

The Mountaineer



1983-1990

Mountaineers!

Yours is the pleasure
of keeping the mountains secure
in the hearts of men. Never a
pilgrimage is made by you, but
you stir the left-behinds to
eagerness for clean blue skies,
long reaches of sea and plain,
great spreading forests and that
upward climbing which is best
of all.

Keep climbing Mountaineers!
The romance and the inspiration

of our country is in the
mountains and on the sea!

Give us annual example!

The hordes of men below you
are still too occupied with the
tasks of tilling, making, buying
and selling to follow you now.

But your song of mountains
is in their ears! They are
succumbing. Someday they will
follow you into the glory of
mountains, never again to return
as they were.

Henry Suzzallo

The Mountaineer

1983-1990

Published August, 1991



The Mountaineer

In true Mountaineers' tradition, the text, photographs and production of this book has been done entirely by volunteers. And so a special thank you goes to all who gave of their talent, time and inspiration in creating, after a seven year hiatus, this newest edition of *The Mountaineer Annual*.

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The Mountaineers

Purposes

To explore and study the mountains, forests and watercourses of the Northwest;

To gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region;

To preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise the natural beauty of Northwest America;

To make expeditions into these regions in fulfillment of the above purposes;

To encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life.



Susan Viles-Muzzy

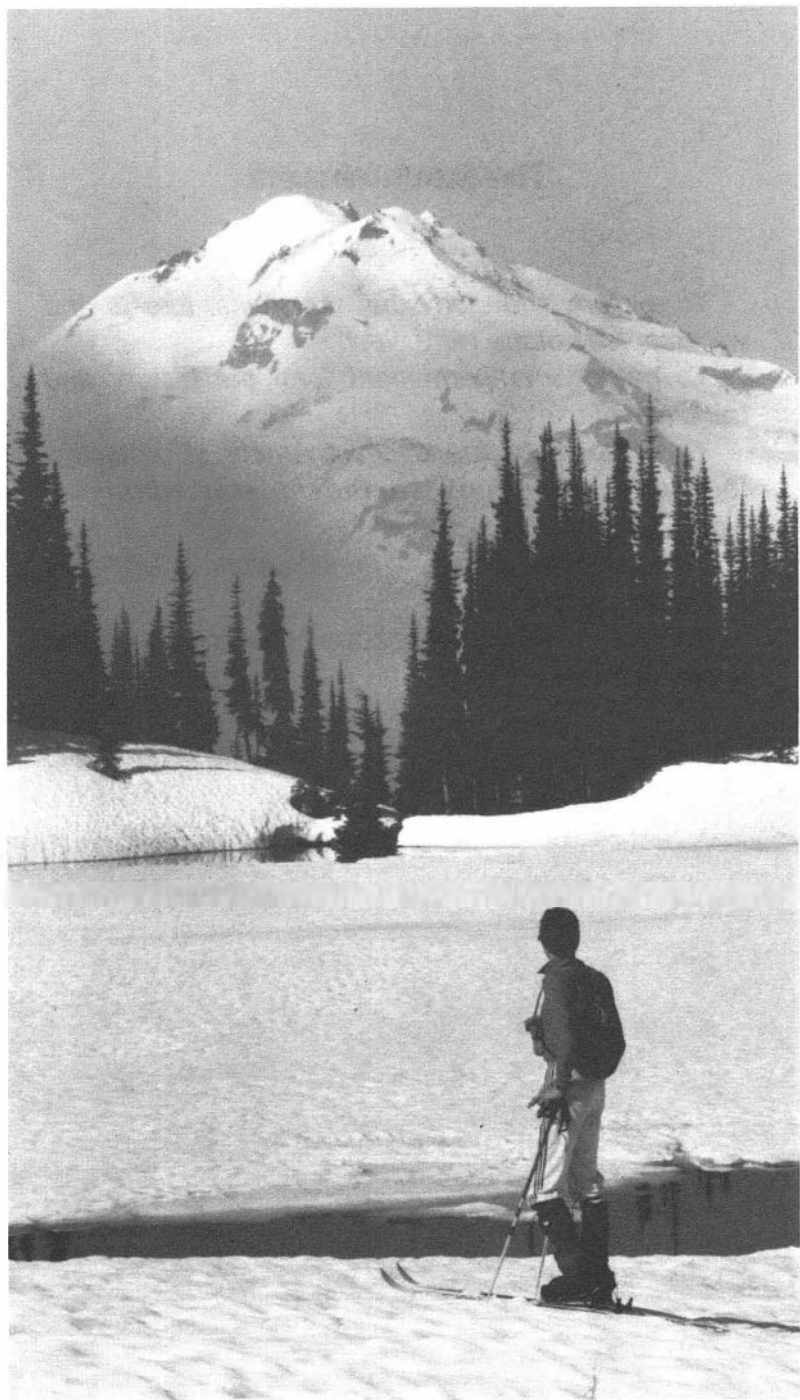


Image Lake

Carl Skoog

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*The
Mountaineer*

Foreward

To All Mountaineers:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to introduce this issue of *The Mountaineer*, our annual report, published for the first time since 1983. The annual has become an important document and an old tradition over the years. It meets one of our stated purposes, to "gather into permanent form the history and traditions [of outdoor recreation] of the region." It also allows us to record the pleasure and satisfaction we derive from our membership in the Mountaineers and recreate that pleasure for others. We believe that the club is stronger when we communicate well, and communicate often, to our members. We are happy to restore this tradition.

In 1984 we had a decision to make. No one stepped forward to accept responsibility for publishing the annual. At the same time we were strapped for funds. In a volunteer organization such as ours, we support those activities that are most desired and needed by our members. Many services were dropped that year. The annual was one. The "gathering into permanent form" fell to our monthly magazine.

I've seen a number of changes in the Club in recent years. When I joined the Board in 1986, we were looking at a financial crisis of monumental proportion. I liken it to slipping toward the edge of a crevasse with no rescue in sight. Although many like to point to our new building as the cause, we soon learned that the problems we were facing were much older, larger and more invasive. The problem was our unwillingness to accept our fiscal responsibility to insure adequate dues income, and our inability/unwillingness to make tough financial decisions. With Bill Maxwell's leadership we dug in, stopped our slide, and turned ourselves around. Then in Carsten Lein's term, he took on the tough assignment of changing policy, by-laws and organizational structure. My job has been to insure that the club is stronger under these changes, that we follow through with them, assuring that the form they take is accepted by the membership, and that they meet the spirit of our purposes and mission. In any organization, change is difficult. By insuring that people have the opportunity to communicate, that their complaints are dealt with fairly, and that the change seems fair to the majority, we build a strong team feeling.

We have achieved success in this effort because we have established a strong tradition of strategic planning in the last seven years. Each year the top leaders in the club meet to review *The Mountaineers Mission* and our priorities. Each year we strip our plan down to the basics and from a zero base, we plan for at least five years ahead. We follow up with a clear action plan and schedule for meeting our goals. As any good Mountaineer knows, you need a plan to know where you're going, and to know when you get there. This planning tradition, careful oversight and thorough reporting systems are making the difference for us. Just a few years ago, we regularly

heard the lament "It's just not fun anymore." We felt lost. Now we're found, we know where we're going, and we're having fun again.

Meanwhile, we are looking at a number of other successes and challenges. The most demanding issue right now is that of the ski lodge properties. Snoqualmie Lodge in particular has seen less Mountaineer support and more financial demands, despite herculean efforts by its lodge committee. The properties division has been struggling for years to maintain a balanced budget. The Board is developing a plan to achieve this in an acceptable time frame. Mountaineers Books has achieved a great deal of success in recent years. Under strong management, they continue to publish books that meet our purposes and our member needs, making our name and our mission known worldwide. *Wild Rivers*, is a significant achievement. It will be used to promote and protect our natural waterways. Recently Books relocated to a larger, more comfortable home.

The Mountaineers has passed the 12,000 member mark. As our membership grows, we need more activities, and more leaders. We must provide better guidelines and clearer expectations for leaders and trip members. We want to support them with better training and recognition for their efforts on behalf of the Club.

As our Northwest community grows, we recognize a greater need to protect our environment. One way we are doing this is emphasizing a team approach between the activities and conservation divisions. Through teamwork, we attain greater recognition of the need for conservation and protection of the Northwest's natural beauty. Ancient forest hikes, rallies, Peshastin Pinnacles and our participation in community issues are making the Mountaineers known and acknowledged as a viable force in the region's conservation arena.

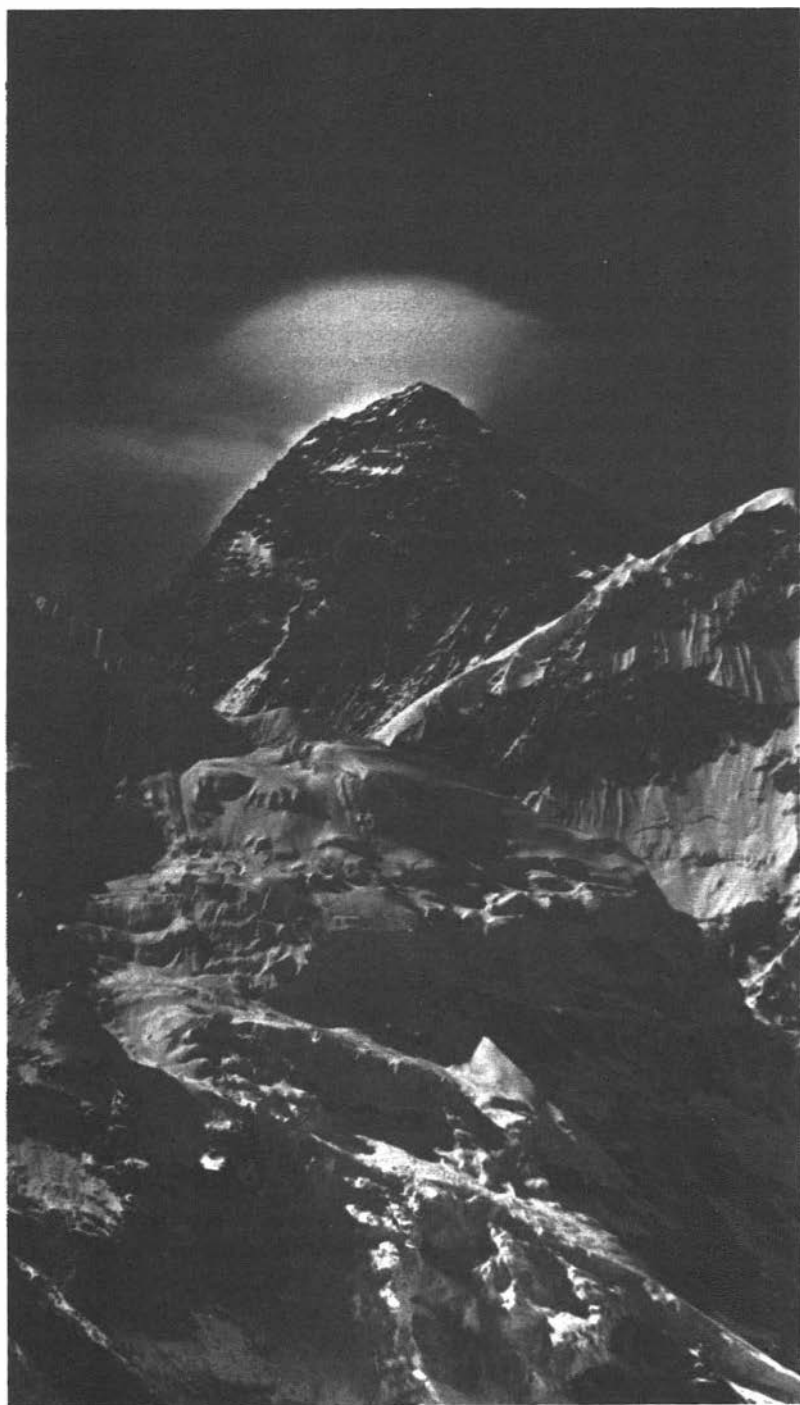
The Seattle clubhouse is healthier every year. Rentals and catering are continuing to grow more successful and in addition, the deli success grows stronger. Our Executive Director's strong building management skills in conjunction with clear fiscal reporting and careful Board oversight are responsible for this.

In our planning process this year we acknowledged that reaching out to the rest of the community is important. We have established a speaker's bureau. Our outreach action team is working hard to share the mission of The Mountaineers with a broader community.

Thanks to our planning and the Mission and Purposes that are still strong, viable and vigorous, we are an 85-year-old organization that is in its prime.

Restoring *The Mountaineer* became an articulated goal in our 1989 strategic plan. I am glad that Judi Maxwell adopted the project, pleased that it has received the support of so many members, and proud that we have finally produced this after so long a wait.

—Dianne Hoff
President, 1990-91



Mt. Everest

Donna P. Price

Mt. Everest Earth Day 20 International Peace Climb 1990

Jim Whittaker

*"Whatever you can do or dream you can, begin it.
Boldness has genius, power and magic in it."*

—Goethe

Our goal was to place three climbers, one from each country, on the top of the world together. They would demonstrate that through friendship and cooperation, high goals can be reached. We chose our enemies to climb with — the Soviets and the Chinese. This was before Glasnost, before Perestroika, before the Reagan-Gorbachev summit, before Gorbachev visited Beijing. We would hold the summit of all summit meetings, enemies becoming friends.

When I first went to the Chinese with this idea they said, "Mr. Whittaker, we have not had Soviets in our country for thirty years." "Exactly," I replied. "What an opportunity." I explained that we would fund the climb for world peace. To see our countries united toward a common goal would be a symbol for the whole world.

It took a trip to Moscow and another back to Beijing to get permission for the Soviets to join. Then the Chinese said they could not participate — their climbers lacked the skills and experience of the U.S. and Soviet climbers. I guaranteed that the three countries would go together to the top: if one country's climber had to turn back before the summit, the other two would turn around and a new wave of three climbers would try. I then invited their team to come to Mt. Rainier to get acquainted. If they would send strong climbers used to working at high altitude, we would teach them enough technique to scale Everest. Six months later, they accepted my proposals and agreed to be 100% participants.

Our expedition had five climbers and five support people from each country. Each team had a leader, deputy leader, doctor, interpreter and base camp organizers. My wife, Dianne Roberts, was Executive Director, working full-time to raise our \$1,100,000 budget and co-ordinate the many details. I was leader of the American team, Vladimir Shatayev led the Soviets and Losang Dawa the Chinese.

At endless protocol meetings, the leaders and deputy leaders discussed every detail of strategy for the climb — both on and off the mountain. The Chinese wanted the climb logo changed to include their word for Everest, "Qomolangma" — Goddess Mother of the World. We put it in Chinese script on all future T-shirt orders. During a long

discussion about leadership, Shatayev suggested one overall leader so that decisions on the mountain could be made quickly without going through six leaders and three interpreters. I held out for three leaders having equal power. Finally, Shatayev held up both hands and declared, "We will solve this problem democratically. We will vote!" So the Chinese communist and the Soviet communist voted me the overall leader of the expedition.

The Chinese and Soviets landed in the northwest in June, 1989. On Mt. Rainier, we hiked to the Nisqually Glacier and set up camp. I saw a candy bar wrapper on the snow, picked it up and said, "We will leave this place cleaner than we found it." The Chinese and Soviets were astonished as we carried out that promise — even collecting, bagging and hauling out by toboggan all our human waste. Early on, we had decided our climb for peace should also be a climb for the environment. Environmental degradation is as much a threat to the planet as war. The 20th Anniversary of Earth Day would be April 22, 1990. In 1963, I had stood on top of Everest May 1st. It was an ambitious plan, but I thought it fitting for our climbers to aim for the summit nine days earlier, on Earth day.

The first hour we were together on the Nisqually, one of my team came over to me and said, "You know Jim, these guys are just like us." Climbing on Rainier was a great opportunity to get acquainted. We did the mountain by five different routes, and began to learn to communicate with each other. The first phrase we learned from the Soviets was, "Nyet problem." The first American expression the Soviets picked up was, "The weather sucks."

At the end of the session, as we headed back to Seattle, Shatayev turned to me: "Our country is going to lose face," he said. "How?" I asked. He told me the Peace Climb team had been to the United States and was going to China, but not to the U.S.S.R. We all must come to the Soviet Union for two weeks to climb Mt. Elbrus at their expense. I told him the Americans had used up their vacation time on Rainier and it would be very difficult to go. Looking puzzled, he said, "What is vacation?" I explained that climbers in the states do not get paid by their governments like those in China and the Soviet Union, that we had to work at other jobs to make a living. But he insisted. He and the Soviet team would lose face if we did not show up in their homeland.

So I raised our budget for airfares and asked my climbers to try to get two weeks off in September. We managed to send seven of the U.S. team to Elbrus, for further team building and face saving.

Five months later, on February 24th, 1990, our three countries met in Beijing for the trip through Lhasa and across the Tibetan Plateau to the Rongbuk monastery and Everest Base Camp at 17,500'. Our supplies totalled 20 tons, half food and half equipment. We would be self

sufficient at this elevation and above for over two months — a small city of mountaineers from three diverse cultures who would trust our lives to each other on the highest mountain on earth.

I was surprised by the weather patterns we experienced on the mountain. In 1963, no storm lasted more than three days, yet here we were getting hit by week long storms back to back. But as we fought the elements and our own weaknesses and misunderstandings, we welded into one strong team committed to a common goal.

During a severe storm, we abandoned camp III (21,500'). It was a grueling twelve mile descent to Base Camp. Somehow, I tore a calf muscle. The doctors and I thought it was a more serious condition, thrombophlebitis — a blood clot, which could be life threatening at this altitude. I reluctantly decided to leave the mountain and team I'd worked so hard for, to seek medical treatment in Kathmandu. Eventually, I ended up in a hospital in Bangkok, where they determined I had no clot. Ten days after leaving Base Camp, on April 20th, I rejoined my team.

We had a satellite telephone system and fax machine at Base Camp — a big change from the three weeks it used to take to have messages carried out by runner. On April 22, Earth Day, I spoke with President Bush about the peace and understanding our teamwork was demonstrating. The environmental concerns President Bush expressed helped fuel our efforts for the summit, but we were not yet there. There were injuries and delays. Soviet climber, Victor Volodin, tried to climb too high too fast without proper acclimation and suffered cerebral edema, which prevented him from further participation on the mountain.

A few days after Earth Day, LaVerne Woods became sick at Camp IV (23,500') and was escorted off the mountain by the Soviets with whom she was climbing. In Kathmadu, the doctor diagnosed thrombophlebitis and pulmonary emboli — he said she would probably have died within 24 hours if we had not got off the mountain.

In spite of these illnesses and the extremely poor weather, we continued to push our route and set up camps above the North Col. The setbacks only served to make us work harder. We came to know each other in many ways. Removing garbage from the roof of the world pulled us together, as shoulder to shoulder we dug huge pits (small landfills) and buried debris from not only our expedition but many previous expeditions as well.

The Soviets had provided us with exceptionally light oxygen cylinders made of titanium. We traded four computers for 150 bottles (filled with Russian oxygen from Moscow) plus regulators and face masks. They also brought along titanium pitons and ice screws. We were pleased to see this precious metal used for this peaceful enterprise rather than MIG warplanes. Most of the team made carries above 26,000'

on bottled oxygen to Camp VI.

With six camps stocked, it was agreed the first assault team would carry camp VII on their backs, set it up, spend the night, then go to the summit the next day using bottled oxygen. Our team had been praying in at least four languages to their respective Supreme Beings for a change in the weather. Back home, Dianne had even enlisted some friends of the Hopi and Navaho to "move the wind."

As we prepared for our first assault from high camp, the weather turned and became clear and calm. Our weeks of hard work in the winds and storms paid off. We were ready to attempt the summit. I talked to Dianne on May 5th and said, "Our prayers have been answered. There is no summit plume. No wind. And it is perfectly clear." She replied, "Then they must have moved it here — because it is gusting 80 knots in the strait and four trees have blown down in our yard!"

Most of our team was still strong, healthy, and dedicated. We decided to try six for the summit, two from each country. Two ropes meant one team could turn back and we would still fulfill our goal of having one climber from each country on top together.

On May 6th, on a perfectly still day, Robert Link, Steve Gall, Sergey Arsentjev, Grigory Lunjakov, Gyal Bu, and Da Cheme stood together on the highest point of earth, demonstrating to themselves and to the world what cooperation between enemies could achieve. After placing the two from each country on top together, our team was free to try for the summit in any style they wished — with or without oxygen, from Camp VI or VII. Incredibly, we had three more days of good weather, and fourteen more successful ascents.

We succeeded far beyond our wildest dreams:

- No deaths (Historically, just over 200 climbers have reached Everest's summit. Just over 100 have died on the mountain.)
- 20 to the summit.
- First Soviet woman to the summit.
- Second Chinese/Tibetan woman to the summit.
- Five summited without bottled oxygen.
- Two tons of garbage removed from the mountain.

To climb Everest is difficult. To do it with former enemies, through interpreters, and stand at least three on the summit together, was said by many to be impossible. When we returned to Lhasa May 25th, the schools were closed in celebration of the Peace Climb and 5,000 school children lined the roads to the Potala Monastery. They had drums and bugles and colorful bundles of artificial flowers (growing season is short at 14,000!) They gave us a wonderful welcome. We were moved to tears.



Rhododendron Forest—Nepal

Donna P. Price

It is the children that we honor with this climb. We inherit the earth from our parents and our grandparents, but we borrow it from our children. It is only fitting that we try to make it a better place in which to live in peace and harmony with all things.

We took some of the strongest mountain climbers in the world and had the most successful climb in Everest's history. What if we took the best scientists, engineers, agriculturists — regardless of nationality — and sat them down with interpreters to solve the problems of global warming, acid rain, starvation? We could save our planet.

Addendum:

Grigory Lunjakov was killed October 7th, 1990 in a fall on Manaslu, at an altitude of 7,200 meters.

Ekaterina Ivanova, the first Soviet woman to climb Everest, and Andrei Tselishev were awarded a decree from President Gorbachev — the highest order a citizen can achieve — for "the high sports skill, courage and heroism shown during the conquest of the highest summit of the world, Mt. Everest."

Vladimir Shatayev was awarded the title of "Premiere Mountaineer and Expedition Leader of the USSR."

The Changing Role of the Trail User

Ruth Ittner

The Mountaineers and trails are closely related. Over the years this relationship has changed. Evolving from use of existing trails and creating boot trails to participating in trail planning, maintenance and construction. The story of this change reflects the Mountaineers increasing awareness of the urgent need to be partners with the land management agencies in the management of recreation trails. Many Mountaineers are unaware of the Club's important contributions to enhance Washington State's trails and the critical work that remains to be accomplished.

When I joined The Mountaineers in the 1950s the Forest Service trails primarily provided transportation for managing the National Forests. Only incidentally were they used for recreation. In fact many of the trails were inherited with the land: Indian trails used for harvesting and trading; mining routes created by prospecting for precious metals; wagon routes established by settlers moving west; driveways resulting from the movement of sheep and cattle to grazing areas. Trails provided a way to get to the destination by the shortest possible route.

The Forest Service was established in 1905, one year before the founding of our Club, The Mountaineers in 1906. Among the motivating purposes were to protect the forest reserves, established under 1891 authorizing legislation, from fire and theft. Shortly, pack animals traveling to lookout sites necessitated trail construction and building projects.

In the 1960s, The Mountaineers published a best seller "100 Hikes", a prelude to the outdoor recreation explosion, the discovery of trails for recreation purposes. The Club wrestled with the question of the impact of guidebooks have upon the recreation resource.

While we didn't realize it at the time, the boots of Mountaineers established trail routes. Surveyor's tape often provided cues for routes up peaks. For example, on the route to Goat Flats and Three Fingers, we drove to the end of a logging road, took a compass bearing and scampered up the road cut. After a number of parties followed these directions we had a discernable route. Sometimes we moved a log out of the way or found a shortcut but our focus was on the destination.

Then during John M. Davis' Presidency, The Mountaineers established a Trails Planning and Advisory Committee. As I recall, we had several requests related to trails. One came from the new North Cascade National Park asking for comments on their trails plans. Through participation on a 1962 climber's outing on the Bear-Redoubt Ridge, I had become aware of earlier explorations of the area. Our combined

efforts satisfied the new park's request.

After the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) received authority to develop recreation facilities on lands under their jurisdiction, a private land developer's access road cut the Mt. Si trail in segments. DNR asked for our help in finding land which could be purchased for a trailhead and in locating a new trail on public land. Through a cooperative partnership approach, we achieved the desired result enabling DNR to apply for funds to construct the trailhead, parking lot and trail from the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation which had been established by initiative Measure 215 in 1964. A turning point occurred in the early 70s when the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Public Lands Institute sponsored the First National Trails Symposium in Washington D.C.. Louise Marshall, Loretta Slater and I showed up as participants from Washington State. At the national level, a National Trails Council was formed to plan a National Trails Symposium every two years and to publish "Trail Tracks" with information on what is happening throughout the United States. In 1990 the National Trails Council became American Trails and adopted a National Trails Agenda as a goals statement.

The First National Trails Symposium inspired action, and about a dozen of us got together at The Mountaineers to look at problems relating to trails. The result: passage of Sno Park legislation, development of The Responsible Trail User Brochure, an Open Letter from Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest asking for help with trail maintenance. The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation also formed a State Trails Advisory Committee. Questions were raised: Where do trail dollars come from? Who participates in the budget and decision making process at the federal, state and local level? How are Forest Service trails selected for relocation and/or reconstruction? The Mountaineers held a series of seminars on Trail Finance to find the answers.

During Rare I, roadless area review and evaluation, I attended one of the meetings out of curiosity. For each roadless area, the Forest Service had prepared a one-page summary. I thumbed through the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie draft document to Eagle Rock area. We'd been climbing around on Gunn, Merchant, Baring and Spire the last few weekends. Imagine my surprise to read: "Since there are no rivers in this area there is virtually no recreation use." During the break, I went up to the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Forest Supervisor and said "How can you say this? The Mountaineers have regularly scheduled climbs in the area almost every weekend." Don Campbell replied: "Nobody told us this was happening. We didn't know." And this was true!

Then in the 70s, the Alpine Lake Protection Society developed a loose-leaf trail inventory notebook with one page devoted to each trail. In order to show the recreation potential of the proposed Alpine Lakes

Wilderness, Louis Moldenhour presented the original to the Congressman officiating at Hearing held in Seattle. Later, The Mountaineers took the lead in expanding the trail inventory to include all the National Forests in Washington State. Alan Sari suggested that the inventory be computerized and the concept of TRIS (Trail and Recreation Information System) was born.

Our trail finance seminars, led to an invitation to participate in a meeting called by the American Hiking Society. Then the Appalachian Mountain Club requested that we share the slide show, "The Trail Inventory and You" with their Research Committee. As Louise Marshall and I traveled together to these meetings in Washington D. C. area, who should board the plane in Denver but the Forest Service Chief. When we spoke to him he wondered whether we would contact our Washington Congressional delegation about the removal of the restrictive dollar amount from the Volunteers in the Forest Act. It so happened that we knew details of the problem since we had recently discussed it with the Darrington and North Bend Ranger Districts personnel.

At the meeting we learned that the Forest Service was planning a Trails Inventory Workshop in Denver for their recreation and engineering officers from each region. I was invited to attend and present the Trail Inventory slide show as the keynoter speaker. Two women represented trail users, one from the West and one from the East. All the Forest Service participants were men.

A few years later a Forest Service workshop was held in Fort Collins, Colorado to develop guidelines to help Forest Service personnel work with volunteers more effectively. Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie's Deputy Forest Supervisor asked his recreation staff officer and me to participate.

In the late 70s, a conference at the University of Washington focussed on "Recreation Impact on Wildlands", gathering together all available research on the subject for the first time, and bringing it to the attention of land managers and users. Today recreation impact in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness is headline news.

Years later, researchers developed a process for determining the "Limits of Acceptable Change" occurring from recreational impact. They presented this concept at a Pacific Northwest regional workshop to personnel from the nineteen National Forests and representatives of other land management agencies. A representative of The Mountaineers participated.

A Mountain Management Workshop was held in Portland in 1989. Problems were identified and prioritized with the Mountaineers and American Alpine Club participating. The workshop was a genuine effort to discuss problems from the point of view of the users, rangers, researchers and administrators, and to search for viable solutions.

Another workshop is planned for the fall of 1991 and dialogue is important.

What a contrast from the 1950s! Today the National Forests are recognized as America's Great Outdoors! President Bush has submitted a special initiative to Congress in addition to the Forest Service's budget—a three year \$625 million package designed to restore and improve outdoor recreation opportunities on our National Forests. Unfortunately the package focuses on recreation management rather than trails. Nevertheless the Forest Services now recognizes trails as linear recreation experience involving discovery and challenge.

Participating in this changing world of trails has been a great experience! But my purpose in sharing these events is to emphasize the need for Mountaineers to continue to carry the torch! Trail users are no longer ignored, our comments are solicited. Requests arrive from land management agencies arrive every week! Our muscle power and professional skills are needed. Our recreation resources are in jeopardy from overuse, lack of funds and winter storm damage.

Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie estimates that almost all of its approximately 120 trailheads are within one and one half's hours drive of Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, or Bellingham. Thus the first four miles of trail extending from these trailheads are within reach of volunteers for maintenance work on a day or weekend trip. This amounts to 480 miles, over 40 percent of the system. If volunteers responded to this need, appropriated funds would probably be adequate to take care of the rest of the system.

The Mountaineers could provide dynamic leadership for trail maintenance and construction as we have in many other activities: training courses, mountain search and rescue, a climbing textbook *Freedom of the Hills*, the Guidebook Series and mountaineering first aid courses. We have 12,000 members, who participate in a wide variety of outdoor recreation activities at all seasons of the year, and have an environment awareness of the need to care for our recreation resources. Some steps have been taken in this direction. In the 1980s The Mountaineers helped to create Volunteers for Outdoor Washington (VOW) with volunteer stewardship of our outdoor recreation resources in partnership with the land management agencies as its mission. While hiking, fallen branches and boulders can be removed from the tread, encroaching brush pruned back, small downed trees moved off the trail and mud puddles drained. VOW offers training on how to make lasting improvements, such as installing water bars, constructing turnpikes or puncheon. In 1990, President Dianne Hoff set an example by transforming the traditional President's Walk into the Presidents Work Party.

The Forest Service's National Recreation Strategy encourages partnerships. One result of this program is that Mountaineer engineers are

working in partnership with the North Bend Ranger District, and Washington Trails Association in building a bridge. The President's Initiative underscores the importance of partnerships. For future generations to enjoy our recreation resources on public lands users must work together as partners with land management agencies in planning and caring for them. Today trail and recreation issues are top priority. We can make a difference to trail and to our recreation resources: it requires individual and organizational commitment, dedication, and action.



Karen Sykes

Rather than just gripe about lack of maintenance, trail users can do something! Here are some ideas!

- As you hike, move debris and rocks off the trail and drain the puddles. These actions may save the trail from a washout, prevent ecological damage and reduce maintenance costs.
- Volunteer for trail work parties. It is fun, good exercise and rewarding. Participate in at least one work party a year. Consider spending one day on a work party for every ten days on the trails.
- Support trail budgets by writing letters and making phone calls to decision makers.
- Learn how to do basic trail maintenance and construct trail structures so you can make a lasting contribution. Become a trail crew leader so you can supervise and encourage others in this effort.
- Learn more about the plants, birds and animals whose habitat provides you with a such wonderful outdoor recreation experiences. Take time to appreciate what you see and hear.
- Practice minimum impact techniques: reprints of "Easy Does it" from "The Mountaineer" August 1988, are available.
- Focus on a recreation issue. Read about it. Find out what is happening and why. Continue to follow and understand the issue. Discuss it with others. Prepare yourself to assist in drafting Mountaineer comments.
- Understand and participate in the planning process that affect trails and recreation resources you enjoy. Be willing to provide information and/or comment on trail reconstruction projects.
- Complete a TRIS trail condition report form for each of your hikes during the snow melt period. This information also assists agencies in scheduling trail crews.
- Participate in national conferences where research results, new management practices and current trends are presented and discussed. The West is different from the East Coast and we need to make sure our needs are considered in developing national policy.
- Work in partnership with other organizations, Volunteers for Outdoor Washington, Washington Trails Association, Alpine Lakes Protection Society, Mount Rainier National Park Associates on trail-related issues. Mutual goals can be achieved by a coordinated effort. The sum total of efforts is much greater than the efforts we each contributed.
- Offer to represent the pedestrian trail user on agency advisory committees. When a vacancy occurs, The Mountaineers are asked for nominations.
- Be willing to coordinate a trail or restoration project.
- Draft a position paper, put your thoughts on paper.

- Become a knowledge resource about trails in a particular area and be willing to attend Ranger District Open House when future plans affecting the area are discussed.

Trail and recreation issues are becoming more and more significant.

The importance of this message is underscored by President Bush's special initiative—The National Forests—America's Great Outdoors—a 3-year, \$625 million package developed to restore and improve outdoor recreation opportunities on the National Forests. These funds are in addition to the regular funding for these purposes on the National Forests. Among other things the initiative would:

- Rehabilitate National Forest wildlife-viewing, recreational fisheries and recreation facilities to meet health and safety standards and remove barriers to access by older and disabled people. Currently, about 42 percent of recreational use on the National Forests occurs in areas that fail to meet health, safety, access and quality standards.
- Provide funding to rehabilitate and maintain National Forest trails, especially near urban areas, in cooperation with trails organizations, volunteer groups and other partners. Nearly 60,000 miles of trail on the National Forests are substandard and in need of improvement.
- Provide funding to inventory wildernesses and monitor their conditions, establish benchmarks to measure environmental change and plan for integrated wilderness management.

This proposed funding will be used to promote partnerships between the Forest Service and recreation, wildlife and fisheries user groups, state and local service organizations and local business through challenge cost-shares. At least 75% of the funds for recreation construction in National Forests near cities will be used as Federal cost shares for cash, materials, time, equipment and labor from non federal sources.

The Conservation Division has traditionally handled Mountaineer comments on public policy issues relating to land use, water, wildlife habitat, clean air, sustainable timber harvest practices and preservation of our ancient forests. But what about recreation oriented issues relating to trail reconstruction priorities, road access, recreation user fees, campgrounds, and recreation user permits. Mountaineers recreating on public land need to be concerned about public policies affecting the recreation resource and to develop a way to have an effective voice.

The Mountaineers contribution is valuable. It is authentic. Our members see and hear what is happening to our public lands. We can set an example for the public by practicing minimum impact techniques and being responsible trail users. Our conservation orientation makes us aware of the fragile ecosystem. We can set an example for the public by practicing minimum impact techniques and being responsible trail



Cascade Pass

Ann Marshall

users. We have a long history of working in partnership with other organizations on trail related issues. Furthermore, The Mountaineers is unique in its ability to represent a wide spectrum of types of users and different age groups. In addition we have a long term commitment to public recreation policy.

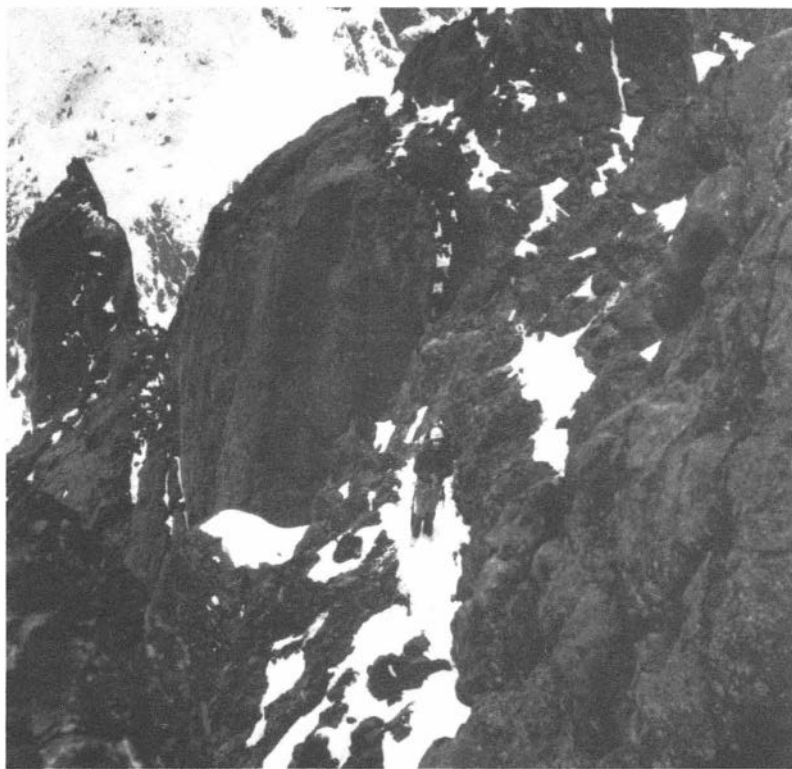
“Conquistadors of the Useless” (Winter Ascents of Mt. Constance)

Rex Andrew

A local sage gives this advice:

He who hikes all the way up to Lake Constance should tell everyone, and he will be called a stout and strong individual: but he who hikes up more than once should tell no one, lest he be called a fool!

And so, in making this report, I risk the reputation of not only myself but those of several local Mountaineers who are otherwise well-respected members of society. For, you see, members of this group have hiked up to the lake and beyond many times over the past few years, often with heavy packs and climbing gear! And if that isn't evidence enough of flaws in our character, let me forewarn you: these were all winter excursions!



The North Gully—Mt. Constance

Rex Andrew



Avalanche Valley—Mt. Constance

Rex Andrew

These quixotic adventures began for SL (in deference to my colleagues, who still try to hide these "character flaws", I prefer to grant them "pseudonymity" and use only their initials.) and myself on a Winter Club Climb in February, 1986. Being Olympic Peninsula locals, we were lured to Mt. Constance because it was in our own backyard. On the drive to Brinnon, we thrilled to the passage in the Climber's Guide that winter ascents fell only to "strong parties... when conditions were optimum." That weekend the weather was gorgeous, and we could spot the rime ice on the summit block from the Dosewallips campground. Conditions were indeed optimum — and, being fresh Basic course grads, we were certainly a strong party!

We camped in the lower Avalanche Valley and attacked via the Mazama Route, crossing over to the East face at dawn and continuing on into the upper gully. There, however, we encountered thick water ice. Without adequate equipment or experience, we had to retreat. The attempt turned out to be discouraging and exhausting, but the conditions had been perfect: clear blue sky, dazzling white snow, flaming scarlet sunsets. In retrospect, I suspect that these are the type of memories that can kindle a passion.

Throughout the ensuing summer, we were true to the sage's advice and boasted about our attempt. Inside, however, memories of the alpine winter beauty continued to haunt us. By February, 1987, I knew I had to return. I talked my colleague AM into an attempt: knowing nothing of the rigors ahead, he obligingly agreed.

The time, we armed to the teeth with ice screws, pickets, flukes and

ice hammers. Nothing but profanity helped, however, when we encountered hip-deep snow well below the lake. Did we have enough sense to turn back? Of course not. Ah, the wonderful misery! By the time we reached the lake, we were thoroughly exhausted. So you can imagine our surprise when we turned around and saw SL, CW and PG, a trio of Kitsap climbers, lurch up the trail behind us! So much for my anonymity. SL was thus revealed to also have the fine Lake Constance character flaw, and had even dragged CW and PG in to the fray.

We teamed up and together climbed the south chute and the upper ice gully again, and crossed the Terrible Traverse. Just beyond the traverse, however, SL narrowly escaped a fall when he slipped unroped on an icy ledge, and the party, losing its collective nerve, turned back. (Later that evening, we stopped at Logger's Landing in Quilcene to commiserate our defeat, thus establishing a tradition that has become de rigeur for Constance climbs.)

AM proved also to be worthy of serious character flaws when he agreed to join me on a return attempt a month later. It was the last day of Winter, and we were anxious to exploit the luck of the third try. This time, we had even prepared a new summit register from PVC pipe. (Summit registers, for some reason, always disappear on Constance.) Thus, fortified with a good horoscope, propitious karma and even a summit offering, we certainly felt optimistic.

Conditions, though, turned out to be ominous! A heavy fresh snowfall blanketed the range. We had intentions of climbing the College Route and camped at the head of Avalanche Valley in a silent, white vastness. Attacking via the north gully, we were doused by two small avalanches even before we reached the ridge.

Above, conditions did not moderate. We belayed five pitches through steep, hip-deep snow in a gradual, rising traverse across the East face, setting protection into any crack we could find. (Curiously enough, we used a #5 hex on every pitch.) The last pitch ended on the ridgetop at the edge of a short cliff. The cliff is usually bypassed around its eastern base by the Finger Traverse, but, in the heavy snow, we could not locate the traverse. The snow had literally filled it over. Defeated, angry, exhausted and vigorously profane, we made a harrowing retreat in thickening fog and increasing avalanche danger.

You might think that these exhausting and unsuccessful escapades might tempt us towards other recreations. And this might be true of reasonable people. But our fascination with Constance, however, had grown into an obsession that was liberating us from our reason. In the summer of 1987, SL and I each made a quick reconnaissance of the mountain: I soloed the Finger Traverse, and SL found a new route variation past the cliff using a broken ledge traverse across the west face.

In January 1988, SL, CW and I made another attempt. The most

obviously deranged of our many attempts, we cheerfully dismissed the forecasts of impending storms and marched up into Avalanche Valley. We dug a pit three-feet deep, pitched the tent, and held on for dear life all night long. In the morning we marched right back out to Logger's Landing.

A year later, in January 1989, I talked AM into yet another attempt. By now it was clear to both of us that neither had a lick of sense. So we abandoned our modesty and asked, if the ascent to the lake was hard, why not do it several times? So thinking, we made two preliminary trips into the upper valley to cache food and climbing supplies. You see, in addition to the usual camp in Avalanche Valley, we had decided to carry sleeping bags, shovels, extra food and a stove up onto the ridge for a snowcave bivouac. Totally mad, we were resolved to climb Constance once and for all, regardless of weather or darkness, no matter how many days it might take.

Again we camped in the upper valley, and again we struck up the north gully, this time without incident. On the ridge, the rocks were bare and wet, and we traversed up the well-rehearsed five pitches, placing that #5 hex in familiar cracks. We reached our previous high point and paused to consider. We had planned to bivouac here and tackle the Finger Traverse (F.T.) in the morning, but we were making good time, and, besides, there wasn't enough snow to build a snowcave.

So we cached our bivouac gear and prepared to tackle the F.T. The F.T. was again snowed over, so we buried a fluke and a picket for a dead-man anchor. I led down the collapsing slope, floundering, wading and crawling, sending wet snow avalanches over the edge into space. The footholds on the traverse were filled in with snow, so I had to rely on memory to find them. I placed two pieces of protection, turned the corner, and slithered across the steep, snow-covered exit slab to a meager belay crack. I anchored the pitch with the #5 hex.

I called and called to AM, but he couldn't hear me. So I had to reverse the F.T. back to him. The F.T. was becoming an old friend by now. We talked it over and developed a plan. I went forward across the F.T. again, set the belay and waited. In five minutes, AM followed automatically on my belay.

Beyond, the route looked intimidating — across the top of the big east face cirque and up a narrow black gully filled with a twisted ribbon of dirty snow — but I knew from my summer reconnaissance that it was only low third class. So we left the rope and made good time, and less than an hour later we were bouldering up the last wet blocks onto the summit.

We didn't stay long because the clouds were increasing and obscured most of our view. We placed a new summit register in the rocks, shook hands, took a few pictures and headed down.

By the time we reached our bivouac gear, the western sunlight was cutting horizontally through a rent in the clouds onto fog-billows forming above the ridge, bathing the slopes around us in an eerie, omnidirectional glow. The glow was fading to murk when we reached the top of the north gully. The upper gully was still muddy and slick, so we chose to rappel past the difficulties. I set the rappel and AM went first. At the bottom, he told me that conditions were still too slick to downclimb and that we would need a second rappel.

By this time it had grown quite dark, and inside the gully it became much darker. Poised on a high ledge, standing quietly in the winter darkness, waiting for AM to finish the second rappel, I had a chance to reflect. We had finally climbed Constance, and it had taken us about five attempts. We had really become, in the words of Lionel Terray, "conquistadors of the useless." For me, the achievement brought some measure of relief and sanity: I was no longer compelled to trudge up this mountain on another crazy attempt. I could begin the switch to more human recreations.

Postscript: As for SL and CW, they continued in the finest of traditions to drag several more innocent souls up into the valley two weeks later, but were turned back by the numbing temperatures of an advancing Arctic cold front.

In early 1990, they invited me on another attempt, but I smugly turned them down. I hear they will be trying again in Winter. If they invite me, though, I certainly won't go. I'm not a fool anymore. Of course, I returned with SL and CW in September 1990 when SL led the first successful Intermediate Mountaineering Climb of the Constance Traverse (from Logger's Landing up the Northeast buttress and back out to Logger's Landing), but that was different. That was in the Summer.

Nope, no more meaningless Winter fiascoes for me. Well, maybe just up to the lake. But only once more. Honest. Just to report firsthand on their next silly attempt. Nope. These hard Winter forays onto Constance just aren't for me. Just up to the lake. No farther. Honest.

Photographing the Ancient Forest

John Warth

Why do we so seldom see photographs which really capture what we experience in those cathedral groves of ancient forest—that luminescent quality, that “presence?” I think the biggest reason is that photographing the ancient forest requires special tricks of the trade. It seems that most reproductions of forests, especially in the more technical publications, come out essentially black and white (even if in color). This is primarily due to the typically extreme contrast in the forest, which renders most everything in a photo either over- or under-exposed.

I used to enjoy the ancient forest mostly in good weather. All that dripping on self and equipment was unpleasant and damaging. But when the Sierra Club hired me to study and photograph the North Cascades some years back, I had to go out in all kinds of weather. My discovery: our temperate rain forests are at their best when in their element—rain. The wet foliage reflects light into the gloomy forest. And it sparkles!

Second-growth forests, especially fully stocked “tree farms,” are a different story. Here the densely packed tree trunks shade out practically all the understory plants, even moss. Result: monotony and maximum contrast, especially in sun. And there are no forest patriarches to blow over, which would create openings for the light to come through.

Granted, deliberately seeking out the wettest weather can create problems, especially on extended backpacking trips. Though not as bad as salt spray, pure rain water can harm cameras. Also lenses can fog over, creating a soft-focus effect not currently in vogue. These problems can be solved in the main by a little ingenuity—plastic bags, special boxes, etc. There are some inexpensive “weather-proof” cameras on the market, but they do not have interchangeable lenses.

While that tantalizing luminescence in the ancient forest may seem quite bright to the eye, it actually produces a very low reading on your light meter. Hence, a sturdy tripod is a must. A log or rock might serve in a pinch, of course. It goes without saying that a polarizer filter could cut out most of the sparkle in the wet foliage, resulting in a “dead” forest. You may want to experiment with the various strengths of skylight filters or a UV (haze) filter. The Skylight-1A filter is considered perfectly safe, though I felt even it gave results somewhat unnatural.

I discovered that late in the day photos can be super, given sufficient exposure. The colors are warmer, despite the cloud cover. You may need to give more than metered exposure, especially if your lens has



Buck Creek Trail

John Warth



Boulder River

John Warth

been stopped down for maximum depth of field. This anomaly is called reciprocity departure.

With a bit of practice and experimenting any photographer should be able to capture what he or she sees in the ancient forest. The cause of ancient forest preservation needs all the good photos it can get. Good luck!



Miller River

John Warth

High Skiing: A Decade of Exploration in the Cascades and Olympics

Lowell Skoog

Skiing the skyline—starting at point A and skiing to point B, never retracing your tracks, never knowing quite what you will find over the next pass—that is the appeal of high route skiing.

In Europe, high ski traverses have been an important part of alpinism since 1897, when Wilhelm Paulcke led a party across the Bernese Oberland. In North America, Orland Bartholomew skied the length of the Sierra Nevada alone in the winter of 1929.

Yet in the Pacific Northwest, high route skiing is just emerging from infancy. This can be explained in part by late development of mountaineering here. It can further be explained by the unique characteristics of our Northwest mountains.

The Olympics, and especially the North Cascades, are wild country. There are no alpine huts; many valleys are unroaded. The window of opportunity for a ski traverse, when stable weather coincides with a solid snowpack, is short, sometimes only a few weeks in May or June. The terrain is rugged and complex. In many places, the only practical route traverses an alp slope or double cirque, where cliffs above threaten avalanches and cliffs below await a slip. All these factors have limited Northwest ski mountaineering mostly to ascents and descents of individual peaks. They make ski traverses here especially challenging.

Since 1980, a small number of ski mountaineers have responded to this challenge, exploring a network of over 300 miles of high country in the North Cascades and Olympics. They have discovered that spring ski traverses yield rewards not available in summer. Routes scarred in August by boots or careless camping are pristine in May when buried by snow. There are no cairns to follow, so a ski party feels as though it is exploring the route for the first time. Snow and wind sculpt the terrain into elegant and ephemeral shapes. Even country that is familiar on foot seems new when viewed through a skier's eyes.

The Routes

As the classic North Cascade high route, the Ptarmigan Traverse was an early target for ski mountaineers. The first attempts to ski it, by Steve Barnett and friends, showed clearly the problems that later parties would have to overcome.

With Bill Nicolai, Barnett set out for the Ptarmigan in May, 1977 after a series of heavy storms. On the first day they reached the crux of the

route, an avalanche slope between Mixup Arm and the Cache Glacier that was warming dangerously in the mid-day sun. They camped to wait for cooler temperatures the next morning. Later that afternoon and the following day they watched avalanches repeatedly plunge off Mixup Peak, sweep their route, and thunder over cliffs to the valley floor below. They had little trouble deciding to retreat.

The following June, Barnett returned with Dave Kahn and Mark Hutson. They got past the crux avalanche slope this time, but were trapped by fog and drizzle in the middle of the traverse. The bad weather lasted longer than their food supply, so they had to bail out via the South Cascade River. The ensuing bushwack was so awful that Barnett didn't return for 4 years.

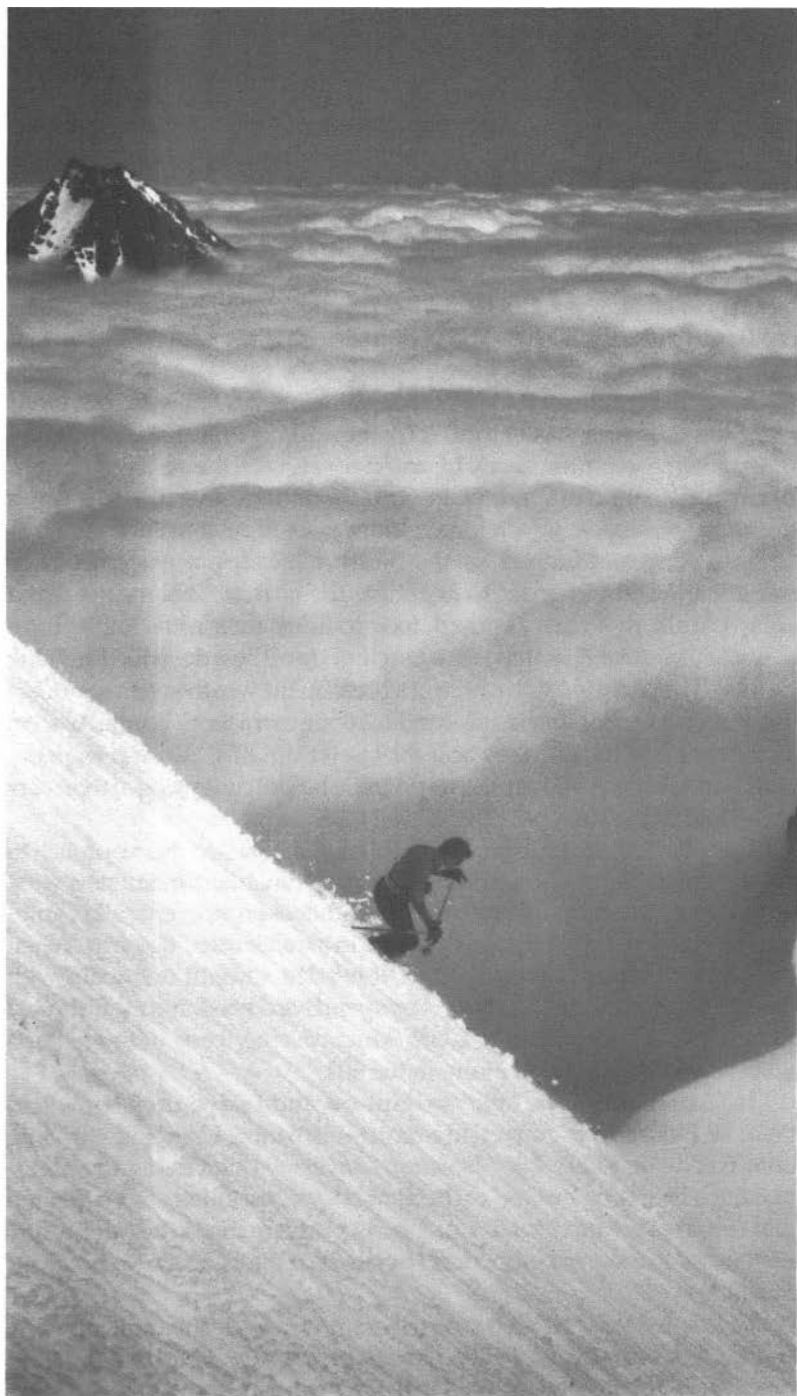
Intrigued by one of Barnett's slide shows, Brian Sullivan convinced Dan Stage and Dick Easter to attempt the route in 1981. Their successful June traverse was uneventful by comparison with the earlier attempts. According to Sullivan, the main obstacle on their five day trip was a thinning snowpack, which forced them to walk several sections.

In a range as rugged as the North Cascades, a skier needs to minimize weight in order to negotiate the terrain. This means that a party is unlikely to carry enough food to finish their route if they have to wait out a storm. This has led to a style of travel best described as "blitz skiing." The party waits in town for a break in the weather, continuously rearranging vacation schedules and banking extra work hours. As soon as the weather breaks, they bolt for the mountains, packing as many peaks and ski runs into the trip as possible before collapsing at their cars at the end of the traverse.

Gary Brill, Mark Hutson, Kerry Ritland, and I used this approach to ski the Ptarmigan in June, 1982. After each lunch or dinner stop we'd scramble up another summit or take another ski run, eventually climbing four peaks and skiing four glaciers in a quick three-day trip. When the weather unexpectedly held, Brill headed straight out again with Brian Sullivan and Joe Catellani. They spent five days skiing the Dakobed Range from Glacier Peak to Clark Mtn., carving turns in their shorts while Puget Sound was baking in the 90s.

In March 1983, Brill, Sullivan, Hutson, and I skied from Snowfield Peak to Eldorado by traversing around Isolation Peak and climbing onto Backbone Ridge. The "Isolation Traverse" pointed out the disadvantages of setting out too early. Short days, soft snow, and unsettled weather make March and April trips problematic. We spent a day tentbound in a storm before hurrying toward the Cascade River on our fifth day out.

Eldorado Peak has been a ski mountaineering destination for many years. Only recently, however, have skiers ventured far from the peak onto the surrounding icefields. Brian Sullivan and Greg Jacobsen



Mt. Fury in the Picket Range

Carl Skoog

explored the region NE of Eldorado when they skied the "Inspiration High Route" to Primus Peak in May 1984. John Ditli and Jeff Clark visited the SW high country when they skied the Triad High Route from Hidden Lake Peak to Eldorado in July 1986. Finally, my brother Carland I explored the NW corner of the region in June 1990 when we skied from Little Devil Peak to Eldorado via Backbone Ridge. This area is seldom visited. Of the three "Backbones" we climbed along the way, only one had a register and ours was only the fourth entry.

The experience gained on these trips led to bolder and more ambitious plans, culminating in May 1985 with a traverse of the Picket Range. My brother Carl, Jens Kuljurgis, and I skied from Hannegan Pass to Whatcom Pass, then plunged into the Pickets, crossing the Luna and McMillan cirques and following Stetattle Ridge to the town of Diablo. Along the way we had to scurry underneath ice cliffs, kick off avalanches and ski down their paths, and rappel with full packs to get from one ski slope to the next. We were nearly trapped high on Mt. Fury when clouds closed in below us, blotting out our escape routes. It was a six-day ski trip with all the intensity of a serious alpine climb.

Less nerve-wracking, but just as scenic, was the "Thunder High Route" from Fisher Peak to Eldorado Peak across the headwaters of Thunder Creek. Jens Kuljurgis, Dan Nordstrom and I skied this route over five days in May 1987. On the third day, we had a spectacular view of the north face of Mt. Goode as we skied up the Douglas Glacier and nearly over the top of Mt. Logan. We continued via the Boston and Forbidden glaciers and skied across still-frozen Moraine Lake before reaching Eldorado.

Over time, the planning of these trips was refined to a science. By plotting the length and elevation gain of each route against the time it took, I came up with a formula that I could use to predict future trips. For example, a traverse that was 60 miles long with 20,000 feet of climbing should take 7 days, according to the formula. That was an average, of course. We were curious what might be possible by varying the style and goals of a trip. In June 1988, my brother Carl and I skied the Ptarmigan Traverse in about 21 hours by skipping summit and ski detours and traveling light. The feeling of freedom and continuous motion made us almost forget our tiredness at the end of the day.

1989 was the busiest year, when four traverses were done in a single spring. In early May, Brian Sullivan, my brother Carl, and I skied the Buckindy Traverse from Green Mtn. to Snowking Mtn. Although most of it was reasonable ski terrain, this route had a trouble spot at Kindy-Buck Pass. We rappelled over a wall of cornices into a steep avalanche basin at the head of Kindy Creek. We had some nervous skiing until we could get out of shooting range of those cornices. The trip took three days.

A month later, Brian, Carl, Joe Catellani, Jens Kuljurgis and I skied the Bailey Range Traverse from the Soleduck River to Mt. Olympus in five days. The high point of this trip was the beautiful and exposed crest between Mt. Ferry and Bear Pass. We also made a ski ascent of Mt. Olympus itself. While our party was in the Olympics, John Ditli and Scott Croll, backcountry rangers out of Marblemount, skied one of the most remote sections of the North Cascades. They started at Anderson Lakes, skied over Bacon Peak to Mt. Blum, then across "Mystery Ridge" to Jasper Pass, continuing to Mt. Challenger. Originally planning to follow Easy Ridge to Hannegan Pass, they changed their destination to Ross Lake via Little Beaver Creek when the weather threatened. Fortunately, their Park Service connections helped them catch a boat back to civilization. Ditli, a California native, said that this six day trip was more strenuous and committing than any he had done in the Sierras.

Finally, in mid-June my brother Carl and I skied the "Suitttle High Route". This six day trip traversed from Sulphur Mtn. to Canyon Lake, then passed Image Lake and Miners Ridge on the way to Lyman Lake basin. We skied and scrambled over the top of Chiwawa Mtn., high around Fortress, then over High Pass to the Dakobed Range and Glacier Peak. A ski descent from Glacier's summit would have iced the trip, but it was foiled when a rainstorm chased us down from Disappointment Peak.

The Future

The North Cascade traverses described here form a nearly continuous high route from Glacier Peak to the Canadian Border. There are a few gaps remaining, particularly the Chilliwack region north of Whatcom Pass and the "Hanging Gardens" between Dome Peak and Bannock Mtn. The section from Cascade Pass to Eldorado was probably skied many years ago.

Several of the established high routes have variations to explore. The Thunder High Route could be varied from Mt. Logan to Cascade Pass by skiing through Park Creek Pass and around the south side of Mt. Buckner. The party that made the first winter ascents of Mounts Triumph and Despair in 1986 skied as far as Despair, but no farther. There is an interesting section around Mt. Despair that needs to be sorted out before one can connect up with Mystery Ridge. A party with adequate time and weather should try following Easy Ridge to approach or exit from the Pickets. All of these are established backpacking routes, but they are sure to be challenging when traversed on skis.

The Ptarmigan Traverse is the most suitable route for one-day "sprints", but there may be other candidates. Several of the routes could be done as fast overnight trips.

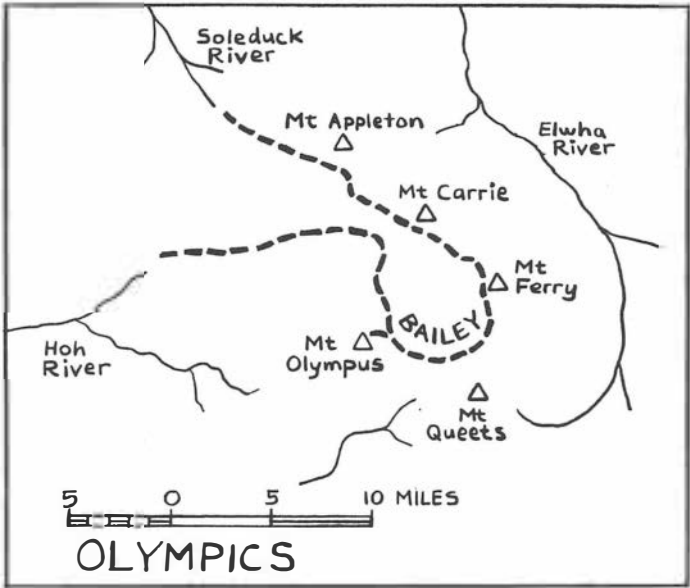
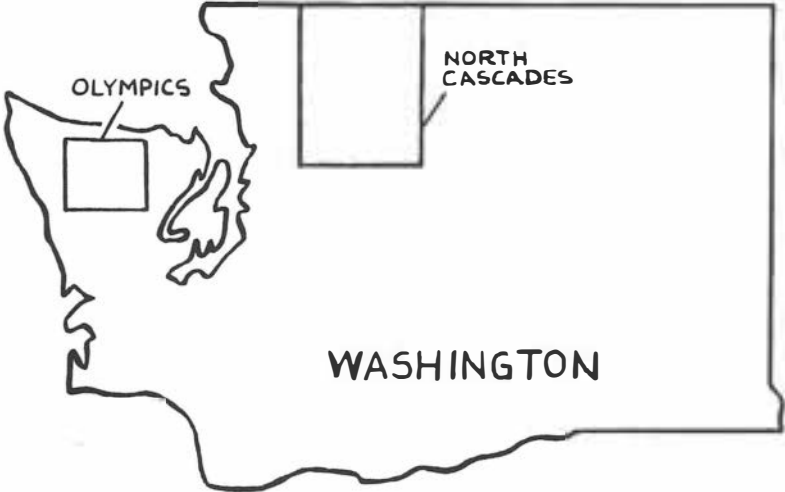
So far, these traverses have always been limited to a week or less. This is a practical limit due to the narrow weather windows and the difficulty of skiing rugged terrain with heavy packs. The greatest adventure awaits a party who is willing to pack in caches in Autumn so that a traverse can be extended to several weeks. Fanatical skiers could try the routes in mid-winter.

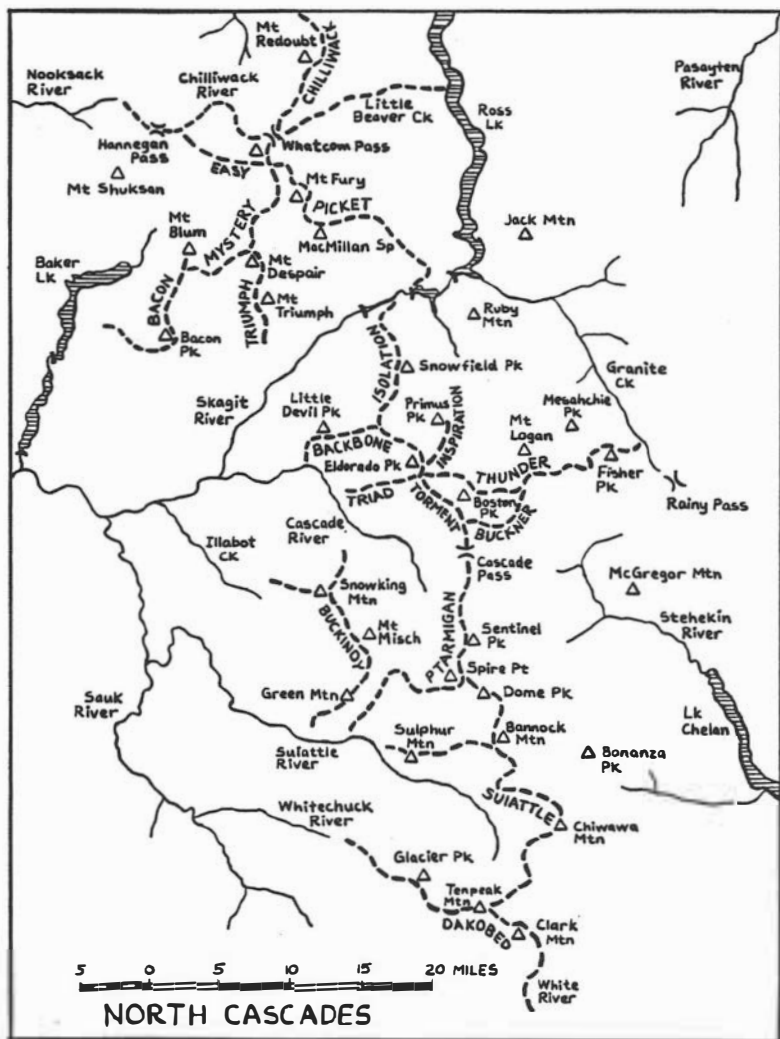
Whatever the future may hold, there is great opportunity for personal discovery in high skiing. Long traverses are just the broadest brush strokes across the canvas of the mountains. There are endless details to fill in—bowls to ski, ridges to run, glaciers to explore. The mountains will never be skied out—with every snowfall the canvas is wiped clean.



Douglas Glacier—Mt. Logan

Lowell Skoog





Washington's Highest Mountains and Steepest Faces

Stephen Fry

Washington's highest mountains and steepest faces have long fascinated mountaineers and anyone who has witnessed their beautiful and imposing presence. Yet despite the widespread interest in lofty summits and sheer walls, these landforms have never been adequately quantified by any major publication.

Defining a Mountain

The determination of the highest mountains in Washington, or any region, depends upon how one defines a mountain. After reviewing thousands of maps and landforms in Washington, North America and around the world, in addition to obtaining a wealth of field observations, I formulated a sound mountain classification system that is applicable any place on earth.

Elevation, local relief and prominence are the main parameters I use to establish what constitutes a mountain. Based upon prominence, I separate mountains into three main categories: minor, sub-major and major mountains. A minor mountain has 250-599 feet prominence above the lowest pass separating it from a higher mountain (i.e. ridge level). Sub-major mountains have 600-999 feet prominence, while major mountains equal or exceed 1000 feet of prominence above ridge level. Mountains with at least 5000 feet prominence may be termed ultra-major mountains. Mountains must also rise at least 1500 feet above sea level (to exclude seamounts) and have two separate sides which drop 1500 feet in five or less horizontal miles.

100 Highest Mountains

Three separate tables of Washington's 100 highest mountains are supplied in this article, using prominence criterion of 500, 1000 and 2000 feet. Every peak in Table 1 is located in the Cascades, with most being situated in the North Cascades. Therefore, this tabulation lacks geographic diversity, but nevertheless captures a greater percentage of Washington's especially high peaks. Table 2 is the listing of Washington's 100 highest major mountains. By definition, major mountains are significant peaks, usually being the zenith in their local area. Most of these peaks achieve 1000 feet prominence along all of their ridges rather abruptly. Finally, Table 3 highlights a number of mountains that are either outstanding peaks and/or the highest massifs in their local regions. 80 of the mountains are located in the Cascades, 13 in northeastern Washington, 6 in the Olympics and 1 (Oregon Butte) represents the

Blue Mountains of southeastern Washington. The severe prominence requirement for Table 3 excludes many notable peaks (e.g. Mount Logan, Mount Terror and Mount Constance). Furthermore, several of the qualifying peaks do not achieve 2000 feet prominence along all of their radiating ridges within any discernible distance.

Methodology

Current United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 -minute (1:24,000) topographic maps were examined to determine which peaks should be included in the high mountain tables. Many of the elevations utilized are new (e.g. Mount Baker, Fortress Mountain, Buck Mountain and Mount Olympus) because the USGS has just finished mapping Washington state at the 7.5-minute scale, replacing the older 15-minute (1:62,000) quadrangles. I've substituted map elevations with altitudes based upon field observations (e.g. Cashmere Mountain), because the USGS doesn't always place an elevation station at the true summit of a mountain, and because some map contours are in error.

Several mountains have two summits of very similar height, e.g. Raven Ridge, Cardinal Peak and Enchantment Peaks. Climbers claim that the maps in these cases are either erroneous or inconclusive. The elevations I've assigned to these landforms detail my current judgment on these altitude quandaries.

Comparisons

Topping any list of Washington's highest peaks is the 14,410-foot volcano, Mount Rainier. (The recent 14,411-foot measurement for the mountain is not recognized by the U.S.G.S.) No other peak in our state comes close to Rainier in height, rise above base, glacier area, glacier length or prominence. In fact, according to my measurements, Rainier rises higher above its base and is greater than six times larger than either Mount Everest or K2, the world's two highest mountains. (Rainier, Everest and K2 rise 12,740, 12,066 and 11,945 feet above their bases, and have volumes of 116, 18.8 and 15.6 cubic miles, respectively, according to my measuring methods and calculations. See my Jan-Feb *Summit* article for more details). Nevertheless, the Himalayan peaks aren't totally outdone. Everest's 29,028-foot crest is more than twice as elevated as Rainier.

In the United States, Alaska's Mount McKinley (20,320 feet) is the altitude king, while Rainier only qualifies as the 21st tallest major mountain. However, in the Lower 48 states, Washington's pride and joy is just surpassed by California's Mount Whitney (14,491 feet), and Colorado's Mount Elbert (14,433 feet), Mount Massive (14,421 feet), and Mount Harvard (14,420 feet). If a measly 82 feet were added to Rainier's top, it would be the reigning peak in the conterminous U.S.

Mount Adams, Mount Baker and Glacier Peak are the other high Cascade volcanoes, which play second fiddle to Rainier, but are still

massive and dominating. Mount St. Helens formerly was the fifth highest major mountain in Washington, with a former elevation of 9,677 feet. Unfortunately the infamous May 18th, 1980 volcanic eruption sheared-off 1,312 feet of St. Helens top—dramatically changing its stature. Consequently, Mt. St. Helens dropped from 5th to 50th place, in the rankings of Washington's highest major mountains (Table 2).

A vast majority of Washington's remaining high mountains are nonvolcanic in nature (exceptions include Rainier appendages - Liberty Cap and Little Tahoma Peak, Baker's satellite - Lincoln Peak, Curtis-Gilbert Peak (Goat Rocks), Lemei Rock and Indian Rock (Simcoe Mountain)). None of the nonvolcanic peaks exceed 10,000 feet, and only nine break the 9,000-foot barrier in Table 1 (Bonanza Peak is the tallest, at 9,511 feet).

Although Washington's nonvolcanic mountains do not reach noteworthy elevations, even by U.S. standards, these landforms are still nothing to sneeze at. Many of the nonvolcanic peaks such as Eldorado, Mount Olympus, and Mount Shuksan, are much more glaciated than any peak outside of Washington in the Lower 48 States. And these rugged peaks also feature steeper faces and greater rise above base (RAB), on the average, than the sky-scraping mountains of Colorado (e.g. the RAB of Mount Olympus is 6,914 feet, while Colorado's Mount Elbert can only muster 5,333 feet).

All of the nonvolcanic mountain's summits are composed of either metamorphic or granitic rock, according to my review of geologic maps of the first 50 mountains in Table 2. None of these elevated crests consist of unaltered sedimentary rocks. Unmetamorphosed sedimentary rocks do occur very near the summits of several lofty peaks, but apparently these sedimentary rocks are more easily eroded, thereby resulting in their absence atop Washington's elite high peaks.

A separate evaluation of the top 100 mountains in Table 2, shows that a majority of the landforms are located east of the north-south midline that bisects the Cascades. Without doing further research, it appears that this easterly bias is due to the effects of differing rock type, geologic uplift and/or climate.

Climbing

A plentiful number of the peaks in Tables 1-3 offer relatively easy ascents (e.g. Maude, Oval, St. Helens, Tiffany and Sheep). Yet dangerous weather conditions and climbing errors can make even these mountains deadly. Some of the more difficult peaks to surmount include Goode, Mox Peaks - E Pk.*, Tupshin, Fury, American Border Peak and Chimney Rock. Rainier may also belong in this latter list, because of its death-dealing storms, glaciers and altitude. Anyone who attempts to climb any of these peaks should be properly equipped and trained in safe mountain travel. Because of the inherent hazards of

scaling all of these mountains, I hereby warn climbers to think twice before turning Tables 1-3 into "must-do" lists.

Warnings aside, several alpinists considered the grave risks, and then relentlessly conquered most of Washington's highest landforms. John Roper has scaled every Table 1 peak, and all but a few of the Table 2 mountains. Russ Kroeker, Bruce Gibbs, Bob Tillotson, Betty Felton, John Lixvar, Silas Wild, Dick Kegel and Joe Vance have completed Lixvar's top 100 list (as did Roper) and are close to completion of Tables 1 and 2.

In closing this section of the article, I want to thank John Roper and Grant Myers for reviewing my mountain tables for accuracy and content. Their comments helped refine peak names, elevations and the format. Also, I greatly appreciate Professor Joe Vance's critical review of my compiled geologic information for Washington's highest mountains.



Mt. Index, elevation 5,991', is the 90th highest mountain in Washington, with 2,000' prominence. More notably, Index features two of the three steepest faces in the state in 0.1 mile.

Stephen Fry

Washington's Steepest Mountain Faces

Ever since my first neck-stretching views of Mount Index from Stevens Pass Highway over 25 years ago, I've been intrigued with steep mountain faces. In 1972, the glaciated Cascades and Olympics provided an ideal area to study such a topic, and in time my research expanded to encompass the world.

To quantify steepness I simply use topographic maps and a caliper or ruler. Then I typically measure the maximum vertical drop (MVD) within the horizontal distances of 0.1 and 1.0 miles. The steepest span oftentimes does not begin at the summit, nor do Washington's higher peaks have a monopoly on the most precipitous faces. The map scale for all Washington measurements is 1:24,000 (i.e. USGS 7.5 minute quads).

The faces listed in Tables 4 and 5 are distinctly separate faces. All measurements are probably accurate within 2.5 contours (100 feet). However, the mapping accuracy of Mount Index's W face (Table 5) is unknown.

Washingtonians can stand proud, knowing that Davis Peak, Whitehorse Mountain and Johannesburg Mountain, (Table 4) contain the three steepest vertical drops in one mile in the conterminous U.S.. Nevertheless, Mount McKinley's S face, Mount Everest's SW face and Gurja Peak's S face (near Dhaulagiri) easily dwarf Washington's slopes, by featuring MVDs in 1.0 miles of 7,050, 6,627 and 10,100 feet, respectively.

The MVD in 0.1 miles data for Washington are also competitive. Although not in the same league as El Capitan's 2,900-foot drop in 0.1 miles, the sheer faces of Index and Baring (Table 5) compare favorably with other precipitous walls on earth. Taking into account that detailed contoured maps are unavailable for many portions of the world's mountains, the greatest MVD in 0.1 miles that I've measured is 3,000 feet + , on Annapurna I.





"Chiliwack Peak" (aka "Mt. Custer") 8,630', North Cascades National Park, the 29th highest major mountain.

Stephen Fry

Surprisingly, few, if any, of the Table 5 faces are composed of granite. The much more common rock type is fine-grained hornfels. Hornfels is typically created when a molten granitic body intrudes and bakes sedimentary, metamorphic, or igneous rocks. Unfortunately for climbers, hornfels is very brittle, making for dangerous, unprotectable climbing. Therefore, none of the steepest lines have been climbed, although peripheral sections of some faces, including those on Baring, Booker and Index, have been scaled.

The prospects for climbing the Table 4 faces are better, because the rock is usually not so overwhelmingly steep. Nonetheless, these slopes should not be attempted by anyone other than expert climbers, who understand the grave risks. Perhaps the most noteworthy ascent of a Table 4 face, was by Dallas Kloke and Bryce Simon, in 1976, when they climbed the NE face of Davis Peak. Although their route was not *dertissimo*, they did surmount all the difficulties, i.e. the waterfall cliffs, chaotic glacier and final 2000-foot wall.

Table 1: Washington's Highest Mountains with ≥ 500 Feet Prominence Above Ridge-Level

As determined by Stephen Fry, from current U.S.G.S topographic maps

Rank	Name	Height (ft)	Location	USGS Quadrangle
1	Mount Rainier	14410	Mt. Rainier NP	Mt. Rainier West
2	Mount Adams	12276	Mt. Adams Wild. [Ⓞ]	Mount Adams East
3	Little Tahoma Peak	11138	Mt. Rainier NP	Mt. Rainier East
4	Mount Baker	10781	Mount Baker Wild.	Mount Baker
5	Glacier Peak	10540 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Glacier Peak East
6	Bonanza Peak	9511	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
7	Mount Stuart	9415	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Mount Stuart
8	Mount Fernow	9249	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
9	Goode Mountain	9220 [#]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
10	Mount Shuksan	9131	North Cascades NP	Mount Shuksan
11	Buckner Mountain	9115 [±]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
12	Lincoln Peak	9100 [#]	Mount Baker Wild.	Mount Baker
13	Mount Logan	9087	North Cascades NP	Mount Logan
14	Jack Mountain	9066	Pasayten Wild.	Jack Mountain
15	Mount Maude	9060 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
16	Mount Spickard	8979	North Cascades NP	Mount Spickard
17	Black Peak	8970	North Cascades NP [Ⓞ]	Mount Arriva
18	Mount Redoubt	8969	North Cascades NP	Mount Redoubt
19	Copper Peak [Ⓞ]	8964	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
20	North Gardner Mtn	8956	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
21	Dome Peak	8940 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Dome Peak
22	Gardner Mountain	8898	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild. [Ⓞ]	Mazama
23	Boston Peak	8894	North Cascades NP	Cascade Pass
24	Eldorado Peak	8880 [±]	North Cascades NP	Eldorado Peak
25	Silver Star Mountain	8876	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
26	Dragontail Peak	8860 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
27	Forbidden Peak	8815	North Cascades NP	Forbidden Peak
28	Mesahchie Peak	8795	North Cascades NP.	Mount Logan
28	Oval Peak	8795	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Oval Peak
30	Fortress Mountain	8780 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Siuattle Pass
31	Mount Lago	8745	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
32	Robinson Mountain	8726	Pasayten Wild.	Robinson Mountain
33	Colchuck Peak	8705	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
34	Star Peak	8690	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Oval Peak
35	Rommel Mountain	8685	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
36	Cannon Mountain	8638	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Cashmere Mountain
37	Chilliwack Peak [*]	8630	North Cascades NP	Mount Spickard
38	Kimtah Peak	8620 [#]	North Cascades NP	Mount Logan
39	Ptarmigan Peak	8614	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
40	Clark Mountain	8602	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
41	Cathedral Peak	8601	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
42	Mount Carru	8595	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
43	Monument Peak	8592	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
44	Cardinal Peak	8590	Wenatchee NF	Pyramid Mountain
45	Osceola Peak	8587	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
46	Raven Ridge	8580	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Martin Peak
47	Buck Mountain	8540 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
47	West Enchantment Pks [Ⓞ]	8540 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
47	Storm King	8540 [#]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
50	Cashmere Mountain	8520 [±]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Cashmere Mountain
51	Reynolds Peak	8512	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild. [Ⓞ]	Sun Mountain
52	Primus Peak	8508	North Cascades NP	Forbidden Peak
53	Mox Peaks, E Pk. [*]	8504	North Cascades NP	Mount Redoubt
54	Martin Peak	8500 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
55	Klawatti Peak	8485	North Cascades NP	Forbidden Peak
56	Big Craggy Peak	8475 [±]	Okanogan NF	Billy Goat Mtn.
57	Lost Peak	8464	Pasayten Wild.	Lost Peak
58	Dorado Needle	8460 [#]	North Cascades NP	Eldorado Peak

58	Mount Bigelow	8460 [#]	Okanogan NF	Martin Peak
58	Sinister Peak	8460 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Dome Peak
61	Chiwawa Mountain	8459	Glacier Peak Wild.	Suiattle Pass
62	Argonaut Peak	8453	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
63	Tower Mountain	8444	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
64	Emerald Peak	8422	Wenatchee NF [⊗]	Saska Peak
65	Dumbell Mountain	8421	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
66	Azurite Peak	8420 [#]	Okanogan NF	Azurite Peak
66	Luahna Peak*	8420 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
66	Pinnacle Mountain	8420 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Pinnacle Mountain
69	Dumbell Mtn, NE Pk*	8415	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
70	Mox Peaks, W Pk*	8407	North Cascades NP	Mount Redoubt
71	Saska Peak	8404	Wenatchee NF [⊗]	Saska Peak
72	Courtney Peak	8392	Glacier Peak Wild.	Oval Peak
72	South Spectacle Butte	8392	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
74	Devore Peak	8380 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Mount Lyall
75	Martin Peak	8375	Okanogan NF [⊗]	Martin Peak
76	Lake Mountain	8371	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
77	Golden Horn	8366	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
77	West Craggy	8366	Pasayten Wild. [⊗]	Billy Goat Mtn.
79	Mt. Saint Helens	8365	Mt. St. Helens N. V. M.	Mount St. Helens
80	McClellan Peak	8364	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
81	Amphitheater Ptn.	8358	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
82	Snowfield Peak	8347	North Cascades NP	Diablo Dam
83	Big Snagtooth*	8340 [#]	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
83	Mount Ballard	8340 [⊗]	Okanogan NF	Azurite Peak
83	Tupshin Peak	8340 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Stehekin
86	Windy Peak	8334	Pasayten Wild.	Horseshoe Basin
87	Cosho Peak [⊙]	8332	North Cascades NP	Mount Logan
88	Mount Formidable	8325	Glacier Peak Wild.	Cascade Pass
89	Abernathy Peak	8321	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Gilbert
90	Flora Mountain	8320	Glacier Peak Wild.	Pinnacle Mountain
91	Luna Peak	8311	North Cascades NP	Mount Challenger
92	Castle Peak	8306	Pasayten Wild.	Castle Peak
93	Andrew Peak	8301	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
94	Big Kangaroo*	8300 [#]	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
94	Booker Mountain	8300 [#]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
94	Mount Fury	8300 [#]	North Cascades NP	Mount Challenger
94	Spider Mountain	8300 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Cascade Pass
94	Wy' East Mountain*	8300 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Mount Lyall
99	Apex Mountain	8297	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
100	The Temple	8292	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes

Footnotes and abbreviations for Tables 1, 2 & 3:

NP = National park; NF = National Forest; Wild. = Wilderness; N.V.M. = National Volcanic Monument; N. Rec. Area = National Recreation Area; Res. = Reservation; WS Dept. of N.R. = Washington State Department of Natural Resources

⊗ These mountains are located on the boundary of more than one land management region, only one of the regions is listed.

Height is a close estimate, ± 20 feet.

⊗ Field estimate. A higher point on the mountain in question was found, than that shown on current USGS topographic maps (except for Native Peak*, Table 2. Native Peak's 7948-ft NE top is higher than its mis-contoured SW top).

* Unofficial name.

⊙ Mountain in question satisfies prominence criterion by less than one contour (i.e. by <40 feet).

Notes Table 1

Table 1 close calls: Liberty Cap, 14,112 feet, (prominence = 492 \pm 20 feet), USGS Quad: Mt. Rainier West.

Also-rans: 101 Sheep Mountain, 8274, Pasayten Wilderness, Ashnola Mountain; 102 Pauper Peak[⊙], 8270, Okanogan National Forest, Martin Peak; 103 Buttermilk Ridge, 8267, Lake Chelan Sawtooth Wilderness, Oval Peak; 104 Spire Point, 8264, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Dome Peak; and 105 Sentinel Peak, 8261, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Dome Peak.

Table 2: Washington's Highest Mountains with ≥ 1000 Feet Prominence Above Ridge-Level

As determined by Stephen Fry, from current U.S.G.S topographic maps

Rank	Name	Height (ft)	Location	USGS Quadrangle
1	Mount Rainier	14410	Mt. Rainier NP	Mt. Rainier West
2	Mount Adams	12276	Mt. Adams Wild.®	Mount Adams East
3	Mount Baker	10781	Mount Baker Wild.	Mount Baker
4	Glacier Peak	10540 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Glacier Peak East
5	Bonanza Peak	9511	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
6	Mount Stuart	9415	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Mount Stuart
7	Mount Fernow	9249	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
8	Goode Mountain	9220 [#]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
9	Mount Shuksan	9131	North Cascades NP	Mount Shuksan
10	Buckner Mountain	9115 ^{dc}	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
11	Mount Logan	9087	North Cascades NP	Mount Logan
12	Jack Mountain	9066	Pasayten Wild.	Jack Mountain
13	Mount Spickard	8979	North Cascades NP	Mount Spickard
14	Black Peak	8970	North Cascades NP®	Mount Arriva
15	Mount Redoubt	8969	North Cascades NP	Mount Redoubt
16	North Gardner Mtn	8956	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
17	Dome Peak	8940 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Dome Peak
18	Eldorado Peak	8880 ^{dc}	North Cascades NP	Eldorado Peak
19	Silver Star Mountain	8876	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
20	Dragontail Peak	8860 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
21	Forbidden Peak	8815	North Cascades NP	Forbidden Peak
22	Mesahchie Peak	8795	North Cascades NP.	Mount Logan
22	Oval Peak	8795	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Oval Peak
24	Fortress Mountain	8780 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Suiattle Pass
25	Mount Lago	8745	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
26	Robinson Mountain	8726	Pasayten Wild.	Robinson Mountain
27	Star Peak	8690	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Oval Peak
28	Rommel Mountain	8685	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
29	Chilliwack Peak	8630	North Cascades NP	Mount Spickard
30	Kimtah Peak	8620 [#]	North Cascades NP	Mount Logan
31	Clark Mountain	8602	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
32	Monument Peak	8592	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
33	Cardinal Peak	8590	Wenatchee NF	Pyramid Mountain
34	Osceola Peak	8587	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
35	Raven Ridge	8580	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Martin Peak
36	Buck Mountain	8540 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
37	Cashmere Mountain	8520 ^{dc}	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Cashmere Mountain
38	Reynolds Peak	8512	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.®	Sun Mountain
39	Martin Peak	8500 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
40	Big Craggy Peak	8475 ^{dc}	Okanogan NF	Billy Goat Mtn.
41	Lost Peak	8464	Pasayten Wild.	Lost Peak
42	Chiwawa Mountain	8459	Glacier Peak Wild.	Suiattle Pass
43	Tower Mountain	8444	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
44	Dumbell Mountain	8421	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
45	Azurite Peak	8420 [#]	Okanogan NF	Azurite Peak
45	Pinnacle Mountain	8420 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Pinnacle Mountain
47	South Spectacle Butte	8392	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
48	Devore Peak	8380 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Mount Lyall
49	Golden Horn	8366	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
50	Mt. Saint Helens	8365	Mt. St. Helens N. V. M.	Mount St. Helens
51	McClellan Peak	8364	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Enchantment Lakes
52	Snowfield Peak	8347	North Cascades NP	Diablo Dam
53	Tupshin Peak	8340 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Stehekin
54	Windy Peak	8334	Pasayten Wild.	Horseshoe Basin
55	Mount Formidable	8325	Glacier Peak Wild.	Cascade Pass

56	Flora Mountain	8320	Glacier Peak Wild.	Pinnacle Mountain
57	Luna Peak	8311	North Cascades NP	Mount Challenger
58	Castle Peak	8306	Pasayten Wild.	Castle Peak
59	Andrew Peak	8301	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
60	Big Kangaroo*	8300 [#]	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
60	Booker Mountain	8300 [#]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
60	Mount Fury	8300 [#]	North Cascades NP	Mount Challenger
63	Sheep Mountain	8274	Pasayten Wild.	Ashnola Mountain
64	Sentinel Peak	8261	Glacier Peak Wild.	Dome Peak
65	Tiffany Mountain	8245	Okanogan NF	Tiffany Mountain
66	Pyramid Mountain ^o	8243	Wenatchee NF	Pyramid Mountain
67	Johannesburg Mtn	8220 [#]	North Cascades NP [@]	Cascade Pass
67	Riddle Peaks	8220 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild. [@]	Pinnacle Mountain
69	Mount Arriva	8215	North Cascades NP	Mount Arriva
70	Gilbert Pk - Goat Rocks	8184	Goat Rocks Wild. [@]	Walupt Lake
71	The Needles	8170	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
72	Fool Hen Mtn*	8168	Pasayten Wild.	Billy Goat Mtn.
73	Mount Terror	8151	North Cascades NP	Mount Challenger
74	Peepsight Mountain ^o	8146	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
75	Sunrise Peak	8144	Pasayten Wild.	Sweetgrass Butte
76	Grandfather Mountain*	8142	L. Chelan N. Rec. Area [@]	Gilbert
77	Crater Mountain	8128	Pasayten Wild.	Crater Mountain
78	McGregor Mountain	8122	L. Chelan N. Rec. Area [@]	McGregor Mountain
79	Agnes Mountain	8115	Glacier Peak Wild.	Agnes Mountain
80	Big Chiwaukum Mtn*	8100 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Chiwaukum Mtns
80	Mount Hardy	8100 [#]	Okanogan NF	Mount Arriva
82	Napeequa Peak*	8073	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
83	Hozomeen Mountain	8066	Ross Lake N. Rec. Area [@]	Hozomeen Mountain
84	Cutthroat Peak	8050	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
85	Baerman Ridge	8044	Pasayten Wild.	Baerman Ridge
86	Gilbert Mountain	8023	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Gilbert
87	Hozomeen Mtn, S. Pk*	8003	Ross Lake N. Rec. Area [@]	Skagit Peak
88	American Border Peak	7994	Mt. Baker Wild.	Mount Larabee
89	Mount Daniel	7980 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Mount Daniel
90	Mount Olympus	7969	Olympic NP	Mount Olympus
91	Graybeard Peak ^o	7965	North Cascades NP [@]	Mount Arriva
92	Skeptical Butte ^o	7949	Pasayten Wild.	Ashnola Pass
93	Native Peak ^o	7948 ^{&c}	Glacier Peak Wild.	Clark Mountain
94	Indecision Peak ^o	7945	North Cascades NP	Mount Arriva
95	Gabriel Peak	7940 [#]	North Cascades NP [@]	Crater Mountain
95	Three Fools Peak	7940 [#]	Pasayten Wild.	Castle Peak
97	Bald Mountain	7931	Pasayten Wild.	Ashnola Pass
97	Bear Mountain	7931	North Cascades NP	Mount Redoubt
99	Heather Ridge	7928	Glacier Peak Wild.	Mount Lyall
100	Outpost Peak	7910	North Cascades NP	Mount Logan

Notes Table 2

Table 2 close calls: Cathedral Peak, 8601 feet, (prominence = 981 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Rommel Mountain; Apex Mountain, 8297 feet, (prominence = 997 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Rommel Mountain; Wolframite Mountain, 8137 feet, (prominence = 996 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Rommel Mountain; and Mount Rolo, 8096 feet, (prominence = 996 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Mount Lago.

Also-rans: 101 Cousin Peak*, 7905, Lake Chelan Sawtooth Wilderness, Gilbert; 102 Bowan Mountain, 7895, Lake Chelan Ntl. Rec. Area, McAlester Mtn.; 103 Mount Lyall^o, 7892, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Mount Lyall; 104 Chopaka Mountain, 7882, W.S. Dept. of Natural Resources, Hurley Peak; 105 Plummer Mountain, 7870, Glacier Peak Wilderness, Suiattle Pass; 106 Mount Larabee^o, 7861, Mount Baker Wilderness, Mount Larabee; 107 Mount Winthrop, 7850, Pasayten Wilderness, Castle Peak; 107 Pasayten Peak, 7850, Pasayten Wilderness, Pasayten Peak; 109 Old Baldy, 7844, Okanogan National Forest, Old Baldy; and 110 Tarnished Mountain*, 7840, Okanogan National Forest[@], McAlester Mtn.

Table 3: Washington's Highest Mountains with ≥ 2000 Feet Prominence Above Ridge-Level

As determined by Stephen Fry, from current U.S.G.S topographic maps

Rank	Name	Height (ft)	Location	USGS Quadrangle
1	Mount Rainier	14410	Mt. Rainier NP	Mt. Rainier West
2	Mount Adams	12276	Mt. Adams Wild. [Ⓢ]	Mount Adams East
3	Mount Baker	10781	Mount Baker Wild.	Mount Baker
4	Glacier Peak	10540 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Glacier Peak East
5	Bonanza Peak	9511	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
6	Mount Stuart	9415	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Mount Stuart
7	Mount Fernow	9249	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
8	Goode Mountain	9220 [#]	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
9	Mount Shuksan	9131	North Cascades NP	Mount Shuksan
10	Buckner Mountain	9115 ^{5&}	North Cascades NP	Goode Mountain
11	Jack Mountain	9066	Pasayten Wild.	Jack Mountain
12	Mount Spickard	8979	North Cascades NP	Mount Spickard
13	Black Peak	8970	North Cascades NP [Ⓢ]	Mount Arriva
14	North Gardner Mtn	8956	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
15	Dome Peak	8940 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Dome Peak
16	Eldorado Peak	8880 ^{5&}	North Cascades NP	Eldorado Peak
17	Silver Star Mountain	8876	Okanogan NF	Silver Star Mtn.
18	Mesahchie Peak	8795	North Cascades NP.	Mount Logan
18	Oval Peak	8795	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild.	Oval Peak
20	Mount Lago	8745	Pasayten Wild.	Mount Lago
21	Rommel Mountain	8685	Pasayten Wild.	Rommel Mountain
22	Cardinal Peak	8590	Wenatchee NF	Pyramid Mountain
23	Reynolds Peak	8512	L. Chelan Sawtooth Wild. [Ⓢ]	Sun Mountain
24	Martin Peak	8500 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Holden
25	Big Craggy Peak	8475 ^{5&}	Okanogan NF	Billy Goat Mtn.
26	Tower Mountain	8444	Okanogan NF	Washington Pass
27	Mt. Saint Helens	8365	Mt. St. Helens N. V. M.	Mount St. Helens
28	Snowfield Peak	8347	North Cascades NP	Diablo Dam
29	Luna Peak [%]	8311	North Cascades NP	Mount Challenger
30	Castle Peak	8306	Pasayten Wild.	Castle Peak
31	Sheep Mountain	8274	Pasayten Wild.	Ashnola Mountain
32	Tiffany Mountain	8245	Okanogan NF	Tiffany Mountain
33	Gilbert Pk - Goat Rocks	8184	Goat Rocks Wild. [Ⓢ]	Walupt Lake
34	McGregor Mountain	8122	L. Chelan N. Rec. Area [Ⓢ]	McGregor Mountain
35	Big Chiwaukum Mtn [*]	8100 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Crater Mountain
36	Hozomeen Mountain	8066	Ross Lake N. Rec. Area [Ⓢ]	Hozomeen Mountain
37	American Border Peak	7994	Mt. Baker Wild.	Mount Larabee
38	Mount Daniel	7980 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Mount Daniel
39	Mount Olympus	7969	Olympic NP	Mount Olympus
40	Three Fools Peak	7940 [#]	Pasayten Wild.	Castle Peak
41	Sloan Peak	7835	Henry M. Jackson Wild.	Sloan Peak
42	Mount Deception	7788	Olympic NP	Mount Deception
43	Mount Aix	7766	William O. Douglas Wild.	Bumping Lake
44	Elija Ridge ^o	7739	North Cascades NP	Crater Mountain
45	Chimney Rock	7690 ^{5&}	Alpine Lakes Wild.	Big Snow Mtn.
46	Mount Blum	7680	North Cascades NP	Mount Blum
47	Mount Prophet	7660	North Cascades NP	Mount Prophet
48	Cinnamon Creek Peak [*]	7514	Pasayten Wild.	Shull Mountain
49	The Cradle	7467	Alpine Lakes Wild.	The Cradle
50	Mount Misch [*]	7435	Glacier Peak Wild. [Ⓢ]	Downey Mountain
50	Tomyhoi Peak	7435	Mt. Baker Wild.	Mount Larabee
52	Indian Head Peak	7420 [#]	Glacier Peak Wild.	Glacier Peak East
52	Mount David	7420	Glacier Peak Wild.	Mount David
54	Ruby Mountain	7408	Ross Lake N. Rec. Area	Ross Dam
55	Abercrombie Mountain	7308	Colville NF	Abercrombie
56	Mount Bonaparte	7257	Okanogan NF	Mount Bonaparte
57	Mount Pugh	7201	Glacier Peak Wild. [Ⓢ]	Pugh Mountain

58	Copper Butte	7140	Colville NF	Copper Butte
59	Mount Howard	7063	Wenatchee NF	Mount Howard
60	Bacon Peak	7061	North Cascades NP	Bacon Peak
61	South Twin	7020 [#]	Mt. Baker Wilder. [Ⓢ]	Twin Sisters Mtn.
62	Crystal Mountain	6998	Crystal Mtn Ski Area [Ⓢ]	White River Park
63	White Chuck Mountain	6989	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF	White Chuck Mtn.
64	Unicorn Peak	6980 [#]	Mt. Rainier NP	Tatoosh Lakes
65	Mission Peak	6876	Mission Ridge Ski Area [Ⓢ]	Mission Peak
66	Whitehorse Mountain	6860 [#]	Boulder River Wild.	Whitehorse Mtn.
67	Calispell Peak	6855	Kaniksu NF [Ⓢ]	Calispell Peak
68	Three Fingers	6850	Boulder River Wild.	Whitehorse Mtn.
69	The Brothers	6842	Olympic NP [Ⓢ]	The Brothers
70	Mineral Mountain	6820 [#]	North Cascades NP	Mount Blum
71	Hogback Mountain ^o	6789	Goat Rocks Wild.	Old Snowy Mtn.
72	Molybdenite Mountain	6784	Colville NF	Scotchman Lake
73	Moses Mountain	6774	Colville Indian Res.	Moses Mountain
74	Jim Hill Mountain	6765	Alpine Lakes Wilder. [Ⓢ]	Stevens Pass
75	Goat Mountain	6620 [#]	Alpine Lakes Wilder. [Ⓢ]	Davis Peak
76	Mount Stone	6612	Mt. Skokomish Wild.	Mount Skokomish
77	Del Campo Peak	6610	W.S. Dept. of N. R.	Monte Cristo
78	Mount Elk Lick ^o	6517	Olympic NP	Mount Steel
79	Oregon Butte	6387	Wenaha-Tucannon Wild.	Oregon Butte
80	Dirtyface Peak	6260 [#]	Wenatchee NF	Lake Wenatchee
81	Mount Washington	6255	Olympic NP [Ⓢ]	Mount Washington
82	Gunn Peak	6240	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF	Baring
83	North Baldy	6173	Kaniksu NF	North Baldy
84	Baring Mountain	6125	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF	Baring
85	Desolation Peak	6102	Ross Lake N. Rec. Area	Hozomeen Mountain
86	Mount Wow	6060 [#]	Mount Rainier NP	Mount Wow
87	Mount Annie	6055	Okanogan NF	Mount Annie
88	Tunk Mountain	6053	Okanogan NF	Tunk Mountain
89	Mount Forgotten	6005	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF	Bedal
90	Mount Index	5991	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF	Index
91	Illabot Peaks	5944	Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie NF	Illabot Peaks
92	Lemei Rock	5925	Indian Heaven Wild.	Lone Butte
93	Red Mountain	5900 [#]	Wenatchee NF [Ⓢ]	Polallie Ridge
94	Mount Spokane	5883	Mount Spokane Ski Area	Mount Spokane
95	Huckleberry Mtn.	5825	W.S.D. N. R. (NE WA)	Stensgar Mountain
96	Indian Rock	5823	Yakima Indian Res.	Indian Rock
97	Old Dominion Mountain	5773	Colville NF	Park Rapids
98	Gillette Mountain	5770	Colville NF	Gillette Mountain
99	Liberty Mountain	5700 [#]	Boulder River Wild.	Whitehorse Mtn.
100	High Rock	5685	Gifford Pinchot NF	Sawtooth Ridge

Notes Table 3

[Ⓢ] In Table 3: Mount Fury, elevation 8300[#] (+ 20 feet), may be higher than Luna Peak. If Fury is higher, then it would take Luna's place in the rankings.

Table 3 close calls: Gabriel Peak, 7940[#] feet, (prominence = 1960 ± 40 feet), USGS Quad: Crater Mountain; Plummer Mountain, 7870 feet, (prominence = 1970 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Suiattle Pass; Mount Constance, 7756 feet, (prominence = 1976 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Mount Deception; and Mt Anderson, West Pk, 7365 feet, (prominence = 1985 ± 20 feet), USGS Quad: Mount Steel.

Also-rans: 101 Mount Spock^{*}, 5620[#], Colville National Forest, Vulcan Mountain; 102 Silver Peak, 5605, Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Ntl. Forest, Lost Lake; 103 Buckhorn Mountain, 5602, Okanogan National Forest, Buckhorn Mountain; 104 Helen Buttes, 5580[#], Diobsud Wilder-ness[Ⓢ], Marblemount; 105 Monumental Mountain, 5534, W.S. Dept. of Natural Resources, Kentry Ridge; 106 Snyder Hill, 5460[#], Colville National Forest, Metaline Falls; 107 Purcell Mountain, 5442, Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Purcell Mountain; 108 Goat Mountain, 5420[#], Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Spirit Lake East; 109 Mount Lawson, 5401, Olympic National Park, Mount Christie; 110 Round Mountain, 5340[#], Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie Ntl. Forest, Fortson; and 111 Mount Pilchuck, 5324, Mount Pilchuck State Forest, Verlot.

Table 4: Washington's Steepest Mountain Faces (in 1 horizontal mile)

As determined by Stephen Fry, from current U.S.G.S topographic maps

Rank	Name	MVD in 1.0 mile (in feet)	Face	Elevation Span (ft.)	USGS Quadrangle
1	Davis Peak	5381	NE	(7051-1670)	Diablo Dam
2	Whitehorse Mountain	5185	NNE	(6560-1375)	Whitehorse Mtn.
3	Johannesburg Mountain	5160	N	(8220-3060)	Cascade Pass
4	Luna Peak	5040	NNW	(8280-3240)	Mount Challenger
5	Elephant Butte	4960	N	(7380-2420)	Mount Prophet
6	Hozomeen Mountain	4926	W	(8066-3140)	Hozomeen Mtn.
7	Colonial Peak	4901	N	(7771-2870)	Ross Dam
8	McMillan Spire	4892	N	(7992-3100)	Mount Challenger
9	Mount Rainier	4830	N	(14080-9250)	Mt. Rainier West ⁺
10	Hozomeen Mtn, S Pk [*]	4820	E	(8000-3180)	Skagit Peak
10	Jack Mountain	4820	NE	(8380-3560)	Jack Mountain
12	Colonial Peak	4816	SE	(7771-2955)	Ross Dam
13	Snowfield Peak	4814	NE	(7614-2800)	Ross Dam [@]
14	Chimney Peak	4812	SE	(6917-2105)	Chimney Peak [@]
15	Storm King	4770	NE	(8540-3770)	Goode Mountain
16	Mount Spickard	4704	E	(8824-4120)	Mount Spickard
17	Mount Terror	4701	NE	(8151-3450)	Mount Challenger
18	Mount Shuksan	4700	S	(7440-2740)	Mount Shuksan [@]
19	Booker Mountain	4660	S	(7800-3140)	Goode Mountain
20	Buck Mountain	4658	NNE	(8528-3870)	Clark Mountain

Footnotes Table 4:

^{**} MVD = Maximum Vertical Drop.

⁺ A portion of the Mowich Lake quadrangle contains Rainier's north face.

^{*} Unofficial name.

[@] For the Snowfield Peak massif, Peak 7614^{*} is where the northeast face originates. Number 14, Chimney Peak is located in the Olympic Mountains. All of the other faces are situated in the Cascades. In the case of Mount Shuksan, Seahpo Peak is where the abrupt south face is found. According to Professor Joseph Vance (Geology Department, University of Washington) and Rowland Tabor (Geologist for the USGS), most of these precipitous faces have been hardened by contact metamorphism. The predominant rock type is hornfels, a fine-grained, hard brittle metamorphic rock. One significant exception is Mount Rainier's steep north face (Willis Wall). Rainier is volcanic, and consists of layers of andesitic lava, pumice and ash.

Table 5: Washington's Steepest Mountain Faces (in 1/10 horizontal mile)

As determined by Stephen Fry, from current U.S.G.S topographic maps

Rank	Name	MVD in 0.1 mile (in feet)	Face	Elevation Span (ft.)	USGS Quadrangle
1	Mount Index	2150	W	(5150-3000)	Index
2	Baring Mountain	2000	NNE	(6000-4000)	Baring
3	Mount Index	2000	ENE	(4760-2760)	Index
4	Hozomeen Mtn., S Pk*	1950	N	(8000-6050)	Skagit Peak
5	Davis Peak	1830	NE	(6780-4950)	Diablo Dam
6	Mox Peaks, E Pk*	1800	E	(8200-6400)	Mount Redoubt
7	Bear Mountain	1755	NE	(7920-6165)	Mount Redoubt
8	Copper Lake Wall*	1700	NE	(5400-3700)	Silverton [Ⓞ]
8	Three Fingers	1700	E	(6600-4900)	Whitehorse Mtn.
10	Garfield Mtn, N Pk*	1670	NE	(4560-2890)	Snoqualmie Lake
11	Booker Mountain	1660	NE	(8120-6460)	Goode Mountain
11	Hozomeen Mtn, SW Pk*	1660	N	(7440-5780)	Hozomeen Mtn.
13	Hozomeen Mtn, SW Pk*	1640	W	(7200-5560)	Hozomeen Mtn.
14	Mount Blum	1620	NE	(4220-2600)	Mount Blum [Ⓞ]
15	Mount Bullon	1610	NE	(5410-3800)	Whitehorse Mtn.
15	Mount Shuksan	1610	N	(7400-5790)	Mount Shuksan [Ⓞ]
17	Peak 7895*	1600	NW	(7600-6000)	Mount Spickard
18	Bonanza Peak, SW Pk*	1540	W	(9140-7600)	Suiattle Pass
18	Hozomeen Mtn, S Pk*	1540	E	(7740-6200)	Skagit Peak
20	Hozomeen Mtn	1510	W	(7910-6400)	Hozomeen Mtn.

Footnotes Table 5:

** MVD = Maximum Vertical Drop

* Unofficial name.

Ⓞ Copper Lake Wall* is just south of Copper Lake. Mt. Blum's precipitous face is located on the mountain's lower northeast buttress. The steepest slope on Mount Shuksan is the north face of Jagged Ridge.

According to Professor Joseph Vance (Geology Department, University of Washington) and Rowland Tabor (Geologist for the USGS), nearly all of these ultra-steep faces were hardened by contact metamorphism. The predominant rock type is hornfels, a fine-grained, hard and brittle metamorphic rock. Bear Mountain's steepest face is reported by Vance, Tabor and others to be granitic, but the nearness of metamorphic rocks and the steepness of the face implies that Bear's sheer rock is at least slightly metamorphosed.

The Bailey Range Traverse

Bob Burns

This was an outing to be remembered for spectacular vistas, great weather, and overpowering views of Mt. Olympus from ever-changing perspectives, but with some unsettling party differences.

We met at the Elwha Ranger Station on Saturday morning. Before we could start our trek, we had to deal with the logistics of ending our trip twelve miles from its starting point. Nels drove his car five miles up the Elwha River Road to Whiskey Bend, followed by Hank, and left his car there. Both then returned in Hank's van. We all then got into the remaining two vehicles and drove the seven miles to the Boulder Creek trailhead.

It was about noon when we started to hike in clear, hot weather, but our progress was slow due to the size of our packs. Finally, around six o'clock, we spotted a decent campsite in the meadows just below Appleton Pass, and spent a pleasant night. We got an early start the next day, and hiked the short distance to Appleton Pass, then left the official trail and headed east, just south of the ridge crest. As we gained elevation, the views of Mt. Olympus and Mt. Tom became increasingly impressive. We were following a rudimentary trail, but eventually lost sight of it. It was then that we noticed that we had also lost Joe. Five minutes ago he was there with us, and now he was mysteriously gone. We started shouting, looking, and waiting for an answer. Finally there were shouts from below. Joe had followed the trail, unlike the rest of us, and it was we who were lost, not Joe. After a short discussion on the importance of keeping together, we proceeded along a rather well-defined trail to a point overlooking Cat Basin. There, the trail ended, so we descended into the basin more by feel and instinct than by any navigational expertise, and established a delightful camp alongside a rushing stream.

Monday we quickly walked up the half mile or so of unofficial trail to the High Divide Trail. Though very close to the crest of the divide, the far views were mostly blocked by groves of stately old firs. Suddenly the path opened up into an expansive view, not only of Mt. Olympus, but also of the entire Bailey Range, from Mt. Carrie to Bear Pass. No one declared or asked for a rest stop. It just happened, and we were all glad it did.

Continuing on, the trail eventually ends, and a scramblers' path leads to and along "The Catwalk." This narrow ridge of rock was not very difficult to negotiate, since there were plenty of bushes and rocks to use as secure handholds. Once on the other side, we began the ascent of Mt. Carrie. We toiled up its barren slopes during a very hot afternoon,

gaining about two thousand feet. When we arrived at the 6995-foot summit, we were tired, sore, and ready to call it a day. The summit had all the ingredients for a passable camp: three rather flat tent platforms, and a source of water from the nearby Carrie Glacier. It also had a spectacular view of Mt. Olympus, looking directly up the Blue Glacier. After dinner, the wind picked up and it took a great deal of effort to tie all the tents down to prevent them from blowing away. Once secured, we were treated to a magnificent sight, as the sun sank into the Pacific Ocean while casting a triangular shadow of the mountain far below to the east. The sky turned orange, red, and then purple, and the temperature dropped quickly. We spent a fitful night, frequently awakened by gusts of wind which made the tent walls flap noisily.

Tuesday we crossed the small Carrie Glacier and descended a steep rockslide and snowfield to more gentle terrain below. Eventually we picked up the Bailey Range path, which took us to Cream Lake. It had been a sweltering day, and we were all hot, tired, and dirty, so we made camp and took a breath-taking dip in the lake. The next day we traveled cross-country through remote, wild terrain to a broad, alpine meadow at the foot of Mt. Ferry. Though it was only ten o'clock, we decided to make camp at this place, since it was one of the most beautiful sites we had ever seen: stunted evergreens, wildflowers, extensive heather, lichen-covered rocks in abundance, and a small, serpentine stream gurgling at our feet. After pitching the tents, we packed daypacks, and by eleven began a delightful scramble to the top of Mt. Ferry. From there we looked at Mt. Carrie, and the steep snowfield we had descended. We could not believe that we had actually negotiated it, since from this vantage point it appeared far steeper than it actually is, due to foreshortening.

We then descended to a saddle, and ascended the false summit of Mt. Pulitzer. Some thirty feet or so higher, and slightly to the west, was its true summit. We decided not to climb it, since it looked steep, exposed, and composed of loose shale. All, that is, except for Joe and Nels. Joe had been carrying the rope, and took off for the main summit. We wished him well. Nels had not even bothered to go with the rest of us to the false summit; he just headed directly to the true summit on his own, without discussing his intent with any of us. Joe got to the base of the final tower, took one look, and returned to the false summit, where we were enjoying the sunshine and the view, particularly that of Mt. Olympus from the northeast, looking directly up the Hoh Glacier.

After some time, Nels made his way down and joined us. His first words to us were "bad s—." He said that the only thing that kept him going towards the main summit was that he was sure the rest of us would follow, with the rope, which he could use on his descent. When Joe turned back, Nels knew he was in trouble, but was apparently too

embarrassed to ask for help. Another short discussion about behaving as a team, and keeping together, was in order. We then descended, but not before surveying the route that we would follow the next day along the southern half of the Bailey Range. Our camp that evening was our favorite of the entire trip, as we were lulled to sleep by the sound of the little babbling brook in the meadow at the foot of Mt. Ferry, amid lush fields of heather.

Thursday was a magical day, spent traversing the rest of the range, and taking daypack side trips to the summits of Mt. Childs and Mt. Barnes. This is wild, rugged country, completely above treeline, devoid of any trail or other sign of civilization, and mostly on snow. We felt we were getting drunk on scenery, as we imbibed on ever-changing vistas of Mts. Queets, Seattle, Noyes, and Meany in front of us, and countless others in the distance, but none so powerful in its impact as the sight of Mt. Olympus from the east, looking head-on into the Humes Glacier. After descending from Mt. Barnes, we found an ideal campsite very close to Dodwell-Rixon Pass. The only sadness was the realization that the best part of the trip was now behind us, and that we would be hiking over 32 miles in the next three days, and mostly at lower elevations without the expansive views that we had so enjoyed these past few days.



Bailey Range Traverse

Judi Maxwell

On Friday we descended the Elwha Snowfinger, which that year was broken up into several sections, and gave us some difficulty. We then crossed a ridge into the Elwha Basin, and found the trail to Chicago Camp, on the main Elwha trail. This was like a freeway compared to some of the terrain we had been on during the past few days. Eventually, we arrived at our intended destination for the day, Camp Wilder, 21 miles from the road at Whiskey Bend. It was about three o'clock, and some of us were tired, sore, and in need of rest. But when we arrived at the junction with a side trail to the camp, some members of the party asked that we reconsider our plans. Nels suggested that, instead of camping here at Wilder as we had planned, we continue another four miles today, and camp at Hayes River tonight. Then we could complete the remaining seventeen miles tomorrow, and "get the trip over with" a day earlier than planned.

My reaction to this idea was very negative, and I hoped that a majority of the party would back me up, so I asked everyone for their opinions. Nels, Joe, and Peg wanted to go out a day earlier. Colleen, Rick and I wanted to stick to the original plan. Hank was undecided. It was a tense moment, but it was apparent that, as trip leader, I would settle the issue by deciding to stick to the original plan. To prevent such a decision, Nels pointed out that he "held all the cards," since it was his car at Whiskey Bend, and that, Peg, and Joe could hike out now and leave the rest of us behind, with no transportation available to get back to the remaining vehicle.

I was shocked that someone would make such a statement — threatening to renege on the agreement that he had made regarding our driving arrangements, and bringing dissention and division upon our party, in a club with a stated purpose of encouraging a "spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of outdoor life." Furthermore, if Joe went along with this idea, then Colleen would be left without a ride, so we would have to go considerably out of our way to get her home. I looked at Rick, who appeared exhausted, and unable or at least very unwilling to go another four miles that day. I looked at Colleen, and saw that she was on the verge of tears. For their sakes, as well as my own, I did not wish to continue on that day. But what if the others carried out their threat? We would have to hitch-hike twelve miles to get to Hank's van, most likely delaying our return home. What could we do? In desperation, I decided to appeal to any sense of decency that Nels might have. I told him that I recognized there was nothing to prevent him from deserting the rest of the party, but I added that I felt he was basically a decent and honorable person who would not stoop to such a low level to accomplish such a narrow purpose. To my astonishment, he backed down. So we made camp and spent a somber evening, unable to overcome the spirit of disharmony that had settled on our party.

Saturday was a long but easy and relaxed hike to Mary Falls Camp, through magnificent stands of giant Douglas fir, with variation provided by western hemlock, silver fir, alder, and maple, towering over a valley floor covered with vanilla leaf, lupine, and moss. I enjoyed the hike, and was glad that we had not elected to cover this ground in a hurried and tiring manner. That evening, we made plans for the final day's journey. The three drivers—Hank, Joe, and Nels—would leave an hour or so ahead of the rest of us, hike to the trailhead, drive in Nels' car to the other trailhead, and drive all three cars back to Whiskey Bend to meet the rest of the party. Also, since both Hank and Joe had somehow managed to escape the burden of rope carrying the preceding two days, they would share that job on the final day of the outing.

The next morning we awoke early, and Hank and Nels had a quick cold breakfast. When they were preparing to leave, Joe was not yet ready, and asked Hank to take the rope. Hank said he did not want to start off the day carrying the rope, but that he and Nels would stop somewhere along the way, and they would wait for him and they could trade it at that time. Joe finished his breakfast, packed up, and headed down the trail, about fifteen minutes behind Nels and Hank.

The other four of us left camp about an hour later. When we reached Whiskey Bend, we did not see any of the drivers or their vehicles. But then a stranger approached us and asked if we were from a party which included three men who sounded like Hank, Joe, and Nels. After we replied affirmatively, he explained that about an hour before, two of the party (presumably Nels and Hank) reached the trailhead, walked to a car, and began to remove their boots. Then a third person (presumably Joe) arrived, carrying a rope on his pack. He saw the other two, removed the rope from his pack, shouted some angry words to the effect of "you never stopped and waited for me," then threw the rope at one of the others (presumably Hank), hitting him forcefully in the shoulder with it. The latter responded by taking a threatening stance and shouting angry words at the former. A possible fistfight was only averted when the third member of the group (presumably Nels) appealed to the two protagonists to settle their differences peacefully, and eventually they calmed down enough to climb into the car and drive away.

After the cars arrived we drove to Port Angeles for lunch in a good restaurant. The nourishment, along with a refreshing replenishment of lost bodily fluids, served to calm everyone. The past hostilities were soon forgotten, and we were all able to laugh and reminisce about the high and low points of the trip. It had been a most interesting outing.

Adventures in the Far North

Dennis Larsen



© Marie Mills/David Cummings

Gates of the Arctic

The Arrigetch peaks are located in the Gates of the Arctic National Park in northern Alaska. It is a remote area accessible mainly by float plane. The peaks are granite towers, and spires of immense beauty. Most are very technical climbs, although a few are easy scrambles. The following is a description of a visit made in 1988.

The Cessna 185 flew over the Alutna River valley and all its oxbows. I was looking for Circle Lake and the six others who made up our party. I was also looking for the Arrigetch Peaks, those magnificent granite spires which were our destination. Before I could locate either, the Cessna dipped its wings and headed down. Circle Lake turned out to be an arc rather than a circle, with two moose grazing idly at one end and paying no attention to the hubbub created by nine visitors to their wilderness. As our plane flew away, we went looking for a campsite. The moose ignored us and kept on eating.

It had been a long day. We had flown from Seattle to Fairbanks, then to Bettles, and on to Circle Lake. Now we just wanted to rest. The lakeshore was too swampy for a camp, so we hoisted our heavy packs and moved to a stream about a half mile away. Quickly the tents went up, food sacks were opened, and the stoves were roaring. All of them except mine. It just seemed to be on fire. Flames were everywhere, licking dangerously near the fuel bottle and making dinner an all too exciting event. Some hastily thrown dirt prevented an explosion, but the stove that Ray and I were to share had melted down. It was now a pile of useless junk. This wasn't a very good way to begin a two week backpacking trip, and I was hoping this would be the low point.

The next day, I wasn't so sure. It was an all day bushwhack. The packs were heavy, the brush was never ending and it was hot, in the eighties. It's not supposed to be that hot in the arctic. So we thought. We planned to go up the ridge above Circle Lake, stay high, and contour around to the valley of Arrigetch Creek. After twelve hours of battling brush our water bottles were on empty. So was our morale. Was it going

to be two weeks of this? I called a halt to the ridge running and started our exhausted crew down toward the creek and its much needed water. I suspected that the brush would be worse down there, but we had no choice. So down we went. Then just before we reached the creek, we stumbled upon a trail. We couldn't believe it. All we had to do was put one foot in front of the other all the way to the alpine country at the foot of the Arrigetch Peaks. It would be simple now.

We arrived at noon the next day and set up camp. It was time to explore. Day packs were the order of the day and our feet moved lightly. First we wanted to explore the north fork valley. Everyone seemed intent on looking up at the fabulous peaks around us, Xanadu, Caliban, and Melting Tower. It was a magnificent place, a lush green alpine valley surrounded on both sides by towering granite walls and spires. And it seemed to go on forever. The ambitious in our party started scrambling ahead and up for better views. Pam, John and I lingered behind and were treated to the sight of a herd of dall sheep scampering around on the valley floor. We couldn't imagine any place prettier.

That impression lasted until we saw the south fork valley. Waterfalls came first. Next came a series of alpine lakes. Granite waterslides connected them. Knife edge granite spires and walls were everywhere. Each corner offered a new spectacular vista. The upper basin was incredible, dominated by the Wichman Tower. Ray, Dave, and Marie went friction climbing up a granite slope. They looked like ants high above us. Cameras clicked and necks craned. The lakes sparkled and the streams slid down the granite slabs. This is what we came for.

Too soon it was time to leave. We headed cross country, above the brush, towards Takahula Lake, our pick up point. It took four days to get there. Along the way we were treated to more alpine vistas, views of Shot Tower, the Citadel, and hundreds of other peaks. We scrambled up a couple of the easy ones and looked in awe at the hard ones. Dave, Marie, and Ray spent one evening on a small peak watching a silver tipped grizzly hunt and play below them. We spent one night camped near a hawk owl nest. Mom flew over us on her hunting rounds with small rodents in her talons. I ran into another grizzly one afternoon, while going through a small pass. The bear took one look and ran, for which I was very grateful. We saw a moose one afternoon, and found some caribou antlers on top of a hill. It seemed like a pretty fair wildlife display for a four day hike. Takahula Lake and our float plane both came too fast. None of us wanted to leave this special place and we all vowed to return some day.

Party Members:

Dennis Larsen, Ray Heller, John Edison, David Cummings, Paul Gauthier, Shari Hogshead, Pam Pritzl, Marie Mills, Kathy Kelleher.

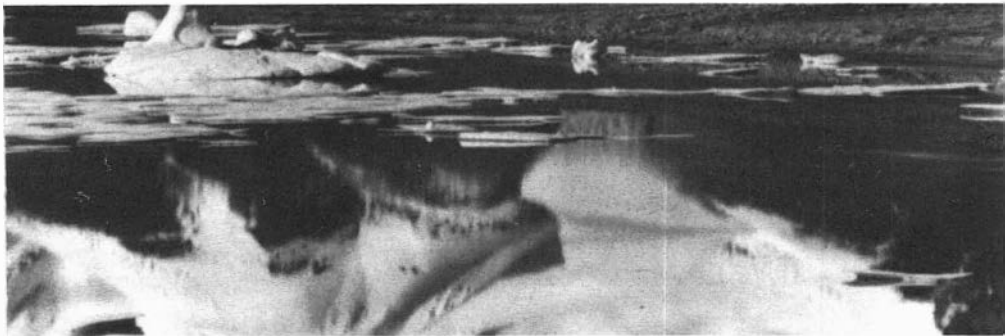
Ellesmere Island

Ten eager Mountaineers gathered in Edmonton, Alberta on July 4, 1989 enroute to the world's most northerly national park. The destination was Tanquary Fiord on the northern end of the tenth largest island in the world, Ellesmere Island. This island, about the size of England and Scotland together, is the location of Canada's newest national park, and a place of interesting history and geology. Admiral Perry used this area as the jump off point for his north pole expeditions just after the turn of the century. Lieutenant Greely of the U.S. Army led a two year exploration of the Island in the late 1800s and earned immortality when most of his men died. The land itself is a desert. There are mountains, valleys, and fiords. The icecaps of the last ice age linger on the mountains. The musk ox, the arctic hare, and the white wolf live here. And the ten of us were anxious to see it.

We arrived in Edmonton from various directions the evening before the once weekly flight to Resolute, Northwest Territories. Our one mishap was a potentially serious one. The airlines lost Pat Ziobron's pack and most of her gear. We later learned that it went to Hawaii. Apparently it didn't like the idea of being just 400 miles from the north pole. We all pitched in with extra clothes and gear. The airline bought her a new pack (30 minutes before we left) and a midnight run to the Safeway store replaced the lost food. In the morning we were on our way.

Our first stop was Yellowknife where we got off the plane and wandered over to a nearby lake and enjoyed the sunshine. Next was Resolute, as far north as commercial airlines fly. Then travel was by a chartered twin otter aircraft to our final destination, Tanquary Fiord.

We landed on an airstrip built for the international geo-physical year in the 1950s. Expecting only an abandoned airstrip, we were surprised to find a small but busy arctic research center, a park warden, and a visitors tent, with stove, big enough to sleep all 10 of us with room to spare.



Tanquary Fjord

Our plan was to explore the river valleys that fed into the upper reaches of the fiord, do a trip down the fiord itself, scramble some peaks, and see if we could locate some musk oxen and the white wolf.

Our first trip was up the McDonald River valley to the "continental divide". The river was shallow, clear, meandering and had many gravel bars. The land was bleak and barren with islands of vegetation along the way. Glacier covered peaks and the Viking Ice Cap lined the valley walls. We saw musk oxen every day on this trek and on our third day out the white wolf came visiting camp about 4:00 a.m. Pam Pritzl and John Edison had a close-up look from the comfort of their tent. The rest of us had to be content with a long distance glimpse, as we were a bit tardy in arising.

Fortunately, on our 18-day stay on the island we saw several more wolves. I had the privilege of meeting one up close while taking a solo hike across the tundra.

Our second trek was down the fiord to Silene Creek. The McDonald was cold, windy and rainy. Silene creek was warm and sunny, T-shirt weather. Here we contented ourselves with looking at the the stunning views, photographing an arctic fox in his den, doing some bird watching, looking at the flowers in the height of their short summer bloom, skipping stones on the water, exploring ancient Thuleruins, and poking our nose into every nook and cranny of the fiord.

Our third and final trek was up the roll rock and red rock valleys. First we had to wait a couple of days to let the McDonald River drop a few feet. The warm weather had turned this gentle river into a roaring torrent. This was probably the coldest river crossing any of us ever made. The river was deep, 35 degrees F., and swift. The other side held a land of lakes, sand dunes, and glaciers, and peaks. There were the tracks of Caribou here but we saw none. A highlight was watching a pair of nesting red-throated loons on a small grass island with a chunk of ice on it and the loons silhouetted against the ice. In the distance was a herd of a dozen musk oxen.

Ellesmere Island Mammal List

<i>Musk Oxen</i>	<i>Arctic Hare</i>	<i>Arctic Fox</i>	<i>Arctic Wolf</i>
<i>Collared Lemming</i>			

Bird List

<i>Ruddy Turnstone</i>	<i>Common Ringed Plover</i>	<i>Long-tailed Jaeger</i>	<i>Arctic Tern</i>
<i>Oldsquaw</i>	<i>Snow Goose</i>	<i>Snow Bunting</i>	<i>Rock Ptarmigan</i>
<i>Red Knot</i>	<i>Brant</i>	<i>Baird's Sandpiper</i>	

Party Members:

Dennis Larsen, Ray Heller, John Edison, David Cummings, Bill Zauche, Vic Josendal, Pat Ziobron, Pam Pritzl, Kathy Kelleher, Marie Mills

British Columbia 1990 Rainbow Range Tweedsmuir Provincial Park

A sixteen-hour drive north brings one to a very beautiful and uncrowded place. It is a land of meadows, lakes, peaks, volcanic colors, and wildlife. We came here in late July.

It took two days to do the drive, traveling up the Fraser River canyon to Williams Lake, British Columbia. From here we headed west on the Bella Coola Hiway. We all gathered at the Bull Canyon campground, along the Chilcotin River. The next day we drove to Heckman Pass where we started our trip. At first we followed a trail up through thinning woodlands, eventually breaking out into meadowlands. Then the trail disappeared and it was cross-country for 5 days. The land was stunningly beautiful. In the distance were the snowy peaks of the coast range, including Mt. Waddington. Near at hand is the Rainbow Range with its multi-colored rocks. Underfoot were flowers, flowers, and flowers. In our five days of cross country we saw no other people. We did see a hundred or so woodland caribou, and spent one evening camped near a large herd of them.

When we came out of the Rainbows we traveled to Lonesome Lake and Turner Lake and spent a week canoeing and relaxing and learning about the pleasures that this area offers and plotting future trips.

Party Members:

Dennis Larsen, Ray Heller, John Edison, David Cummings, Marty Mullin, Gordon Ellison, Pat Ziobron, Pam Pritzl, Kathy Kelleher, Esta Anderson, Carol Mockridge, Marie Mills





Denali

Bev Dahlin/Steve Johnson



Dolomite Mountains

Bev Dahlin/Steve Johnson

Contrasts: Brooks Range to the Dolomites

Bev Dahlin and Steve Johnson

Outings in the last several years have provided members with an opportunity to explore and enjoy parts of the great outdoors other than our own Cascades. At times in a leisurely fashion, other times more difficult. They range from a Conservation Division sponsored exploration of the remote northern interior of Alaska to a Hikes Committee sponsored foray spent on well established trails in the Dolomite Mountains of Italy.

In July 1988, nine Mountaineers were flown by bush pilot into the northern foothills of the Brooks Range and deposited, along with almost a thousand pounds of gear, on a gravel bar in the middle of the Hula Hula River. Our initial plans had included flying into the tundra and landing by float plane on a large Arctic lake. After our original pilot tipped over his plane two days before our "takeoff", we were forced to find a new pilot, a new plane, and a new landing site. This plane had wheels instead of floats. We lugged all our gear a quarter of a mile from the river and set up a base camp. From there we looped out in four day backpack trips, coming back to check that the main food cache remained immune from bears, ground squirrels, mice, and crows.

Thirteen days were spent exploring the magic of the tundra in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. With twenty-four hours of daylight in which to hike, watch birds, and take pictures, it was difficult to know when to eat and when to sleep. Soon we were eating dinner at 10 p.m. so that we could begin our after-dinner hikes at midnight, rushing to the top of nearby mountains to capture the horizontal setting of the midnight sun. In just a couple of hours, we could see the light turn from the golden glow of sunset to the soft pink flush of early morning.

With no contact with the outside world of any kind during our northern sojourn, we learned to relax and coped with unexpected adventures daily. We learned how to hop from tussock to tussock and evade mosquitos by wearing either copious layers of clothing or copious quantities of "Jungle Juice". But mainly we concentrated on the special solitude of this pristine wilderness, grateful that we could be there.

Our most important lesson was how to build a runway on our gravel bar so that our three-passenger plane could pick us up. The gravel bar was long enough for the plane to take off empty when we were flown in, but not long enough to take off loaded with us and our equipment. Using our food buckets, ice axes, hands and feet, we moved a few truck loads of gravel to fill in a small stream channel, level out the length of

the gravel bar. A runway good enough to last for at least several seasons was created in nine hours of labor. Our experienced pilot said it was one of the best he had seen.



At the other end of the extreme was a Hikes outing trekking from hut to hut through some of the most beautiful scenery in Europe. The Dolomite Mountains in Northeastern Italy are fairly unknown to Americans but much loved and used by European hikers and climbers. The world famous climber Reinhold Messner grew up in the Dolomites.

In September 1990, fifteen Mountaineers flew to Zurich, took a train to Bressanone, a small Italian village in the foothills of the Dolomites. From there it was a brief bus ride to the trailhead. Thus began two weeks of hiking an assortment of trails between huts. Some were wide paved paths going through farm yards with chickens, dairy cows and laundry drying on the line. Others were rocky routes marked by cairns in landscapes as barren as the moon.

Many of the high areas could be accessed by cable cars and lifts. Because our time was limited, we took advantage of them to get up high fast. Then time was spent exploring the mountains, flowers and views. September weather in the Dolomites is like September weather in the Northwest. It's beautiful but can change overnight. Shorts one day, wool pants the next.

No backpacking is allowed so we did not carry tents, sleeping bags, cooking equipment or freeze dried food. We carried only our personal gear and the "ten essentials". Every evening we had a bed to sleep in, hearty Italian food to eat (that someone else had cooked), German beer and Italian wine if desired and good international companionship. We had song fests with several different groups of hikers, some French and some German, playing guitars and harmonicas. We have since exchanged photos and correspondence with our "comrades of the Mountains".

The Dolomites are rich in history. This area had belonged to Austria until it was given to Italy at the end of World War I. As result, it is now officially bilingual—Italian and German. We hiked along high alpine ridges and over wild passes where World War I fortifications, trenches, and barbed wire still reminded us that a war fought seventy years ago was really only yesterday. Hiking in the Dolomites allowed us to see some breathtaking scenery, while learning about other cultures, and travelling through places where history still lives.

These two outings show the variety that is available for Mountaineers—ranging from solitude in the Arctic to the scenic history, well travelled trails in Europe. Join us some time.

The Rise and Rise of the Bellingham Mountaineers

Ken Wilcox

"Ya know, there oughta be a Branch in Bellingham." Anton's words were memorable ones. I'd had the same thought for a couple years—probably as long as he had. We pushed our snowshoes through the bushes and found a small log crossing the snow-filled stream. I bravely paraded across.

"Yup. There's enough of us driving all the way to Everett for meetings and all. Sure why not?" I replied, and stopped. My snowshoe got stuck.

I looked toward the edge of the woods still a few hundred yards beyond and started grumbling about all the stumps sticking up out of the deep spring snow. I barely noticed how lovely the double summits of the Twin Sisters appeared, sun on white under a clear blue sky. "This is nuts! I can't believe they're still cuttin' up here," I said and started shaking my shoe.

"Why don't we get everyone together and talk about it sometime?"

"Ya, it's a wasteland alright. People need to hear about this," Dennis agreed.

"I mean the club." It struck me that Anton was the first one I knew that had said more than two words about the idea of a new branch in Bellingham. We figured there must be at least twenty or thirty Mountaineers living in Skagit and Whatcom Counties.

I shook my foot loose and snapped an awkward picture of Dennis when I reached the other side of the hollow. It was noon. "I think we shoulda left the house earlier," I observed. "The ridge is still a couple hours away at the rate we're going. At least we'll have a nice view of the sunset from the summit." I pretended I still wanted to do the climb and mused on.

"How about Fast Eddy's?"

"Perfect. Let's do some flyers, call a few folks."

So began the founding of the Bellingham Branch of the Mountaineers.

A summer throng of 70 or 80 people showed up at the Fairhaven Park Pavilion in response to the flyers. After the crowd left, Chuck and Carol and Steve and others stuck around to help organize. They would eventually become officers. Anton would become our first Chairman.

By fall, we were well on our way. That winter, Dennis and I left for Mexico. On the way to Sea-Tac, it was my designated duty to stop in at The Mountaineers board meeting on Pike Street to give them a spiel on why a new branch was such a good idea. It was a little scary, but we gave

it to 'em straight. And they bought it. On February 3rd, 1983, after collecting our requisite fifty signatures, the Board passed a motion that officially created a Bellingham Branch. In a month we had bylaws and officers and soon even a few hikes and scrambles were on our first calendar.

We introduced ourselves to the Bellingham public and presented programs on climbing, kayaking, rafting, sailing, world travel, history, geology and a great deal more. We even put out a nifty newsletter twice a year for the local membership.

A few ranters and ravers kept our conservation awareness tuned in: "We gotta get Mt. Baker in the Wilderness Bill." (Remember the wilderness bill? Mt. Baker and the Twins both made it in. Half a miracle. At least the rock and ice was saved. The old forests surrounding them would have to wait.)

Energy went into planning trips and programs and organizing a hiking or climbing course. After all, wasn't that why most of us joined the club to begin with? Of course, we didn't want to jump into something as big and serious as a technical climbing course from scratch and hiking didn't seem ambitious enough. So the idea of a scrambling class was tossed around. And that's what became the club's first instructional offering in the spring of 1985. It was a great success. The people were great, students were great, even the instructors behaved themselves.

In 1987, we added ropes and gadgetry. Thanks mostly to Karen Neubauer's enthusiasm (ok, I get a little credit too) we charged ahead with a curriculum based on what the two of us had both learned growing up in the Everett Branch. We found a bunch of good people to help out and cruised. Everyone enjoyed the class, especially Mt. Erie.

Karen and I were pleased we never had to use our super rubberized retractable nose tongs to keep people in line. In fact, we observed how incredibly warm and friendly the people who signed up for these classes really were. Each year, we were like family by the time we did our Mt. Baker climb. Coming off the volcano, I always felt a kind of sad withdrawal, like giving up your best bike, when we pounded down the trail. I didn't want it to be over.

The climbing course has pretty well sustained itself thanks to way too many instructors to name, including many course graduates who have come back the next year to help teach.

Of course, Bellingham has not been known for the swarms of volunteers buzzing around demanding some work to do. It's never certain that enough people will volunteer for anything up here. Amazing as it may sound, even Bellingham has a hard time explaining the "volunteerism phenomenon" to some members, that is, if zero percent of the amortized bennies derived from the organization fall out of the



Rex Andrew

sky, who makes things happen? Yooo dooo.

For most of our history, trips and activities were always slow in coming. We all groaned that there were never enough things planned when you needed them, and never enough participants when you finally had plans. Still, we managed a few cross-country ski trips, telemark seminars, a little snowshoeing, some kayak and canoe tripping, picnics, and a lot of hikes and backpacks.

After eight years, things are definitely moving up. Many thanks are due to Bob, Judi, Katy, Sandy, Bob, Sam, TJ, Daphne, John, Jim, Diane and all the others (I'm absolutely embarrassed under the table about forgetting their names right now) who have hung in there to make this club happen. Many more folks have been getting involved lately and, to be sure, a lot more stuff is going on throughout the year.

One big reason might be the fact that our ex-officio chair, Fred Wagner managed to double the club's membership in one year! We broke the 200 member barrier by the first of 1991.

A full schedule of 1991 trips and activities is out, including a pleasing diversity of summer destinations. Trail work parties are planned (to build on another of Fred's big efforts) and monthly programs remain as informative and enjoyable as always.

By the way, Mexico was great although I coulda left the snowshoes home. When I got back to Bellingham, Anton ran off to climb Mt. Everest in retaliation for our defeat on the North twin. And Dennis is now president and membership coordinator of the World Federation of Clubs, Societies and Associations on the north end of town.

The Peshastin Pinnacles: Washington State's New Climbing Park

Marcia Hanson

For thirty years a unique formation of 200 foot high sandstone spires located 2 miles east of Cashmere was used by rock climbers. Located on privately owned orchard land, the area became known as "The Peshastin Pinnacles" and was especially popular in the spring and fall when weather or snow made the mountains less attractive. In 1986, the landowners closed the area to climbing due to concerns about liability.

After 5 years, the efforts of several organizations have paid off. The Peshastin Pinnacles became Peshastin Pinnacles State Park and was reopened to climbing at 6 am April 13, 1991. The Mountaineers played a significant role in getting the Pinnacles reopened through hard work by volunteers who organized and ran fund raising activities, provided monetary contributions, trail building labor, and most importantly by providing a driving force and demonstrating community interest in this type of recreation area.

There were many first ascents of routes in the early 60s. In those days, gear often consisted of tennis shoes and steel carabiners. Due to a lack of cracks most routes were protected with bolts. In 1982 Trigger Finger, one of the smaller yet more noteworthy spires, fell over and joined Mt. St. Helens in the extinct climbs category.

At the Pinnacles, area climbers learned and practiced friction climbing techniques which emphasized climbing with your feet, trusting down sloping footholds and using hands for balance. A common sentiment among beginning lead climbers was that the bolts were too few and far between, and that it was a long way to that first bolt.

After the 1986 closure, several organizations such as The Mountaineers, BoAlps, and the American Alpine Club joined together to find a way to reopen the Pinnacles. It also became clear that other rock climbing areas were in peril as well. A group of Eastern Washington climbers formed the Chelan Douglas Land Trust for this very reason. After a few ups and a lot of downs, as various options were considered, a strategy developed which proved to be successful. The Trust for Public Land (TPL) took on this project. TPL is a national non-profit organization that acquires and protects land for conservation and recreation until the properties can be transferred to a public agency—in this case, Washington State Parks.

In March of 1990, the light at the end of the tunnel came into view. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission approved acquisition of several Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition

nominated projects. The 1990 supplemental Capital Budget provided the funds for 17 projects and \$350,000 was included for the Peshastin Pinnacles. In addition, TPL, The Mountaineers, the American Alpine Club and individual climbers concluded year long negotiations with the land owners and TPL obtained an option to purchase the Pinnacles by August 31, 1990. With the State Parks, and input from organizations mentioned above, TPL devised a plan to finalize the creation of this new park.

Ever since the closure of the Pinnacles, Dianne Hoff (currently president of The Mountaineers) was a key person in the various negotiations. In April of 1990, Dianne formed the Pinnacles Park Coalition whose objective was "to ensure that the Peshastin Pinnacles are re-opened to rock climbers and the general public, and to ensure proper site preparation by raising \$60,000 no later than August 1, 1990". The American Alpine Club and REI each contributed \$10,000 to this project.

The Coalition, largely made up of Mountaineers, recognized they had to "get the word out", and do it quickly. A fund raising slide show, "Free at Last" featuring Paul Pianna was quickly put together. It was well attended, raised over \$1000, and most importantly started to get the word out to the climbing community. Pinnacles T-shirts were another fund raising and publicity effort which raised over \$3000. The most effective fund raising method was through articles in the monthly Mountaineer Magazine which alerted the club membership of the need, importance and expediency of donations. Mountaineers contributed over \$17,500. Of this, \$1500 was pledged during a one evening Pinnacles telethon.

On Friday, August 24, the fund went over the top. Everyone cheered, took a deep breath and said, "We had better start building those trails". With the help of area climbers, Jim Angell designed a trail system, and during a few weekends in the fall of 1990, 8,300 feet of trails were built. State Park officials were astounded at the speed and quality of construction.

Many of the trail builders had climbed at the Pinnacles before their closing, and could remember how badly eroded the area had become. It was delightful to see how much vegetation had come back and how the area should really look. It will be very important to use and maintain the trails or the Pinnacles will again become a vertical desert.

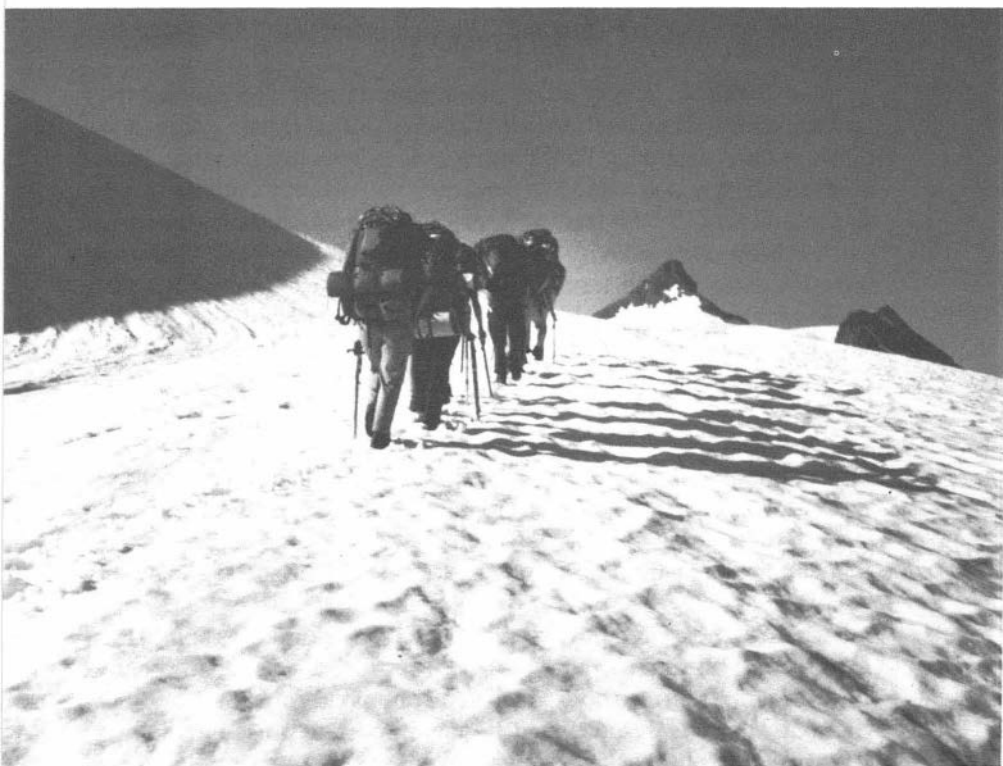
Other park amenities and improvements include a large parking area, a heliport, and vault toilets. Grass and picnic tables are planned for the area above the parking lot and Poplar trees will be planted as a windbreak along the west fence. Possibly, picnic tables will be placed at one or two of the viewpoints.

Climbers are responsible for their own safety, therefore bolts are the

responsibility of individual climbers and are not monitored or administered by the State Park. By the end of April, many old bolts had been replaced by individual climbers with new bolts epoxied into newly drilled holes. Some of the old bolts were easily removed by hand!

The park has been officially named Peshastin Pinnacles State Park and the ribbon cutting ceremony is planned for June 15, 1991.

The second weekend after the April reopening, I found myself giving advice and words of encouragement to a "Pinnacles novice". He was complaining about how far it was to that first bolt, how few bolts there were and the lack of real handholds. Yes - there is climbing in the Pinnacles once again.



Sulphide Glacier

Dennis O'Callaghan



Bailey Range

Lowell Skoog

Maps for Hikers and Climbers in the 1990's

Stewart Wright

The purpose of this article is to give the reader an idea of the kinds of maps that are useful to hikers and climbers and where they might be obtained. Many new maps and map-related products have become available in the last few years. Particularly significant are the completion of the U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute map series and the increase in the number of privately-produced maps that are designed for recreational users.

The specific examples given in this article are for the State of Washington. Readers may apply the general examples in this article to their own localities. Since map prices are subject to frequent changes, no prices are listed. (Disclaimer: The review of private- or public-sector map products in this article does not constitute an endorsement by The Mountaineers, Inc. or the author.)

In Search of the "Perfect" Map

A "perfect map" is one that has all the information needed and is completely up-to-date. This map simply doesn't exist. The world is constantly changing: roads and trails are built and destroyed, trees are cut, and volcanoes erupt. A map does not update itself; it is locked in time. Also, most maps are not specifically designed with hikers and climbers in mind. This fact may require the use of several different types of maps to obtain all the necessary information for a hike or climb.

The following are some types of maps that are useful to hikers and climbers.

Relief Maps

A map is generally considered a two-dimensional representation of a portion of the earth's surface. There is a type of map that gives the impression of the third dimension, that of relief, the difference in elevation. These are called relief maps.

The pictorial relief map actually looks like a picture. It is drawn as though the map maker is looking down at the terrain. While many mountains and valleys are readily visible, others are obscured. Pictorial maps of many prominent mountains or ranges are available.

The shaded relief map uses various gray and brown tones to give the impression of relief. The National Park Service is currently producing shaded relief Visitors' maps for most National Parks and Monuments. Sometimes shaded relief is combined with contour lines to produce a map that is not only useful for trip planning, but also for navigation.

The raised relief map is a sheet of plastic on which a map is printed.

It is then molded by heat and pressure to show the actual terrain of an area. These maps are relatively expensive and are available for limited areas.

Relief maps are most useful for trip planning. They help the user in getting an idea of the lay of the land. Relief maps are generally not suitable for land navigation. They can be obtained from some book and outdoor equipment shops.

Planimetric Land Management and Recreation Maps

Many government agencies and private companies publish land management and recreation maps. These are horizontal positions of man-made and natural features. No attempt is made to show relief other than spot elevations. They are usually revised on regular basis and can provide up-to-date information on roads, trails and camping facilities. Since they do not show relief, they are not extremely useful for cross-country travel or climbing. Most are available for a small fee, or sometimes for free. Some examples are:

- 1) timber company hunters' maps,
- 2) Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Multiple-Use Area maps and Public Lands Quadrangles,
- 3) State Parks maps, and
- 4) U.S. Forest Service Visitors' Maps.

Guidebook Maps

Guidebook maps vary greatly in quality and accuracy. Some are merely sketch maps; others are quite accurate modifications of topographic maps. They generally contain useful road and trail information. Maps from guidebooks are useful in trip planning and may be useful on the trail.

Climbers' Sketch Maps

This type of map is generally crude, but can be effective in showing detailed climbing route information that does not usually appear on other maps. Sketch maps are used to supplement other map information. In some areas, climbers' sketch maps are the only source of detailed route information. Sketch maps must be used with caution as they are not drawn to any specific cartographic accuracy standard.

Topographic Maps

Topographic maps are generally the most useful maps for hikers and climbers. A topographic map shows terrain and landforms in a measurable form: contour lines. It also shows accurate horizontal locations of man-made and natural features. (For definitions of common map-related terms, see Glossary of Selected Mapping Terms at the end of this article.)

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is the main producer of topo-

graphic maps in the United States. Not only does the USGS provide topographic mapping, but also map symbol sheets, state and series map indexes and many map-oriented brochures.

7.5-Minute Series Maps Large-scale, one inch equals 2,000 feet, also known as the 1:24,000-scale series. These maps are considered the standard for most of the United States. This is the most detailed map series, excellent for cross-country navigation and for technical climbing route finding. Contours are in feet. Each map covers a relatively small area, about 6 by 9 miles. Most maps in this series have been made or revised in the last 20 years. Over 50,000 of these quadrangles are needed to cover the lower 48 states and Hawaii. (A relatively few quadrangles have been produced at 1:25,000-scale and the contours for these maps are in meters. Several thousand other 7.5-minute quadrangles have been completed to simplified specifications and are called Provisional maps.) This map series should be completed by late 1991. Coverage of these maps are shown on individual state map indexes.

15-Minute Series Maps: Intermediate-scale maps, about 1 inch to the mile. Also known as the 1:62,500 and 1:63,360 (in Alaska) series. This series shows relatively good detail and can be used for cross-country navigation and many climbing routes. Each map covers an area of about 12 by 18 miles. For most of the United States, maps in this series are no longer being produced; they are being replaced by 7.5-minute maps. A notable exception is Alaska. The standard map for Alaska is a 15-minute map at a scale of 1:63,360; the actual east-west extent of these maps is greater than 15-minutes. Approximately 2,900 maps are needed to cover the state. Completion of Alaska 15-minute quadrangles is expected by late 1991. Maps for this series are shown on individual state indexes.

1:100,000-Scale Series: Intermediate-scale, one inch equals approximately 1.6 miles, shows metric contour intervals and spot elevations. These maps show less detail than the 1:24,000-scale quadrangles, but each 1:100,000-scale map covers 32 times the area of a 1:24,000-scale quadrangle. Age of road and trail information varies from map to map. This map series is not generally suitable for climbing route finding, but can be especially useful to people on an extended backpack or for trip planning. Over half the country is covered by topographic versions of this map series; most of the rest of the country is covered by planimetric versions. Eventually, topographic 1:100,000 maps will be available for the lower 48 states and Hawaii. Maps of this series are shown on individual state and 1:100,000 series indexes.

1:250,000-Scale Series: These are small-scale maps, about one inch equals four miles and are available for the entire country. While not suitable for cross-country navigation, they can be used as a trip planning tool. They cover an area equivalent to 128 1:24,000 quadrangles. Major

topographic and man-made features are shown. Maps of this series are shown on individual state and 1:250,000 series indexes.

National Parks and Specialty Maps: Map ages and scales vary and they are available for most National Parks, Monuments and many National Recreation Areas. All are suitable for trip planning and many are suitable for cross-country navigation. Some are available in a shaded relief version with contours. Shown on individual state and National Parks series indexes. USGS Map Ordering and Map-Related Products

U.S. Geological Survey maps may be purchased at many outdoor equipment shops, map shops, some book stores, or by mail-order. Generally, these shops will have a relatively small selection. USGS maps, map symbol sheets, map-related brochures, order forms and state and series map indexes for the entire country may be ordered from Map Distribution Section, U.S. Geological Survey, Denver Federal Center, Box 25286, Lakewood, CO 80225.

The USGS is in the process of revising its State map indexes; the former single-sheet state indexes have been replaced by three new products. 1) Index to Topographic and Other Mapping Coverage - lists the names of all USGS maps (proposed and published). It also has numerous index maps to aid in locating the maps the user might want to purchase. 2) Catalog of Topographic and Other Published Maps - lists the maps that are published, retail dealers, and ordering information. 3) Single-Sheet State Index that shows all 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Names. These products should be available for each state by the end of the year.

To find out when new or revised USGS maps become available, have your name put on the mailing list to receive the free, monthly New Publications of the Geological Survey. Send your request to Mailing List Unit, U.S. Geological Survey, 582 National Center, Reston, VA 22092.

In addition to producing many map series, the USGS publishes many map-related brochures. Some of the brochures that are of interest to hikers and climbers are listed below.

1. CATALOG OF MAPS - samples of most USGS map series. Explanatory text and ordering information is included.
2. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SYMBOLS - shows symbols used in several USGS map series and gives descriptions of some USGS maps series.
3. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS - brochure explains how topographic maps are made. Basic map symbology is discussed.
4. MAP SCALES - explains how scale affects information content on maps.

Single copies of these and most other USGS brochures are available at no charge from the USGS Map Distribution Section; bulk orders must be purchased.

U.S. Forest Service

The Forest Service is beginning to provide topographic maps that can be useful to hikers and climbers. Specialty topographic maps are available for some National Wilderness areas and the Pacific Crest Trail in Washington & Oregon; scale of these maps varies. These specialty maps often contain a great deal of additional recreation information. Check with individual National Forest Headquarters and Ranger Districts offices for availability. There is very limited availability of black and white 7.5-minute Primary Base Series which use USGS maps as bases. In addition to standard USGS quadrangle information, this series may show updated road and trail information (including Forest Service road and trail numbers) and campground locations. (Updated information may or may not be up to National Map Accuracy Standards.) Check with individual National Forest Headquarters offices for availability.

Washington State Department of Natural Resources

While Washington DNR is mainly engaged in producing maps for the purpose of resource management, it does produce some maps for use in recreation. Of particular note to hikers is a new series of maps for State Forests and Multiple-Use Areas. These maps are topographic and contain extensive road and trail information. At present, two maps in this series are available: Capitol State Forest and Tiger Mountain State Forest. They may be ordered from the DNR Photo and Map Sales Office, 1065 South Capital Way, Olympia, WA 98504.

Canadian Maps

The Canadian National government publishes several series of maps, of which the 1:50,000, 1:250,000 and National Parks series are of interest to hikers and climbers. Indexes and maps may be ordered from the Canada Map Office, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E9. From the British Columbia government, the Provincial Parks, 1:100,000 series, and specialty maps would be useful. Indexes and maps for British Columbia can be obtained from: MAPS-B.C., Survey and Resource Mapping Branch, Ministry of Environment and Parks, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X5.

Privately-Produced Topographic Maps

Privately-produced recreation maps have become increasingly more available in the past 10 years. Private companies use government-made map bases (usually from the U.S. Geological Survey); update road, trail, and other information; and modify content to produce topographic maps that are aimed at recreational users such as hikers and climbers. They usually contain more up-to-date recreation information than government-produced maps. Coverage is generally restricted to those areas that are heavily used by outdoor enthusiasts.

Privately-produced maps are sometimes centered on a specific feature such as a mountain, trail system, or park. Such a format can reduce the number of maps needed to be carried on a trip when compared to the standard quadrangle format of U.S. Geological Survey maps. A feature-centered format can cause problems when splicing together several maps; especially when adjacent maps are of different scales.

In most cases, privately-produced maps are of a smaller sheet size than USGS quadrangles; this is generally achieved by reducing the map scale. (For a definition of map scale, see Glossary of Selected Mapping Terms.) Scale reduction is a trade-off and can sometimes result in loss of detail; contour lines can run together when the scale is reduced. This usually is not an important consideration for trail hiking, but can be important when traveling cross-country or climbing.

Privately-produced topographic maps can generally be obtained from outdoor equipment shops, map shops, some book stores, and by mail-order. There are currently four major producers of these maps for Washington state. They are:

Green Trails Inc. PO Box 1932, Bothell, WA 98041

Coverage: Olympic Peninsula, Washington Cascades, & Northern Oregon Cascades.

Scale: Varies; but most maps are at a scale of 1:69,500.

Format: Mainly quadrangle format; some special format.

Special Features: Shows road & trail mileages, names, and numbers. Newer maps show winter recreation trails and have extensive trail and campground information tables on the reverse side. All maps in the series will be revised to include this feature.

DeLorme Mapping PO Box 298, Freeport, MA 04032

Coverage: Washington State. (Also see Special Features.)

Scale: 1:150,000 or 2.37 miles per inch.

Format: Atlas format; adjacent pages generally conform to the quadrangle format of USGS 1:100,000-scale quadrangles.

Special Features: Gazetteer of places and listings of things to do.

Special symbols on maps to locate recreational opportunities.

DeLorme also publishes similar atlases for several other states.

Custom Correct Maps 499 Little River Road, Port Angeles, WA 98362

Coverage: Olympic Peninsula.

Scale: 15 maps 1:62,500 or 1 inch = approximately 1 mile; 1 map 1:24,000 or 1 inch = 2,000 feet.

Format: feature-centered on trail systems.

Special Features: Shows road and trail mileages, names and

numbers. Shows major and alternate (seasonal) climbing routes. Overlapping coverage and generally consistent scale allows for easy joining or splicing of adjacent maps.

Trails Illustrated Topo Maps PO Box 3610, Evergreen, CO 80439

Coverage: Olympic, North Cascades, and Mt. Rainier National Parks. (Also see Special Features.)

Scale: varies.

Format: featured centered on National Parks.

Special Features: Printed on tearproof, water-proof plastic. Shows trail names. Covers a National Park on one sheet. Trails Illustrated also makes maps for many areas in Utah and Colorado, for many other western National Parks, and for some eastern National Parks.

Other Sources of Map Information

There are other sources of maps and map information that can be of use to hikers and climbers. Map libraries and depositories can be found in many large cities and at many universities. These map collections can be a valuable source of information for climbers and hikers who are planning trips out of their home area. (See Supplementary Reading.) While maps generally cannot be purchased at these facilities, they can be studied.

Trip Planning

Maps form an important part of the trip planning process. The user should always remember that no one map contains all the information needed for a trip. Annotate the maps to be carried with route descriptions and other needed information. On some maps, it may be advisable to highlight ridge lines and climbing routes. The following are some guidelines to remember when involved in trip planning.

1. Obtain the most up-to-date edition of the maps you need for your trip. Every government-produced map and some private maps contain a date of publication. Since these topographic maps are infrequently reprinted, road and trail information may have to be supplemented by other maps. Locate the sources of publicly and privately-produced topographic maps in your area. Check with the appropriate agency (such as the Park or Forest Service) for up-to-date road, trail and climbing information. Allow plenty of lead time when ordering maps, especially from mail-order sources.
2. Get the best scale of map for your type of trip. A large-scale map covers a small area, but shows terrain information precisely and in detail. This is important for determining climbing routes and cross-country navigation. An intermediate- or small-scale map shows a larger area, but shows less detail. A small-scale map may be fine for a trip where the user will stay on the trail.

3. Familiarize yourself with map symbology, information and text. Most maps have a legend or a symbol sheet. These should be studied prior to the trip. Locate the declination statement or diagram. This diagram provides information on magnetic declination (compass north) and true north (geographic north). Unless specifically shown, most maps are aligned so the top of the sheet is true north. Study your proposed route on the map; look for important land marks, alternate routes, and potential problems.

Glossary of Selected Mapping Terms

contour interval - difference in elevation between two adjacent contour lines.

contour line - an imaginary line that follows the ground at a consistent elevation above sea level.

large-scale map - generally shows a relatively small area in great detail. (eg. a USGS 1:24,000-scale map) (large-scale, lots of detail!)

map scale - the ratio of map distance to actual ground distance. In other words, how much smaller the map is than the actual area of the earth that it represents. Scales may be shown in several ways: graphically, as a scale bar; verbally, such as one inch equals one mile ($1" = 5,280'$), and as a fraction, $1/24,000$ or $1:24,000$ (one unit on the map equals 24,000 units on the earth's surface).

quad or quadrangle - a map that covers an area bounded by a specified interval of latitude and longitude. Some common quadrangle series are 7.5-minute and 15-minute.

small-scale map - it generally shows a large area with little detail. (eg. a USGS 1:250,000-scale map.) (small-scale, scanty detail!)

Supplementary Reading

Cobb, David. *Guide to U.S. Map Resources*. Chicago: American Library Association, 1986. (Listings and descriptions of map libraries and depositories.)

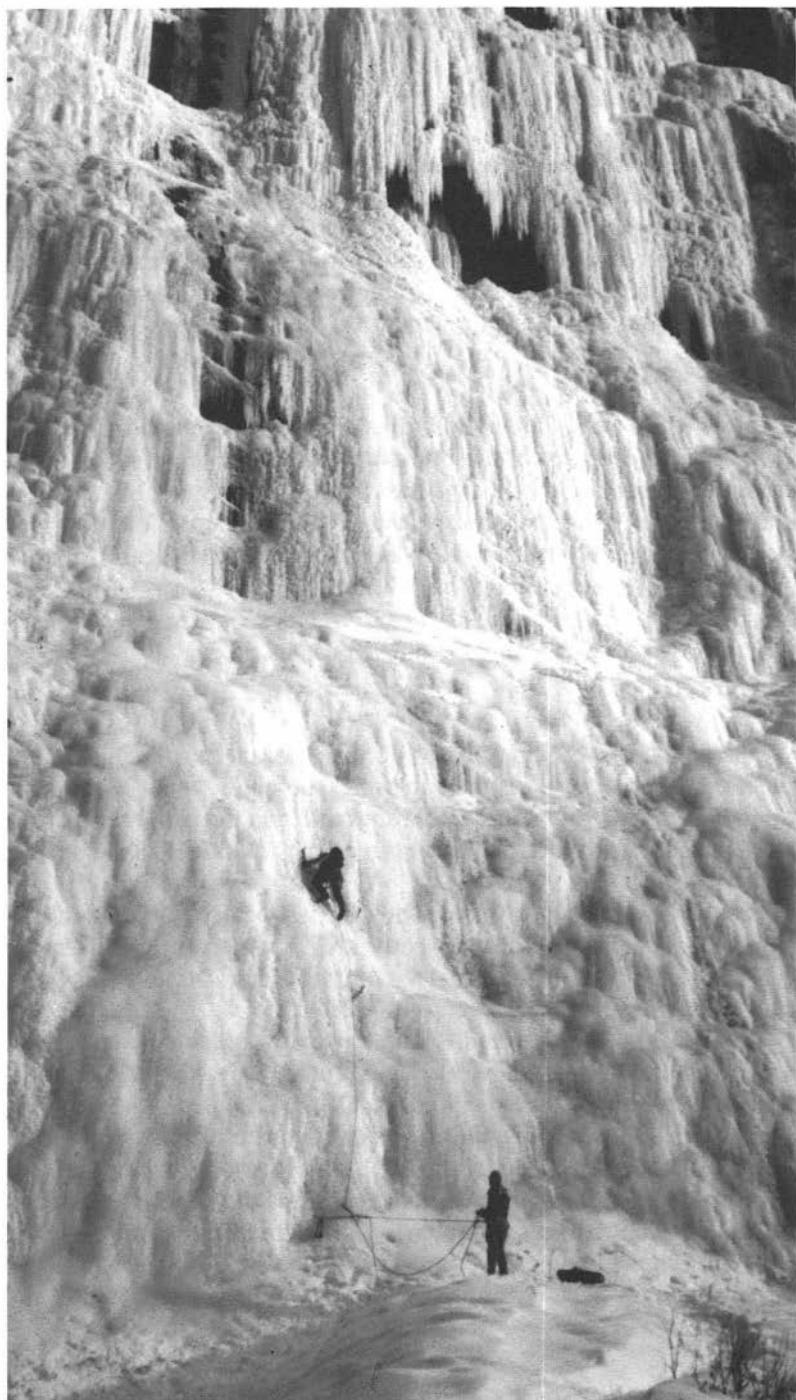
Dodd, K. *Guide to Obtaining USGS Information*, U.S. Geological Survey Circular 900. Washington D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1986. (Descriptions of USGS products and services and how to obtain them.)

Makower, Joel, Editor. *The Map Catalog*. New York: Vintage Books, 1986. (Descriptions of many types of maps and addresses for state, federal and foreign map sources.)

Miller, Victor C. & Westerback, Mary E. *Interpretation of Topographic Maps*. Columbus: Merrill Publishing Company, 1989. (Definitive text on interpreting contours. Appendices on getting acquainted with topographic maps and a glossary of topographic terms.)

- Moore Moffat, Riley. *Map Index to Topographic Quadrangles of the United States 1882-1940*. Santa Cruz: Western Association of Map Libraries, 1985. (Listings of out-of-print USGS maps.)
- Muehrcke, Phillip. *Map Use- Reading, Analysis and Interpretation*. 2nd ed. Madison: JP Publications, 1986. (Standard text for working with many types of maps.)
- Nicholson, N. & Sebert, L. *The Maps of Canada*. Hamden, Conn: Archon Press, 1981. (Descriptions of maps produced by the Canadian National and Provincial governments.)
- Parry, R. & Perkins, C. *World Mapping Today*. London: Butterworths, 1987. (Descriptions of maps produced by most countries and addresses of the agencies producing them.)
- Thompson, M. *Maps for America*. 3rd ed. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey, 1987. (Descriptions of modern map making and guide to cartographic products of the U.S. Geological Survey and other agencies.)





Ice Climbers

Susan Viles-Muzzy

Climbing Notes

Compiled by John Roper

The following peaks are some of the more interesting or curiously obscure uncaired summits and new routes we have come upon in the North Cascades during the hiatus of the Mountaineer Annual. Most climbs were pleasant non-technical scrambles. The elevations are per the 7.5-minute quads which may differ from the elevations assigned on the old 15-minute quads.

1983

Peak 8120+ (The One-Eyed Bull). 0.6 miles E of Spire Point (USGS Dome Peak). The face of the bull with its missing right eye is easily recognized from White Rock Lakes on the Ptarmigan Traverse. Via snow and gray ice up the N face to the west horn, then solid class 4 rock on the higher east horn, with Russ Kroeker and Dick Kegel, 8/13.

Peak 7647 (Ozymandias Peak). 0.5 mi. N of Freezeout Mtn. (USGS Skagit Peak). Via south scree slopes from Freezeout Creek with Mary Quinn, Steve Allaback, and Alex Medlicott, Jr., 8/25.

1984

Osceola Peak (Oscy Couloir—USGS Mount Lago). This was a pleasant new route via a punch up a 45-50 degree 800-foot snow chute on the north side, and a preferable alternative to the usual awful talus south approach on the "peak that is a cairn." With Russ Kroeker and Silas Wild, 7/5.

Peak 7274 (Silhouette Peak). The sharpest peak on an unheralded ridge, 2.1 miles N of Devils Pass between Cinnamon and Shull Creeks (USGS Shull Mtn.). Solo over the top of Peak 7515 (Daemon Peak), also uncaired but surely visited before, 7/28.

Peak 6800+ (Lonely Peak). A pretty granitic peak between Lonesome Creek and Berdeen Lake (USGS Damnation Peak). Via SW couloir with Steve Allaback, Alex G. Medlicott III, 8/20.

Peak 6384 (North Big Bosom Butte). Northern most summit on "Skagit Range: (a double misnomer: it's simply a ridge, not a range, and it's not in the Skagit watershed), between Silesia creek and its West Fork (USGS Mount Sefrit). Via a friable SW gully and ridge from Cleavage Col between the two buttes with Mark Allaback, 9/28. The wood and wire remains of the USGS's first helicopter descent were found.

1985

Robinson Mtn. (Crusoe Couloir—USGS Robinson Mtn.) Another

nice hidden north side route on a big Pasayten peak. Via a 1000-foot, rock-hard snow couloir, perhaps 45 degrees, with Reed Tindall, 6/16.

Peak 8107 (Eagles Beak). The more challenging W summit of Mad Eagle Peak, 0.6 miles NW of Mt. Redoubt. Some class 4 on the W ridge with Russ Kroeker, 7/3.

Peak 7326 (Alastor Mtn.) and Peak 7280+ (Xor Mtn.). Between the headwaters of Pass and Cabin Creeks (USGS Mt. Lyall). With Mark Allaback, Steve Allaback, Alex Medicott, Jr., and Mary Quinn, 8/13.

Peak 7928 (Heather Peak). Highest point on Heather Ridge (USGS Mt. Lyall). From the S, high on the W side and along the crest of this ridge, over Peak 7800+ (Cassia Peak). Some class 4, with Mark Allaback, 8/13.

1986

Peak 8000+ (Ghost Peak). Joan Firey's peak between Crooked Thumb and Phantom (USGS Mt. Challenger). A new class 5 route was done diagonally across the W face with Russ Kroeker and Silas Wild, 7/21.

Peak 7800+ (Tragedy Peak). Highest peak on Sable Ridge (USGS Mt. Lyall) with four nearly equal summit points, right above the Hilgard Creek trail where expert packer Ray Courtney lost his life. From Holden Pass over talus slopes and gullies, with Mark Allaback on 9/2.

1987

Peak 7529 (Baekos Peak). A double-summited peak 2.6 miles SSW of Glacier Peak (USGS Glacier Peak West). Class 3 on S slopes after crossing over the SE ridge from high above Baekos Creek with Mark Allaback and Carla Patopea, 6/27.

1988

Peaks 7080+ through 6868 (Quiet Ridge Peaks). Undescribed ridge with six peaklets 3 miles S of Dome Peak (USGS Dome Peak) on S side of the upper forks of Sulphur Creek with Mark Allaback, 8/7.

Peaks 7078 through 7346 (Stonehenge Ridge). There are eight peaks on this ridge between Sulphur and Canyon Creeks (USGS Dome Peak and Gamma Peak). Numbering from the east (Totem Pass), Stonehenge 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, had no evidence of previous ascent on a W to E crest traverse involving a rappel off Stonehenge 3 with Mark Allaback, 8/7. Stonehenge 5 is the highest point, slightly higher than Stonehenge 6 (7362).

Peak 6613 (Bolt Peak). Cute little horn between Lightning and Thunder Creeks (USGS Glacier Peak East). Via E ridge with Mark Allaback and Silas Wild, 8/14.

Peak 7700+ (Sumallo Peak). Between Mt. Rideout and Mt. Payne at

the headwaters of the Sumallo River (Canadian Skagit River Quad) with Mark Allaback, cautiously from Rideout, 8/18.

1989

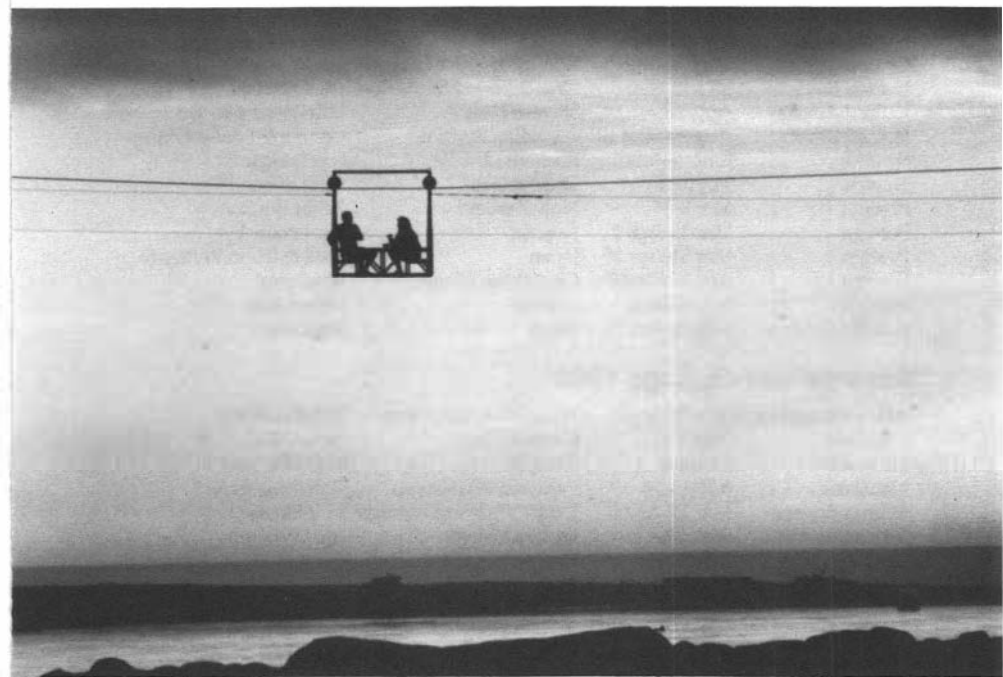
Peak 7720+ (Butterfly Wing). A schist pyramid 1.2 miles SW of Butterfly Butte (USGS Clark Mtn.). From the Napeequa River via the class 3+ E ridge with Rose Lochmann, 8/12.

Luna Peak (First winter ascent). Now assigned the highest elevation in the Pickets at 8311 (USGS Mount Challenger). From Big Beaver up Axes Creek to Luna Col then across the W face (avoiding the rickety S ridge) with one exposed move at the top requiring protection with Silas Wild, Russ Kroeker, Paul Michelson, Jim Burcroff, 12/30.

1990

Memaloose Ridge Peaks. Peaks 7265 and 7360+ on the SE end of this ridge (USGS Goode Mtn. and McGregor Mtn.) were uncaired. From Greenview Lake with Mark Allaback, 8/13. The highest Peak 7520+ had an old cairn but no register.

Peak 8120+ (Hyeth Wyeth). This highest summit in the Wyeth Glacier Crags 0.6 miles E of Park Creek Pass (USGS Goode Mtn.) was climbed over one class 4 move via the S ridge with Mark Allaback, 8/15. Peak 8080+ (Wyeth Not) just S was also previously undone.



River Crossing, West Coast Trail, Vancouver Island, Canada © Marie Mills/David Cummings

Mountaineer Outings

Mountaineer Outings 1984

Type	Dates	Area	Leaders
Alpine Scrambles	Aug 4-12	Goat Rocks	Bill and Judi Maxwell
Backpackers	July 28-Aug 5	Whatcom Pass	Tom Mogridge
Backpackers	Aug 18-Sept 1	Denali Nat'l Park	Jackie Swenson
Backpackers	Sept 1-9	Chilkoot Trail	Karen Munz & Walt Bowser
Backpackers	Sept 8-16	Pasayten Wildeness	Tom Mogridge
Naturalists	July 26-Aug 1	Hart's Pass	Verna Ness
Naturalists	Aug 9-15	Olympic NP Beach	Kathe Stanness
Nordic Skiing	Feb 4-11	Central Oregon Casc.	Nonnie Henning
Retired Rovers	May 30-June 8	Columbia River Gorge	Jim Wasson
Retired Rovers	July 18-Aug 3	Grand Teton NP	Dick Erwood
Retired Rovers	Aug 2-8	Stevens Pass	Bob Dreisbach
Retired Rovers	Aug 20-Sept 10	Canadian Rockies	Connie & Louise Grimes
Singles	June 27-July 1	Enchanted Valley	Scott Boone
Singles	July 7-15	Oregon Coast	Scott Boone
Foreign	Mar 3-24	New Zealand	Eddie Boulton
Foreign	Mar 15-Apr 1	Austria	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	Mar 31-Apr 29	Japan	Dick & Joann Wetmore
Foreign	Apr 25-May 8	Caribbean Islands	Jim Lowe
Foreign	July 19-Aug 5	Austria	Dave Claar
Foreign	Sept 29-Oct 13	Tahiti	Jim Lowe

Mountaineer Outings 1985

Alpine Scramblers	July 27-Aug 4	Wenatchee Mountains	Bob Dreisbach
Climbers	Aug 3-11	Cascade Crest	Norm Winn
Naturalists	June 1-9	Oregon	Marv Pistrang
Naturalists	July 13-21	Pasayten Wilderness	Bob Dreisbach
Retired Rovers	Mar 13-Apr 4	Death Vllly Anza Borrego	Jack Hossack
Retired Rovers	Sept 4-18	Eastem Oregon	Jim Wasson
Trail Maintenance	July 20-27	Chiwaukum Mtns.	Dwight Riggs
Foreign	Mar 14-31	Austria/Switzerland	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	May 10-June 4	China	Paul Wiseman
Foreign	July 18-Aug 4	Austria/Italy	Dave Claar
Foreign	Sept 27-Oct 13	Greek Islands	Jim Lowe

Mountaineer Outings 1986

Bicycling	June 20-July 6	New England	Jim Johnson
Naturalists	July 17-31	Southeast Alaska	John Warth
Naturalists	July 19-27	Glacier Peak Wild.	Bob Dreisbach
Singles	July 19-27	Mt. Rainier	Sharon Ellard
Foreign	Mar 13-30	Austria/Switzerland	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	Oct 11-27	Japan	Worth & Marian Gurley
Foreign	Oct 16-Nov 9	Nepal/Tibet	Steve Estvanik
Foreign	Nov 15-30	Virgin Islands	Marv Walter

Mountaineer Outings 1987

Alpine Scrambles	July 11-19	Pasayten Wilderness	Bob Dreisbach
Alpine Scrambles	July 12-26	Brooks Range - Alaska	Dennis Larson
Backpackers	July 18-26	Yoho National Park	Dan Peters
Backpackers	July 25-Aug 2	Vancouver Island	Steve Callson
Backpackers	Sept 12-20	Mt. Hood	Mike Kirshner
Singles	Aug 15-23	Glacier Peak	Sharon Ellard
Foreign	Mar 12-29	Switzerland	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	Apr 4-21	West Indies	Jim Lowe
Foreign	Oct 10-Nov 29	Nepal/Burma	Steve Estvanik

Mountaineer Outings 1988

Alpine Scrambles	July 25-July 4	Gates of Artic/Alaska	Dennis Larson
Alpine Scrambles	July 9-17	Eagle Cap Wilderness	Dennis Larson
Alpine Scrambles	July 15-18	Mt. Shasta	Bob Cheshire
Backpackers	Sept 24-Oct 2	Crater-Devil's Loop	John Witters
Naturalists	July 30-Aug 7	Pasayten Wilderness	Bob Dreisbach
Retired Rovers	Sept 17-24	Holden Village	Dorothy Bair
Singles	July 23-31	Hart's Pass-Ross Lake	John Witters
Singles	Aug 13-21	Stevens to Snoq Pass	Sharon Ellard
Foreign	Mar 11-27	Switzerland	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	Oct 13-Nov 21	Nepal/India	Steve Estvanik
Foreign	Nov 24-Dec 11	French West Indies	Jim Lowe

Mountaineer Outings 1989

Alpine Scrambles	July 3-27	Ellesmere Island	Dennis Larson
Backpackers	July 15-23	Pasayten wilderness	Steve Callson
Backpackers	July 22-31	Glacier Peak	John Witters
Backpackers	Aug 26-29	Pacific Crest Trail	Jim Stevens
Backpackers	Aug 31-Sept 5	Glacier Peak	John Witters
Naturalists	July 26-Aug 2	Glacier Peak	Bob Dreisbach
Sailing	June 10-17	Canadian San Juans	Marv Walter
Singles	June 26-29	Entiat Valley	Scott Boone
Singles	Aug 18-22	Crater-Devil's Loop	John Witter
Trail Maintenance	July 18-27	Pasayten Wilderness	Tom Mogridge
Foreign	Mar 9-26	Switzerland	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	Dec 23-Jan 7	Leeward Islands	Marv Walter

Mountaineer Outings 1990

Alpine Scrambles	July 21-29	British Columbia	Dennis Larson
Backpackers	June 23-30	Blankenship Lakes	Mike Kirshner
Backpackers	July 4-8	Corral Lake	John Witters
Backpackers	July 28-Aug 5	Bailey Range	John Witters
Backpackers	Aug 4-12	Wonderland Trail	Robin Black
Backpackers	Aug 30-Sept 4	Lk LaCrosse-O'Neil Ps	John Witters
Backpackers	Sept 8-16	Lyman Lk-Image Lk	Tom Mogridge
Naturalists	July 28-Aug 4	Sawtooth Ridge	Bob Dreisbach
Retired Rovers	Aug 20-27	Mt. Baker Lodge	Jeanne Goings
Sailing	June 16-23	Canadian San Juans	Marv Walter
Trail Maintenance	July 14-22	Pasayten Wilderness	Tom Mogridge
Foreign	Mar 15-Apr 1	Switzerland	Patti Polinsky
Foreign	Aug 29-Sept 12	Dolomites-Italy	Bev Dahlin

The Mountaineers Conservation Division

Norm Winn

1984 was a watershed year for The Mountaineers and the environmental movement in Washington. As a result of vigorous and sustained efforts by The Mountaineers, many club members, and other environmental organizations, Congress passed the 1984 Washington Wilderness Act, which added more than one million acres to Wilderness, scenic highway corridors and other protected categories. The Mountaineers' intimate knowledge of recreation areas and recreation issues was particularly helpful in establishing the boundaries of the numerous Wilderness additions. The Conservation Division worked closely with Mountaineer Books in publishing the large, picture format book *Washington Wilderness*. The book was given to each member of the Washington delegation and other key members of Congress. The book impressed all of the legislators and had a major impact in the passage of the bill. *Washington Wilderness* is one of the few books prominently displayed in the private office of House Speaker Tom Foley.

All of the National Forests in Washington completed ten year forest plans in the late 1980s as required by law. The Mountaineers and other environmental organizations participated actively in that planning process and submitted detailed comments on the draft plans. Many of the plans, particularly the Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest Plan, were significantly improved in final form as a result of comments from environmental organizations and activists. The continued overcutting of the forests beyond the sustainable yield was a major issue which was not adequately addressed in the forest plans. Other major issues concerned watershed protection, inadequate wildlife habitat, inadequate funding for trails, undue emphasis on ORV trails, and failure to set aside habitat for spotted owl and other endangered species as required by law. Several of the forest plans have been appealed, and The Mountaineers is a participant in a number of those appeals. In 1990 a federal judge in Seattle ruled that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was required to list the spotted owl as an endangered species. The U.S. Forest Service selected a panel of distinguished scientists, headed by Dr. Jack Ward Thomas, to determine what steps were necessary to protect the viability of the spotted owl as a permanent species. The Thomas Report concluded that the Forest Service should set up habitat conservation areas approximately 3,500 acres in size for pairs of spotted owls in order to ensure that the owls would survive. The effect of The Thomas Report was to close many areas of the national forests to logging and to stop many planned timber sales. Members of Congress were urged to pass legislation that would set aside areas for wildlife habitat, including

the spotted owls, and release other areas for timber harvesting. The Mountaineers worked closely with other major conservation organizations and effectively lobbied the Congressional delegation to pass legislation. No legislation was passed in 1990, but there is a possibility that legislation will be passed in 1991.

1990 was the 20th anniversary of Earth Day. The Mountaineers participated in a giant Earth Day Rally at Marymoor Park. Thousands of citizens visited The Mountaineer booth and received information about The Mountaineers programs and conservation activities. Another Earth Day Rally is planned for April 20, 1991. The Mountaineers also co-sponsored an Ancient Forests Rally in November 1990 which featured David Brower, famous environmentalist and formerly Executive Director of the Sierra Club. The program received extensive T.V. and media coverage and focused attention on the ancient forests issue.

The Conservation Division worked closely with Mountaineer Books on another large, picture format book, *Washington's Wild Rivers*. The book has been widely praised and is part of The Mountaineers' lobbying efforts to obtain a federal wild rivers bill.

In 1990 the Conservation and Outdoor Divisions jointly hired a full time staff person as Issues Coordinator. This additional staff capability permits more outreach to members and more effective coordination with other environmental organizations.

The Mountaineers has been a leader in protecting the environment since the club was formed in 1906. Some environmental themes are new, such as concern about hazardous waste and energy conservation. Other issues, such as protection of our national forests and parks and enjoying the recreation opportunities of the Northwest, have continued over the years. Thanks to the leadership and volunteer participation of many of our members, The Mountaineers remains a leading environmental force in the Northwest and continues to "preserve and protect the beauty of Northwest America."



Lee McKee

President's Reports

Del Fadden 1984-1985

In retrospect, the years 1984 and 1985 marked two significant events that altered previous directions for the Club. The first of these was a law suit aimed at Mountaineers Books and the second was the transfer of the undeveloped portion of the Rhododendron Preserve to the Mountaineers Foundation.

The law suit involved a person who had been injured while hiking. The claim was that the injured party had learned about the specific hike from one of our guidebooks and that the guidebook did not provide sufficient warning about the hazards of this particular hike. The Board believed that there was indeed ample warning and furthermore that a finding against the Club might jeopardize the publication of any future guidebooks. We initiated a vigorous and expensive campaign aimed at preparing a strong defense. Before the suit was brought to trial it was dropped by the party who had initiated it in the first place.

There were several lessons learned. Arguably the most irritating was that under Washington law a suit of this nature could be brought and then dropped without having any means of recovering the costs of preparing a defense. Books must include consideration of such a possibility in the future. The other key lesson was that the attention which has been paid to researching and verifying the data in our guidebooks is absolutely essential for us to continue in this field.

The transfer of the bulk of the Rhododendron Preserve to the Foundation sparked considerable discussion and some controversy. The fundamental objective of the transfer was to provide more protection for the preservation of the land in its natural state than was possible through the Club. The transfer included highly restrictive constraints on all future use of the property. Because of these constraints the Foundation subsequently received additional donations of land within or adjacent to the Preserve. Another reason for the transfer was to make it possible for people to donate money for the purchase of additional land, while obtaining tax advantages associated with charitable contributions. This also has worked to the benefit of the Preserve by generating funds for the purchase of key land around the Preserve. At the time of the transfer there was concern that the Foundation did not have the resources to be able to manage the Preserve. The Foundation has in fact managed the property aggressively and has been highly successful in extending and completing this valuable lowland wilderness.

Bill Maxwell 1986-1987

1986 saw our club swimming in a sea of red ink and became the major focus for the next two years. Sometimes that which appears to be free carries a heavy burden. Such was the case with our new clubroom which was acquired in a trade. We were unprepared to meet the \$160,000 annual operating cost just to keep a much larger clubroom door open.

Not knowing what fate had in store, the next 15 months was spent trying to operate the clubroom in its traditional fashion with a restaurant, room rentals and catering. After many failures and thousands of volunteer hours in making the building marketable and running a restaurant, it was obvious we neither had the time, stomach or ability to manage the business, and it was faded out. Based on an excellent optimal building use study prepared by Dianne Hoff, it was decided to limit our clubroom business to room rentals with support from outside caterers. This plan was enhanced by business manager, Sue Justen, to include a small deli with beer and wine service. This was the beginning of what was to become a successful clubroom operation.

During the height of the crisis, Carsten Lien and I formed a very close team to plan a strategy to extract the club from its financial mess. We decided right away that we were a large federation of special interest volunteers who joined to have fun and were not prepared to operate the club with the required business discipline. Together we developed a four-year strategy that would restructure the club to better serve its members and included a financial turn around plan, strategic planning process, bylaws change which allowed the Board of Trustees to establish dues and fees, written business plans, membership survey, officer succession plan and established an Executive Director position. If all this wasn't enough, we traumatized the membership with two significant dues increases and a release and indemnification agreement.

Other memorable events include Don Graydon's transformation of the Mountaineer Bulletin into a more readable and interesting magazine format with a full page picture cover. Mountaineers Books, under the leadership of Jim Miller and Donna DeShazo, achieved a \$1,000,000 in sales—a milestone. Sue Justen, long-time club Business Manager, sought a new career opportunity and was replaced with the club's first Executive Director, Virginia Felton.

It is doubtful that our club has faced greater peril and more change than during this two-year period. However, we now have the business foundation to enhance our growth for many years to come.

Carsten Lien 1988-1989

Decades of failure to examine the internal structural flaws in the Mountaineer organization finally led to catastrophic losses of \$120,000 a year for the club at the start of Bill Maxwell's tenure as president. I was vice president. Both of us recognized, having come from management backgrounds, that we had a short four years ahead to begin the process of bringing The Mountaineers into a new and different relationship to itself internally or it would not survive.

One of the most important of those moves was made with the hiring of an executive director at the moment I became president of the club. Much remained to be done but the task would now be easier for me and for all future presidents with the professional support and staff supervision that would be available.

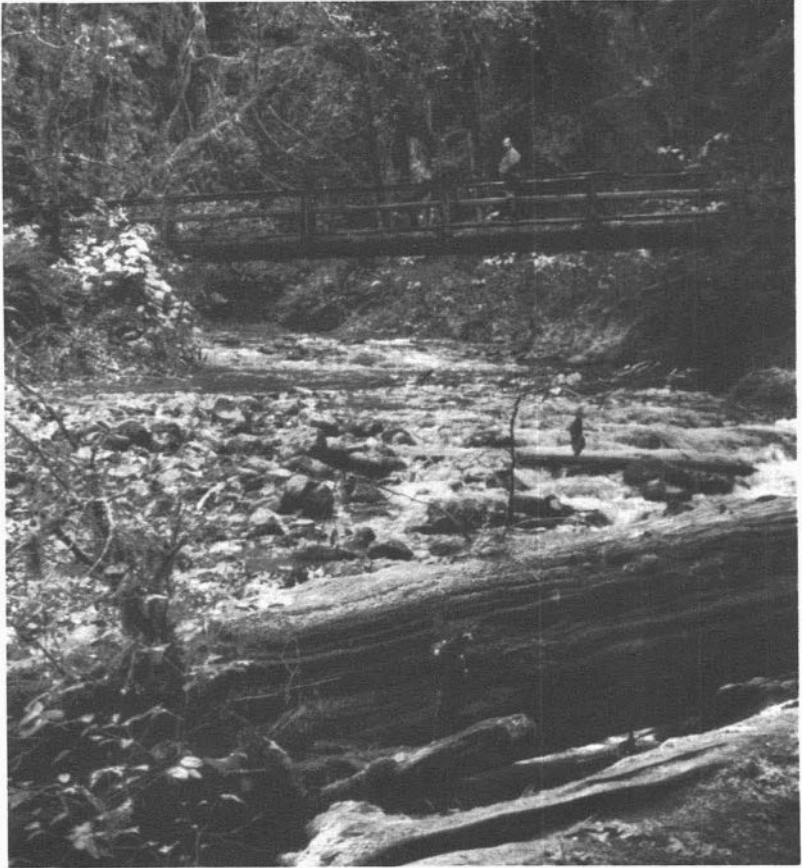
Volunteers can do many things but one thing volunteers cannot do is run businesses. Getting the building into the hands of professional management, with rental goals and accountability, was a move that began to pay off immediately. Opening the deli to retain our liquor license had the potential for eventually paying off and it now is. Finally the building began to become an asset to the club—a potential it had all along.

Mountaineer Books by this time was a million dollar business that was locked into an admixture of volunteerism and professional management. The orderly flow of manuscripts into the business for possible publication was dependent on the availability of volunteers for reading and passing judgment. In addition, the Mountaineer Board, selected by the membership for every conceivable reason except running a book business, was enmeshed in its daily operations. All of this had occurred, not by design but by the default that come from decades of inattention to the issues or what was happening to the club.

When it all shook down, the board ended up in a policy setting relationship to Mountaineer Books, where every board ought to be. The volunteers ended up in a special books board relationship to provide the direction every management group requires. This group can be selected for the expertise that running a business requires.

What became clear to everyone close to the dramatic restructuring and other changes that the club was undergoing, was that the existing bylaws no longer served the need of the club at all. Adopted in 1915 when the club consisted of a tiny group of local climbers, they were now being called upon to serve an organization of nearly 12,000 with a paid staff of 15, and two million dollar businesses. The bylaws could not be expected to work and they didn't.

New bylaws were drafted, worked over by the board and submitted to the membership which voted approval with a 96 percent vote.



Karen Sykes

Volunteer boards are especially vulnerable to memory problems and the Mountaineer Board is no exception. The board had no way to retrieve its policies and actions of the past and was therefore always in the uncomfortable position of having no memory. In an era when litigation lurks around every corner in the operation of every business and every activity this had become untenable. This was solved by creating a codified board policy manual which can be easily maintained on an on-going basis. The board now has the increased power that comes from knowing what it has done.

This was an era of enormous change in the club. Driven by the absolute necessity for it, the Mountaineer organization came through with flying colors. It is now equipped to face the 21st century, now nearly at hand, with the structural tools that befit an up and coming organization of 12,000 members.

Club Leadership: 1983-1990**Officers and Board of Trustees****1983****Officers**

President	Errol Nelson
Vice President	Del Fadden
Secretary	Dave Enfield
Treasurer	Neva Karrick

Board of Trustees

Roger Andersen	Del Fadden	Paul Wiseman
Dick Barden	Duncan Kelso	Ken Wilcox (Bellingham)
Dorothy Curren	Ray Nelson	Steve Kieffer (Everett)
Peggy Ellis	Patti Polinsky-Claar	Gloria Ford (Olympia)
Dave Enfield	Paul Robisch	Von Kays (Tacoma)
Dick Erwood	Norm Winn	

1984**Officers**

President	Del Fadden
Vice President	Helen Engle
Secretary	Paul Robsich
Treasurer	Roger Anderson

Board of Trustees

Roger Andersen	Maury Muzzy	Paul Wiseman
Dorothy Curren	Errol Nelson	Ken Wilcox (Bellingham)
Peggy Ellis	Ray Nelson	Jack Bennett (Everett)
Paul Gauthier	Patti Polinsky-Claar	Stew Wright (Olympia)
Neva Karrick	Paul Robisch	Maxine Carpenter (Tacoma)
Duncan Kelso	Norm Winn	

1985**Officers**

President	Del Fadden
Vice President	Bill Maxwell
Secretary	Duncan Kelso
Treasurer	Neva Kerrick

Board of Trustees

Roger Anderson	Errol Nelson	John Milnor (Bellingham)
Peggy Ellis	Patti Polinsky-Claar	Mike Pinneo (Everett)
Paul Gauthier	Margaret Schweifler-Miller	Randy Nelson (Olympia)
Duncan Kelso	David Ther	Maxine Carpenter (Tacoma)
Cherrie Mann	Norm Winn	
Maury Muzzy	Paul Wiseman	

1986**Officers**

President	Bill Maxwell
Vice President	Carsten Lien
Secretary	Patti Polinsky-Claar
Treasurer	Ray Nelson

Board of Trustees

Roger Andersen	Ray Nelson	Ken Wilcox (Bellingham)
Lisa Beineke	Patti Polinsky-Claar	Mike Pinneo (Everett)
Paul Gauthier	M. Schweifler-Miller	Arlene Mills (Olympia)
Dianne Hoff	Frank Sincock	George Smith (Tacoma)
Maury Muzzy	David Ther	
Cherri Mann-Turnbull	Paul Wiseman	

1987

Officers

President	Bill Maxwell
Vice President	Carsten Lien
Secretary	Patti Polinsky-Claar
Treasurer	Ray Nelson

Board of Trustees

Tom Allen	Judy Ramberg	Steve Albright (Bellingham)
Lisa Beineke	Margaret Schweifler-Miller	Dana Miller (Everett)
Bob Burns	Frank Sincock	Arlene Mills (Olympia)
Paul Gauthier	David Ther	Ruth Rockwood (Tacoma)
Dianne Hoff	Cherri Turnbull	
Jim Jung	Paul Wiseman	

1988

Officers

President	Carsten Lien
Vice President	Dianne Hoff
Secretary	Jim Jung
Treasurer	Sharon Rowley

Board of Trustees

Tom Allen	Jim Jung	Paul Wiseman
Lisa Beineke	Katie Kelso	Steve Albright (Bellingham)
Bob Burns	Bill Maxwell	Dana Miller (Everett)
Paul Gauthier	Judy Ramberg	Tom Whitney (Olympia)
Dianne Hoff	Frank Sincock	Ruth Rockwood (Tacoma)

1989

Officers

President	Carsten Lien
Vice President	Dianne Hoff
Secretary	Jim Jung
Treasurer	Sharon Rowley

Board of Trustees

Tom Allen	Bill Maxwell	Bob Davis (Bellingham)
Bob Burns	Judi Maxwell	Stan Kostka (Everett)
Bev Dahlin	Judy Ramberg	Tom Whitney (Olympia)
Dianne Hoff	Margaret Schweifler-Miller	Ruth Rockwood (Tacoma)
Jim Jung	Frank Sincock	
Katie Kelso	Paul Wiseman	

1990

Officers

President	Dianne Hoff
Vice President	Don Heck
Secretary	Bob Burns
Treasurer	Jeff Hancock

Board of Trustees

Bob Burns	Carsten Lien	Bob Davis (Bellingham)
Dave Claar	Jim Lowe	Don Heck (Everett)
Bev Dahlin	Judi Maxwell	Darlene Septelka/Jim Eychaner/ Ed Henderson (Olympia)
Marcia Hansen	Jim Miller	Ruth Rockwood (Tacoma)
Dianne Hoff	Margaret Schweifler-Miller	
Katie Kelso	Frank Sincock	
Rick Rutz	Paul Wiseman	



Summit of Mt. Ellinor, Paul Wiseman, Leader

Rosie Bodein

Committee Chairpersons and Branch Officers

1983

Everett Branch

- Chairman Fred Rose
- Vice Chairman Jerry Crofoot
- Secretary Wayne Laabs
- Treasurer Douglas Watkins

Olympia Branch

- Chairman Tom Whitney
- Vice Chairman Ron Towle
- Secretary Jeanne Rickey
- Treasurer Grace Teague

Tacoma Branch

- Chairman Bruce Becker
- Vice President Frank Breen
- Secretary Ruth Rockwood
- Treasurer Denise Johnson

Advisory/Special Committees

- Archivist Karyl Winn
- Financial Advisory Neva Kerrick
- Legal Advisory William Rives
- Library Advisory Ed Vervoort

Outdoor Division

- Division Chairman Chuck Laughney
- Alpine Scramblers Bill Maxwell
- Backpacking Walt Bowser
- Bicycling Dick & JoAnn Wetmore
- Campcrafters Ethyl & Howard McNeely
- Canoe and Kayak John Vraspir
- Climbing Paul Gauthier
- Family Activities Mary Ann Cameron
- First Aid Mike Bryg
- MRC Rep Tamara McCollum
- Naturalists Rodger Illingworth, Robert Taylor
- Nordic Skiing Lucile Townsend
- Outing Coordinator ... Bill Zauche
- Retired Rovers Arch Wright
- Safety Jan Carline
- Sailing Chuck Gustafson
- Singles Activities Rodger Herbst
- Ski Mountaineering ... Norm Kosky
- Snowshoe Trudy Lalonde
- Trail Trips Cindy Callahan
- Trail Maintenance Dwight Riggs

Indoor Division

- Division Chairman Ted Bradshaw
- Annual Marilyn Doan, Jean Skamsner (co-editors)
- Art Ann McMenamin
- Bulletin Ted Bradshaw (acting)
- Dance Charles Vail
- Dinner Meetings Barbara Rasmusson, Doris Snow
- Membership Cherri Mann
- Museum Noreen Edwards
- Photography O. Phillip Dickert

Property Division

- Division Chairman Royce Natoli
- Kitsap Preserve Com. ... Ray Puddicombe
- Kitsap Cabin Chuck Clark, Carol Guthrie
- Players Ralph Powers
- Meany Ski Hut Lee Helsner
- Mount Baker Lodge ... Jim Kurtz
- Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary Schweers
- Stevens Lodge Tom Hansen

Conservation Division

- Division Chairwoman Jo Roberts

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

- Chairman Max Hollenbeck
- Editorial Review Chair Peggy Ferber
- Manager Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

- President Frank Fickelsen

1984

Bellingham Branch

- Chairman Chuck Waugh
- Vice Chairman John Milnor
- Secretary Carol Waugh
- Treasurer Steve Albright

Everett Branch

- Chairman Fred Rose
- Vice Chairman Jerry Crofoot
- Secretary Jim Eychaner
- Treasurer Douglas Watkins

Olympia Branch

- Chairman Arlene Mills
- Vice Chairman Roy Teague
- Secretary Charlene Gudmunds
- Treasurer Ron Towle

Tacoma Branch

- Chairman Frank Breen
- Chairman-elect Doug Schafer
- Secretary Ruth Rockwood
- Treasurer Jim Olp

Advisory/Special Committees

- Archivist Karyl Winn
- Audit Dick Erwood
- Legal Advisory William Rives
- Library Advisory Ed Vervoort

Outdoor Division

- Division Chairman Chuck Laughney
- Alpine Scramblers Bill Maxwell
- Backpacking Walt Bowser
- Bicycling Roger Aasen
- Climbing Roy Ellis
- Family Activities Laura Footer
- First Aid Mike Bryg
- MRC Rep Tamara McCollum
- Naturalists Rodger Illingworth
- Nordic Skiing Steve Estvanik
- Outing Coordinator ... Bill Zauche

Retired Rovers Maury Muzzy
 Sailing Chuck Gustafson
 Singles Activities Rodger Herbst
 Ski Mountaineering Norm Kosky
 Snowshoe Dave Wright
 Trail Trips Vince & Barb Brown
 Trail Maintenance Viviane Taylor

Indoor Division

Division Chairman Ted Bradshaw
 Art Ann McMenamin
 Bulletin Dianne Hoff
 Dance Charles Vail
 Dinner Meetings Marge Beatty
 Membership Katie Kelso
 Museum Ann Hulit
 Photography Nils Sundquist

Property Division

Division Chairman Royce Natoli
 Kitsap Coordinator Clyde Ringstad
 Players Dick Kahler, Bill Loeffler

Meany Ski Hut Lee Helsner
 Mount Baker Lodge Jim Kurtz
 Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary Schweers

Stevens Lodge Tom Hansen

Conservation Division

Division Chairwoman Jo Roberts

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

Chairman Max Hollenbeck
 Editorial Review Chair Peggy Ferber
 Manager Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

President Frank Fickelsen

Legal Advisory William Rives
 Library Advisory Ed Vervoort

Outdoor Division

Division Chairman Ed Vervoort
 Alpine Scramblers Jan Carline
 Backpacking Walt Bowser
 Bicycling Win Carlson
 Climbing Bruce Pond
 Family Activities Laura Footer
 First Aid Carol Sue Carline
 MRC Rep Craig Dupler
 Naturalists Joe Toynbee
 Nordic Skiing Steve Estvanik
 Outing Coordinator Bill Zauche
 Retired Rovers Maury Muzzy
 Sailing Chuck Gustafson
 Singles Activities Rodger Herbst
 Ski Mountaineering Norm Kosky
 Snowshoe Dave Wright
 Trail Trips Charlie Thompson
 Trail Maintenance Helga Byhre
 Trails Coordinating Ruth Ittner

Indoor Division

Division Chairwoman Dianne Hoff
 Bulletin Dave Ther
 Dance Bob Dreisbach
 Dinner Meetings Marge Beatty
 Membership Katie Kelso
 Museum Uli Haller
 Photography Nils Sundquist

Property Division

Division Chairman Carsten Lien
 Kitsap Coordinator Clyde Ringstad
 Players Dick Kahler, Bill Loeffler

Meany Ski Hut Lee Helsner
 Mount Baker Lodge Jim Kurtz
 Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary Schweers

Stevens Lodge Tom Hansen

Conservation Division

Division Chairwoman Jo Roberts

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

Chairman Max Hollenbeck
 Editorial Review Chair Paul Robisch
 Manager Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

President JoAnne Roberts

1985

Bellingham Branch

Chairman Gerry McPhail
 Vice Chairman Ken Wilcox
 Secretary Karen Neubauer
 Treasurer Steve Albright

Everett Branch

Chairman Jim Eychaner
 Vice Chairman Jerry Crofoot
 Secretary Diane Duffy
 Treasurer Brian Dale

Olympia Branch

Chairman Arlene Mills
 Vice Chairman Bill Busacca
 Secretary Charlene Gudmunds
 Treasurer Ron Towle

Tacoma Branch

Chairman Doug Schafer
 Chairman-elect Larfry Heggerness
 Secretary Mary Mauerman
 Treasurer Jim Olp

Advisory/Special Committees

Archivist Karyl Winn
 Audit Dick Erwood
 Budget Neva Kerrick

1986

Bellingham Branch

Chairman Karen Neubauer
 Vice Chairman Mel Barringer
 Secretary Ken Wilcox
 Treasurer Steve Albright

Everett Branch

Chairman Jim Eychaner
 Vice Chairman Sam McClary
 Secretary Dianne Duffy
 Treasurer Brian Dale

Olympia Branch

Chairman	Jamer Lange
Vice Chairman	Jim Wilson
Secretary	Nancy Wright
Treasurer	Jack Baird

Tacoma Branch

Chairman	Larry Heggerness
Chairman-elect	Stan Engle
Secretary	Don Schmidt
Treasurer	Bob Steiner

Advisory/Special Committees

Archivist	Karyl Winn
Audit	Roger Anderson
Legal Advisory	William Rives
Library Advisory	Kathy Lefferts

Outdoor Division

Division Chairman	Ed Vervoort
Alpine Scramblers	Jan Carline
Backpacking	Jim & Karen McBride
Bicycling	Win Carlson
Climbing	Dianne Hoff
Family Activities	Laura Strehlau
First Aid	Carol Sue Carline
MRC Rep	Craig Dupler
Naturalists	Joe Toynbee
Nordic Skiing	Bryan C. Scott
Outing Coordinator	Bill Zauche
Retired Rovers	Dick Erwood
Sailing	Jean Muir
Singles Activities	Valerie Nelson
Ski Mountaineering	Ted Reyhner
Snowshoe	Dave Wright
Trail Trips	Charlie Thompson
Trail Maintenance	Helga Byhre
Trails Coordinating	Ruth Ittner

Indoor Division

Division Chairwoman	Rhea Natoli
Bulletin	David Ther
Dance	Nancy Tomlinson
Membership	Katie Kelso
Photography	Nils Sundquist

Property Division

Division Chairman	Carsten Lien
Kitsap Coordinator	Clyde Ringstad
Players	Mark Jensen, Lorinda Esposito
Meany Ski Hut	Paul Bergman
Mount Baker Lodge	Jim Kurtz
Snoqualmie Lodge	Robert Youngs, Gary Schweers
Stevens Lodge	Tom Hansen

Conservation Division

Division Chairwoman	Bev Dahlin
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Mountaineers Books**Management Board**

Chairman	Jim Miller
Editorial Review Chair	Paul Robisch
Manager	Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

President	JoAnne Roberts
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1987**Bellingham Branch**

Chairman	Ken Wilcox
Vice Chairman	Barry Uhlman
Secretary	Katy Velasquez
Treasurer	Sandy Henderson

Everett Branch

Chairman	Don Heck
Vice Chairman	Mike Beeman
Secretary	Stan Kostka
Treasurer	Dennis Miller

Olympia Branch

Chairman	Chris Hansen
Vice Chairman	Bill Chamberland
Secretary	Grace Teague
Treasurer	Jack Baird

Tacoma Branch

Chairman	Bob Steiner
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Advisory/Special Committees

Archivist	Karyl Winn
Audit	Steve Albright
Budget	Bill Maxwell
Insurance	Jim Jung
Legal Advisory	William Rives
Library Advisory	Kathy Lefferts

Outdoor Division

Division Chairman	Erhard Wichert
Alpine Scramblers	Tom Merritt
Backpacking	Mike Kirshner, Dan Peters
Bicycling	Win Carlson
Climbing	Myrna Plum
Family Activities	Cindy Callahan
First Aid	Sharon Ellard
MRC Rep	Vera Dewey
Naturalists	Joe Toynbee
Nordic Skiing	Bryan C. Scott
Outing Coordinator	Bill Zauche
Retired Rovers	Malcolm Post
Sailing	Jean Muir
Singles Activities	David Hills
Ski Mountaineering	Ted Reyhner
Snowshoe	Mary Sutliff
Trail Trips	Jack Grumblatt
Trail Maintenance	Helga Byhre
Trails Coordinating	Ruth Ittner
Young Mountaineers	Darrell Scattergood

Indoor Division

Division Chairwoman	Rhea Natoli
Annual Banquet	Jim Eycharer
Dance	Virginia Reid
Membership	Katie Kelso
Museum	Mary-Thadia d'Hondt
Photography	Nils Sundquist
The Mountaineer	Don Graydon

Property Division

Division Chairman	Bob Grass
Kitsap Coordinator	Clyde Ringstad
Players	Mary Duckering
Meany Ski Hut	Paul Bergman
Mount Baker Lodge	Jim Kurtz

Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary
Schweers

Stevens Lodge Roland Gamper

Conservation Division

Division Chairwoman Bev Dahlin

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

Chairman Jim Miller

Editorial Review Chair Paul Robisch

Manager Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

President Morris Moen

Dance Ralph Federspiel

Membership Katie Kelso

Photography Nils Sundquist

The Mountaineer Don Graydon

Property Division

Division Chairman Bob Grass

Kitsap Coordinator Clyde Ringstad

Players Mary Duckering

Meany Ski Hut Ray Nelson

Mount Baker Lodge ... Jim Kurtz

Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary
Schweers

Stevens Lodge Lynn Thompson

Conservation Division

Division Chairwoman Bev Dahlin

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

Chairman Jim Miller

Editorial Review Chair Paul Robisch

Manager Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

President Morris Moen

1988

Bellingham Branch

Chairman Bob Davis

Vice Chairman Alan Doud

Secretary Katy Velasquez

Treasurer Sandy Henderson

Everett Branch

Chairman Don Heck

Vice Chairman Forrest Clark

Secretary Gail McClary

Treasurer Stan Kostka

Olympia Branch

Chairman Chris Hansen

Vice Chairman Les Kramer

Secretary Terry Canfield

Treasurer Tom Keller

Tacoma Branch

Chairman Don Schmidt

Chairman-elect Jim Olp

Secretary Carol Roth

Treasurer Joe Cummings

Advisory/Special Committees

Audit Dianne Hoff

Budget Sharon Rowley

Library Advisory Kathy Lefferts

Outdoor Division

Division Chairman Erhard Wichert

Alpine Scramblers Tom Merritt

Backpacking Mike Kirshner, Dan
Peters

Bicycling Greg Huber

Canoe & Kayak Rick Anderson

Climbing Ken Small

First Aid Sharon Ellard

Naturalists Virginia LaPre, Irene
Peters

Nordic Skiing Carol Iversen

Outing Coordinator ... Bill Zauche

Retired Rovers Malcolm Post

Sailing Lorin Daggett

Singles Activities David Hills

Ski Mountaineering ... Jim Cade

Snowshoe Gordon Ellison

Trail Trips Sue Olsen

Trail Maintenance Helga Byhre

Trails Coordinating ... Ruth Ittner

Indoor Division

Division Chairwoman Rhea Natoli

1989

Bellingham Branch

Chairman Fred Wagner

Vice Chairman Judi Joyner

Secretary Katy Velasquez

Treasurer Sandy Henderson

Everett Branch

Chairman Don Heck

Vice Chairman Forrest Clark

Secretary Larry Longley

Treasurer Stan Kostka

Olympia Branch

Chairman Les Kramer

Vice Chairman Jim Patrick

Secretary Diane Hyatt

Treasurer Tom Keller

Tacoma Branch

Chairman Jim Olp

Chairman-elect Greg Fisher

Secretary Pat Malcom

Treasurer Everette Shaw

Advisory/Special Committees

Archives Karyl Winn

Audit Jim Jung

Budget Sharon Rowley

Legal William Riles

Library Advisory Evelyn Peaslee

Risk Management Bill Maxwell

Outdoor Division

Division Chairman Glenn Eades

Alpine Scramblers Marty Mullin

Backpacking Tom Mogridge

Bicycling Bonnie Scott

Canoe & Kayak Beverly Wagner

Climbing Ken Small

Family Activities Cindy Callahan,

Archie Wright

First Aid Sharon Ellard

- Naturalists Virginia LaPre, Irene Peters
- Nordic Skiing Carol Iversen
- Outing Coordinator ... Bill Zauche
- Retired Rovers Malcolm Post
- Sailing Lorin Daggett
- Singles Activities David Duke, Alan Marx
- Ski Mountaineering Jim Cade
- Snowshoe Gordon Ellison
- Trail Trips Sue Olsen
- Trail Maintenance Helga Byhre
- Trails Coordinating ... Ruth Ittner

Indoor Division

- Division Chairwoman Rhea Natoli
- Banquet Lynn Lively
- Dance Denise Leclairl
- Membership Jack McCafferty
- Museum Rhea Natoli (Acting)
- Photography Pat Dobson
- The Mountaineer Don Graydon

Property Division

- Division Chairwoman Margaret Weiland
- Kitsap Coordinator Clyde Ringstad
- Players Mary Duckering
- Meany Ski Hut Ray Nelson
- Mount Baker Lodge ... Bill Zauche
- Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary Schweers
- Stevens Lodge Lynn Thompson

Conservation Division

- Division Chairwoman Bev Dahlin

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

- Chairman Jim Miller
- Editorial Review Chair Paul Robisch
- Manager Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

- President Morris Moen

Advisory/Special Committees

- Archives Karyl Winn
- Audit Jim Jung
- Budget Sharon Rowley
- Library Evelyn Peaslee
- Risk Management Bill Maxwell

Outdoor Division

- Division Chairman Glenn Eades
- Alpine Scramblers Marty Mullin
- Backpacking Tom Mogridge
- Bicycling Bonnie Scott
- Kayak Joan Bakken
- Climbing Tom Muir
- First Aid Sharon Ellard
- Hikes Sue Edson
- Midweek Hikes Trudy Ecob
- Naturalists Virginia LaPre, Irene Peters

- Nordic Skiing Tim McGuigan
- Outing Coordinator ... Bill Zauche
- Retired Rovers Marion Langstaff
- Sailing Chris McMuldloch
- Singles Activities David Duke, Alan Marx

- Ski Mountaineering ... Jim Heber
- Snowshoe Karen Sykes
- Trails Coordinator Ruth Ittner
- Trail Maintenance Helga Byhre

Indoor Division

- Division Chairwoman Rhea Natoli
- Banquet Bonnie Sinclair
- Dance Ken Winkenweder
- Membership Jack McCafferty
- Photography Jean Davis
- The Mountaineer Jim Kjeldsen

Property Division

- Division Chairwoman Margaret Weiland
- Players Jamie & Christie Gordon
- Kitsap Lodge Scott Eby
- Meany Ski Hut Ray Nelson
- Mount Baker Lodge ... Bill Zauche
- Rhododendron Preserve Ted Bradshaw

- Snoqualmie Lodge Robert Youngs, Gary Schweers
- Stevens Lodge Ken Prestrud

Conservation Division

- Division Chairman Norm Winn

Mountaineers Books

Management Board

- Chairman Jim Miller
- Director Donna DeShazo

The Mountaineers Foundation

- President Morris Moen

1990

Bellingham Branch

- Chairman Fred Wagner
- Vice Chairman Judi Joyner
- Secretary Daphne Ypma
- Treasurer Sandy Keathley

Everett Branch

- Chairman Larry Longley
- Vice Chairman Dorothy Beeman
- Secretary Heidi Ondrasik
- Treasurer Dianne Duffy

Olympia Branch

- Chairman Les Kramer
- Vice Chairman Christine La Beau
- Secretary Judson Lang
- Treasurer Chuck Erickson

Tacoma Branch

- Chairman Greg Fisher
- Chairman-elect Jeff N. Johnson
- Secretary Cheryl Cummins
- Treasurer Les Uhrich

Branch Reports

Bellingham

The Bellingham Branch was established in February, 1983, the first new branch to be formed in 25 years. There are now over 200 members. The founding members were Anton Karuza, Jack Kinter, Carolyn Rice, Carol Waugh, Chuck Waugh, and Ken Wilcox.

The Bellingham Mountaineers provides an active outdoor program of hiking, alpine scrambling, basic climbs, and winter activities. Climbing Chairman is Dave Carpenter, Hiking—Diane Smith; Snowshoe and Ski—John Bell; and Conservation—Fred Wagner. The Branch represents the members' views on local and regional conservation issues and contributes funds to conservation organizations dedicated to promoting the interests of its membership. Recent projects include Adopt-a-Trail such as the Baker-to-Rails Trail and future trails in the Chuckanut Mountain area. Bellingham is also participating in a revegetation project at Cascade Pass. The club holds an annual picnic and barbecue in August and a retreat at the Mount Baker Lodge in December where awards and pins are presented and slides of the year's activities are shared. The Bellingham Branch also provides education programs and mountaineering courses to instruct students in basic mountaineering skills and wilderness ethics. They are Alpine Scrambling, Basic Climbing and Rock Climbing Seminars.

—Sam Houston



SIX PEAKS PIN



SNOQUALMIE
FIRST TEN



SECOND TEN



N.E. VESPER PK. 6190



TACOMA



EVERETT

Everett

1985 was the 75th anniversary of the Branch. We proposed to build a climbing rock at an Everett city park. We agreed to finance and build the rock. The Everett Parks Board would prepare a site. The rock would be the property of Everett. The project failed due to liability problems.

Another development was the Branch's decision to sponsor an Explorer Scout Post. It will have an outdoor program at the Alpine Scrambling level.

In June the Branch started publishing its own newsletter. The Branch found the Club bulletin to be slow and unresponsive because of a long lead time and limited space.

Our growth in 1986 exceeded any other Branch's. New members joined because of new activities such as a family backpacking course, a revived Alpine Scramblers Course, and a Folkdance committee. One disappointment was the defeat of our proposed climbing rock. The final obstacle was the question of liability insurance; neither the City nor the Club could come up with a solution.

The Branch was saddened by the loss of a long-time member and climbing committee member, Ken Nelson. He is remembered with the "Everett Mountaineers Ken Nelson Memorial Climbing Award." The award is given annually to the Everett member who has contributed significantly to the Branch's Climbing program. The first recipient was Steve Kieffer.

1987 was highlighted with the adoption of new Branch rules which enable members to vote for officers and rule amendment by mail. Club leaders are now insured, and all members who want to participate in club activities must sign a Release and Indemnity Agreement.

The July and August meetings took place for the first time in Branch history. And last but not least a Communications Committee was formed in May in an effort to streamline Branch communications.

1988 began with a visit by Mountaineer President Bill Maxwell, who addressed the state of the Club. In October the Branch decided to undertake the restoration of the Mount Pilchuck Lookout. The immediate goal was the installation of new anchoring cables, and \$200 was allocated for supplies.

1989 was the year that the Branch restored the Mount Pilchuck Lookout. It was rebuilt from the bottom up by volunteers, including Army Reservists who airlifted a 15,000-pound container with supplies, and a 400-gallon water tank. Painting, glazing, roofing, building a catwalk, hunting historical pictures for a permanent display at the Lookout, selling t-shirts, writing letters to potential donors, etc., were all done by Branch members. The dedication took place on October 14.

And we must not forget the Three Fingers Lookout: we signed an

agreement with the Forest Service to maintain and preserve it with a budget of \$100 per year.

In February 1990, the Branch received a certificate of commendation for outstanding historical preservation of the Mount Pilchuck Lookout by the League of Snohomish County Historical Organization.

In April Diane Hoff, Mountaineer President, addressed the Branch on the Peshastin Pinnacles as a potential state park and the need to raise \$60,000 by August.

Awards for the Mount Pilchuck project continued to be received by the Branch: a certificate of appreciation from the Washington State Center for Voluntary Action recognizing the Branch for volunteer service that has benefitted Washington; a plaque from Washington State Parks; and a letter of recognition from Secretary of Interior Manuel Lujan for the Take Pride in America program, and an invitation to attend the national award ceremony in Washington DC.

—Linda Nyman

Tacoma

The Tacoma Branch has remained a very active club in the years since the last *Mountaineer*. As in earlier years the branch's alpine travel, basic and intermediate climbing courses continue to enjoy the participation of enthusiastic students and leaders. The class sizes are down from the late seventies and early eighties but have stabilized at a good size for the branch. The ski program has established itself with classes in basic, track, backcountry, and telemark skiing. Similarly, hiking, folk dancing and running receive active participation.

Several new activities have been developed due to the interests of some hard-working members, including campcrafters, bicycling, and singles. The singles organize volleyball, dances, singles-oriented hikes, ski and bicycle trips, special outings, and this year will sponsor the Tacoma Branch Salmon Bake. These activities have proven to be a great way to introduce the Mountaineers to new members, many of whom have then participated in the courses the club offers.

Bicycle trips are now offered and will increase as more members become involved. The campcrafters have enjoyed good times at both the Christmas party and Easter egg hunt this year. With many trips planned for the summer, they look forward to a successful year. The club thanks all those whose efforts have created these activities.

The Irish Cabin peaks are receiving much attention with a new emphasis on familiarizing the membership with their own "backyard." Club hikes and climbs are planned for all twenty-four peaks with interest running high and active participation in the basic climbing course. Though Irish Cabin is no longer standing, its spirit is alive in the branch.



Lee McKee

The traditional Thanksgiving dinner and annual banquet are well attended. Pack Forest is now the site for the Thanksgiving dinner with many participants enjoying hikes and overnight fellowship as well as the delicious food. Tacoma members, like all Mountaineers, love to eat!

Public service and conservation efforts continue within the branch. A new descriptive sign has been placed at the Mountaineer tree in Point Defiance Park and a new seedling planted as a dedication to the ideals represented by the long-standing tree. Members of the club have also used their climbing skills in clean-up efforts on many of the cliffs in the Park.

The branch has adopted the future Rails-to-Trails trail, serving as an aid to the Parks Department in its development and monitoring. The newly-established Peshastin Pinnacles State Park is a source of great pride among the members of the branch. Many members assisted in raising money for the park coalition and gave of their time and sweat building the new trail system. The park will be enjoyed by climbers and the public for years to come.

Sadly, this year the branch has lost several members who contributed so much of themselves to the branch. The members include Edith Goodman, Mary Cushmann, Chuck Larson, Nancy Jackson, Scott McGrath, and Greg Barber. Nancy was lost in an avalanche during the 1990 American Manaslu Expedition, while Scott and Greg disappeared high on Nepal's Dhaulagiri. They were fully living their love of the mountains. In the words of Winston Churchill, "Play for more than you can afford to lose, and you will learn the game." They knew the game, and each is sadly missed and fondly remembered. Their Mountaineer spirit lives in the branch as we continue to explore, study, preserve and enjoy the Northwest.

—Jeff Johnson

Olympia

During the period from 1983 through 1990, membership of the Olympia Branch averaged about 550, reaching a high of 580 in 1985. The following persons led the local organization, serving as Chair: Arlene Mills, Jim Lange, Chris Hansen, Les Kramer and currently Jim Patrick (1990-91). Many others served in elected leadership positions, as well as course coordinators and instructors.

Except during the summer months, the branch meets on a monthly basis for a potluck dinner at The Olympia Center. These are one of the group's favorite social events and are usually attended by about 50 members. Typically, a slide show or discussion of recent outings follows dinner.

The highlight of the year is the branch's annual banquet. Previously located at a local restaurant, it was moved to The Olympia Center in 1990 to reduce costs. The 1990 banquet proved to be one of the more popular events in recent years. Special guest speakers have included photographers Galen Rowell, Art Wolfe, and Pat O'Hara; mountaineer-adventurers Ned Gillette, Allen Kearney and Steve Barnett; and in 1990 noted environmental activist David Brower.

Another major event is the annual picnic, typically held in July in Millersvania Park. This family activity features games for the children and the infamous Chairman's Relay, in which appointed teams compete to avoid the dubious honor of winning the trophy.

In 1988 the Olympia Branch celebrated its 25th anniversary with a series of special climbs, hikes and scrambles. Culminating the festivities was a potluck dinner which honored all of the previous Chairpersons of the branch. The evening featured displays of old mountaineering equipment and photographs. The event was a great success, as current and former members had a chance to visit and reminisce with old friends.

The instructional program remains a major focus of the branch. Five courses are typically offered each year. The total number of graduates during the past eight years is as follows: MOFA, 209; basic climbing, 152; alpine scramblers, 50; kayak/canoe, 43; and nordic skiing, 33. Also, two Olympia members have completed the intermediate climbing course with other branches.

In recent years the branch has offered a variety of outings for its members, in addition to the field trips and climbs associated with the courses. The most popular have been hikes, averaging 40 per year. Club climbs and bike trips, 21 and 13 per year respectively, have also had many participants. Other frequent outings during the mid-1980s included snowshoe hikes and alpine scrambles, but these have declined in recent years due to lack of experienced leadership. An annual excursion to Sun River during the week following Christmas has

provided members with excellent opportunities for both cross-country and downhill skiing.

The Olympia branch contains more than a few serious "peak-baggers" among its members, as evidenced by the number of awards won in recent years. During the 1983-1990 period the branch awarded 77 special pins for completing a specified number of climbs. The "Five Major Peaks" pin was received by 18 members. Other popular series are the Olympic Lookouts and Olympic Trails awards, won by 11 and 12 members respectively. Eight members received the Irish Cabin Peaks pin, and six were awarded the Six Major Peaks and Olympic Peaks pins. Other pins awarded include the First Ten and Second Ten pins for Snoqualmie Lodge Peaks, the Teanaway Ten Peaks, and the Everett, Index, Darrington, and Monte Cristo Peaks. Olympia members who received the most awards during this period were Edythe and Bob Hulet with a total of 15 peak pins.

An on-going project of the branch is maintenance of the Mount Ellinor trail which provides access to one of the more popular scrambles in the Olympia vicinity. Another major project was rewriting of the branch by-laws; these were adopted in 1990. Currently, a committee of four members—Tom Whitney, Chuck Erickson, Paul Wiseman and Diane Hyatt—are hard at work developing and formalizing branch policies.

—Jim Patrick



Icicle River

John Warth

The Mountaineer Lodges

Mt. Baker

Over the past few years, the Mt. Baker Lodge Committee has developed a program of summer use that has become very successful. Various groups and activities plan weekends, and sometimes even entire weeks, during August and September and these are usually filled to capacity far in advance. The introduction of a temporary, outdoor (strictly for summer use only) primitive shower this past summer was a well received addition.

Baker's winter season continues to be as popular as ever. The Thanksgiving weekends are always one of the most well-attended events. The Mt. Baker Ski Area is being expanded with many additional downhill runs and groomed cross country ski trails have been introduced. Cross-country skiing has become a very popular activity which lasts well into May.

A major construction project at the lodge added a loft above the dining area, providing a great spot for card games and reading.

Stevens Pass

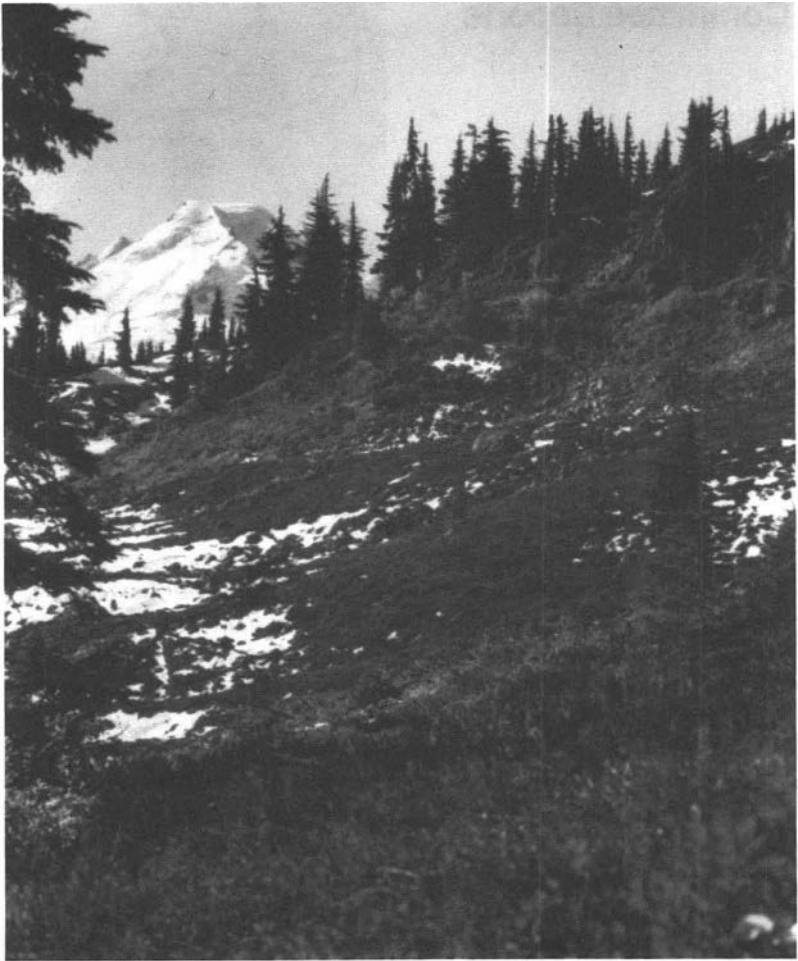
Off to a slow start this past winter, the Steven's Pass Lodge was eventually open more days this season than ever, thanks to Ken Prestrud and his mid-week and Friday night openings. The Stevens Pass Ski Area has been expanded and now offers some truly great downhill skiing. Here too, cross-country skiing has taken hold. Lots of skiers now make the lodge their base for a weekend of touring.

Snoqualmie Pass

The Snoqualmie Pass Lodge Committee has instituted a very successful Friday night group-use program. Between these groups and our own members and their children, Snoqualmie's inner tubing hill is very busy. Even though it's bordered on both sides by Ski Acres and Snoqualmie Summit ski areas, our lodge continues to operate its own rope tows for "members only" skiing. The summit areas have also begun grooming and patrolling extensive cross-country terrain and, as everywhere else, the cross-country skiers have become familiar faces.

Meany

Meany Ski Lodge continues to operate their downhill rope tows, and in fact, has added a beginner tow. Here too, more and more downhill skiers are sharing the slopes with the cross-country skiers heading out on tours in the back country or practicing their telemarks.



Yellow Aster Butte

Dennis O'Callaghan

Meany still runs a very busy downhill ski school through January and February and has added a cross-country session as well. In addition, they offer clinics for telemarking as often as possible during the season.

Another innovation at Meany has been the introduction of MOFA classes. The entire MOFA course, practical exam and CPR are offered during two very full weekends at the lodge. Students have given the class rave reviews and seem to appreciate the chance to have their practicals in such a remote and realistic location.

—Margaret Weiland

Committee Reports



Susan Viles-Muzzy

Mountaineer cyclists - 1990

Mountaineer cyclists took Labor Day seriously in 1990. Using that weekend to pedal more than 200 miles around Mount Hood, Oregon, cyclists peaked out Sunday afternoon at Timberline Lodge. The ride required pedaling up nearly 2000 feet in six miles.

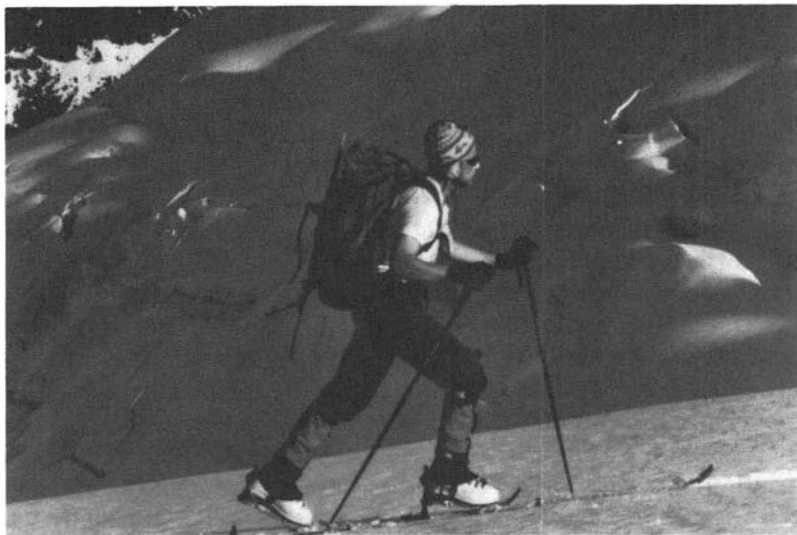
1989 had been the initial year of the Mount Hood Loop Trip, led by Jean Henderson. That year it was a four-day event over the 4th of July holiday. In 1990, proprietors of the only suitable hotel between Hood River and Timberline had balked at renting their rooms for a single night in the midst of a three-day holiday. Not to be daunted, the Mountaineers rode the entire 58 miles, accumulating elevation as they went, on Sunday.

Using information shared by other bikers, the majority of the riders and the sag driver chose an adventurous return route through the forest on Monday. This would be the final leg of the trip that began at Mount Hood Community College in Gresham Saturday morning. Following the mighty Columbia River into Hood River, the cyclists had experienced the rich history and scenic beauty of the Gorge and the Bonneville Dam. To their experiences Sunday they added the orchards and lumber mills near Hood River, and the forests and snow-clad peak of Mount Hood.

Monday became an adventure. Expecting 50 or 60 miles, the group rode about 80 miles, but clicked many of them off quickly as they sailed down a forest road with ever-changing beauty and delightful evergreen scents. By the time the riders reached the Clackamas River, supplies were running low. The sag driver shared the last of the food and water in the car to fuel the crowd over the short, steep hills back into Gresham.

Some cyclists made it back in time to say goodbye AND get a shower at the college swimming pool before it closed at 5pm. Others of us weren't so lucky, but still pronounced the tour worth our efforts and a return trip.

—Jean Henderson



Lowell Skoog

Nordic Skiing

The Nordic Ski Committee plans and leads cross-country ski trips in the Cascades, Olympics, and other mountain ranges. The Nordic Ski Committee also teaches a Basic Cross Country Ski course, a Backcountry Telemark Ski course, and Telemark Seminars. Finally, the Committee is active in preservation/conservation issues which affect Nordic skiing.

Some of the awardsearned (if not given!) the past few years include:

- Chairman—to Tim McGuigan—Award: Tim's Cascade potato chips
- Forgot to lead his trip—to Larry Duff—Award: Morning wake-up call.
- Russet Lake white-out navigation—to Jim Heber—Award: Russet potato.
- Last-minute leader cancellation—to Leigh Johnson—Award: 5 more trips.
- Leader who led most trips—to Carol Iverson—Award: anything you want.
- "Ski 'til you puke!"—to Bryan Scott—Award: barf bag.
- Best trip report: "Snow ... results in ... expletive deleted."—to Chuck Gustafson—Award: Dictionary.
- Free-fall rock skiing—to Bee Dietz—Award: Aero-helmet.
- Van mechanic—to Billy Fogg—Award: gift certificate to Schuck's.
- Best mountain manners—to Nancy Waligory—Award: handkerchief.
- Ski breakage test—to Bob Cheshire—Award: three new pairs of Tuas.
- European connection—to Shari Hogshead and Paul Gauthier—Award: Haute Route trip.
- Ski party gourmet chef—to Jayne Brindle—Award: more ski parties.

We hope that you will join us on the trails or in the backcountry for another wonderful year of Nordic skiing!

—Craig Miller

Mountaineer Sailing: A History

In 1982 a small group of Mountaineers who were also sailors gathered to add Sailing to the activities offered by our organization. Since that time well over a thousand members have experienced the thrill of sailing in a safety-conscious manner on outings conducted according to established Mountaineer principles.

The 120 members who took the first Crewing course in 1983 were taught the basics of sailboat operation and control. The course, updated regularly and offered each spring, has an average enrollment of 150. Graduates are listed as Crew and are qualified to participate in Mountaineer sailing outings.

Mountaineers with considerable sailing experience as skippers may apply for Skipper status. The committee looks for expertise in the areas of boat handling, navigation, safety, leadership and teaching. Skippers lead Mountaineer sailing outings and assist in teaching the annual Crewing course. Most, but not all, skippers own their own sailboats. Their boats are required to meet safety equipment and outfitting standards.

Sailing opportunities with the Mountaineers abound. Day, evening and weekend sails are regularly offered on Lake Washington and Puget Sound. Previous trips have included one-week outings in the Canadian Gulf Islands and the San Juan Islands; and two-week charters in the Caribbeana, Tahiti, the Greek Islands, and the Mexican Baja. These trips provide thrilling sailing experiences and a chance to explore, shop, hike, or bicycle in foreign ports. Friends and memories are made and legends born, such as the tale of the attempt of a Mountaineer's first ascent of (Mount) Bora Bora.

The Sailing program also provides seminars, including an annual overboard rescue seminar, and the yearly Sailors' Reunion. Involvement provides the usual Mountaineer comradeship and adventure. It is a popular program with a current skipper roster of 32 and Crewing Course graduates numbering nearly 1200. The Crewing Course is open to all interested Mountaineer members.

—Marv Walter

First Aid - 1990

1. Mountaineering Oriented First Aid Program

- A. Basic MOFA classes - 23 classes graduated 413 students. One of these was a Meany Lodge class of 40 students.
- B. Basic MOFA Refresher classes - 4 classes graduated 77 students. One was a Meany Lodge class of 25.
- C. MOFA Requirement Waiver Program - recommended 10 students for waiver.

D. MOFA Instructor course - two classes graduated 21 students, with an additional student who was 16 years of age at the time of the course and who will receive certification after teaching his first course.

2. First Aid Notes

This year three issues of First Aid Notes were published and distributed to 124 MOFA instructors and program volunteers (May, July and October).

3. Clint Kelley Award

The Clint Kelley Award was established after being suggested by Steven Macdonald and Jan Carline. It will be given in 1991 for the first time.

—Sharon Ellard

The Mountaineer Players

The Players have been busy. For over seventy years, we've presented fine theatrical fare each spring in our beautiful Forest Theater on the Kitsap Peninsula. In the last ten years the Seattle area has become a mecca for amateur and professional theater of all sorts. Even though the competition has increased, the Mountaineers Players' annual Spring Show still offers family entertainment on a big scale, the likes of which can't be found anywhere else in these parts.

From 1984 to the present, we produced *Teahouse of the August Moon*, *Three Musketeers*, *Oklahoma*, *Robin Hood*, *Brigadoon*, *Hello Dolly!* and *Once Upon a Mattress*, and we're already hard at work on this year's show, *Anne of Green Gables*.

Early in 1985, our members Mary Duckering and Lorinda Esposito decided that the Players needed to mount a show here in Seattle itself. They cooked up a concoction of lightly sophisticated theater mixed with delectable sweets and christened it the *Dessert Theater*, served up in the clubroom's *Rhododendron Room*. Starting with *Black Sheep of the Family*, and continuing with *Happily Ever Once Upon*, *Peacock Season*, *Sabrina Fair*, *Sight Unseen*, and most recently *Spider's Web*, the shows have gotten better, the desserts more scrumptious, and the audiences bigger (and not just from the desserts).

Last year the Players began a new project - the *Autumn Classic*, which brought Shakespeare back to the Forest Theater in a long-overdue return. September's production of *As You Like It* on our outdoor stage was very well-received, and we will follow it in '91 with *The Tempest*.

Our yearly calendar also includes a Winter show that travels to the Mountaineer ski lodges. In its history it has been a singing group specializing in the 40s, a radio show or full-length play. We keep those

skiers guessing! Also on the traveling stage is our Christmas show, a musical revue taken to area nursing homes.

—Phillip and Alison Giesy



Susan Viles-Muzzy

Sea Kayaking

During the last two years, the Mountaineers' Sea Kayaking Program has more than doubled in size with approximately 100 members applying for the 1991 Sea Kayaking Course. Conducted each spring, it includes three lectures (introduction, tides/currents/navigation, and hypothermia and safety); pool practice for a swim test and rescue practice; a paddle instruction lake practice and a minimum of two paddles. Other activities include the annual Rescue Methods Review and picnic at Lake Sammamish in July, slide shows and seminars. Each summer, leaders and committee members are invited to participate in a picnic and tour, in appreciation for their volunteer efforts throughout the year. Sea kayaking outings are held throughout most of the year. They range from a few hours on Lake Union with a visit to a local restaurant to day tours, weekend tours and two weeks in Hawaii or Canada. Trip difficulty ranges from very easy (SK1) to moderately difficult (SK4).

Sea kayaking can be a dangerous endeavor. Beware of those who advocate "No experience necessary!" The 50 degree salt water is a relentless unforgiving environment for the ill prepared, even on a day when the surrounding sun drives the thermometer above 80 degrees. The shock of immediate immersion from a capsize surprisingly and involuntarily can crush one's breath away and it doesn't take long for hypothermia to threaten the unprotected body of the untrained kayaker. Therefore, how can one enjoy the fruits of this wonderful sport and still be safe?

Undertaking training from a competent and qualified source such as The Mountaineers Program is essential and the first place to start. Learn the basics of paddling skills; self and group rescue; how to sit in balance in calm water, in waves and surf, and while entering or leaving the kayak. Individual rescues, especially the Mariner Self Rescue (and later the Mariner Float roll) are basic to safe water travel. Rolling the capsized kayak back upright is an advanced technique requiring considerable practice. Group rescues such as the "steady and climb in", "the T", "the HI", and others serve to increase one's competence and enjoyment on the water.

When training is completed, there are many ways to enjoy kayaking. Rental of single or double kayaks is readily available from commercial training sources. And, after lots of thinking and actual paddling, you may want to purchase your own equipment. Although the initial cost might seem high, it is comparable or less than other outdoor sports, because most kayak equipment lasts for a lifetime.

Remember, if you want some new adventure in your life, why not try Sea Kayaking? You might like it!

—Norm Kosky

Snowshoe (Winter Travel)

Like other Mountaineer Committees, the Snowshoe Committee (Winter Travel) is ever-changing and evolving. The Snowshoe Course (also known as Winter Travel) has enjoyed the reputation in the past of being a "fun" course to take and more loosely structured than some of the other Mountaineer classes such as Basic Climbing and Alpine Scrambling. As liability has become more of a concern in recent years, the Snowshoe Committee has begun to restructure the program accordingly. We are taking ourselves more seriously without taking the "fun" out of the class.

Since 1982 we have had several excellent Chairpersons: Trudy LaLonde, David Wright, Mary Sutliff, and Gordon Ellison who has preceded me.

A major trend of the Snowshoe Course since 1982 is that snowshoeing has become a more popular sport and the class has grown enough that restructure of the Snowshoe Committee has been necessary.

While the size of the class has changed along with some of our philosophy, many aspects of the Snowshoe Course have not. When I was a student in the early 1980s, our first field trip was held at Paradise, Mount Rainier, and the overnight field trip was held at Skyline Ridge at Stevens Pass. To the best of my knowledge these locations have remained the same. The second field trip, Avalanche Awareness, has been held at various locations over the years, including Skyline Ridge and the Snoqualmie Pass area.

In 1986-87 Mary Sutliff initiated the concept of "Winter Scrambles." They were a great success then and still are today. The Winter Travel Course will continue to emphasize the importance of ice axe arrest and avalanche awareness.

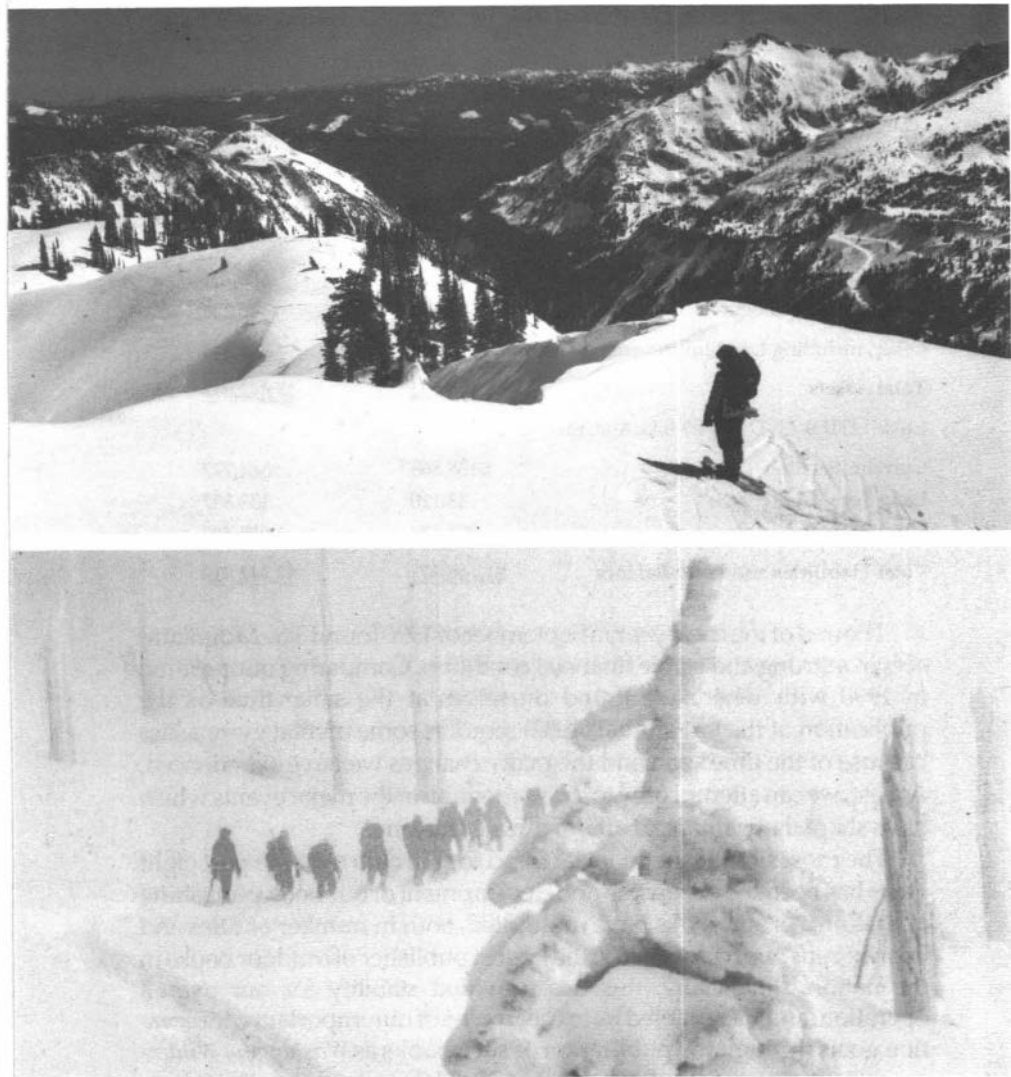
The Snowshoe Committee has provided excellent speakers for course lectures, some of whom we still use in our program today. Glen Katzenberger, the Snow Ranger at Stevens Pass, has volunteered for several years to give his excellent presentation on avalanches. Also, Bob Burns, our navigation expert, has given his navigation lecture often and is an enthusiastic and knowledgeable speaker.

Since the early '80s winter travel equipment has also evolved. Snowshoes have changed as have traction devices. My first snowshoes were the "long ones," the Lightweights. As the years passed I noted more and more people were using the smaller Featherlights and getting around a lot easier than I was. I switched to Featherlights a couple of years ago. Like many other snowshoers, I have found the Tucker bindings to work the best on the more challenging snowshoe trips and winter scrambles. Boots have changed, too. Many snowshoers have gone to plastic boots with liners and use their leather boots for summer trips and scrambles. Avalanche beacons are constantly being improved and still ensure the best survival in the event of an avalanche. Very few people use avalanche cords today, and while probing techniques are still taught at field trips, avalanche beacons are the preferred method.

Our preamble has changed as well. Ice axes and ice axe training are now required on all except easy trips. As in the past, one must be a graduate of the Alpine Scrambles or Basic Climbing course to go on a Winter Scramble. Since the class has grown so large we plan to adopt some of the strategies used by the Alpine Scramblers. In 1991-92 we will be breaking up into Subcommittees. Also, we will be incorporating the use of student grade cards - similar to what is presently used by Alpine Scramblers. We will also provide a Course Evaluation form in the course syllabus for the students to fill out—we want to hear from them on how we can improve our snowshoe course.

Highlights: We took on the project in 1990 of re-typing the entire course syllabus for the sake of consistency. The course syllabus was re-typed on Microsoft Word and is now on disk for future revisions.

The overnight Field Trip in 1990 had to be cancelled the night before due to ALL the passes being closed! The coordinators of the field trip, Brad Cole and Greg Aramaki, with the assistance of Kathy Kelleher, managed to contact ALL the students by telephone to tell them the trip was cancelled and rescheduled for another date. This was a gargantuan effort ... and a success. Most of the students were flexible enough in their thinking and in their schedules to show up for the rescheduled trip.



Karen Sykes

Also, one of the 1991 Avalanche Awareness field trips is at this writing being rescheduled due to once again ALL the passes being closed. Jim and Maria Pommert, coordinators of the cancelled trip, felt the field trip was important enough so that they have scheduled a make-up to coincide with the overnight at Skyline Ridge. If it were not for the heroic efforts of people like these, committees such as ours would not survive.

—Karen Sykes

A Review of Major Financial Events: 1982 - 1990

Balance Sheet

ASSETS	September 30, 1982	September 30, 1990
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$217,746	\$567,453
Other current assets	668,531	1,439,119
Land, Properties & Equipment	529,273	806,797
Less accumulated depreciation	(303,548)	(445,204)
Other, including Local Improvement District	<u>34,400</u>	<u>74,648</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$1,146,402</u>	<u>\$2,442,813</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		
Current Liabilities	\$138,863	\$364,777
Long Term Debt	33,110	138,537
Fund Balance	<u>974,429</u>	<u>1,939,499</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	<u>\$1,146,402</u>	<u>\$2,442,813</u>

The end of the fiscal year in September of 1990 found The Mountaineers in a strong and stable financial condition. Comparing our position in 1990 with where we found ourselves at the same time as the publication of the last annual (1982) requires some mental gymnastics because of the time span and the many changes we have experienced. At best, we can attempt only to draw attention to the major events which have shaped our financial affairs during this time.

The most significant financial trend for the club over the past eight years has been the expansion and development of our book publishing operation. As our books have multiplied, both in number of titles and in print runs, we have become the largest publisher of outdoor books in the nation. Financially, this has provided stability for our overall operation, and has enabled us to meet some of our important conservation goals through the publication of such books as *Washington Wilderness: The Unfinished Work*, *Washington's Wild Rivers* and *Fragile Majesty*.

Through the eight year period from 1982 to 1990, the Board of Trustees struggled with the issues of meeting club operating expenses with dues revenues. Dues increases had not kept pace during the inflationary years of the seventies. As inflation continued in the eighties, the Board faced the difficult need to raise dues by nearly \$15 over a three year period, from \$20 in 1985 to \$34 in 1988, where they remained through 1990. Although membership declined slightly for several years, this increase allowed the club to make some improvements in operations, and to move toward a more stable funding base.

In September of 1983 the club transferred its headquarters from 719 Pike Street to 300 Third Avenue West, becoming owners of the Norway Center through a property exchange. With this move, the club entered the full-scale restaurant, room rental and catering business. We were not as skilled in this business as in the book publishing field, and faced many difficult challenges over the years as operating losses mounted. In July of 1988 the Board made the hard decision to close down the restaurant and shift building policy management away from volunteer involvement. In fiscal year 1986 and 1987, total losses from building operations exceeded \$350,000.

In spite of this setback, the Club's financial position has continued to improve. The building operation has now stabilized, with an active room rental and catering business which is currently contributing to the Club's financial health as it provides comfortable and effective meeting space for many of our activities.

In the last eight years, our assets have increased by more than 200 percent, an impressive increase considering that inflation during that period was approximately 35 percent. Even though long-term debt has increased more than fourfold (due to a \$100,000 loan for the building and a \$50,000 Local Improvement District Assessment at Snoqualmie Lodge), it is a smaller percentage of our asset base now than in 1982. Cash reserves have also increased considerably (by 261 percent). This enables us to face future challenges with confidence and continue to use our resources to serve our members as we pursue the Club's mission.

—Virginia Felton, Executive Director

Note: Full financial reports for each of these intervening years are available in the Club's library. A detailed financial statement for 1990 was published in the June issue of *The Mountaineer Magazine*.

The Mountaineers Service Award Recipients

Acheson Cup Awards

1922	A.E. Smith	1932	Margaret Hazard
1923	Wallace Burr	1933	William J. Maxwell
1924	Joseph Hazard	1934	Herbert V. Strandberg
1925, 1926, 1927:		1935	Marjorie V. Gregg
No Award Given		1936	Laurence D. Byington
1928	C. A. Fisher	1937	Clarence A. Garner
1929	Charles Browne	1938	Arthur R. Winder
1930	Harry R. Morgan	1939	Linda M. Coleman
1931	H. Wilfred Playter	1940	Ben C. Mooers

Service Plaque Awards:

1942	P.M. McGregor	1967	Victor Josendal
1943	L.A. Nelson	1968	Richard G. Merritt
1944	F.Q. Gorton	1969	Morris C. Moen
1945	Leo Gallagher	1970	Jesse Epstein
1946	C.G. Morrison	1971	Ruth Bartholomew
1947	Charles L. Simmons	1971	Wallace Bartholomew
1948	Burge B. Bickford	1972	Paul Robish
1949	Lloyd Anderson	1973	Stella Degenhardt
1950	George MacGowan	1974	John M. Davis
1951	John E. Hossack	1975	Max Hollenbeck
1952	William A. Degenhardt	1976	Frank Fickelsen
1953	Mary G. Anderson	1977	Neva L. Karrick
1954	T. Davis Castor	1978	Robert M. Latz
1955	Mrs. Irving Gavett	1979	Joan Wilshire Firey
1956	Mrs. Lee Snider	1980	Norman L. Winn
1957	Walter B. Little	1981	Clinton M. Kelley
1958	Joseph M. Buswell	1982	Howard Stansbury
1959	Roy A. Snider	1983	A. J. Culver
1960	John Klos	1984	Peggy Ferber
1961	Harriet K. Walker	1985	Edward L. Peters
1962	Harvey H. Manning	1986	Sam Fry
1963	John M. Hansen	1987	Ruth Ittner
1964	Paul W. Wiseman	1988	Bill Zauche
1965	Polly Dyer	1989	Beverly J. Dahlin
1966	John R. Hazle	1990	Rhea and Royce Natoli

Club Presidents

Henry Landes 1907-08
 Edmond S. Meany 1908-35
 Elvin P. Carney 1935-37
 Hollis R. Farwell 1937-38
 Harry L. Jensen 1938-40
 George MacGowen 1940-42
 Arthur R. Winder 1942-44
 Burge B. Bickford 1944-46
 Lloyd Anderson 1946-48
 Joseph Buswell 1948-50
 T. Davis Castor 1950-52
 William Degenhardt 1952-54
 Chester L. Powell 1954-56
 Paul W. Wiseman 1956-58
 John R. Hazle 1958-60
 E. Allen Robinson 1960-61

Robert N. Latz 1961-63
 Frank Fickeisen 1963-65
 Morris Moen 1965-67
 Jesse Epstein 1967-68
 John M. Davis 1968-69
 Max Hollenbeck 1969-71
 James Henriot 1971-73
 Sam Fry 1973-75
 Norman L. Winn 1975-77
 James S. Sanford 1977-79
 A.J. Culver 1979-81
 Errol Nelson 1981-83
 Delmar Fadden 1984-85
 Bill Maxwell 1986-87
 Carsten Lien 1988-89
 Dianne Hoff 1990-

Honorary Members

Major E.S. Ingraham 1909*
 S.E. Paschall 1921*
 J.B. Flett 1922*
 S. Hall Young 1926*
 Col. Wm. B. Greeley 1931*
 Mrs. George E. Wright 1936*
 A.H. Denman 1938*
 H.B. Hinman 1938*
 Charles Albertson 1940*
 Maj. O.A. Tomlinson 1942*
 Charles M. Farrer 1944*
 Clark E. Schurman 1950*
 John Osseward 1954*

W. Montelius Price 1960*
 Leo Gallagher 1960*
 Edward W. Allen 1961*
 Howard Zahniser 1962*
 Wolf Bauer 1966
 William O. Douglas 1967*
 David R. Brower 1967
 Patrick D. Goldsworthy .. 1969
 Mrs. Emily Haig 1972*
 Bradford Washburn 1973
 Terris Moore 1979
 Jesse Epstein 1988*
 James W. Whittaker 1990

*Deceased

The Mountaineers Foundation: What it is, What it Does and How You Can Help

The Mountaineers Foundation was formed in 1969 to work toward the educational objectives of The Mountaineers: To study the mountains, forests and streams; to gather into permanent form history and traditions; and to preserve the natural beauty of the Pacific Northwest. The Foundation is a separate corporation from The Mountaineers and has its own board of officers and trustees, a majority of whom must be members of The Mountaineers. It was organized exclusively for charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes to conform to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Service for tax deductibility for contributors.

The Mountaineers Foundation is a public foundation. It chooses projects to support and accepts contributions for either a selected project or for the general purposes of the Foundation. The Foundation funds many types of projects. One of its major responsibilities is the preservation and protection of over 180 acres of old growth forest plus additional buffer property of second growth forest. Called the Rhododendron Preserve, it is located west of Bremerton on the Seabeck Highway and is described below. Some other examples of projects the Foundation has supported are:

- A grant to **Greater Ecosystem Alliance** to enable their "Ancient Forest Rescue Expedition" project to conduct a 35-state, 10-week tour featuring a semi-truck hauling a gigantic 730 year old Douglas Fir log through parts of the country where people have no concept of what "Old Growth" really is, and what is happening to their public lands.
- Support for the **Whale Museum** (Friday Harbor, Washington) by funding a research project: "Pilot Study on the Effects of Boats on Killer Whales off San Juan Island," to investigate what effects the rapidly increasing vessel-based whale watching may be having on the Orca's use of their traditional summer habitat.
- A grant to **Institute for Environmental Studies** to fund printing of extra copies of the *Northwest Environmental Journal's* special-topic issue "Focus on Old Growth" in the fall of 1990.
- Payment of our commitment to **Mountaineer Books** to underwrite a portion of the publication costs of *Washington's Wild Rivers - The Unfinished Work*, a project which would not have been commercially feasible without our support.
- Our ongoing acquisition of books and journals for the **Foundation Library**, housed with The Mountaineers library in the clubhouse.

- A grant to assist the Everett branch of The Mountaineers in their project to restore the historic **Mount Pilchuck Lookout**, by providing interpretive displays designed in cooperation with the Washington State Parks Department.
- Assisting the Nature Conservancy in land acquisition designed to protect the **nesting sites of raptors** listed as endangered species in this state.
- A grant to Alpine Lakes Protection Society (ALPS) to help finance a new edition of the **Alpine Lakes Map**. ALPS has been a key factor in facilitating land swaps and acquisitions to strengthen the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, and the proceeds from sales of this map provides the only source of outside funds.
- A contingency grant to the **Northwest Wilderness and Parks Conference** to underwrite expenses of their annual conference.
- An educational grant to The Mountaineers for a series of **Supplements in *The Mountaineer*** (Bulletin) dealing with conservation and/or environmental issues.
- A contribution to the restoration of the area at the base of **Sherman Rock at Camp Long** (Seattle Parks Department), used by generations of Mountaineers in the basic climbing course and others.
- Provided books to **high school libraries** throughout the State of Washington.
- Contributed to the identification and mapping of old growth timber stands in **Tiger Mountain State Forest**.
- A videotape on **Bowerman Basin**, near Grays Harbor, to document its importance as a feeding and resting stop for migrating birds.
- Study and documentation of the life forms native to that disappearing original ecosystem, the **Columbia Basin shrubsteppe**.
- A special issue of **Northwest Environmental Journal** devoted to management of forest pest insects.

The **Rhododendron Preserve** is a wilderness habitat of great scientific interest and beauty. Streams crossing the property are hosts to several species of salmon which can be seen spawning from August to late fall. Their skeletons can be found on the banks under the alders and maples until spring, when small animals need the calcium they provide for their own bones and milk for their young.

Above the streams are stands of old growth fir, cedar, hemlock and pine. In some areas the trees are one to two hundred years old; in other areas three to four hundred years old, with many specimens three to five feet in diameter at breast height. Salmonberry, salal, Oregon grape, swordfern, devil's club, huckleberry and rhododendron blanket the forest floor, often to a depth of six feet or more. Rhododendrons are everywhere, blooming in late May and early June. Mosses and lichens add

color and texture to the area.

It is one of the largest remaining examples of lowland old growth forest in the Puget Sound basin, containing four distinct forest plant communities within its boundaries. To quote from Lynn Cornelius, Preserve Design Ecologist, The Nature Conservancy, "This area is clearly one of the best examples remaining of mature and old-growth southern Puget Trough lowland forest. Once covering many thousands of acres, examples of these forests greater than 10 acres in relatively undisturbed condition are now quite rare." The Rhododendron Preserve has been classified by the State of Washington as a Nature Conservancy and has been included in the Washington Register of Natural Areas by the Department of Natural Resources, Washington Natural Heritage Program.

In 1985 The Mountaineers transferred all except twenty acres of the Preserve to The Mountaineers Foundation. The twenty acres retained by The Mountaineers contain the Forest Theatre and a lodge called Kitsap Cabin.

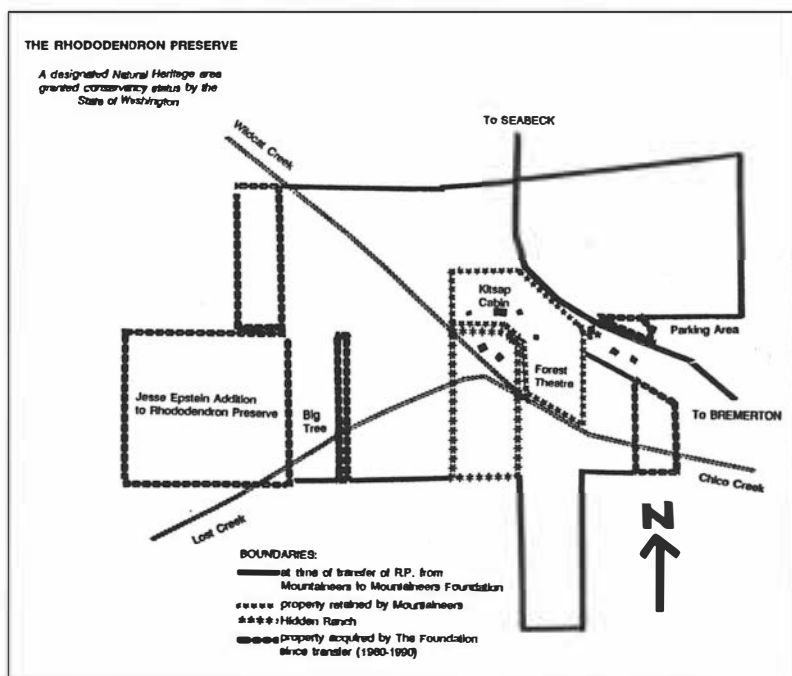
This marvelous wild land will be difficult to protect unless certain adjoining properties, threatened by development, are acquired. Some of this land is along a lovely creek, worthy of inclusion in its own right. Other parcels are in comparatively young coniferous forest, essential to protect the Preserve's old growth trees from windthrow in severe storms.

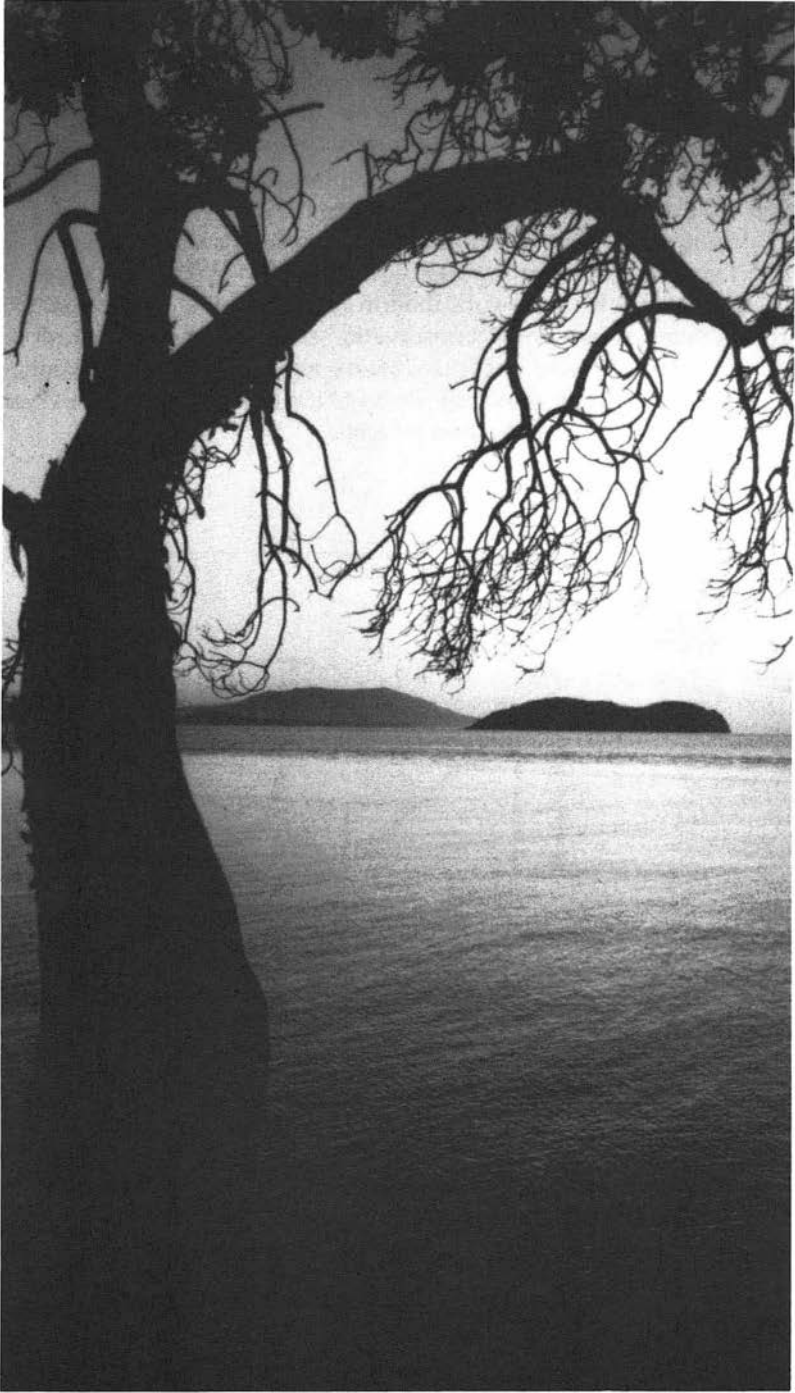
A major priority of the Foundation is to obtain funds to purchase additional buffer property for inclusion in the Preserve. The Foundation has been able to acquire five pieces of property bordering the Preserve. Two were donated and three were purchased. The last purchase was named the Jesse Epstein Addition. It contains 37 1/2 acres and was bought on contract. Jesse was a climber, member of ten major committees, trustee, author of the motion to establish the Literary Fund (now Mountaineer Books), president, Service Award recipient, and founder of The Mountaineers Foundation. Jesse served The Mountaineers well. We felt privileged to name the addition in his honor.

Additional parcels are available. The time of need is now, before the Preserve is engulfed by suburbia. A gift to The Mountaineers Foundation for the purchase of property to protect the Rhododendron Preserve is a gift to future generations and, in addition to our children, is probably as close as most of us will ever come to a little bit of immortality. If you would like to join us in our efforts by making a contribution, it would be most appreciated. In many cases a gift of securities or other property is more advantageous to the giver than cash, for tax reasons. Another important way to help the Foundation is to make it the beneficiary or contingent beneficiary of insurance policies. A contingent beneficiary

will receive the payment if the beneficiary is no longer living. Your attorney can explain the various options for a bequest in a will, such as a specified amount, a percentage of the estate, a charitable remainder trust, etc. These are a growing source of funding for the Foundation. If you have questions, please leave a message with The Mountaineers, 284-6310, for a representative of the Foundation to call. Please specify if you have questions about estate planning.

If you wish your contribution to be used for the acquisition of additional buffer property, please write "Property acquisition" on your check. If you wish your contribution to go for other projects of the Foundation, please write "Conservation and Education." Contributions are tax deductible. The Foundation is registered with the Washington Secretary of State as a Public Benefit Non-Profit Corporation. Over 95% of contributions go to fund projects.





In Memoriam, 1985-1991

Florence L. Aasen
 Ron M. Abramson
 Gretchen E. Alderman
 Katherine M. Altermatt
 Steven Douglas Altman
 Bodo G. Alvensleben
 Robert D. Ashley
 Robert B. Baldrige
 Greg Barber
 Hope Barnes
 Deborah Lynai Bartlett
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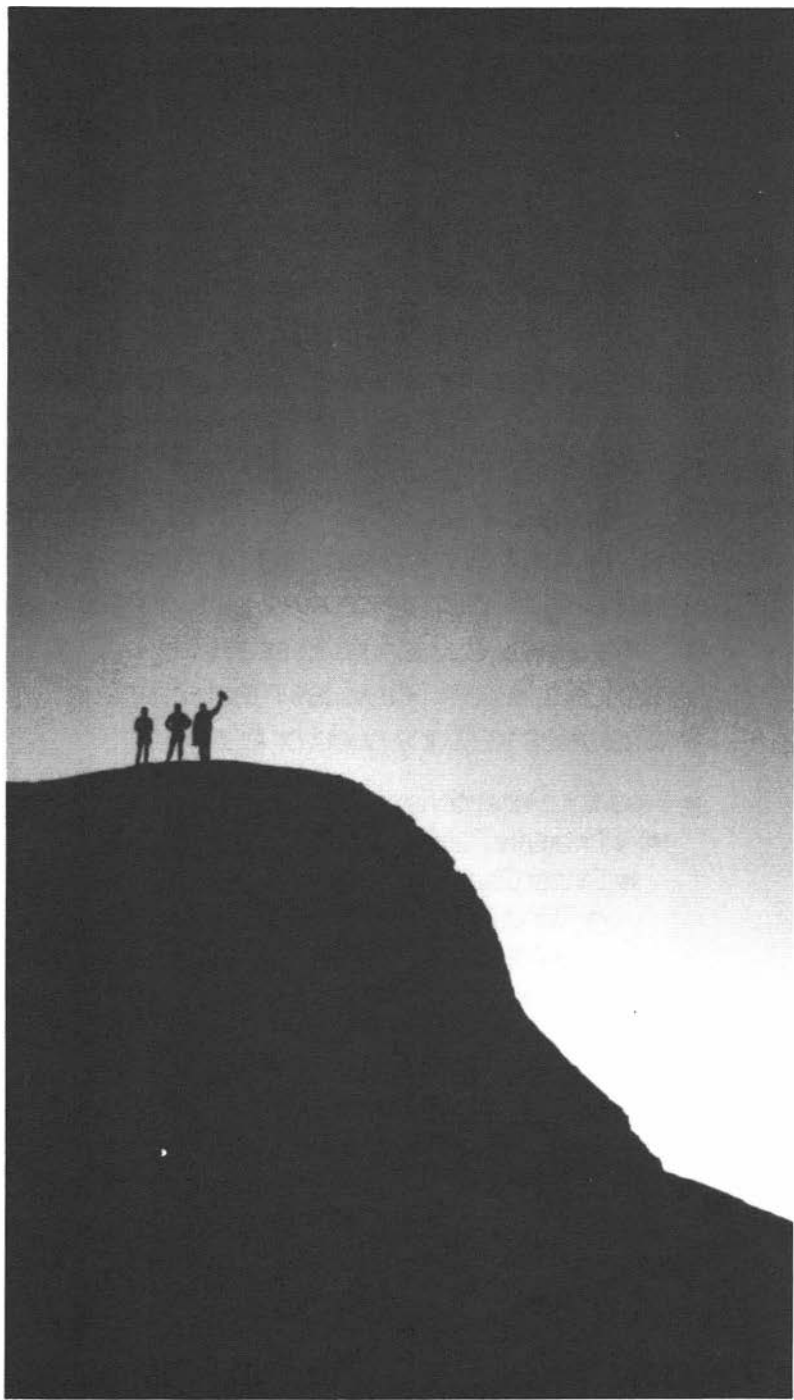
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Mountaineers Good Night Song

*Though like a wanderer
The sun gone down,
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone.
Still in my dreams I'll be
Nearer my God to thee,
Nearer my God to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.
Good night, we must part,
God keep watch o'er us all,
where we go.
Till we meet once again,
Good Night!*



Ramona Hammerly

