THE MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME TWENTY-SEVEN

Number One

December, 1934

GOING TO GLACIER

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SEATTLE WASHINGTON

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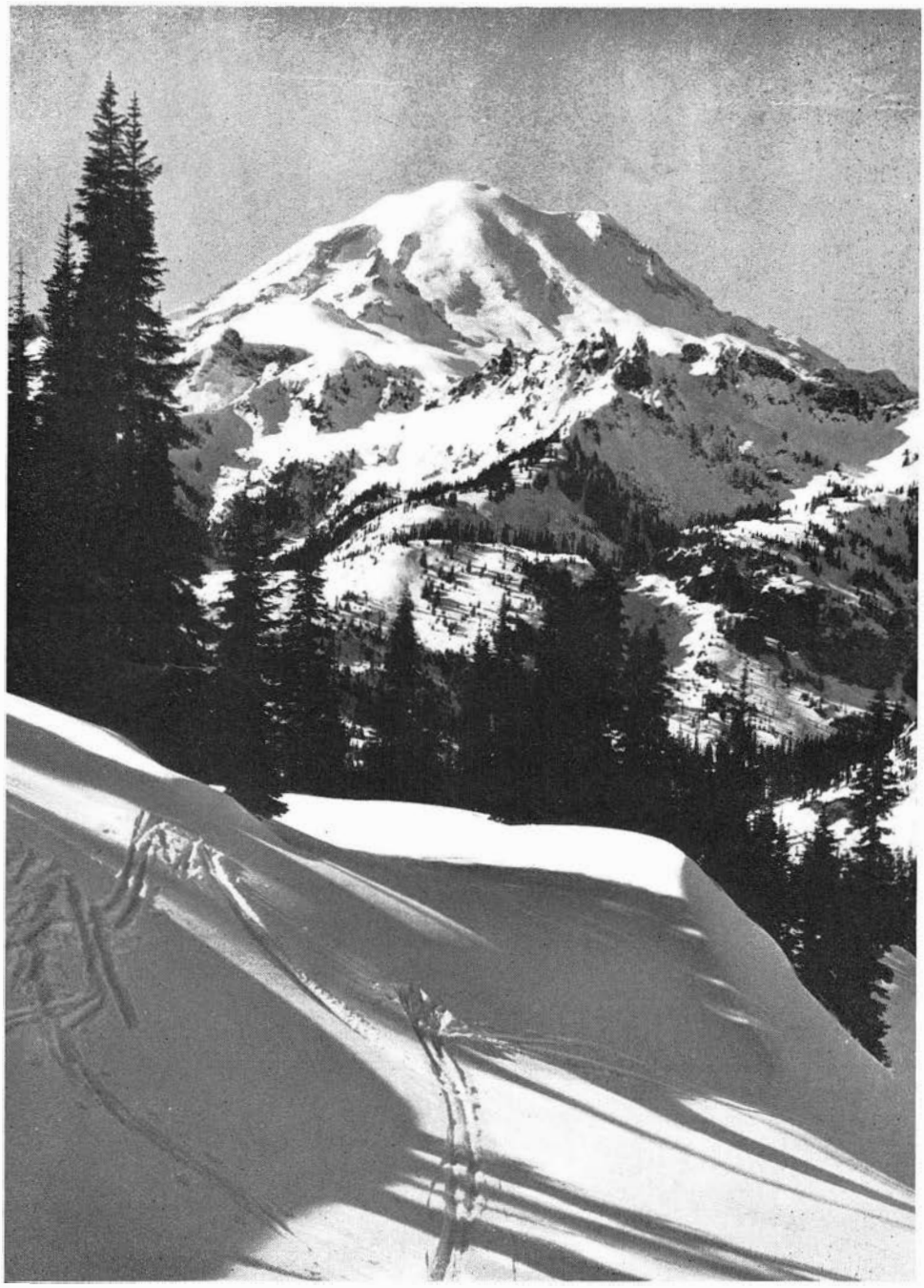
Greetings . . .

from the American Alpine Club

Heartiest Greetings to the Mountaineers of the West from a mountaineer in the East who knows the western mountains too and realizes how fortunate you are in having the great peaks so near at hand throughout the year, for recreation, sport and inspiration.

Henry S. Hall Jr.

Boston
November 9. 1934.



R. H. Hayes

WINTER INTERLUDE

Honorable Mention 1934 *Photographic Exhibit*

Mt. Rainier from Chinook Pass, one of the lesser known ski regions.

The MOUNTAINEER

VOL. XXVII. NO. 1. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, DECEMBER, 1934

THE NORTH FACE OF MOUNT RAINIER

WOLF BAUER

THE challenge of untrod mountains is an open challenge. If accepted by the climber, a struggle on even footing ensues, provided the mountain does not enlist the services of the weather-gods. Only once may an unclimbed peak hurl that great challenge. Yet after the battle, the conquered peak still rears its head unbowed. In admiration the victorious climber looks back at the giant who tauntingly seems to fling another challenge: "Approach me, if you dare, from the front."

Every mountaineer who has caught the spirit of the mountains knows when the mountain looks him straight in the eye. The peak lies vaguely cold and distant, passive and unconcerned, when he approaches it from the bulging back, or sweeping sides. But if he steps into the shadow of its front, he can feel the massive head look him over, he can feel its breath, hear its rumbling throat, and sense its inherent power.

Mountaineers who have lived and breathed under the shadow of Rainier's front have accepted its final challenge. Yet the challenge still stands today. Hans Grage, who had started an attack with a party last year, was rebuffed. This year the writer, too, caught the challenging eye of the face that watches the northern lights. Joining forces with Hans Grage, who had some knowledge already of part of the planned route, the attempt was made. The mountain, however, would not face us alone, and threw us back down its sides in a driving blizzard. Two months later, with yet greater determination, we approached the mountain again, hoping for at least an even break in the contest.

A mild September afternoon found us climbing through the trees of Mist and Seattle Park. Stepping out upon the moraines of Russell glacier and up towards Echo Rock, the mountain looked at us with friendly eyes as the last rays of the sun raced past us up toward its peak. Skirting along the east side of Ptarmigan Ridge, we stopped long enough in the darkness to cook hot soup and enjoy a couple of hours of sleep at this elevation of 9500 feet.

A thin sickle of a moon and the stars threw enough light to enable us to push on up the ridge. Working carefully down the west side of the top of Ptarmigan Ridge by flashlight, we crossed the bergschrunds of both sides of the upper eastern end of North Mowich Glacier. Crampons and doubled ropes were pushed into service. Thanks to the moonlight and stars, little difficulty was encountered in finding a schrund-gap that could be crossed.

At last we had come to the first of the three thrilling moments in a climber's day—coming to grips with the mountain. Our face here consisted of three lava ridges spreading fanlike down, the middle ridge separating two steep talus slopes which were covered with glare

ice for over a thousand feet straight up. For the next three hours, ice-axe picks beat a steady tattoo up the steep ice. All movements had to be slow and cautious, requiring constant balance and watching of the partner's maneuvers. At the top of this face we paused to blink into the rising sun and look down into the still dark depth of the great Willis Wall amphitheatre. It was here we sensed for the first time the enormous latent power of Rainier. To verify our feelings, ice and rock fragments began their hissing and erratic bombardment from above, the sight and ominous sounds of which were to be our evil companions throughout the rest of the climb and descent. It is this factor, and that of poor and rotten climbing rock, that makes any climbing routes on this side prohibitive to larger parties. Closely pressing ourselves along the crumbly cliffs, we made a horizontal traverse to the east, planned our next route up an ice-covered chute leading directly to the foot of an overhanging wall. Working under cover of large projections up the right side of this chute which was in the direct path of falling rock and ice, we crawled on hands and feet along the foot of this overhanging wall in an arcade-like undercut from the ceiling of which long icicles hung suspended. Coming out into the sunlight again on the east edge of this wall, we discovered that it represented the end of a long rock rampart, the highest exposed ridge on that side of the mountain. Crampons were at last removed, and rock-work up the east side of this rampart begun. Within an hour and a half we stood opposite the uppermost glacier that slopes gradually to Liberty Cap. We had at last climbed through the face and up to the top snow fields. This point, between twelve and thirteen thousand feet elevation, is directly west of the upper brink of Willis Wall. From here the route lies up the gentle slope of this glacier that forms part of the summit dome. We finally decided with great reluctance that there was insufficient time to walk up the snowfields to the summit and climb down out of the face before darkness set in.

Descending for about 1500 feet whence we had come, we continued our descent to the west of our fan-like face, thereby avoiding the long and difficult glare-ice we had encountered during the night. This led us down the uppermost ice-tongue of the North Mowich Glacier. Crossing this hanging glacier at 10,000-foot elevation above its ice-fall into the mother glacier, we skirted a half mile to the west above the North Mowich Glacier in an attempt to find a schrund crossing. During this time of late afternoon, we were kept constantly on the dodge by hurtling and singing rocks. Ducking the last shrapnel successfully as we sprang upon the glacier, we found voice again as we gave vent to our feelings. The certainty of having to unravel the maze of crevasses ahead of us up the North Mowich Glacier to Ptarmigan Ridge, in oncoming darkness, was nothing compared to the relief we experienced in being rid of the uncertainty of rock bombardment against which the best equipped climbing team is powerless. After traveling a half mile in four hours up this crevasse-gaping glacier, we again topped Ptarmigan Ridge in darkness, sleeping an hour on top, and plodding tired but happy down the moonlit snow slopes to the green parks below. Once more we sank into the heather for an hour's rest before descending to the Carbon River.

It was a climb that neither one of us will ever forget. It taught us at least one lesson, namely, that the best mountaineering is not always

good mountaineering. Although the goal, Liberty Cap, was not quite reached, the North Side was conquered for the first time. And that puts to an end the ever present challenge Rainier has flung us when our wondering gaze would sweep its face.

Remarks: Mountaineers considering using this route, should reach the foot of the face, where it meets North Mowich Glacier, before daybreak. Utilizing the afternoon and night for the first half of the climb, the climb can be easily accomplished without the use of sleeping equipment. This requires, of course, a slow pace, and sufficient nourishment at frequent intervals. Sharp crampons, ice axe and spare rope are absolutely essential. It is advisable to take along red marking flags that can be used to mark bergschrund and crevasse crossings for the descent. A flashlight that leaves the arms free to work, and a small gas cooker, were found to be of invaluable service.

Among the more notable achievements in mountaineering during the past summer was the climb of Mount Crillon, in Alaska, by Bradford Washburn of the Appalachian Mountain Club, and a party of Harvard and Dartmouth college men. They also did considerable work in the measurement of glacial movement in that region, and on the way home Washburn flew around Mount Rainier and made aerial photographs of some of its less visited sides.

* * *

Henry S. Hall, Jr., Secretary to the American Alpine Club made three attempts on Bush Mountain in the Canadian Rockies, with Dyson Duncan. Bad weather conditions prevented their reaching the top. Mr. Hall later climbed the north peak of Mount Waddington in the Coast Range, and also made the first climb of Mount Robson since 1930. He turned the upper ice-fall, where the Mountaineer party turned back in 1929, by taking to the rocks on the right. Hans Fuhrer acted as guide for Mr. Hall.

* * *

The first ascent of Gothic Peak (6000), located on the divide between the Sultan Basin and Weedin Creek was accomplished in July by a party consisting of Don Blair, Willard Carr, N. W. Grigg, and Arthur Winder. They made the climb from Mineral City on Silver Creek, going up the west fork of the creek and over Weedin Pass, thence traversing the ridge between Sheep Gap Mountain and Gothic. They reported an easy climb, but well worth the trip, because of the beauty of the country through which the route took them. Del Campo Peak was climbed on the return to base camp.

GOING TO GLACIER

HARRIET K. WALKER

THE automobile rumbled along the lonely road. Bare Montana fields and dismal ranch houses formed themselves grayly out of the black night.

"Let's see," said Coley, "Is it three weeks or four that we've been driving along this road?"

"It's seven," said Madeline.

"That's right, so it is. I begin to remember now. It was on a Saturday morning, August 4th, that we left Seattle, wasn't it?"

"I wonder if the dunnage truck has got in to camp yet," mused Mildred, "or if they are still sitting up around the campfire waiting for it. Just think, here we've known all night that they wouldn't have any dunnage bags before daylight at least—and no way to tell them about it."

Meanwhile, at about this moment, some hundred thirty miles ahead up in Avalanche Camp, the last camper was wriggling wearily into his belated slumbers, wondering whether even though he was now going to get some sleep he was ever going to get any breakfast.

By eleven o'clock, however, on that pleasant Monday morning the commissary truck was in, the last car was in, and Bill and Bob and Clarence were dishing out "brunch" to the long line of a hundred fifteen Mountaineers; and the woes of the previous days—the annoying delays with the trucks, the weary vigil about the campfire till nearly dawn, with Fuzz strumming the ukelele in her sleep—all these would but "serve for sweet remembrance in our time to come."

When Herby arose toward the end of the meal with, "Now this afternoon we can take a hike up to Avalanche Lake—it's three miles, round trip six miles—" the crowd set out to a man, sleep or no sleep. For hadn't we come hundreds of miles just for this, and were we going to miss a thing! Avalanche Lake lying cold and dark in its evergreen basin, fed by half a dozen silver falls tumbling over the cliffs from the Sperry Glacier, was worth a sleepy hiker's toil.

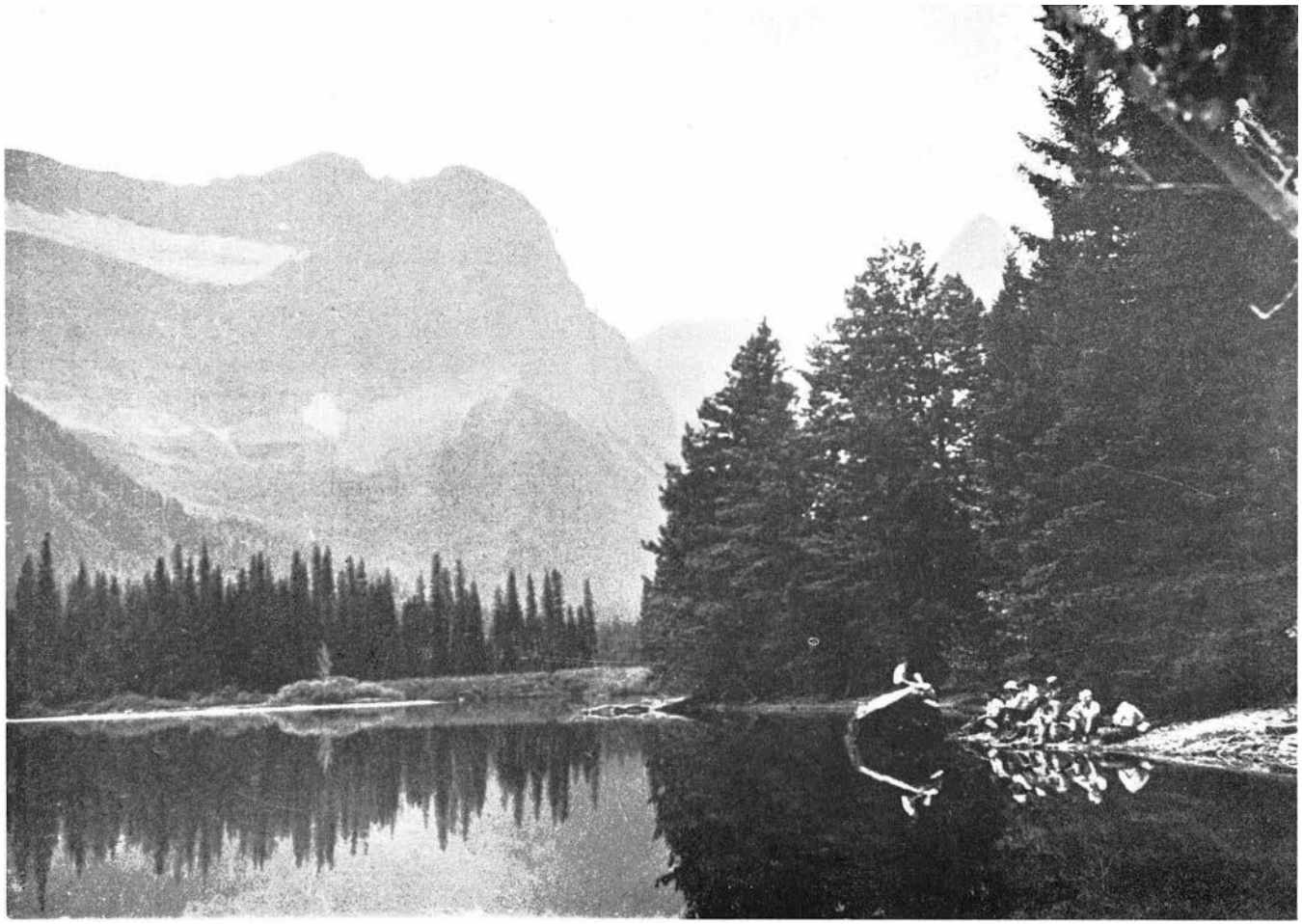
The trip from Seattle on the first Saturday had been pleasant, not too hot by any means, and enlivened by the event of President Roosevelt's presence at the site of the Coulee Dam. In fact some of us saw him aboard his train and others followed the train for miles as they sped eastward. The camp that evening at Eloika Lake north of Spokane was warm and pleasant, and the trip on Sunday across northern Idaho and into Montana brought forth a panorama of lovely pictures, mile after mile along the Clark Fork and past beautiful Pend Oreille Lake. It was exciting at Belton to be joined by over a dozen easterners, most of them from Chicago. To be sure, to those of the party who became belated the trip had seemed endless, but by now that was quite forgotten.

On Tuesday morning early the whole caravan motored up the magnificent new Logan Pass Highway in the very heart of Glacier Park. On the way we could observe the geologic construction of the park

A. H. Hudson

AVALANCHE LAKE

". . . lying cold and dark in its evergreen basin, fed by half a dozen silver falls tumbling over the cliffs from the Sperry Glacier . . . worth a sleepy hiker's toil."



H. R. Morgan

LAKE JANET

On the trail to Brown's Pass from Goathaunt Camp. Porcupine Ridge in the background.

region—a great uplifted plateau of stratified rocks, mightily eroded and cut and ground by weather and ice till it stands now only a mass of sharp peaked pyramids or saw-toothed ridges—a topography quite different from that of the Cascades or Olympics. The day was spent in exploring and climbing. Park Naturalist Wessel suggested a half dozen alluring trips. All of us followed him up from the Pass through the Hanging Gardens to look down upon Hidden Lake—and spied a snowy white goat high on the steep side of Bear Hat Mountain rising across the lake. Some climbed steep-sided Mount Reynolds, some climbed Mount Oberlin, some just lingered among the flowers, and some hiked nine miles under Mr. Wessel's leadership along the base of that odd fence of rock known as the Garden Wall—and were rewarded by a close view of mountain sheep and of a handsome deer.

Wednesday morning we moved. Back up over Logan Pass we motored and down the other side along Reynolds Creek for a short distance, and here about half the party left the cars to hike over Piegan Pass, the greater number of these in turn making a side trip to climb Mount Siyeh. From the Pass, the view down the "other side" of the Garden Wall is breath-taking, a sheer wall of rock rising almost vertically for 4000 feet. And speaking of feet, plenty of Mountaineers were all feet long before they got into Many Glaciers campgrounds that evening.

Those who came by motor vehicle arrived in the afternoon just in time to find a small forest fire ablaze in the intended camp-site, although already under control. As a consequence the campers were crowded back toward the roadway and pretty much jammed in with auto tourists, but after all Americans a-motor are a friendly tribe, kindly and courteous to lodge amongst. Following that first evening, however, we did not attempt to join the regular park campfire and lecture circle, lost amid a couple of hundred other people and some C.C.C.s, more exuberant than cultivated, but had our own camp circle, by permission, with our own stunts and songs.

Thursday and Friday were given to the endless trips to be made around Many Glaciers: to Grinnell Lake and Glacier, with a scramble over the Garden Wall into Granite Park; to Iceberg Lake, cupped in a vertical walled cirque; to the tunnel in Ptarmigan Wall; to blue, blue Cracker Lake; and up and down the Swiftcurrent Valley. The most notable achievement was the assault made by a small party by means of yards and yards of rope upon the vertical vertebrae of Mount Wilbur, only to find upon crawling out of a chimney onto the knife-edged top that the highest point was a few rods away across an unbridgeable chasm. Night was at hand, and it was too late to go down and try again.

On Saturday came a notable move. A large group set off overland by way of Crossly Lake and Indian Pass to cover the thirty-five miles to Goathaunt Camp near the north end of the park in two days of hiking. The rest took the cars in a long caravan out onto the rolling green and russet prairies to the east, the old haunts of the bison, turning north across the border into Canada—with a short wait at Customs—then west and south again to the town of Waterton, which pleasant spot was soon much depleted of huckleberry pie and ice cream.

Here everything but the automobiles was transferred to the tidy ship

International, owned and operated by Captain and Mrs. Primrose of Seattle. Halfway up the eight miles of lake to the south the International Boundary Line was crossed again, marked by a wide lane cut through the forest on either side of the lake. We piled out at the dock near the little hotel, but so brisk was the north breeze sweeping up the lake that the *International* had to chug back to Waterton and make her next trip before the wind died down enough to allow her to tie up at the float near camp and discharge the dunnage. Mean-

MEMBERS OF THE SUMMER OUTING—GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, 1934

H. V. Abel, Seattle 1-6-7
John Alexander, Whiting, Ind. 2-3-5-6
Helen Anderson, Seattle 3
Jessie Austin, Chicago .....
Arthur Bailey, Monroe .....
Mary N. Baker, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. .....
Vera J. Beatty, Seattle 1
Edith Page Bennett, Seattle ..
Margaret Bernards, Portland ..
J. Fred Blake, Seattle 1
Aura Bonell, Falls City 2
Hannah Bonell, Falls City 2-3-5-6
Dr. T. L. Bordsen, Seattle .....
Florence Brown, Chicago .....
Lois Brown, Seattle .....
Bud Brady, Seattle 1-6-7
Mrs. W. B. Brown, Seattle ...
Clyde Buraster, Everett 2-5-6
Robert Burrows, Chehalis .....
Frances Bursell, Seattle 3-5
Albert Carlson, Issaquah 2-5-6
Edith Clifford, Portland .....
Athene Clymer, Yakima 2-3-5-6
Linda Coleman, Seattle .....
Catherine Crayton, Everett ....
Lucille Current, Chicago .....
W. J. Davis, Seattle .....
A. H. Denman, Tacoma .....
Florence Dodge, Tacoma 2-6
Mont Downing, Tacoma 1
Jean DuBois, Portland 2
O. Ewing, Tacoma 1
Mrs. Elsie Ewing, Tacoma .....
Alice Fraser, Tacoma 1
Clarence Fisher, Bellingham .. 2-3-4-5-6
Mabel Furry, Seattle .....
Clarence Garner, Tacoma .....
Mildred Granger, Seattle 3-6
L. F. Gehres, Seattle .....
Mrs. Helen Glessner .....
Amos Hand, Tacoma 2-3-4-5-6
Mildred Hanson, Seattle .....
Ethel Hodgkins, Seattle .....
Jack Hossack, Seattle 1-4-5-6
Kathryn Hood, Tacoma 2-5
Gertrude Hoppock, Seattle ....
A. H. Hudson, Bremerton 2-4-5-6
Mrs. A. H. Hudson 2-4-5-6
Ruth Fulton Isaacs, Seattle .....
Helen Johnson, Chicago 1
Gwen Kellett, Seattle .....
Charlie Kilmer, Tacoma 2-5
Ray Kernahan, Tacoma 5
Elizabeth Kirkwood, Seattle ..
Edward A. Klauser, Chicago .. 1-3-5-6
Mrs. Edward Klauser, Chicago 1-5-6
Elizabeth Lamson, Bremerton
Eulalie Lasnier, Seattle 1-5
Walter Little, Tacoma .....
Willard Little, Tacoma .....
Clark Marble, Seattle 5
Earl Martin, Tacoma 1
Mildred Mattson, Seattle 3-6
Mabel McBain, Everett 2-6
Elvan McClenahan, Hastings, Nebr. 2-3-4-5-6
Emma McCullough, Seattle .....
Ella McDowell, Seattle .....
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Mrs. E. S. Meany, Seattle .....
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Dorothy Meany, Cambridge, Mass. 3
Esther Midgaarden, Seattle ....
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Harry Morgan, Seattle 2-3-4-5
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O. A. Rumbaugh, Everett .....
Madelene Ryder, Seattle .....
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Henry Streams, Seattle .....
Jane Taylor, Everett .....
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Nan Thompson, Everett .....
Mrs. Eva Van Dyke, Tacoma
Agnes Vins, Chicago 2-6
Harriet Walker, Seattle .....
Hubert West, Seattle 2-4
Mrs. Hubert West, Seattle .....
Pearle Whitmore, Seattle .....
Rebecca Wright, Glen Falls, N. Y. .....
Clara Young, Tacoma .....
Eugenie Zabell, Seattle .....

Cook: Bill Norton, Seattle. Baker: Bob McLane, Seattle.

SUMMER OUTING PEAKS, 1934

(1) Mount Oberlin, August 7, 1934; (2) Mount Reynolds, August 7, 1934; (3) Mount Siyeh and Cracker Mountain, August 8, 1934; (4) Mount Wilbur (Middle Peak), August 10, 1934; (5) Mount Cleveland, August 13, 1934; (6) Rising Wolf Mountain, August 16, 1934; (7) Goathaunt Mountain, August 13, 1934.

time, however, Ranger L. O. Hanson had adopted us—or we him—and had given us the "keys to the city." Building sites had been selected by the newly arrived populace, from those suitable for beach view apartments and waterfront dives back to "Barnabear Heights," near the barn and invaded by a mother bear and her cub at frequent intervals.

Nor did those prove to be the only animals to haunt us. Daily before dawn a herd of deer stamped down through the waterfront hovels to splash in the lake, ducks splattered up in flocks, beaver swam from the river into the lake, rabbits and porcupines hopped and poked about amongst female sleepers, and one day a moose was seen in a marsh up the river.

This was the camp we loved, secluded from the world save for an occasional horseback party passing through. Here for three days we rowed about the lake in Ranger Hanson's boat, fished and swam, hiked up toward Brown's Pass to the west or climbed Goathaunt Mountain to the east, or even hiked back to the town of Waterton. On Sunday evening the overland party came in, reporting a glorious two days, although referring vaguely to a sketchy meal or two.

Monday was set for the big climb of the Outing, the ascent of Mount Cleveland, 10,435 feet, highest peak in the park, towering close above us but only to be climbed by about twenty-five miles of walking. Twenty-eight climbers made up the party and all reached the top. Some of the neophytes found a few shivers in a mile or more of narrow lofty ledge, but when Happy was quizzed about the climb he remarked, "Only another mountain."

On Wednesday morning, as the sun looked over Goathaunt Mountain, we held a sunrise service on the beach, in a way a farewell to this lovely remote region, for already the *International* was chugging up the lake to bear us and our belongings away. By mid-afternoon we had retraced our route through Waterton and out upon the prairies, making a long stop at Cardston, with its great temple—and its irresistible Hudson's Bay blankets—and had arrived back in the park, this time at Two Medicine Lake.

The hike made on Thursday by many of the party up to Dawson Pass reminded us of the fact that it was just twenty years ago that the Mountaineers visited Glacier Park, and old timers recalled that one of the principal treks, in fact about the first one, was made over this pass. Before that Outing had been completed had come word of war in Europe, and several members had hurried out to look after business interests that might be affected.

On this day also a large group assailed Rising Wolf Mountain and afforded particular interest to those who remained in camp as almost the entire ascent could be watched from below. Happy, as usual, conducted a climb which lacked nothing in thrills and opportunities for real rock scrambling, in spite of the fact that the easy route lay only a short distance away.

Campfires at Two Medicine were shared with others but were congenial gatherings and full of entertainment.

Friday morning we really started for home. It had been a wild and threatening night, with hot wind—probably one of those Chinooks you hear about—lightning, and a few splashes of rain, and the day

was wild. Some of us drove around by Marias Pass to Belton, the majority, however, driving back along St. Mary's Lake, Logan Pass, and Lake McDonald. Down along Flathead Lake we ran into swirling wind-driven dust. The heat was terrific. From the ridge of the Mission Range to the east rolled great columns of smoke from fires set by lightning during the night. Our route led south toward Missoula and then west and north, bringing us finally into camp at St. Regis.

Saturday morning early we were off for the west again, clamboring through Idaho hills, past lovely Coeur d'Alene Lake, through Spokane and out into the dry country, arriving hot and dusty in the afternoon on the grassy shores of Blue Lake down in the Grand Coulee, the ancient bed of the mighty Columbia. Swimming in the tepid lake was in order until dinner and graduation ceremonies, held in honor of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Costello, who came over from Cle Elum for the great occasion. Other friends came out from Seattle, among them Mrs. Rickards, who in the course of conversation around the campfire made the remarkable announcement that at one time, when she lived in Coulee City, she and her husband had owned the Dry Falls.

The last campfire, on the meadow, not such a long-drawn-out fire because there wasn't much in the way of fuel, Auld Lang Syne in a great circle, and the Twenty-Eighth Annual Outing was practically over. Next day we climbed through the Cascades, some by way of Snoqualmie, some by Chinook Pass, and down into the humid air of the Coast. And there loomed our own great Mountain, clean and white and cold.

What a trip we had to look back upon! A fine Committee, none of whom had been on a previous outing, to be sure, but who would have guessed that? What had we not seen, from desert to mountain snows, from tiny rills rippling over bright stones to mighty rivers, from mountain pools to broad lakes with glimmering distant shorelines, from rolling prairies to knife-edged pinnacles, even from dreary little lonely hamlets to a large and comfortable city—all had been ours to store away and keep forever in memory.

ANOTHER Mountaineer Photographic Exhibit was unveiled at the November monthly meeting. Particular mention was made by the judges of the fact that most of the entries this year show that the Mountaineer photographers have found the meaning of true pictorialism. This is a high compliment, indeed.

An innovation of the 1934 exhibit was the awarding of honorable mentions rather than prizes. It was felt by the committee that singling out pictures for prize awards was not justified in a display of this sort. The reasons of the judges and their comments incidental to the selecting of pictures for honorable mention were attached to each of the favored pictures. It was felt that this would enable photographers in the Club to better see just what is considered a worth while picture.

The committee, headed by Robert H. Hayes, worked conscientiously and deserves the profound thanks of all who have enjoyed this exhibit. Exhibitors were fortunate in having their pictures judged by two very understanding judges, Dr. Kyo Koike and Mr. Parker McAllister. Dr. Koike kindly loaned the exhibit a number of his wonderful mountain pictures, which have won prizes in many parts of the world.

N. W. G.

THE LAKE CHELAN REGION

N. W. GRIGG AND ARTHUR R. WINDER

NO pioneer before us, looking into new country experienced quite the thrill that we did, no victorious climber ever felt so triumphant—mingled with that tremendously humble feeling of human commonplaces amidst great creations. Words seem hardly adequate to explain, but memory cannot dull the impressions that we (Don Blair and the writers) received as we stood on the summit of Mount Logan (9080), squarely on the summit of the Cascade Divide and gazed over the grandest mountain area in the State of Washington, the Lake Chelan Region.

Most astounding, directly across the meadowed valley of Bridge Creek's northern fork, was mighty Goode Mountain (9300) proudly rearing its unclimbed summit above the hanging glacier perched precariously on its side. Running our eyes along its northerly ridge over the peak of Storm King, we see the deep notch of Park Creek Pass, with Booker Mountain (8300) grimly formidable behind it, and to the cathedral-like beauty of Buckner Mountain (9080) the pass' southern guardian. Running west from Buckner a succession. of sharp pinnacles which we facetiously called "Rip Saw Ridge" connects with Sahale and Boston Peaks, from which a knife-like ridge runs northward to the crest of the inspiring Forgotten Mountain, who with its neighbors seems to hold the immense Boston Glacier in its lap. Over the shoulder of Forgotten the dazzling snows of the Inspiration Glacier make a perfect setting for the pyramid of Eldorado (8895).

From Boston Peak, which is the northern guardian of Cascade Pass, familiar to those veterans of summer outings, the ruggedness of the peaks to south is amazing. One outstanding peak, with its weblike snow traceries in the rocks of its steep north face justifies its title of Spider Mountain. Looking further south the Cascade crest is an almost constant sea of ice and snow with only the rocky pinnacles of Le Conte, Agnes, Dome and Spire peaks breaking like the crest of waves in their ocean of ice. Glacier Peak effectually blocks further view down the main divide, but directly to the south of us, and to the east of Glacier the huge flat topped bulk of Bonanza Peak (9500) thrusts itself above a jumble of sharp spires, ice falls and the hint of deep valleys. Over the left shoulder of Bonanza may be seen its neighbor giants Mount Maude (9110) and Mount Fernow (9100).

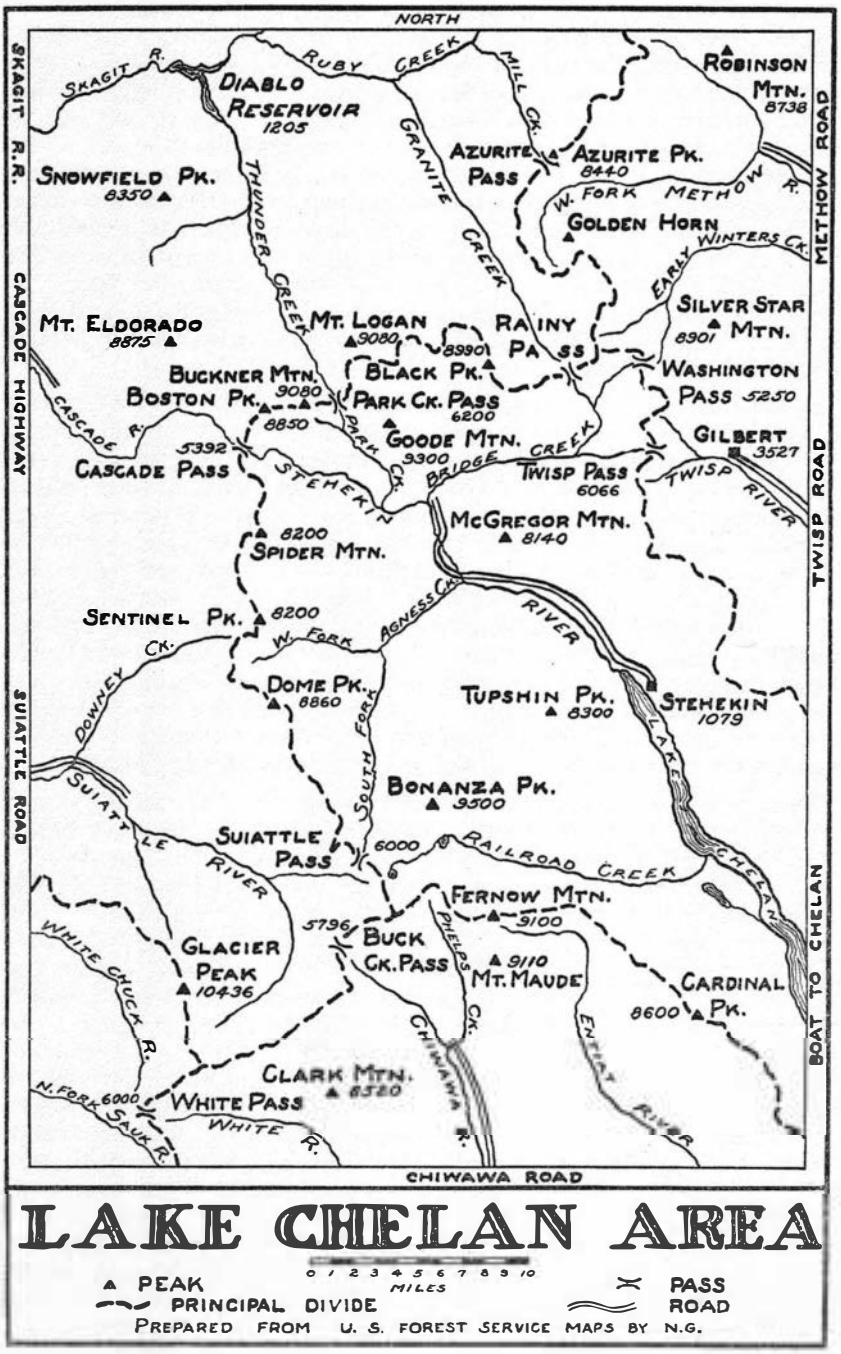
Now directing our eyes northward from our vantage point we look across the Valley of Bridge Creek again to Black Peak (8990), whose slopes seem to offer an easy climb to its summit. Over the eastern shoulder of Black Peak lies an area of unsurpassed ruggedness, centering around the meadow area of Washington Pass, with Cutthroat Mountain, Frisco Mountain, Corteo Peak and others. Away to the east the granite sides of Silver Star Mountain (8901), one of the finest climbs in the Cascades, seems to fence off the eastern boundary of this great collection of peaks.

To the north again Tower Mountain and the majestic rock cone of the Golden Horn are outstanding, while over the valley of Fisher

Creek we could look across a many-pinnacled ragged ridge into the broad expanse of the Skagit Valley, with Jack Mountain (9070), familiar to those who follow the exploits of Herbert Strandberg and W. A. Degenhardt, towering above its floor. The valley of Thunder Creek leads to the expanse of Diablo Lake, a blue patch in the midst of high surrounding mountains, and mere man's only contribution to the scene. Far to the north Glacier Peak (north) (8894) and to the west Mount Shuksan and Mount Baker form the boundaries of another marvelous mountain region, centering around the Picket Range, and its well known Terror Group, described in the 1932 Annual.

Such a view was ample reward for the labors we had gone through to attain it. We had sailed blissfully up Lake Chelan one Sunday late in July, basking in the sun and gazing joyously and expectantly at the eight thousand foot peaks surrounding this fifty mile mountain jewel. At Stehekin, the head of the lake, we had chartered from H. W. Blankenship, who had served sixteen years in the forest service in that district, the only Packard in "town" and been transported sixteen miles up the Stehekin River auto road to Bridge Creek, where we set off with eager feet and light hearts—and sixty pound packs—for a week's climbing in the Park Creek Pass region. Two miles along the Stehekin and seven miles up Park Creek, with the trail coyly masking itself with numerous windfalls, with consequential loss of energy and even tempers, we established camp in the valley surrounded by a galaxy of grand peaks, Goode, Storm King, Buckner and Booker.

Monday we set off up through the woods toward Goode, firmly determined to be the first to set foot on its untrammeled summit. Mounting through side hill meadows strewn with lovely groves of mountain larch, a rare species, we soon came to the base of the peak itself. And what a mountain it is. Unlike most peaks it does not recede and become more feasible looking as the prospective climber approaches, but takes an exactly opposite turn, with its perpendicular cliffs and unpromising slabs. Two routes were obvious. One led directly upward between two tremendous buttresses, a long smooth, steep wall, with a long vertical crack leading upward to the summit. Its lower reaches were protected by a two hundred foot unclimbable wall, but it was apparently possible to get there by means of a narrow ledge running across the cliffs from one side of the peak to the other. However, we decided to attempt a couloir to the right. This terminated in a very narrow chimney that ran directly to the summit ridge not far below the summit. After an hour's hard climbing up the couloir, using great care to avoid starting loose rocks, we arrived at the chimney, but were bitterly disappointed in finding it much narrower and steeper than it had appeared from below, well protected by a huge chockstone and filled with ice and snow, the remains of a storm of a few days previous. We surmounted the chockstone with some difficulty and climbed nearly to the summit ridge using the back and heel method, it being impossible to find adequate holds otherwise in the ice, but were forced to turn back when nearly at the top when widening of the chimney precluded the further use of that procedure. We were within a hundred and fifty feet of the summit, but the lateness of the afternoon forbade the attempt that day via another route. So quickly retracing our steps on the same route we had come, we returned to our camp in the valley just as night was falling.



LAKE CHELAN AREA

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES

▲ PEAK — PRINCIPAL DIVIDE — PASS — ROAD

PREPARED FROM U. S. FOREST SERVICE MAPS BY N.G.

TRAILS FOLLOW ALL STREAMS

The next day, July 23, we walked up the trail from camp, and proceeded through Park Creek Pass en route for the ascent of Mount Logan. From a bench above the head of the Thunder Creek Valley we climbed up through the meadows that seem to fill almost the entire area between Storm King and Logan. Logan has three very distinct peaks, running along a north-south line, and turning to the left we contoured around the first peak and onto the Fremont Glacier. Crossing the glacier we struck the ridge again between the second and third peaks, and an easy rock scramble along the northeast face above the Douglas Glacier brought us to the summit, with its remarkable view. A cairn was found on the summit but no record of who had placed it there was to be found. On the return to camp we varied the route and climbed over the first peak, an easy rock scramble. Winder and Forest Farr in 1932 made the ascent of the second peak, reporting a very difficult climb.

After a day of rest in camp we set out again this time for Buckner Mountain. A long traverse below the cliffs of Booker Mountain brought us to the cirque of the twin Buckner Glaciers. We elected to try the one to the left, or south, and after an ascent of two hours we reached the summit of the south arete, after roping around several large crevasses and an interesting rock scramble. From here a traverse across a snow field at the head of Horseshoe Basin and some easy rocks brought us to the summit. The record at the summit showed that we were the third party to reach this point. The views as usual were impressive, and we took great satisfaction in noting the banks of fog that hung low in the valleys of the Puget Sound Area. The next day following our return to camp we set out for civilization again, well satisfied with our efforts, even though we had failed to capture the grandest prize of this grand region, Goode Mountain.

To say that the Lake Chelan region is the grandest mountain area in Washington is no idle boast. Compare it with the Olympic Mountains, for example, which have been often considered The Last Wilderness of America. The Olympics have an area of approximately one thousand square miles, that of the Chelan region twelve hundred, and where no single peak in the former rises to a height of eight thousand feet, there are over twenty named peaks in the Chelan region that are between eight and nine thousand, as well as countless numbers still unnoticed, and six that rise above nine thousand: making it the highest mountain area in the state, with the exception of the major peaks, which are simply volcanic cones. Even that well known mountain, Shuksan (9038), to the east of Mount Baker, finds itself topped by Bonanza Peak (9500), Goode Mountain (9300), Mount Maude (9110), Fernow Mountain (9100), Mount Logan (9080), and Buckner Mountain (9080). There are only nine rock peaks in Washington that rise over nine thousand feet. Remember too that these peaks are not merely rocky buttresses rising but slightly above their neighbors, but thrust themselves majestically as much as seven thousand feet above the floors of their glacier carved valleys. Lake Chelan itself, which runs well into the heart of this country, is only 1079 feet in elevation.

However, mere height of peaks is not the only claim of the district for recognition. Here will be found one of the largest glaciated areas in the United States. Although measurements have been very poorly

made or have even been guessed at, among the larger glaciers will be found the Inspiration, three miles long and with an area of seven square miles, the Boston Glacier of about four square miles, and those on the northern side of Dome Peak, three square miles. In addition there are literally hundreds of smaller ice fields, making approximately a total of fifty square miles of live ice.

To properly identify the location of the Lake Chelan region, its southern boundary is at Buck Creek Pass, just north of Glacier Peak, and its western line in general follows the main divide of the Cascade Mountains to Azurite Pass on the north, except in some instances where connecting peaks and glaciers are found six to eight miles west of the summit line. Its eastern boundary is an imaginary line drawn between the ends of the Methow and Twisp River roads. Technically, the region extends from Township 30 North to Township 37 North, and from Range 14 East to Range 19 East, Willamette Meridian.

A number of approaches makes this region fairly accessible to the alpinist or the valley pounder. For example it is now possible to drive three miles beyond Sulphur Creek on the Suiattle River, one hundred twenty-five miles from Seattle. From the end of this road it is but twelve miles to Suiattle Pass, the gateway to the Lyman Lake and Railroad Creek sector, of which Bonanza Peak is the dominating feature. From here it is possible to go down Railroad Creek to Lake Chelan at Lucerne, or down Agnes Creek northward past many glaciated peaks, Dome, Spire and Agnes, to the Stehekin River twelve miles above Lake Chelan.

Another approach is by way of the Cascade River Road, which at the present writing has been extended to Sibley Creek, one hundred twenty miles from Seattle, and fifteen miles from Cascade Pass, which is fourteen miles along the Stehekin River to Bridge Creek, at the end of the present road from Lake Chelan. It is eventually intended that this road shall continue over Cascade Pass, and up Bridge Creek, over Twisp Pass to meet the present Twisp River highway at Gilbert. It is possible to use this route now by trail. When this bit of engineering is completed it will be possible for the local Mountaineer to enjoy week-end climbs in the Cascade Pass section, with such peaks as Eldorado, Forgotten, Boston, Sahale, Johannesburg, Magic, Trapper, Buckner and Booker as his objectives.

Still another choice of route for the prospective visitor is from Diablo Lake, at the end of the City of Seattle's Skagit railroad. It is twenty-two miles from there by trail up Thunder Creek to Park Creek Pass, which is twelve miles from Bridge Creek and the Stehekin River. A variation of this route would be to continue up the Skagit River from Diablo, thence up Ruby Creek and Mill Creek to Azurite Pass. This Pass is only fourteen miles from the end of the Methow road, which offers a feasible approach from the eastern section of the state.

From the southern section a thirty mile road up the Chiwawa River from Leavenworth brings you to the Royal Mine at the junction of Phelps Creek with the Chiwawa, but ten miles from Mount Maude, Fernow Mountain and other adjacent peaks, and it is also possible to go up Phelps Creek and cross over to Lyman Lake and connections with the Railroad or Agnes Creek trails.

From these descriptions of routes it is apparent that the Stehekin

River is the practical center for the travel in this district and we believe that the route via Lake Chelan, used by us this summer, is the most feasible at the present time.

The climbing history of the Lake Chelan region is very meager. It is true that hundreds of miners and hunters have poured through this country, and no doubt a number of the peaks must have fallen to their desire for precious metal or game, but they left no record behind them, except deserted mines and rickety cabins. Later workers of the United States Geological Survey and of the Boundary Survey came and ascended a number of the mountains, notably Bonanza, which was used as a triangulation station, but there is no available data as to who made the ascents, or on what dates. The Forest Service has been instrumental in completing the exploration of the main valleys, but they have accomplished little in actual climbing, except for the location of lookout stations, as on McGregor Peak (8140), near the head of Lake Chelan. L. D. Lindsley, now of Seattle, has won undying fame, although not an alpinist in the true sense of the word, by his marvelous collection of photographs, which have been exhibited all over the Northwest, some of which have appeared in THE MOUNTAINEER in past years.

But from a climbing standpoint alone, real credit for the exploration of this region must go to Hermann Ulrichs of Seattle, a former Mountaineer. Ulrichs has spent most of his time during the past four years in climbing in this region and has numbered a great many first ascents to his growing list, including such peaks as Mount Maude, Fernow Mountain, Azurite Peak, Silver Star Mountain, Frisco Mountain, the Golden Horn and others. He also made an attempt on Goode Mountain, just a few days before our party was there, and using the same route managed to reach a point about twenty-five feet higher than we had gone. Here he was forced to turn back by sheer smooth rock. Dan O'Brien of Portland accompanied him on this expedition, which also included climbs of Booker and Buckner, and an attempt on Cutthroat. Ulrichs was aided in his attempt on Goode by the fact that he encountered no snow or ice in the steep chimney near the summit ridge. Ulrichs has been very prolific with his camera and has secured a number of panoramas of surpassing interest to THE MOUNTAINEER in past years.

Although two summer outings have passed through this region, little has been accomplished by the Mountaineers in its exploration. However, in justice to those who were on the outings, it must be remembered that the task of handling the large crowds on such expeditions does not permit of much pioneering work. Several minor peaks, including Sitting Bull, were climbed, as well as the lower peak of Boston Peak at Cascade Pass. In 1932 Art Winder and Forest Farr climbed the first two peaks of Logan, but failed in attempts on Buckner and Goode, chiefly through an injured knee suffered by Farr on the Goode climb, and in 1933, Don Blair, Arthur Wilson, N. W. Grigg and Arthur Winder made the first ascent of Eldorado (8895).

But the surface has just been scratched. There are hundreds of peaks still waiting that have never felt the mark of nailed boot, and there are any number of glaciers and hidden valleys that have never been seen. To the work of finishing that tremendous task we are now looking forward. Here are mountains for Mountaineers.

Don Blair

GOODE MOUNTAIN

Washington's ninth highest peak (9,300), as yet unclimbed, looking southeast from the summit of Mt. Logan. North fork of Bridge Creek in the foreground. In the right background may be seen Fernow Mountain, Mt. Maude and Bonanza Peak, a spectacular group all over nine thousand feet high.

C. S. Houston

MT. FORAKER. ALASKA

Foraker (17.000) from Spyglass Hill (5.800) about twenty miles to the south. North peak on left, south peak on right.

THE CLIMB OF FORAKER

C. S. HOUSTON

(EDITOR'S NOTE. *The following article by C. S. Houston of Cambridge, Massachusetts, brings you the story of the first ascent of Mount Foraker, in Alaska. Foraker, which is* 17,000 *feet in elevation, is approximately fifteen miles southwest of Mount McKinley, and from various points in the valleys below appears to be of height equal to its dominating neighbor. The legendary name for McKinley is "Denali," and the natives refer to Foraker as "Denali's Wife" because of its two breast-like peaks.*)

WE ARRIVED at McKinley Park on July 3rd, after sixteen days of travel, and unanimously agreed that if the mountain were as hard to climb as it was to reach there was no use in going further. Nevertheless, we left Copper Mountain, the end of the auto road, the next day in slightly better spirits. There were six in our party: Carl Anderson of Anchorage, Dr. T. Graham Brown of Cardiff, Wales, Charles Storey of Boston, Chychele Waterston of North Andover, and my father and myself from New York. Bill Alloway, horse wrangler extraordinary, took charge of the horses.

On July 8 we reached the Foraker River and decided to make a reconnaissance trip before advancing further. By the twelfth we had found a feasible route to the foot of the mountain and had seen a good ridge running down to the west. On the thirteenth we moved our mountain equipment up the glacier about a mile, and Bill returned with the horses to the park station. In another week we were established at the head of the glacier in Camp 3, at 5300 feet.

The Foraker massif has two peaks of almost equal height about three miles apart in a north-south line. They rise from opposite ends of a large bowl-shaped plateau, which drops off on both sides in steep rock cliffs, the northern ones being from 12,000 to 15,000 feet high. Three ridges leave the mountain: a north-east ridge from the North Peak, a west ridge from the edge of the plateau, and a south-east ridge from the South Peak. The north ridge continues toward McKinley in a fifteen-mile broken arete and is much too long to be practicable, aside from being very difficult of access. The south-east ridge heads the Herron Glacier, and is as long as the north ridge but much easier. We had been advised to attempt this route, but fortunately our reconnaissance showed that the Herron Glacier is hopelessly crevassed, and also there is a large fin on the ridge which would have to be traversed, for it is too steep to turn. The west ridge is the one we chose as being the shortest and most easy of access though the steepest. It runs down perpendicularly to the line of the range and forms a dividing line for the heads of the Herron and West Foraker Glaciers, which then flow out very much in the shape of a heart, reaching the plains about eight miles apart. Each is about twenty-five miles long. The Herron is terribly crevassed, and would take an interminable time to ascend, while the West Foraker, though of the same gradient, is almost smooth enough to drive a car over.

Once established in Camp 3, we made several attempts on the lower part of the ridge, which was very steep, finally finding a route and establishing Camp 4 at 8800 feet on July 25. After further reconnaissance up the ridge, and after a short snow storm, we moved camp up to 9800 feet, and Anderson, Storey and my father went down to Camp 3 to wait for us. Without their support we could not possibly have made the ascent, so it was definitely a six-man climb.

Brown, Waterston and I were held up by snow until August 3, when we moved up to 11,500 feet, and on August 5 we set up a small bivouac tent at 13,500 feet on a steep snow slope just below the edge of the plateau. On the sixth the weather, though doubtful, proved good enough for us to climb the North Peak, returning at 8:00 p. m. in a blizzard which lasted intermittently until the ninth. By this time about thirty inches had fallen, making the tent extremely cramped and uncomfortable. We dug out on the tenth and climbed the longer and more difficult, though nearer, South Peak.

On the eleventh we returned to Camp 6, and on the twelfth were at Camp 4 with all our duffle. On the thirteenth we were overtaken by snow only about three hours above Camp 3, and forced to camp in the shelter of a big crack. Here we were held until the sixteenth, when the others came up from Camp 3 and helped us down. We reached the base on the twenty-first, and that night at 1 a. m. we felt a large earthquake shake the range. The horses came in on the twenty-fourth, and brought us out to civilization on the twenty-eighth.

ASCENT OF SPIRE PEAK

KENNETH CHAPMAN

SPIRE was included when the Everett branch of the Mountaineers selected its twenty-one pin peaks, because of its convenient location and in spite of the fact that it was not known to have been climbed. The mountain mass lies east and south of the north fork of the Skykomish River, in the bend it forms at Galena. The summit ridge has the shape of a broken jelly mould, opening to the west, the northern lip longer and higher than the southern one. The only elevation marked on the U. S. G. S. maps is at the southwestern end, where a height of 6065 feet is shown, directly above Howard Lake. This is possibly three or four hundred feet lower than the true summit, which is near the northwestern end of the ridge. The highest point crowns a row of sharp and extremely thin spires, which give the mountain its name. So close are they to the same height that the real summit was not determined with certainty until it was climbed.

The first attempt to scale this peak, in order to put up a register tube, was successful as far as could be determined from the map. The tube was placed by an Everett party at the 6065-foot point previously mentioned, but none in the party was satisfied that this was the top. Subsequently two men from Everett and a mixed party from Seattle tried the pinnacles and satisfied themselves which one was the top, but this party did not reach the summit.

On May 22, 1934, Dwight W. Dean, Kenneth Boatz and I determined to try the climb. We drove to Galena and took the beautiful Howard Creek trail. Having made a late start, we camped at one of the first favorable sites we found.

Five or six miles from Galena as one goes up stream, the brush and timber on the left give way to a big rock slide. The course lies diagonally upward across this, through a narrow band of timber and over a low notch into the bowl of the jelly mould. As one proceeds up the sloping floor of this valley, the summit spires are on the left, the elevation marked on the map, to the right. About halfway up the valley the route again takes off diagonally to the left to any one of the first two or three low passes east of the summit spires. This brings one out onto the north side of the mountain, overlooking the Skykomish River. It then follows a contour to the left. The way crosses a permanent snowfield until well toward the western end of the ridge of pinnacles. The summit is the first pinnacle west of a point that juts up between two others like a needle and appears unclimbable.

The best route up the summit then lies to the west end of the ridge sloping down from the summit, up to the lowest point of the ridge, and then back eastward to the top. Save for small parties of good climbers, a long rope is advisable on the last part of the ridge.

When we reached the snowfield on our trip we scouted the rest of the way till well past noon. Finally deciding upon what we believed to be the highest point, we made for a rather open chimney up the north side, close to the east end of the pinnacle. At this point Ken Boatz eliminated himself from the final climb by getting caught in a small snowslide. He was carried about three hundred feet and was bruised and shaken.

Dwight and I went on to the chimney. This provided a very spectacular piece of climbing. It is advisable for a tall man to go first, to reach handholds not possible for a shorter man. Tennis shoes are necessary, for many footholds are too slight for regular nailed boots. The top of the chimney was blocked with a huge boulder, but a small toe hold in the right place finally solved the problem. A short scramble over two small pinnacles took us to the top. Climbing the chimney, possibly two hundred feet, had taken us more than an hour.

At the summit we found no evidence of a previous climb, so we built a cairn and marked it with adhesive tape, as our pencil and paper had gone sliding with Ken Boatz. We returned westward along the ridge, instead of by the chimney, and found it a better route, amply interesting and much safer. The ridge is exceedingly thin, in some places not more than three or four inches thick, and often perforated so that the sun shines through. In spite of this, it is a suitable climb for a properly equipped party.

On the snowfield again we found that Ken had lunch ready for us. By the time we reached the rock slides it was dark, and we returned most of the way in bright moonlight over rock slopes still pleasantly warm from the day's sunshine. We were back at camp just after midnight.

Ski poles with shrunk on celluloid are stronger, and even if broken, there is no danger of the bamboo or cane splitting and injuring the skier.

PARADISE TO WHITE RIVER CAMP ON SKIS

OTTO P. STRIZEK

IT WAS one of those bright, crisp, frozen mornings in spring when the sun's rays are casting pastel shades of color on Mount Rainier, that three hardy Seattle Mountaineers, Ben Spellar, Orville Borgerson and myself, decided that the day had come for the long proposed ski trip from Paradise on the south, over Mount Rainier's shoulder to White River Camp, which is on the north side. The trip was to be made via Camp Muir, Cathedral Rocks and the Emmons Glacier.

We were warmly dressed, carrying necessary equipment, such as special light crampons, rope, ice axe and rations. We expected that in three and a half or four hours we would reach Camp Muir, at ten thousand feet elevation—the only real climb of the trip—and the rest would all be down-hill skiing—hours of it.

Having made last minute preparations and strapped the skis to our packs, we set off on the trail of frozen snow to Camp Muir, heading up and around the southwest slope of Alta Vista, then up the face of Panorama Point.

Presently, without warning, up the Nisqually Valley stole those dreaded storm clouds. Soon we were completely enveloped in a seething foam of fog, accompanied by gusts of wind. This being spring, it was quite likely that even though bad weather might keep up for hours, it was also likely there might be a break. We moved on in silence broken only by the clinking sound of crampons as they gouged their way into the frozen surfaces. The atmosphere would sometimes clear, allowing the sun to creep in, then again thick weather would settle all around us.

The wind grew stronger the higher we advanced. Just below Camp Muir we poked up through the clouds and came face to face with a stiff wind that fairly chilled us to the bone. The skis which were strapped to our packs gave us some trouble, as the wind caught them and whipped us around like windmills. With these everchanging weather conditions the trip became more interesting. There is something—an indescribable pleasure—derived from battling the elements. And the thought was always with us, that skis could carry us back swiftly, should retreat become inevitable.

At Camp Muir the wind shrieked its way across the gap, defying anyone who offered a challenge. We could look down on a massive formation of clouds, where every now and then one cloud would break loose, pound against another, then shoot upward in a veil of spray as though it were a wave of the sea breaking against a rocky shore.

At this point skis were substituted for crampons. Our next objective was a passage across Cathedral Rock, one thousand feet below Camp Muir. After a difficult start on bumpy snow, our descent was rapid. We were out of the wind and enjoying real down-hill skiing on softened snow. It was one turn after another. Avoiding a few possible crevasses, we came to a stop a few feet below the passage, which was obscured somewhat by fog.

It took exceptional care to negotiate the steep snow ledge leading to the lower Ingraham Glacier because crevasses of inestimable depth were yawning immediately below. The Ingraham Glacier presented

itself at this point like a snow park built of ice blocks in a modernistic design. The glacier is hemmed in on the south by Cathedral Rocks, on the north by Little Tahoma, the Mountain rising immediately above, with the cascade of crevasses below.

Traversing the lower lips of a number of crevasses, our next objective was reached—the prow of Little Tahoma. The weather was quite calm now, although still overcast.

A glance down the Emmons Glacier gave us a scare. It was badly broken up, really too late in the season for travel, but still it could be negotiated if our visibility remained good. It was still early in the day, and we were not discouraged, so we nestled behind some rocks to partake of nourishment. Twenty minutes elapsed when, quickly, as it usually does in the mountains, the weather began to shift from bad to worse. It was time to move and move in a hurry.

In a matter of seconds considerable elevation was lost as we swooped in wide stem Christiana turns, gauging our shots across snow bridges and coming to an abrupt stop on the other side before planning our next advance. Presently it seemed as though we were stopped, for there were crevasses all about us, without a visible passage over them.

While planning what we might do, fog stole up and completely enshrouded us, cutting off all visibility, and to add to this delight it began to snow. We could not remain where we were, we could not go back, nor could we take a chance in following out the glacier. It offered too many hazards which might be very embarrassing. Our only choice was to cross the Emmons Glacier in the general direction of Steamboat Prow. We knew that part of the mountain well, and it would serve as a control post in making our way out.

Knowing our approximate position with relation to Little Tahoma before the storm set in, we set our course. From then on it appeared to be an adventure in the dark, so to speak. Crampons replaced skis, and each took his place in the rope. We moved cautiously, testing every step. Every now and then the ice axe would lose bottom and naturally we would back up and seek out some other course. In some way we managed to cross this hazardous mass of broken ice, eventually finding ourselves on what seemed to be a smooth snowfield. A slight lifting of the clouds proved it to be so. On skis again, it was a matter of gaining as much ground as possible, leaving out unnecessary turns. We crossed a ridge, dipped down into what seemed to be an amphitheatre of ice blocks—later found to be just below the Rock Cleaver in the upper Emmons Glacier. After climbing another ridge, we found Steamboat Prow to be directly ahead of us, but a dense cloud of fog was slowly creeping up alongside this rock formation. It was a gamble which would get there first. Well, the elements did, and we were forced to tie in once again, because of crevasse conditions ahead. Our progress was snail-like until Camp Curtis was reached. It was a joyous moment, as the dangerous ground was past and no disasters could lurk in the fog still to be encountered.

That run down Inter Glacier will long be remembered, and three wild men yelled in joyous excitement as they patterned the snow. Our troubles were ended when we suddenly found ourselves below the storm clouds with Starbo Mining Camp near. The snow had receded and it became necessary to walk the last twelve or thirteen miles to the waiting automobile which we reached shortly before six o'clock.

GLACIER RECESSION STUDIES

H. V. STRANDBERG

GLACIER recession follows climatic variations in a manner which makes its study of value in the analysis of cyclic changes in the weather over a period of years. The data thus gained is of great value when coordinated with rainfall and temperature statistics.

The Committee on Glaciers of the American Geophysical Union (National Research Council), of which Francois A. Mathes is chairman, has undertaken an extensive study of the subject. Under the direction of this committee various Outing and Scientific organizations have volunteered to furnish data on glaciers that they frequently visit in their respective neighborhoods. The organization of this work is similar to that of the International Glacier Commission in Europe. Members of the Committee on Glaciers have contributed much of the data already secured. The National Park Service thus far ranks next to the committee itself from the standpoint of data contributed. The Forest Service has begun to make reports, those already received covering glaciers in Alaska.

The only mountaineering club figuring in the 1932 report is the Mazamas, who have made extensive studies of the glaciers of Mount Hood. The American Alpine Club and the Sierra Club have since become active. This year the Mountaineers have taken up the work. Thus we see that the work is rapidly being extended to cover a large area which, when co-ordinated with data secured in Europe, will give the study a world-wide scope.

Measurements made by the Naturalist Department of the Rainier National Park have been carried on since 1918 and have been extended backward through reliable historic accounts to 1857. These early measurements were made on the Nisqually Glacier, probably the best known of Rainier's rivers of ice. In the interesting report of C. Frank Brockman, Park Naturalist, in "Nature Notes" for November, 1934, the Nisqually is shown to have receded 155 feet, about three and one-half times that of the year before. Similar increases are shown in the recession of the Paradise Glacier, of which a record has been kept since 1932. Measurements are being made on the South Tahoma, Carbon, and Emmons Glaciers also.

Considerable variation may be expected in the recession of different glaciers in the same year. These variations are due to varying degrees of exposure and probably more important, variations in the contours of the glacier bed which result in local thinning out of the ice sheet. These variations are largely eliminated in the final result by the averaging of the results obtained on glaciers of like character in the same district.

On September 30, 1934, the Mountaineers laid out a base line and made preliminary measurements on the Easton Glacier on the south side of Mount Baker. This glacier is at the head of Rocky Creek and is reached by way of the Sulphur Creek Trail. New shelters at Schreib-

er's Meadows are a convenient camping place about four hours hike from the road and within a two hours climb of the Glacier snout. From Schreiber's Meadows the Glacier snout can only be reached by following the trail to Rocky Creek, thence up the creek bed to the glacier. The Glacier at its lower end lies between two high lateral moraines, the ascent of which would be practically impossible and extremely hazardous.

A base line was laid out across the glacier between exposed lava strata which will be exposed during the entire summer season. The magnetic bearing of this base line is North 55° 45′ E. The West end is marked by a vertical double pointed arrow painted on the vertical wall of an exposed lava strata running parallel to the Glacier and approximately 500′ from its center line. A cross was painted upon a rock immediately above the glacier, below which another vertical stripe was painted. A single pointed arrow on the face and near the top of the thirty-foot cliff approximately a hundred feet in elevation above the basin floor marks the East end of the base line. It lines up with the highest point of a dome-shaped fold of lava immediately under the huge lateral moraine. For reference a rock cairn was built on a rock projecting into the floor of the basin just East of the present Glacier snout and about 500′ South of the established base line. This cairn and all marks are painted with orange paint.

THE MOUNTAINEER CLIMBERS

JANE E. WING

"One hour of gallant striving up the hill,
Is worth a hundred years of standing still."
—*Arthur Guiterman.*

AS The Mountaineers' Club has been broadening out and as more activities have been instigated and developed, there has been little genuine constructive thought given to mountaineering, in the literal sense of the word. However, the Club contained within its membership a group of men interested to such a degree in this major activity that they saw fit to organize the Mountaineer Climbers.

The real purpose of this group is to promote interest and research in mountaineering for those desirous of developing a higher standard of this activity. Such a group will encourage a finer spirit among the members; it will give them an opportunity to get together and talk over their common interests, as well as to compare notes and discuss accidents; and it will undoubtedly provide more and better prepared leaders for climbs. It will tend to prevent the formation of cliques and special groups of self-satisfied individuals who climb for personal pleasure entirely and think nothing at all of helping the newer and less experienced members. It will direct the interest of people in climbing other mountains, as well as the twenty Lodge peaks and the six major ones. From this group suggestions will come as to interesting and feasible locations for holding both summer and special outings. Instructions will be given as to the correct technique of crampons, the best ropes and their uses, organization of climbing and rescue parties, measurement of the recession of mountain glaciers, preparation of foods for trips and other allied subjects.

For the furthering of such a program a group of thirty-five men and women met for the first time in the Clubrooms on September 25, 1934, to discuss formation of the Mountaineer Climbers. It was decided by a unanimous vote to carry out this idea and a special committee was designated to draw up a tentative program and statement of purpose. This was done and submitted by the committee at the first regular session of the group, on the evening of October 9, 1934, at the Clubrooms. The following officers were elected: John E. Hossock, leader (chairman); William A. Degenhardt, rear guard (vice-chairman); and Jane Wing, register (secretary-treasurer). At this meeting Don Blair discussed the best types of climbing ropes and Wolf Bauer presented a vivid description of his attempt with Hans Grage to reach the summit of Mount Rainier via the Ptarmigan Ridge-North Mowich Glacier route.

At the November 20th meeting of the Mountaineer Climbers, Herbert Strandberg gave a preliminary report on the study of glacier recession on the south side of Mount Baker, which was most interesting and educational. Wolf Bauer and Chester Higman gave a talk on winter mountaineering.

Other exceptionally interesting and illuminating meetings have been planned by the Mountaineer Climbers for the edification of those interested. Any Mountaineer desiring to belong to this promising organization may do so for the nominal fee of 25 cents annually, providing said member is actively interested in mountaineering. Suggestions will be appreciated. May the Mountaineer Climbers grow and be of service to The Mountaineers' Club!

FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS

ONE of the most interesting events on our club calendar this year was the meeting of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at Snoqualmie Lodge on Labor Day. Our Club, assisted by the Washington Alpine Club, acted as hosts. Eighteen clubs in California, Oregon and Washington were represented and about fifty of our own members joined with them at the Lodge on this occasion.

This was the third annual convention of the Federation, which was organized in September, 1932, the first meeting being held at Mazama Lodge on Mount Hood. It is very strongly felt that this group is now entering on a constructive period, during which a great deal may be accomplished for the common good of all member clubs. Its scope is wide and in addition to discussion affecting local conditions many matters of state and national importance came before the delegates and visiting members.

The delegates were welcomed by our own president, Dr. Meany, and the meeting was in reality a forum for all those who love the out-of-doors and enjoy nature in all her moods. Some of the more important subjects discussed were preservation of highway beauty, protection of elk in certain areas, development of trails and building of roads, use of camp grounds adjacent to beaches, co-operation between clubs and state parks, preservation of timber, federation publications, transpor-

tation and insurance, uses of lodges and club properties, membership, programs for small clubs, scientific work to be done by clubs, and education of the public to the appreciation and preservation of our parks.

If properly supported, the usefulness of the Federation will grow apace and it can be a very potent power in the determination of public policy as relates to the administration of our forest areas and recreational regions. Ours is a matter of education—the general public is ordinarily too apathetic to oppose those commercial interests which profit by exploitation of our wilderness areas, but eighteen or twenty clubs together can accomplish a great deal by concerted effort.

L. A. Nelson, President of the Federation since its formation, very aptly said, "The authorities charged with the care of our natural resources are the directors of our corporation, and we, the people, are the stockholders—it is always possible to get other directors if the present ones do not carry out the wishes of the stockholders."

At this meeting, F. W. Mathias of the Olympians of Aberdeen and Hoquiam, was elected President of the Federation for the ensuing year, and Harry Myers Vice-President from Washington.

H. McL. M.

SKI COMPETITION IN 1934

KEEN competition characterized the 1934 Mountaineer ski races. The Slalom, Downhill and University Bookstore trophies—the latter for cross-country racing—were won by Arthur T. Wilson, closely seconded by Dr. T. L. Bordsen, Ted Lewis and Wolf Bauer, respectively. The Harper Cup, a short cross-country race for beginners, was won by Joe Long, and the Outdoor Store Jumping trophy by H. V. Strandberg. The Ski Patrol race between Snoqualmie Lodge and Meany Ski Hut was not held.

In the women's races all cups changed owners. The University Bookstore trophy for a cross-country race at Meany was won by Pearl Whitmore; the Women's Ski Trophy, for a similar race at Snoqualmie, by Jane Stahmer, and the Slalom Trophy by Friedel Bauer.

Nineteen thirty-four marked the first active participation of The Mountaineers in competition outside the Club. Of Club entries in the cross-country and slalom races of the annual Seattle Ski Club Tournament at Beaver Lake, Arthur T. Wilson was most successful, winning first place in Class B cross-country. This feat moves him into Class A competition for succeeding years.

In the Spring Ski Carnival at Paradise, the Mountaineer Slalom and Downhill team, composed of Walf Bauer, Dr. T. L. Bordsen, Ted Lewis, Chester Higman and Arthur Wilson placed sixth. The Silver Skis race, a downhill drop of 4500 feet in three to four miles, from Camp Muir to Paradise, included two Club members in the prize list. Wolf Bauer, despite technical disqualification for missing a control gate, won fifth place and a special award. Arthur T. Wilson, finishing fifteenth, also won a prize.

As the Annual goes to press, considerable activity is apparent in open competition for the coming year. Sufficient financial support has been offered by the trustees to assure the Club of strong and cred-

itable team representation in the most important tournaments to be held at Snoqualmie and Mount Rainier. The Pacific Northwest Downhill and Slalom Championships are definitely scheduled for Paradise. In addition, every effort is being made to secure the National Championships in these events. With the latter will be combined the Olympic Try-outs for the United States team to be sent to the 1936 Olympic Winter Games in Germany.

A. W. A.

GEAR AND GADGETS

METAL ski edges are considered a necessity in some European centers, where the snow packs to an ice-like consistency, due to the weather or the vast army of skiers. Similar conditions here last year focused considerable attention on the matter of edges, but most authorities agree that they are for the expert only, as they call for very delicate skill in edging. Both the metal and the composition edges are still very much in the experimental stage. For a summary of the various types, we refer the reader to the British Ski Year Book for 1934.

* * *

An excellent innovation is a broadened spare metal ski tip with a reduced upbend. Fitted to the tail of a ski, it makes a splendid shovel for use in case of avalanches or an enforced overnight stay in the snow.

* * *

For an ice axe sling a traveling metal ring, fitted with a leather wrist strap, has proven superior to the ordinary long thong, as it is possible to reverse grips on the shaft without the strap becoming entangled. Although quite a number of local climbers have used this sling for several years, it is only now becoming possible to secure them as standard equipment on the new axes.

* * *

A wind-proof bag, large enough to completely enclose a full grown man, is being used a great deal in the high Alps. It is built along the lines of a rucksack, with an opening on one side that can be securely fastened. It is much superior to a tent, because the climber or skier can completely protect himself from the weather, and there is very little danger of it blowing away in high winds. The snugness of its fit, together with the weight of the body within, combine to hold it securely in position.

* * *

Small four-point crampons that fit under the instep are looked upon with favor by skiers climbing on foot over hard snow or ice. They are very light, as compared to ordinary crampons, and have a surprisingly good grip even on steep slopes.

* * *

Bilgeri Ice Blades are knife edged and fasten on each side of the ski, projecting about a quarter of an inch below the running surface. They are easy to adjust and give a splendid grip on ice and hard snow, particularly on traverses. As the blades hold without edging the ski, ankles can be relaxed. They also permit downhill running.

J. B. S.

ARROWHEAD MAKING IN THE GINKGO PETRIFIED FOREST

GEORGE F. BECK

THE mountaineer is lured outdoors, primarily I suppose, by the challenge of lofty snow-capped peaks that defy human ingenuity and endurance to scale. But at the same time there must be existent a strong love of the outdoors for its own sake and a bent to get away from the conveniences and encumbrances of modern life and to live the routine of primitive man. We must all of us heartily agree in the movement to set aside the Olympics, or at least a sizable part of them, as a wilderness area wherein one might utterly escape from civilization. For my own part, since boyhood, I have always felt the keenest regret and loss at not having been born into the life of an Indian. Most of us have been conscious at some time or other of such a regret and it is the Indian in us I suppose that prompts us to take up outdoor trails.

I am sure it was this element in my own make-up which led to the discovery of the Ginkgo Petrified Forest a few years ago. It was not the interest in fossil woods as such, so much as the love of the outdoors that led me to begin the collection of the log fragments that are strewn all over Central Washington. In fact it was interest in the Indian and early history of the great sage plateau that first drew me out into it, and I have found it difficult at times to prevent the search into old campsites, burial grounds and Indian trails from becoming my commanding interest. Many times in our extensive field trips out into the sage and bluffs we have beheld a landscape, as far as eye could reach, essentially as handed down to us from prehistoric times. Only the Indian himself was lacking and but a small flight of the imagination made Indians of ourselves. It was with real regret that the work of collecting and mapping became finally so exacting as to shut out all thought of the present or the immediate past. One cannot think in terms of the present few centuries and tens of millions of elapsed time, in the same span. If we were to recreate the setting of those ancient forests, we become obligated to close our eyes to the blue skies (or biting winds) of today. Eventually we come to see luxuriant towering trees in place of dwarf scrubby sagebrush. And strangely enough many of the finest logs peer out from beneath a large sagebrush where they have escaped the eyes of our Indian predecessors. As if seeking the protecting covering of the sage, fossil trees invited the brush to root well and deep in the several inch mantle of disintegrated rock which usually envelops the log.

In a sense we must give the Indians credit for being the original discoverers of these fossil forests of Central Washington. Not that I have been able to run down any legends or traditions regarding fossil logs or any certainty that the Indians recognized them as trees in stone. My opinion is that they could not have failed to recognize them as trees. Be that as it may, they long ago took recognition of the fact that certain logs were to be prized as the source of flint for their arrow-heads.

In our earliest mapping we came upon excavations that convincingly were the sites once occupied by logs. Wood fragments were strewn

around the spot. For a long time we passed it off as a loss to be charged to the avarice of the white man—that the logs had gone into material for a rock garden or fireplace. At the end of a year we had encountered several dozen such "empty graves," as we called them, and at last we penetrated into an area where cars, trucks and even wagons could not have reached. In our search for some other explanation we hit upon the idea of arrow point making. However, at that time I could recall having seen but one arrowhead which had been fashioned apparently from petrified wood.

The test was to search on these sites for chipping fragments and broken or lost points. A few minutes of work satisfied us. Since, we have found a spot in which a large area was extensively worked and a relatively huge mound thrown up by the excavation. Most of the flinty material mined at this site did not derive from fossil trees, however, but seems to be an encrustation upon the bottom of an ancient lake which held the scattering logs. Therefore, the flint shows in the main no wood grain.

Much if not most of the logs encountered by ourselves, and the Indians before us, show a decided tendency to split like wood and were of no use in the arrow making industry. A minority of the logs, however, break with the shell-like fracture essential to the art. Other sources of arrow point material are made up of what we have called stump-root complexes—great blocks of stone as large as a room that once represented stump crowns, roots, root hairs and soil—all altered to solid stone. These make an arrow point speckled in appearance and devoid of grain. In the Whiskey Dick country we found exposed graves in the sand, each with its score or more of beautiful wood chips derived from the fossil forests high on the bluffs above. Undoubtedly, excellently grained fragments were prized as trinkets. An occasional beautifully grained arrowhead put in its appearance.

May I close with a legend that relates to the beautiful white stump that once stood in the Yakima Canyon near the tunnel of the Ellensburg-Yakima Highway. Until blown up several years ago—it, a beautiful redwood, presenting a diameter of five and a height of eight feet, had long been a landmark. It stood out as a white shrouded ghost against the sombre black of the basalt cliffs opposite the river. Mr. Reuben Crimp handed down to me this legend:

An Indian maiden could not choose between her two lovers and at length they agreed to a wrestling match to the death upon the bluffs that tower a thousand feet above the river at this point. At first the advantage went to one and then the other of the suitors. Summoning to his cause a superhuman outburst of energy the one threw his adversary over his shoulder and clear of the rim of the bluff. But in so doing he too lost his balance and both were crushed on the rocks below.

Every year at the anniversary of the tragic match, the Indian maiden retired to the spot and would not be moved by considerations of food or drink or solitude to rejoin her people. At length the Great Spirit said it were better that she be allowed to remain upon the site and turned her to stone at the exact place where the bodies came to rest. Immobile there as a white shrouded figure she was known among the Indians as "The Squaw."

FIRST AID KITS

EARLY in 1933 The Climbing Committee began an extensive study of first aid kits for the purpose of making up a kit which would meet the needs of climbing parties and parties on two or three-day trips. We first tried to determine as nearly as possible the requirements of such a kit. Our findings may be briefly summarized as follows (approximately in the order of their importance):

1. The kit should be adequate to handle injuries ordinarily associated with mountaineering and for injuries to several people at one time.
2. The materials contained therein must be *sterile* and instantly available for use.
3. The make-up of the kit must be simple, in order that the inexperienced might find the proper materials easily.
4. Materials should not be included which by improper use might do more harm than good.
5. It should include materials which would by their presence suggest methods of treatment.
6. It should contain very simple directions for its use.
7. It should be light in weight and in a durable case.

With the above requirements in mind several doctors and experts on first aid were consulted who offered valuable suggestions from which evolved the Mountaineer First Aid Kit.

The case is of the ten-unit size and is made of 28 gauge sheet steel. It measures 4½" by 7½" by 2½" with a total weight complete of two pounds. All the first aid materials are put up in packages or "units" plainly marked. Dressings are made up in the form of compresses, each wrapped in waxed paper to keep it sterile. An adequate assortment of sizes is provided. A tourniquet is included as, although one may be readily improvised, its presence in the kit would suggest its use where a saving of time is all important.

When it becomes necessary to transport a seriously injured person a great distance it *may* be necessary to administer something to relieve pain. Amido-Pyrene Tablets with directions for their administration are included in the kit for this purpose. Their use is recommended only in severe cases.

The kit contains the following materials put up by the Mine Safety Appliance Company:

1 metal case, ten-unit size
1 first aider
1 triangular bandage
1 four-inch bandage
2 three-inch compresses
6 two-inch compresses
16 adhesive compresses
3 No. 5 eye dressings
1 tourniquet and forceps
1 tube oil of salt
2 tubes iodine
4 large ammonia ampules
1 small tube butesin-picrate ointment
1 pair scissors
3 one-yard rolls 1" adhesive tape
4 paper cups
6 safety pins
1 report card

The use of individually wrapped compresses and bandages, besides keeping the materials sterile, makes maintenance simple with a minimum of waste. The kit has a lining of cellophane which must be broken

to reach the contents, thus enabling the committee to ascertain if a kit has been used and whether or not a report has been made. A 3"x5" report card is included in the kit.

First aid equipment, which through neglect has become unfit for use, is of less than no value. We have, therefore, set up a system of checking the first aid kits, which we find is working out satisfactorily. Each kit contains a report card, giving instructions to return the kit to the Climbing Committee for re-filling. The committee also calls for all the outstanding kits twice a year if they have not been checked during the thirty days preceding this semi-annual inspection. Each kit is numbered and a permanent record kept of it.

The cost of maintaining the kits is small, amounting to less than an average of 15 cents each time the kit is used. The cost of these minor replacements is borne by the general fund. Loss or major damage to the kit is charged against the Committee using it at the time.

These kits are intended for emergency use only when away from camp. They are not medicine chests and are not intended to replace the Lodge or Summer Outing Medicine Chests. They are entirely satisfactory for one and two night camps such as we have on Special Outings.

The Climbing Committee has entered upon a program of accident prevention. The committee may call for reports upon accidents or near accidents from which some constructive lesson may be learned. It proposes to enter upon an active discussion of these accidents before the recently formed Climbing Section. There can be no doubt that such a program will go far towards the elimination of accidents.

H. V. S.

* * *

An ingeniously devised compression spring fitted to the outside of the toe iron features the new downhill binding introduced this season by Anderson and Thompson. The spring is directly connected with the heel strap, providing a very definite tension for downhill running. The binding is of the Alpina type and makes Amstutz springs unnecessary. Its use this winter will be watched with great interest.

* * *

According to advice from Europe, the clips on the side irons of the Alpina diagonal binding—an adjustable feature which allows for both touring and downhill runnning requirements, froze very easily; so perhaps it won't be necessary to worry about the high price asked for them in Seattle.

* * *

Local skiers can now purchase fully adjustable Alpina type bindings for as low as three seventy-five.

* * *

The British Ski Year Book suggests that graphite rubbed into your ski wax is not only inexpensive, but produces excellent results in downhill running.

* * *

Bildstein heel clips, mentioned in last year's notes, are here to stay. The ski team from Banff, Canada, used them at the Winter Sports Carnival at Paradise last spring and were very enthusiastic about them. We are also advised that European ski insurance cannot be obtained without this safety device.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INCORPORATED, SEATTLE, WN.
BALANCE SHEET
As of October 31, 1934

ASSETS:		
Cash on Hand	$ 319.47	
National Bank of Commerce	1,142.34	$ 1,461.81
Washington Mutual Savings Bank		5,329.42
Puget Sound Savings & Loan Assn.	337.74	
Less reserve for shrinkage	313.03	24.71
Bonds—Permanent Fund. Inv.		4,349.60
Inventories		509.15
Furniture & Fixtures		569.44
Library		330.79
Motion Picture Equipment		415.67
Permanent Construction		
Kitsap Cabin	$ 2,676.87	
Meany Ski Hut	2,199.96	
Snoqualmie Lodge	4,040.18	
	$ 8,917.01	
Less reserve for depreciation	1,512.70	7,404.31
Accruals, advances & deferred charges		365.64
		$20,760.54
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable		$ 575.61
Permanent Fund	$ 6,334.12	
Permanent Fund—Outing	1,000.00	7,334.12
Surplus, October 31, 1933	$12,430.66	
Sundry charges, 1934	5.44	
	$12,425.22	
Balance from P. &. L. Account	425.59	12,850.81
		$20,760.54

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ending October 31, 1934

DR.		
Bulletin	$ 243.94	
Climbing Committee	22.81	
Club Room	24.29	
Donations	25.00	
Depreciation on Buildings	756.35	
Expense, General	319.38	
Insurance	273.92	
Kitsap Cabin Operations	251.79	
Photographic Committee	10.25	
Postage, Printing & Stationery	156.27	
Promotional Committee	21.00	
Rentals	616.40	
Salaries	255.08	
Ski Committee	13.16	
Snoqualmie Lodge Operations	339.54	
Telephone Expense	52.70	$ 3,381.88
Profit for Year		425.59
		$3,807.47
CR.		
Annual Banquet	8.39	
Annual Magazine	344.64	
Armbands	4.45	
Dance Committee	16.32	
Dues, Seattle	1,057.45	
Dues, Outside	130.00	
Dues, Everett	169.00	
Dues, Tacoma	221.00	
Initiation Fees	109.08	
Interest Earned	353.31	
Local Walks	5.55	
Meany Ski Hut Operations	44.07	
Players Committee	166.04	
Special Outings	29.85	
Summer Outings	1,148.32	
		$ 3,807.47

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17th, 1934.

Mountaineers, Inc.,
Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen:

At the request of your Treasurer, I have examined her records of Receipts and Disbursements, for the year ending October 31st, 1934, and find that an accurate record of both have been kept, and that the balance of Cash on Hand and in the various depositories coincides with the records. Reports of the various Committees have been consolidated with the Treasurer's Records. Bonds were examined and were found to aggregate $4,500.

It is my opinion that the attached Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account reflect an accurate picture of your organizaton's present condition, and the result of the past year's operations.

CHARLES E. WICKS, Auditor.

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1934

Accounts Payable		$ 211.25
Annual Banquet		8.39
Annual Magazine		344.64
Armbands		4.45
Accruals	134.07	
Bulletin	243.94	
Cash on Hand	319.47	
National Bank of Commerce	1,142.34	
Washington Mutual Savings Bank (Reserve)	1,014.12	
Washington Mutual Savings Bank (Special)	1,011.90	
Washington Mutual Savings Bank (Per. Fd.)	2,957.00	
Washington Mutual Savings Bank (Players)	346.40	
Puget Sound Savings & Loan Assn.	337.74	
Climbing Committee	22.81	
Club Room Maintenance & Expense	20.39	
Club Room	3.90	
Dance Committee		16.32
Dues, Seattle		1,057.45
Dues, Outside		130.00
Dues, Everett		169.00
Dues, Tacoma		221.00
Donations	25.00	
Depreciation	756.35	
Expense, General	319.38	
Furniture & Fixtures	569.44	
Initiation Fees		109.08
Insurance	273.92	
Insurance Unexpired	181.57	
Interest Earned		353.31
Inventory	509.15	
Kitsap Cabin Operations	251.79	
Kitsap Cabin Permanent Constr.	2,676.87	
Library	330.79	
Local Walks		5.55
Meany Ski Hut Operations		44.07
Meany Ski Hut Operations, Advance 1935 Com.	50.00	
Meany Ski Hut Permanent Constr.	2,199.96	
Motion Picture Expense	.50	
Motion Picture Equipment	415.67	
Permanent Fund Investment	3,349.60	
Permanent Fund		6,334.12
Permanent Fund Summer Outing (Bonds)	1,000.00	
Summer Outing Permanent Fund		1,000.00
Photographic Committee	9.75	
Players Committee		166.04
Postage, Printing & Stationery	156.27	
Promotional Committee	21.00	
Reserve for Puget Sound Sav. & Loan Assn.		313.03
Reserve for Depreciation		1,512.70
Reserve for Purchase Motion Picture Camera		364.36
Rentals	616.40	
Salaries	255.08	
Ski Committee	13.16	
Snoqualmie Lodge Operations	339.54	
Snoqualmie Lodge Permanent Constr.	4,040.18	
Special Outings		29.85
Summer Outing		1,148.32
Surplus		12,425.22
Telephone Expense	52.70	
	$25,968.15	$25,968.15

MARJORIE V. GREGG, Treasurer.

TACOMA BRANCH

Treasurer's Annual Report as of October 31, 1934

RECEIPTS:		
Bank Balance November 1, 1933	$ 548.99	
Membership Refund from Seattle	154.00	
Sale of Song Books	.50	
Interest on Bonds	60.00	
Interest on Savings Account	6.38	
Profit from Irish Cabin	64.55	
Profit from Local and Special Outings	4.72	
		$ 839.14
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Rent of Club Rooms	$ 216.00	
Tax on Bank Checks	.52	
Flowers	6.00	
Transportation—Seattle Trustee	9.00	
Bank Charge for Safekeeping Bonds	4.00	
Books	8.00	
Wood for Irish Cabin	45.00	
Bonding Expense (Irish Cabin Chairman, Local Walks Chairman and Secretary-Treasurer)	17.50	
Binding of Annuals	12.50	
Herbarium Expense	8.00	
Miscellaneous Expense	14.60	
		341.12
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK OF CALIFORNIA		$ 498.02
ASSETS:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$ 497.88	
Investment Bonds:		
Par Value / Market Value		
Mt. States Power Co. $1,000 / $615		
United Pub. Service Co. $1,000 / nil		
United Pub. Utilities Co. $ 100 / $ 25		
	$ 640.00	
RECEIVABLE:		
Bond interest accrued (Est. on Mt. States Power)	20.00	
Membership Refund (Est.)	154.00	
Furniture, Fixtures and Supplies—Irish Cabin $102.68		
Club Rooms 109.08	211.76	
LIABILITIES—NONE		
NET WORTH		$ 1,523.64

LILLIAN OJALA, Secretary-Treasurer.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

Year Ending October 31, 1934

RECEIPTS:		
Meals	$ 1,032.85	
Lodge Fees	347.45	
Canteen	39.85	
Rental Equipment	19.50	
Miscellaneous	10.10	
Fed. Exp. refund	19.50	
General Fund Advance	485.16	
		$ 1,954.41
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 743.78	
Hauling	75.50	
Lodge Maintenance	97.70	
Equipment	113.16	
Caretaker	428.00	
Committee Transportation	15.00	
Canteen	28.89	
Permanent Improvements	4.50	
Miscellaneous Expense	33.51	
Miscellaneous, General	72.88	1,612.92
Returned to General Fund		341.49
		$ 1,954.41

Returned to General Fund, $5.00 Petty Cash.

Total Attendance	1,113
Number of Meals	2,810
Commissary on Hand	$ 69.55
Miscellaneous Inventory	164.47

CARL E. LINDGREN, Chairman
GLADYS NEWCOM, Secretary.

Report of Receipts and Expenditures of

THE EVERETT BRANCH OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

For the Period September 22, 1933 to September 21, 1934

RECEIPTS:		
Local Club's portion of Membership Dues	$ 59.00	
Local Walks	36.67	
Joint Local Walks	.60	
Interest on U. S. Liberty Bond	4.19	
Interest on Savings Account	20.56	
Glacier Peak Outing	23.20	
		$ 144.22
EXPENDITURES:		
Purchase of films	$ 4.50	
Picnics and beach fires	5.70	
Social Committees, a/c entertainments	10.88	
Check Taxes and Service Charges	1.28	
Picture Exhibit	5.58	
Replacement stolen pictures	27.38	
Flowers	7.25	
Telephone	1.10	
Postage	1.00	
Bond covering Club's Funds	5.00	
Trustees' Transportation	12.50	
Delegates to Outdoor Clubs' Convention	3.45	
		$ 85.62
NET RECEIPTS		58.60
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Balance in Checking Account Sept. 22, 1933	$ 28.03	
Balance in Savings Account Sept. 22, 1933	829.84	
Liberty Bonds on hand Sept. 22, 1933	100.00	
Total Resources at Beginning of Year		$ 957.87
Add Net Receipts for period, Sept. 22, 1933 to Sept. 21, 1934		58.60
Total Resources at Close of Year, Sept. 21, 1934		$ 1,016.47
DETAIL OF RESOURCES at Close of Year, Sept. 21, 1934:		
Balance in Checking Account, Sept. 21, 1934	154.38	
Balance in Savings Account, Sept. 21, 1934	744.59	
U. S. Liberty Bonds, Sept. 21, 1934	100.00	
Accounts Receivable, Sept. 21, 1934 $23.20		
Less Accounts Payable, Sept. 21, 1934 5.70	17.50	
		$ 1,016.47

C. GORDON URAN, Treasurer.

KITSAP CABIN

Year Ending October 31, 1934

RECEIPTS:		
Cabin Fees	$ 153.10	
Commissary	313.55	
Advances from Treasurer	100.00	
Miscellaneous (change)	25.00	
Sale of Tree	5.00	
Transportation	5.60	
Receipts from Players	89.98	
		$ 692.23
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Commissary	$ 220.65	
Lights	18.76	
Caretaker's Salary	300.00	
Repairs and Replacements	48.61	
Entertainment	17.88	
Cook's Wages	13.00	
Taxes	27.32	
Transportation	14.95	
Laundry	3.87	
Miscellaneous (change)	25.00	
Telephone	.15	
Stationery and Stamps	.50	
Return to General Fund	1.54	
		$ 692.23

Total in Attendance	439
No. of Meals Served	910
Commissary on Hand, Oct. 31, 1934	6.35

CLAIRE M. McGUIRE, Chairman
C. S. GILLELAND, Secretary.

MEANY SKI HUT

Year Ending May 1, 1934

RECEIPTS:			
Hut Fees	$ 114.30		
Commissary	230.20		
Donations	2.53	$	347.03
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Commissary	$ 116.49		
Cook Expense	33.06		
Committee Expense	12.55		
Operating Expense	8.20		
Sundries	19.47		
Return to General Fund	157.26		347.03

No. of meals served 737
No outstanding bills
No outstanding checks

Respectfully submitted,

MEANY SKI HUT COMMITTEE.

By FRED W. BALL, Secretary.

LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE

Year Ending October 31, 1934

RECEIPTS:			
Local Walks Fees	$ 59.20		
Transportation	67.25		
		$	126.45
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Commissary	$ 11.88		
Transportation	50.90		
Scouting	2.00		
Miscellaneous	19.87		
Balance to Treasurer	41.80		
		$	126.45

(Total of 504 on 17 walks.)

ROY LOWE, Chairman
MARJORIE D. MAYER, Secretary.

SPECIAL OUTINGS COMMITTEE

Year Ending October 31, 1934

RECEIPTS:			
Outing Fees	$ 314.50		
Commissary Sold	.55	$	315.05
DISBURSEMENTS:			
Commissary	$ 57.13		
Transportation	146.50		
Equipment Purchased	7.53		
Telephone	.25		
Cook	8.00		
Cabins and Auto Parking	16.00		
Tax on Checks	.10		
	$ 235.51		
Check to Treasurer to Close Account	79.54		
		$	315.05

Total attendance 134
Committee 6

Net 128
Number of outings 4

L. D. BYINGTON, Chairman
GERTRUDE MONTGOMERY, Secretary

PLAYERS COMMITTEE

Summary, March to August, 1934

RECEIPTS:

On Hand, March 31, 1934	$ 68.41
Tickets—Adults	700.15
Children	35.25
Transportation	469.95
(Including 90c received from company on unused tickets paid for in original check; i.e., not sold)	
Membership	19.00
Miscellaneous—Over	.20
Contra entries	26.30
	$ 1,319.26

DISBURSEMENTS:

Government Tax	$ 66.23
Kitsap Cabin	89.98
Miscellaneous (including 24.30 contra entries)	55.26
Royalties (music)	32.50
Cabin Fees, etc. (including $2.00 contra entry and $3.00 ticket expense)	47.90
Directing	125.00
Properties and Costumes	221.09
Advertising, Printing, etc.	126.81
Transportation (including 90c refunded by company on tickets turned in later)	388.35
Total Cash Expended	$ 1,153.12
Balance forward, August 31, 1934	166.14
	$ 1,319.26

CICELY NICHOLS, Secretary-Treasurer.

1934 SUMMER OUTING COMMITTEE

RECEIPTS:

Receipts from Members	$ 5,862.00
Prospectus Advertising	97.50
Interest on Seymour Bond	60.00
Sales, Surplus Commissary	30.00
Club Membership Dues	30.00
Extra Meals Served	7.50
Refund on Truck Rental	35.88
Sale of Script	4.03
Checks Cashed for Members	55.00
Refund on Bill 154	.36
TOTAL	$ 6,182.27

DISBURSEMENTS:

Commissary	$ 679.92
Cooks and Labor	327.00
Transportation	1,868.85
Equipment	146.94
Trucking and Freighting	677.00
Cancellations	20.00
Refunds to Members	1,017.40
Prospectus, Printing and Mailing	79.80
Stationery and Postage	39.43
Dues Remitted to Financial Secretary	30.00
Films and Camera Rental	93.40
Album for Club Rooms	6.75
Checks Cashed for Members	55.00
Insurance on Dunnage	44.51
Miscellaneous	33.10
Check to Treasurer for Balance	1,063.17
TOTAL	$ 6,182.27

Accounts Receivable—None.
Bills Payable—Album expense.....$ 15.00
Purchase of Movie Camera.....$358.00

H. V. STRANDBERG, Chairman
EUGENIE ZABELL, Secretary.

MOUNTAINEER MONTHLY MEETINGS

December, 1933—November, 1934

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

December 8, 1933—Skiing in the Northwest. Moving pictures made by Doctor O. E. Kahn and other Mountaineers. Ski Committee, Paul Shorrock, Chairman.

January 5, 1934—Local Winter Weather. Lecture by L. C. Fisher of the United States Weather Bureau.

February 9, 1934—Annual Reunion Dinner. Arctic Club. Guest of Honor and Toastmaster, Doctor Edmond S. Meany. Musical Program followed by the presentation of: Acheson Cup, Local Walks Cup, Climbing Trophy, and the Special Memberships to Camp Fire Girls and to the Boy Scouts.
Sponsors: Hollis R. Farwell, Margaret Bearse, Mrs. Elvin P. Carney.

March 9, 1934—History of Seattle Art Museum. Lecture by Doctor Richard E. Fuller, founder and donor of the Seattle Art Museum.

April 6, 1934—Mammals of Washington. Illustrated lecture by Professor Trevor Kincaid, University of Washington.

May 4, 1934—Chinook Pass Special Outing. Ski Pictures by Andy Anderson.
Presentation of Ski Cups and Trophies.
Sponsors: Ski Committee, Robert Hayes, Chairman.

June 8, 1934—National Parks: Grand Canyon, Bryce, Zion. Colored slides. Lecture by Miss Avis Lobdell, Portland, Oregon. Eastern Representative of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

July and August—No Meetings.

September 7, 1934—Sea Life of Puget Sound. Lecture by F. W. Schmoe, Executive Secretary of the Puget Sound Academy of Science.

October 5, 1934—Home-Coming. Guests of Honor, Former Members of The Mountaineers. Host, Doctor Edmond S. Meany, President of the Mountaineers.
Program: Music. History of The Mountaineers, Elvin P. Carney. Future of The Mountaineers, Hollis R. Farwell. (Chamber of Commerce).

November 9, 1934—Formal Opening of 1934 Photographic Art Exhibit.
Sponsors: Photographic Committee, Robert Hayes, Chairman.

GERTRUDE INEZ STREATOR, Historian.

SUMMARY OF CLUB ROOM MEETINGS

November, 1933—October, 1934

Total attendance program meetings, 1905; number program meetings, 27; average attendance, 70.

Programs were arranged for at least two Wednesday evenings in each month. Pictures, sponsored by outside groups or Club members, furnished entertainment for six meetings; speakers thirteen; there were four musical evenings; five parties. Outstanding evenings included pictures of the Grand Canyon shown by Miss Lobdell; lecture and pictures by Mrs. Young of the Seattle Art Museum; talks by Mrs. Dorothy Bradner of Australia and Dr. W. R. Gage from Point Barrow.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES, SEATTLE

President, Dr. Edmond S. Meany
Vice-President, Elvin P. Carney
Treasurer, Marjorie Gregg
Historian, Gertrude I. Streator
Secretary, Hollis Farwell, P. O. Box 122
Financial Secretary, Eulalie Lasnier
Recording Secretary, Louise Inabnit
Clubroom Secretary, Mrs. F. Rickards

TRUSTEES

Terms Expiring 1935
Winonah Bailey
H. W. Playter
F. Q. Gorton
Arthur Winder
Herbert Strandberg

Terms Expiring 1936
Ben C. Mooers
Mrs. Jos. T. Hazard
Dr. Otto Strizek
Harry M. Myers
Edmond S. Meany

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES

Appointments—
Elvin P. Carney
Promotional—
Robert H. Hayes
Special Outings—
Laurence Byington
Climbing—
Herbert Strandberg
Outing, 1935—
Chairman to be appointed
Kitsap Cabin—
Lois Boeing
Local Walks—
Rex Ruston
Snoqualmie Lodge—
Chairman to be appointed
Acheson Cup—
A. H. Hudson
Librarian—
Elizabeth Schmidt
Finance and Budget—
Marjorie V. Gregg
Moving Pictures—
H. W. Playter
Public Affairs—
Irving Clark
Future Summer Outings—
Ben C. Mooers
Players—
Ronald Todd
Photographic—
Robert H. Hayes
Equipment and Commissary—
H. W. Playter
Editor of Annual
Phyllis Jansen Young
Editor of Bulletin—
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard
Meany Ski Hut—
Russell Nickerson
Ski Committee—
A. W. Anderson
Membership—
Harriet Parsons
Dance—
Chairman to be appointed
Clubroom and Entertainment—
Floyd Franklin
Publicity—
Chairman to be appointed
Custodian of Records of Six Major Peaks
Lulie Nettleton

TACOMA BRANCH

OFFICERS

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Vice-President, Anna H. Crapser
Secretary and Treasurer, Stella C. Kellogg
Trustees, A. H. Denman, Mont J. Downing, Margaret S. Young
Trustee to go to Seattle, Dwight A. Mason

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks—
R. Bruce Kizer
Irish Cabin—
Eva M. Simmonds
Membership—
Donald E. Klumb
Entertainment—

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OFFICERS

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Secretary, Beulah Braitzka
Treasurer, C. Gordon Uran
Trustee, Paul N. Odegard

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Membership—
Stuart B. Hertz
Social—
Mrs. John F. Lehmann

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

Seattle	451
Tacoma	75
Everett	58
TOTAL	584

THE MOUNTAINEERS

List of Members, October 31, 1934

HONORARY MEMBERS

JOHN B. FLETT — WM. B. GREELEY — S. EDWARD PASCHALL

LIFE MEMBERS

E. G. AMES
MRS. NAOMI ACHENBACH BENSON
A. S. KERRY
EDMOND S. MEANY
EDMOND S. MEANY, JR.
ROBERT MORAN
REGINALD H. PARSONS

BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

1932-1935	1933-1936	1934-1937
Al Bogdan	Ralph Eskenazi	Joe McClelland
Robert Higman	Kenneth Comfort	William Miller
Joe Long	Harris Johnson	John Snyder

CAMP FIRE GIRL MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

1932-1935	1933-1936	1934-1937
Betty Bogle	Patricia McClure	Grace Ann Higman
Jane Wing	Irmengarde Patten	Janet Murray

COMPLIMENTARY AWARDS

Walter Rooks — Ted Rooks

SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

(Names of members who have climbed the six major peaks of Washington are printed in bold face. Members who have climbed the first ten Lodge peaks are indicated by *; the first and second ten Lodge peaks by **; the twelve Irish Cabin peaks†. There are three groups of peaks in the Everett region of six peaks each. The Darrington, Monte Cristo and Index. A bronze pin is awarded for any one of the three groups, a silver pin for any two and a gold pin for all three. One ‡ indicates a bronze pin for the first six peaks, and ‡‡ indicate a silver pin, or 12 peaks.)

ABEL, H. V., 1462-38th Ave., PR 1255.
ALBRECHT, H. W., 2724-1st Ave. S., EL 1084.
ALLEN, Edw. W., c/o Wright, Froude, Allen & Hilen, 1312 Northern Life Tower, EL 3429.
AMES, E. G., 208 Walker Bldg., MA 4755.
AMSLER, R., 909 Cherry St.
ANDERSON, A. W., 5702-26th N. E., KE 5855.
ANDERSON, Helen D., 309 Colman Bldg., EL 0214.
ANDERSON, Ida M., 304-1st Ave. N., GA 5024.
ANDERSON, Isabelle, 5034-6th N. E., ME 6555.
**ANDERSON, Lloyd, 4326 W. Southern.
ANDERSON, Wm. H., 4464 Fremont Ave.
ARMSTRONG, Mildred Eileen, No. 504 Hampstead Arms, MA 7789.
ARMSTRONG, S. C., West Waterway, Harbor Island, MA 4430.

BAILEY, Jas. M., 1503 Northern Life Tower, SE 0377.
BAILEY, Winona, 1426 Warren Ave., GA 2722.
BAKER, Mary N., c/o The Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
BALL, Fred W., 905 Jefferson, A-9, EL 8219.
BALSER, Mary A., P. O. Box 1035, Roseburg, Ore.
BARKER, Cliff, 4520-51st Ave. S., RA 0507.
BARNES, Chas. A., c/o Littler's 417 Union St., EL 0417.
BARR, Mark, 2905 E. Cherry St., EA 8985—MA 8755.
BARRY, Mrs. Cornelius, 9th St. and 9th Ave., Puyallup, Wash.
BAUER, Friedel, 5235-22nd Ave. N. E., VE 1021.
BAUER, Ruth A., 721 W. 125th St.
BAUER, Wolf C., 5235-22nd Ave. N. E., VE 1021.
BEARSE, Margaret, 1501-29th Ave., PR 0048.
BEATTY, Vera J., 623 North 64th St., SU 6200.
BELT, H. C., 4733-19th N. E., KE 3440.
BENNETT, Edith Page, Women's University Club, 6th and Spring, EL 3748.
BENNETT, M. Pearl, 8258-4th Ave. N. E., KE 7197.
BENTLEY, Dr. Frederick, 406 Cobb Bldg., MA 2587.
BERANEK, John G., 605 Spring St., MA 0624—GL 3121 (Loc. 205).
BERG, Anna M., Assembly Hotel.
BERRIAN, John, Rt. 2, Box 433, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 216J.
BIGELOW, Alida, 729 S. W. Harrison, Portland, Oregon.
BISHOP, Doris L., Camp Fire Girls, MA 7055.
BISHOP, Lottie G., 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.

BISSELL, John, 140 Harvard No., CA 3879.
**BLAIR, Donald, 523-1st Ave. W., GA 6663.
BLAKE, J. Fred, 2918 Magnolia Blvd., GA 6936.
BLANK, E. Margaretha, 1525 Snoqualmie St., GL 0145.
*BOEING, E. Lois, 7329 Vashon Pl., WE 6197.
BOGDAN, Al., 731 N. 87th St.
BOGLE, Betty, 614-18th Ave. N., EA 0931.
BONELL, Aura M., 1314 Marion St., EA 2129.
BONELL, Hanah, East Falls Church, Virginia.
*BORDSEN, Lenna M., 516-13th N., EA 7284.
BORDSEN, Dr. T. L., 353 Stimson Bldg., 11217-2d Ave. N. W., EL 1426—SU 5851.
BOWMAN, Donald, R. F. D. No. 7, Box 467-B.
BRADY, Edward F., 611-16th N., EA 1517.
BRASK, Gudrun, 929 Medical Dental Bldg.
*BREMERMAN, Glen F., 5834 Woodlawn.
BREWER, Orpha A., 3003-14th Ave. W., GA 6422.
BRICE, Carol A., 5009-6th Ave. N. E., ME 3904.
BRINGLOE, Marguerite, 5026-16th N. E., AL 0900.
BROWN, Mrs. E. B., 5744-26th N. E.
BROWN, Lois E., 5744-26th N. E.
BRYANT, Mrs. Grace, 1914 N. 48th St., ME 4089.
BULL, Mary Jessica, 1120 Boylston Ave., PR 4400.
BURCKETT, Douglas M., University Club, Boston, Mass.
*BURROWS, Robt. B., Puyallup High School, Puyallup, Wash.
BURSELL, Frances I., 4548-8th Ave. N. E., ME 2790.
BURTON, Clara B., The Patterson Apts., 4045 Brooklyn, ME 9678.
BUSH, Eleanor I., 133 Dorffel Drive, PR 3487.
BUZZETTI, Beatrice, Box 516, Ellensburg, Wash., Black 2791.
**BYINGTON, Laurence D., 4747-16th Ave. N. E., KE 1704—MA 7305.

CANDEE, Marion, 1205 E 42d St., ME 8839.
CARLSON, Albert, Box 11, Route A, Issaquah, Wash.
CARNEY, Elvin P., 629-38th Ave., 1026 Henry Bldg., EA 6994—EL 2822.
CARR, Willard G., 1817 Madrona Drive, EA 0231.
**CASTOR, T. Davis, 4411 Phinney Ave., ME 4583.
CHAMBERS, Eva, 900 Insurance Bldg., MA 0091.
CHAPMAN, Effie L., Public Library, MA 3995—EL 3748.
CHILD, Elsie T., 1603-04 Medical Dental Bldg., EL 5359—CA 4700.
CLARK, Irving M., R. F. D. 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 292-WX.
CLARK, Leland J., R. F. D. 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 173.
CLARK, Leland J., Jr., R. F. D. 1, Bellevue, Wash., Lakeside 173.
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DART, Agnes, 5028 W. Waite, EA 0400.
DAVIS, Fidelia G., City Engineer's Office, MA 6000—Loc 15.
DAVIS, Lois E., 414 N. 47th, ME 1953.
DAVIS, Walter J., 5224 Kirkwood Place.
DEFOREST, Elliott, 2514 Crestmont Pl.
****DEGENHARDT, Wm. A.**, 415 Melrose Ave. N., EL 9715.
DENNIS, Ruth, 1215 Seneca St.
***DERRY, Faye G.**, 1226 Bigelow Ave., GA 8387.
DICKERSON, Elizabeth, Woodinville, Wash.
****DICKERT**, O. Philip, 2022-8th Ave. N., GA 1114.
****DIXON**, Harold L., Apt. 104, 1609 N. 46th.
DODGE, Mildred L., 214 East "A" St., Yakima, Wash.
DOLLING, Curt A., 4054 N. Longview Ave., Portland, Oregon.
DUNHAM, Kathleen, Fremont Library, 1317 Boren.

EDSON, Scott E., 614 Rverside Drive, GL 0780.
EHRENCLOU, O. A., Northern Life Ins. Co.
ELSEA, Hazel M., 408 No. Ruby, Ellensburg, Wash., Black 3701.
EMERSON, Helen, 511 E. 8th St., Ellensburg, Wash., Black 3431.
ENGLE, Norman W., 6266-19th Ave. N. E., KE 5335.
ENTZ, Ruby, 5631-15th Ave. N. E., KE 5761.

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GILLETTE, Cora M., 213-12th Ave. N.
GIRVIN, Mrs. Julia Whitmore, 1119 E. 43rd St.
GOENEY, William, 4719-21st N. E., KE 5071.
GOODRICH, Dorothy, 100 Crockett St., GA 7950.

GORHAM, Elizabeth H., 5717-16th N. E., KE 2424.
GORHAM, Sarah A., 5717-16th Ave. N. E., KE 2424.
GORHAM, Wm. H., P. O. Box 263, KE 2424.
GORTON, F. Q., 5012 California Ave., WE 3901.
GOUGH, Lutie A., Harborview Hall, MA 6886.
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HARNDEN, E. W., 1118 Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.
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HAZARD, Mrs. J. T., Box 234.
HAZLEHURST, Charles, 122 Webster Ave., Wyncote, Pa.
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HESTER, Myrtle, 3617 E. Union St., PR 0280.
HIGMAN, Bob, 4229 Eastern Ave., ME 5380.
HIGMAN, Grace Ann, 4229 Eastern Ave., ME 5380.
HIGMAN, H. W., 1320 E. 63rd St., KE 4815.
HILL, Mary C., 3918-39th Ave. S. W., WE 5760.

HINCKLEY, Carol, Route No. 6, Box 301, KE 0344-J-11.
HODGKINS, Ethel, 720 Broadway, PR 0575—MA 4567.
HOFFMAN, Dr. W. F., 817 Summit Ave., EL 2454.
†**HOFFMAN, Walter P., 1911-25th Ave. N., EA 8090.
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INABNIT, Louise, Piedmont Hotel, EL 0188.
INABNIT, Margaret, Piedmont Hotel, EL 0188.
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