MOUNTAINEERING ON SKIS
LAKE O’HARA
FIRST ASCENTS
REMINISCENCES OF A MOUNTAINEER

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To the Mountaineers:

The American Alpine Club takes pleasure on the 40th anniversary of its founding in sending greetings to the Seattle Mountaineers, whose kindred tradition and activity we follow with interest.

We ourselves are mildly astonished at the length of our existence, for it means that we have carried on for almost half the period of what may be called modern mountaineering. For a club to continue, its members must be shown that mountaineering is not just a game for acrobats, but, in its larger sense, is part of a pattern which can enrich our lives. We believe that climbers can also be artists, poets and readers. Our present task is to hold that spirit into better times.

J. Monroe Thorington,
President, American Alpine Club

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Mountaineering on Skis

WALTER LITTLE

SKIS are the best instrument yet developed by man for foot travel across snow fields. When a man puts on skis and slides down hill he is a skier; when he uses those skis to travel about near timberline or below he is a skitourer in the common sense of the word; when he uses those skis to ascend high peaks, glaciers or areas above timberline, he becomes a ski-mountaineer. Practically, however, the moment that a skier leaves the highway or a populated skiing center he becomes a ski-mountaineer, for his enjoyment of his trip and even his survival may be dependent on knowledge of the mountains not required by the skier who stays on the hill. For the purpose of this article, let us say that ski-mountaineering is that branch of the sport involved in all ski trips away from the practice hill; ski-touring is a specialized part of ski-mountaineering confined to trips adjacent to or below timberline; high-level ski-mountaineering is done on the high areas above timberline and on the glaciers.

Skiing — and probably ski-mountaineering — has been known for centuries by the central Asian tribes and by the Scandinavians, who used it in a utilitarian way. Ski-mountaineering, in the modern sense of a recreational sport can be said to have begun when Wilhelm Paulcke and four companions traversed the Bernese Oberland of the Swiss Alps in January, 1897, about forty-five years ago. To gain perspective on the magnitude of this expedition, consider that the party was out for five days in the middle of winter, crossed two passes with altitudes in excess of 10,500 feet, made an attempt to climb the Jungfrau, being stopped by bad weather at 12,600 feet, and crossed five major glaciers. Consider that this was the first trip of any kind of this nature — although skis had been known in the Alps since about 1880 — and that Paulcke and his friends had no benefit of modern equipment, no ski boots, no ski wax, no sealskins, and no skiing technique except kickturns, and you will get a sense of the greatness of the achievement, which even today ranks as a first class trip. What made it possible, of course, was that Paulcke and his friends were primarily mountaineers. They had learned enough about the mountains from foot-climbing to enable them to readily adapt the new tool — skis — to mountaineering uses.

What Paulcke started was picked up and carried on with enthusiasm by all varieties of skiers — Swiss, Germans, Austrians, English, French and Italians — until by 1926 all of the major peaks in the Alps had been climbed either wholly or in part on skis. These efforts were greatly aided by the settled condition of the Alps where access was possible from many railheads, every mountain valley had its little town with available food and shelter and nearly every peak was furnished with an alpine club hut. Contrast the local situation. In 1926 Snoqualmie Pass had not yet been opened for winter traffic and it was still five years before the winter road was opened to Paradise Valley. Almost all that is known of ski-mountaineering in the modern recreational sense was, of course, developed in the Alps during this period.

Terrain is the first requirement. On this continent we have it in abundance, much of the best of it as yet inaccessible for winter use. Only a very little was available until about ten years ago. It is not surprising that ski-mountaineering is relatively undeveloped. Possibly the best potential country is in the Canadian Rockies, still practically inaccessible, and in the Canadian Coast Range near Mount Waddington, which has been penetrated once on skis by a
party from England, of all places! Excellent skiing and mountaineering are now accessible in the American Rockies and in the Sierra Nevadas, both of which only recently have been opened up. The Pacific Northwest is probably the best of all potential ski-mountaineering country in the United States, providing a very long snow season lasting at higher altitudes from November to July, fine peaks and the only possibility for glacier skiing.

Skiing development here, as it seems to do in most new areas, has centered attention on skiing competition for the better 10 per cent and practice hill sliding for the other 90 per cent. But concurrently there were a few scattered exploits in ski-mountaineering, some of which will be related here.

Apparently the first local skiing ever known in this area was done by Norm Engle and Thor Bisgaard of the Mountaineers in 1914 at Paradise Valley. Thor Bisgaard was a Norwegian consul and had known skiing in Norway. What they started was soon taken up by the Mountaineers, who, beginning in 1916, put on annual winter outings to Paradise Valley up until 1930. In the early days just getting up to Paradise Valley was a real exploit, since one had to walk, ski, or snowshoe the whole twenty miles in from Ashford. Very few had skis, and some of those who did snowshoed in with their skis on their backs.

Subsequent skiing history in this area is unknown to this writer up to about 1927, but it is evident that developments were slowly taking place, because in 1927 and 1928 what were apparently the first attempts to scale Mount Rainier on skis were made by three parties of Mountaineer members. Remember, it was not until four years later that the winter road to Paradise was first opened. Regular skiing in this area was unknown.

The route selected for the attempted ascent was from Starbo Camp in Glacier Basin on the Northeast side of the mountain up to Steamboat Prow via the Inter Glacier, thence up the Emmons Glacier to the summit. Access to Starbo Camp was one of the difficult parts. At that time the road over Chinook Pass was still under construction and it was necessary to ski in all the way from Silver Springs to Starbo, a distance of sixteen miles. Down trees across the old mining road that led to Starbo did not help matters much.

So, in April, 1927, Bill Maxwell, Andy Anderson, Fred DuPuis and Lang Slaussen went to bed at Starbo with a blizzard raging outside, and awoke in the morning to find clear weather and six inches of new powder snow. Even though getting under way as soon as possible and travelling fast, they found when they reached Camp Curtis at elevation 9500 that they would not have time enough to make the ascent and regretfully turned back. Disappointment was slightly allayed by a glorious run down the Inter Glacier.

They were back again, with some changes in the party, on May 2. Bill Maxwell, Andy Anderson, and Lester LaVelle left Starbo Camp very early, had good snow and weather conditions, and were well on their way to the summit, when at 12,800 feet just below the saddle between Liberty Cap and Columbia Crest, they were met by a violent wind, which effectively prevented further progress on skis. So they turned back down the Emmons Glacier and again had fine skiing all the way to Starbo Camp. The rope was discarded half way down the Emmons Glacier as an impediment to proper skiing and an unjustified burden to humanity.

Back they came again in April, 1928, this time a party of seven, Bill Maxwell, Andy Anderson, Fred DuPuis, Lars Norseth, Walter Best, Otto Strizek, and Otto Giese. Up to Steamboat Prow the snow was good, above that point became progressively worse as the effects of wind drifting became more and more noticeable. Skis were finally abandoned at about 11,800 feet,
but three of the party, Otto Strizek, Otto Giese, and Walter Best continued on to the summit with the aid of crampons to complete the second winter ascent of the peak.

First ski ascent of the peak was made by the late Sigurd Hall on July 2, 1939, who joined forces with Andy Hennig, now a ski instructor at Sun Valley, Idaho. Both were members of the Mountaineers. This time they could drive to a point only four miles from Starbo Basin, quite a pleasant change from the tribulations suffered by their predecessors. They proceeded up to Steamboat Prow on the first day, camped there the first night, and were joined by a climbing party led by Larry Pemberthy. When they arose at 3:00 a.m. next morning weather conditions were not too good, there being a light cloud overcast and a cold wind. Up to 11,000 feet climbing conditions were not too bad, although there were many rain troughs running down the glacier. At this point, Andy Hennig had trouble with his bindings, and substituted crampons, leaving Sig Hall as the only skier. Above this point the mountain was solidly sheathed in ice, nice for crampon climbing, but tough on skis. Even so, Sig persevered, even though at times he had to stamp his steel edges two or three times into the icy crust in order to get any footing, and the strain on his ankles was terrific. However, Sig on skis and Andy on foot arrived at the crater, and the mountain had finally been conquered on skis—that is, the upward trip. Conditions were impossible for downward skiing, however, so that Hall had to don his crampons and carry his skis down to elevation 12,000 where the snow finally softened enough to permit skiing, but the visibility was by this time practically zero, because of the gathering storm, and it was necessary to run the rest of the way to Steamboat Prow in long, slow traverses. Below this point and in spite of the pouring rain, they had a good run down the Inter Glacier.

It is apparent that the feasibility of a ski ascent and descent of Mount Rainier has not yet been proved for, in spite of Sig Hall's magnificent feat, the conditions were essentially unsuitable for skiing. It is also apparent that the real reason for skiing up a mountain is to make it possible to ski down! Carrying skis downhill would not encourage many to take up the sport!

Sigurd Hall did not confine his efforts to Mount Rainier but rode his skis up to and down from the summits of Adams, Baker, St. Helens and Glacier,
as well as numerous other peaks, accompanied at various times by Dwight Watson, Walt Hoffman, John James and others.

Mount Baker has been ascended on skis a number of times and, although the names of the party making the first ascent are not known, a very early highlight was the traverse of the peak in the spring of 1932 by Ben Thompson, Don Henry and Darroch Crookes. Starting from Mount Baker lodge, they travelled past Camp Kizer the first day and camped that night at the junction of the Mazama and Rainbow glaciers. Next day it was snowing a little and the weather looked bad, but in spite of this they made the summit of the peak and camped that night in the crater, making good use of one of the fumaroles for cooking dinner. Luckily the extinct volcano was still sufficiently warm to melt all the snow off certain spots and they were able to make camp on bare ground, even though they were at elevation 10,600 feet in one of the snowiest areas of the Cascades. It was still storming next day so the party skied down the Roosevelt glacier in fog and storm, necessarily roped together, and stopped that night and the next two days at Kulshan Cabin on the western slopes of Mount Baker. From here their plan was to traverse the entire south and east sides of Mount Baker and so back to the Mount Baker lodge. This attempt was begun and on the first night out from the cabin they camped on Thunder Glacier, having had some wonderful spring skiing snow, and the second night was spent near Easton Glacier. Next day they anticipated making the rest of the trip to Mount Baker Lodge, a long distance involving the crossing of the Easton, Boulder, and Rainbow glaciers. A sudden violent thunder and lightning storm defeated this project and drove them down to timber on the south side of the mountain, from whence they reached civilization again by way of the Nooksack River. It is to be noted that this trip, localized as it was to one peak, had all the elements as well as more rigorous exposure equal to most of the classical alpine ski mountaineering trips. In addition to the necessary requirements of roped skiing technique and icecraft, the travellers were obliged to camp out on snow and ice for several nights, whereas most of the alpine tours were aided by the presence of alpine club huts.

Another spectacular exploit, which has apparently been done only once on skis, is the expedition of Orville Borgerson, Otto Strizek and Ben Spellar from Paradise Valley through the pass between Little Tahoma and Rainier, thence down the Emmons and Inter Glaciers to the White River Camp. They started from Paradise early one sunny spring morning in 1934 carrying skis on their backs because of the frozen snow. Storm clouds caught up with them before long and they walked in the fog until just below Muir, at 10,000 feet elevation, when they poked their heads above the clouds to face a stiff, cold wind.

Having passed Camp Muir they were out of the wind and skied down the upper Cowlitz Glacier on sun-softened snow to a crossing of Cathedral Rocks at about 8,300 feet elevation. Passing from rocks to the Ingraham Glacier required great care because of the icefall directly below, but beyond this point the party skied upward again on the Ingraham Glacier to the pass at the prow of Little Tahoma at elevation 10,200 feet. The weather, which up to this point was overcast but calm, now closed in with snow and wind just as the party was at the worst part of the route, the very much broken up Emmons Glacier, where it was absolutely necessary to see ahead in order to avoid being trapped among the numberless crevasses. Replacing skis with crampons, the party slowly felt its way across the Emmons Glacier toward Steamboat Prow. Part way across the glacier, crevasses became less numerous and a brief lifting of the clouds proved them to be on the right track. Once at Steamboat Prow,
danger was past, the party had a fine run down Inter Glacier and from Starbo Camp walked the rest of the way to the waiting car.

Smaller peaks and other areas than Rainier and Baker have not been neglected and, though space will not permit complete description, attention is called to the skiing trips described by Walt Hoffman and Dwight Watson in the 1937 Mountaineer Annual. They explored on skis the region at the head of Sibley Creek, near Mount Eldorado, Mount Stuart via the Teanaway River, the White Pass region south of Glacier Peak, the Mount Daniels area, Goat Rocks south of Mount Rainier and portions of the Olympics.

Characteristic of practically all attempts at ski-mountaineering to date is the presence of sporadic but highly creditable individual efforts rather than exploits which have grown out of a definitely organized attempt to widen the boundaries of the sport. Individual exploits, though highly creditable, do not often carry much beyond the members of the particular expedition. The need for some organized scheme for promoting the interest in ski-mountaineering was apparent to Harry Cameron, Chairman of the 1938 Ski Committee, who developed a Winter Mountaineering Course of Instruction based on the theory that it would be an extension of the Climber's Course of Instruction, which had been given for about four years. This course was also given by the succeeding ski committee. An apparent weakness in it was that the course was not complete in itself, but required graduation from the Climber's Course, which was given in the spring, whereas the Winter Mountaineering Course came in the fall and there did not seem to be enough carryover from the Climber's Course of the preceding spring.

This year's Ski Committee is attempting to expand the original course into a more inclusive program, and is at the present time engaged in the presenta-
tion of a Ski Mountaineering Course, which is intended to be complete within itself, and is also organizing an extensive schedule of ski-mountaineering trips, varying from the easy one day tours to relatively arduous ascents of major peaks. The program is frankly experimental since the committee is entering upon unknown ground, so to speak, but the enthusiastic response of the membership to what has already been offered lends encouragement to the belief that the Ski Mountaineering Course and program may produce a great deal of interest among the membership in ski-mountaineering and a great number of enthusiastic ski-mountaineers. Time only can tell what the results of this program may be.

The need for wider dissemination of information on ski-mountaineering than is usually gained from individual study can best be illustrated by a practical example of what the ski-mountaineer needs to know for a safe and enjoyable ascent of Mount St. Helens, elevation 9,671, a ski climb which is not technically difficult but is rather long. Upon arriving at Spirit Lake for an overnight camp the skier will find no shelter, but must be supplied with camping equipment and food and knowledge of how to use them; starting out the next morning, he will need to have the proper clothes and other protection against exposure to the weather which can be very severe; upon arriving at the snow line, he will need proper skiing equipment or, if the snow is icy, crampons. Then his first problem becomes the condition of the snow, which will regulate how he will wax his skis and to some extent which route of ascent he will take. It will tell him which slopes will avalanche. He will need to take a glance at the weather and estimate from the signs what the snow is apt to be, how much time he may have before an impending storm will break and what the temperature is liable to be on the higher parts of the mountain later in the day. He will need to know the approximate time it will take for the ascent and the descent of the peak in order to get home by daylight. Should the mountain be shrouded in fog, it will be necessary to understand the use of compass and map in order to stick to the route or, in case the mountain becomes fogged in during the trip, he will have to find his way home again. If anyone becomes injured, breaks equipment or becomes exhausted he will have to know how to proceed and to possess certain essentials in his pack. Should the party become benighted he will need to know how to construct an adequate bivouac. In addition to all this he needs to know that he has the requisite skiing skill and physical condition required.

Suppose the skier wants to ski up Mount Baker. In addition to all that previously outlined he will need to be adept at roped skiing, use of the ice axe and rope, crevasse rescue technique, formation of crevasses in glaciers and snow camping.

Even in the elementary case of a half-day trip away from the practice hill, the tripper should know enough to find his way back in the fog and to avoid avalanches, how to wax his skis, and where to go to find the best snow.

The Ski-Mountaineering Course has been designed with the hope of meeting these requirements.

A neophyte might well question, “Why take all this trouble?”

To one who has once felt the thrill of the long high ski trails in the bright spring weather, with perfect snow underfoot, there is no need of rationalizing an answer. You just like it.
Ski Ascents of 1941

ANNE CEDERQUIST

WHY do we climb mountains? Whether it is the beauty of the mountain scene, adventure, the thrill of accomplishment on attaining the summit, companionship or an unknown something, each individual must decide. However, the general answer can be simply stated: We climb because we enjoy it.

To best enjoy our mountains we have many devices that add more pleasure. The ski is one of these mountaineering aids which adds to our enjoyment by easing travel in soft, deep snow, by extending the season to enjoy the mountains, by satisfying our pioneering instinct through going into mountainous regions out of the customary season and by making the usually tedious descent a glory.

Because there is a growing number of people who wish to enjoy the mountains on skis, last spring the Mountaineer Ski Committee under the leadership of Walter B. Little, conducted a series of ski tours and ascents. On these well-attended ski trips many useful bits of ski-mountaineering were learned and practiced, many enjoyable and healthful hours were spent, much beautiful country was visited and, not least important, a closer comradeship among fellow skiers was reached.

Mount Rainier offers tours without limit as to number and difficulty. The utter novice can get the experience untracked slopes offer merely by leaving the practice hill at Paradise. Just a trip from the Inn to the Lodge on skis is a good start. The other extreme, the expert, looks longingly toward Columbia Crest and hopes that some day he may find perfect snow and weather and ski to the summit of Mount Rainier.

This last year a number of Mountaineer skiers made ski climbs on five different sides of the mountain up to elevations of around 9,000 to 11,500 feet.

Ascending to Ptarmigan Ridge was our first experience in touring on Mount Rainier. On April 26 fourteen skiers drove to the Carbon River side of the mountain and spent the night at the Tacoma Mountaineers' Irish Cabin.
Early in the morning we drove to the end of the Carbon River road. We were all well equipped with skis, but not so well provided with snow, so, the problem arose of how to get to snow level with the least effort. Some got military and carried the skis as a gun. A few sensible ones tied theirs on their pack, but the ingenious Jack Hossack soon had many of us carrying them slipped through the pack straps and then tied in front, making a steamboat prow effect. Our route led us up the trail to Seattle Park where we put on skis. Faced with a route-finding problem in a heavy fog we stopped for lunch. During lunch the fog lifted and we saw our position was correct. We then continued up, passing between Echo and Observation Rocks to an elevation of about 9,200 feet on Ptarmigan Ridge. We had a thrilling descent on new snow about two thousand feet. We then hit slow spring snow and lower yet the fog.

Steamboat Prow drew us to Mount Rainier late in May. This time we drove to the Sunrise entrance of Mount Rainier National Park and continued to the White River Camp. From here we carried our overnight packs and skis to Starbo Camp some four miles distant. Oh, the joys of an outing! Dinner cooked over an open fire, the fire blazing in the night, a warm sleeping bag, stars overhead, sleep, and a rude awakening—Jack being coerced out of bed by Walt with the aid of a little water. A leisurely climb was made up Inter Glacier to Steamboat Prow at 9,700 feet. We were not the first on the glacier. Far ahead we saw a band of goats. We envied their effortless climbing but felt superior on thinking that they could not enjoy the descent as we could on skis. Perfect spring snow made the descent more than the usual pleasure. The climb took four hours, but only a few minutes were actually spent in the descent.

In the middle of June twenty planned to make a climb of Little Tahoma, 11,117 feet. Again we drove to the Sunrise entrance of the Park where our equipment, required to include ice-axes, crampons and ropes, was checked. The cars were left at Frying Pan Creek. We followed the trail to Summerland. Joe Buswell, our leader, unenthusiastically bid us arise at an early hour and we responded by staying in bed looking at the mist and rain. We finally decided to get a little practice in skiing. Quite a few of the party were left at Meany Crest, and in a while Tom Campbell, Lyman Boyer and I were the only ones going on. As the weather was improving we continued on up the Frying Pan Glacier and crossed on to the Whitman Glacier. Within a few hundred feet of the summit we left our skis and used our ice axes, crampons and rope to cross the remaining steep snow onto the rock. We climbed the rock to the summit, almost circling the mountain from west to east. The summit of Little Tahoma was a dress circle seat for a view of the largest ice mass in the States, the combined Emmons, Ingraham, and Winthrop glaciers. We followed approximately our uphill course in skiing down.

The culmination of a long, enjoyable ski season was our climb up Tahoma Glacier on Mount Rainier up to St. Andrews Rock at the very end of June. The drive was to the Paradise entrance of the Park, where our equipment was checked. We then took the west highway to the Tahoma Creek Camp and the trail to St. Andrews Park. We camped half an hour from the glacier. Lyman Boyer and I went out scouting for the best route to get onto the glacier. Climbing a steep ice slope we left the mist behind and saw Mount Rainier in the sunset. Truly, Sunset Amphitheatre, which we saw below Liberty Cap, must have been named at a moment like this. We left around six the next morning with the mist still with us. Our crampons were of use for the first step onto the glacier. After winding through the broken ice, we put on the
skis. We proceeded up the Tahoma Glacier until it became necessary to rope up. We had two ropes of two and one of three. I proved that the rope was not an idle whim by stepping through a snow bridge and having Walt belay me before I actually fell. The trip was longer than we thought so, on reaching an elevation of about 11,200 feet, two went on only to come back and report the rock of St. Andrews Rock very bad for climbing in ski boots. The first part of the descent was accomplished using roped skiing. Perfect control had to be exercised if we wished to cross crevasses on snow bridges instead of trying to bridge, say a ten-foot crevasse, with seven-foot skis. The Tahoma Glacier trip was worth while, even if we hadn't had the wonderful skiing, as the glacier is an awe-inspiring spectacle, a crystallized inferno. Skiing the last of June!—no wonder Mount Rainier is so beloved.

A party of climbers climbed to the Kautz Ice Fall from Paradise in the middle of July. A number spoke of skiing, but Lyman Boyer was the only one who accomplished it.

Small parties of Mountaineers climbed to Camp Muir from Paradise at various times. The trip in good weather is easy as to route-finding and descent can be taken slowly in long traverses.

Mount St. Helens is a good mountain to climb on skis, especially under the favorable conditions the Mountaineers had when they climbed it in the middle of May. We drove from Seattle on Highway 99 and turned sharp left a few miles short of Castle Rock. There was too much snow to drive to the timberline, so we had to camp below and hike the three miles in the morning. We skied up toward the Dogshead and then traversed to the right
and climbed in long, easy traverses to the false summit. The peak baggers then skied across the flat snow field to sign the register at the true summit. Mount St. Helens is steep, but with such wide open slopes no one experienced any difficulty. Some even practiced roped skiing, while other schussed and made “swish” turns for the movie camera owners.

In the middle of March there was a ski tour at Stevens Pass. An interesting feature of this trip is that we climbed up and skied down two ridges before we had the climb of the final ridge. Due to varying abilities and desires some of the party stayed at the lunch spot, but others more adventurous went on to be repaid by a wonderful view which included Glacier Peak and Mount Stuart. This tour is outstandingly beautiful because the snow seems ever whiter in contrast to the many evergreens.

A special outing was held at Mount Baker in the first part of April. Saturday night we stayed at the Mount Baker Ski Club lodge. Saturday we had a blizzard and our skiing after a brief hour consisted in finding the best posture to relax in a chair or calmly trumping your partner’s ace. However, the skiers were in luck as the weather improved during the night. Several tours were taken Sunday. One party went to the area near Table Mountain, while others toured over Herman Pass to Chain Lakes. On top of the Pass the icy wind made our teeth chatter like Spanish castanets. Our leader cautiously advanced to a suspected cornice only to have it break off a little ahead of the instep of his skis. After the cornice was broken off we easily negotiated the descent. Such a surprise! We dropped from bitter winter to a veritable Shangri-La. All day we had glorious views of regal Mount Baker and rugged Mount Shuksan when they were not hiding behind the clouds.

Mount Baker was the scene of a trip on skis on Memorial Day weekend. This time we planned an ascent of Mount Baker by the Boulder Creek route. To this end we drove through Concrete and took a trail a few miles short of Baker Lake. I hesitate to tell of this as a ski trip as the skiing was subdued by the rain. However, we had a sunny day to hike in. The first four miles were lovely, but did anyone call the last half mile trail? We followed old blazes on a steep hillside through underbrush—not to be recommended with a heavy pack and skis. Bill Degenhardt, an artist of evergreens, constructed the softest, spiciest bed of boughs. So, to sleep. Sweet dreams, but oh, so rude the awakening—rain! Not the usual mist but hundreds of waterfalls descended on our tent. A little trip was taken after breakfast but we probably didn’t ascend a couple thousand feet. The snow felt like taffy to our skis. We decided the weather wouldn’t break, so we wallowed, waded, slid and generally swam down the trail to the cars. End of the trail—another lesson learned by a few. Always bring a change of clothes. Adelaide Degenhardt solved the problem, however, by nattily attiring herself in her pajamas.

Adieu, Mount Baker, for 1941, but you can be assured some creatures carrying and wearing some slippery boards will be challenging you ere long.

\textit{First it rained and then it blew,}  
\textit{And then it frizz and then it snow,}  
\textit{And then it fogged and then it threw,}  
\textit{And very shortly after then}  
\textit{It blew and frizz and snow again.}
Lake O’Hara Outing

JANE WILSON

Something hidden! Go and find it!
Go and look behind the ranges.
Something lost behind the ranges,
Lost and waiting for you.
Go!

On the first of August, 1941, Kipling’s creed was uppermost in the mind of the Mountaineer world. Many of us in fact or in picture had seen Lake Louise, topped by the mighty walls of Leffroy and Victoria, but few had seen the other side of those ranges, the hidden Lake O’Hara and Lake McArthur sections. Now, through the diligent planning of the 1941 Summer Outing Committee, Aaron Markham, Mary Kelley, and Marion Marts, one hundred and twenty-five Mountaineers and guests from other clubs were to be given the opportunity of a two-week encampment in this secluded region.

On August 2, with a final weighing-in of dunnage, greasing of boots, and mending of tents, these scattered members began to converge, following highways leading to the Canadian border at Kingsgate in Northern Idaho.

In our own case, that of three girls in a Nash, it meant sleeping the first night about one hundred feet off the highway on the Moses Lake Desert, a restless “gnatty” evening, straining our ears in an attempt to identify persistent desert sounds. The following day’s trip through Northern Idaho was uneventful except for the excitement of meeting other cars at the border. Mountaineer automobiles are usually easy to recognize. Everyone took the beautiful trip up through the wide Canadian valleys to Radium Hot Springs, Sinclair Canyon, and through the Kootenay in his own fashion, remembering two important points, the gas shortage in Canada over the weekend and the pack train departure from Lake Wapta the following day. Our own arrival at Lake Louise at 10:30 p.m. in a pouring rain was inauspicious. Not feeling up to the Chateau, we hunted for other lodgings but found them long since filled. Thus, a dry six-by-ten space under a forest camp table made an excellent sleeping accommodation, marred only by the curiosity of a black bear very early in the morning.

The final muster at Lake Wapta presented a busy scene. Mud-strewn cars were quickly unpacked; dunnage repacked for the horses; back-packing equipment assembled, and the cars parked in an old quarry—all this with no abatement of the weather.

The “middleman” truck had already left with the first load for the pack-horses, so we were soon on our way. The eight-mile trip offered beautiful forest and meadow scenery margined with tantalizing fog-framed vistas of high peaks and hanging glaciers. With craning necks we attempted to identify the Watch Tower or Mount Odaray. Presumptuous remarks passed back and forth in discussion of climbing routes and of our future prowess in attacking the Rockies. There were the usual minor disappointments. Increasingly bad weather was one. Then there was the disillusion when we found that an inviting aroma came from a huge rain puddle soaked with coffee grounds. As far as I know this was the only packing accident on the trip. The final snag was serious, for we found that the truck had too many wheels and not enough chains for the narrow road. Leaving the marooned dunnage with promises from the packers to hurry up the pack train, we found our Lake O’Hara a few miles beyond.
The campsite was that of the Canadian Alpine Club. Located in a beautiful alpine meadow about one fourth of a mile southwest of the lake, it gave promise of magnificent scenery in spite of the rain. We found the camp teeming with activity. Commissary tents and cooking equipment were set up, trees felled, and food relayed from the hut where it had been stored. All afternoon more and more hikers arrived, drenched, dunnageless, but debonair. Finally by evening of the first day the proportion ran one hundred and twenty campers to dunnage for sixteen. After an excellent but hastily assembled meal of corned beef and beans (there are several of us who wish that grocery cases could be labeled correctly, since we had to break everything open in order to find the beans), the lucky sixteen pitched their tents on the rain-soaked meadows. The one hundred-odd slept on the floor of the Canadian Alpine Club cabin in rows and in relays, or were so fortunate as to secure lodging at the chalet.

The following morning people awakened early or late according to sleeping accommodations. The day was spent in checking the delayed dunnage. By evening all were in a position to stake out homesteads. Soon our meadows were geographically laid out. Women’s quarters were subdivided into the upper Eighty-fifth Street section, Tenement Sector, Gopher Prairies and other suburban areas. Men’s quarters extended in many directions toward Mount Odaray, encircling a small lake or standing out rather bleakly in the prairie. Between these sections were married quarters. These included such establishments as the Hudson’s Dry Cleaning and Gopher Hole Darning Emporium. All centered upon the focal point of the kitchen, commissary tent, community tent, and in general the source of all good. Stepping stones led over a stream to this colony of the Perrins.

On the second day in camp fine weather revealed an amazingly beautiful alpine country. On every side rose ridge after ridge of crenelated battlements, ribboned with fresh snow. We became familiar with such peaks as Wiwaxy, Huber, Victoria, Leffroy, Glacier, Ringrose, and Hungabee to the north and east. Continuing the panorama, Mount Biddle, Mount Park, and Odaray towered in the east and south. To the extreme west soared Mount Stephens and Cathedral Peak. In the foreground and rising immediately above camp were Mount Schaffer and Mount Yukness. In addition to this upland list were many beautiful lakes, meadows, plateaus and passes. Kipling’s words became more and more applicable.
Since climbing is of major importance on summer outings, I will tell you first of the various ascents.

Hungabee, considered the king peak of that area, was climbed by George MacGowan, Jack Hossack, and Burge Bickford. They had perfect weather conditions. In spite of bad rock, they found it to be a good climb. It was attempted later, but bad weather interfered.

Walter Varney led a party of four up Mount Biddle. This was an important ascent, as it had not been climbed since 1936.

Three parties were successful on the famous Victoria Ridge. Early in the outing George MacGowan led a large group of fifteen over the shoulder of Mount Huber on to Victoria Glacier. The party took the ridge over steep snow and ice. Speaking from personal experience, that final half mile ridge on Victoria varying from one to four feet in width and dropping sheer on both sides with a magnificent view of the chalet and surrounding peaks was beyond belief. An additional point of interest was the fact that the ridge follows the British Columbia-Alberta boundary line. A second smaller party led by Marion Marts followed the Huber route up and descended via Abbott Pass. This was unusually long for a days' trip. Toward the end of the second week, Bruno Engler, a Swiss guide from Lake Louise chalet, led a third party via Abbott Pass.

Mount Odaray proved a popular ascent. Many routes were attempted. The first climbers chose the glacier route and found it rather difficult. Another party climbed the south summit and attempted to traverse to the north peak. Several bad spots forced it to drop off into a dangerous down slab section before regaining the ridge. Finally a fairly negotiable approach, known as the Gallagher route, was established for the remaining parties. All agreed that the
final chockstone chimney was the most interesting and, incidentally, the most solid rock in that whole area.

The climb of Mount Park was led by Hugh Boucher, a member of the Canadian Alpine Club. Since this peak is rather difficult and treacherous, very few climbs are recorded. Although another attempt was made, it was not successful.

Three peaks somewhat closer to camp were favorite trips—Wiwaxy peaks, Mount Yukness, and Mount Schaaffer. All three had easy routes or could be made more difficult. All three afforded magnificent views of the higher and more imposing peaks.

Numerous scenic trails to all sections of this country were well traveled nearly every day. As a matter of fact, these lowland trips afforded finer opportunities for spectacular panoramic views than did the high climbs. Such trips included hikes around Lake O'Hara to the Seven Sisters Falls and to Lake Oesa, to Opabin Meadows and the Pass, to Lake McArthur and Biddle Pass, to Odaray Plateau, to Abbott Pass and the hut, to those beautiful swimming lakes below camp and, of course, to the Crystal Caves.

These famed caves deserve a solo paragraph. They were within two or three miles of the camp. They were visited persistently by geologists, budding prospectors, and nefarious claim-jumpers. I remember working there one entire "rest" day in the rain with such companions as Hood, the chief vein-prober, and Coley, the chief claim-jumper. Women, ordinarily a bit averse to violent exercise, wielded the heavy crowbar with vigor, grubbed out muddy clusters in the rubble, or heaved aside huge boulders in an effort to uncover new lodes. I remember the look of scorn on Phyllis Cavender's face upon first viewing our frenzied efforts, and the subsequent change in her attitude as the lode led on to her claim. The results were very satisfactory for all except the packhorses. Most of us took home very beautiful clusters, well suited for use as paper-weights and book-ends.

Perhaps the most important phase of an outing, at least that which is longest remembered, is that of the camp life. It seems remarkable that one hundred and twenty-five people of all ages, occupations and interests can become as thoroughly at home in a primitive setting as did this group at Lake O'Hara.

Homesteads soon acquired many personal touches in the way of clotheslines, shoe-trees, cosmetic racks, crystal exhibits, book cases, food stores of old trail lunches hoarded for snacks and, of course, many devices for washing clothes.

I remember such incidents as these: the constant brigade of water porters and Clarence's following shout, "Bring back them buckets"; the welcome cups of milk or lemonade after a hard climb; Fred's great enthusiasm for fishing and wood-cutting, or the Perrin's wonderful dinners from the first night of baked beans to that final six-peak banquet. There was the crowding of one hundred people into one tent in an attempt to suit dinner hour to the weather; spreading soggy trail-lunch bread in the rain; the "Sunday Morning Community Chorus Spud-peeling Association"; and, later on, the great interest shown in the peeling of the entire stock of carrots in order to keep out of the rain. Some remember the constant scrubbing of crystals or the welcome shelter of the Alpine hut one rainy morning with Miss Clara MacGowan as hostess at the tea urn. Others have reason to recall Dr. Coley's operating chair. Clarence's remark to dissenters that "Dishwater is o.k. as long as you can stir it" became a camp classic.
The finest part of the day was that hour following dinner when the golden brown haze of the late afternoon sun deepened into shadow and early twilight. Hastily finishing our dishes and setting our camps in order, we wandered across the meadows to the campfire pit. Air mattresses, sleeping bags or blankets were spread for better comfort. Here, in a well-protected hollow, half surrounded by trees and huge boulders was the setting for fine and varied entertainment. Jack Hossack was in charge of the campfire building. He had many enthusiastic assistants including such notables as Miss Linda Coleman, who supervised the South End brush-piling section, and
Clarence Garner, who kept a full supply of “squaw” wood on hand. Of interest to me were the long, short, round and broad shapes taken by this fire each evening. These varied according to the demands of the audience. Smoke versus heat, of course, was a major problem. As the warmth of the evening fire gradually assembled the campers, twilight faded into dark and the glorious sunsets over Cathedral gave way to clear, cold sky and stars. Later, the moon rising over Wiwaxy was almost evanescent in its unearthly beauty.

Meanwhile in our cozy circle, much of interest was in process. Chairman George was most competent in eliciting introductions from visitors. Almost every evening brought new members or guests. At the first meeting Marion Marts gave a fine summary and description of all peaks in that area, comparing their problems and difficulties with those of familiar Washington mountains. Subsequently, each evening the first part of the program consisted of full descriptions of the climbs and trips made that day. This proved not only interesting but very helpful to future climbing parties.

Important contributions to our campfires were Patience Paschall’s sincere singing of mountain songs, Mary Ellen Russell’s fine geological report, Dr. MacInness’s story of his climb of the Matterhorn, Elizabeth Schmidt’s lovely fairy stories, and the community singing so ably led by Mabel Furry.

Certain rather remarkable performances ought to be mentioned. The “Munchausenic” feud between Ellen Walsh, originator of Dvorak’s ascent of Mount McKinley, and Walt Varney with his stories of the “bucket-bound” bear and the “ice-bound” ducks became classic. An unusual operatic society came into being with the production of “Wallula,” starring Mr. Leo Gallagher and Miss Marcia Marple. The production had a rather short run. I remember also Gus Morrison’s convincing take-off of the Coulee Dam ranger, Anne Cederquist’s Hawaiian dance, the traditional quotation and limerick nights, and the final reading of that excellent newspaper, “The Lake O’Hara Scree Scribbles,” at the farewell campfire. The 1941, edition edited by Mr. Little and Miss Hall, was quite outstanding. Last, but so definitely not least, I remember Clarence’s contributions, “The Three Trees,” “Romeo and Juliet,” “I Ain’t As Young As I Uster Be,” and the “Old Settler’s Song.”

Following our farewell O’Hara campfire, the group dispersed the next morning in many directions. The majority were to meet again at Lower Waterfall Lake on the Jasper Park Highway after a scenic trip to Sun Wapta Pass and the Ice Fields. However, for many of them who were heading east or south, the goodbyes were plentiful.

Our summer outing had been exciting, entertaining, and restful. New friends were made and old friendships strengthened. Traditions of the Round Robin and Six Peak Ceremonial Dinner were carried forward. Such names as Banff, Lake Louise, Jasper, Athabaska, Sun Wapta, and Lake O’Hara had become familiar and beautiful friends.

Finally, for one hundred and twenty-five men and women, Kipling’s credo became a poem of reality.

RAINY DAY AT O’HARA
MARY REMEY AND PATIENCE PASCHALL

Huber, Victoria, Odaray,
Hungabee, Schaffer, Cathedral tall,
The winds blow by and the shifting fogs
Come and go through the mountain wall.

Out of the mist and the silent dark,
Out of the grip of the driving rain,
Silent the steadfast hills emerge,
Bringing us courage to dare again.

MOUNTAINEER
Personnel of the 1941 Outing

In the following list, figures refer to the peaks climbed, as follows: 1—Riddle; 2—Hungabee; 3—Odaray; 4—South Peak of Odaray; 5—Schaffer; 6—Park; 7—Victoria; 8—Wiwaxy; 9—Yukon Pass; 10—Abbot’s Pass.

COMMITTEE

AARON MARKHAM (chairman), 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
MARION MARTS (climbing and commissary), 4, 5
MARY E. HOSSACK (secretary), 3, 5, 7, 8

Committee Assistants:

AARON MARKHAM, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
MARION MARTS, 4, 5, 7
MARY E. HOSACK, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9

Cooks

MR. AND MRS. FLOYD T. PERRIN
ASSISTANTS:

CLARENCE GARNER AND FRED HARRIS

Members of the Outing

HELEN ANDERSON, 5, 8
LILIE BARTLETT, 4, 5, 9
BURGE BICKFORD, 2, 5, 10
FRIEDA BICKFORD
ALBERT BOLCH, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
AURA BONELL, 5
EUGENE BROWNING, 5, 6, 7
LILLIAN BROWNING, 5, 6, 7
ELLA B. BUCK, 5
T. ARTHUR CAMPELL, 3, 7
MAXINE CARTER, 3, 5, 7, 8
PHYLLIS CAVENDER, 3, 5, 8, 9
ANNE CEDERQUIST, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
LINDA COLEMAN
FIDELIA DAVIS
LOIS DAVIS
RUSSELL E. DAY, 3, 5, 8
ADELAIDE DEGENHARDT, 3, 5, 7, 8
BIL DEGENHARDT, 3, 5, 7, 8
RUTH DINGLEY, 5, 8
MARIAN DJON
FLORENCE DODGE
SICHDO LEY, 3, 8
KATHLEEN DUMHAM, 5
HERYL ELMSLIE
ELIE EWIN
O. D. EWIN, 5, 8
GEORGINA FITZGERALD, 3, 5, 8, 10
CLARENCE J. FRENCK, 4, 5
HAZEL MAY FRENCK, 4, 5
MAUH FURRY
LEO GALLAGHER, 3, 5, 8
MRS. LEA GALLAGHER, 5
BETTY LOU GALLAGHER, 5
R. OLAND C. GEIST, 4, 5, 7, 9
MRS. ROLAND C. GEIST, 5
MILDRED GRANGER
HARRY HAGGEN, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
ANNE E. HALL
AMOS HAND, 3, 8, 9
ETHEL HODGKINS
WALT HOFFMAN, 3, 7
KATHRYN HOOI, 4, 5, 7, 8
JACK HOSSACK, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8
HALLIE HOWELL
LESLIE HOWELL, 5, 9, 10
GUS HUDSON, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
HELEN HUDSON, 5, 7, 8, 9
MAGEL HUDSON
ARTHUR M. HURST, 5, 8
ALENE JOHNSON, 5, 9, 10
BILLEE JOHNSON, 5
MRS. BLANCHE LAMONT, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10
MILDRED LANGE
MARIE LANEY PIM, 4, 5, 8, 10
LENN LIEPER, 5
JAMES LIEPER, 5, 8

Cooks

WILLARD G. LITTLE
FRANCIS LOCKWOOD, 3, 5, 6, 7
MRS. FRANCIS LOCKWOOD, 5
BONNIE LOVEBRIDGE, 5
ELLEN LUNDSTROM
VIRGINIA LYN
GEORGE MAC GOWAN, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8
DUNCAN A. MAC INNES, 5, 9, 10
VILAS MARSH, 5, 8
MILDRED MARSHALL
MARCIA MARPLE, 9, 10
DOY S. MARTS, 5
MILDRED MATTSON
BERNADINE Mc CLINCEY, 5, 8, 9
DOLORETTE MC GOUGH, 5
HARRIET MEHLMAN, 5, 8
HELEN MERCER
ESTHER MIDDLEARDEN, 5
AUGUST MIKLAZEK, 3, 5, 7, 9
HELMA MINNICK
HARVEY MOORE, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8
EDITH MONSON
C. G. MORRISON, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10
EMMA MULLEN
CORNELIA NEWMAN
MARY NIEBUHR
JUNE OAKLEY
MARY OAKLEY
PATIENCE PASCALL
WILHELMINA PETSCHING, 4, 5
C. PHILLIPS JR.
FAVE PLANK, 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
ROBERT POLLOCK, 4, 5, 7, 8
CATHERINE RANDALL, 5
MARY PASCHALL, 5
AMANDA ROSENBAUM, 5, 8, 9
MARY ELLEN RUSSELL, 1, 5, 8
ELIZABETH SCHMITT
CHARLES SIMMONS, 5
EVA SIMMONS
ERNESTINE SMITH HOWELL, 5, 9, 10
MARY STENKE, 5, 8
RICHARD E. STEVENS, 3, 4, 5
MRS. RICHARD E. STEVENS, 3, 4, 5, 9
JOE D. STINDMATTER, 8
KAN THOMPSON
EVA VAN DYKE
MARTHA VAN HOUTEN
WALT YARNKE, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
ELLEN WALSH, 5
CLAIRE WESCHER, 8, 9
MRS. NORMA WHEATLEY
CHRISTINA WILSON, 8
JANE WILSON, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9
FLORENCE WINSHIP
DON WISHER, 3, 7

THE
Around Mt. Rainier — Summer 1942

The Wonderland Trail around Mt. Rainier will again be the scene of the Mountaineer summer outing. Three weeks amidst the most superb scenery of the whole Northwest will be the good fortune of the outing members. There will be the ever-appealing interest of a pack-train trip, the variety of treks from camp to camp to choose from — “low line” following the wooded trails, or “high line” over the glaciers. One to four days in the various camps will give ample time for enough climbs to satisfy even the most ambitious climbers and the peaks accessible from all camps are so numerous that they will be a challenge to all grades of climbers. The ascent of Mt. Rainier itself will probably be at the end of the second week.

The tentative dates for the outing are July 25 to August 15. The approximate cost is $70.00. It will be possible for members to come in for one or two weeks if unable to come for the entire outing.

—CHAIRMAN WILFORD PLAYTER.

A SUNSET SKETCH

DR. H. B. HINMAN

Here a dash of vivid crimson—
There a cloud of violet hue.
Here the drab and grey are mingled—
Overhead celestial blue.
THE SOUTH TOWER of Howser Spire, the second highest summit in the Bugaboos in the Purcell Range of British Columbia, had an appeal to a small group of Mountainers going into that region to climb, because it was the only remaining peak in that region that hadn't been climbed. Perhaps the publicity this peak had received in climbing publications also added to our desire of finding out what we could on its slopes. The only possible route up this peak was on the northeast side. This route had in previous years been blocked by a formidable bergschrund at the base of the spire. If the bergschrund could be crossed, there still remained the problem of finding a possible route up the rock to the summit. With this background, we set out for Canada.

On Monday, August 4, 1941, a party of seven of us first gazed on the South Tower's steep mountain slopes. After picking out a possible route, four of us, Lyman Boyer, Tom Campbell, Helmy Beckey and myself decided to start the ascent early the next morning. We arose at 3:30 a.m. the next morning and were on our way at 4 a.m. from our base camp at 7,000-foot elevation. We arrived at the base of the bergschrund at 8 a.m.

Since we were to attempt the climb working as a party, we used each man for leading certain phases of the climb as we faced them. Lyman, being quite skilled in ice technique, was chosen to cut the steps in the ice up over the bergschrund. After studying the bergschrund, we chose a possible route up it slightly to the left of the extended line of the ice finger above. At this point there were about twenty feet of almost vertical ice with a foot of overhang to cut through at the top.

After three hours of step-cutting in which he had to scrape an inch or two of snow off the ice before making each step, Lyman had ascended the wall of the bergschrund and eighty feet of 60-degree ice above it. At this point, Lyman placed an ice piton for the safety line. He then anchored himself to an ice horn against the rock and proceeded to bring Tom up on a shoulder belay. The rock at this point was too downward-sloping to gain a foothold. Tom then belayed Lyman while he cut steps for twenty-five feet around to the right, next to the ice finger. At this point, Lyman found a rock slab that didn't slope downward quite as much as the others, and which offered a temporary resting spot. He then brought Tom around to this point. Tom drove two rock pitons in the wall behind to serve as an anchor for the party on the slab. Meanwhile, Helmy and I climbed up the ice, then I went around to the other two on the slab.

Lyman said I could relieve him on the step-cutting. I didn't mind the step-cutting for a while, but I did mind the absence of possible belays or anchor spots on the ice route. I began looking around for a possible route up the rocks. Removing the crampons and nailed boots and putting on felt-soled kletter schuhe, I started up a 50-degree chimney above us along the left side of the ice finger. This chimney turned out to be a combination rock and ice climb. After eighty feet of travelling, the chimney ended in a rock wall. Five pitons were driven in for safety in the 80-degree wall.

Climbing up an eight-foot wall on the left that had good toe and finger cracks and a pile of loose stuff on top that all had to be tested on each move, I came into another chimney. Beyond the loose rock was a belay position where Helmy was brought up. Helmy placed a fixed reepschnur for the second
party to use. Fifty feet up the second chimney was a broad slab where the entire party rested. Beyond the slab the route to the shoulder at the top of the ice finger was a broken rock face with spotted ice and snow areas with an average gradient of around fifty degrees. Helmy, who still had his nailed boots on, cut steps up two of the longer ice patches, as they were a little treacherous for felt soles. At the top of this stretch was a rounded rock slab with an ice arete on top. Two pitons were placed in the rounded rock to secure the fixed reepschnur. Helmy cut steps up and over the ice arete to the rocks on the southwest side of the shoulder.

By the time the last man arrived at the shoulder rocks it was 7 p.m. We had gained 500 feet of elevation; we had another 400 feet to go. It would be useless to attempt to gain any more elevation that night, so we looked around for a bivouac location. We found a possible spot between the ice arete and some large boulders perched at the top of a steep rock couloir on the southwest face. We labored till 9:30 p.m. building a rock floor on the underlying ice.

Putting on all our spare clothes, taking off our boots and putting our feet in rucksacks, we huddled together to wait till the morn. Somebody in the middle of the huddle actually snored for a couple of minutes. At midnight we shifted: this gave me a chance to cease shivering for a few moments at a time by being in the middle. It also gave someone else a chance to tug on the ends of Lyman’s rain jacket which served as a cover. It must have been about 3 p.m. when somebody hollered, “There is an animal here: it just ran over my feet!” An animal at 10,400 feet? We couldn’t believe it. When we finally found the flashlight it revealed a crag rat, or a “snafflehound,” as somebody called it. It had chewed some on Helmy’s lunch and was busy making an opening in my sack. Those trail lunches of ours had gone a long ways and had a long ways yet to go, so we put all those lunches right close beside us. The hungry rat, between spells of chewing the leather off a piton hammer, ran around across our feet until dawn.
When the sun finally rose at 5 a.m., Lyman and I crawled out of our frosty bivouac and let Tom and Helmy roll up in that coat for another hour. At 7 a.m. we were sufficiently thawed out to think of going on. From 7 till 11 a.m., Tom and Lyman tried four possible routes up the ridge above bivouac camp, but the routes all proved too risky to continue. Helmy and I worked on a route on the northeast face. This route ran around the face from the shoulder on a narrow ledge to a snow patch in a steep rock-jammed couloir. Helmy led around the snow patch to a wet ice-polished rock near the top of the snow. It seemed rather slippery for nailed boots, so I crossed it with felt soles. I drove in a couple of pitons to safeguard any slip on the slab, then dropped down into a steep gully filled with broken rock, ice and snow. After climbing through this mess for about seventy feet we came to a rock crack a foot wide and twenty-five feet high. Lyman took the lead at this point. Wedging a leg into the crack, he stemmed up to a horizontal slot in the rock face on the left. By jamming a leg in the slot it became a suitable belay stance. From here we climbed up the rock face to a deep cut in the ridge 150 feet above the shoulder. The north wall of the cut was nearly vertical with a 45° finger crack leading up to the left. The crack widened near the top to admit a foot. Standing on top of the finger crack, the climbers pulled themselves up on top of the wall above. Two more scrambles up lichen-covered blocks lead to a resting place in front of a forty-foot wall that looked almost impossible. This point, as the party found later, was the most difficult point of ascent. In front of the wall was a fifteen-foot gendarme. I drove two pitons in the wall above the gendarme to aid Lyman in stepping from the pinnacle to the wall.

Above the pitons was a scoop in the wall that Lyman walked along to a vertical part. He placed a piton four feet above the scoop for direct aid. Using a sling for a foothold and placing the climbing rope through the carabiner for pull from below, Lyman placed his right foot in a rough projection and pulled himself up with his hands on the rounded lichen-covered rocks five feet above the piton. After the rest of the party had made this pitch, we
continued for thirty feet along the ridge to the next problem. This was easily
turned by going out on the right-hand face. From here the summit could be
seen about 100 feet above. This gave us encouragement considering it was
about 3:30 p.m.

The next fifty feet was up a 60-degree ridge with parallel cracks running
up the ridge which served for hand and footholds. The last fifty feet was
gained by walking along a broad summit ridge with easy rock scrambling.
What a relief this easy going turned out to be! We reached the final summit
at 4 p.m. We hastily constructed a cairn and left our names in a small tin
tube. It would have been nice to rest and look at the view, but we had been
out already thirty-six hours and were worn out. We wanted to get off this
peak before dark.

Helmy, the youngest member of our party, informed us it was his birthday.
What a way to celebrate your birthday! At 4:30 p.m. we started down. Most
of our descending was to be made by a series of free rope descents. We had
had two 200-foot 5/16-inch reepschnurs for this purpose. These were the
same ropes we used for fixed ropes in safeguarding our ascent over dangerous
areas. We remained roped in as parties of two, each party in a 100-foot
climbing rope. Helmy, assisted by Tom, placed the rope slings and rings and
went down first. They placed the second rappel rope while Lyman and I came
down on the first one.

We had come up a lot of loose stuff and had to proceed rather slowly
downward. We arrived at the shoulder at 8 p.m. After gathering up our
loose belongings, the decision was to go on. We had moonlight. We couldn't
visualize spending another night out on that shoulder trying to keep warm.
So downward we proceeded. Harmony was not 100 per cent all the time,
especially when some leaden foot send a stray boulder crashing downward to
those below. By keeping those below tight against the vertical slabs and moving
very cautiously, no one was hit with a rock. We continued the free roping
method with a dolfersitz down the face and the chimneys. At the ice sheet
we put on our crampons, and roped down from a sling through the two pitons
in the wall. We all arrived at the base of the Bergschrund at 2:30 a.m., and what a joy that was! It was something like Columbus discovering land, only we had reached semi-flat earth.

We found on our way home that our route through the ice fall down the gateway between Pigeon and Snowpatch had changed. We spent another two hours on ice technique going down and through the Bugaboo Glacier. Finally at 6 a.m., just fifty hours after we had left base camp, we walked back into it. The one thing we hadn't had in that fifty hours was rain and considering the reputation of the Bugaboos, we were lucky. We had had perfect climbing weather, and, as it turned out later, these were the only cloudless days of our entire trip.

The girls in our party had last night's dinner ready for us when we arrived and how wonderful it tasted! Then ten hours of sleep, another dinner, and nine more hours of sleep and we were ready to think of more climbs. For future ascents we think this peak can be done in less time. We lost valuable time in route-finding. A lone party of two would be a faster method of ascent. The elevation, according to our aneroid, was 10,800 feet, which is a hundred feet higher than the approximate elevation given in the climbing guide.

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TO THE MOUNTAINEERS

Dr. H. B. Hinman

Dear friends, companions on the forest trail,
And many snowy slopes and mountain peaks;
No more shall I the mighty mountains scale,
But still, to me, their silver voice yet speaks.

I see as clear as though but yesterday,
The many scenes of beauty; feel the thrill
Of high adventure that beset the way:
I feel it yet, and know I always will.

The gay companionship about the camp;
But most of all the sense of brotherhood —
That all have shared upon the climb or tramp
Of each united for the common good.

I bow my head and silently reflect,
On those who walked the trails of long ago;
I think of them with love and deep respect;
Who reached "Trail's End." — They wait for us, I know.
BECAUSE of its peculiar columnar formation, the Devil's Tower presents a fascinating problem to the rock climber. For several years I had cherished a desire to see the Devil’s Tower and, if possible, make the ascent. Having read of Fritz Weissner's and Jack Durrance’s exploits, these desires were even stronger. It was not until June of this year that these desires began to assume a definite form.

My friend Sam Heller and I were planning a trip into the Midwest, and a detour of a couple of hundred miles into the Devil's Tower might easily prove to be the highlight of the entire trip. We quickly dispatched a letter to Washington, D.C., asking permission to climb the tower.

As time to start drew near, and our permission had not arrived, we concluded that the National Park Service did not consider our meager experience enough to cope with the climb. So we set out with only sixty-five feet of rope in the way of mountaineering equipment, which is all that is necessary to climb most of the summits in the Rockies. Imagine our surprise when, on arriving in Moorecroft, Wyoming, we found the permission waiting, forwarded from Seattle. We were to contact Mr. Joyner, who is the ranger at Devil’s Tower, the moment we arrived.

When we got there we learned he was out and would not be back until later. As we had a few hours of daylight we decided to go up on the tower a way and get first-hand knowledge of the route to follow. Roping up, we worked our way up to the tilted column which is the start of Jack Durrance’s route. A short distance up the tilted column we located Jack’s first piton. As it was getting dark, we started down. We found Mr. Joyner home and told him of our plans, and of our disappointment in not having more rope. He told us all he knew of the route, and the difficult problems encountered by the two previous parties. He also mentioned the possibilities of the northeast corner. We went to bed that night with little hope of ascending the tower.

Awaking at 5:30 we ate a light breakfast and started hiking around the
base of the tower to view the possibilities of the northeast corner. We found it was too much of a stretch for our sixty-five feet of rope, so we continued around to the south side. Roping up, we again started up. Arriving at the piton we attempted to remove and reset it, but found it to be wedged in so tight that this was impossible. We tied into the piton with a rope sling, as we had no carabiner. Making sure the sling was tight, we worked up the first crack which was about twenty feet long. Moving steadily, jamming a toe, then a fist, arriving behind the tilted column, we found it to be an excellent belay spot. The next pitch, another twenty-foot stretch, required a back and foot stem worked into a back and knee, and the narrowness about required jam holds. This brought us to the top of the tilted column.

The next crack was rather long. As far as we could see, there was no way of safeguarding ourselves. However, about halfway up the crack we located another of Durrance’s pitons. This, too, was in so tight we couldn’t remove it to reset it. As our rope was not long enough to reach from the top to the bottom of this crack we both had to be in the crack at the same time, with the piton half way up to use as a belay. This was quite possible. The next two pitches were short and sweet and landed us at the base of another crack that was a bit longer than our rope. However, about ten feet from the top we found a third piton to use as a belay. Here we left Durrance’s route and traversed out around the column to the east. This landed us on Weissner’s route. Another pitch of about twenty-five feet and we were on the traverse, which we followed for about 100 feet. Here we cut off the routes used before and worked straight up short pitches and chimneys for 100 feet. We encountered nothing very difficult here. This brought us out onto the flat top of the tower.

The top of the tower is covered with sagebrush and grass. There are two principal theories about the origin of the tower. One suggests that it is the core of a volcanic vent and the other that it is all that remains of an extensive
flow of lava intruded between the older sedimentary rocks and, therefore, constituting what is geologically known as a sill. We could find nothing but the igneous rock of which the tower is composed.

As we did not want to get caught on the tower in the afternoon heat, we pulled ourselves reluctantly away, and began the descent. We took it very slowly, using the same belay spots that we had on the way up. We arrived at the top of the rock slide at 11:00 a.m. and were greeted by Mr. Joyner and the small group of people who had gathered to watch the climb. Mr. Joyner then led us down to a drink of cold spring water, a shower, and a bite to eat. We gratefully acknowledge Mr. Joyner's assistance and the kindness shown us during the short time we spent at the Devil's Tower.

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**Twin Spires**

*Fred Beckey*

SEVERAL years ago, from the summit of Ruth Mountain, I noticed two precipitous rock peaks, separated by a small glacier, 15 miles northeast of Mt. Shuksan. My interest was further awakened when Will Thompson and Calder Bressler told me of their attempt in 1939 to scale the higher of these two peaks, known as Twin Spires, which had never been climbed. A closer view of Twin Spires from the Picket Range convinced me that a trip into that area would be well worth the effort. An opportunity to make this trip presented itself early this summer, so on June 15, Helmy Beckey, Louis Graham and I left the Hannegan Pass Road carrying heavy packs of climbing equipment and 13 days' food.

Two days later, after hiking 23 miles on trail, rockslide, heather and snow, we camped at timberline in a beautiful basin at the head of Redoubt Creek. One-half mile to the east in Sec. 21 T. 40 N., R. 12 E., Twin Spires appeared even more formidable than when seen from a distance. That evening the peaks called upon nature to defend them as rain began to fall. This continued four days, snow accompanying the rain on several occasions. The new snow was helpful, however, in that it aided us in picking a route on the higher S. E. Spire.

The weather looked promising on June 21 so Helmy and I decided to attempt the N. W. Spire. By climbing snowfields and traversing 1 1/2 miles on the Redoubt Glacier, we arrived at the north side of the peak, from where we hoped to follow a long ridge to the summit. After several hundred feet of steep rock and snow were overcome, the crest of the ridge was gained. The latter presented few difficulties, except for new snow, until a point 200 feet below the summit was reached. Here we donned tennis shoes and made the final climb up 80° chimneys and slabs on the eastern side of the peak.

When the task of building a cairn was finished, our attention focused on the higher S. E. Spire, whose elevation was estimated at 8,500 feet. Three sides of the spire drop vertically for over 1,000 feet into Perry Creek. On the fourth side a ridge of saw-toothed gendarmes leads to the west face 500 feet below the summit. This sight created a somewhat pessimistic outlook in my mind. The view reminded me of a ship at dock with a long gangplank the only approach.

Six o'clock the next morning found us at the col which separates the two spires. From there we climbed 500 feet to a notch on the crest of the ridge of gendarmes over steep and somewhat loose rock. From here the view of the...
spire, well studded with overhangs, made us consider retreat. However, we decided at least to “rub noses” with the northwest face.

Previously I hoped to climb over or around a number of gendarmes and rappelled into the notch between the west face of the spire and the last gendarme, leaving a rope on which to ascend on the return. This plan was soon abandoned, however, in view of the difficulties involved. By climbing downward, traversing on small ledges, and skirting a pinnacle, the notch was reached at 8:00. After a bite to eat we climbed through a cannon hole and descended 100 feet on the north side via a gully of very loose snow. Careful belaying was imperative at this point as well as on the remainder of the climb. To arrive at a ledge on the northwest face a piton traverse was made. This was the key to our route, the only one that seemed to offer any hope. At this point Louis could be seen watching us from the col between the spires.

The final climb from this ledge was quite difficult, pitons being used on a number of pitches for safety. Extreme caution was always necessary because of the loose nature of the rock and exposure of the face. At one point a smooth shallow gully, which was an excellent test of difficult balanced climbing, was ascended to skirt a prominent overhang on the upper part of the face. We discovered that the only useful route led directly above the overhang. After climbing for about 100 feet on this route, the angle of the rock sharply decreased and the summit was seen a short distance above.

Due to a sky which was becoming increasingly overcast, little time was spent at our destination, which was reached shortly past noon. After carefully climbing and roping down, we reached the col at 4:30 p.m.

We were very glad to have succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of a peak of this nature in a safe manner and with proper technique, which had been learned in the Climbers’ Course.

Before leaving this beautiful and remote area, Glacier Peak and Bear Mountain were climbed. Louis accompanied us on the latter, which turned out to be a fine granite rock climb.

Climbs on the East Side of Mt. Shuksan
Helmy Beckey

Scouting Trip on the East Face of Mount Shuksan

On May 31, Lyman Boyer and I scouted a new glacier route up the east side of Mount Shuksan from the head of the North Fork of the Nooksack River. The high point of this climb was a 300 foot, fifty degree ice chute directly over a huge gaping bergschrund. The day was very disagreeable for climbing since it was quite foggy and wet. Several times, separated only by 100 feet of climbing rope, we could not see each other.

Leaving our camp as late as 8:15 a.m., Lyman and I had to move rapidly and steadily during the 6,000 foot ascent. Fortunately most of the glacier face was at this time covered with snow. By inspecting the glacier later in the season, I verified our belief that this climb must be made in the late spring or very early summer. Later the hanging glacier is almost hopelessly crevasse and the giant bergschrund at the base of the ice chute is unbridged.

While kicking steps in the mushy, wet snow, I continually sank through a foot or two, making this work very exhausting. We struggled up the steep snow slopes for five hours without a halt until we reached the base of the}

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THE
chute. As we plodded on the occasional hissing of snow avalanches sent shivers down our spines. We couldn’t see them and they sounded close. Therefore we did not know if we were in their paths.

From here on Lyman led the way. His task was the strenuous one of clearing off several inches of snow that was plastered over the neve and ice so that solid steps could be cut. In so doing he continually sent small avalanches down the slope. These gathered momentum and presented a considerable force by the time they hit me. In the final pitch Lyman cut a hole through an overhanging cornice and pulled himself over the top.

It was 3:15 p.m. when we stood on the plateau of broad Curtis Glacier, 500 feet below the summit which was still one half mile to the west. As we caught an occasional glance of the final peak which seemed so well within our grasp, a stiff and icy wind pierced our soaked clothing and added to our misery. We realized that to continue would have resulted in a forced bivouac on the snow and at the mercy of the weather. Since we were out to establish a new ice route and not just to climb Mount Shuksan, we felt that we had succeeded in our undertaking. Even as it was, Lyman and I virtually had to run down the lengthy slopes below the chute to avoid being caught in the darkness. We soon reached camp, two tired but satisfied climbers.

**FIRST ASCE r OF CLOUDCAP PEAK**

While at base camp on the previously-mentioned climb, a fine unclimbed peak was seen a short distance to the south. This peak is the last and most prominent one of a number of jagged spires on the long arm leading southeast from the summit of Shuksan. We estimated this peak to be approximately 7,300 feet in elevation.

Since we had a few days before it would be necessary to return home, my brother, Fred, and I decided to attempt to climb this peak. On the evening of June 26 we were camped on the moraine in the center of the huge cirque at the head of the North Fork of the Nooksack river. That evening a cloudcap formed and the next morning it still hovered. Since the peak was unnamed, we decided that Cloudcap would be an appropriate name.

The climb was made up a knife-edge ridge which was interrupted by several deep notches. The far side of one of these notches was a threatening wall and could be negotiated only by delicate rock work and necessitated a rappel to facilitate return. From here to the summit the climb consisted of mixed snow and rock work, the final peak being a snow pinnacle. The lower slopes of Cloudcap were such that they could be negotiated by several fast and long standing-glissades on the return.

This region is seldom visited and yet it seems to me that it is truly a climber’s paradise. The alpine scenery is praised by the few who have been there as unexcelled. Strangely enough, this “forgotten area” is only 7½ miles from a road branching from the Mt. Baker highway.

* * *

- "To walk up and down hill is less wearying than to walk upon the flat.”
  —ARISTOTLE.

- "Though the rocky summit frown
  Those rocks by custom turn to beds of down.”
  —GOLDSMITH’S "TRAVELLER.”

- "To climb steep hills requires slow pace at first.”
  —SHAKESPEARE.
Reminiscences of a Mountaineer

As Told to Helen Rudy

AIR MATTRESSES — crampons — ski wax — shorts — these are some of the things the earlier Mountaineer went without and still enjoyed his mountaineering in perfect confidence and bliss. Also he had the unique experience of climbing a mountain without knowing what he had climbed, because many of the peaks now ascended regularly by Mountaineers had not at that time been named. All this is no idle hearsay but from authentic observances made a short time ago by one of those early Mountaineers.

Six members of the Club and two guests from Boston had just settled themselves comfortably after one of Mary Anderson's super dinners during which the conversation had been — you guessed it — Mountaineering. Occasionally someone remembered the two from Boston and tried valiantly to corral the conversation into general topics but it invariably broke loose after a polite moment and went galloping off on the ever-enthralling, never-ending subject of Mountaineering. It was at this time that the comparison mentioned above was made by C. G. Morrison (listed in the directory as C. G. but better known as "Gus" to those who have camped and climbed with him at some time during the nearly thirty years he has been a member). Not, as he hastened to add, that the early member was so much hardier, but most of the things were unheard of or unthought of in those days. Certainly no one would have dreamed of taking along such a luxury as an air mattress on the summer outings and if one of the fair maidens of that time had braved the elements and appeared in shorts, the entire outing would have fainted dead away in one fell swoon. Some of the more daring did appear in bloomers, but most of the ladies clung righteously to skirts, and although Gus was too gallant to mention it, the skirts often must have clung just as steadfastly to whatever impediment was on the route. The men's clothes were less cumbersome but it would not have occurred to any of them, either, to fare forth in abbreviated costume. Several pairs of eyes flicked in the direction of Burge Bickford. What would have been the reaction of the early Mountaineers if they could have seen Burge on a raw mountain morning in his shorts and longies? This bit of reminiscence smacked of interest and Gus had no peace until he finally was persuaded to tell some of the stories and happenings of those first Mountaineering days.

Gus was introduced to the Club and "squirrel lunches" on the same day when in May, 1913, he climbed McClellan's Butte, which was then one of the annual climbs. His new acquaintances, evidently both the lunch and the climb, as well as the people, made such an impression on him that he vowed he would go on the summer outing in August, which was the second trip into the Olympics. It was during this outing that Seattle almost lost a mayor. Well, not exactly, because he wasn't a mayor at that time, but only one of the climbers who had been taken out for some instruction and practice on Mount Seattle before attempting one of the more difficult climbs. It was the custom to divide the climbers into companies of eight with a captain and lieutenant for each company, and since rope technique was unknown, each company followed the one ahead in single file or switchbacks up the snow slope with the captain and lieutenant walking a few feet below the company line in order to catch anyone who might accidentally start sliding down. The Club at that time owned one ice ax which was carried by the main leader of the entire party; however, all the other members of the climb carried alpine stocks. It was in such a formation that Hugh Caldwell lost his footing, eluded his captain and
lieutenant and started a rapid descent straight down the mountain he had so laboriously ascended. Only this time he was sitting down and heading straight for a small crevasse with his body revolving like a pinwheel. The command to turn over on his face and dig in his alpie was shouted down as one man from the horror-stricken onlookers, who had no way of assisting him once he had gained such momentum. Finally, he managed to turn over, dig in his alpie and come to a stop about ten feet from the lip of the crevasse. It was not a very deep crevasse and he probably would not have been seriously injured if he had gone into it, but nevertheless it was a harrowing experience for both participant and watchers.

Questions from the listeners came thick and fast here. "With no ropes and no ice axes, weren’t such experiences frequent in those days?" "Without ropes, how did they keep from losing at least part of each group in hidden crevasses, or open ones if bridges should have caved in?" "Did the leader, who had the one and only axe, have to cut all the steps?" Taking the questions in order, Gus replied that there were few times when people lost their footing and got past the captain or lieutenant. In fact, this experience of Hugh Caldwell’s was the only one he had seen on any of the climbs he happened to be on. The members of the climb were shown how to use their alpies to stop themselves on the snow and this was used exactly as we use the pointed end of the ice axe in soft snow. As for cutting steps, there seemed to be little need for that. The terrain was seldom ever icy enough to necessitate step-cutting. As a rule, the leader of the climb selected two husky climbers to go ahead and kick steps in the snow, the leader taking third place and the remainder of the party following in the steps. Since there was little or no ice, there was no need for crampons, either. Several years later, Gus made the first pair of so-called crampons from a stiff leather sole in which he had set calks and which he strapped on his boots whenever he found an icy stretch. About this time, a second axe, owned by George Wright, appeared in the Club, and using this as a pattern, Gus had ten more made. The mountains in those days seemed to have more snow on them. There were very few open crevasses encountered and the bridges apparently were much more solid, as there are few, if any, accounts of bridges giving way under anyone. This was true in the Cascades as well as the Olympics.

The last campfire of the 1913 outing was on the beach of the Pacific Ocean after a forty-mile Indian canoe trip down the Quinault River, and it was at this campfire that a subject which had been in the minds of several of the members was broached for approval. The activity of the Club up to that time had been confined to the local walks, held twice a month, and the annual summer outing; however, it was felt that the Club should acquire a lodge of some sort, preferably in the Snoqualmie Pass region, and it was this proposal that Gus and some of the others presented at that last campfire. The idea caught hold immediately and on the train ride back to Seattle the next day the members subscribed $700 for the new lodge and a very short time later they had $1,500 and were ready to start building. Sidney Bryant was selected to scout around for a suitable location and he finally chose the present site and was the prime mover in getting the lodge built. At the time it was completed in 1915 there was little travel over the mountains except by train, and all equipment was carried up from the station at Rockdale; even the huge cook stove, which was hoisted on the back of a husky member and carried up the mountain. In the summer a trail lightened the burden but in the winter it was a long, arduous trek over snow, taking from two to three hours, and since the train didn’t arrive at Rockdale until 10 o’clock at night, the party usually arrived at the Lodge around midnight. What would be considered in-
conveniences and hardships by the present generation, however, were accepted gladly as part of the fun in those days and nothing could dim their pride in possession of something they had all worked together to build. Encouraged by the success of the Lodge and at the suggestion of “Daddy” Paschall, the Club bought the Rhododendron Preserve in 1916 on which they later erected Kitsap Cabin and still later Meany Ski Hut and Irish Cabin were obtained; but the Lodge was the first major project of the Club and it was there that the “Work Party” was born.

All was not work, of course, after the Lodge was built. Organized trips were planned to the nearby lakes and meadows. There were no trails immediately adjacent to the Lodge at first; however, by the time fifty or sixty people had tramped through the woods to a certain location several times, trails became fairly defined. Smaller parties would occasionally scout around for new scenes and it was on one of these excursions that four prominent members became slightly confused after they had been travelling through the brush and trees for some time. One of the party had a compass but this failed to solve their dilemma. Two of the foursome maintained that the little blue tip on the needle of the compass pointed North; the other two were just as adamant in their belief that the blue tip pointed South. An approaching snow storm finally broke the argument and they started forth again in blind faith, eventually reaching the Lodge well after dark, just as a searching party was ready to go on the hunt for them. The Forest Service has built and maintains many excellent trails in the region now, some of which the Mountaineers helped to blaze, and the Club also has contributed financially in the building of these trails.

The mountains in the Snoqualmie Pass district which had attracted the few now became the interest of the many. However, aside from those bordering the railroad or back in the mining areas, they were for the most part unnamed, and since most of the first ascents were made by the Mountaineers, it seemed only fitting that they should name the peaks. Accordingly, in 1916, Prof. Meany appointed a committee of which Gus was chairman with Alida Bigelow and George Wright committee members, to select names for the peaks, lakes, etc., in the region and submit them to Washington, D. C., for approval. All but one was approved and now appear on the maps of the country made by the Government. The exception was Mount Abie!. At Prof. Meany’s suggestion, the committee had named Tinkham Peak after Abiel W. Tinkham, civil engineer, who had been appointed by Governor Stevens to survey a route for a road over the mountains. He made the trip across in the winter of 1854 with five Indians, and his route was presumably past the foot of Tinkham Peak. The committee decided to call the smaller peak at the end of the ridge, Abiel, also after the pioneer surveyor, but the Government turned thumbs down on that, stating it was against their policy to name more than one mountain after the same man. Along with the list of new names, the committee sent in the names of the peaks already named but which had had no official recognition from the Government. In fact, there were no maps of the region in existence at that time. Redick McKee, a surveyor, and member of the Club, made the first Snoqualmie quadrangle, one of which Gus still has and which he considers one of his most prized possessions.

The committee decided to use Indian names, or at least those from the Chinook jargon, wherever feasible, although some of the peaks and lakes were named for members of the Club. Of the latter, Wright Peak was named for George Wright, who was vice-president of the Mountaineers for years, and Bryant for Sidney Bryant, already mentioned as one of the principals in the erection of the Lodge. The inevitable query as to the mixup between Bryant
and Hemlock was put forth and with a little grin, Gus shouldered the blame. He had decided to call the imposing peak, as view from the Snow Lake side, after his friend and active Club member. Later, when he saw a picture of the ridge taken from the other side, he mistook one of the other summits for Bryant, and thus they had two mountains with but a single name. The mistake was rectified later when the name Hemlock was finally given to the other peak. The mountain at the end of the ridge north of Snoqualmie was named Snoqualmie’s Little Sister, shortened eventually to Little Sister, but later was changed to Lundin in honor of one of the pioneer forest rangers of the district. A forest ranger was also responsible for naming Overcoat Peak, having left his overcoat on the summit when he climbed it.

Speaking of pictures, it was a picture taken by George Wright that prompted Gus to change the name of Kaleetan from its former unoriginal name of Matterhorn. When looking at the picture, someone exclaimed over its resemblance to an arrow, and since the Chinook word for arrow is Kaleetan, that was the name chosen.

Chair already had been named, as was Granite, Silver, Denny, Snoqualmie (the Indian word for “big snow”), Guye, Red and Kendall, but the committee named the Tooth and Melakwa lakes, the latter meaning “mosquito.” There were however, no mosquitoes there when Gus first saw them. He and a couple of companions had back-packed up to Hemlock Pass on the 12th of June without benefit of trail, since there was no trail up there then. There was, however, twelve feet of snow on that June morning at Hemlock Pass where they made their camp and spent two or three days scouting through the area. Whenever inquiry was made as to the personnel of some of the first ascents, Gus became strangely evasive; however, his listeners had a strong suspicion that this evasiveness was the result of modesty and that if a checkup was made of those first ascents, Gus’ name would be found on most of the registers. It has been ascertained that he made the first ascent of Chair from the west side. Hee Abel is credited with the first ascent of Chair by the route now used, and George Wright was a member of most of those first climbs in the Snoqualmie district.
With such a comfortable base established in the mountains, the members could venture farther afield and it wasn’t long before some of the peaks in the interior were climbed. Thompson had been named by others, but the lakes en route were named by Mountaineer climbers. Ridge Lake, of course, is obvious, but Gingerless was suggested by Harry Myers. “Because,” said Harry, “that is the way I feel right now — without ginger.” And anyone who has looked down into the cool green of that little lake as he trudged over the rocks far above will get Harry’s point exactly. Some of the other lakes named that year by the committee were Gem Lake, Source Lake, the source of the South Fork of the Snoqualmie River; Lodge Lake, Divide and Surveyors lakes, on the divide and the surveyors’ line; Beaver Lake, where a colony of beavers lived; Ed’s Lake and Joe’s Lake at the foot of Huckleberry, named for Joe Hazard. Olallie Meadows also was named by the committee because of the abundance of berries found there, “Olallie” being the Chinook word for berry.

A trip that year into the Gold Creek district was really in the form of a Special Outing, the party making a camp part way in. There had been an active mine in there sometime before and remnants of the old trail were still there—but only remnants. Part of the time they waded up the stream bed. On this first trip in, names were given to Alta and Rampart Ridge and, because the imposing monolith at the head of the valley was at the beginning of Gold Creek, it was given the Chinook name for metal or money: “Chickamin.” Huckleberry already had been named by the miners but it had never been climbed as far as known previous to 1916. Two members of that outing, however, braved the perils of the ascent and finally reached the summit. It is not known exactly what route they took but they were so overcome with the hazards of the trip that they had serious misgivings as to their ability to ever climb back down and reach their companions alive. Accordingly, one of the party wrote his will on the cuff of his shirt. The will was lost in the laund, however, as both climbers made the descent without any serious mishaps. The terrors of Huckleberry were known far and wide for some time and it was not until four years later that it was attempted again. This time a fairly good-sized party made the trip successfully.

Previous to 1920, the climbers had signed their name in registers which were kept in tin cans or jars on the summits. About this time the present type tube to hold the Mountaineer registers was designed and these were eventually placed on all the peaks climbed by the Mountaineers.

It was about 1920 that skis began to make their appearance at the Lodge. Before that and for some time afterward, the principal method of travel in the winter was by snowshoes. Snowshoe trips were organized and one of the big events of the year was the Annual Snowshoe Race held on Lodge Lake on Washington’s birthday. Gus had been Initiated into the mystery of the ski as far back as 1913 when he had had to borrow a pair on a winter outing at Mount Rainier, as a substitute for snowshoes. It was his first winter outing and he had not yet acquired a pair of snowshoes of his own, so when someone offered to loan him an extra pair of curious-looking boards, he accepted, little dreaming the entanglements involved. Few people had even seen a pair of skis at that time, let alone know how to use them, and Gus found that they had a will of their own. The beastly things simply would not go uphill and as he struggled vainly at the bottom of the slope, his companions tramped merrily on through the snow for bigger and better views. Six years later, he had made peace with them enough to buy a pair of his own, but the only wax in use then was paraffine and the arrival at the top of the hill was still an unpredicta ble adventure. (Whatever did skiers talk about without wax?) They were
introduced to ski waxes when Herman Wunderling imported some Klister a short time later and unwittingly introduced the classic question.

Yes, we have acquired new ways and equipment since those early days. Just how advantageous some of them are is debatable. There are now so many ski waxes on the market that some hapless mortals in desperation have discarded them all and "discovered" paraffine, and some unblushingly admit they use nothing at all. The luxury of an air mattress is still weighed seriously against the mileage on a back-packing trip, and the advantage of shorts after a scramble through a briar patch or a sunny day on the snow, is doubtful.

Mountaineers continue to make first ascents and name the peaks, although they are forced to travel much farther into the mountains for their unclimbed summits now, and in Gus' opinion there are still some unexplored routes left even among the Lodge peaks.

Although Gus stoutly affirmed that the present-generation Mountaineer is every whit as hardy, his listeners were a trifle dubious of that after he mentioned that one of the annual events of the Club was a twenty-eight-mile hike to Tacoma, which usually took from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. This was made along the old military road and trails with the hikers returning by boat. It is true that some of the participants indulged in a Turkish bath in Tacoma before returning, but twenty-eight miles in one day is certainly no trip for a slouch.

It had been a most informative and entertaining evening, and, as on a climb, we look back occasionally to mark our return route, we find sometimes that a glance at the past helps to chart the course of the future.

* * *

"He that climbs and comes away
Will live to climb another day.
But he that is in climbing slain
Will never live to climb again."

Glacier Recession — 1941

Paul Kennedy

On September 25 and 26 of this year the Mountaineers again made measurements of the annual recession of the Easton and Coleman glaciers on Mt. Baker. This year's figures are more astounding than any previously taken and show a great increase in recession during the past year.

From 1940 to 1941 the Easton Glacier, on the south side of Mt. Baker, receded 220 feet. The average annual recession from 1934 to 1940 was 190 5/6 feet per year. The Coleman Glacier, on the north side of Mt. Baker, receded 190 feet during the past year while its average from 1936 to 1940 was 67 1/2 feet per year.

This sudden increase in recession was no doubt due to the extremely light snowfall throughout the Northwest last winter. This condition, with only local exceptions, existed throughout the North American continent. The following figures for precipitation at Glacier Ranger Station, which is only ten miles north of the Coleman Glacier, exemplify this fact. From December, 1939, through September, 1940, 44.84 inches precipitation was recorded, while for the same months of the past year it dropped to 32.57 inches.

The Easton Glacier was measured on September 25, 1941, by Tom Gorton, Bill Laval and myself, and the Coleman Glacier on September 26, 1941, by the same party.
ABOVE THE CLOUDS
Dr. H. B. Hinman

Far down the mountain leads my zigzag track
Upon the snow, and here I bivouac
At night upon a lateral moraine.
Here, shivering until it dawns again.
I reach the summit peak at early morn,
Before the sun’s rays have yet been born.
Below, a rolling mass of fleecy clouds,
Envelop all the earth with soft grey shrouds,
Save only where the highest peaks emerge,
Like pinnacles of rock from breaker’s surge.
Then comes the sunrise with the break of day,
Its rose reflected on the clouds of grey.

So long ago — the hardships I forget;
The beauty of the scene is with me yet.

HILL WEALTH
Roland Ryder-Smith

Pauper in pocket, I am rich enough
To share with you a sky-lined chest
Of peerless platinum — stars; pure molten silver
Of the mountain moon, poured at my door;
Frail treasure of the morn’s fine topaz pearled
With dew; the priceless bullion of red noon
Heaped on each slope, each ledge and pinnacle;
And sapphire gloaming trapped in the ravine.

I pay for none of it, yet hold the key
To boundless beauty lying here within
A high hill’s vault.

THE GOAL
Dr. H. B. Hinman

Why climb the heights — heart throbbing, failing breath,
While all below is quiet and serene?
Why risk the imminence of sudden death,
And chance the dangers which may lurk unseen?

For years I watched the mountain-top each day.
It was a challenge to my hardihood.
To climb it seemed to be the only way
To prove my courage: Make the challenge good.

And now that I have scaled the peak at last,
How deep a satisfaction I have won!
In life it is not obstacles you passed,
But that you finish what you have begun.
Photographic Exhibit

THE MOUNTAINEERS' Eighth Photographic Exhibition, formally opened at the monthly meeting on October 17, 1941, closed within two days of the tenth anniversary of the first Mountaineer Photographic Exhibit. The original Photographic Exhibit Committee, with Harry R. Morgan as chairman, was authorized by the Board of Trustees on April 9, 1931, for the purpose of encouraging photography among the members and also for creating and maintaining a photographic collection. The first exhibit opened November 6 of that year. Mr. Morgan, Norval Grigg, Robert Hayes and other Mountaineer members, played an active part in the management of the exhibits held the six following years. Many fine pictures were submitted and the exhibits were sent to the Tacoma and Everett branches as well as being on display in local stores.

The present year's exhibition was the first since 1937 and brought to light again the photographic ability of our members and the varied interests in activities and places as seen through the "eyes" of our camera enthusiasts. The peaceful serenity of pastoral scenes as contrasted by the rugged beauty of mountaineering photographic achievements; pictures of families and friends at home, and those of far-off places and peoples, were a source of constant interest to those who viewed the 1941 display. The high quality of the prints, the fine composition, and the enthusiastic response, are of great encouragement in promoting the exhibit for 1942.

AWARDS

First.............. CLARENCE J. FRENCK........... COLUMBIA AT DUSK
Second.......... RUTHERFORD B. HAYES........ OUR HERITAGE
Third............ JANE WILSON.................... LAKE LOUISE
Fourth........... ADELAIDE DEGENHARDT........ MT. ATHABASKA

HONORABLE MENTIONS:

HOWARD BERGLUND . JUMP TURN
ALBERT BOGDAN .... SKI TRACKS
CLARENCE J. FRENCK . BIDDLE—BONNEVILLE—HIS MAJESTY—ST. HELEN'S WAY—SNOWBOUND
MABEL FURRY ...... FROM GOBBLER'S KNOB
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES . HAWAIIAN CLIMBER
KATHRYN SHOLTZ . NEXT WEEK—A TREE, A PEAK
BRUCE STEERE ...... YOGI YERBEN
ARTHUR STACHER ...... INGRAHAM GLACIER AND LITTLE TAHOMA—NISQUALLY'S BIRTHPLACE

JUDGES:

Mrs. Edith M. Willey, Prof. Walter F. Isaacs, Mr. C. F. Todd.

COMMITTEE:

O. Phillip Dickert, Mary Grier, Bruce Mattson, Bruce Steere, Chet Ullin, Herman Felder, A. H. Hudson, R. B. Kizer.
Columbia at Dusk
by Clarence French
OUR HERITAGE, Rutherford Hayes

LAKE LOUISE, Jane Wilson

MOUNT ATHABASKA, Adelaide Degenhardt

MOUNTAINIER 43
NISQUALLY'S BIRTHPLACE, by Arthur Stacher
LITTLE TAHOMA AND INGRAHAM GLACIER, by Arthur Stacher
YOGI YERBEN, by Bruce Steese
HAWAIIAN CLIMBER, by Rutherford B. Hayes

MOUNTAINEER
Next Week, by Kathryn Scholtz
A Tree, A Peak, by Kathryn Scholtz

From Gobbler's Knob, by Mahel Furry
The Mountaineer Year

THE FOLLOWING is a review of Mountaineer activities during the past year. George MacGowan, our able President, the Board of Trustees and the hard-working committee men and women are to be congratulated upon the completion of another successful year.

ADMINISTRATION

The committee which had been appointed to work out a revision of the constitution and by-laws submitted a report to the trustees at the May meeting. The report was approved and accepted. On June 13 a special meeting was held at which the report was submitted to and approved by the membership.

At the April meeting of the Board of Trustees the report of the Public Affairs Committee was read and the following resolution adopted: “Be it resolved that the Mountaineers rescind their action of July 18, 1940, wherein we advocated the development of a road to the Low Divide in the Olympic National Park, and that for the time being it be understood that we are not on record as either favoring or opposing such a road and that this resolution shall not be construed as an indication that the Mountaineers either favor or oppose such a road, and that F. W. Mathias be advised of our action.”

It was also resolved that the following resolution be favored by the Mountaineers at the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs: “A resolution to the end that their executive orders be clarified so as to permit bona fide organizations to provide their own transportation facilities, whether by packtrain, bus, private car or truck, in outings which are held in national parks.”

Mr. George MacGowan served as delegate to the tenth annual convention of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs held August 30, 31 and September 1, 1941, at Nesika Lodge on the Columbia River Highlands. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Trails Club of Oregon.

On the recommendation of the ski chairman the Board of Trustees voted to discontinue the Open Ski Patrol Race from the Mountaineer ski program, due to lack of interest by members of the club. This was voted on at the September meeting.

At the October meeting it was decided that the Mountaineers would cancel their lease to the Stevens Pass ski hut site because of the prevailing war conditions (lack of manpower for building due to defense work).

ANNUAL DINNER

The Mountaineer Annual Dinner was held April 18 at Hotel Edmond Meany. Edward W. Allen, author of “North Pacific,” spoke on “Peace, Fish and the Pacific.” Mr. Tom Barnaby showed colored movies of “Seal and Salmon in Alaska.” Dorothy Lyle was chairman of the dinner committee.

DANCE COMMITTEE

The Dance Committee, under the able chairmanship of Jack Willi, sponsored a series of five successful old-time dances. As a climax to the dance season, a Tolo Dance was held May 2 at the Mount Baker Community Club House.

THE SKI COMMITTEE

While ski competition failed to stir our interest to any appreciable extent this season, we did respond enthusiastically to the many and varied ski tours. Of course, ski-touring is no novelty in our club—akin as it is to mountain-eering—but this year it led into remoter areas and higher altitudes, including the ascent of the Tahoma Glacier to an elevation of 11,500 feet and skiing to the summit of Mt. St. Helens. Adverse weather conditions on Little Tahoma
deterred most of us, but three sturdy souls assailed it and conquered. We toured into the Mount Baker, Ptarmigan Ridge and Stevens Pass areas, and we skied—skied—skied from November through July. The whole-hearted support of these tours has encouraged our ski committee in the formulation of a winter ski-mountaineering course for the coming year.

Ski-touring tests were initiated and our skill (or lack of it), as shown thereby, determined whether we were qualified for the longer or shorter trips.

Only the Hayes Cup (men's slalom) and the University Book Store Cup (men's cross-country) races materialized this year, Walt Little triumphing in the former and Elov Bodin the latter. Other club races were cancelled on account of poor snow and lack of interest on our part. The Open Patrol Race saw only a few entries and the Washington Alpine Team was victorious. The Sno qualmie Pass Four-Way Tournament netted us few points but lots of fun for the competitors. Elov Bodin was our sole representative in the P.N.S.A. Class "B" meet at Stevens Pass and made an excellent showing in placing fifth.

The clubroom ski programs were instructive and immensely popular, especially when a thrilling ski movie formed a part of the entertainment.

And we must not forget “cookie slaloms”—our very special weekly ski event at Meany Ski Hut. An easy slalom course was set up and we skied not against each other but against a standard time set for the course, and this was real fun.

We played host to the Washington Alpine Club at Meany Ski Hut and the enjoyable time we had in engaging them in friendly competition we hope to duplicate again and again in the coming years.

The Mountaineer ski school conducted on the Meany Ski Hill was highly successful under the tutelage of Al Lubberts. The attendance in classes was limited to ten in number and many times the day was not long enough to provide instruction for all the applicants.

May our future seasons prove as much fun as this one!

—Phyllis Cavender.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

The lodge finished its first year under the self-help program with a fair amount of success, even though the winter’s skiing was certainly far from good. The new ski trail has been worked on several times and this year, with an average fall of snow, it will be usable, making going to and from the lodge much easier than by the foot trail.

The summer was highlighted by the Trail Trips Clues Hike in July, and then in August a party to celebrate a wedding anniversary with the Lodge Chairman putting on a soup-to-nuts dinner.

The climbing season was finished off with the annual Graduation Party, but only one graduate was able to attend. There were three eligible and a fourth finishing in a flash of glory but one day late.

The lodge will be open this coming winter to all members and their friends on either the self-help basis or, if demand is sufficient, the committee will furnish a cook for the weekends and plan special parties. There will be a number of cross-country trips arranged, depending on snow conditions. These will be announced in the bulletin from month to month.

—Adelaide Degenhardt.

MEANY SKI HUT

The season started with the usual hilarious New Year’s Party, and though there was a serious lack of snow everyone seemed to have a fine time. After two years of unusual snowfall it should get back to normal this year. (That is what we said last year.)

The Ski Committee initiated the highly successful Cookie Slalom, a race
which wins a cookie for those racers expert enough to negotiate the course within a certain time limit.

An extra special event was a get-together with the Washington Alpine Club which resulted in a full house and fun for all, with a party Saturday night and an informal ski meet on Sunday.

The old ski tow rope lasted the season and is even now waiting to start its fourth year. New coils were installed in the generator and a new axle was provided for the tractor which we hope will result in a trouble-free season for the coming year.

In spite of the lack of snow, more than normal attendance was had for the brief season which ended with the Open Patrol Race on March 9.

Three work parties this fall (average attendance, fifty) have widened and smoothed “Kirkland Park” until good skiing is now guaranteed with one foot of snow. Also, the kitchen has had its face lifted and painted—and how! Everything is ready for the coming season and if all of you will pray to Saint Peter for some snow it will be perfect.—JOE BUSWELL.

The Climbers Group

During the past year the Climbing Course, which has been the principal interest of the Climbing Committee, was very well attended. Out of an original class of nearly one hundred, over fifty followed through and received credit for completing either the Elementary or Intermediate Course. On several of the field trips as many as eighty climbers received instruction. Exploration and first ascents carried out by members of the group both in the United States and Canada are described elsewhere in this book.

A Standard Red Cross First Aid Course was again sponsored by the climbing group. Thirty persons graduated from this course.—ED KENNEDY.

The Players

By way of testing their abilities in a classic fantasy, the Players’ Group presented Shakespeare’s immortal “A Midsummer Night’s Dream” as their spring play at the Forest Theatre. While the problem of making ardent lovers from staid Mountaineers was not easily solved, nevertheless the director, Mrs. Robert Sandall, offered a show which well earned a place with the many successes of previous years.

Mary Ann Wells created the fairy dances which were presented by her students. Musical arrangements were by Phoebe Smith, who also coached the Players’ Chorus. Norbert Schaal again outdid himself with his staging effects. A wealth of future talent was uncovered in the parts taken by the children of several Mountaineers. These starlets were coached by Ola Todd. Mary Pugh did a superb job as general manager.

An autumn party and a Hallowe’en “spook special,” both held at Kitsap Cabin, the traditional Christmas Greens’ hike to decorate the Orthopedic Hospital, a Players’ clubroom party and “Spring is here at last” party all contributed to another splendid Players’ year.—ROBERT NEUPERT.

Seattle Trail Trips

In 1941 Seattle Trail Trips, originally known as Seattle Local Walks, then Seattle Sunday Hikes and now Seattle Trail Trips, began a busy year by first changing its name. The committee, which started out with a membership of twelve, has now increased it to twenty-two, and has formulated many plans and ideas which have been carried out by the sub-committees of transportation, scouting, entertainment and secretarial. The main objective this year was the development of a map project whereby a complete record is to be kept of all territories scouted, whether trails are usable or not and, if so, during which
seasons; also hike area, elevation, distance of trip and other information which will be of value to future hikers in planning interesting trips. These maps are to be blueprinted for a permanent record.

The hike program this year included several repeat trips, along with many new explorations, and January found hikers again trekking the Boeing Estate near Richmond Beach, while in February trips were made to Otter Lake through moss-covered green timber and, as guests of the Everett Branch, through scenic country to Lake Tomtit. In March we revisited Lake Alice, followed two weeks later by a hike to Sultan Dam, a secluded beauty spot of overhanging cliffs, a waterfall and deep canyon. With the aid of Mr. Charles H. Thurston, U. S. District Forest Ranger, and Mr. Bruseth, assistant, and staff, a joint hike with the Everett Branch in April to Squire Creek in the Darrington region proved to be the longest trip of the year, about 17.2 miles of winding trail, in some places through snow. Also this month, the Carnation Farms trip resulted in the largest attendance, with 110 persons assembling to visit the farms and floral gardens and later to hike up the Tolt River. Early in May we joined the Tacoma group for the annual Flower Walk and Baseball Game, and on May 18 a cooperative trail trip with the Washington Alpine Club and other outdoor clubs of Washington was enjoyed at Kitsap Cabin to view the beauty of the rhododendrons. The Mountaineer Friendship Fireplace meeting on June 22 was at Harry Jensen’s in the form of a picnic and short hike and was followed the next weekend by a new type of trail trip, being an overnight bivouac to the Dalles Forest Camp on Naches Highway. Music and entertainment were furnished Saturday night and on Sunday a gang of sixty-five Seattle and Tacoma enthusiasts hiked up Huckleberry Creek under the leadership of R. N. McCullough, U. S. District Ranger, and his staff at Silver Springs. The first of the annual Everett-Tacoma-Seattle joint hikes began in July with a mystery hike and treasure hunt through the woods around Snoqualmie Lodge. Supplementing the hikes during the summer months are the annual Beach Fires held every week, and this year they were alternated between Carol Hinckley’s on Lake Washington and Dorothy Lyle’s on Puget Sound, the second one being a get-together with the Washington Alpine Club at Seola Beach. The August trip furnished good practice for rock work on Gobbler’s Knob and Goat Lake in Mount Rainier National Park, while in September we again joined the Washington Alpine Club for a hike through the Foss River country near Skykomish to Trout and Copper lakes. The most scenic trip of the year was made in October to Klapachee Park in Mount Rainier National Park and is well worth repeating for its beauty. November started with an ascent of ever-popular Granite Mountain and ended with a visit to Lake Annette on Silver Peak. The annual Christmas Greens Walk at Kitsap Cabin culminated a very busy and eventful year.

The committee officers for 1941 were Sidney Doyle, chairman; Hector Abel, vice-chairman; Alfred Smith, assistant chairman; Rose Cohen, secretary; and Edith Freeman, treasurer.

**Trophy Awards**

Ben C. Mooers was given the Acheson Cup which is awarded each year for outstanding service to the Mountaineers. The Climbing Plaque was awarded for a first ascent of the South Tower of Howser in the Purcell range of Canada. Those making the ascent were Lloyd Anderson, Lyman Boyer, Tom Campbell and Helmy Beckey. The Local Walks Cup was given to Rose Cohen. Only two individual ski trophies were awarded this year: the Hayes Trophy for Men’s Slalom to Walter Little, and the University Book Store Cup for Cross Country to Elov Bodin. The Ben Mooer’s Trophy for Open Patrol Race was awarded to the Washington Alpine Club.
THE EVERETT branch began the year with a hay ride to the annual Thanksgiving Dinner, November 16, 1940, held at the Sunnyside Community Hall. Fifty members and guests attended the dinner.

Monthly meetings were held throughout the year, with programs including talks on the Purcell district in Canada, Grand, Bryce and Zion canyons, Cascade Trail, Australia and other localities. Slides or movies accompanied these talks.

Local walks were well attended during the winter months. Included in the walks were the traditional salmon bake and beefsteak fry which are always popular.

The climbing season was begun with a climb of Round Mountain in the spring. Special emphasis was placed on the Monte Cristo and Darrington districts, several people completing their peaks in these regions this year. Whitechuck, Liberty and Jumbo were well attended and successful climbs. A more accessible route up Liberty made it possible to take in a party of 16 on a one-day trip. Many unscheduled climbs were made during the summer, most of them in the Monte Cristo district. An unscheduled outing trip was made to Mt. Olympus and seven Everett members made an ascent of the West Peak.

Picnics were held at Priest Point and at Lake Stevens.

We are looking forward to a successful and energetic year and are hoping to put more emphasis on skiing this season.

THE TACOMA MOUNTAINEERS had a busy, profitable past year under the able leadership of Kenneth Pryor. The club has continued its spirit of friendly enthusiasm and increased its membership.

The outstanding achievement of the year has been the acquisition of the
present club room on the top floor of the Fidelity Building. Flicker Burd, club room chairman, having first seen to the furnishing of the room, and to the securing of a piano, has kept an eye on the various non-member groups who have sub-rented it. All active members feel indebted to Ethel Dodge for a beautiful chart which records the climbs of Irish Cabin peaks made by members, and for the loose-leaf book which lists and describes those ascents.

Irish Cabin, which has furnished many people with happy climbing weekends, has its water supply assured by the extension of a pipeline to the foot of the falls back of the building.

The climbing group, under the chairmanship of Earle Sowles, followed the course of study arranged by the Seattle Mountaineers and joined them in many of their activities.

Art Stacher and his ski group arranged for instruction for Tacoma skiers at Paradise Valley. Many people attended to make this the most successful ski season Tacoma Mountaineers have enjoyed.

Bertha Lenham was chairman of the local walks, and trips were many and varied. Especially enjoyable was one led by Alice Fraser and Ethel Trotter which covered territory dealt with in John Binn’s Mighty Mountain. The flower walk in May was almost rained out, but Vince Hagen and the baseball team made the afternoon a warm affair for visiting Seattlitees. Eighty persons turned out to sample the Tacoma Special Salmon Roast and to enjoy the hike. Other excursions led to beaches, mountain tops, along forest trails, and on the prairies south of the city.

The Social Committee, with Ethel Trotter as chairman, was very busy arranging programs for the regular monthly meetings, parties, and photographic meetings which were enjoyed by many. The Christmas party was held in the club room and Mrs. Marchell Stevens told of Icelandic customs. A box social celebrated St. Valentine’s Day and brought a goodly sum to bolster the Club Room Fund. The Annual Banquet held in November featured Mr. H. B. Crisler, who specializes in photography of the Olympic National Park.

Kenneth Pryor will serve again as president for the next year which promises to be even more prosperous than the last.

**NE W BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY DURING 1941:**

Compiled by ELIZABETH SCHMIDT

| **Alaska** | **Smythe:** Adventures of a Mountaineer |
| **Colby:** A Guide to Alaska | **Ullman:** High Conquest |

| **Arizona** | **Waller:** Everlasting Hills |
| **Ruess:** On Desert Trails | **Watson:** Around Mystery Mountain (Mt. Waddington) |

| **Birds** | **National Parks** |
| **Peterson:** Field Guide to Western Birds | **Mellio:** Our Country’s National Parks, 2 volumes |

| **Caves** | **Photography** |
| **Casteret:** Ten Years Under the Earth | **Arnold:** Flash Photography |

| **Mountaineering** | **Dmitri:** Color Photography |
| **Chapman:** Helvellyn to Himalaya | **Morgan:** Leica Manual, 3rd ed., 1940 |
| **Footpath in the Wilderness, the Long Trail in the Green Mountains of Vermont** | **Smythe:** Peaks and Valleys |

| **Irving:** Mountain Way | **Skiing** |
| **Irving:** Ten Great Mountains | **American Ski Annual, 1940–41** |
| **Kugy:** Alpine Pilgrimage | **Elkins:** Complete Ski Guide |
| **Pallis:** Peaks and Lamas | **Washington (state)** |
| **Palmer:** Climber’s Guide to the Rocky Mountains of Canada, 1941 | **Federal Writers’ Project:** Washington, a Guide to the Evergreen State |
THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED

SEATTLE UNIT

Balance Sheet as of October 31, 1941

ASSETS:

Current Assets:

- Cash in checking account: $2,009.90
- Reserve fund: $1,748.45
- Summer Outing fund: 1,175.61
- Players fund: 530.61
- Rescue fund: 50.00
- Building fund: 247.12
- Accounts Receivable: 5.00
- Inventory of pins and emblems: 23.76

Investments:

- Permanent fund:
  - Savings accounts: $3,000.00
  - Bonds at market (cost $1,880.00): 300.00
- Total Permanent fund: $5,300.00
- Puget Sound Savings & Loan account:
- Seymour saddle horse for Summer Outing fund: 1,070.77
- Total Investments: 6,523.68

Buildings and Equipment:

- Snoqualmie Lodge: $4,242.15
- Kitsap Cabin: 3,194.68
- Meany Ski Hut: 2,275.52
- Meany Ski Hut Addition: 1,075.05
- Clubroom furniture and fixtures: 825.99
- Library: 674.89
- Motion picture equipment: 771.52
- Ski lift: 502.73
- Outing equipment: 312.23

- Allowance for depreciation: $7,618.71
- Net: $6,256.05
- Total Investments: 6,523.68

Other Assets:

- Advance to Meany Ski Hut: 100.00

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS:

Liabilities:

- Tacoma's share of dues: $213.00
- Everett's share of dues: 42.50

Surplus:

- Capital surplus: $6,256.05
- Permanent fund surplus: 5,300.00
- Seymour fund surplus: 1,070.77
- Rescue fund surplus: 50.00
- Building fund surplus: 247.12
- Free surplus: 5,490.74

- Total Surplus: $18,670.18

MOUNTAINEER
THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED
SEATTLE UNIT

Income and Expense Statement for Year Ending October 31, 1941

Income:

Dues:
Seattle dues........................................... $2,262.00
Tacoma dues ........................................ 411.00
Less: Allocation to Tacoma .................. 168.00
Everett dues ........................................ 175.00
Less: Allocation to Everett .............. 32.00
Less: Allocation to publications ....... 1,200.00
Initiation Fees .................................... $455.00
Less: Allocation to branches ........... 315.50

Publications:
Allocation of dues ................................ $2,262.00
Cost of "Annual" .................................. $736.08
Less: Advertising income ...................... 372.89
Cost of monthly bulletins ................. 190.72
Less: Sale of publications ............... 1,032.56
Net cost of publications .................... 46.60
Excess of allocated dues over cost ...... 952.98

Excess of income over expenses:
Summer Outing .................................... $1,675.00
Players ............................................. 284.40
Meany Ski Hut .................................... 299.00
Dance .............................................. 315.50
Annual Banquet ................................ 52.50
Trail Trips ....................................... 120.00
Special Outings .................................. 52.50
Kitap Cabin ....................................... 263.00
Excess of expenses over income: ......... 1,440.70
Snowqualmie Lodge ................................ 406.55
Ski ................................................. 10.00
Climbing .......................................... 3.82
Excess of income over expenses .......... 1,817.25

Other Income:
Dividends from Puget Sound Savings & Loan 81.51
Interest ............................................ 188.45
Total Income ..................................... $3,635.68

General Expenses:
Salaries .......................................... $660.00
Rentals ............................................ 616.44
Telephone ......................................... 42.50
Insurance .......................................... 289.42
Flowers ............................................ 18.97
Stamped envelopes ............................. 158.68
Engraving .......................................... 9.12
Federation expense ............................. 6.90
Federation dues .................................. 15.00
Office supplies ................................... 125.28
Social Security taxes .......................... 12.71
Personal Property taxes ..................... 4.91
Motion picture .................................. 95.81
Stevens Pass ground rent ..................... 25.00
Bad debts .......................................... 7.50
Christmas Party ................................... 10.00
Donation for Stevens Pass Lodge .......... 10.00
New blackboard .................................. 10.06
Photographic Exhibit ........................ 15.31
Keys ............................................... 3.99
Printing .......................................... 45.67
Bank expense ..................................... 8.85
Depreciation ...................................... 2,228.01
Excess of income over expenses .......... 1,107.67
$1.00 of each initiation fee transferred to Building Fund 124.00
Income on Permanent Fund transferred to Building Fund 99.21

54

THE
Seattle, Washington, November 26, 1941.

In examining the books of the Treasurer of the Mountaineers and of the various committees, I find that they are in good order and balance. I have found that the disbursements were accompanied by properly authorized vouchers, all cash receipts were accounted for, and the bank accounts and bonds were in existence as reported. The balance sheet and income and expense statement in my opinion give a good representation of the present financial condition of the club.

DUANE E. FULLMER, Auditor.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED

EVERETT BRANCH

Report of Treasurer, 1940-1941

CHECKING ACCOUNT

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance on hand September 29, 1940</th>
<th>$70.27</th>
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<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
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<td>Local walks:</td>
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<td>Return on dues:</td>
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<td>Total Receipts:</td>
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<td>$21.66</td>
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SAVINGS ACCOUNT

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<td>Interest to July, 1941:</td>
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<td>Resources:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Cash in checking account:</td>
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<td>Cash in savings account:</td>
<td>965.22</td>
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<td>Total Resources:</td>
<td>$986.88</td>
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CHARLES LAWRENCE, Treasurer.

Auditing Committee: John Lehmann, G. A. Church.

MOUNTAINEER
THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED
TACOMA BRANCH

Treasurer's Annual Report as of September 30, 1941

Receipts:

Bank balance, November 1, 1940, cash account........................................ $599.32
Membership refund from Seattle................................................................. 151.00
Interest on savings accounts—$32.26 and $2.67........................................ 34.33
Profits on local walks................................................................................... 16.59
Profits on special outings........................................................................... 12.29
Profits on Irish Cabin.................................................................................. 20.19
Profits on entertainment............................................................................. None
Moneys received from Club Room rental and income................................. 65.38
Money discovered in Tacoma Savings & Loan Association........................ 138.79
Profits on Ski Committee........................................................................... 26.09

$1,063.98

Disbursements:

Rental of Club Rooms November 14, 1940, through September, 1941........... $264.15
Club Room furnishings, equipment, etc...................................................... 225.33
Seattle Trustee's transportation................................................................. 6.25
Safekeeping fee, Bank of California............................................................ 2.31
Bond for Secretary-Treasurer................................................................... 5.00
Postage and stationery............................................................................... 10.30
Flowers........................................................................................................ 7.82
Cost of making local walk's signs.............................................................. 2.45
Paid for groceries on special outing......................................................... 3.19
Purchase of Annuals for new members...................................................... 2.00

$528.80

Cash on hand in Bank of California—Cash account.................................. $221.52
Cash on hand in United Mutual Savings Bank.......................................... 1,325.69
Cash on hand in Tacoma Savings & Loan Association............................. 140.86
Cash retained in committee accounts.......................................................... 6.75

Receivable:

Membership refund (est.).......................................................................... 151.00

Property:

Irish Cabin land....................................................................................... 300.00
Irish Cabin fixtures, furniture, etc., est. value, $260.30, less 15% dep......... 221.25
Club Room and local walks property, est. value, $283.74, less 15% dep..... 241.18

Liabilities: None.

Net worth.................................................................................................. $2,608.25

GRETCHEN ROSENBERGER, Secretary-Treasurer.

56
THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

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John E. Hossack
Arthur R. Winder

Terms Expiring October, 1943—
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Elvin P. Carney
Augustus H. Hudson
Mary E. Hossack

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Club Room Secretary, Sarah A. Gorham
Librarian, Elizabeth Schmidt
Editor of the Bulletin, Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard
Editor of the 1942 Annual, Helen M. Rudy

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Florence Sivesind

Club Room Window Display—
Adelaide Degenhardt

Dance—
Adelaide Degenhardt

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Mary G. Anderson

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Kitsap Cabin—
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Menny Ski Hut—
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Wilford Playter

Outing Equipment—
Charles Simmons

Photographic—
O. Phillip Dickert

Players—
Phyllis Cavender

Public Affairs—
Elvin P. Carney

Rhododendron Park—
Peter McGregor

Ski—
Walter B. Little

Snoqualmie Lodge—
Adelaide Degenhardt

Summer Outing (1942)—
Wilford Playter

Trail Trips—
Sidney Doyle

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Dick Scott
Charles Kilmer

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Florence Ilrud

Irish Cabin—
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Membership—
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Ski—
Arthur Stacher

Social—
Grace Nysether

Special Outings—
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Trustee, C. G. Cockburn
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Membership—
Herman Felder

Social—
Mrs. John F. Lehmann

MOUNTAINEER 57
THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.

LIST OF MEMBERS, OCTOBER 31, 1941

Total Membership, October 31, 1941 — 810

<table>
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<th>Category</th>
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<th>Seattle</th>
<th>Tacoma</th>
<th>Everett</th>
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<td>40</td>
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WILLIAM D. GREELEY

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C. MONTGOMERY JOHNSON
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Girl Scout Membership Awards

BILL BENJAMIN

Hoy Scout Membership Awards

KATHRYN THURLow

Campfire Girl Membership Awards

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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 "53, the first and second ten Lodge Peaks, by "53. 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 " " indicates that all 24 have been climbed: " " indicates members are graduates of the intermediate climbing class.

SEATTLE

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