eight other German mountaineers started early this year on another assault of Nanga Parbat.

Nanga Parbat, 26,629 feet, rises about 500 miles northwest of Everest in the Karakoram range of the Himalayas near the border of Afghanistan. Like Everest, it has so far turned back all attempts to climb to its summit.

In 1895, A. F. Mummery, famous Euglish climber, was lost with two of his porters high up on the mountain. No trace was ever found.

Since that time, German expeditions in 1932 and 1934 had failed to conquer this mighty mountain. The 1932 expedition was under the leadership of Willy Merkl and was turned back short of its goal because of sickness of the porters and bad weather conditions. No lives were lost. In 1934, three climbers and six native porters froze to death in a blizzard which overtook the party when they were within 600 feet of the summit.

This year's expedition made good progress over approximately the same route as was used in 1934 despite repeated and heavy falls of snow. However, these heavy snows proved fatal. On July 20, a thundering avalanche of ice and snow wiped out the entire climbing party of seven men and nine native porters. The two survivors, Dr. Wien and a companion, were stationed at the base camp.

Thus tragedy brought to a close another valiant effort to conquer the "Naked Mountain."



GLACIER PEAK

The Mountaineer

GLACIER RECESSION ON MOUNT BAKER—1937

By H. V. STRANDBERG

Substantial reduction in the lineal recession in the Coleman and Easton Glaciers on Mount Rainier is noted this year. Measurements made September 26, 1937, of the Easton Glacier indicate that the recession during the past year has been 116 feet as compared to 170 feet of a year ago, and 190 feet two years ago. The character of the glacier snout remains substantially unchanged except for the recession noted. The recession of the Easton Glacier this past year is also substantially under the estimated average annual recession. The average annual recession for a 27-year period estimated from U. S. G. S. contour map of Mount Baker amounts to 176 feet per year, and that estimated from photographs taken in 1910 would indicate an average recession of 160 feet per year since that date.

A similar condition was observed in the recession of the Coleman Glacier, study of which was begun last year. Measurements made October 3, 1937, indicate that this glacier has receded 52 feet during the past year as compared to an average annual recession of 86 feet estimated from photographs and measurements made last year.

While the record of annual glacier recession on Mount Baker is too short to make any comparisons or to form any accurate conclusions, a bit of speculation at this time may be of interest. Governmental agencies and the City of Seattle Department of Lighting are keeping an accurate record of rainfall and run-off in this area. I have in mind particularly the rainfall and run-off records of the Skagit watershed. The mean annual flow of the Skagit River at Diablo dam over the period covered by the recession measurements is as follows:

For the seasonal year ending September, 1934, 5945 cubic feet per second, a high for the 26-year record.

For 1935, 4653 cubic feet per second. For 1936, 3450 cubic feet per second.

The decrease in average flow of the Skagit River, therefore, follows in a general way the trend of the glacier recession as measured on Mount Baker and reported above. As stated, the record is too short to draw any comparisons but the above data would indicate that when a record of sufficient length is available, the coordination of glacier recession. rainfall and runoff may be attempted and thus enable us to expand our knowledge with respect to climatic changes.

Forest Farr, Albert Keast, and I were members of the party making the measurements on the Easton Glacier and Arthur Winder, Albert Keast, Herman Felder, and I were members of the party making the measurements on the Coleman Glacier. A copy of this report has been transmitted to Francois E. Matthes, Chairman of the Committee on Glaciers of the National Research Council.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

Compiled by Ellen Bremerman

UNDER the able leadership of our President, Elvin Carney, and his worthy aides, the Board members, the good ship Mountaineer has come through its thirty-first year most successfully—a busy, progressive, and eventful year that is a credit to the aims and ideals of the Club and to those who so faithfully served them.

ADMINISTRATION

An important change in administration during this period was the amending of the By-Laws in order that more members would be interested in the governing body of our organization. The amendments, adopted by the membership on June 4, 1937, now provide that the retiring President, for one year after his term as President, shall be a member of the Board of Trustees; that no person shall be elected to the Board for more than two consecutive terms; that no person shall be eligible for re-election to the same office, except the office of Treasurer, for more than two consecutive terms. It would not be wise to make a change in the office of Treasurer too often, due to the specialized work involved. Another change of note was the rejection by the membership, on October 8, 1937, of an amendment to keep as ex-officio members of the Board the various committee chairmen and the Historian.

An innovation this year was the mailing of questionnaires to the members of the Club to secure certain information regarding the membership which is necessary to the officers and trustees in conducting the affairs of the Club. These returned reports, filed for future reference, will facilitate matters in choosing for committee work members who are willing and able to do the work. Hereafter, secretaries of committees having separate bank accounts are to be appointed by the Treasurer with the concurrence of the chairmen of said committees.

The Club was fortunate again in securing adequate automobile public liability and property damage insurance for the protection of the Club. This was accomplished through the untiring efforts of Marjorie Gregg, Treasurer. In order to have this coverage, each car owner who carries passengers on Mountaineer trips must now carry public liability insurance on his car.

True to its ideal of preserving the natural beauty of the outdoors, the Club has been active concerning many protective measures, with Hollis Farwell as an efficient mentor of Public Affairs. A resolution was sent to the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior that the administration and development of the National Primeval Parks be continued separate from the development of other regional park and recreational areas, to the end that the ideals and care protecting these areas in the past, be not jeopardized in the future. The Mountaineers went on record also in favor of legislative action making recreational development in the national forests a regular function of the Forest Service and making funds available to the Forest Service for purely recreational developments. Constructive work was done in favor of the Olympic National Park as proposed in the Wallgren Bill, for the defeat of the Rocky Mountain National Park irrigation tunnel project, and for the purchasing by the Federal Government of fine timber bordering the main Olympic Highway to be protected for scenic purposes, the timber now owned individually by Indians of the Quinault Reservation.



MOUNT RAINIER Grand Award in Photographic Exhibit

Albert Keast

After much discussion and work concerning the Kitsap Cabin property and the purchase of a strip of timber adjoining the Forest Theatre, the Board decided not to purchase the timber and to do nothing about the Cabin property at present but to leave it in the capable hands of the Players, as was done this past year.

A resolution was adopted that would enable the Tacoma Branch to purchase and maintain and later to sell the Irish Cabin property if it so desired.

The recommendation by Joseph T. Hazard that the unnamed part of the trail leading to the Meany Memorial Seat be named the Meany Memorial Trail was authorized. An arrow has been placed on the Seat pointing to Meany Crest. The Mountaineers, Inc., and many individual members, participated in the financing of the Boy Scouts' Meany Memorial Camp for younger boys at Camp Parsons, a living tribute to our beloved Professor Meany.

The Club agreed to cooperate with Clark Schurman and the American Alpine Club in their fine work of selecting a list of people qualified to act as guides in the Northwest. A uniform distress signal of three quickly repeated calls (audible or visual), repeated at regular intervals, is being established by the American Alpine Club, after consultation with American outdoor clubs.

ACTIVITIES

The 1937 ANNUAL DINNER COMMITTEE, Mrs. E. N. Harris, chairman, provided excellent entertainment, the speaker of the evening being Otto Lang, a fine skier of the Arlberg school and representative of Hannes Schneider. Departing from a time-honored custom, the date of the Annual Dinner has been changed from February to April because of weather conditions.

MEMBERSHIP has been picking up in a gratifying way, due largely to the consistent effort of George MacGowan, to the interest created by skiing and climbing courses, and to the Junior memberships, which now number 89. The total number of Club members on October 1, 1937, was 723, a substantial gain of 103 over that of October 1, 1936.

SNOQUALMIE LODCE, an ideal gathering place for the peak bagger, the skier, the skater and the valley pounder alike, was open every day of the year for Mountaineers and their guests to use for enjoyable week-ends and vacations. The new Lazy Week-ends with their five-course chicken dinners, inaugurated this year, proved so popular that they bid fair to continue as a permanent institution. On these occasions horseshoes, ping pong, bridge tournaments, fishing, swimming, and local walks were leisurely indulged in. The committee, genially headed by Bill Degenhardt, also provided leaders for climbs of the twenty Lodge peaks in summer, for ski trips in winter, and managed the annual Lodge ski races.

MEANY SKI HUT was favored with excellent snow conditions throughout most of the season, enabling competitive events to be run off in good order. Attendance showed a favorable gain over past seasons both with Club members and outside groups. A small water power lighting plant was developed by Willard Johnston and Jack Hossack, Hut chairman, new decorations provided by others and several interior improvements made, all of which contributed considerably to the appearance and comfort of the Hut. Consistently good ski conditions, the fun of Hut parties, the tasty meals, the fine support of the membership, and the unfailing service of committee members combined to make a successful season.

LOCAL WALKS, for the first time in Mountaineer history, has had a woman for chairman. That Elizabeth Gorham has done her work well is

evinced by the fact that the thirteen hikes scheduled had an average attendance of thirty persons. A varied program was presented this year, including along with the regular hikes, a baseball game, two trips over snow-covered areas, a midsummer day on the beach and a trip through the Carnation Farms. The beach fires during the summer, at the home of Carol Hinckley, taking the place of Sunday Walks, were well attended. An increasing number brought supper and enjoyed the swimming, evening twilight, and bonfires.

THE SEVENTH PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBIT, under the capable supervision of Harry Morgan, was very successful. The progress made in photography by the Club in the past few years was evident in the fine pictures entered. A total of 137 entries were made, 114 being in the competitive class. In the non-competitive class were many lovely oil paintings, sketches, water colors, and photographic studies. Thirty-nine awards were made and a fine catalog distributed. The pictures were displayed for three weeks, beginning May 7, in the Seattle Club Rooms, then shown in Tacoma and Everett. Later a group of the choicest scenes were hung for a month in the Little Gallery at Frederick and Nelson's. The exhibit was a credit to the ability of Club members as photographers and to the good work of the committee.

SPECIAL OUTINGS. Two important factors stand out predominately in surveying the results of the Special Outing committee for the year 1937: that Harry Jensen and his committee were definitely aware of the hopes and desires of Club members in the selection of trips, and that the Club has become definitely "Special Outing conscious", as may be evidenced in the fine response to the committee's efforts, nearly 500 people attending the five outings of the past year's program.

First outing of the year was to Deer Park, new skiing area of the Olympic Peninsula, 104 members of the outing traveling by ferry and car to Port Angeles, February 6, 1937, where the entire civic organization of the city turned out to welcome The Mountaineers, then on Sunday to the skiing grounds proper, an area still greatly in need of further expansion, but possessed of fine slopes and excellent snow conditions.

The second ski outing of the season set a record, as 153 enjoyed the Mount Baker outing on April 10 and 11. Headquarters were at Glacier, where an impromptu "Town Hall Tonight" and dancing were featured Saturday evening. On Sunday the entire party enjoyed a full day's skiing on the slopes of Heather Meadows and environs.

Perhaps most unusual of the year's outings was the Memorial Day boat trip, with seventy-three in attendance. Aboard the ship *Cadrew* the party voyaged through Deception Pass and the San Juan Islands, to Butchart's Gardens on Vancouver Island, returning to Seattle via the outside passage. Overnight stops were made at Rosario Beach, and Mosquito Pass near Roche Harbor.

The Fourth of July double holiday found the outing scheduled to Mount Stuart. Base camp for 55 people was placed on the Teanaway River, and from here 22 successfully made the ascent of Stuart.

The final outing of the year to Mount Adams, September 4, 5, 6, 1937, proved nearly disastrous, the unusual good luck with the weather deserting the committee, a two-inch downfall of rain in 24 hours making life miserable for the 92 hopeful outing members. However, eight people reached the summit of Washington's second highest peak. Others enjoyed the trip to Council Bluffs, lookout station in the heart of the Cispus River country.

In summing up Special Outing activity, too much credit cannot be given to Harry Jensen, and his committee, Mary Ann Jensen and Elenor Gawne, for the tremendous success of the outings. Their aggressive and thoughtful policies not only resulted in lower costs to the individual members of each outing, and in a fine financial return to the Club, but in numerous comforts and features not usually to be found on trips of this nature. That these factors were fully appreciated may be seen in the fact that Special Outings were popularly known as the "Jensen Outings".

THE JUNE PLAY. The increasing popularity of The Mountaineer Players' annual outdoor presentation was very evident this year when despite adverse transportation facilities occasioned by the ferry strike and the rainy weather of June 13, over a thousand persons attended the two performances of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" held in the Forest Theatre. Under the skillful direction of Miss Laura G. Whitmire the beloved old fairy tale was re-enacted by a fine cast of talented players. All the characters of fairyland—the beautiful princess, the handsome prince, the ladies in waiting, the quaint little dwarf men, the wicked queen, the crafty witch and her accomplished cats, came to life on the sunflecked woodland stage.

The colorful period costumes of William C. Darling, the graceful dances taught by Katherine Wolfe and the sweet singing of the court ladies under the direction of Karen Weld Rudy—all added to the beauty and appeal of a finished production.

On June 27, a third performance was given on the University of Washington campus in the Sylvan Theatre. The play, as presented on the broad grassy expanse before the graceful white columns that adorn the center of the stage was a real delight for the three hundred and fifty people who attended. The fine co-operative spirit that prevailed among the members of the Players' group, headed by Mrs. Ronald Todd, throughout the season made the year a memorable one.

THE CLIMBING COMMITTEE under Ray Kernahan's chairmanship added materially to the Climber's Guide data for our region.

THE CLIMBERS' GROUP, very active the past year under Lloyd Anderson, was primarily concerned with two climbing courses, given by specialized instructors, which required attendance at indoor lessons and the passing of field tests by each individual. Monthly experience climbs to practice the technique learned were held following the courses. Perhaps the most notable experience climb this summer was the ascent of Mount Rainier when the party weathered a severe lightning storm while camped at the Prow. Certificates for completion of the courses were awarded to twenty-seven Mountaineers. Other work accomplished includes: staging an exhibit of climbing equipment showing varying types and their uses; financing and producing a climbing technique film to aid in instruction in following courses; aiding the Tacoma Mountaineers with their climbing course; supplying the Appalachian Club with information regarding the organization of our climbing courses; providing one program, pertaining to climbing, per month, for the Club at large; and the collection of rock specimens for a Mountaineer geological exhibit.

THE SKIERS, headed by Granville Jensen, sponsored a well attended course in skiing, a fine equipment exhibit, instructive ski movies, monthly ski programs for Club Room meetings, and managed a Club ski team. A valuable and complete ski waxing guide and chart, compiled by N. W. Grigg, was printed in the January bulletin.

THE MOVING PICTURE COMMITTEE, H. Wilford Playter, set high standards for club film making and titleing, and patiently gave scores if not hundreds of entertainments.

THE CLUB ROOMS COMMITTEE, under the leadership of Elsie Wildauer,

presented many interesting and educational travel talks, illustrated with movies and slides, which are most worthy of mention. An Oldtimers' Roundup Picnic, programs by different groups in the Club, and gay parties were other popular features.

TROPHY AND CUP AWARDS

The Acheson Cup for 1936 was awarded to Laurence Byington, the Local Walks Cup for 1936 to May Rosenberg, and the Climbing Plaque for 1936 to John E. Hossack, O. Phillip Dickert, and George MacGowan, for their ascent of Mount Challenger. The preceding awards, although given for the year 1936, were formally presented at the 1937 Annual Dinner.

The ski trophies were won and awarded in 1937. The Open Patrol Race, from Snoqualmie Lodge to Meany Ski Hut, for the Mooers' trophy was won by The Mountaineer patrol of Wm. A. Degenhardt, Scott Edson, Sigurd Hall. This race is the event offered by The Mountaineers as a member of the Pacific Northwest Ski Association. Ski races held at Snoqualmie Lodge were won by the following: Women's Ski trophy, Elizabeth Zooboff; Harper Cup for novices, John Rogers. The races at Meany Ski Hut were won as follows: Maxwell trophy for downhill race, Scott Edson; the Hayes' trophy for men's slalom race, Dick Anderson; the Walsh trophy for women's slalom, Jane Stahmer; the University Book Store Cross Country trophy for men, Wm. A. Degenhardt; the race for the women's trophy was cancelled by adverse weather conditions. The Anderson-Grigg trophy for the Club patrol race and the Outdoor Store trophy for jumping were not competed for this year because of lack of entrants. Henceforth, ski trophies will be presented at the April monthly meeting, instead of June, while interest in skiing is still at its height.

In summary, the past year can well serve as an inspiration for the future, showing as it does growth in membership, in broadening of vision, in interest in Club activities, in constructive work well done, and in the zeal and good work of those who conducted the many affairs of the Club. In compiling this history, credit goes to Arthur Winder for the Special Outings article, to Ronald Todd for the June Play, to Mary Anderson for the Climbers, and to others who gave valued assistance.

1938 SUMMER OUTING IN THE SELKIRKS

NCE MORE, The Mountaineers plan to visit our good neighbor and enjoy the magnificent scenery and thrilling climbing of Glacier National Park in Canada. Here is an area ideally situated to suit every taste in mountaineering; countless rugged peaks and extensive glaciers abound on every side.

Base camp will be made at Glacier (about a mile from the Canadian Pacific Station), which has been the scene of many successful outings of other large clubs. Glacier, elevation 4,090 feet, is in a deep valley on the banks of the Illecillewaet, a fast-flowing glacial river. The inspiring mass of Mount Sir Donald, the Matterhorn of the Selkirks, towers above. Northwest climbers will feel very much at home among these forest-covered valleys and mountains with hanging glaciers.

This area is particularly rich in fine climbs. From base camp can be climbed Mounts Sir Donald, Uto, Avalanche, Eagle, as well as many lesser peaks. From Rogers Pass, five miles to the north, is another fine group of peaks, and south of the Sir Donald group are still more impressive ranges.

Many easy climbs and trail hikes are available for those who do not wish

to take their vacation so strenuously. Climbs of varying difficulty will be arranged daily—as well as entertainment around the camp fire at night.

The famous Illecillewaet Glacier offers good possibilities for summer skiing and many Mountaineers are planning to take summer skis along.

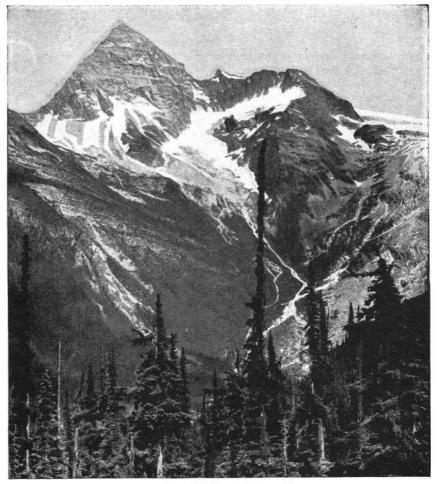
The Mountaineers plan to drive by way of the beautiful Fraser River canyon to Ashcroft and there turn east across the prairie to Revelstoke. The train trip from here to Glacier takes one hour and fifty minutes. The return may be made by the southern route past Okanogan Lake and Lake Chelan. Both offer a striking variety of fine scenery.

Exact costs are not yet available but the outing will probably not cost more than \$55. Full information as to cost, equipment, etc., can be obtained by getting in touch with the Summer Outing Committee.

Don't miss the Good Times, Good Fellowship and Good Climbs on the 1938 Summer Outing.

August 1 to 13 at Glacier (exclusive of transportation time).

GEORGE MACGOWAN, Chairman.



Mount Sir Donald, Glacier, B.C. Courtesy Canadian National Railway

MOUNTAINEERS AND MOUNTAIN NAMES

Compiled by GILBERT ERICKSON

(Editor's Note: It is with deep regret that the editor cannot find available pages, or even inches, to include more of this excellent work of Gilbert Erickson. The entire article deserves space in our Annual, but the space is all gone. This complete study of "Mountaineers and Mountain Names" will be kept on file at the Club Room. It is valuable for permanent reference information.)

file at the Club Room. It is valuable for permanent reference information.)
BRYANT PEAK. Sidney V. Bryant was the first chairman of the Snoqualmie Lodge Committee. Through the zeal and industry of his unselfish leadership, the pio-neering work was accomplished, the Lodge was completed, and exploration was begun in the beautiful region. Name proposed by the Club, October 9, 1924.
CAMP CURTIS. This was the title suggested by Professor Meany for the high camp of The Mountaineers on Steamboat Prow during the outing of 1909, in honor of Asahel Curtis, the leader of the outing.
CAMP HAZARD. This is the name given to the bivouac camp on the Kautz route to the summit of Mount Rainier. Joseph T. Hazard, accompanied by Mrs. Hazard, located and used the camp while leading an exploration of the route in 1924. The Mountaineers suggested the title in honor of the Hazards.
CAMP MEANY. This is the Boy Scout camp on Hood Canal that will be in use in 1938 for the "Cubs". It is named in honor of Professor Meany because of his activities as a Scout Commissioner.
CAMP PARSONS. This is a Boy Scout camp on Hood Canal and was named in honor of our life member, Reginald Parsons. The camp was established in 1918.
DENMAN PEAK. This peak is named in honor of A. H. Denman, Mountaineer of Tacoma, and although not accepted by the U. S. Geographic Board, it has received the approval of the National Park Service. On June 21, 1931, a large party of Mountaineers, including Mr. Denman, made the trip to the top and formally dedicated it.
DENMAN FALLS. This is the upper of three closely associated waterfalls on St. Andrews Creek. It was named by Ben Longmire in honor of A. H. Denman, mountain lover and photographer.
CURTIS GLACIER. This is the northwestern lobe of Russell Glacier and discharges

Curtis.

mountain lover and photographer.
 CURTIS GLACIER. This glacier on Mount Shuksan was named in honor of Asahel Curtis.
 FLETT GLACIER. This is the northwestern lobe of Russell Glacier and discharges into Spray Creek. It was named in honor of Professor J. B. Flett.*
 HUMES GLACIER. This glacier-in the Olympics was suitably named in honor of the early explorers of that area, Grant and Will Humes. The donors were Belmore Brown, Herschel Parker, and W. Clark, who named the glacier in 1907. (7)
 INGRAHAM GLACIER. This glacier was named in 1889 by Professor Russell who had been hospitably received by Major Ingraham after an exhausting night spent in the crater of Mount Rainier. *(1)
 LAKE ANN. This lake at the foot of Mount Shuksan is named in honor of Mrs. Montelius Price. (5)
 LAKE ANNETTE. This feature, located on Mount Baker, is named in honor of Dean Henry Landes. Washington State geologist and the first president of The Mountaineers. (L. R. Roth, "History of Whatcom County".)
 LITTLE BIG CHIEF: This peak, near Dutch Miller Gap, is named in honor of L. A. Nelson, our "little big chief", who showed exceptional leadership in the various committees and outings which he headed. The name was proposed by the members of the 1925 Summer Outing.
 LYMAN GLACIER. This glacier at the head of Railroad Creek in Chelan County is named in honor of Professor W. D. Lyman, Professor W. D. Lyman. College and Mountaincer. (5)
 LYMAN LAKE. This lake, named after Professor W. D. Lyman, lies at the foot of Lyman Glacier, Chelan County. (5)
 LYMAN PEAK. This peak is also named after Professor W. D. Lyman.
 MOUNT BLUM. This peak approximately in unsurveyed Sec. 7. T. 38 N., R. 10 (Mt. Baker. National Forest) (not Bald) is named in honor of John Blum. airplane pilot, who accomplished exceptional work on fire patrol. during 1930-31, particularly over Mount Baker National Forest and who was killed in

and made this then permanent example.
 County".)
 MORAN STATE PARK. This is a large park on Orcas Island that includes Mount Constitution and four fresh-water lakes. The park is named after the donor, Robert Moran, Mountaineer, retired shipbuilder and ex-mayor of Seattle.
 MOUNT MEANY. This peak in the Olympics was named by the Seattle Press Party in 1890 after Edmond S. Meany, who was then City Editor of the Seattle Press (7)

MOUNT MEANY. This peak in the Orympics was handed by the Seatch 1105 2010 in 1890 after Edmond S. Meany, who was then City Editor of the Seattle Press. (7)
 MEANY HILL. This name is used by Mountaineers to describe the ridge lying immediately behind Meany Ski Hut.
 MEANY CREST. This is a small peak elevation 7,200 feet on east flank of Mount Rainier, on north margin of Fryingpan Glacier in south edge of Summerland. This relatively minor feature was named by L. A. Nelson and the 1930 Summer Outing party and was accented by the National Park Service.* (After Professor Meany's death the Park Service asked The Mountaineers to suggest a more

. "

outstanding feature on Mount Rainier for this honor, but the Club felt that as Professor Meany was present at the naming he would have preferred that no change be made.)
PRICE GLACIER. Mount Shuksan's largest glacier was named by C. F. Easton in honor of W. Montelius Price, who was one of the first to make the ascent. (L. R. Roth, "History of Whatcom County".)
SEYMOUR PEAK. This peak is named in honor of W. W. Seymour, Mountaineer and ex-mayor of Tacoma.*
TOMLINSON FALLS. Named by Charles A. Bieson in honor of Major O. A. Tomlinson, present superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park, and Mountaineer. The falls is located on a tributary of Pyramid Creek which rises on Success

Cleaver

Cleaver. VAN HORN CREEK. Flows into West Fork of White River; named for Reverend F. J. Van Horn, Mountaineer and member of the 1909 Summer Outing.* WEER ROCK. On the western slope of Mount Rainier, above Klapatche Park. The name does not appear on the map, but it was agreed upon as an honor to J. H. Weer, Taccoma, who has made extensive explorations upon and around the moun-tain. He was leader of the 1915 Summer Outing when the first large party encircled the mountain at snowline.

*Accepted by the United States Geographic Board. (1) Mount Rainier Quadrangle—U. S. Geological Survey. (2) Snoqualmie Quadrangle—U. S. Geological Survey. (3) Skokomish Quadrangle—U. S. Geological Survey. Survey.

(5) Mount Baker Forest Map.(6) Rainier Forest Map.

(6) Rainier Forest Map.
(7) Olympic Forest Map.
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
The Mountaineer Annuals
The Mountaineer Bulletins
"History of Whatcom County," L. R. Roth
Mount Rainier," Edmond S. Meany
Sixth Report of U. S. Geographic Board
"Our Greatest Mountain," Floyd Schmoe
Mount Rainier Place Names
Correspondence—The Mountaineer Geographic Names Committee
Letters from A. H. Sylvester

MOUNT ST. HELENS—A CLIMBER'S-GUIDE EXAMPLE Compiled by RAY KERNAHAN

Complied by KAY KERNAHAN (EDITOR'S NOTE: Climbing Committees have worked for years toward material for a Guide Book for the Pacific Northwest. Lack of visibility, the necessities of a peculiar season, failure to make compass notes, childish belief in the permanence of trees and boulders, or in the ability of others to recognize the same ones—possibly in fog or under snow, and plain ornery carelessness make much of what is turned in to the Club well-nigh useless except for a "treasure hunt". The form for a report has long been standardized. How may it be used so that all may benefit? How to write brief, clear, unmistakable directions? So a familiar climb, about which there can be little difference of opinion, has been chosen as an exhibit in answer. All these who can contribute in similar fashion to the gradually growing files, will help the club toward the time when publication of a fairly complete Guide may be considered. Such data, with diagrams and photos, will be welcomed by the Climbers Group.)

NAME-Mount St. Helens.

Elevation-9671 Ft. U.S.G.S. Location-Skamania County, Washington. Section 9, Township 8 N, Range 52. Columbia National Forest.

- Mileage from Seattle-133 southward nearly to Castle Rock; pavement (1937). 40 eastward to Spirit Lake U.S.F.S. Forest Camp. Gravel, good grade (1937). Some-what subject to washouts in Toutle River basin. Get report. Total driving distance 173 miles.
- Hiking distance—3 miles from Ranger Station to "Timberline Camp" over a road which is open to light cars after snow is gone. (July-August-September). 3 miles up on side of St. Helens and across summit field to register at abandoned lookout station on southwest rim of crater. Total, if conditions require going afoot to high camp, 6 miles. Maps-U.S.G.S. Mount St. Helens Quadrangle. Columbia National Forest. Spirit Lake

Recreational Area.

Accommodations-Cabins, groceries, meals, boats, at Spirit Lake.

Low Camp Location-At Government Forest Camp near Ranger Station on lake. Wood, fire-places, tables, water, toilets, ample parking, level tent sites in big timber, good swimming and fishing. Resort store within half mile.

- High Camp Location-At end of 3-mile woods road, at Timberline. (Elev. 4500.) No development. Lots of open spaces among small pines, water, some wood. Fine views and worth the walk for those not expecting to climb. (Call R. S. for information as to conditions for cars at this point.)
- History Refer to Spirit Lake Recreation Guide, U.S.F.S. Last eruption, Nov. 23, 1842. First ascent, Aug. 7, 1853. Thomas J. Dryer, Wilson, Smith, Drew.



MOUNT ST. HELENS AND SPIRIT LAKE

Copyright, Peasley, Castle Rock, Wn.

References-Rusk's TALES OF A WESTERN MOUNTAINEER. Hazard's SNOW SENTINELS. 1932 MOUNTAINEER ANNUAL.

Equipment-Take rope, ice ax, parka, wool mitts, goggles, glacier cream, wool clothing, contour map, compass; altimeter and crampons desirable.

General—Early in June, climb is over snow-covered glacier slopes from 30 degrees, steepening near crater rim to nearly 60 degrees. It is a mistake to contour westward from high camp, as the base of the mountain is made of deep gullies in pumice. It is a mistake to go too high above high camp because of rock fall from the Dog's Head. The route chosen should be such as avoids these extremes and scouts the most promising route for the remarkable glissading which characterizes St. Helens, with respect to jutting rock, glare ice, and crevasses. This will doubt-less lead first to the head of the Little Lizard, then to the leg or head of the Big Lizard, then possibly to the heel of The Boot. Or it may skirt the east of these rock outcrops and go all the way on snow or ice. Description of climb-Via North Side, from Spirit Lake.

91/2 hours allowance for ascent from low camp at Lake. 31/2 hours allowance for return to low camp, afoot.

Total allowance, average conditions, 13 hours round trip from low camp. From Low Camp: East along road to Ranger Station on Lake. Turn South (to right), 3 miles up road to Timberline. Elev. about 4500 feet. Summit lies South 45 degrees West. Continue road direction along pumice trail to about 5000 feet, going South 35 degrees West.

Turn West (right), and descend to glacier, about 100 feet. Contour and climb generally westward until summit lies South 10 degrees East. (If on crampons, may go straight up from here.) In thawing weather, choose a course out of line with rock masses above. At about 9000 feet the apparent summit appears to the left or East. Pass it to the West, probably on a line about South 15 degrees West, and probably over a bare rocky ridge. South 40 degrees West about one-half mile, is the old lookout station.

Cautions-It will prove a great time-saver to positively identify the end of road from the expected return route, to avoid endless pumice gullies. The 60-degree slopes near crater, under new snow, are an avalanche area. Safing with rope necessary

unless members are experienced glissaders. Volcanic peaks visible from Mt. St. Helens: Mt. Rainier approx. N.N.E. About 56 miles. Mt. Baker, slightly E. of N., about 200 miles. Mt. Adams, E. about 34 miles. Mt. Hood, Jefferson, The Three Sisters, southward in Oregon.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS ON CLIMBING TECHNIQUE

MARY G. ANDERSON

In compiling a bibliography of books on climbing technique it becomes very necessary to differentiate between books which tell that a feat was accomplished and books which tell how it was accomplished. For this reason many fine mountaineering books which might give general hints as to leadership, organization of parties, general management and methods of climbing; but do not deal specifically with any of these subjects, have been excluded from this list.

Abraham, George D.-FIRST STEPS TO CLIMBING.

For the beginner this is a valuable book dealing with the elementary phases of climbing.

Abraham, George D.—THE COMPLETE MOUNTAINEER.

The advantages of guided and guideless climbing. the equipment, mental and tangible, needed for each; mountain etiquette and chapters on technique on rock and snow make up this volume.

British Association of the Swiss Alpine Club—THE TECHNIQUE OF ALPINE MOUN-TAINEERING.

This small pocket manual is perhaps the finest small book dealing with the technique of both snow and rock work. Its clear direct statements are illustrated with many line drawings.

Brunning, Carl—ROCK CLIMBING AND MOUNTAINEERING.

A primer for beginners, this book gives the fundamental facts in rock climbing, camping and first aid and includes some astronomy and geology.

Club Alpine Francais-MANVEL d' ALPINISME.

This is the manual of the French Association of the Swiss Alpine Club and is printed in French.

Chabode, R. and Gervasutti, G-ALPINISMO.

The manual of the Italian Association of the Swiss Alpine Club is printed in Italian but is illustrated with many fine drawings which make the book valuable even to those who cannot read the Italian.

Dent, C. T.-MOUNTAINEERING.

This volume, the early classic of books on mountaineering, is particularly fine for teaching route finding and plotting in the mountains.

D. v O. A. V.-ALPINES HANDBOOK.

The handbook of the German Alpine Club is printed in German and is very complete for anyone who can read the German.

Jeffers, Le Roy-SELECTED LIST OF BOOKS ON MOUNTAINEERING.

A bibliography of books on mountaineering in all its phases.

Kephart—CLIMBING AND WOODCRAFT

While this is not strictly a climbing technique book, the degree of success in the application of the principles of camping it contains lends much to the success of any trip.

Raeburn, Harold—MOUNTAINEERING ART.

Includes discussions of: equipment, rock and snow climbs, alpine mountaineering, use of axe and crampons, use and handling of the rope and mountaineer food.

Schmitt, Fritz-BERGSTEIGER BIWAK.

This book, written in Gernan, but quite easily translated, deals with bivouacs at high altitudes, preparation for and the equipment necessary for such bivouacs. While it deals with conditions and altitudes not usually encountered by the average climber in this country, there is much that can be applied to less severe conditions, making the book valuable to all mountaineers.

Seligman—SNOW STRUCTURES AND SKI FIELDS.

A scientific discussion of snow structure, some of which is too involved for the average reader, but which gives much information of value when traveling either on foot or on skis. The chapters on avalanches should be of particular interest.

Spencer, Sidney (editor)-MOUNTAINEERING.

The book is divided into two sections, the first dealing in detail with general practice, and special climbing techniques; the second gives a resume of the climbing areas of the world, describing, listing climbs, enumerating the difficulties of each and suggesting the best techniques to overcome those difficulties.

Wedderburn, E. A. M.-ALPINE CLIMBING ON FOOT AND SKI

A new book, published in England in 1936, Alpine Climbing on Foot and Ski is a pocket size manual dealing with equipment, rock climbing, travel on snow and ice both on foot and on skis. dangers to be encountered in the mountains and route finding. Wilson, E. L. and others—MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

Young, G. W.-MOUNTAIN CRAFT

0.4

An encyclopedia of mountaineering, this is a very large book which deals in infinite detail with every possible phase of climbing, travel in the mountains, food for trips, equipment, preparation, party management. responsibility for leaders and so forth. Written by an eminent authority, the book may be called the source book of mountaineering information.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED, SEATTLE, WASH.

Balance Sheet, as of October 31, 1937

ASSETS: Cash on hand	281 58		
Cash in National Bank of Commerce	281.58 473.25	\$ 754.83	
Cash in Washington Mutual Savings Bank		6,870.34	
Bonds, Permanent Fund Investment Accounts Receivable		7,625.17 3,849.60 5.00	
Advances—Meany Ski Hut Committee Snoqualmie Lodge		$ \begin{array}{r} 3.00 \\ 187.89 \\ 29.55 \\ 617.91 \end{array} $	
Trophies Inventories Interest Accrued		$\begin{array}{c} 017.51 \\ 209.00 \\ 415.60 \\ 124.63 \end{array}$	
Furniture and Fixtures		\$13,064.35	
Less Reserve for Depreciation	443.61	434.50	
Less Reserve for Depreciation	160.00	2 3.61	
Motion Picture Equipment		353.73	
Kitsap Cabin Less Reserve for Depreciation	1,338.45	1.507.24	
Meany Ski Hut	5 2,242.01 550.00	1,692.01	
Snoqualmie Lodge	3 4,242.15 1,893.30	1,092.01	
		2,348.85	\$19,684.29
LIABILITIES: Accounts Payable Equipment Account		\$ 234.28 14.79	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:			\$ 249.07
Permanent Fund—Outing		\$ 6,671.12 1,000.00	7,671.12
Surplus, October 31, 1936	312,014.70 32.45	010.045.15	
Loss for Year		\$12.047.15 283.05	11,764.10
			\$19 684 29
Profit and Loss Account for the Year Er DEBITS: Annual Banquet	0		\$19,684.29 937
Bulletin Climbing Committee		379.90	
Club Room Maintenance Donation		8.84 10.00	
Depreciation Expense, General Insurance		321.29 210.71	
Kitsap Cabin Operations Meany Memorial		163.35 54.10	

EBITS: Annual Banquet\$	1.80	
Bulletin	379.90	
Climbing Committee	22.41	
Club Room Maintenance	8.84	
Donation		
Depreciation	999.35	
Expense, General	$321.29 \\ 210.71$	
Insurance Vitage Ophin Operations	163.35	
Kitsap Cabin Operations Meany Memorial	54.10	
Membership Committee	5.00	
Moving Picture Expense	50.11	
Photographic Exhibit	6.41	
Postage, Printing and Stationery	220.61	
Public Affairs Committee	4.96	
Rentals	$616.40 \\ 250.00$	
Salaries	105.70	
Snoqualmie Lodge Operations	338.30	
Telephone Expense	27.75	
		_
		\$ 3,796.99

CREDITS:	
Annual Magazine (1936)	319 94
Club Room Committee	2 94
Dance Committee	23 12
Dues-Seattle	1.268.00
Dues—Outside	160.00
Dues-Everett	155.00
Dues-Tacoma	240.00

45

Initiation Fees\$ Interest Earned	$174.00 \\ 325.05$
Local Walks Committee	25.81
Meany Ski Hut Operations	327.86
Players Committee	100.54
Special Outings Committee	301.45
Summer Outing Committee	90.23
ss for Year	

\$ 3,513.94 283.05 3,796.99

Note—Items under heading ''Debits'' represent Expenses or Losses. Items under heading 'Credits'' represent Revenue or Profit.

TREASURER'S REPORT For the Year Ending October 31, 1937

RECEIPTS:		
Cash in Bank		
Cash on Hand		41.67
Dues—Seattle: Regular	1 075 00	
Regular\$	79.00	
Junior Spouse	14.00	
Miscellaneous	5.00	
miscenaneous	5.00	2,073.00
Outside:		2,010100
Regular\$	212.00	
Spouse	1.00	
-		213.00
Everett:		
Regular\$	205.00	
Junior	2.00	
Spouse	2.00	
		209.00
Tacoma:	000.00	
Regular \$		
Outside Junior	$4.00 \\ 3.00$	
Spouse		
Spouse	2.00	369.00
Bulletin—Subscription		18.00
Annual:		10.00
Sale\$	4.25	
Advertising		
		309.75
Initiation Fees:		
Regular \$	290.00	
Junior	78.00	
		368.00
Arm Bands		1.20
Annual Banquet		24.50
Bond Interest		180.00
Bond Interest—Summer Outing Club_Room Committee\$		60.00
Club Room Committee\$	4.99	
Christmas Party	2.95	
Dense Generittee		7.94
Dance Committee		33.30
Equipment a-c:	50.00	
Summer Outing Committee	20.00	
	20.50	70.00
Special Outing Committee		
		70.00
Emblems:	.50	70.00
Emblems:	.50 6.00	70.00
Emblems: Old Ski	6.00	6.50
Emblems: Old Ski Kitsap Cabin Committee	6.00	6.50 17.68
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77 37.16
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77 37.16 13.00
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77 37.16 13.00 48.00
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77 37.16 13.00 48.00 62.50
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77 37.16 13.00 48.00 62.50 711.59
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 48.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ \end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	6.50 17.68 2.75 50.94 442.77 37.16 13.00 48.00 62.50 711.59 5.00 169.25
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 48.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62 \end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 48.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\\ 206.02 \end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\\ 206.02\\ 4.50\\ \end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 48.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\\ 206.02 \end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\\ 206.02\\ 4.50\\ \end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 48.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\\ 206.02\\ 4.50\\ 32.45\end{array}$
Emblems: Old	6.00	$\begin{array}{c} 6.50\\ 17.68\\ 2.75\\ 50.94\\ 442.77\\ 37.16\\ 13.00\\ 48.00\\ 62.50\\ 711.59\\ 5.00\\ 169.25\\ 3.62\\ 395.13\\ 206.02\\ 4.50\\ 32.45\\ \end{array}$

46

\$ 6,862.47

Annual		
	483.61	
Salaries	730.00	
Telephone	60.60	
Accounts Payable Annual Banquet	$216.72 \\ 25.85$	
Club Boom Committee	25.85	
Club Room Committee Club Room Maintenance	8.84	
Climbing Committee	21.71	
Dance Committee	10.18	
Donation—Audubon Society	10.00	
Equipment a-c	55.21	
Emblems—Ski	14.00	
Expense—General:		
Auditor\$ 45.00		
Booklets-New Members		
Ballots 15.05		
Dues Notices		
Flowers		
Federation Expenses—Dues, etc		
Reception—Officers 15.00		
Miscellaneous		
	239.33	
Furniture and Fixtures	70.53	
Insurance	270.40	
Kitsap Cabin	259.98	
Library	52.73	
Membership Committee	5.00	
Meany Ski Hut Committee	40.03	
Motion Picture Expense	105.06	
Motion Picture Equipment	12.95	
Meany Memorial a-c	1.50	
Meany Ski Hut Committee (1938 Adv.)	29.55	
Players—Advance	30.00	
Photographic Exhibit	68.36	
Public Affairs Committee	3.28	
Snoqualmie Lodge Committee Snoqualmie Lodge Permanent Construction	516.32	
Snoqualmie Lodge Permanent Construction	54.24	
Snoqualmie Lodge (1938 Com. Adv.)	622.91	
Summer Outing Committee	125.00	
Special Outings Committee	25.00	
Ski Committee	268.30	
Washington Mutual Savings Bank—Reserve Fund	7.21 361.29	
washington Mutual Savings Bank-Reserve Fund	301.25	
Total Expenditures		\$ 6,389.2
Cash in Bank, October 31, 1937		473.2
ligh on Hand Dessived After October 21, 1027.		\$ 6,862.4
ash on Hand, Received After October 31, 1937: Snoqualmie Lodge	49.41	
Shoquaimie Louge	43.41	
Motion Picture Expense Players Committee	9.00	
Kitsap Cabin	$139.54 \\ 71.80$	
Tacoma Bond		
Tacoma Bond	17.50	0.01 (
Special Outings, 1936		281.2
		\$ 281.5
MARJORIE V. GRE	GG, Tre	asurer.
SNOQUALMIE LODGE, 1937		
ECEIPTS:		
Meals		
Fees	515.30	
Rental	4.80	
Miscellaneous	14.00	
General Fund	425.00	8 9 1745
ISBURSEMENTS:		\$ 2,174.5
Commissary\$	903.37	
Hauling	90.15	
Maintenance	39.22	
Equipment	80.25	
Caretaker	510.00	
Committee Transportation	3.00	
Clubroom	120.00	
Miscellaneous:		
Forest Service		
Insurance F. & F		
Miscellaneous	235.11	

 $\begin{array}{c} 235.11\\ 193.41 \end{array}$ General Fund Attendance: Members \$2,174.51 Non-Members 209 WM. A. DEGENHARDT, Chairman. LOUISE INABNIT, Secretary.

1937 SUMMER OUTING COMMITTEE Financial Statement

r inancial Statement		
RECEIPTS: Receipts from Members	2 225 05	
Prospectus Advertising	68.50	
Interest, Seymour Bond	60.00	
Membership Dues	8.06 4.00	
Sale of Surplus Film	6.10	
Equipment Reimbursement	50.96	
Total Balance from 1936 Outing Account		\$ 2,522.67 2.50
Grand Total		\$ 2,525.17
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary Pack Train	$409.73 \\ 712.00$	
Salaries, Cook, etc.	229.40	
Transportation	$308.60 \\ 100.96$	
Trucking	70.00	
Committee Expense	4.00	
Membership Dues Camera Expense	4.00 40.22	
Publicity, Prospectus, Postage Medical Supplies	84.65	
Medical Supplies	$2.96 \\ 7.59$	
Reunion Dinner Expense	15.00	
Telephone and Telegrams Reunion Dinner Expense Refunds, Cancellations Refunds, Surplus	175.60	
Miscellaneous	32.38	
Check to Treasurer for Balance	119.08	
Total		\$ 2,525.17
Album Expense (Estimated)	15.00	
Repair of Instrument (Estimate)	10.00	\$ 25.00
LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE Summary Number of Local Walks		
Number of Local Walks13DISBURSEMENTS:Total Attendance460Transportation P	aid	\$ 67.99
Committee trans	ortation	paid 3.26
RECEIPT'S: Local Walk Fees Collected\$ 48 00 Transportation Received\$ 33.33 Balance returned	tary	
Transportation Received	to Gen. 1	Fund 26.94
\$131.33		\$131.33
ELIZABETH H. GORI MABEL O. HEATH, Se		airman.
KITSAP CABIN COMMITTEE		
Year Ending October 31, 1937		
Receipts and Disbursements		
RECEIPTS: DISBURSEMENTS: Committees:		
Committees: Commissary Cabin Expense		
Cabin Rentals 79.70		1.00
Miscellaneous .25 Balance carried t		\$220.60
\$322.40	o Players	
\$322.40	o Players	
\$322.40 KITSAP_CABIN_CO	MMITTER	a-c 101.80 \$322.40 E.
\$322.40	MMITTER Chairman	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 E. n.
\$322.40 KITSAP CABIN CO By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT	MMITTER Chairma H, Secret	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 E. n.
\$322.40 KITSAP CABIN CO By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTE	MMITTER Chairma H, Secret	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 E. n.
\$322.40 KITSAP CABIN COL By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTE Year Closing October 31, 1937 Winter	MMITTEH Chairma H, Secret E Spring	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 C. n. tary.
\$322.40 KITSAP CABIN CO: By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTE Year Closing October 31, 1937 Winter Play	MMITTEH Chairman H, Secret E Spring Play	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 E. n. tary.
\$322.40 KITSAP CABIN CO: By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTE Year Closing October 31, 1937 Winter Play Admissions Transportation \$107.80	MMITTEH Chairma H, Secret E Spring	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 E. n. tary. * Total \$15.60 119.05
#322.40 KITSAP CABIN CO: By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTE Year Closing October 31, 1937 Winter Play 107.80 Transportation Miscellaneous	MMITTEH Chairman H, Secret E Spring Play	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 C. n. ary. Total \$15.60 119.05 11.50
\$322.40 KITSAP CABIN CO: By OLA TODD, By L. C. HEAT MOUNTAINEER PLAYERS COMMITTE Year Closing October 31, 1937 Winter Play Admissions Transportation \$107.80	MMITTEH Chairman H, Secret E Spring Play	a-c. 101.80 \$322.40 E. n. tary. * Total \$15.60 119.05

48

DISBURSEMENTS: Script and Royalties \$ Properties Taxes	68.92 210.88 100.50			
Programs, Tickets, etc. Director Transportation Miscellaneous	90.89 107.40 153.80 104.22	\$	836.61	
Returned to Treasurer: Advance	30.00 109.54 71.80	_	211.34	\$ 1,047.95

PLAYERS COMMITTEE, By OLA TODD, Chairman. By L. C. HEATH, Secretary.

SPECIAL OUTING COMMITTEE 1937 Yearly Report

RECEIPTS: Receipts from Meals\$ 1,583.85 Commissary Sold 1.98 Change 80.00 Total Receipts\$ 1,665.83	DISBURSEMENTS:CommissaryTransportation460.49TransportationCook and Helper82.77Entertainment850Refunds25.20To Equip. a-c20.00Miscellaneous47.58Change800Clubroom Secretary60.00
Total Attendance	Total Disbursements\$ 1,355.70 Check to Treasurer to
Helpers	Close a-c
Number of Outings	1,665.83
	HARRY JENSEN, Chairman.

ELENOR GAWNE, Secretary.

MEANY SKI HUT

Receipts and Disbursements by Committee Year Ending April 30, 1937

698.00	DISBURSEMENTS:	277.27
		17.45
298.09		
5.00		68.00
	Committee Expenses	47.10
891.05	Permanent Improvement	28.88
	Insurance	39.78
	Clubroom Secretary	48.00
	Miscellaneous	9.83
	Balance to General Fund	354.74
	1	891.05
	628.00 258.05 5.00	628.00 Commissary \$ 258.05 Hut Maintenance \$ 5.00 Cook's Salary Committee Expenses 891.05 Permanent Improvement Insurance Clubroom Secretary Miscellaneous

MEANY SKI HUT COMMITTEE, JOHN E. HOSSACK, Chairman. INGEBORG SILLIUS, Secretary.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, TACOMA BRANCH Treasurer's Annual Report, as of September 30, 1937

RECEIPTS:		
Bank Balance October 1, 1936, Cash Account\$	187.49	
Bank Balance Ortober 1, 1936, Saving	315.86	
Membership Refund from Seattle	161.00	
Interest and Dividends on Bonds.	70.20	
Profits from Entertainments	10.00	
Profits from Irish Cabin (\$1 retained)	77.52	
Profits from Local Walks	13.05	
Fronts from Local walks	13.05	
Sale of Keys (kept in self-perpetuating fund)	5.04	
Intere t on Savings Account	5.04	
Rent from Stamp Club	8.00	
		\$ 848.16
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent of Club Rooms, 12 Months at \$18\$	216.00	
Flowers	3.06	
Transportation Seattle Trustee, 8 Trip. at \$1.25	10.00	
Transportation 2 Camp Fire Girls to Seattle	3.25	
Bank Charge for Safekeeping Bonds	3.00	
Magazine Subscriptions and Index	11,00	

Stationery, Notice Cards, Postage \$ 12.61 Advance Payment for Irish Cabin Land (Tentative) \$ 50.00 CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK OF CALIFORNIA: \$ 320.90 Savings \$ 320.90 Oash 1.00	308.92
	539.24
	848.16
ASSETS: Cash on Hand and in Bank Investment Bonds: Par Value Mkt. Value Mountain States Power Co. \$1,000 ki United Pub. Service Co. 1,000 nil United Pub. Utilities Co. 50 40	\$ 539.24
RECEIVABLE: Bond Interest Accrued (Est. on Mt. States) Membership Refund (Est.) Rent from Stamp Club	975.00 15.00 161.00 10.00
Further fixtures, supplies—Irish Cabin (15% depreciation)\$ 74.19 Club Rooms 78.81 LIABILITIES NET WORTH	153.00 None 1,853.24

ARTA VERITY, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, EVERETT BRANCH Report of Treasurer, 1936-37

CHECKING ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS: CHECKING ACCOUNT			
Balance on Hand, September 23, 1936\$ Membership Refund\$ Local Walks	$73.91 \\ 55.00 \\ 14.10$		143.01
DISBURSEMENTS: Social \$	9.62		145.01
Miscellaneous	15.50		25.12
Balance on Hand, September 20, 1937 SAVINGS ACCOUNT		\$	117.89
Balance on Hand, September 23, 1936\$ Interest	881.32 17.71		
Balance, September 20, 1937		\$	899.03
Checking Account\$ Savings Account\$	117.89 899.03		
Total		\$ 1	1,016.92
C. G. COCKBU	RN, Tre	asur	er.
Seattle, Was	sh., Nov.	24t	'n, 1937

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24th, 1937 Seattle, Washington Gentlemen: At the request of your Treasurer, I have examined her record of Receipts and Disbursements, for the year ending October 31st, 1937, and find that an accurate record of both has been kept, and that the balance of Cash on Hand and in the various depositories coincides with the records. Bonds were examined and were found to aggregate \$4,000. It is my opinion that the attached Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account reflect a reasonably accurate picture of your organization's present condition, and the past year's operations. CHARLES E. WICKS. Auditor.

CHARLES E. WICKS, Auditor.

THIS SPACE DONATED BY A PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN OF SEATTLE WHO IS IN SYMPATHY WITH THE AIMS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

50

THE MOUNTAINEERS

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

President, Hollis R. Farwell Vice-President, Harry L. Jensen

Treasurer, Marjorie V. Gregg Secretary, Dr. T. L. Bordsen Historian, Mrs. Glen F. Bremerman

ELECTED TRUSTEES

Terms Expiring 1938-Edward W. Allen Laurence D. Byington Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard Ben C. Mooers Fairman B. Lee

Terms Expiring 1939---Lloyd Anderson Mrs. O. Phillip Dickert Hollis R. Farwell Harry L. Jensen George MacGowan

Financial Secretary, Madalene Ryder Recording Secretary, Ingeborg Sillius Club Room Secretary, Sarah A. Gorham Librarian, Elizabeth Schmidt

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AND CUSTODIANS

Acheson Cup-Laurance D. Byington Climbing— Lloyd Anderson Club Room and Entertainment— Sarah A. Gorham Dance-Norman W. Engle Future Summer Outings-John H. Lehmann Finance and Budget— The Treasurer Junior Membership

Kitsap Cabin-The Players Local Walks Cup-L. D. Byington Local Walks-Isabel Ritterbush Meany Ski Hut-Fred Gibbons Membership— George MacGowan Moving Plctures— H. Wilford Playter

Outing, 1938— George MacGowan Public Affairs— Elvin P. Carney Photographic— Photographic— Glen F. Bremerman Glen F. Bremerman Publicity— Mrs. Harry L. Jensen Players— Mary Pugh Snoqualmie Lodge— Stanley Savage Special Outings— Francis E. Wright Ski— Ski— Bruce Steere Bruce Steere Rhododendron Park— P. M. McGregor Outing Equipment— Charles E. Simmons Club Room Window Display-Clark E. Schurman Editor of Bulletin— Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard Editor 1938 Annual—

TACOMA BRANCH

Club Room, 218 Bankers Trust Building, 1109 Pacific Avenue, Tacoma

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Secretary, Arta Verity Trustee, Florence Dodge

President, Leo Gallagher Vice-President, Mrs. Thomas Dodge

A. H. Denman

Mont Downing

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks and Special Outings-Thomas E. Dodge

Irish Cabin-Eva Simmonds Membership-W. W. Kilmer Entertainment-Kenneth Pryor

EVERETT BRANCH

OFFICERS

Chairman, Stuart B. Hertz Secretary, Alma Garlitz

Treasurer, Mabel C. Hudson Trustee, John H. Lehmann

Dwight Mason

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks-Herman Felder Ski— C. Gordon Uran Social-Jane Taylor

Climbing Awards— Christian H. Lehmann Membership-Catherine Crayton

51

Additional Members of Executive Committee

Anderson & Thompson Skis Win on Points of Superiority!

- **STRONGER**—due to the laminated principle of gluing together inseparable layers of wood.
- **DURABLE**—due to patented processes of construction and waterproofing.
- **PERMANENT SHAPING** the shape is built in . . . not forced by heat and steam that destroys wood cells. No presses required to hold shape.

All Anderson & Thompson skis are laminated with only clear straight grain hickory from the finest selected stock used for the running surface and top layer. The inner core is a strong, durable, and lighter wood.

Featuring the "Otto Lang" Model Guaranteed against breakage.

Developed in the heart of America's great ski-land, the Anderson & Thompson line of quality ski equipment includes new improvements in ski bindings, ski poles, and a wide range of practical and necessary ski accessories.

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5001 First Avenue South Seattle, Wash.

"American-Made Ski Equipment for American Skiers"

THE MOUNTAINEERS LIST OF MEMBERS, OCTOBER 31, 1937

Total Membership, October 31, 1937-731 Total Seattle Tacoma

Everett Regular 623 486 80 55 90 22 85 3 18 15 3 86 59

586 731

HONORARY MEMBERS S. EDWARD PASCHALL

JOHN B. FLETT

WM. B. GREELEY MRS. GEORGE E. WRIGHT

LIFE MEMBERS

MRS. NAOMI ACHENBACH BENSON KERRY S. KERRY MRS. EDMOND S. MEANY A.

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

BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS SEATTLE

Loody Christofero John Conrad Walter Hertzman

Robert J. Hoxsey Ray McCoy Duane Woods

Don Ferguson

Jack Daily

GIRL SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS SEATTLE

EVERETT

Betty Bates Mary Ann Hasemeier Helen Lawrence Muriel Waxman

CAMP FIRE GIRL MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

Jean Hudson Betty White

Cassie Anderson Dorothy Hayes

TACOMA

SEATTLE

Shirley Horr Muriel Woods (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 indi-cated by *; the first and second ten Lodge Peaks by **; the Twelve Irish Cabin Peaks 7. There are three groups of peaks in the Everett region of six peaks each—the Dar-rington, the Monte Cristo, and the Index. A bronze pin is awarded for any one of the three groups, a silver pin for any two, and a gold pin for all three. One ‡ indi-cates a bronze pin for the first six peaks; ‡‡ indicates a silver pin, or 12 peaks; ‡‡‡

SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

ABEL, H. V., 1462 38th Ave., PR 1255.
**ALBRECHT, H. W., P. O. Box 409, Great Falls, Mont.
ALLAN, James J., 6224 35th Ave. N. E., VE 2564.
ALLEN, Edward W., Northern Life Tower, EL 3429.
ALLEN, Thomas E., 3711 48th Ave. N. E., KE 0048.
ALT, Richard M., Bon Marche.
AMSLER, Rudolph, Ruti, Zurich, Switz-erland.

erland

erland. ANDERSON, A. W., Bureau of Fisheries. Washington, D. C. ANDERSON, Cassie, 938 N. 84th St., SU 5635. ANDERSON, Dick N., 5215 Lake Wash-ington Blvd., RA 3511. ANDERSON, Edwin, 10427 67th So., RA 0617

0617

ANDERSON, Helen D., 460 Stuart Bldg., EL 0214. ANDERSON, Ida M., 124 Warren Ave.,

3889. EL

EL 3889. *ANDERSON, Lloyd, 4326 W. Southern St., WE 3940; MA 6000, Loc. 275. *ANDERSON, Mrs. Lloyd, 4326 W. South-ern St., WE 3940. ANDERSON, Wm. H., 4464 Fremont Ave. ANDERSON, C. L., 3627 Ashworth Ave. ME 6885. C. Wost Waterway

ARMSTRONG, S. C., West Waterway, Harbor Island, MA 6604.

ASBURY, Laura, 1006 Spring St., MA 0536.

BAILEY, James M., 1503 Northern Life Tower, SE 0377.
BAILEY, Winona, 1404 3rd Ave. N.
BALL, Fred W., C-o Forest Service, Ketchikan, Alaska.
BALL, Mrs. Fred W., Ketchikan, Alaska.
BALLARD, Douglas, 187 35th Ave. N., PR 2414.

PR 2414. BALLARD, Jack, 4101 E. Highland Drive, EA 6551.

BALLARD, Neil, 187 35th Ave. N., PR 2414. BALSER, Mary A., 2124 8th Ave. N., GA 9253.

BARNABY, J. T., 4903 31st Ave. S., EA 5040.

BARR, Mark, 2905 E. Cherry St., EA 8985; MA 8755. BATES, Betty, 801 33rd Ave. N., PR

2108 BAUER, Ruth A., 2115 E. 55th St., KE

0471. BAUER, Wolf G., Roche Harbor, Wash. BEARSE, Margaret, 827 32nd Ave. BEATTY, Vera J., 623 N. 64th St., SU 6200.

BEIERSDORF, Edward, 1027 Bellevue Court. BELL, Dr. Will Otto, 1511 Medical-Den-tal Bldg., EL 3024.

53

If You Have Never Skied

You'll be interested in Filson's new Ski Department. Our ski expert will teach you how to equip yourself properly, and give instruction in the use of your equipment, so you will not feel self-conscious on your first trip out. This service is FREE.

If You Are An Expert Skier

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BELT, H. C., 4733 19th Ave. N. E., KE

BELLI, H. C., 4133 19th AVE. N. E., KE 3440.
 BENNETT, Edith Page, Women's Uni-versity Club, EL 3748.
 BENNLEY, Dr. Frederick, 406 Cobb Bldg., MA 2587.

BERANEK, John G., 605 Spring St., MA 0624; GL 3121, Loc. 205. BERG, Dorothy, 2931 3rd Ave. N., GA

BERG, Dorothy, 2931 3rd Ave. N., GA 3306.
BERG, Helen, 2931 3rd Ave. N., GA 3306.
BESONEN, Helen, Dept. Interior, Bell St. Dock, SE 3100, Loc. 375.
BICKFORD, Burge B., 6048 28th Ave. N. E., VE 4159.
BICKFORD, Mrs. Burge B., 6048 28th Ave. N. E., VE 4159.
BIGELOW, Alida E., 615 Bellevue Ave. N., CA 4535.
BIRRELL, Ruth, 1614 12th Ave. W., GA 3580.

BISHOP, Lottie G., 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.
**BLAIR, Donald, 523 1st Ave. W., GA

6663

6663.
BLAKE, J. Fred, 2918 Magnolia Blvd., GA 6936.
BLALOCK, Phoebe I., 5641 Beach Drive, WE 7188.
BLOMETCE, Katherine, 6419 9th Ave. N. W., SU 5650.
BONELL, Aura M., 1314 Marion St., EA 2129

2129

2129.
BONELL, Hannah, East Falls Church, Virginia.
BOONE, Isabel, 4530 16th Ave. N. E., VE 3766.
BORDSEN, Dr. T. L., 916 Cobb Bldg., FT 4991, Dr. T. L., 916 Cobb Bldg.,

EL 4821. BOULTON, Bill, 7727 18th Ave. N. E., KE

632 BOWDEN. Virginia Ann. 333 30th Ave.

S., EA 9143.

BOWMAN, Donald, 6245 25th Ave. N. E. BOYD, Florence M., 1917 9th Ave. W., GA 5714.

GA 5714. *BOYER, Lyman, 4536 Latona Ave., ME

BOYLE, James E., Jr., 651 W. 79th St., SU 4212.
 BRADY, Edward F., 611 16th Ave. N., EA 1517.
 BRAILLARD, Anne, 2550 Angeline St., PA 0007

BRAILLARD, Anne, 2550 Angeline St., RA 0037.
BRASK, Gudrun, 1022 Medical-Dental Bidg., GL 1446.
*BREMERMAN, Glen F., 5834 Woodlawn Ave., KE 6904.
*BREMERMAN, Mrs. Glen F., 5834 Wood-lawn Ave., KE 6904.
BRINGLOE, Marguerite, 9721 8th Ave. N. E., KE 4910.
BROOKS, David, Jr., 3710 39th Ave. S., RA 1143.
BROWN, Lois E., 5744 26th Ave. N. E.
BROWN, Virginia, 1011 Columbia St., EL 7757.
BULL, Mary Jessica, 1120 Boylston Ave.,

- BULL, Mary Jessica, 1120 Boylston Ave., PR 4400. BURCKETT, Douglas M., University Club, Boston, Mass. BURKE, Mildred, 2817 10th Ave. N., CA
- 4162 BURR. Wallace H., 8202 14th Ave. N. E., VE 0817.

VE 0817.
*BURROWS, Robert B., Puyallup High School, Puyallup, Wash.
BUZZETTI, Beatrice, Box 516, Ellens-burg, Wash., Black 2701.
**BYINGTON, Laurence D., 5027 15th Ave.

burg, Wash., Black 2791. **BYINGTON, Laurence D., 5027 15th Ave. N. E., KE 8199. **BYINGTON, Mrs. L. D., 5027 15th Ave.

N. E., KE 8199. CALLAHAN, William C., 1112 Broadway N.. EA 1265. CAMERON, H. D., Boeing Aircraft Co.,

- GL 3121. CAMP, Estelle, 4530 16th Ave. N. E., VE 3766
- CAMPBELL, William, 922 N. 49th St. CAMPEE, Marion, 1205 E. 42nd St., ME
- 8839
- 8839.
 CARLSON, Albert, Box 11, Route A. Issaquah, Wash.
 CARNEY, Elvin P., 3511 E. Columbia St., EA 6994; 510 White Bldg., SE 4066.
 CARPENTER, Jeanne, 4463 Whitman Ave.. ME 6382.
 **CASTOR, T. Davis, 4411 Phinney Ave., ME 4583.

ME 4583. CASTOR, Mrs. T. Davis, 4411 Phinney, ME 4583.

CHAMBERS, Eva, 900 Insurance Bldg.,

MA 0091. CHAMBERS, Rolland E., 417 E. Union St., FL 3695, MA 2502. CHAPMAN, Effie L., Public Library, MA

3995

3995. CHAPMAN. Virginia, 617 White Bldg. CHILD, Elsie T., 1603 Medical-Dental Bldg., FL 5359; CA 4700. CHRISTENSON, Iva L., 4225 Brooklyn Ave., ME 1989. CHRISTOFERO, Loody, 302 W. 67th St., SU 0438. Elsie 1057 Dellerge Court

CHURCH, Elsie. 1027 Bellevue Court, PR 7275. CHUT'E, Lionel, 8712 14th Ave. S., GL

1616

CLARK. Irving M., R. F. D. No. 1, Belle-vue. Wash., Lakeside 387. CLARK, Leland J., R. F. D. No. 1, Belle-vue, Wash., Lakeside 173.

CLARK. Mildred L., 4633 Maple Way, WE 1164.

CLARK, Phyllis M., 108 E. 64th St., VE 2965.

CLARKE. Helena F., 115 Spring St., East Greenwich, R. I. CLEVERLEY, Alice, 1130 37th Ave., PR

1071

CLISE, J. W., Jr., 540 Hillside Drive, PR 2113; EL 4234.
CLYMER, Athene, Route 4, Yakima, Wash.
CLYNCH, Louise, Assembly Hotel, 9th and Madison, EL 4171.
COATS, Robert, Fairbanks, Alaska.
COLEMAN, Linda M., 1203 James St., MA 7976.
COLLINS, Dan M., 4323 Thackeray Place, ME 0944.
COMEY Katherine 17 Farrar St. Cambooks yet written!" COMEY, Katherine, 17 Farrar St., Cam-bridge, Mass. CONDON, Rowland B., 3007 Perkins Lane, GA 3328; EL 4741. CONKLIN, Janice, 1008 6th Ave. N., GA 1289 GA 1289. CONRAD, John, 2121 N. 53rd St., ME 7048 CONWAY, Mrs. T. R., 3212 S. E. Crystal Springs Blvd., Portland, Ore. COPELAND, May, Box 15, Burlen, Wash. CORNICK, Josephine, 1011 Columbia St., CORNICK, Josephine, 1011 Columbia St., EL 7757.
CORNISH, Carol C., 1416 E. 41st St.
COSTELLO, W. J., 316 W. 3rd St., Cle Elum. Wash.; Main 911.
COSTELLO, Mrs. W. J., 316 W. 3rd St., Cle Elum, Wash.; Main 911.
COUP, Sally, 1414 16th Ave., EA 1524; MA 2520.
COX, A. H., 1757 1st Ave. S., MA 1121.
CRAVEN, Inez, 4719 15th Ave. N. E., KE 2423.
CROOK, C. G., 1927 Calhoun St., EA 8032. 8032. CROOKS. James William, 627 E. 73rd St. CROPLEY. Malcolm L., 4102 2nd Ave. N. W., EV 0442. CROSS. Edna J., 1011 6th St., Bremer-ton, Wash., 1898-J. CUNLIFFE, Catherine, 1305 E. 43rd St., ME 5278. 8032 CURTIS, Leslie F., 6 Essex Road, Great Neck, N. Y. DAIBER, oMe, 111 Spring St., EL 0380. DAVIS, Fidelia G., City Engineer's Of-fice. MA 6000, Loc. 15. DAVIS, Lois E., 414 N. 47th St., ME 3715. EDGAR, 1953 DEAN, Margaret, 2107 W. Barrett St., GA 2246. DE BARD, Virginia, 7665 Roosevelt Way, Co KE 018 ELMSLIE, DEGENHARDT, William A., 5132 Orcas St., RA 1608.
 DEGENHARDT, Mrs. William A., 5132 Orcas St., RA 1608.
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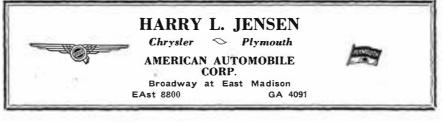
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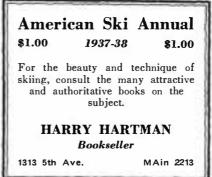
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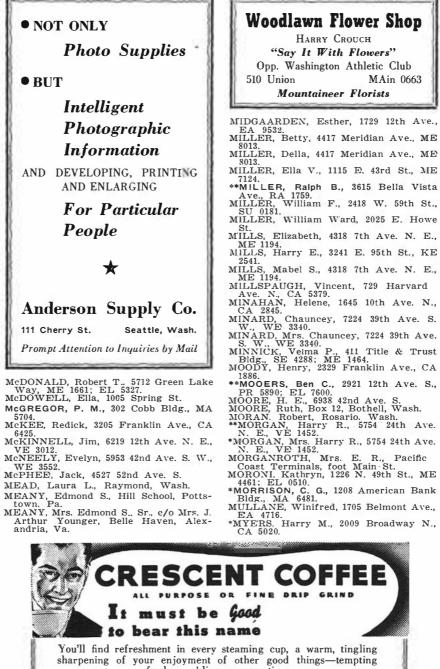
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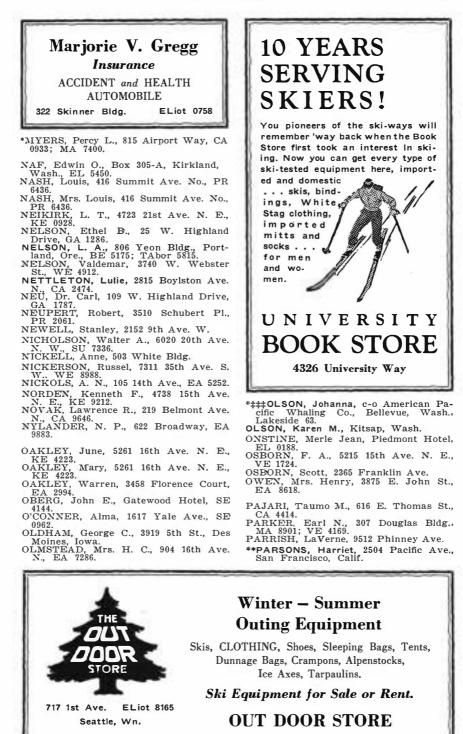


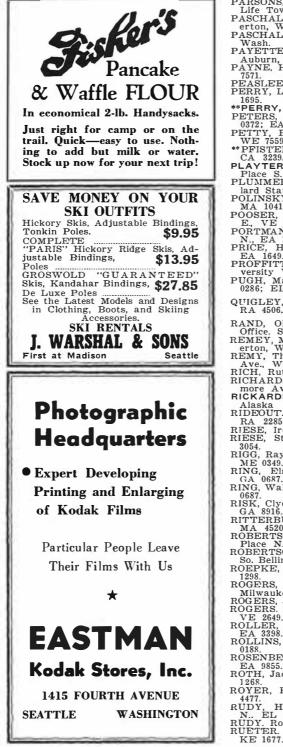
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Last campfires never die. And you and I On separate ways to life's December, Will always dream by this last fire And have this mountain to remember.

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