THE MOUNTAINEER

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A MOUNTAINEER'S SKETCH BOOK
FIVE YEARS OF CLIMBING COURSES
THE TETONS

PUBLISHED BY
THE MOUNTAINEERS
INCORPORATED
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Greetings—

TO MOUNTAINEERS
THE WORLD OVER
FROM THE MOUNTAINS
OF WASHINGTON
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When Teton Mountains reared their rugged brows
Above a gentler land, on gazing North
They saw a gorgeous beauty pouring forth
In Yellowstone, and gave her icy bows.
Their westward neighbors, looking somewhat dull,
Were met by sharply pointed frigid glares,
But southern slopes with gently offered wares
Achieved a friendship nothing could annul.
Their eastward gaze at first was calmly sent
At prairie sage and distant rolling hills,
But closer watching gave them joyous thrills,
As near their feet their ardent glances went.
There, watching them in all their handsome pride,
Repeating every careless whim or happy thought,
Adorned with diamonds from Nature bought,
Were lovely lakes which Tetons sought as brides.
These happy unions blessed their small domain.
While craggy mountains guard the pretty lakes,
Those waters, gay or quiet for their sakes,
Reflect the beauty of the whole terrain.
Five Years of Climbing Classes

GEORGE MacGOWAN

A N ENTERPRISE may prosper for a short time because of the energy and enthusiasm of one person. It will not continue to expand over a period of years under several leaders unless it serves a real need.

The enthusiasm for the mountains which skiing helped develop, improved roads and longer weekends—at least for some climbers—have led to a situation in which many small private parties are scattered over the mountains; many parties going into country entirely unfamiliar to them. As the mountainous areas of the state have become more explored, climbers have turned to new and more difficult routes requiring better trained leaders and a higher standard of efficiency on the part of all the party. Wolf Bauer, a fine, experienced Mountaineer, expressed to the Climbing Committee the belief that our club should offer some sort of course giving an intensive training in the fundamentals of mountaineering, so that these small parties might have the knowledge and training to climb well, with a proper respect for the mountains and yet enjoy their climbing even more than the scrambling that they had been doing. Wolf was appointed to organize and manage such a course. In 1935 and 1936 he gave all the lectures and did the managing and demonstrating on the field trips. In 1936 Wolf had divided the material presented into an elementary and an intermediate course. The purpose of this division was that the elementary course should be devoted to giving a broad general knowledge of camping, woodcraft, and elementary rock and snow work which would be valuable to all who go into the mountains. This course is now a requirement for the intermediate course, because our experience has shown that even people who have climbed for many years are often weak in fundamentals. The intermediate course follows through on the fundamentals and teaches the more technical phases of climbing. Wolf was an enthusiastic and inspiring teacher, but the task was a tremendous one and in 1937 a new system was developed.

Under the supervision of Lloyd Anderson a plan was worked out in which the courses were divided into definite subjects. Each topic was then assigned to an instructor particularly qualified to teach in his particular field. This division of the work had many advantages. The principle one was that with just one, or at most two, lectures to present during the season, each instructor could spend considerable time in research, could arrange to demonstrate adequately his lecture and thus make a thorough and interesting presentation of his subject. One main difficulty was encountered, that being that there was some overlapping of material and in some cases important material was omitted. This fault was overcome in 1938 by having each instructor prepare his topic in complete outline form and present it to the Climbing Committee for approval. The outlines were mimeographed, a copy of each lecture being given to each member of the class before the lecture started, making it easier to follow the speaker, obviating the necessity of extensive note-taking, and making a complete copy of the course for future reference when all the lectures were completed. In 1939 the class members received sixty-five such sheets covering seventeen lectures. The courses have progressed steadily. The first, in 1935, enrolled nineteen, all of whom had several years of climbing experience. This is a contrast to the class of 1939, which enrolled eighty, the majority having had little or no previous experience.

It is our firm belief that our task is to develop a sound philosophy of mountaineering, not to teach climbing gymnastics. Mountaineering in the State
of Washington calls for a very thorough knowledge of woodcraft as well as mountaincraft. Large areas are in a primitive state. Most climbs call for a considerable amount of trail and forest work; many require some miles of back-packing. Almost all climbs entail some snow or glacier work, as well as technical rock climbing. There is, therefore, a definite need for accurate, usable fundamental knowledge in all fields. Each climber must have a broad training.

It is also our belief that mountaineering should hold wider interests than physical achievement, so we include such subjects as geology, botany and photography. It is our hope that these lectures will help to broaden the horizons and enable one to keep an interest throughout life.

It soon became apparent that indoor classes were of little or no value unless the knowledge gained there could be applied in the field. The class members must participate, not merely see some technique demonstrated. Therefore, early in the spring field trips are planned at locations easy to reach, where specific techniques can be practiced. By the time the first actual climbs are scheduled, the class members have already had experience under circumstances similar to those met in the mountains. In the field the class is divided into groups of two or three, with an instructor assigned to each group. The instructor is given a list of all techniques to be practiced and is responsible to see that each member of his group becomes proficient in each one listed. It is especially important that the teams in the field be not more than three, since adequate instruction cannot be given in large groups. Each beginner needs considerable individual attention and help, and by giving it the rate of advancement in skill is greatly speeded up. Since on an actual climb very little time can be devoted to instruction, no attempt is made on the field trips to make a summit, the entire time being spent in practicing the new work and in reviewing that already covered. During the summer the classes are followed by a series of experince climbs of graduated difficulty, chosen to give a variety of climbing. The climax for this series each year is the climb of Mount Rainier, which is strictly limited to those course graduates who have proved their ability and condition by making the other experience climbs. On these trips proper equipment is required, the basic essentials for all trips being a well-nailed pair of boots, an ice axe and a climbing rope. Crampons are required on trips where they may be needed.

The supervision of a course presenting three classes a month for four months, two field trips a month and six experience climbs during the summer is sufficient to keep one person very busy; but close supervision is necessary if the course is to be a success. It is obvious that much of the material presented is too advanced for a rank beginner, but part of it is assimilated, more picked up in the field and on trips. Then it has been our experience that nearly everyone comes back after a year of climbing to repeat the course and appreciate and understand the material even more than in the first year. These second-year members are an invaluable aid in instructing on the field trips and in helping to manage the demonstrations in the class lectures. Perhaps this enthusiasm is due to the discovery that to learn anything well one must first teach it to someone else. The instructors themselves show steady improvement in the manner of presentation. From year to year new instructors are added and old instructors are given new lectures. This shifting results in additions being made to the material, and a fresh presentation of the old material.

Members are graduated from the elementary course in one season if they
"Proper equipment is required"

Photo by Herbert and Clark Willey

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have attended the classes and field trips and are able to demonstrate to the Climbing Committee that they can apply in the field the material learned. No member is graduated from the intermediate course until he has had a year of climbing experience.

It is not necessary to attend classes to learn mountaineering, but it is the most efficient way to teach it to large numbers. There have been many notable results. Nearly every new member in the club takes the climbing course the first year he joins, which results in our new members having a greater understanding and appreciation of the mountains. It means that knowledge that makes climbing not only more safe but more enjoyable has not been restricted to the few who are fortunate enough to have friends willing to take a beginner. All Mountaineer parties have been made stronger by the addition of well trained and experienced climbers. It has created a large number of trained leaders. It gives new members an opportunity to learn correctly in the beginning, to get acquainted and develop a circle of friends interested in climbing.

Since these courses have proved so beneficial to our club, we feel that they should be worth while for other mountaineering organizations not yet doing this type of work. It may seem to some that our courses include instruction not essential in all parts of the country. Glacier work may not be near enough for most of the country for weekend trips but now with new roads and improved cars, the mountains are literally moving closer to us each year, so that the Rockies, Cascades, Sierras in this country and the Canadian mountains are all available for a two-week vacation. These areas all require a wide mountaineering experience. During the last five years we have done much experimenting. We have found that though there are often a number of good techniques which may be applied in a situation, in dealing with beginners, it is necessary to decide on one to avoid confusion. We have this year bound our outlines and will offer them for sale to any mountaineering organization wishing to use them. They would be of considerable help in starting a new course. We do not regard these outlines as complete or perfect. They will be improved and broadened as our experience grows and as new knowledge becomes available. We simply offer this as a plan that we know works.

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VOYAGE... by ROLAND RYDER-SMITH

Come sail with me by the ageless hills
Where the eagle floats on the breath of noon
And peace complete, eternal, fills
The starry wake of a riding moon.

Let us chart a course where green slopes sag
To the sanded wastes of flotsam-flower.
Here we'll moor our barque to a beetling crag
In the lee of the steep peak's lighthouse tower.

What heart balm lurks in the stable sea
That swamps the soul with its verdancy!
What cargo rich will be stowed away
As memory's food for a lowland day!
Caravaning East to The Tetons

HELEN RUDY

WYOMING at last! The culmination of months of planning and dreaming for some, and a hurried last minute decision and scramble for others, but here we all were drawn by an intangible but very real force from every direction, car by car. Beyond lay the Tetons! To some it may have been just another vacation, just another place to go to add to an already crowded storehouse of memories, but to those of us who had never been outside of our native Washington, it was a long anticipated adventure.

Through the diligent—and I mean diligent—efforts of the Summer Outing Committee (Harry Jensen, Agnes Dickert and Ome Daiber) arrangements had been made for the encampment of one hundred and twenty-five Mountaineers, and friends from other clubs, in Teton National Park. We were to be there by Monday night, July 31st, and it was with a tingling of excitement and anticipation that our own carload left Seattle at 5:30 Friday evening, on one of Seattle's hottest days. Our driver had carefully calculated every mile and each hour had its full quota which neither heaven nor earth, nor "bum steers" could alter one 'steenth of a degree. Heaven and earth we expected to meet in their varied forms, but the "bum steer" was an added feature. Spinning across the moon-drenched desert near Moses Lake, we suddenly found the highway inhabited, and right then and there had a minor example of what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object; however, when the wandering bovine had his nose clipped by our dunnage-laden Dodge, he moved fast enough, tearing off one of the dunnage bags enroute. His notes of protest from the sagebrush were no less reproachful than ours as we repaired the damage. He probably got only a black eye out of it, but a brand new dunnage bag will forever carry the scars of that encounter.

Just as we were ready to start again, another car shot past with a familiar looking contraption on top. "There goes one of the crowd," said Burge, and stepping on the throttle, he overtook the car. Who else but a Mountaineer would be carrying a ski rack across the desert on a sweltering night in July? It was well past midnight by now and the question of where we were going to sleep was tossed back and forth between the open windows. Finally George needed his car into the sagebrush and pulled up beside a clump of trees, with our car tagging behind. Inside of ten minutes we were all inside our sleeping bags trying to decide whether to wrap ourselves around the rock nudging the middle of our spines, or to just ignore it. I ignored mine, for I was fascinated at the thought of sleeping in the middle of the desert. This was living! Such peace and quiet only the desert could know. Just then a horrible screech, another and another. A fourth blasted the stillness of the night. It couldn't be—but it was. We had not only nestled for the night alongside one of the main railroad lines, but on the whistle side of a crossing!

The following two days rolled by in kaleidoscopic panorama, interspersed with memories of sizzling steaks and leaden pancakes, beautiful Lake Coeur d'Alene; the dreary, bleak mining towns, the penetrating heat of the rolling Montana hills; the bright, satin shirts of the patrolmen at Missoula. It was shortly after leaving Missoula that we realized we hadn't seen a Washington license for miles. We had expected to be playing tag with Mountaineer cars all day, but aside from George had met no one we knew. Suddenly a short distance ahead we saw a little green and orange square traveling up the
highway and swooped down upon it—as well as a 1939 Dodge can swoop. We were delighted! It was not only a Washington license—it was a fellow Mountaineer. We drove alongside for our usual highway chat and decided to banquet together in Bozeman. After all, this was an occasion. This was someone from home, and we'd been away all of twenty hours!

We entered Yellowstone National Park the next morning from the picturesque little town of Gardiner, and my first impression of the park was very favorable. Why hadn't someone told me rangers were like that? Alas, Burge insisted we hurry along. There was a schedule to keep and all the wonders of Yellowstone to see.

A hop, skip and jump brought us through the park and we found ourselves rolling out the south entrance in the afternoon headed toward our promised land. The Tetons, not as widely known as some of the other beauty spots in the country, are not as commercialized. There are no hotels nor resorts within the boundary of the park, but every accommodation has been provided for the convenience of the camper on the shores of Jenny and Beaver Dick lakes. The helpfulness and courtesy of the rangers of the park contributed much to the enjoyment of our stay there.

The Mountaineer camp was on Beaver Dick Lake, one of the String Lakes, and named after one of the pioneer hunters, trappers and guides in the Tetons, Richard Leigh, whom the Indians had nicknamed “Beaver Dick” because of two large front teeth which, in their estimation, gave him the appearance of a beaver. To the north, east and south of us stretched the famous Jackson Hole, the last stand, so history says, of the fast riding, straight shooting outlaws of old. The valley is forty-eight miles long and six to eight miles wide, unevenly divided by the curving line of the Snake River; bordered on the east by a range of low, rounded mountains, and on the west by the precipitous Tetons, towering over a mile above the valley floor. For ten whole days we had only to look up to share the magnificence of those mountains.

Our car, along with several others, arrived a day ahead of schedule, but we found camp already established by the Camp and Climbing Committee which had come on ahead in the “Red Maria” to set up camp and scout climbs. The “Red Maria,” bless her, deserves a chapter by herself. Of a most wondrous hue, she was a ton and a half of beauty, and temperamental as a race horse—and there the comparison ends. But she made up in capacity what she may have lacked in speed and trimness, serving faithfully as a freight transport, a storage house, and taxi.

The early arrivals first saw the Tetons and their new home through a curtain of mist. It had been raining all day Sunday, while traveling through Yellowstone, and contrary to our wistful wishing, the rain was still with us when we arrived at our camp. This was not according to schedule. In the glowing accounts given by Happy Fisher, Amy Hand and Walt Little, who had visited here two years before and fanned the flame of enthusiasm which promoted the trip, they had stressed the lack of precipitation, the eternally blue skies, the constant sun. And so it was that when Monday morning found our world still enveloped in dank dribble, an indignation committee was seen marching over to the Bellingham-Tacoma tent. “Pish-tush,” we were told; “the committee ordered this to settle the dust. Just a little atmosphere to make you feel at home.”

All during the day shouts of welcome rang out as car after car rolled in and unloaded its miles-weary occupants. Some of the Washington people had

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come by way of California, there was a representative of the Spokane Mountain­eers, a Ridge Runner from Shelton, and finally the bus load of twenty-five from the Chicago Prairie Club. By nightfall miniature homesteads surrounded the roped arena of the commissary and kitchen within earshot of the “come and get it” signal. In defiance of mathematical rules, three quarters made a whole—men’s, women’s and married quarters, scattered under the shelter of the Lodge Pole Pines. In front of the kitchen two long tables had been erected to facilitate the serving of the large crowd, a bulletin board was tacked up on one of the trees and a vivid green box on another bore the sign “Out­going Mail.” All the modern conveniences of a thriving community and—shades of the old pioneers!—two dining tables, if you please, to rest our weary elbows. Over all waved the Stars and Stripes and the green-and-white Mountaineer banner.

The committee had made arrangements for a pack train trip to a high camp at 9500 feet for those who wished to climb. Wednesday after lunch “Red Maria” hustled back and forth transporting fifty-six people to the start of the trail which wound up the side of Garnet Canyon. The camp was only three miles away up very good trail, and as we marched along I kept thinking about the moving pictures we had seen the night before at the Jenny Lake Ranger Station. They were the pictures of Paul Petzoldt, head guide in the Tetons, member of the K2 Expedition, had brought home with him. They vividly portrayed the expedition’s attempt to climb the second highest mountain in the world. They had backpacked in four hundred miles before actually starting to climb and from then on it was a constant battle against ice and wind and subnormal temperatures. Not for just a day or two as we know climbing, but for days and weeks they endured seemingly impossible hardships. I wondered, as I had many times before, and as many others have, just what makes people climb mountains.

The time we arrived, and the next hour or two, the camp was a beehive of industry as people unpacked dunnage. A level shelf in the mountainside provided quarters for the all-important commissary and abruptly up from that rose a rock-studded slope with sufficient grassy ledges and niches for sleeping bags. On one side a snow-fed stream foamed down the canyon.

With rising call at 4 a.m., everyone elected to turn in right after dinner, and dusk had hardly settled upon the mountains before we were all inside our bags. From my niche I had a commanding view of the scene below. The canyon walls, now darkly silhouetted against the night sky, opened out to disclose a portion of the farm-dotted valley far below. Always before I had looked out from the heights over rolling hills and lesser mountains, but here the canyon dropped sharply away to the floor of Jackson Hole, three thousand feet down. Slowly above the mountains on the other side, rose the golden disk of the full moon. In a semi-circle behind us were the star-tipped pinnacles of the Tetons. Tomorrow almost everyone here would be pushing his way, step by step, up one of those peaks, starting at daybreak and returning at dusk, weary, but with his goal achieved. Again I wondered why we climb mountains. Sitting there, while the rest of the camp slept, I thought I knew an answer. From the earliest dawn of civilization man has been pushing upward. Something stronger than himself has forced him to reach mentally and spiritually for the heights. Wouldn’t it be reasonable to suppose that climbing is merely the physical expression of that compelling force that has carried mankind upward from the caves?

The basin at the head of Garnet Canyon is the starting point for the climb of five of the major peaks in this region: the Grand, the Middle, the South,
Cloudveil Dome and Nez Perce. The next two days climbers literally swarmed up these mountains. Yodels and "cuckoos" echoed and re-echoed as each party gained its goal and signaled to fellow Mountaineers on neighboring peaks. Records were broken and precedents set. Johnny James led a party of twelve up difficult Nez Perce, and the largest party ever to climb the Grand was taken up by the youngest leader when seventeen year old Jim Crooks guided a party of nineteen people to the top. Although almost everyone returned to the main camp Saturday morning, climbing by no means ceased then. Other climbs were made from there and via back-packing trips. Achievements were finally climaxed when Jack Hossack and George MacGowan pioneered a new route up the north face of the Grand.

Saturday, a lazy day for most of us, found those who had returned from high camp busy setting up housekeeping again. In one corner of sorority row six feminine high campers were clustered around a jar of cold cream trying to coax off the particles of Garnet Canyon on which the cold mountain stream had had no effect. "Remember," said Jane, "remember when we used to bathe in hot water and could soap all over? There must be some place around here where we can find a hot shower. Maybe we could rent a nearby tourist cabin for an hour." That was all we needed. In a mad scramble we piled into a car, armed with soaps, towels and feminine paraphernalia. The first stop, at the souvenir shop at Jenny Lake Ranger Station, was prophetic. The clerk had come forward with his best "what can I do for you?" manner, but at our unisoned requests for a hot shower his face became a complete blank. They had nothing, not even a reasonable facsimile of a shower. Undaunted, we went on to the Jenny Lake store, where heretofore all our needs had been so well taken care of. "How much for a cabin with a shower?" An expectant wait. "Six dollars," came the reply. A dubious look passed down the dusty line. By swift calculation we figured that it was exactly one week ago that we had had our last hot water soaping. It had rained Sunday and Monday, which left only five days. Even a coal miner couldn’t accumulate a dollar’s worth of Mother Earth in five days. So with a wan "No thank you, we’re just looking" smile, we trudged back to the car. We had one last resort—the town of Moran, eleven miles away. Frieda was at the controls of the car and I began to feel a little nervous as I noticed the grim look of determination on her face. I knew she was thinking of her white tiled shower at home, and if we met with no success in Moran there was grave danger of our being shanghaied back to Seattle. After all, one could carry this cleanliness thing too far. This time we sent the Cheerful Cherub in alone and her wreathes of smiles as she came out catapulted us out of the car in a hurry. Showers and all the hot water we wanted—free!

Thus, refreshed and at peace with the world, we rejoined our companions. Those who had not gone to high camp had by no means been idle during the week. Trips had been scheduled every day into one or the other of the many canyons which dig into the side of the mountains, to the lakes or the museums around the countryside; and always there were trips to Jackson, or to other historic spots in the valley for those who had cars. A volley ball court had replaced the baseball diamond. There was swimming, fishing and long horseback rides into the mountains or across the sagebrush of the valley.

Sunday—church in the morning for most of us, then on to a rodeo in Jackson. Arrayed in our by now be-spattered best, we climbed aboard "Red Maria" and were deposited sedately in the yard of the Church of the Transfiguration. Here the ranchers and the "dudes" came galloping in every Sunday morning from the surrounding ranches, riding their horses right up to the door.
of the church. It is a tiny log structure set in the middle of the valley at the foot of the lofty Tetons. The rough-hewn pews face a large plate-glass window at one end, in which is set a cross and which frames the Grand Teton in the distance—a truly inspirational setting for a sermon.

Every member of the outing who did not go to high camp was entitled to a trip through Yellowstone and a leisurely inspection of the unusual sights to see there. However, the most leisurely inspection was had of the south entrance where the bus load of twenty people waited hour upon hour for permission to travel the park’s highways. The bus, classed as a commercial vehicle, would not be permitted to enter, but the concessioned buses of the
park would gladly escort the people through the seventy mile tour for twenty dollars per person—four hundred dollars for the bus load! Someone was sure an organization such as the Mountaineers could tour the park without cost. Our would-be sightseers munched their sandwiches and waited. From 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. they waited, while records were searched and contacts made. Finally word came. The law was the law; no exceptions could be made. Back to Beaver Dick Lake rode the disappointed twenty; back bounced “Red Maria” with the dunnage, food and equipment that was to have been set up in a camp in Cody Canyon that night; back came Harry Jensen, who then did some investigation of his own.

Harry’s investigation bore fruit when it was discovered that in chapter six, page thirteen, paragraph twenty, or something like that, non-profit organizations could take a bus through the park at a nominal cost of thirteen dollars. With these difficulties ironed out, a successful tour of the park was made on Tuesday. Cameras were kept busy as the sightseers stepped out over the deep gorge of the brilliantly colored Grand Canyon on the specially constructed platforms and faced the powerful rush of Yellowstone Falls. They watched the steam vents pouring forth white clouds through the evergreen forests, or stood beside the bubbling mud pots, and sputtering geysers. A conducted tour was made of the Monmouth Hot Springs with its curious lime formations and sulphuric atmosphere. Finally, an appointment was kept with Old Faithful, probably the most photographed fountain in the world, which performed beautifully, on schedule.

The group was back by campfire time—our last campfire all together. The majority were to meet again the following night in the cinder strewn Craters of the Moon, where the weird lava formations shimmered in the intense desert heat and two feet below the surface ice hung on the walls of caves. There the centripetal force of the excellent meals cooked by Mr. and Mrs. Norton would draw the hungry horde for the last time. But by then the Chicago crowd would be heading East; others would be on their way to California and Mexico. This, then, was our last time together at the campfire around which friendships had been welded. Our programs had been varied and interesting each night, as we jockeyed for position in the circle; the haunting strains of a violin, the recitations, the tripping of the light fantastic, the rollicking baritone of a singing cowboy and his guitar, and then, of course, the many traditions that are carried forward from year to year.

I doubt if any other activity in the Mountaineers had as many traditions as the Summer Outing Group; the Round Robin, signed by every member of the outing and sent to ten elected Mountaineers back home; the ceremonial dinner for the “Six Peakers” jingle and quotation night; the acrobatic version of the “Three Trees”; the gusty rendition of the “Old Settler’s Song” and the singing, always the singing; without these no summer outing would be complete. Last but not least, while hand clasps hand, was the singing of the Goodnight Song and “Auld Lang Syne.”

“Should auld acquaintance be forgot and never brought to mind,
Should auld acquaintance be forgot and days of auld lang syne?”

The answer is, “No never—nor the Summer Outing of 1939.”
Personnel of 1939 Outing

In the following list * indicates high camp; t, the Yellowstone side trip. Figures refer to the peaks climbed, as follows: 1, Grand Teton, Owen Route; 2, Middle Teton and Dome; 3, South Teton; 4, Cloudveil Dome; 5, Nez Perce; 6, Owen: 7, Teewinot; 8, St. John; 9, Grand Teton, Exum Route; 10, Grand Teton, new route on north face.

Committee

HARRY L. JENSEN* (chairman)
OME DAUBER, * 1, 5, 9 (climbing)
MRS. O. PHILLIP DICKERT*, 1, 7 (secretary)

Cooks

WILLIAM NORTON*
MRS. WILLIAM NORTON*

Assistants

CLARENCE GARNER*
JOHN JAMES,* 1, 4, 5, 5.

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Seattle Membership

H. V. ADEL
LOYD ANDERSON,* 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
MARY ANDERSON,* 1, 5, 7
EDITH PAGE BENNETT
BURGE B. BUCKFORD,* 1, 5, 6, 7
FRIEDA BICKFORD,* 2
GLYDIE BRASK
THOMAS CAMPBELL,* 1, 4, 5, 6
EFFIE CHAMPAIGN
JEAN CONNELL

Sierra Club

JOE DAVIS
MARIAN DION*
VILAS DONELLY
SIDNEY DOYLE,* 1, 5
MARGARET ELLIOTT,*
HERYL ELMSLIE*
C. A. FISHER,* 1, 5, 6
MABEL FURRY
FRANK GIBSON,* 1, 4, 5
VI GILLELAND
MILDRED CHAMBER
MARY C. GRIER,* 1, 2

Everett Membership

ERIK LARSON,* 1, 4, 5, 6, 7
MRS. J. L. LARSON
JANE E. TAYLOR*

Chicago Prairie Club

MRS. ALLAN GONNERMAN
MARY JANE RICE
STELLA G. RITZ
MRS. ALVIN RITZ
ELISIE RING
WALET RING
HELEN RUDY,* 2

IEEE S. SCHMIDT
MARY STEMKE
ELSIE WILDAUER
JANE WILSON,* 8, 7
JOSEPH W. WILSON
MRS. JOSEPH W. WILSON
SUSAN A. WOLF*

Tacona Membership

IMOGENE L. LARK
FLORENCE F. DOKE
DR. I. A. DRUES,* 2
O. D. EWING
MRS. O. D. EWING
AMOS W. HAND,* 1
KATHRYN HOOK,* 1, 5
MARJORIE KENNEDY
MARIE LANGHAM,* 1
WALTER R. LITTLE
WILLARD E. LITTLE
HELEN LOWERY
DOROTHY NEWCOMER
CORNELIA NEWMAINT
GRETSCHEN ROSENBURGER
IRENE SLADE,* 2
GERTRUDE SNOW,* 1
EVA VAN DYKE
MARGARET VILLENUEVE

Maryland Membership

ERIK LARSON,* 1, 4, 5, 6, 7
MRS. J. L. LARSON
JANE E. TAYLOR*

Maryland Members

ELLIS B. ANDERSON
MARY J. B. ANDERSON
MRS. E. B. ANDERSON
JOHN E. ANDERSON
ELIZABETH ANDERSON
MRS. J. A. ANTHONY
G. E. ANTHONY
WILLIAM A. ANTHONY
MRS. W. A. ANTHONY
AMOS W. ANTHONY
WALTER W. ANTHONY

Mount Lincoln Ridge Runners

ROBERT POLLOCK,* 1

Spokane Mountaineers

MATIE JOHNSON,* 1, 5, 6, 9

Mount Lincoln Ridge Runners

ROBERT POLLOCK,* 1

THE
The OUTSTANDING EVENTS in the past year of Mountaineer activity are set down to enable us to review the activity of the club throughout the year. Under the leadership of our president, Harry L. Jensen, the members of the Board of Trustees, and other active Mountaineers, the past year has been a very successful one.

ADMINISTRATION

An honorary membership to the Mountaineers was given to Dr. H. B. Hinman of the Everett Branch in recognition and appreciation of his work in organizing the Everett Branch and his fine service to the club rendered since then.

An honorary membership was given to Mr. A. H. Denman of the Tacoma Branch in recognition and appreciation of the long years of service he has given to the Mountaineers in organizing and fostering activities of the Tacoma Branch.

Regular monthly meetings have been changed to the Friday following the second Tuesday of each month to enable the Membership Committee to present new members to the club the same month they are accepted.

Gertrude Streator became representative of the club on the Nature Lore Committee of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs.

An appropriation of one thousand dollars to construct an addition to the east end of Meany Ski Hut was made.
The Board formed a standing committee of three members to be known as the Building Committee. Terms of the members are so arranged that one new appointment will be made each year. The members of the committee shall not be selected from chairmen of committees nor from members of the Board of Trustees. Duties of the committee are to formulate and recommend a definite building policy; to review and recommend action on proposed additions and betterments to club properties, to inspect properties annually and recommend general policies of maintenance of each, and to submit to the Budget and Finance Committee by December first of each year an estimate of the cost of recommended maintenance for each property for the ensuing year. The present Building Committee appointed by the Board is composed of Walter Little, Ben Mooers and William Degenhardt.

The Gearhart Bill to create the John Muir-King's Canyon National Park was endorsed by the Board.

Notification of the election of Fairman B. Lee as president of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs was received.

ACTIVITIES

The Annual Dinner, held at the Sorrento Hotel in April, was one of our pleasantest evenings. Mr. Victor Rabel, a witty speaker, presented his unusual pictures of a trip through Europe.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

Exaltation and disappointment, a true cross section of its 25-year history, marked the 1939 season at the Lodge. Among the disappointments are listed: no skating (almost but never quite) on Lodge Lake; the indifferent weather during ski season and the first months of the climbing season; the New Year’s downpour. These were, however, more than balanced by grand weather for the patrol race to Meany, and the Washington’s Birthday weekend; by many fine cross-country trips; the construction of Trapper Hill, the fine new ski jump named after its designer and builder, Harry Cameron; the building of the new play court; the big graduation party; and the announcement by the Forest Service that Lodge Lake will soon be available for swimming and fishing. Perhaps the high point of the year was the Silver Jubilee celebration on the weekend of July 15 and 16, when a total of 135, many of them oldtimers, were registered at the Lodge. Administration of the Lodge for the past year was under the direction of H. V. Strandberg, chairman; Margaret Bearse, secretary; Harry Cameron, Gilbert Erickson, George Macbride, Mary Phelan, and Arthur Winder.

MEANY SKI HUT

Work! This has been almost the sole thought associated with Meany Ski Hut for the past two seasons. Last summer it was work on the ski lift and the 15x20-foot log cabin necessary to house the tractor. This summer it has been work, a total of 350 working weekends to build the fine three-story, 24x30-foot addition to the hut itself. The lift is 835 feet long and rises 310 feet in less than two minutes. It is so constructed that a skier may get off at any level. The hut has a large basement housing a furnace, drying room, waxing room and wash rooms. The large recreation room on the first floor will see many an oldtime dance which will help to dim the memory of aching muscles and smashed fingers acquired during the construction. The club has been extremely fortunate in having among its members construction engineers, pattern makers, mechanics and other skilled laborers, so that both construc-
tions have been accomplished entirely with volunteer labor. Now the work is over and fun will be the word for Meany. Building Committee: Jack Hossack, Walter Little, T. Davis Castor, Calvin Jones, Phyllis Cavender, and Mary Kelley.

SEATTLE SUNDAY HIKES
Seattle Sunday Hikes, arranged this year under Robert B. West, have been exceedingly varied and very successful. Two hikes a month during the winter season with one a month during the summer have been well attended. The Mountaineers are indebted to Carol Hinckley for the grand beachfires at her home on Lake Washington.

THE PLAYERS
The Players’ year began early with rehearsals which culminated in December with the presentation of the operetta “Pirates of Penzance.” This was a new type of venture for the Players. Being practical gentlemen and winsome maids making merry with song and dance allowed talents to take a different direction. The two performances were much enjoyed by those who saw them. After a short interval, work was again sweeping along. With June came the climax of the year in the two forest theater performances of “Rip Van Winkle and the Silver Flagon.” That people of the Northwest will continue to make it a part of their springtime festivities to attend each year’s forest theater adventure was again made evident when, in spite of rain, the day of the first performance 572 folks sat entranced for two wet hours while true thunder blended with the man-made variety. The day of the second performance the weather man outdid himself in giving us a perfect day and the crowd of 1459 so completely overflowed the seating capacity that the players could not even attempt to keep out of sight behind the wings. This springtime activity has brought much renown to the Mountaineers.

THE CLIMBERS’ GROUP
The Climbing Committee, under the chairmanship of T. Davis Castor and with the able assistance of Burge Bickford, has continued the work of previous committees. The climbing course has been mimeographed. A Rescue Patrol has been organized; a more complete explanation of its work can be found elsewhere in this book. The climbing classes had an average attendance of about eighty. Twenty-six elementary and three intermediate diplomas were awarded. Eight experience climbs were held, giving class members an opportunity to climb and to practice the technique learned in class and on field trips. Over the period of this committee’s work the climbing ability of the club has improved and it is hoped that many other members of the club will attend the climbing course next year.

THE SKI COMMITTEE
Skiing activities of the club thrived during the past season and several new features added to the interest members have always shown in this sport. During the fall months a series of classes in winter mountaineering replaced the usual “dry” ski classes. The course consisted of weekly lectures and demonstrations of the technique of climbing and camping on snow. The interest shown indicated these classes to be a valuable addition to our annual climbing school. Beginning skiers were especially happy over the professional ski teacher who provided twelve consecutive weekends of “bend-ze-knees” and other forms of elementary instruction. This year for the first time an official club team was not entered in P.N.S.A. ski competition. However, our own club races, plus two informal meets with other clubs, gave members all the competition needed.
The Snoqualmie Pass Four Way Tournament marked the return of four-event competition in this region. Even the contestants enjoyed this tournament. Excellent weather and snow conditions for the Open Patrol Race made it a real race for the eight patrols entered. In winning, the Seattle Ski Club Patrol came within a few minutes of breaking the record time. With the ski program offered and the fine improvements at our lodges, the coming season should be even better than the last. Ski Heil!

MOTION PICTURE GROUP

H. Wilford Playter, supervisor of the motion picture study group, states the purpose of the group is to get more members interested in moving picture photography so more pictures will be taken. Meetings of the group are held on the third Thursday of each month. The plan for the coming year is to have more technical study. Meetings will be under the supervision of Mr. Morris Anderson.

CLUB ROOMS COMMITTEE

The Entertainment Committee has, this year, endeavored to provide the club with programs which would appeal to the varied interests of all the members. Among those most enjoyed were the evenings devoted to Seattle pioneer history, youth hostels in the United States, the sound picture “Tragedy of Mount Everest,” an evening of international entertainment, the picture “Skiing at Sun Valley” and the talk by Mr. Clark Schurman on his experiences during the summer as head of the guide service on Mount Rainier.

TROPHY AWARDS

The Acheson Cup, given for outstanding service to the club, was awarded to Arthur R. Winder. The Climbing Plaque was awarded to Lloyd Anderson, Lyman Boyer, Agnes Dickert and David Lind for their climbs of Blue and/or Triumph. The Local Walks Cup was awarded to Winifred Mullane. The competitive awards for skiing were: Outdoor Store Trophy for Jumping, John James; University Book Store Trophy for Men’s Cross-Country Race, Paul Shaffrath; University Book Store Trophy for Women’s Cross-Country Race, Dagmar Bodin; Maxwell Downhill Trophy for Men, Jack Hossack; Hayes Trophy for Men’s Slalom, Bill Elfendahl; Walsh Trophy for Women’s Slalom, Adelaide Degenhardt; Harper Trophy, John James; Ben Mooers’ Trophy for Open Patrol Race, Seattle Ski Club Patrol.
The Year in Tacoma

ETHEL DODGE

This past year has been a very successful and enjoyable one for the Tacoma branch of the Mountaineers. There has been a substantial increase in membership; Irish Cabin, which was purchased and paid for last year, has been improved and made more comfortable and convenient; and through the loyal and untiring efforts of our various committees, many interesting trips and events were planned and carried out.

The occasion which undoubtedly gave us the greatest pleasure was the party last November in honor of Mr. Denman's seventyninth birthday. Ninety Mountaineers, some twenty of them from Seattle, gathered at the YWCA for dinner and an evening of visiting and reminiscence. Many were the amusing tales of those early days when mountaineering was mountaineering. As a token of our appreciation of his many years of service and friendship, Mr. Denman was presented with a handsome desk-set and an honorary membership in the club.

A brief report of our committees follows:

Local Walks. (Arta Richardson, chairman.) Sponsored twenty-two trips in all, of which five were special outings and two were boat trips. The most outstanding of these were the trip to Glacier Peak and the hike over the old Naches Pass road which still bears evidences of the wagon train of 1853.

Irish Cabin. (Kenneth Pryor, chairman.) That the cabin has lost none of its popularity is attested by the large and enthusiastic attendance at the parties held there each month, and the noticeable increase in climbing activity. Six members have already earned their twenty-four peak pins, and many more are well on the way to graduation.

Entertainment. (Dorothy Newcomer, chairman.) The nine monthly meetings were all well attended, and through the magic of movie and word-picture, we were enabled to take many delightful journeys to places of interest and beauty both here and abroad. In lighter mood there were parties and beachfires, and on October 3rd, the annual meeting and banquet at the Tacoma Hotel.

Ski. (Harold Kinzner, chairman.) This is our youngest committee and one which did not begin to function until January. However, trips were made to Meany Ski Hut, Snoqualmie Lodge, and Chinook Pass, and reports indicate a growing interest among the members and a desire for greater activity in the future.
The Year in Everett

A WORK PARTY at the summit of Stevens Pass on October 15, 1939, breathed life into plans formed last spring for the eventual construction of a Mountaineer ski cabin in that 4061-foot gap through the Cascade Mountains. Such a project as this ski hut had been discussed for years in the Everett group. We had been, with the Everett Chamber of Commerce, one of the prime movers in creating the present Forest Service Stevens Pass Public Recreation Area. Decision to work out concrete plans, to define a policy for the apportioning of the cost of such a hut between the Everett and Seattle groups, was made this spring. A committee composed of Walter Little, chairman, Stuart Hertz and Dave Castor was appointed and soon began functioning.

The actual leasing of a site for a hut became practical this year because of the progress made by the Forest Service on the ski area and because of the rapid progress made on the construction of an all-year road over Stevens Pass. It seems reasonable at present to believe that the winter of 1941–42 will see regular traffic over the pass from November to May, when the pass has always been closed. The October 15 work party was a joint party for all clubs which have leased sites for huts in the pass.

Action on the ski hut probably was the highlight of the year in Everett. The regular activities were carried on. A social program (Alma Garlitz chairman) was given fair support by the members; the annual quota of climbs and walks (Kenneth Chapman chairman) were of outstanding interest but were not well supported by our members, though a good number of Seattle members took advantage of them.

Foggy Peak and its lovely lake are typical of the excellent selections made for the local walks, all year.
Mountaineering Glossary

Compiled by the Climbers' Group

THIRD REVISION

Aiguille (e.g., e, c as in met)—Needle-shaped peak; a rocky summit.
Alp—A high pasture or meadow.
Alpenstock—Iron-pointed staff used in the mountains.
Anchorage—A safe place to support the next man with a rope.
Aneroid, Aneroid Barometer—An altitude-measuring device operated by air pressure.
Arete (a-rate)—An acute and rugged crest of a mountain range, or of a subsidiary ridge between two mountain gorges.
Arrest—Stopping one's downward motion on snow or ice with the aid of ice axe.
Avulnehe—A slide of masses of snow, rocks, etc., down a mountain slope.
Avulnehe Ridge—Formed across a crevasse by avalanche snow.
Back and Foot Stemming—Ascending by pressing the back on one side and the feet on the other.
Band—A rock, ice or snow ledge or shelf from five to twenty feet wide; nearly horizontal.
Belay—An anchorage for the rope, such as rock, tree, person, ice axe; the method of running the rope around a projection for better security.
Berg-Heil—Greetings, Mountaineers; a mountain salutation.
Bergschlund—The crevasse, or series of crevasses broad and to the floor of the glacier; usually occurring near its head; may either separate the glacier or separate the glacier from a rock wall.
Bivouac—An encampment for a short stay; may have improvised shelter.
Blizzard Tent—A specially constructed tent for temporary bivouacs in blizzards, usually with sleeve opening or opening in the floor.
Caehe—a hiding place, or the thing hidden.
Cairn—An artificial pile of stones, usually to mark the summit.
Carabiner (Karabiner)—German; Mousqueton—French; Moschetton—Italian; Spring-hook—English—A detachable ring with spring opening used to attach the rope to a piton.
Chimney—A steep narrow rift in a rock wall wide enough to admit the body.
Chimney-stemming—Hoisting one's self up a rock cleft by means of the back and feet; the back and knees; bracing.
Chock Stone—A mass of rock wedged between the walls of a chimney.
Cirque—A deep steep walled amphitheater-like recess in a mountain caused by glacial erosion.
Climbing Rope—A loose-laid Manila rope seven-sixteenth inch in diameter, 100 feet long.
Col—A depression or pass over a ridge, a saddle.
Cornice—An overhanging, wave-like mass of snow or ice at the crest of a steep ridge.
Corrie—A rocky hollow among the hills.
Contour—To follow terrain holding the same elevation.
Contour Line—An imaginary line connecting points of equal elevation.
Coulour (ku-Iwar)—Deep gully or gorge frequently filled with snow or ice.
Crack—Rock rift too narrow to admit the body, less than a foot wide.
Crampons—A metal framework, furnished with spikes which may be securely fastened to the shoes; used climbing on ice and snow.
Crenelated Wall—A mountain wall with the appearance of a battlement.
Crevasse—A deep fissure in a glacier caused by differential movement of ice.
Crust—Hard surface on snow caused by alternate thawing and freezing.
Dip—The angle which a stratum or geological feature makes with the horizontal plane; direction is given in degrees from the horizontal.
Dolomite—Term applied to peaks made of marble, especially in the South Tyrols.
Duck—A small pile of rocks set to mark the trail; trail marker.
Dolfisirz—A method of roping down with a single rope.
Escarpment—A steep slope, especially if of considerable lateral extent.
Eske—Gravel deposited between walls of ice in a glacier.
Face—A nearly perpendicular mountain side.
Feeling—Taking in or letting out of slack in the rope as the other man moves.
Firm Snow—The coarse, grainy snow-ice lying on glaciers.
Fissure—Clefs in ice smaller than crevasses; cracks in rocks.
Fohn—Hot southerly wind in the Alps; similar to Chinook.
Free Rope—A rope that can be retrieved after roping down.
Funerrole (few ma role)—Small vents from which steam or sulphurous vapor escapes.
Galeana—Area of sport: various formations of rock or terrain through which one passes in a climbing day: trail, snow, rock.
Gendarmerie—Alpine parlance for a tower or pinnacle of rock.
Gill—Gully, rocky couloir or ravine, wider than a chimney and usually not so steep.
Gite—A shelter for bivouac.
Glacier—A river-like mass of perpetual ice and snow.
Glacier Table—A boulder on a glacier raised above the general surface by a column of ice.

MOUNTAINEER
Glacier — An ice cave below the line of perpetual snow.
Glissade — To slide, the act of sliding down a slope of snow or ice.
Ground Avalanche — Snow breaking away from the ground rather than from other snow strata.
Gully — Rocky couloir or ravine wider than a chimney.
Hand Traverse — Traversing by means of hand holds.
Hanging Glacier — A glacier which terminates on a precipitous mountain wall.
Hitch — Method of attaching rope to an object (as opposed to a knot).
Hold — Point of support for the body, hand foot or bracing hold.
Hot Plate — An exposed rock in a glacier or ice fall.
Ice Axe — A climbing tool or implement which has a point at one end and a pick and shovel at the other.
Ice Fall — Disrupted portion of a glacier flowing over a drop in its bed.
Ice Worm — Slender dark brown worms measuring about one inch in length, found in large numbers on the lower portions of Rainier glaciers.
Kletter Schuh — Shoes with either felt or rope soles used in rock climbing.
Lee Side — Calm or sheltered side.
Leiste — One to six inches wide, smaller than a sill.
Lichen — First form of life to be maintained on rock, a plant.
Line-Haze — Haze on tree which lines up with the trail.
Massif — A mountain group.
Moraine — Debris of earth and rock deposited by a glacier in ridges, heaps or flat outwash plains.
Moulin — A nearly vertical cavity worn in a glacier by running water.
Neve (nay yay) — Firn snow, old compact, everlasting snow-ice; the reservoirs of snow which feed the glaciers.
Pass — A depression in a ridge or a comparatively low place at which two ridges join; a col.
Pitch — Any steep part of a climb.
Piton (peuh nuh) — Rock — Thin wedge-shaped spike with a circular hole at the driving end; made for lateral and vertical cracks.
Prusik Knot — A small rope fastened onto a climbing rope in a prescribed method so that it takes hold when a weight is put on it but slides freely at all other times.
Rappel — A method of making difficult descents by using a rope; free roping.
Red Snow — An algae which grows on the surface of the snow, giving it a red stain.
Reepschnur — A small size safety rope; one-fourth inch in diameter.
Rib — A minor ridge on a rock face.
Ridge — A range of hills or the upper part of such a range; any extended elevation between valleys.
Roches Montagnes — Rocks rounded and polished by glacial action.
Rockslide — The mass of loose rock that lies at the base of a rock wall talus slope.
Roof — Sloping sides of an arête.
Roping Down — Making difficult descents by using a rope; a rappel.
Rucksack — A light bag supported on the back by means of shoulder straps.
Sustugi — Wave-like ridges, three or four feet high, formed on a level surface by action of wind (have axis at right angles to the wind).
Serec — A heap of stones or rocky debris.
Serae (say rack) — Ice pinacles formed where glaciers cascade down steep inclines.
Ski Hell — Ski greeting.
Sill — A small band averaging from a half to five inches in width.
Smout — The lowest end of a glacier, the terminus.
Snow Bridge — Bridge across a crevasse formed by snow.
Snow-filled — A tongue-like projection of snow extending into a couloir.
Snowline — The lowest line of permanent snow on a high mountain.
Spot Blaze — Blaze faces the trail, tree blazed on opposite sides.
Spring Fall — Dark colored, flea-like insect inhabiting Rainier glaciers.
Spur — Sloping flank of a mountain.
Strike — The direction of a horizontal line or a stratum or geological feature.
Suspendersitz — A method of roping down with a double rope.
Talns — Sloping mass of rock fragments.
Tarn — Small mountain lake.
Tent Coat, Tent Sack — Similar to zelt sack.
Terrace — A rock, ice, snow ledge or shelf from 20 to 200 feet wide.
Timberline — The highest elevation in a region which sustains tree-life.
Tongue — Branch or finger of the main glacier.
Traverse — To cross over.
Verglas — Thin film of ice on rocks.
Watershed — The catchment area of a lake or stream.
Wall — A very steep slope of ice, snow or rock, practically perpendicular.
Wind Slab — A hard snow crust built up on the leeward side of a ridge by wind action.
Windboard — A hard, slippery crust produced by wind action, may be loosely attached to under surface.
Zeltssack — A light tent sack for bivouacking.
A Short Route to the Grand Teton

JOHN E. HOSSACK • GEORGE MACGOWAN

AFTER a restful weekend in camp we established a temporary base camp at Amphitheater Lake on Monday, August seventh. Our plan was to attempt the East Ridge Route on the Grand Teton. We were on our way at four-thirty in the morning, crossing the ridge directly to the right of our camp, then the moraine and another ridge, which placed us on the glacier between the north face of the Grand Teton and Mount Owen. On arriving near the head of the glacier, we realized that we had progressed far beyond the point where we should have started ascending the ridge. It being too late to return and make the correct start, we lost a little time discussing what should be done. The only alternative seemed to be to attack the north face in the hope that the east ridge could be gained near the summit. In any event, we knew we would have a fine climb.

The schrund at the top of the glacier presented some difficulty. It was about five feet wide and the crossing had to be made to a water-worn wall. After successfully negotiating this point, our route lay up a steep couloir of water-worn rock with patches of snow and ice and, as in most such cases, the ice usually underlaid the snow at the edges. We hoped to be able to use soft-soled shoes higher up but never was the wall free of snow patches and wet rock. After gaining five or six hundred feet of elevation the couloir forked. We chose to go to the right. At this point there was a great deal of rock debris on any shelf wide enough to hold it, and the couloir was very wet. After traveling up another two hundred feet we saw a chance to traverse the face to the right onto a shoulder where a better view of the route ahead might be gained. The way was down-slabbed and exposed but not too difficult.
Upon reaching the shoulder we found a ledge four or five feet wide, in the sun and free from falling rock. Since this was our first chance to really relax we stayed a few minutes, eating our breakfast and studying the route ahead as much as we could.

We again struck straight up the wall, gaining the east ridge just above the upper gendarme which is about six hundred feet from the summit. Climbing up the snowfield we had seen the week before while climbing the Owen route, we arrived at the base of the final peak. Here we decided to go straight up instead of a little to the left where the route is supposed to lie. The climbing was quite easy for a short distance. Then we encountered some real difficulties. Finally making a man-stand, one on the other one’s head, we were able to reach holds.

We arrived on the summit at eleven-fifteen, six hours and forty-five minutes from base camp. After exchanging greetings with a party on Mount Owen, we returned by the regular route down into Garnet Canyon. Then taking the trail over the ridge, we were back at our base camp at four.

When we reported our climb at the ranger station we found the route we had chosen had never been climbed before. We had made a first ascent on the Grand. It is only fair to state that we made all possible speed consistent with safe climbing, because we thought we would need twelve or thirteen hours for the ascent. It is a two-man climb because of the time factor, the amount of loose and wet rock, and the danger of falling rock. Bad weather would greatly increase the hazards of the route. Our climb was made on an ideal day.
First Ascent of Sinister

LLOYD ANDERSON

An unnamed summit existed between Blue Mountain and Dome Peak. Having seen it the year before while in this region I was eager to form a party and go in to climb it. On May 26, 1939, Clinton Kelley and Jim Crooks accompanied me. We drove up the Suiattle to Sulphur Creek, the next day making the long jaunt of fifteen miles up Sulphur Creek and Dome Creek to the point on the ridge, elevation 5800 feet, where we built a good camp. It was fortunate that we did, for in the night a storm blew in, the downpour lasting all the next day. By Sunday morning the rain seemed to have lessened to a mist, so at five in the morning we started out.

Traveling in a general northerly direction along the west side of the ridge, we entered a valley with a sharp, high wall along the right. Finally this wall became a 70-degree almost-smooth slab, but at this point we found a steep couloir which took us up on the ridge three hundred feet above. The ridge, which was quite steep, about a 50-degree angle, bore to the north. The snow plastered on the east side was very firm due to the low temperature at this elevation and made excellent steps. Under other conditions this snow would have presented serious avalanche danger.

The ridge gradually widened and flattened out after we had gone upward several hundred feet, so we were able to travel on the rocks along the crest. At one point the ridge flattened and then rose in a sheer cliff twelve to fifteen feet high. This was our only threat. The holds would not allow an unaided ascent, so we let Jim climb up over us, supporting his feet until he secured better holds above. He then anchored a rope which Clinton and I used in getting up that short pitch. Our northerly route up the ridge joined the west ridge just below the final summit. Arriving on top about 8:30 in the morning, we built a large cairn and placed a dural tube therein. The aneroid placed the elevation at about 8500 feet. The peak not having been named, we gave it a tentative name of "Sinister."

This might have been a more enjoyable trip if we had now returned to base camp, but 8:30 in the morning seemed very early to return, so we retraced our steps only to the point where the snow couloir intersected the ridge. Then instead of going down we continued on the top of the ridge which makes an arc around the upper part of the Chickamin Glacier. After traveling about two miles and encountering some good climbing on the ridge, we reached the summit of the pinnacle which lies at the junction of two ridges, one forming the east wall for the Chickamin Glacier and other terminating in Blue Mountain about a mile away. This pinnacle we named "Blizzard Peak" since we were now experiencing snow flurries accompanied by a high wind. It was 1:30 when we reached this summit. After hastily building a cairn and putting our record in the tube, we began our return to base camp which was made via Blue Mountain. The last miles to base camp were made through a steady snow storm. The aneroid was of considerable assistance in keeping us contouring high when it seemed we surely must have come to the point to drop down to camp.

Time soon carries one out of the mountain discomfitures, and for some strange reason the memories seem best if one has really struggled to gain the summit.
First Ascent of Despair

LLOYD ANDERSON

THE PARTY for this trip consisted of Clinton Kelley, Fred Beckey and myself. We left Seattle Friday, June 30, 1939, driving up the Skagit River to Thornton Creek that night. The next morning at five we were on our way toward base camp.

Leaving the Skagit River at Thornton Creek we followed the Damnation Way trail two and one-fourth miles to Sky Creek; from there we proceeded in a northerly direction without any trail for about three miles to the top of a ridge at an elevation of 5000 feet. We then traveled north along the ridge for another three miles, gaining 1500 feet in elevation. We were now close to Damnation and Triumph. At this point we dropped down the west side of the ridge, traveling along the west base of Damnation and Triumph. Clinton slipped on a very steep grass slope and was somewhat bruised, so we decided to make camp at this spot. With a clump of trees and a spring near by this proved to be an ideal campsite. Since it was still early in the afternoon Fred and I climbed Triumph, while the bruised Clinton prepared camp.

The next day dawned bright and clear. Starting early, we continued to contour around the base of Triumph over some rather rough country, arriving at a 5300-foot pass on the northeast ridge of Triumph which we named Triumph Pass, the drainage on the other side being into Goodell Creek. From the pass the ridge rises to the north, forming a rounded mountain, and then continues north to terminate in Mount Despair in the distance.

We glissaded down the pass and followed the more gentle east shoulder of the ridge until we reached a frozen cirque-formed lake south of Despair. We followed around the right of the cirque, up a ridge, then up some cliffs to the southeast corner of the upper snow field. We discovered this snow to be steeper than we had anticipated, it being about a 50-degree slope and not too firm. Considering avalanche dangers, we kicked steps upward in a straight line to the rock ridge 1000 feet above, then followed the rocks to the final summit. We reached the summit at 11 A.M. Erecting a cairn, we placed a dural tube therein, marking the summit at about 7250. After some scouting around on top, we decided to return via the east ridge, thus avoiding the steep summit snow field.

By the time we had returned to base camp, cooked and eaten our dinner, our perfect weather had turned into a steady rain. Monday morning saw no change in the downpour, so we decided to hike out those ten or twelve miles a day early. It took only a half hour or so to adjust our equilibrium on the way out; that is, soon as much water trickled down our pants legs as fell on top of us. Such is the weather that usually accompanies first ascenders.

A FULL MOON RISING... by ROLAND RYDER-SMITH

Up mounts the moon,
Queen of the canyoned night!
Then, as if in homage
Mighty peaks inflame
Resplendent altars on
Their rock-rimmed height.
First Ascent of Bear's Breast Mountain

Elevation 7400 Feet

Fred Beckey and Wayne Swift

THURSDAY evening, August 4, 1939, Fred Beckey, Wayne Swift, Joe Barto and Campbell Brooks left Snoqualmie Pass for a week's climbing trip into the Dutch Miller Gap country. That evening we went via Commonwealth Basin to Goldmeyer Hot Springs. The next day, one of the hottest of the year, we carried our heavy packs ten and one-half miles to our base camp at Dutch Miller Gap. After establishing our camp, we turned our attention to climbing Little Big Chief Mountain and Overcoat Peak, neither of which had been climbed since the 1925 Mountaineer Summer Outing. Overcoat offered an interesting rock climb by way of the southeast face.

Monday, August 8, Campbell, not electing to climb, remained in camp, while the other three set out to climb Bear's Breast Mountain, which towered 2500 feet above the Gap. Bear's Breast consists of a long chain of rugged pinnacles, the highest and most imposing of which is located on the south end of the chain. Carefully studying our route, we proceeded with tennis shoes up steep gullies and slabs to the summit ridge just below the highest pinnacle. No great difficulties had been encountered up to this point, although the climbing had been steep. The sheer cliffs of the peak towered three hundred feet above us and looked very formidable. Before deciding on a route, we made a survey from a minor peak just to the north. Seeing that the east wall was impossible and that the west side was very steep and with poor holds, we decided to attempt a steep chimney which terminated in a diagonal fissure directly over the west face. Although very exposed, this was the only route that seemed possible. After a light lunch the three of us roped and carefully picked our way up some steep rock to a ledge at the base of the chimney. Not knowing that we would encounter such difficult rock climbing, we had neglected to bring pitons. Therefore, because of its exposed position and the scarcity of belays, the first pitch below the chimney proved very precarious. The next difficulty was climbing up a short overhang directly above. Because of the scarcity of holds the overhang proved very difficult. We stemmed up the remaining fifteen feet of the chimney which ended high up on the west face in the small fissure previously mentioned. The fissure slanted diagonally across
the face, with a sheer wall above and below. In spite of this exposure the fissure proved none too difficult except for one spot where the rock was loose. From here a short, steep pitch brought us to easy rocks just below the summit. Previous to this we had been fairly sure that this would prove to be a first ascent, and upon finding no signs of an earlier climb we were elated. While enjoying the superb view we built a cairn. Then, since it was getting late, the descent was begun. In spite of the difficulties the descent was made in a short time.

Upon arriving back at our base camp we decided to leave the next morning for La Bohn Gap and the East Fork of the Foss River. While at La Bohn Gap Wayne Swift and I climbed Mount Hinnman, which was an easy climb over snow and rock slides. All the peaks climbed, except Bear's Breast were second ascents and all afforded some good climbing. That night we camped at one of the beautiful lakes in the Necklace Valley. We knew the next day would bring the long trek out to Skykomish, but we felt that our efforts were rewarded with the wonderful scenery and the good rock climbing which we had found in this seldom-visited section.

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**Mount Rainier on Skis**

**Sigurd Hall**

*When spring is near with its longer days and more dependable weather, a skier gets that hankering to see what is beyond the ridge. Ski trips, both cross country and climbing, have proved most interesting. Outstanding among a number of these were ascents of several of the major peaks of Washington. With this urge of the spring, it was almost inevitable that an attempt should be made on Mount Rainier.*

The only routes worth considering for a ski ascent were the Tahoma Glacier on the west side, probably too steep to be practical, the Ingraham on the east, also probably too steep and hard to reach, and the Emmons on the northeast. The latter had been the scene of the previous attempts and it was only logical that this route should be attempted again. The failure of the previous parties had been due to bad weather and poor snow conditions.

We also had our troubles with the weather man. On several weekends in the fore part of the summer we had had a party ready for the assault, but Saturday would come with dark clouds and rain, calling off the trip. Finally, Saturday, July 1, 1939, dawned with a clear sky, but our party of skiers had dwindled to two, Andy Hennig and myself, so we joined forces with a crampon party led by Larry Penberthy. When we checked in at White River Ranger Station at 10:30 Saturday morning, the ranger looked with some distrust at our skis. However, as we also had crampons and ice axes, he checked us through.

Inter Glacier was reached in two hours. After giving our skis a good coat of Astrye Klister, we made our way up Inter Glacier in easy traverses, reaching Camp Curtis about six in the evening.

Anticipating hard crust in the morning, we changed our wax to Ostbye Skare and after eating went to bed. A gale was blowing off the mountain and some high thin clouds did not look too promising for the morning. However, the weather was unchanged when we broke camp at 3 A.M., two hours after
Penberthy with his party had left. Scrambling down the ridge, skis on our backs, we were on the Emmons Glacier where our real ascent was to start.

The glacier from Steamboat Prow to about 11,500 was just a series of rain troughs with a crevasse cutting through occasionally. Climbing was slow but not especially tiresome. Andy had trouble with his binding and finally took off his skis, putting on crampons. Thus, I was the only skier. We crossed the ice fall in the middle of the Emmons at about 12,000 feet. Here Penberthy and his party were having lunch. We stopped also, had lunch, and watched a very beautiful sunrise. However, it was becoming more apparent that a change in weather was near. After giving our skis another coat of Skare, we pushed on. From this point we made a gradual uphill traverse toward the Winthrop Glacier and, zig-zagging, hit the saddle where the Emmons and Winthrop glaciers flow together.

The last two thousand feet were the most difficult. The slope was too steep and the snow too hard to use the climbing surface of the ski. I had to jab in the steel edge two or three times, take a step and do it all over again. However, the edges proved their usability. Not once did they slip. Upon reaching the saddle it seemed we might still miss our goal. A large crevasse virtually cut the glacier from the summit snow field. We finally found a narrow bridge and entered the summit field. From there to Columbia Crest we climbed on verglass with a trace of new snow on top. Progress was very slow the last three hundred feet, but finally we arrived at the rim and looked over the crater. The mountain had been conquered on skis!

Upon signing the register we found our party to be the first of the year on Columbia Crest. While resting and eating lunch at a hot spot inside the crater we saw the cloud cap forming high above us. Heeding this warning, we donned our crampons (skiing was impossible) and hurried down to get over the crevassed area while visibility was good. As we went down over the saddle the cloud cap settled on the mountain, bringing snow driven by an icy wind. Andy and I had counted on the snow to soften below the saddle, but the thin clouds had taken the intensity out of the sun and the snow condition was unchanged from the morning, so we continued down on crampons to about 12,000 feet, where we put on our skis. By now visibility was practically zero. In slow traverses we ran down to base camp at Camp Curtis. As it was now raining hard, our packs were made ready in record time. In spite of the weather we had a fine run down Inter Glacier to Starbo. There we waited for the rest of the party and reached the cars at White River Camp at 7:45—tired but happy.

FIRM FRIENDS . . . by ROLAND RYDER-SMITH

"Where mountains rise, stand friends" He has not fully lived who has not known
One, Byron wrote. Companionship of high inclines;
Aye, others too beside this master Caught the fresh kiss of morning wind
Of the sonant word have known That grows across their amplitude—
The quiet friendship of the ageless hills. Felt on his brow the cool of clouds,
"Heart-calloused he who has not hearkened Or proved the solace of a peak's proximity.
To the mountains' call:
For none will seek in vain, who looks
For sweet communion in their solitudes.

MOUNTAINEER
The 1940 Olympic Summer Outing

In 1940 The Mountaineers will again visit their much-loved Olympic Mountains. Going into the Olympics is like going home for many of our members, because it was in this wonderland that The Mountaineers had their first summer outing. In 1907, with Asahel Curtis as chairman, was started the series of outings we have all come to love so well. From just another group of mountains, the Olympics have grown into the lives of all of us until now they have become a permanent part of our great nation as a national park.

This will be the first time to visit the Olympics under their new status of a national park. Our last two outings to the Selkirks and to the Tetons have been real de luxe affairs but this time we shall leave auto and train behind and again hit the long trails with knapsack and pack-train. For two weeks we will explore and climb as that first party in 1907 did. Pioneers we shall be again, leaving the complex civilization of today, with its worries and wars behind us, as we rest with our Maker under the stars.

The first day will take us up the Quinault River half way to the Low Divide. The next day will see us at the Low Divide, where we shall stay two days and climb. From there on to the Elwah Basin and our main camp. A week is to be spent there hiking and climbing. Olympus will be the main climb, but there are many other peaks for those who want easier trips. On the way out we hope to take the ridge route, a new way to The Mountaineers.

Exact costs are not available, but this trip, pack-train and all, will cost $60 or less. Full information can be obtained soon from the Summer Outing Committee—T. Davis Castor, chairman, H. Wilford Playter, commissary, and Ola Todd, secretary.
MOUNTAINEERS are adults who spend weekends and summers toddling to the stratosphere to eat trail lunches on the scenery; also those who wish to or claim to, and don't. Editors are mountaineers chosen to evolve justifications for such activity. One good explanation is that we all, as children, dreamed of romping around high on the beautiful clouds. Mountain tops are as near as we can get, and high enough. They are all about another half hour too high. But they stay on the map better than clouds.

A mountain is a hill that is bigger than you think or the sketch shows. A sketch is a poetically licensed diagram of one's own mountain, made when it seems probable that the viewers will never have a chance to check up. A summit is that portion of a mountain that cannot be reached by lunch time. A camera is an expense that looks an exaggeration right in the eye and says "Really?" Fog is a beautiful cloud that has gotten personal. Its best use is to prevent everyone having to wait for the photographer.

Some of these mountains in the sketch book don't look so mountainous. They were climbed in fog, and had to be drawn from fatally vapidious photos taken on other days by others with more morals. Some sketches show mere bits; these are where gravity made it impossible to carry the lunch higher.

Names of mountains, as names of people, endured too long without acquaintance, get magnified by illusions. It is better to get acquainted before too long. That is the purpose of this collection of our own traditional club peaks—to serve as introduction, and stir up the cloud-rambling animal in you.

The first six are our familiar majors, from less familiar approaches. The rest are alphabetically arranged within these groupings: Snoqualmie Lodge first and second ten; Tacoma's Irish Cabin first and second twelve; Everett's three sevens, Darrington, Index and Monte Cristo. Recognition pins follow in same sequence.

Below, by way of thanks, are the names of friends and climbers whose photos made possible completion of the collection this year. Their names mean more to me than those of the hills. To those who will now come with better viewpoints, after a year of earnest begging for help, "phooey."

To the unknown soldiers who established the USGS elevations when these mountains were all brush-fights, my undying admiration and thanks. But, back to these helpers; may they all have happy hours up where the peaks pillow-fight with clouds in slow motion; and no fog to defeat their lenses and filters. Thanks to Harry Cameron, Orne Daiber, Clarence Garner, William Hayward, Walter Hoffman, W. C. Hall, Al Keast, Ray Kernahan, Kenneth Norden, Wilfred Playter, Paul Odegard, Art Winder, Ralph S. Smith, Herbert Strandberg, Mrs. N. C. Willey, Lloyd and Mary Anderson.
CHICKAMIN PK. 7150

SW. GRANITE MTN 5821

S. HIBOX 6500+

E. HUCKLEBERRY MTN 6300+

E. LUNDIN PK. 6000+

N. MT. ROOSEVELT 5885
N. SLUSKIN CHIEF 7015

S. TOLMIE PK. 5939

N. BEARHEAD MTN 6042

N.W. ECHO ROCK 7862

S.W. GOVE PK. 5321

S. HOWARD PK. 5700
SCHURMAN

N. COLUMBIA PK 7134

N.W. DEL CAMPO PK. 6500'

C.E.S

SILVERTIP PK 6100

S SLOAN PK. 7790

SIX PEAKS PIN

SNOQUALMIE FIRST TEN

SECOND TEN

N.E. VESPER PK. 6190

FIRST TWELVE

SECOND TWELVE

TACOMA

EVERETT

MOUNTAINEER 45
CLIMBERS in the Northwest are confronted more than any other group of mountaineers in our country with mastering the technique of snow and ice climbing. Not only do we have major peaks with extensive glacial systems, but many of the lesser peaks have one or more glaciers on them and during most of the season on many others long snow slopes are encountered. To the local mountaineers these have become the traveled routes up the mountains.

To undertake ice and snow work a climber must first provide himself with such equipment as ice axe, rope, crampons, reepeschur and slings, as well as the usual primus stove, goggles, wool mitts as well as canvas or leather overmitts, parka and light weight down sleeping bag.

A climber should be thoroughly familiar with general snow and glacier travel. Particular attention must be paid to the study of glacial movements and the resulting crevasses, as it is necessary to know where crevasses are expected in order that they can be traveled through or crossings made without endangering the safety of the members of the party. Whenever possible the party should travel at right angles to the line of crevasses. However, when it becomes necessary to travel parallel to the line of the crevasses it is essential that the individuals in the rope walk in echelon. That is, the party travel in the same direction paralleling the crevasses but with the individual alignment on a diagonal.

Rope is a fundamental equipment essential of every climbing party that ventures on glaciers and steeper snow slopes. A party must always be roped when traveling on a glacier and must stay roped until off the glacier again. It is essential to remember that a rope is a safeguard rather than a climbing aid. The leader of the party should be roped in at the head of the rope. The assistant leader, a man whose ability should equal that of the leader, is roped in at the rear of the line. Upon this man the leader must depend largely for keeping the party in order, as well as for information as to how the pace suits the group, the extent of fatigue, and other details which may affect the safety and success of the trip. Both the front and rear man should be tied in either with the double bowline or a bowline on a bight, allowing one loop around the waist and one diagonally across the chest and shoulder. This manner of roping not only reduces the strain of the rope around the waist but insures the individual remaining upright should he be suspended in a crevasse.

In glacier travel three men on a rope allow the most efficient travel, the middleman being tied in with a double middleman’s knot (double butterfly) or with a bowline on a bight. There should never be more than four on one rope except in the event of an emergency. Large parties may be very successfully handled by assigning three to a rope. The lead man of each rope is made responsible for his party and is allowed, within certain limits, to set a pace according to the ability of his rope. This method allows fast ropes to go ahead, scout and mark the route, chop steps and so forth, while the slower parties conserve energy by not making unnecessary moves.

Each climber should have an anchor loop in the rope sufficiently far ahead of him so it easily touches the snow without tension on the rope to his body. This anchor loop may be tied using a single middleman’s knot or an overhand knot. The loop must be small, for it is to be carried on the ice axe in such
fashion as to allow the individual to anchor the man ahead of him should he fall. The anchor loop eliminates any possible strain coming on the man who is effecting the anchor or belay. When traveling, the anchor loop should be carried on the shaft of the axe; held up against the head by the second or third finger of the hand carrying the axe. In the event of a slip by a man ahead, the loop is loosened, falling to the snow; simultaneously the spike of the axe is jammed into the snow, giving a quickly executed and very positive belay. When a party is resting, the axe is always jammed in for a belay, since at these times caution is somewhat relaxed and the danger of a slip is greater. The lead man also has an anchor loop in his rope. Although the loop is tied in the rope behind him, he carries it on his axe except when belayed across difficult stretches.

When it is necessary for the party to travel across or through a dangerous spot, each individual is belayed as he proceeds, with only one climber moving at a time. Extreme care should be exercised to insure a firm belay; that is, the rope should be paid out in such fashion that if a slip should occur the strain of the line will bind itself securely onto the ice axe shaft around which it is running. If it is necessary to effect a crossing of a crevasse or bergschrund by stepping or by leaping, there must be sufficient slack in the line to allow the individual to make the complete crossing.

During the descent of a climb the leader is the anchor man and takes his position at the rear of his party. The second man in charge leads downward. Often the leader finds it advantageous to remain out of line with the other members of his party; that is, he travels with the party, though often to the uphill side. This procedure gives him a better opportunity to observe closely the members of his party and should anyone slip or fall he can effectively anchor with his anchor loop and axe.

Should a climber fall into a crevasse and find himself suspended on the rope, as it is an almost impossible task for those above to haul a man out. Probably the two most satisfactory methods of rescue are the stirrup, or Bilgeri, method and the Prusik knot method. In the first the man in the crevasse is anchored securely so that he will not fall farther, then a climbing rope or the other end of his own rope is passed down to him with a stirrup knot tied in the end. This rope he passes through his waist loop, outside, behind his knee, the rope then coming between his legs to go over his foot. He now stands on this stirrup and the other rope is loosened so he may pass it through his waist and insert his other foot in its stirrup. The victim now raises one foot and the slack is pulled up by the men above. Then by straightening this leg and giving slack on the other rope he is able to climb out.

The second method of rescue is similar in that here again two stirrup ropes are used. The difference is that these stirrups are made from lighter line, one piece about four-fifths the climber’s height, the other his full height. Taking a bight in the middle of the sling the climber ties a Prusik knot around the main climbing rope. After inserting his foot in the small loop or stirrup in the end of this sling he ties another onto the climbing rope for the other foot. The use of the Prusik knot is very unique in that when the weight is released the knot may be moved easily either up or down the rope, but when weighted cinches tightly around the main rope. Members of a party equipped for Prusik knot rescue carry these slings in their pockets where they are easily reached when needed. Each man usually wears a sling around his waist fastened in the front with a carabiner. If the victim is thus equipped he
passes the Prusik knot slings through this carabiner to prevent his falling away from the main line. If no waist sling is worn a third sling should be tied onto the main line with a Prusik knot, the end of the sling passing underneath the shoulders.

An ice axe is absolutely essential in glacier travel. In addition to its distinct place in rope technique, the axe is used extensively in sounding, to test the safety of the snow surface and for step cutting. The axe should be attached to the climber’s wrist by means of a sling or thong, thus preventing loss. When traveling up snow in easy traverses the axe is carried approximately horizontal, with the spike lightly touching the slope. This tends to give the climber better balance and prevents his leaning into the slope, a dangerous position. When traversing very steep snow the position of the axe is reversed, the pick being used in the slope. When traveling up steep snow the axe head is grasped in both hands and is jammed securely on each step to make a secure belay. When proceeding downhill the axe may be carried, one hand over the head of the axe. In case of a slip the climber should hurl himself flat, face toward the snow and dig in with the head of the axe to stop himself. When plunging down soft snow slopes the axe may be carried with the uphill hand on the shaft, the downhill hand on the head of the axe. In this case should a fall occur, the weight of the body is thrown onto the shaft, which acts as a brake, stopping the climber.

The familiar zig-zag is used by many climbers in negotiating long snow slopes. If used, the direction of travel should be changed periodically so that one leg will not become overly tired. However, it is recommended whenever possible that the party proceed straight up the slope. This is not only the shorter distance but is easier from the standpoint of exertion. In either method of travel care should be taken that the steps are not too long. It is very essential that the feet remain flat to the slope; one should not attempt to use just the ball of the foot. If the steps are properly spaced it will be easy for the climbers following to improve the steps, to avoid breaking out the steps, and to avoid making extra steps.

When icy conditions occur it may be necessary to chop steps. This is a technique one can acquire only through much practice. It is important to chop a good, secure step with as few strokes of the axe as possible. The steps should slope into the mountain. On very steep slopes it may be necessary not only to cut steps but hand holds or cups as well.

Crampons are the most recent addition to the ice climber’s equipment and should always be worn when the snow is hard or icy. Probably the most noticeable contribution to crampon design and technique is that of Eckenstein. It is of first importance that the crampon be securely, though not too tightly, affixed to the foot of the wearer. Many methods have been used, proving more or less satisfactory. The most recent and probably the most effective is the arrangement which has rings with short straps riveted onto each of the side loops of the crampons. Through these six rings, starting at the front, a cord is laced back and forth and tied in a bow knot across the instep. This system has become very popular among the climbers of this region since it is extremely simple in its design and is very easily and quickly adjusted to get a firm fit without the danger of getting it too tight. The size of the crampon should correspond exactly to that of the shoe. Persons with small feet may use crampons with as few as six points; the eight point crampon is satisfactory for people of average size, and men with larger feet should have at least ten points. When walking with crampons the climber should be very careful to
keep his feet well apart in order to eliminate any possibility of spiking his other foot. Regardless of the steepness of the slope the crampon must always be kept flat to that slope, as the edging of a crampon will often cause it to break out or slip out of the ice. Crampons have done much to simplify climbing, and to a large degree have eliminated the necessity for chopping steps. In going up the slope the crampon must be driven into the slope with the power of the leg, but when coming down the weight of the body on each step is quite sufficient. The safety of the individual when climbing up or down steep slopes depends much upon his ability to walk with the utmost confidence, allowing for freedom and surety of action: that is, the climber must not be stiffly cautious.

On snow slopes below glaciers it is the practice of most climbers to glissade. This maneuver is accomplished standing up. The technique is much the same as that used in skiing. The ice axe may be used as a brake lever as well as a third leg with which to balance. A party should not glissade a slope which they have not traveled up. Slopes on which the end cannot be seen should not be glissaded. The leader or his assistant should glissade down all slopes ahead of the other members of the party in order to determine the safety of the slope. Crevasses completely hidden in the morning may be opened by afternoon. Glissading has proved to be one of the chief hazards of snow climbing and should be thoroughly mastered by practice on slopes which offer no danger.

All climbers must be quick to recognize avalanche conditions. The only excuse for venturing out onto an avalanche area is that the party might be exposed to even greater danger by not crossing the slope. Should it become necessary to cross an avalanche slope the party should be unroped. The crossing should then be effected, one man at a time, with the other members of the party keeping a sharp lookout, ready to warn the one crossing by previously arranged signals. Each individual crossing should be equipped with an avalanche cord tied around his waist. This is a light weight cord about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, dyed red and at least twenty-five feet long. If the person is caught and is unable, by the swimming method, to remain on top of the flow, the cord, because of its light weight, may be exposed and will enable rescuers to locate the individual in the shortest possible time.

It is recommended that the climber be very sure to have good equipment, properly designed, as it will lend much to the perfect execution of the many techniques of ice and snow work. It is also of the utmost importance that the various maneuvers be practiced under the expert instruction and supervision of experienced climbers on snow slopes where the imperfect execution cannot prove a hazard to the individual's safety.

CONCLUSIVE . . . by Bill Cox

Pray heed the tale of John E. Dope,
Who always climbed without a rope;
Over cliff and crag he lithely sped,
He slipped just once—
But still he's dead.
The Mountaineer Rescue Patrol
Phyllis Norden

IN THE CASCADES we have been fortunate in having had very few mountaineering accidents, but from the few we had experienced it seemed increasingly apparent that no group or organization in the city was adequately equipped and prepared to carry out such rescues. In the mountains where some time elapses before the accident victim can be brought to a hospital, the difficulty of transporting the victim and the unavoidable exposure suffered, may complicate even minor injuries. Proper first aid and rescue methods are of especial importance.

In the late fall of 1938 this fact was very forcibly brought home to us. Immediate steps were taken to make sure that the next time we should be better prepared, the first being the purchase, by the club, of a Stokes navy stretcher. A Red Cross first aid course was organized for climbers and will be repeated in the following years to keep those who go climbing well informed on the technique of first aid in the mountains. At this time it was also decided to organize a rescue patrol. The policy formulated stated that the patrol would be mobilized only for cases involving special knowledge for searching or for technical climbing. Cases involving non-members would be handled only if requested by the State Highway Patrol, the Forest Service man in charge of the district in which the accident occurred, or some other responsible individual.

The personnel of the patrol this year consisted of about twenty-five active, climbing, Mountaineer men and women, all of whom had had actual rescue experience or rescue training offered in the climbing courses. A mimeographed sheet containing information on how to contact the patrol and valuable details of the accident was furnished to all climbers in our club and to those officials who might need to contact the patrol. This information is vital to the patrol in order to expedite the rescue work. A central phone committee was established with someone on duty all during the summer so that the patrol might easily be reached.

Had there been a need this summer, the typical case would have been handled as follows: A report of an accident would have been received. The number of men needed immediately, to handle the case, would be notified. These men, with their personal equipment and such group equipment as they may have been requested to bring, at the time of notification, would have gathered at the club rooms as soon as possible. While the patrol was forming, the injured’s family would have been notified and information procured as to the doctor and hospital they desired, if the need of such should be found necessary. After the patrol had gathered, cars for transportation would have been assigned, the stretcher being carried on a ski rack. The State Highway Patrol would have been notified to enable them to assist the speedy arrival of the patrol. On most cases a second group would start soon after the first, to establish a base camp, take in food, make trail when necessary and to be of other general assistance.

When the patrol reached the scene of the accident, preparations for removing the victim would have been immediately begun. The leader of the patrol, appointed before leaving the club room, would have had complete authority at all times and his decisions would not have been questioned unless for obvious reasons. After the injured had been brought to base camp and taken to the cars with the help of the Forest Service and the C.C.C., he
would have been turned over to the Highway Patrol ambulance to be taken into town for the care requested by his family.

This was a new phase of organization in the Mountaineers this year and its worth is yet to be proven. Although we felt that we were prepared to handle any emergency that might have arisen, we were glad that no call for the service of the Mountaineers Rescue Patrol was necessary during the climbing season of 1939.

Climbers' Digest—1939 Review

First Ascents in the Northwest

Compiled by Ome Daiber

Since climbing started here in our Northwest many "first ascents" have been made, for all of the now climbed peaks were "first ascents" at one time. It is to be regretted that no complete record has been kept detailing the parties and the conditions of the climbs. It is our hope in starting a record this year that all first ascents made in the years to come will be reported each year to The Mountaineers so that a history of the climbs of today may be kept. All climbs listed below were accomplished in 1939. Information received on climbs of previous years has been filed in the club rooms.

Today a first ascent of a mountain is rated rather highly by mountaineers, as the routes that are left on the climbed mountains are those routes which are more difficult. Unclimbed mountains may be unconquered either because of the difficulty of the climb or because of their geographical remoteness. In any event they present a challenge to the ambitious mountaineer.

First Ascent via the Northwest Face of Mount Shuksan

Andy Hennig, recently come from Austria to Seattle, has climbed many peaks in the Northwest since arriving in Seattle. For sometime he had felt the challenge of the unclimbed northwest face of Mount Shuksan. On September third, he and Dr. Otto Trott, also a European hailing from Berlin, left Lake Ann on Shuksan Arm and made a steep traverse over the ridge and down onto the northwest face of Shuksan. By late afternoon they were half way up the steep ice fall and by seven-thirty had gained a narrow rock ledge above the ice fall at an elevation of about 7500 feet. Here they spent the night. Early the next morning they started up again. A light rain which turned to snow made climbing very difficult, especially on the last thousand foot rock pinnacle which is the summit. When this rock was finally negotiated a new route was established and two climbers were very happy.

The following climbs were accomplished by members of the Mountaineers and complete stories appear elsewhere in this publication.

On May 28, Lloyd Anderson, Clinton Kelley and Jim Crooks made the first recorded ascent of a peak which they tentatively named "Sinister," elevation 8300 feet. This peak lies between Blue and Dome peaks at the head of Chickamin Glacier.

On July first Lloyd Anderson with Clinton Kelley and Fred Beckey were successful in making a first ascent of Mount Despair in the Skagit region, elevation 7250 feet.

Mountaineer
After taking part in one of the two previous attempts, Sigurd Hall was successful in making the first ski ascent of Mount Rainier on July second. Sigurd was the only man on skis, though he climbed with a party led by Larry Penberthy of Holden, Washington.

On August 8, Fred Bekey, Wayne Swift and Joe Barto, while on a trip into the Dutch Miller Gap region, were successful in making the first ascent of Bear's Breast.

**DIGEST OF WORLD CLIMBS**

The adventure of mountaineering is pursued most actively during those years when the world is at peace, and so as we review the few achievements this year we are reminded of other periods in history when war has prevented mountaineers from undertaking those challenges of the remaining unclimbed mountains over the world.

**THE SECOND AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB K2 EXPEDITION**

The party this year was led by Fritz Wiessner, whose broad experience includes an attempt on Nanga Parbat in 1932, the first ascent of Mount Waddington in 1937, and another first ascent, that of Devil's Tower in Wyoming, the same year. The others in the party were: Dudley Wolfe, O. Eaton Cromwell, Jack Durrance, George Sheldon, Chappell Cranmer, and George Trench.

By June twenty-first camps up through four had been established. Slowly, ever hampered by storm, other camps were established one by one up the mountain. The men were held in camp as long as eight days by the severe Himalayan storms.

At Camp 4 on July eleventh Sheldon's toes were badly frost bitten, and on the same day one of the Sherpa porters was taken to a lower camp with a head concussion. Both recovered.

By July fourteenth the party had moved up to Camp 8 and three days later Wiessner and Pasang Lama pushed on up to the shoulder of the Mountain of K2, an elevation of 26,000 feet. Dudley Wolfe returned alone back to Camp 7, an elevation of 25,000 feet, having lost his sleeping bag and rucksack in a slight fall, though he was caught by the rope. Wiessner and Pasang established Camp 8 on the shoulder, while Wolfe remained ill at 7.

On the nineteenth Fritz Wiessner and Pasang Lama made a determined attempt on the summit and were forced to turn back at 6:30 in the evening, having reached an elevation of 27,450 feet which was only 800 feet from the summit and, after resting the next day, tried again on the twentieth over a slightly different route. They were again forced back and later returned to Camp 7 for crampons, where Wolfe was found to be still too sick to attempt a descent. Climbers from the lower camps had failed to relay any supplies since the seventeenth.

Going down the mountain for more supplies and help Wiessner and Lama found all of the lower camps in succession empty. Reaching base camp on July twenty-fourth it was learned that the Sherpa porters, having seen no signs of life for many days above Camp 7, had assumed that Wiessner, Wolfe and Lama were dead and so had descended to the base camp, taking all of the equipment as they went.
The next day Jack Durrance and three porters started up to Camp 7 in an effort to rescue Dudley Wolfe. The following day at Camp 6 Durrance and one porter were taken with mountain sickness, so the party returned to base camp to get more help.

On the 28th three porters reached Dudley Wolfe in Camp 7, but finding him much too weak to descend returned to Camp 6 where one porter waited. These three returned to Wolfe, while the fourth porter made his way to base camp. Both Durrance and Wiessner were unable to travel and though repeated attempts were made by the two remaining porters it was impossible again to gain Camp 7.

It is indeed a matter of great sorrow that Dudley Wolfe should have fallen sick on the mountain and that three Sherpas so gallantly died by his side, attempting to bring him back in his feeble condition. Too much cannot be said for the remarkable efforts made by the Sherpas.

THE CABOT EXPEDITION TO THE SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA OF COLOMBIA, SOUTH AMERICA

The leader of the expedition was Thomas D. Cabot. Other members of the party were Walter A. Wood, Frank B. Notestein, Henry Hall, Jr., Anderson Bakewell, and J. M. Ujueta of Barranquilla.

The expedition assembled in the early part of March of this year and while expecting to climb in completely virgin mountain territory found, much to their surprise, that a German party had climbed the Central peak just three weeks before their arrival. They found, too, that the mountains had been visited by a Swiss party in 1936, who after losing one man, turned back, having made an unsuccessful attempt on the eastern peak of this group.

Cabot’s party, traveling by train and bus from the part of Santa Marta, arrived at the little town of Valledupar, where they were joined by a Swiss-Italian prospector, Henri Praolini.

Continuing on by trail, the party passed through San Sebastian and on March 8 climbed a 9000 foot peak to take the Theodolite readings. After traveling over a number of passes, one nearly 13,000 feet, they made camp on the eleventh at 13,600 feet near a lake which they named Gloomy Gulch. Here the party divided. The climbing party was made up of Wood, Hall, Bakewell and Praolini, while Notestein, Ujueta and Cabot returned to base camp for continued mapping operations and geological study.

Climbing with heavy packs over a pass 14,000 feet high, they finally made camp two days later, March 14, at the foot of the southeast glacier of the central peak.

On the sixteenth the party was successful in gaining the summit of the east peak. The elevation was 18,770 feet.

SHIP ROCK

Long has Ship Rock defied the attempts of some of the country’s most skilled rock climbers. This fall four San Francisco Bay Region climbers of the Sierra Club successfully climbed this impregnable rock which towers more than 2000 feet above the level of the plains in the Northwestern New Mexico desert.

The party was made up of Bestor Robinson, Raffi Bedaran, John Dyer, and Dave Brower. Of considerable assistance to the party was a group of Colorado climbers led by Mel Griffiths, who had made a number of previous attempts to reach the summit.
The first day, Monday, October 9, the four climbers followed the route as led by their friends from Colorado. An exposed traverse ending in a double overhang ended the day’s climbing, as it was four in the afternoon and it was necessary to get back to camp before dark.

On Tuesday, following the same route, they succeeded in climbing just twelve feet above the point where they had stopped on Monday. This twelve feet involved the use of an expansion bolt for anchorage to the shelf, the climbers then proceeding up to the first overhang on a piton.

The overhang was accomplished with another expansion bolt which was used as a direct climbing aid as Dyer proceeded to the top of the shelf, but again the party had to return to base camp because of the time of day; and so on Wednesday the climbers started out with a light tent and enough food for four meals as well as water. Arriving at the point where they had to turn back on the preceding day, Dyer made the top of the double overhang, using more pitons for holds and a third expansion bolt for safety.

The final problem lay in a series of overhangs which blocked every approach. The party came to the north base of the tower. Brower then led up a series of cracks to a point which was about 100 feet below the summit. The sun was setting and with another overhang above them it was decided to climb no more until the following day. A shallow cave was located in a small gully, where they spent the night.

Thursday morning, October 12, an early start was made. The route was necessarily up the south arete. Robinson leading, another foundation of direct aid pitons was made and, after testing them, Dyer proceeded upward and outward onto the 1200 foot sheer west face. Here he threw the rope and looped it over an overhanging rock to Bedayan, who anchored it on the shelf below and, even though many mountaineers might scorn his tactics, he climbed up the rope. It was the only way. With the aid of an additional expansion bolt for belay and another series of direct air pitons the summit was gained and at noon the Sierra Club register was placed on the summit.

The descent was made by a series of free ropings.

For those interested in more details on this climb we are told that Dave Brower is writing a sequel to Robert Ormes’ article, “Piece of Bent Iron,” in The Saturday Evening Post.

News of other mountaineering parties over the world has not been forthcoming because of the European war. The following news concerning some climbing activities in the Coast Range of British Columbia has been received. A party including Henry Hall, Jr., and Hans Fuhrer made the first ascents of Mount Tiedemann (13,000 feet), Mount Geddes (11,200 feet), Mount Hickson (10,800 feet), and Mount Whitesaddle (10,050 feet). Later on the two made a first ascent of Mount Sir Robert (17,850 feet), which is near the little town of Pacific on the Canadian National north of Prince Rupert.

Just a song of the Mountains
At the end of day;
Of Rainier and Adams,
Baker, far away.
Glacier, Helens, Olympus,
How our memories go
To the mighty Mountains
Wrapped in afterglow...
Campfire lights on their far snow.
—C. E. S.
An Explanation of the End Sheets

In gathering the emblems for the end sheets in this Annual, letters were written to one hundred and thirty-two clubs of whose existence we had been able to learn. If an emblem is missing it is because we did not know of the existence of the club, could not secure an address complete enough for the post office to deliver the request for the emblem, or because the club contacted did not reply. Emblems from the Spanish Alpine Club, the Himalayan Mountain Club, the Cairngorm Club, Scotland, and the Field and Forest Club, Boston, arrived too late to be included.

INSIDE FRONT COVER
AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB, New York City
ALPINE CLUB, London, England
SWISS ALPINE CLUB, Switzerland
SERRA CLUB, California
CLUB ALPIN FRANCAIS, France
KLUB ALPIN TECHNOSLOVAKIA, Chechoslovakia
THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA
THE MOUNTAIN CLUB OF SOUTH AFRICA
SVENSKA FJÄLLKLUBBEN, Sweden
ALPENVEREINS-SKETION MÜNCHEN, Germany
DEN NORSKE TURISTFORENING, Norway
CLUB ALPINO ITALIANO, Italy
FINNISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION, Finland
MONTANA MOUNTAINEERS, Montana
YOKOHAMA ALPINE CLUB, Japan
DEUTSCHER ALPENVEREIN, Germany
SVENSKA TURIST FORENINGEN, Sweden
NORSK TINDEKLUB, Norway
FELL AND ROCK CLIMBING CLUB, England
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, Massachusetts
CLUB ALPIN BELGE, Belgium
THE PRAIRIE CLUB, Illinois
KARPATENVEREIN, Chechoslovakia
CLUB SUISSE DE FEMMES ALPINISTES, Switzerland
POLSKIE TOWARZYSTWO TATRANSKIE, Poland
TURIST KLUB-SKALA, Yugoslavia
ASSOCIATION OF THE BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB, England
CLUB DE EXPLORACIONES DE MEXICO, Mexico
LADIES' SCOTTISH CLIMBING CLUB, Scotland

CENTERS DESIGN
MOUNTAINEER CREST

INSIDE BACK COVER
MONTANA MOUNTAINEERS, Montana
OHSIDIAN, Oregon
THE CASCADES, Washington
SMOKY MOUNTAINS HIKING CLUB
ROAMER HIKING CLUB, California
CRAG RATS, Oregon
MOUNT ST. HELENS CLUB, Washington
POTOMAC APPALACHIAN TRAIL CLUB, Washington, D. C.
SPOKANE MOUNTAINEERS, Washington
COLORADO MOUNTAIN CLUB, Colorado
SEATTLE 65, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
WANDERERS, Washington
GREEN MOUNTAIN CLUB, Vermont
CONTRA COSTA HILLS CLUB, California
CALIFORNIA ALPINE CLUB, California
HARVARD MOUNTAINEERING CLUB, Massachusetts
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAIN CLUB, New York
WASHINGTON ALPINE CLUB, Washington
PATHFINDERS, Oregon
TRAILS CLUB, Oregon
NEDERLANSCHE ALPEN VEREENING, The Netherlands
ALLEGHANY FIELD AND TRAIL CLUB, New York
ANGORA CLUB, Oregon
FOREST CONSERVATION CLUB, California
TRIANGLE HIKING CLUB, California
THE ALPINE SKI CLUB, England
Pennsylvania Alpine Club, Pennsylvania
CHEMEKETANS, Oregon
THE HOLIDAY FELLOWSHIP, London
CENTERS DESIGN
MOUNTAINEER SLEEVE EMBLEM

MOUNTAINEER 55
### The Mountaineers, Incorporated

#### SEATTLE UNIT

**Balance Sheet October 31, 1939**

#### ASSETS:

**Current Assets:**
- Cash in checking account: $1,397.81
- Savings accounts in Washington Mutual:
  - Reserve fund: $1,559.48
  - Summer Outing fund: $1,129.76
  - Equipment fund: 509.92
- Accounts receivable: 13.05
- Inventory of pins: 7.65

**Investments:**
- Permanent fund:
  - Savings account in Washington Mutual: $4,112.52
  - Bonds at market (cost $2,865.00): 1,070.00
- Total permanent fund: $5,182.52
- Puget Sound Savings and Loan account: 71.40
- Seymour saddle horse for Summer Outing fund: 1,029.00
- Total investments: $6,382.92

**Buildings and Equipment:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recorded Value</th>
<th>Allowance for Depreciation</th>
<th>Net Value</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Snoqualmie Lodge</td>
<td>4,242.15</td>
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<td>Kitsap Cabin</td>
<td>2,995.68</td>
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<td>Meany Ski Hut</td>
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<td>Meany Ski Hut Addition</td>
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<td>Club room furniture and fixtures</td>
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<td>Library</td>
<td>552.01</td>
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<td>Motion picture equipment</td>
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<td>Ski lift</td>
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<td>Outing equipment</td>
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- **Total**                          | **13,337.61**  | **6,244.54**                | **6,993.07**

**Other Assets:**
- Inventory of supplies: $289.74
- Trophies: 209.00
- **Total Other Assets:** $498.74
- **Total Assets:** $18,513.19

#### LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS:

**Liabilities:**
- Tacoma's share of dues: $140.00
- Everett's share of dues: 43.00
- **Total Liabilities:** $183.00

**Surplus:**
- **Capital Surplus**
  - Capital surplus: $6,993.07
  - Permanent fund surplus:
    - Balance, October 31, 1938: $6,847.52
    - Allocation from initiation fees: 130.00
    - **Total Permanent Fund Surplus:** $6,977.52
  - Reducing securities to market: 1,795.00
  - Seymour Fund surplus: 1,029.00
- **Free Surplus:**
  - Balance, October 31, 1938: $5,398.41
  - Excess of expenses over income for the year ending October 31, 1939: 272.81
- **Total Surplus:** $18,513.19
# The Mountaineers, Incorporated

## Seattle Unit

### Income and Expense Account for Year Ending October 31, 1939

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income:</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dues:</strong></td>
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<td>Seattle dues</td>
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<td>Tacoma dues</td>
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<td>Everett dues</td>
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<td><strong>Net:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Other Income:</strong></td>
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### General Expenses:

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### Depreciation

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<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Excess of expenses over income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transferred to Permanent Fund Surplus $1.00 of each initiation fee:</strong></td>
<td>130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transferred to Free Surplus:</strong></td>
<td>272.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td>402.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Mountaineer

The Mountaineer

The Mountaineer

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The Mountaineer
The Mountaineer

Seattle, Wash., November 20, 1939.

Mountaineers, Incorporated.

Seattle, Wash.

At the request of your Board of Trustees I have made an examination of the books and records of the Seattle Unit of The Mountaineers, Incorporated, for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1939. This examination was extended to the records of individual committee functions as well as those of your treasurer and executive secretary.

All cash receipts reported in the records by committees and by your treasurer were properly accounted for. Some minor recommendations, however, are being made to your Board of Trustees to standardize and improve the system of recording receipts by the various committees in order to facilitate a better audit of cash received. Disbursements were in the main properly supported by vouchers. Canceled checks and their endorsements were examined for those expenditures not supported by vouchers and all appeared in order.

As in past years, capital assets values were not examined except for new additions during the year. The allowance for depreciation of fixed properties as reported in the above statement was calculated in the same manner as during the past several years. While the amount of depreciation is not calculated on a scientific basis, all properties will be fully depreciated by the time their useful life has expired.

Except as noted above, the foregoing Financial Statement and Income and Expense Statement agree with the books of your club and in my opinion fairly represent the present financial position of your club: likewise the source of income and the manner in which this income has been expended under the direction of your Board of Trustees. A report in greater detail is being supplied to your officers and Board of Trustees.

L. C. Heath, Auditor.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED

TACOMA BRANCH

Treasurer's Annual Report as of October 4, 1939

Receipts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank balance, October 1, 1939, cash account</td>
<td>$287.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership refund from Seattle</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and dividends on bonds</td>
<td>$63.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on savings account</td>
<td>$1.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits, local walks and outings ($5.53 retained)</td>
<td>$30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance, Irish Cabin ($22.10 retained in committee account)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profits, entertainment ($1.92 retained in committee account)</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td><strong>$616.81</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disbursements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage of equipment in old club rooms, $6.00 per month</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Seattle trustee; trip, Girl Scouts to Seattle</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of YWCA Loft, monthly meetings, and Women's Clubhouse</td>
<td>$26.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal, magazine subscription</td>
<td>$3.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthday dinner and gift for Mr. Dennmann</td>
<td>$12.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improvements, Irish Cabin</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safekeeping charges, Bank of California</td>
<td>$3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renewal of bond, Mr. Basset</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to First United Savings Bank</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowers</td>
<td>$2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stationery, cards, phone calls</td>
<td>$1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall Perow, charge for showing films</td>
<td>$3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Kirkpatrick, Fairfax, Wash., cutting Irish Cabin wood</td>
<td>$68.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Disbursements</strong></td>
<td><strong>$667.44</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash on hand in Bank of California:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash account</td>
<td>$80.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand in First United Mutual Savings Bank</td>
<td>$304.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Cash on hand</strong></td>
<td><strong>$385.09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand in Bank of California</td>
<td>$80.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand, First United Mutual Savings Bank</td>
<td>$304.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash retained in committee accounts</td>
<td>$32.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invested in bonds:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain States Power Company</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Public Utilities</td>
<td>$900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Par Market</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Public Services (fractional shares of stock)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>$1,026.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Receivable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bond interest accrued since June 30 (est.)</td>
<td>$15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Membership refund (est.)</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receivable</strong></td>
<td><strong>$265.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net worth: $2,911.29

Ruth M. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer.
REPORT OF TREASURER, 1938-1939

CHECKING ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance on hand September 23, 1938</th>
<th>$126.04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>$0.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local walks</td>
<td>8.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>54.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts</td>
<td>$63.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements:</td>
<td>$189.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social</td>
<td>$12.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>45.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disbursements</td>
<td>58.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash balance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAVINGS ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance on hand September 23, 1938</th>
<th>$917.10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest, January 1, 1939</td>
<td>$9.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest, July 1, 1939</td>
<td>8.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>1.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total resources</td>
<td>19.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balance September 29, 1939</td>
<td>$936.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in checking account</td>
<td>$130.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in savings account</td>
<td>936.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total resources</td>
<td>$1,067.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resources:

- Cash in checking account: $130.85
- Cash in savings account: 936.84

Dave Allan, Treasurer.

GREGG HICKORY SKIS

- Gregg's price policy brings "championship grade" hickory skis within reach of any skier. Models for Slalom, Touring, Racing, Jumping... hand-made by Scandinavian ski craftsmen. Every pair matched and numbered.

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Vice-President, John E. Hossack
Historian, Elizabeth H. Gorham

TREASURER

Burge B. Dickford

SECRETARY

George MacGowan

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Terms Expiring October, 1940
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Joseph T. Hazard
John E. Hossack
Harry R. Morgan
Arthur R. Winder

Terms Expiring October, 1941
Lloyd Anderson
Mrs. O. Phillip Dickert
Harry L. Jensen
George MacGowan
Herbert V. Strandberg

Recording Secretary, Helen M. Rudy
Executive Secretary, Sarah A. Gorham
Librarian, Elizabeth Schmidt
Editor of the Bulletin, Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard
Editor of the 1939 Annual, Mary G. Anderson

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AND CUSTODIANS

Building— Walter Little
Climbing— Edward Kennedy
Club Room and Entertainment— Mrs. Wm. A. Degenhardt
Club Room Window Display— Clark E. Schurman
Dance— Gerald B. Talbot
Finance and Budget— Burge B. Dickford
Future Summer Outings— C. G. Morrison
Kitshup Cabin— Wm. Hasbrouck Jones
Menny Ski Hut— Calvin L. Jones
Mineograph— Mrs. Harry D. Cameron
Moving Pictures— H. Wilford Playter
Outing Equipment— Charles L. Simmons
Players— Arthur R. Winder
Public Affairs— Glen P. Bremerman
Publicity— Vilas Donnelly
Rhododendron Park— F. M. McGregor
Ski— Snoqualmie Lodge— Harry D. Cameron
Special Outings— Kenneth F. Norden
Summer Outing 1940— T. Davis Castor
Sunday Hikes—

TACOMA BRANCH

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President, Thomas E. Dodge
Vice-President, R. B. Kiser
A. H. Denman

Secretary-Treasurer, Violette Arneson
Kathryn Hood

Trustee, Kenneth G. Pryor
Amos Hand

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Irish Cabin— Kenneth Pryor
Local Walks—
Membership— Ingrid Jacobsen
Publicity— Arta Richardson
Ski— Harold Kinzner
Social— Dorothy M. Newcomer
Special Outings— W. W. Kilmer

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OFFICERS

Chairman, Herman Felder
Secretary, Grace Nysether

Treasurer, David Allan
Trustee, Mabel Hudson

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Climbing Records— Nan Thompson
Local Walks— Gus Holst
Membership— David Allan

Ski— Eric Larson
Social— Stevens Pass Ski Hut
Stuart Hertz
THE MOUNTAINEERS
LIST OF MEMBERS, OCTOBER 31, 1939
Total Membership, October 31, 1939 — 734

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Seattle</th>
<th>Tacoma</th>
<th>Everett</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Honorary Members
H. B. HINMAN
MRS. GEORGE E. WRIGHT

Life Members
WILLIAM E. GREELEY
EDMOND S. MEANY, JR.
ROBERT MOHAN
REGINALD H. PARSONS

Boy Scout Membership Awards

Seattle
CLAUDE COVINGTON
ARNOLD CHALMANN

Tacoma
TONY KROHA

Everett
TOMMY McGUIRE

Girl Scout Membership Awards

Seattle
BARRBARA RICHARDS
LaCOSTA DBEERE

Tacoma
CHARLOTTE KANE

Campfire Girl Membership Awards

Seattle
ADELE BATES
MARY JANE BENHAM
ELIZABETH STACKPOLE
MAY ALICE CLARKE

Names of members who have climbed the six major peaks of Washington are printed in boldface type. Members who have climbed the first ten Lodge Peaks are indicated by *, the first and second ten Lodge Peaks, by **. There are three groups of peaks in the Everett region of six peaks each—the Darrington, 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 * indicates a bronze pin for the first six peaks; ** indicates a silver pin for 12 peaks; *** indicates a gold pin, or 18 peaks. There are two groups of peaks in the Irish Cabin region of 12 peaks each. An "IC" bronze pin is awarded for the first twelve and a gold ice axe pin for completion of all 24. One † indicates that 12 peaks have been climbed; and ‡, that all 24 have been climbed; ∗ indicates members are graduates of the intermediate climbing class.

SEATTLE
(Addresses and phone number are Seattle unless otherwise stated.)

ABEL, H. V., 1462 38th Ave., PR. 1255.
AKRIDGE, Thelma, 5604 16th N. E., KE. 0326.
*ALBRECHT, H. W., 30 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, III.
ALLEN, Dora May, 532 14th Ave. N.
ALLEN, Edward W., 1208 Northern Life Tower, EL. 3429.
ALLEN, Thomas E., 3711 48th N.E., KE. 0948.
AMSLER, Rudolph, 909 Cherry.
ANDERSON, Andrew W., Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.
*ANDERSON, C. L., 1726 Summit Ave., EA. 9665.
ANDERSON, Dick N., 5215 Lake Washington Blvd., RA. 3511.
ANDERSON, Helen D., 460 Stuart Bldg., EL. 0214.
ANDERSON, Ida M., 124 Warren Ave., EL. 3889.
ANDERSON, Jean L., 528 26th Ave. S., PR. 6649.
*ANDERSON, Lloyd, 4326 W. Southern St., WE. 3940.

BABCOCK, Miles, 4711 17th N.E., V.E. 2425.
BAILEY, James M., 4115 Joseph Vance Bldg., SE. 0377, GA. 3427.
BALFOUR, Margaret, 4115 Joseph Vance Bldg., SE. 0377, GA. 3427.
BALL, Fred W., P.O. Box 1381, Juneau, Alaska.
BALSEY, Mary A., 2124 8th Ave. N., GA. 9253.
BANNON, Ernest A., 6719 California Ave., WE. 8666.

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JULIE MARTY

MARY JANE BENHAM
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*CROOKS, James William, 4301 Whitman.
CROPLEY, Malcolm L., 4102 2nd Ave. N.W. EV. 3442.
CURTIS, Leslie F., 20 Polo Rd., Great Neck, N.Y.
DAHLSTROM, Dorothy, 2631 Ballinger Way, KE. 6129 R11.
DAVIS, Fidelia G., 4320 1st N.E.
DAVIS, Lois E., 414 47th, KE. 1953.
DAVIS, Mrs. Rita, 402 Exchange Bldg., SE. 2671.
DEGENHARDT, Wm. A., 5132 Orcas St. RA. 1608.
DEGENHARDT, Mrs. Wm. A., 5132 Orcas St., RA. 1608.
DEERING, Dorothy, 5920 49th N.E.
DEHORITY, Faye G., 1226 Bigelow Ave. GA. 8367.
DICKERSON, Elizabeth, Woodinville Wash., Bothell 29-225.
DICKIE, O. Phillip, 568 Lynn St. AL. 1125.
DICKIE, Mrs. O. Phillip (Agnes), 568 Lynn St., AL. 3125.
DIXON, Marion, 43 16th, KA. 3526.
DIXON, Mary Ethel, 1631 16th Ave., EA. 0159.
DONNELLY, Vilas, 13002 15th N.E., SH. 5519.
DOOLEY, Don, 601 N. Callow, Bremerton, WA. 06-08.
The Mountaineer

GRANT, Zellamae, 6231 21st N.E., KE. 2336.
GRAVES, Katherine, 2539 8th W., GA. 0492.
GREELEY, Col. William B., West Coast Lumbermen’s Assoc., Stuart Bldg., El. 0110, EA. 6379.
GREIFF, Marjorie V., Piedmont Hotel, El. 0188, 322 Skinner Bldg., El. 0730.
GRELLE, Elsa, 1627 S.W. Clifton St., Portland, Ore., BE. 0097.
GREELEY, Colonel William B., West Coast Lumbermen’s Association, Stuart Bldg., El. 0110, EA. 6379.
GRIER, Mary C., 4539 ½ 8th Ave. N.E., ME. 0738.
**HAGGERTY, N. W., 115 N. 81st.
GUENTHER, Stuart H., 105 Ward St., GA. 9470.
GUFFEY, Mrs. C. D., 2435 41st N., CA. 1733.
**HALL, Robert A., 7516 Mary Ave. N.W., SU. 1443.
HADLEY, R. Homer, 5518 Holly St., RA. 0552.
**HALSTAD, Mrs. Joseph T., 4050 1st N.E., ME. 3236.
HAZLEHURST, Charles, 122 Webster Ave., Wyncote, Pa., Ogontz 935-R.
HEATH, L. C., 7716 Mary N.W., HE. 0401.
**HILL, Elsie M., 1617 Yale Ave., SE. 0862.
HODGKINS, Ethel, 720 Broadway, CA. 0967.
HOEETING, A. Alan, 2111 E. 47th, KE. 4144.
HUFFMAN, Barbara, 2721 31st S., RA. 5146.

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HAZLEHURST, Charles, 122 Webster Ave., Wyncote, Pa., Ogontz 935-R.
HEATH, L. C., 7716 Mary N.W., HE. 0401.
HELLER, Sam, 417 Ravenna Blvd., YE. 1973.
HEISEL, Frank P., 1001 Exchange Bldg., MA. 8230.
HENDRY, Robert F., 615 N. Callow St., Bremerton, Wash., 625W.
HERTZMAN, Walter, 23 Prospect, CA. 3963.
HIGMAN, Chester J., 4206 Woodlawn Ave., ME. 6539.
HIGMAN, H. W., 1230 E. 63rd St., KE. 4815.
HIGMAN, Robert, 1507 E. 76th St., KE. 4724.
HILL, Elsie M., 1617 Yale Ave., SE. 0862.
HINCKLEY, Carol, Rt. 6, Box 301, SH. 0413.
HODGKINS, Ethel, 720 Broadway, CA. 0967.
HOEETING, A. Alan, 2111 E. 47th, KE. 4144.
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HUDDLESTON, A. H., P.O. Box 352, Bremerton, Wash.

HULL, Edward, 3016 1st Ave., Apt. 404, EL. 1827.

HULCOTT, Earl Russell, Jr., 1608 2nd Ave., N., GA. 2814.

HOWARD, Grace E., Norumbega, Wellsley, Mass.

HOWELL, Hallie, 402 Ferry St., Sedro Woolley, Wash.

HOWELL, Virginia, Harborview Hall, MA. 6886.

HOSEY, Robert J., 2108 Nob Hill, GA. 8121

HUNTINGTON, Mrs. Gloria Prink, 4116 Edgewater Pl., N.A. 2242.

IBSEN, Norma, Rt. 6, Box 624, KE. 2141-12.

INADNIT, Louise, 5075 Beach Dr., WE. 1009.


JACOBSON, Pierre, 3923 Belvoir Pl., WE. 1063.

JAMES, John Wm., 3745 S.W. 98th, WE. 0663.

JENSEN, Anchor, 1417 E. Northlake, ME. 7888.

JENSEN, George, 1417 E. Northlake, ME. 7888.

JENSEN, Harry L., 607 Securities Bldg., EL. 6236.

JENSEN, Mrs. Harry L., 7050 50th N.E., KE. 6043.

JENSEN, Margaret, 2608 Hill St., PR. 9662.

JOHNSON, Dr. Harvey, 736 Stimson Bldg., EL. 5407.

JOHNSON, Mrs. Harvey, 11245 Palatine Ave., GR. 2188.

JOHNSTON, Willard P., 3029 W. 62nd St., SU. 1054.

JONES, Calvin L., 1318 4th W., GA. 5336.

JONES, Wm. Hasbrouck, 3116 33rd Ave. S., RA. 2810.

JORGENSEN, Jack, 1713 Warren Ave., GA. 4185.

KALE, Frances, 1633 Melrose Ave., EL. 7849.

KEAST, Albert, P.O. Box 835, Bremerton, Wash.

KELLETT, Gwendolyn, YMCA, 4th and Madison, MA. 5208, GA. 8151.

KELLEY, Clinton M., 4725 15th N.E., KE. 9212.

KELLEY, Mary E., 3016 1st Ave., Apt. 401, EL. 1827.

KELLEY, Wanda Alice, 3016 1st Ave., Apt. 404, EL. 1827.

KENNEDY, Edward, 5301 50th S., RA. 1846.

KERRAHAL, Hay, 3945 N.E. 52th Ave., Portland, Ore., TR. 0814.

KIPPERDORF, Alvilda, 1613 N. 53rd St.

KIRKLAND, William, Bremerton, Wash.

KIRKWOOD, Elizabeth T., 5030 17th Ave. N.E., KE. 1667.

KLEIN, Frances, 701 E. 65th St., KE. 4226.

KLEIN, Margaret, 3824 Woodlawn Ave., ME. 1874.

KLEINZE, E. A., 6732 Holly Pl. S.W., WE. 7885, 205 Colman Bldg., MA. 8745.

KNOWLTON, Gloria Lee, 526 Belmont N., PH. 7105, 708 4th Ave., MA. 2611.

KOKESH, Wm. J., 4807 27th S., RA. 6146.

KOKESH, Mrs. Wm. J., 1806 27th S., RA. 6146.

KOLTCHIOCKY, Marie F., 2218 N. 38th, ME. 7147.

KRATZENBERG, John, 1804 Bigelow Ave., N., GA. 5292.

KRAUS, Ethel M., 6041 Beach Dr., WE. 4021.

KWAPII, Dorothy, 5006 University Way, KE. 1824.

LAHR, William J., 1009 1/2 W. Howe St.

LAMBERT, Alan, 2204 Federal Ave. N., CA. 0792.


LANDON, Dorretta P., 4186 Fauntleroy Ave., WE. 2861.

See Our Advertisers First

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607 Securities Building
KEnwood 6043
The Mountaineer 67

VI Landon, Robert L., Rt. 8, Box 358G, W. 65th St., SU. 2788.
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LEDER, Ralph E., 426 Poison Bldg., MA. 3377.
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A Leader should...
1. Know where he is going and how to get there.
2. Take proper equipment for party, such as rope, first-aid kit, maps, compass, etc.
3. Know the personnel and ability of his party; leave full emergency data at club.
4. See that climbers are properly equipped for the trip.
5. Start early enough so as to complete trip by daylight—but carry lights.
6. Appoint a rearguard for entire trip.
7. Set pace suited for trip, conditions and personnel.
8. Keep watch of progress of party and individuals, and check frequently.
9. Not hesitate to turn back if the weather or other conditions are unfavorable.
10. Be prepared, equipped, and know how, to overcome unexpected difficulties.
11. Instruct in special climbing technique.
12. Point out landmarks and keep the party informed as to where they are.
13. Not relax vigilance at any time during trip.

A Climber should...
1. Obey the leader.
2. Know the kind of trip and his ability to make trip.
3. Properly equip himself.
4. Be physically and mentally fit.
5. Stay behind leader and in front of rearguard, without straggling.
6. Not relax vigilance at any time during trip.
7. Carry a reliable light, matches, extra clothing and food.
8. Familiarize himself with trip both before and during trip.
10. At all times endeavor to improve his climbing technique.
11. Not leave the party without leader’s permission.

A Rearguard should...
1. See that no one leaves the party.
2. Watch progress of climbers.
3. Keep track of location of last fuel and water and the return route.

Remember...
1. We climb for pleasure.
2. The success of the trip depends upon the cooperation of each individual.
3. We were all beginners once.