

THE MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME XXXI

Number 1

December 15, 1938

The SELKIRKS



PUBLISHED BY
THE MOUNTAINEERS
INCORPORATED
SEATTLE WASHINGTON.



GRAPH of RELATIVE ELEVATIONS without PERSPECTIVE from TIMBERLINE: 4000'
MOUNT RAINIER 14408' MOUNT ADAMS 12307 MOUNT BAKER 10750'
GLACIER PEAK 10436' MOUNT SAINT HELENS 9671 MOUNT OLYMPUS 7915'

C. E. SCHURMAN

The MOUNTAINEER

VOLUME THIRTY-ONE

Number One

December 15, 1938

THE SELKIRKS



Organized 1906
Incorporated 1913

Editorial Board, 1938

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THE OBJECTS AND PURPOSES OF THE MOUNTAINEERS ARE:

“To explore the mountains, forests and water courses of the Pacific Northwest, and to gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region; to preserve, by protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of the Northwest coast of America; to make frequent or periodical expeditions into these regions in fulfillment of the above purpose. Finally, and above all, to encourage and promote the spirit of good fellowship and comradeship among the lovers of outdoor life in the West.”

Seattle, Washington, 1907.

October 14, 1938

Dear Fellow Members:

The Mountaineers, Inc., rests on a foundation of pure cooperative enterprise with a backlog in the form of our Permanent Fund and other funds that have been laid aside little by little through the years to protect us against unlooked-for losses or emergencies and to permit possible future expansion.

Our dues are purposely low so that no one will be prevented from enjoying membership on account of the expense involved. As there is barely enough income from our dues to cover publications and to underwrite certain necessary facilities and administrative expenses that have no other source of revenue, it can not be expected that funds will be left over to take care of other Club activities.

It is therefore to be expected that the expense of maintaining each of our activities and facilities should be borne by those of our membership who are finding joy in their use. Great care should be exercised to make sure that the expense of operation is commensurate with the use being made of each of our facilities and activities. When operating losses occur they must be shouldered by the General Fund, which means that all of our membership must share in paying the bill incurred in providing pleasures enjoyed by a few.

If we break even or make a monetary gain in the operation of our facilities, we shall progress and plans can be made for future development or expansion. When the losses from even one of our facilities is sufficient to bite into, or wipe out, the gains made during the year, then we shall stand still and talk of progress is out of the question.

Our organization enjoys an enviable and unique position in our communities and the niche we have carved for ourselves is largely due to our unswerving devotion to the ideals that have been handed down to us by those who founded our Club and who guided its destinies during the early formative years. It is the duty of every member to hold fast to the spirit of cooperation that is the heart and soul of our group. It is a duty to shoulder some of the administrative responsibilities and our code demands that we shall be prepared to pay for the enjoyment of our activities and facilities as we go along.

In holding to these ideals we shall strengthen our foundations, protect our backlog, and our progress will be certain!

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Hollis Farnwell". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

President



MOUNT SIR DONALD

A. H. Hudson.

The MOUNTAINEER

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SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

December, 1938

HIGHLIGHTS—AND SHADOWS

R. BRUCE KIZER

ANNOUNCEMENT that the 1938 Summer Outing would be held in the Selkirks sent the rank-and-file Mountaineer scurrying to sources of information to find out just where the Selkirks might be. For, though most of us had vague recollections of having encountered the name somewhere, we had but hazy notions of some equally hazy mountains being located somewhere between the Arctic Circle and the 49th parallel.

Whether it was because of the lure of the unknown, or the rosy reports of the Committee, after focusing their attention on the map, on the reports, and on the pocketbook, eighty-seven mountaineers of one brand or another decided to go on the outing and see for themselves just where and what the Selkirks were.

From far and near they came. Three "way-down-east" mountaineers, members of the Appalachian Club, took the longest way around on their way from Boston. Seven "on-the-level" mountaineers from the Prairie Club rode the cushions from Chicago. One Sierra Club high climber from South Pasadena sent in his remittance without even asking a juvenile rate. And a Portland mountaineer—Mazama brand—climbed high in the Rockies on her way, and made it in several goat-like leaps via Jasper National Park.

Near at hand, Seattle, Tacoma, and Everett groups of the "Incorporated" species of Mountaineer loaded the car to which they had been assigned to the gunwales with a perfect customs officer's nightmare of assorted equipment, gadgets, and paraphernalia—from culottes to cosmetics, and from shoe grease to electric razors! Some assortments much resembled 30-pound five-and-ten-cent stores! There is no accounting for tastes!

With such nondescript loads, it was lucky that the Committee had well oiled the machinery of passing through the customs, as a compulsory examination would have ranked as a major catastrophe. As it was, crossing the border at Sumas was just a pleasant diversion.

Beyond the border, hills, rivers, and countryside seemed new, and different, and foreign. New sights, new names, new customs soon were encountered. It soon became apparent that this was to be a trip of varied and unusual transportation. First, there seemed to be an epidemic of bicycle riding, an epidemic which proved to be highly contagious to some of our young and susceptible Mountaineers.

But the transportation climax of the trip was reached when in the distance appeared an old plow horse, pulling a car of ancient lineage, behind whose steering wheel sat a bearded Hindu in copious turban and flowing native dress!

The first day's destination was Hope, an historical settlement on a bend of the broad, placid Fraser River. Mountains loomed ahead. Advice of the residents was to wait till morning to start up the canyon in order to have clearer views, cooler travel, and to avoid traffic.

Accordingly, we arose while it was still dark, left the placid reaches of the river behind, and were winding during daylight hours up through the

rocky gorge of the Fraser, rushing and raging in its cramped quarters—winding on a highway of fourth-choice route—the first, second, and third choices having been preempted by the river and by two railroads.

And what a *sorry* choice was the fourth—but how scenic! Its route was through rocky defiles, turning sharply around promontories, edging along niches in the cliffs overhanging the turbulent river. We were literally and figuratively kept on edge trying to watch the remarkably beautiful river and at the same time keep on the road. Driving here meant dashing down slopes, crossing slender bridges—now close above the swirling, foaming stream—now climbing, winding, climbing, till the river seemed a mere creek two thousand feet below; and the scant two-way road—the Cariboo Trail—perched high on the bare canyon wall, seemed but a trail, winding right, left, up, down—in never-ending gyrations.

What names to conjure with as we proceeded northward and eastward: Cariboo Trail (with its incidental tollgate), Chilliwack, Siska, Boston Bar, Kamloops, Shuswap Lake (really a family of elongated lakes), Salmon Arm, Sicamous (with its unique one-car ferry), and, finally, Revelstoke!

It was here that we crossed the western boundary of our “Promised Land”. No longer could we question the location, or the reality, of the Selkirks. Having the evidence before our eyes, we found that they constituted a mountain region bounded on the west by the Columbia River, on the east by the “Corrigan” Columbia, forming, to the north, a big elbow with the southbound stream, and on the south by still more mountains.

Newly arriving groups seemed to gravitate toward Lena’s Cafe, which soon became the unofficial headquarters and meeting place of the mountaineer clan. Later in the evening, there seemed to be a spontaneous division into two groups: those who chose to try Revelstoke’s hospitality—and mosquitoes—in the city park, and those who preferred to enjoy one last night of comfort on the springs and mattresses of the Royal Hotel.

In the morning, a new kind of transportation was in order. There being no highway into Glacier Park, cars were stored, and a motley crowd boarded a Canadian Pacific train and rode in comfort the remaining forty miles into the heart of the Selkirks. And such was our de luxe entry into a de luxe outing!

Alighting at picturesque Glacier station, we found awaiting us on the platform strong, rugged-looking men in colorful attire, much resembling Swiss guides; which was well in keeping with the surroundings, for alps towered high on all sides—dominated by the peer of them all, Sir Donald.

The next leg of the journey required still another kind of transportation—or was it two kinds? A truck, waiting at the platform, was soon piled high with dunnage, which some of the owners felt they must accompany. The rest made this leg of the journey literally by leg—a walk of a mile and a half up the road, with the inspiration and the challenge of Sir Donald straight ahead. Many were the exclamations of awe as we marvelled at the great peak and at the immense Illecillewaet Glacier which hung over its shoulder. And all were pleased when we found that our camp was to be in the valley just below them on the site of the old Glacier Hotel. There, in a meadow beside the old railroad grade, The Mountaineer banner had been hung, flanked by the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes—a site graced with views of mighty Sir Donald and the Great Glacier to the east, and down open canyons rimmed with imposing peaks to the west and north.

Our first impulse on arrival was to inspect camp. The advance guard (including the rugged, colorful, imitation Swiss guides who had met us at

the station) had pitched commissary beside the boisterous Illecillewaet River. From that as a starting point (as the mother lode, no doubt), claims were staked out beside the trail far up the valley. And, periodically throughout the outing on the occasions of certain yodeling rumors, there were such rushes down this pay streak as would make the Klondike look tame! Some chose locations in the woods, some in the meadow, and some among the ruins of the old hotel—wherever the prospect seemed best.

After claims were established, homes arose as if by magic in the course of a few minutes in this surprising mushroom village. In fact, the population of Glacier increased 100 per cent, with the arrival of that C. P. train! With such haste, it is not surprising that there was little uniformity in the type or arrangement of the houses. No two were alike. The houses of three close neighbors faced in three different directions, with sundry guy ropes complicating travel in the vicinity. With such lack of building regulations or city planning, it is remarkable that the community was districted at all. But so it was.

Far up the valley was the suburb known as Porcupine Hollow. Rotten Row was adjacent to civic-spirited Fireweed Terrace. On the heights in the center, aristocratic Nob Hill competed with The Ruins crowd—equally aristocratic, but unfortunate in its name. Each claimed a superior view. Below this on the prairie was The Loop, with “the long house”, the horizontal Tribune Building, somewhat to the north. To the west was Benedict’s Haven—or was it “Heaven”? And down below the post office beside the Sourdough Trail was Commissary Row, strategically located.

When everyone was established, it was discovered—too late—that there was an “underworld”. It wouldn’t have been so bad if the underworld had stayed under, instead of coming up on frequent forays—forays which made the hoarding of lunches or tidbits an extremely uncertain, if not entirely foolish, practice. Even “Scamp”, the self-appointed and thoroughly conscientious chief of police, found that while he was chasing one marauder to his hideout, several popped up from neighborhood holes with a sassy whistle.

The “civic center” of the camp was a thirty-foot circular basin, apparently a fountain-fish pond relic of the time when Glacier was the mecca of titled tourists. It at once became the arena and the forum of the community. Here daily gathered the housewives to darn or patch or talk over household problems—of gophers, of tent ropes, of water buckets, and of the unreasonableness of the bull-cooks in expecting them to be brought back to commissary.

Here nightly gathered the Mountaineers and the local population to hear the events of the day and predictions for the morrow. In this forum appeared a charming violinist, and singers of note. There were discourses on the birds and flowers of the region and on local Canadian history. This forum was a pulpit for Sunday services. And on its platform a remarkable band played remarkable music, an interpretative dance was a revelation of grace and form, Uncle Tom and Little Eva fled again from a terrible hound on unbelievable ice, and a famous Chicago troupe gave a dramatic account of preparations for a climb of the “Smatterhorn”. And it was here that we first heard of The Book.

That marvelous book! The first evening it was brought out by the master of ceremonies, who, by subtle airy calculations—high pressure here, low pressure there, prevailing winds, upward air currents, etc., definitely proved that there would be no rain during the outing. Then, too, it told

about a man by the name of Smith, who, because he built the C. P. railroad, was called Strathcona, and, therefore, the great mountain peak which towered above our camp was named Sir Donald! That book! How can we believe the truth any more?

Knowing that there would be no rain, almost everybody climbed Mount Abbott next day. Views were obscured by smoke from distant forest fires and by low-hanging clouds. On the following day, led by Bill Hartley, the genial Park Warden, a large group, lulled by the promise of a good trail, ignored the fifteen-mile distance and unmentioned elevation and started for Nakimu Caves and Balu Pass.

Stepping along on the good trail, the party reached the caves before lunch time. No, not all. One, dallying along, stopped to take pictures and to enjoy all the trees and streams on the way, and became our involuntary rear guard. His account at campfire of his despair at not being able to keep up, permanently won for him an infantile sobriquet, and "wait for baby" became the by-word of all laggards.

Nakimu Caves, with their several entrances, proved interesting, but could not be entered, as no lights were available. A large creek plunged into and roared through their depths. The size of the caves may be indicated by the fact that the creek's point of emergence has never been found.

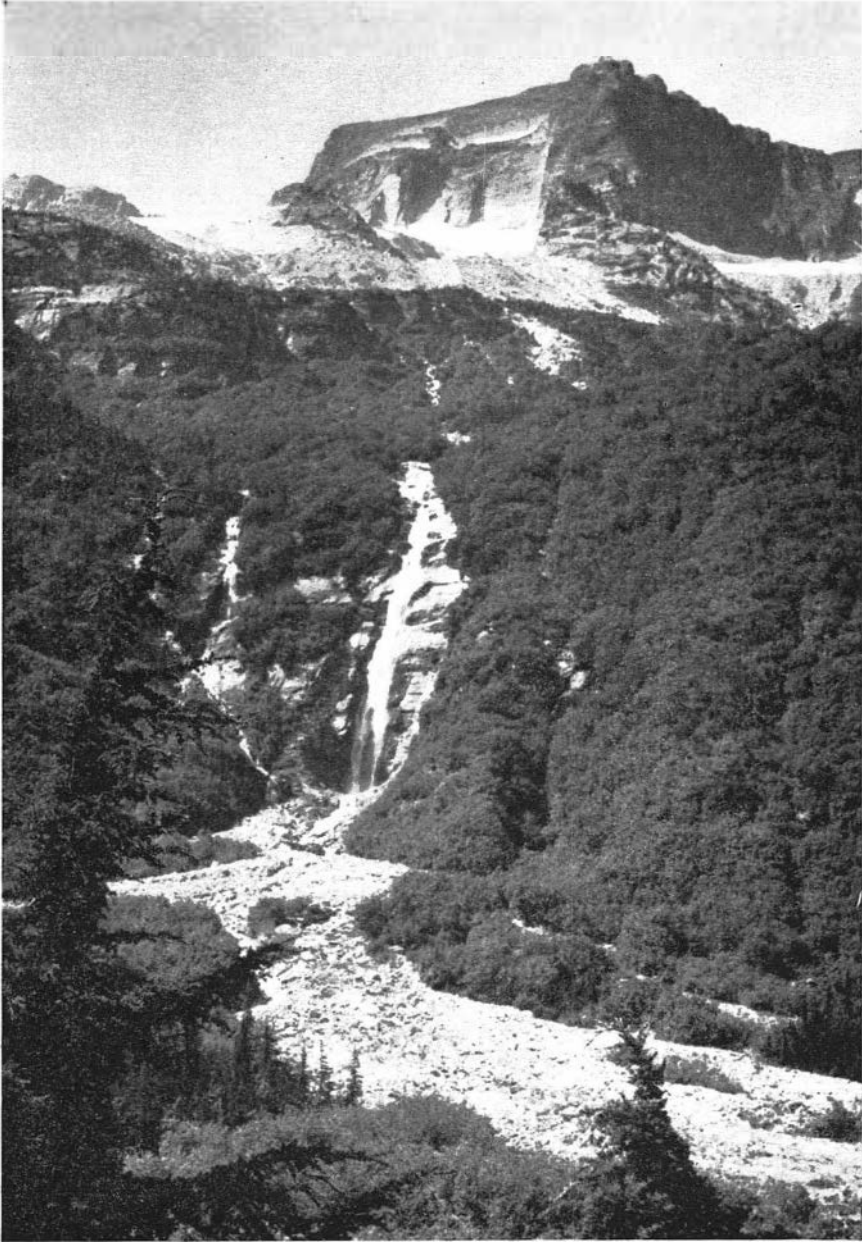
Switchbacks above the caves led up to Balu Pass. What a panorama opened up before us there! Now, for the first time, could we begin to appreciate the galaxy of peaks known as the Selkirks. Tremendous towering peaks, with hard looking glaciers hanging over their shoulders, great gashed chasms, mighty snowfields, and deep canyons extended far in all directions. Here were enough peaks to last an enthusiastic climber a life-time, and few that would not have been a worthy conquest. But, marvelous as it was, the beauty of the distant views was spoiled by the smoke haze.

En route home via Bear Creek valley, we got our first sample of traveling on the old railroad grade on the last long three miles. Perhaps it was this tiresome finish which later resulted in many disparaging remarks being made that all walks seemed to end on that so-and-so railroad grade—with sundry naughty words for emphasis. However, it involved no difficulty. It was so level that the water had a hard time deciding which way to go! In fact, it was often averred that the "pass" was just before the place where the water started running up hill. And it seemed to do just that.

And yet that grade was useful. It constituted the community's private highway. On special occasions, Charles Hopkins, the friendly Glacier store-keeper, would drive up in his truck—the one and only car on our highway—load it full and take the party for a joy ride or sight-seeing tour more than three miles up through Rogers Pass almost to Mount Tupper; or a mile and a half in the other direction, down to Glacier! Our private road was five miles long!

Then, too, this road was used for still another kind of transportation—a one-dog-power vehicle! When Mr. Hartley had to transport something to or from Glacier, he would appear up the road, riding on a boy's wagon pulled at a rapid pace by a strong husky. Though weighing only eighty pounds, this husky could pull a two hundred and fifty pound load up the hill.

Contrary to predictions, it rained during Thursday night. The weather oracle was forgiven because it cleared the air and made visibility perfect. But when it rained again Sunday afternoon, and on the following Thursday and Saturday, the forecaster and his book really lost face and came into serious disrepute.



THE RAMPART
In the Vicinity of Asulkan Pass.

Mabel Furry.

Small parties began to go out on more pretentious climbs. The first of these was out all day and till well after dark. At the ensuing campfire, they gave a roseate account of the trip, and, though admitting that they were in a fog 'most all day, made claims of many climbs in the region of Castor and Pollux. Their trouble was they told too much. No one knows yet just where they were.

Far different were the reports of incidents on Uto and Eagle. Of those who climbed Uto, not one explained how or why one member made a free rope descent bottom side up, or why, in that embarrassing position, she was swung back and forth like a pendulum over the dizzy depths. Nor did anyone on Eagle admit kicking loose the avalanche which rumbled down its sides, nor even admit knowing that it occurred. And the events of the ascent and brush descent of Avalanche are almost as dark as the hour when the climbers returned—via Glacier!

Contrast with this the amount of light that was shed on the dark secrets of the trip through the tunnel! Nothing was concealed there. A happy and amiable party made the ten-mile midnight hike through the very heart of the Sir Donald Range; and they not only told all the facts—they told a superfluity of facts! They even brought the facts back with them. Their appearance showed that "long is the way and hard that out of darkness leads up to light". But, influenced by their example, a large party went through the tunnel (on the train) and walked back over the old railroad grade through Rogers Pass. And another party was soon organized for a return to the Caves and a descent into their depths. Many made the trip.

Never have mountains been climbed and explored so thoroughly, from top to bottom, around the base, through their basement, and into the sub-basement!

Nor should the valley-pounders' trips be neglected. Many were the trips made to Marion Lake, Glacier Crest, the Meeting of the Waters, Asulkan Park, Avalanche Meadows, Hermit's Cabin, the inevitable railroad grade, or the daily trips to the store to replenish gopher-depleted lunches or to see the train come in.

Several parties made successful climbs of the top-ranking peaks of the region—Uto, Eagle, Tupper, Castor, Pollux, Avalanche, and Cheops—and trips were made across the great Illecillewaet Glacier. One attempt at Sir Donald was postponed because of a fall of rain and snow on the higher slopes during the night. A second attempt was scheduled. The start was made early in the morning by three climbers. The weather was good. Difficult climbing was encountered up the steep snow finger. It was still more difficult in the icy chimney. The rare air made climbing extremely tiring as arm and chest muscles were used so much. Only one could move at a time. Hours were required to belay their way to its top. Above the chimney, the route had to be marked in order to find the way back. Finally, all three—Burge Bickford, John Hossack, and George MacGowan—reached the top about noon. But brief was their chance to enjoy their conquest and the view, for the good weather had quickly changed to bad and a storm was rolling in from the west, making it necessary to get off the mountain before snow or ice made it impossible. So the descent was made through intermittent squalls as quickly as possible, and the climbers reached camp just in time for the chicken-dinner banquet for the "graduating" six-peakers.

And what a banquet it was! A special table had been prepared, and was decorated in a style befitting the occasion. Water-color place cards were



THE COMMITTEE
A. H. Hudson.



the last word in propriety. And when the alumni and the “graduates” had seated themselves, the heavens opened and a deluge came down, on the heads of the just and the false prophet alike. Under-grads scurried to the shelter of a tent—but not the six-peakers. No weaklings were there among them. They could take it. Never was there such a banquet! There were no dry speeches. Wit flowed. In fact everything flowed! And so, by this trial by water, the new six-peakers were found to be worthy and with this baptismal rite were admitted and welcomed to the ranks of the high and mighty.

The reading of the annual newspaper, *The Glacier Snout*, scheduled for that evening, was postponed on account of rain, for it has the reputation of purveying only the undiluted truth. The climbing business having been pretty well completed, or the climbing ardor dampened by the night’s rain, almost all remained in camp on Friday. As many had decided to leave that afternoon, the town crier called a last assembly at the arena to hear what the *Glacier Snout*, with its nose for news, had dug up. No, not dirt—but the plain and fancy truth, well flavored and highly seasoned, about camp life. Respects were duly paid to the friendly townspeople, to the gracious Hartleys, to the campfire chairman, to the excellent cooks, and to the most competent committee—George MacGowan, Mrs. Hazard, and John Hossack—whose efforts were so largely responsible for this being a “de luxe” outing.

Then, under the bright noonday sun, hands were joined while all sang “Auld Lang Syne” and the “Goodnight Song”! . . . and all went down to commissary for lunch!

Thus ended the outing. Nothing remained but packing up, a Saturday morning rain, recovering of autos, and the long drive home. Satisfied and happy, the party started southward on a highway bordered almost continu-

ously with beautiful long lakes and through friendly looking towns. And again, more intriguing names—wondrously colored Kalamalka Lake, Kellowna, eighty-mile-long Okanagan Lake, which we ferried near its middle, then Penticton, and finally Osoyoos, at the border. And all the way was through pleasing towns where the friendly Canadian spirit was exemplified by one which had brightened the way of the traveler by decorating the edge of the highway through town with petunia flower boxes—a de luxe outing to the end. (Outing members and ascents listed on page 47.)

MOUNTAIN PASSES DIVIDE OLD OREGON

JOSEPH T. HAZARD

THE "Old Oregon" of the historian is that part of the Pacific Northwest that has been finally divided into the following:

- a. British Columbia from N. Lat. 49 to N. Lat. 54-40, the southern point of Alaska.
- b. The states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.
- c. Western Montana and Northwestern Wyoming.

The presence of three mountain passes determined directly the division of this great territory of Old Oregon, between Canada and the United States. The final destiny of British Columbia was not determined until the discovery and development of the last of these three passes, 1881-1885, the Rogers Pass which was the locale of the 1938 Summer Outing of The Mountaineers. The historic influences of these mountain passes has heretofore either been ignored or most vaguely presented by the historian. The three, the Pass of the Peace River, South Pass of Wyoming, and Rogers Pass of the Selkirks, have never been brought together as a unified influence in the disposal of Old Oregon in any publication. It is, then, fitting that *The Mountaineer* perform the service this year, the year when so many Mountaineers spent so much of their outing up and down, in and out of Rogers Pass.

The particular contribution of each of these historic passes will be presented in the chronological order of its appearance as a historical factor.

Pass of the Peace River

In the year of 1793 Alexander Mackenzie followed the Peace River through the Rocky Mountains, turned south up its branch, the Parsnip, portaged to the Fraser River which was not then named and explored, left the Fraser and followed the Bella Coola River to its mouth on the Pacific Ocean.

In 1808 Simon Fraser followed the river named after him, south nearly to the ocean, establishing forts and trails. David Thompson followed by exploring the region of the Thompson River, the Kootenay, both sides of the Selkirk Range. In 1811 he completed the British trail to "Oregon" by following the Columbia River to the Pacific, arriving after the Astor party had established Astoria.

The Peace-Fraser-Thompson-Columbia trail was ideal for fur penetration and settlement, but not for permanent home settlement. It gave England the early start in "Upper Oregon" that enabled her to hold British Columbia territory against the United States in the Treaty of 1846, but failed to lead the stream of home settlers far north to "56", and then far south to the Columbia, and "Lower Oregon".

South Pass

South Pass, the mountain pass that made possible the Oregon Trail, was discovered in 1824 by Thomas Fitzpatrick and Jedediah Smith. It is in Wyoming, not so far south of the scenes of Harry Jensen's Mountaineer Outing of next summer, 1939, in the Tetons. The pass itself is twenty miles wide, level, not blocked by forests or by snow in winter, and is only 7,490 feet in altitude. A mere fourteen miles separates the Sweetwater-Platte drainage from the Little Sandy-Green-Colorado drainage. The most amateur leader of the covered wagon caravan could not lose his way after the Oregon Trail had been established. Year by year the difficulties of the Oregon Trail disappeared, and the unending stream of immigrants to the Oregon country threaded the South Pass entrance to the Pacific Northwest.

These South Pass immigrants, true homeseekers, literally forced the Treaty of 1846, and the retention of Lower Oregon—Washington, Idaho, and Oregon—within the boundaries of the United States.

Rogers Pass

For a long time there were mere hundreds of British fur trader-settlers within the confines of both Upper and Lower Oregon. Then gold was discovered in British Columbia and the great rush of the "Eighteen-fifties" was on. Thousands who had failed to find gold in California entered the promised land of the North, again to be disappointed, for the few and not the many find gold during gold rushes, and then became Canadian homeseekers. The majority of these newcomers to British Columbia were from the United States, just as the great influx to Canadian wheatlands after 1900 was composed of U. S. citizens.

In 1871 the division called British Columbia was formed. There was much opposition to a united Dominion of Canada. Even now the province of Newfoundland is not part of the United Canada called the Dominion.



MOUNT TUPPER

One of the guardians of Rogers Pass.

R. Bruce Kizer.

British Columbia agreed, finally, to enter the "Dominion" if a railroad were constructed across Canada to the Pacific Ocean. Canada tried faithfully to do this but could find no way through the rugged Selkirk Range. British Columbia grew suspicious of the good faith of Canada and the sincerity of Canada's effort to complete the long promised Pacific railroad. The unrest grew. Threats were made to secede and to seek union with the United States. So many of the British Columbia settlers were originally from the "States" that this unrest became an active menace.

In desperation Canada engaged the services of Major Rogers, who had located several American railroads and was known as the great railroad pathfinder. In a mere few weeks he located the pass through the Selkirks now known as "Rogers Pass". This was in the year 1881. By 1885 the Canadian Pacific was completed to the coast and British Columbia was saved to Canada. To emphasize the undoubted crisis of this period, one has only to be reminded that this same year, 1885, witnessed the uprising in Western Canada called "Riel's Rebellion".

There are two major influences dependent upon the discovery of Rogers Pass, one actual, the other speculative.

Had Rogers Pass been discovered as early as the Pass of Peace River, in 1793, what would have been the results? It is certain that a stream of home-makers might have entered British Columbia and trickled down the Columbia River in an increasing flood. Might not that condition of early occupation have tied the future of all of Old Oregon to the British Empire? Who can say!

In contrast, had Major Rogers failed to find his Pass at all, would British Columbia have made a determined endeavor to secede and to join the United States? Again, who can truly say! Would this irate Province have found occasion to join the Riel Rebellion? This possibility is more remote, for that rebellion was ever described as a "half-breed" uprising.

The one certainty is that the discovery of Rogers Pass was timely and that the discovery was a great boon both to the United States and Canada. At least strained relations would have resulted had the Canadian Pacific failed to find the way through the Selkirks at that critical time. No true thinking American, from Canada or from the United States, fails to rejoice in a strong Canada and a strong United States, friendly and true to the best interests of both nations. We are content that British Columbia is part of a strong, friendly Canada. We rejoice with Canada in the timely discovery of the last of these three historic passes. Our only rivalry will be in its use. Mighty Sir Donald, sentinel of the Selkirks, belongs to the devotees of both nations. The unselfish, sincere hospitality of Canada has erased all the barrier effects of certain political lines, leaving instead the close, firm contact with "friend and neighbor".

*Here's to the alpie, rope and ax,
 Here's to the flags they fly,
 Here's to the summits they have won,
 Here's to the storm-swept sky,
 Here's to the lure of the crater bowl,
 Here's to the cairn on high.
 Here's to the very farthest goal!
 And here's to the will to TRY!*

C. E. S.

MY BIRDS IN THE SELKIRKS

LYDIA E. FORSYTH

*Because I set no snare,
And leave them flying free,
All the birds of the air
Belong to me.*

—WILFRED GIBSON (Australian Notebook)

MOUNTAIN Chickadees attended us on our first hike from Glacier into camp. This was altogether fitting, being quite in keeping with the welcome that awaited us on every hand; for there is no bird more genuine in his cheerfulness than is this optimistic bird. His greeting over the air, "Chickadee-dee-dee-dee speaking" always so hearty—even when we were getting our 0.2 of an inch of rain. His cheerful accommodation of his small person to every sort of position—head first, feet first, standing on his head, hanging from underneath, clambering over the top, set the pace for each one of us who lived the two weeks in the Selkirks.

The first two evenings in camp, those whose ears were attuned to that miracle of sound, heard the song of the Hermit Thrush. Its high violin-like melody came from the deep timber across the Illecillewaet. John Burroughs has described this song as "a serene religious beatitude". That we did not hear it again is not strange for this shy hermit may become absolutely silent if he sees or even suspects that a listener is near. We did, however, see a Hermit's nest and a few times glimpsed the shy little mother. Smaller than our lowland Russet-backed Thrush, she had the same speckled breast and prominent eyes but her back was a sepia-brown and her tail and upper wing coverts a reddish brown. The nest, near the path in women's quarters, was in a low, bushy Mountain Hemlock. It was made of small rootlets, leaves and moss and was lined with dried grass. Earlier it must have contained four greenish-blue eggs, but when it was pointed out to us by a visitor to our campfire from Glacier, it held four squirmy little creatures all mouth and pinfeathers.

Unlike the famished hikers who leave the heights comes meal time, our upper air near the campfire site was often peopled with Violet-green Swallows who there breakfasted, lunched, dined. In the sides of a swallow's mouth are small tooth-like processes which serve him well. All he needs do is open his mouth, fly about till it is full of insects and then—swallow. Nor does he light when he needs water. He sips his drink as he wings his way over lake or stream.

On our way up to Marion Lake, we saw the tiny reddish-brown Winter Wren, such a fidgety, fussy, and fearless little fellow with his very slender bill and utterly ridiculous uptilted tail. Mrs. Wren builds her nest in a stump or root cavity. With twigs and plant stems she fashions the cradle and lines it softly with moss, fur, hair, and feathers. In it she lays from five to eight creamy white eggs that are speckled with tiny brownish lavender spots.

Several people asked, "What are those tiny, round gray birds that hang right side up and wrong side up all over the bushes?" Bush Tits, of course. And did you notice their tiny bills and bead-like eyes? These midgets make a most wonderful nest! It is somewhat gourd-shaped and may be eight or

ten inches long. Of dry leaves, moss, cobwebs, thistledown and lichens, it is woven and is beautifully lined with feathers. The doorway is always near the top. The eggs, four to six in number, are pure white.

One day in women's quarters, Mrs. Franklin Grouse (derisively called "Fool Hen") appeared, dressed in a reddish-brown spotted material and her yellowish breast barred with dark. Upon a mossy log she sat in perfect self-possession, utterly unafraid. Like a true mountaineer, when cold weather approaches, Mrs. Grouse dons her snowshoes—comb-like appendages which grow from the sides of her toes. With these she wears a vest-and-trousers ensemble of down.

Walking up the trail toward the "Parting of the Waters", three of us heard the rapid tattoo of a Woodpecker. With the aid of field glasses we discovered one of the "Ladderbacks", "free roping" down the trunk of a tree. It was about nine inches long. Its back was crossed with bars of white. With the fishhook it wears at the end of its tongue, this American Three-Toed Woodpecker was casting into the crevices of the tree's thick bark.

Quite often in cities during snowy winters, Varied Thrushes may be seen eating apples and other fruits in company with their Robin cousins. Never are they seen in summer, for they journey to the forest regions of the North, just as did we.

On the afternoon that we practiced "free roping" upon the big boulder, a pair of these Varied Thrushes were spectators. The male bird had head and tail of blackish-brown; back and wings slaty; orange stripe over eye; three orange stripes on wings; his most distinguishing mark, a black necklace. The female was much duller. She had the same wing markings but no distinct necklace. The strident whistle which is their song, and their throaty call note, "Chook! Chook!" had been heard during early days in camp, but natural timidity silenced them later. It would have been a real find had we discovered their nesting place.

On a walk up the Asulkan trail one morning we were happy to see a variety of small birds. Attracted by fidgety movements in a little grove of pines, we were able first to identify a flock of Golden-crowned Kinglets. Their backs were a bright olive color, their wings and tails dusky, bordered with olive green and, unlike most royalty when out for an airing, these little kings were wearing their golden crowns. These were of a deep orange color bordered with bright yellow and enclosed by an enamel-like rim of black. Each wore a dash of white above the eye. They were by far the prettiest bits of featherdom seen upon the whole trip. A Kinglet has lofty notions in regard to its building site, often choosing a spot fifty feet up in a pine. The nest is a spherical moss-covered structure lined with fine bark strips, tiny rootlets and a symmetrical placing of feathers. The eggs, sometimes ten in number, have to be put in a double ring about the tiny nest.

Just across the trail another bird caught our attention—this one also conspicuous because of his head covering. He was wearing a glossy jet black cap which was in marked contrast to his olive-green back and bright yellow breast. This was a Pileolated Warbler. Had we discovered the nest, no doubt it would have been on some swampy ground near-by. These warblers lay from two to four white eggs, spotted at the larger end with cinnamon and lavender gray markings.

You who noticed the chunky little wren-like gray bird dashing in and out among the cascades and eddies of the Asulkan River were becoming acquainted with the oddest of all the perching birds—the Water Ouzel. You

saw him perhaps taking his setting-up exercises on some out-cropping of rock midstream, flexing his body up and down and seeming to do a good job of the knee bend. You saw him dive into the water, run along the bottom either up or down stream and bob out again several feet away. He is not web-footed. In his search for water insects and tiny fish, he literally flies under water. Unlike the Mountaineer whose raincoat is much in evidence, the Water Ouzel's waterproof, made of thick down, is worn next his skin. The nest, built on a ledge near or back of a waterfall, is a living structure of growing moss, roofed overhead but having a small side opening. The eggs, four or five in number, are pure white.

We, who rode through the Rogers Pass tunnel, came out upon a hillside overlooking some beaver dams. Upon these mounds a colony of Canada Geese had reared their young. This species builds loosely constructed nests of grass, reeds and leaves and lines them with down plucked from their breasts. In them they lay six or seven dull white eggs. With our field glasses we could see on a log projecting into the water many geese sunning themselves in summer meditation. Overlooking this domestic scene, a faithful sentinel stood watch. His body was brown; his long, slender neck all black except for a semi-collar of white. We like to think it was this self-same flock that we saw later this fall "V"-ing their way southward—our watchman in the lead.

Several times during the trip we saw Mourning Doves, but we did not hear their call. How could they mourn in such satisfactory surroundings? These birds have often been mistaken for the now extinct species, the Passenger Pigeon.

Can a leopard change his spots? No, but a Ptarmigan can and does change hers to match her surroundings. In her winter plumage this bird is snow white except for her black bill. As snow begins to melt and outcroppings of rocks appear, the Ptarmigan assumes a protective covering of grayish brown and black spots. So garbed she can hardly be seen on her open nest where she sometimes hovers as many as sixteen brown-dotted eggs. All may hatch but their mortality is very great, for this summer whenever we saw the mother Ptarmigan, her number of chicks was few.

On the day of the climb of Sir Donald, a party, when coming back from Glacier Vista, saw such a funny little gnome. Perched on a limb near the trail was a Pigmy Owl. In length six and one-half inches, its upper parts were a grayish brown spotted with light; its underparts were white streaked with dark. The impudent little thing blinked with its solemn round eyes as he sat bolt upright on his perch. These little sinners hunt in broad daylight and are known to catch birds larger than themselves, and even good-sized squirrels. Their nests are built in woodpecker holes, sometimes as high as seventy feet from the ground. There, from three or four little white eggs, are hatched the new crop of bandits.

On the evening that many of us turned our backs upon that last bountiful dinner, that last campfire camaraderie, and ignominiously rode the short distance to Glacier, another of the owl tribe made his presence known. The Screech Owl, whose silent flight attended our departure, uttered a parting farewell. We do not know whether it was in derision or in grief at our going, but we heard his stammered call, "Who—who—who-o-o-o will be the first Mountaineer to come back?"



Mountain Prelude and Recessional

CLARK E. SCHURMAN

*A roving archer, bow full drawn,
Sent up a questing shaft at dawn
That met the new day in its flight
And turned to gold with borrowed light.*

*At even-time the archer sped
Again the arrow far o'erhead;
And as it nearly left his sight,
The unseen sun kissed it goodnight.*



*Let me sleep with my boots for a pillow,
Then start in the starlight, 'bout one.
And earn enough of the mountain
To see 'round the world to the sun!*

*(Let me laze at the crater thru noonday;
Watch the tides in the cloud-billow sea;
Let me hail the ship-mountains I've sailed on,
And salute those still challenging me.)*

*Then lend me a bit of tomorrow,
When the scroll of today must be rolled;
Let me borrow that last moment's glory
When the high western summit is gold!*

MOUNTAINS AND MODERN ART

CLARA MACGOWAN

Assistant Professor of Art, Northwestern University

I N MODERN art as in mountaineering we are concerned with essentials first and less important details later. Over and above a well developed and normally functioning body needed for climbing, there must be an intelligent use of knowledge acquired by a study of maps, geological formations, weather conditions and other related subjects in order to achieve the goal with the minimum of difficulty and danger and the maximum of efficiency. So, too, in art there must be more than the ability merely to copy nature. Just as there are usually several possible routes to take in climbing a peak, so there are also different ways of interpreting the art qualities of a mountain. With the artist rests the responsibility of selecting the view that he wishes to paint in line, mass and color and to state thus the character and individuality of a particular mountain at a particular time. Not infrequently this demands of the artist a long explorative period. To both the climber and the painter time is an important item.

Apart from the question of good visibility, there is for the painter that other challenging problem of capturing a specific effect which, once found, with the ever-changing atmospheric conditions so pronounced in mountainous regions, is short lived at best. A clear day may prove a difficult one, for during the hour or two, when the sun shines conveniently on one plane of the mountain, there often occurs a succession of changes almost unbelievable in their diversity. Sometimes the fog suddenly comes up and entirely envelops the upper region of the mountain, or again, passes in and out of the canyons, disclosing only a part of the peak at any one time. At another time the peak may be clear and the sun obstructed by clouds shifting so restlessly about that the brilliant glow of a moment ago may not appear for as much as a half hour or may never appear again during the time one is working. Realizing this, one must be ready to paint the desired contrasts quickly. If the light remains constant and the fog subsides in time so that the painter succeeds in finishing the peak, he feels well rewarded for the energy expended. Hence a day of painting may prove as exciting an adventure as a day of climbing.

But all this is incidental to the problem of how the painter looks at mountains. As I mentioned above, there are several ways of interpreting what we see in mountains. We may look upon them, as the layman does, as immense formations against an unlimited background of clouds and sky. Again, we may see them with the surveyor's or scientist's eye, studying their outstanding features and smallest details and characteristics. This gives us a sense of location or satisfies a curiosity for knowledge. But the following way is the painter's: his aim is, first, to find in nature the elements that will make a good composition; second, to supply from his imagination whatever he sees is lacking, and, third, to decide how best to arrange the material in order to express or interpret his feeling for the subject. This obviously includes the general perception of the layman and the exactitude of the scientist.

To the painter the given scene under consideration as a geographic area or photographic representation is not the important thing; rather it is the arrangement of lines, masses and colors. Essentially, the mountain view must

be seen as an abstract composition, somewhat as one conceives of angles and dimensions in geometry. The result can vary from an exceedingly abstract work in which the original subject is unrecognizable to the untrained eye, to one whose features are readily recognizable to all.

In connection with an exceedingly abstract interpretation of a mountain when the original source is not at all recognizable and especially when the artist applies to it its actual name, it is usually asked: "What right has the artist to do this?" Many people, not understanding art, will become indignant at such a result or consider it the product of an unbalanced mind. The answer is plainly that every artist has an absolute right to interpret any aspect of nature according to his perceptions of it and inner feelings for it.

I want to illustrate these ideas by a reference to a dramatic incident. Some years ago, a group of modern painters from Eastern Canada made an excursion into the Canadian Rockies. One of them, according to my information, was devoted to doing highly abstract interpretations of the majestic peaks. One day, painting in a rarely visited part of a national park and under the protection of one of the renowned capable and generous wardens, he took the privilege of moving an entire mountain out of its actual geographical context in order to satisfy a compositional need. All this of course on the canvas. This particular warden, already pained and puzzled by the abstruse studies of his deeply beloved mountains, upon learning of this bold move on the part of the artist, could no longer contain himself and, drawing himself together, poured forth all his indignation in one sentence: "You can't do that, you'll have to get a permit from Ottawa to move that mountain!"

That of course sums up tersely what many laymen, not understanding art, feel, and what in its deeper implications, curiously enough, constitutes the ugly fact of dictatorship in art, as witness in totalitarian countries. No, the artist had every right to move that mountain and that right, the freedom of expression, is the absolute necessity of every creative artist in any of the arts. More than this, he had the right to attach the actual names of the mountains to his work. In this instance the mountains served as a logical departure for a specific composition, just as a nude woman served as the source of inspiration for Du Champ's celebrated painting, "Nude Descending the Staircase". Admittedly, there have been and are a few instances in which artists have given fantastic and totally unrelated names to their works and in doing this have caused for many people an unbridgeable gap between the name of the work and the sense of the work itself. But the intelligent spectator knows it is not the name, although often it is pertinent and logical, but the work itself that must be judged. So, seeing an abstract painting of a mountain, let us understand the artist has expressed his interpretation, not ours.

A faithful copy of a mountain, embodying none of the artist's own ideas, has no claim as a work of art. Art involves the expression of the artist's feeling regarding a certain phase of nature. He builds his composition, consciously employing art principles as a kind of foundation structure. These same principles permeate all art from the earliest times until the present. Regardless of what art elements are used in the making of the painting, nothing significant has been achieved until all parts of the composition have been so integrated that the work exists as a unified whole. As it is this that constitutes form in art, imitation cannot possibly be the standard for evaluation. However, a competent artist has the ability and the skill to copy should he care to do so.

It was the great Cezanne, father of modern art and a deep student of nature who observed in a letter to Emile Bernard, published in 1907, "You must see in nature the cylinder, the sphere and the cone." Broadly interpreted, this means that all objects in nature can be reduced to simple solid geometric shapes as, for example, a mountain is essentially a cone or a pyramid, a tree trunk a cylinder, a boulder a rectangular solid, and clouds often appear as spheres or parts of spheres. Landscapes painted with this point of view are less cluttered and confused and tend to realize what Cezanne considered so important, namely, simplicity, strength and solidity. Certainly anyone who knows mountains knows that these qualities are their greatest attributes.

This brings us to the chief difference between the modern painter and the conservative painter. The former tends to state the dominant and underlying characteristics of the mountain with more emphasis on the composition or design and the latter, generally ignoring these and emphasizing the photographic approach, tends to glorify soft lights, colored mists and surface details.

In summing up, the modern painter looks for the essential formation of the mountain, first, for its basic geometric shapes and its setting, and then for details, as the colors of the rocks, the variety of geologic jags, uplifts, faults and stratifications, the horizontal, oblique and vertical rhythms, and the textures. He studies the relation of the foreground and the background to the peak itself. The space between the painter and the peak and the space behind it must be expressed as skilfully as the space right and left of it. The interest of the observer must be held in one dominant area so that his attention does not wander out of the canvas.

Finally, what the modern painter tries above all to embody in each composition is the spirit of the mountain, its ruggedness, its immensity, its rich and vibrant color, and its magnificent solidity and eternity.

VOLCANISM IN THE CASCADE RANGE

HOWARD A. COOMBS

Assistant Professor of Geology, University of Washington

MUCH has been heard of the great Rim of Fire along the shores of the Pacific Ocean but few have stopped to ponder the reason for its existence. The representatives of this rim along the Cascade Range are our high volcanoes such as Mount Baker, Mount Rainier, Mount Adams and others down to Mount Shasta in northern California. Each is a distinct volcano, similar in many respects to its neighbors. True, the fire has practically gone out along this line since the latter part of the nineteenth century, but the escaping steam and sulphur issuing from many of the craters gives ample proof that the earth is not yet cold.

Not only do the high volcanoes furnish evidence of lavas pouring forth on the surface, but volcanic rocks cover more areas in Washington and Oregon than any other kind. The vast floods of basalt east of the Cascades cover an area of 200,000 square miles, one of the greatest outpourings of molten rock known anywhere on this earth and equalled only in the Deccan region of India. These basalts did not issue through central vents but welled up quietly through very elongated fissures, and being exceedingly fluid, filled valleys and submerged hills until a monotonously level plateau was formed. The Blewett Pass area is remarkable in that it furnishes proof of the type of fissures through which the lavas poured. Because of uplift, the

flows which ordinarily cover the fissures, have been stripped off by erosion. The lava-filled fissures stand out in bold relief, resembling rock walls, as the lava in them is more resistant to weathering than the sandstones and shales on either side.

Volcanism is also responsible for the greater portion of rocks in the Cascade Range. This statement applies especially to that portion of the Cascades south of Snoqualmie Pass and extending to the southern boundary of Oregon. These rocks came to the surface through both central vents and elongated fissures and being more viscous did not spread out so freely as the basalts to the eastward. Following this period of volcanism which lasted intermittently for many millions of years, the Cascade Range was uplifted. Erosion began to destroy these mountains as they were being uplifted. Valleys several thousand feet deep were carved by the rivers, giving rise to a Cascade Range similar to the one we know today.

It was on this erosion surface, perhaps one million years ago, that the high volcanoes began to form. The first flows poured down valleys for distances of eight to ten miles, partially filling the valleys. As activity continued the flows became more and more viscous and sometimes the vent was plugged entirely, resulting in terrific explosions. Accumulations of flows and explosive debris continued intermittently until historic time, giving rise to our major volcanoes. Glaciers have been exceedingly active in trying to tear down these lofty peaks, but except for such examples as Mount Theilson and Mount Rainier, the ice has been relatively ineffective.

It is worthy of note that most all of the high volcanoes in the Cascades are composed of the same type of lava, called andesite: a name first applied to similar lavas in the Andes of South America. These andesites contain such minerals as plagioclase, augite, magnetite and an unusual variety of hypersthene, all enclosed in a partially glassy groundmass.

Although mineralogically the volcanoes are very similar, yet each differs from its neighbor in its manner of growth. As examples, at Mount Baker the first cone to form was the Black Buttes; then the vent shifted to the present Mount Baker and the Black Buttes were eroded to a maze of jagged pinnacles. At Crater Lake the removal of some of the lava in the conduit caused the summit to collapse and be engulfed, resulting in the present large crater. At Mount Shasta the lavas changed their course to the surface and broke out on the side of the mountain, forming Shastina, a parasitic cone on the larger one.

The variety of forms exhibited by each of these volcanoes is interesting because they are within our zone of observation, and by careful investigation usually can be explained. Similarities, however, such as the presence of the same minerals in all the volcanoes, is more difficult to explain as most evidence on the subject is beyond direct observation. It is here that the imagination, guided by a few facts, has fullest sway.

DAMNATION WITH TRIUMPH

LLOYD ANDERSON

THE auto road up the Skagit River to Newhalem, finished this summer, opened a new climbing territory. I was interested in exploring Damnation and Triumph, beside having a desire for a first ascent, so on Saturday, June 26, 1938, John James, Dave Lind and I made our first trip into the territory. We had intended to go up Damnation Creek, but on talking to the ranger learned about the Damnation Way Trail which starts



MOUNT TRIUMPH

Lloyd Anderson.

at Thorton Creek, about four miles this side of Newhalem. We camped at Sky Creek that night, two and one-fourth miles in, at an elevation of 1,700 feet.

The next day we were up at two-thirty and on the trail in half an hour. We later ate a cold breakfast at a point where the trail turns downhill toward Damnation Creek, on the crest of a broad ridge at an elevation of 2,200 feet. From here we traveled in a northerly direction up the ridge consisting of a series of fairly level benches and sharp, moss covered rock rises of approximately one hundred feet each. With the brush and tree scrambling intermingled, these rock rises became very monotonous. We got no relief until reaching an elevation of 4,500 feet, when the ridge leveled off and we were able to walk through the trees on the snow. All this time we were expecting a glimpse of our peak at each rise, but were greeted only with more trees. At six-thirty in the morning we came out in the open on the ridge and had our first view of the mountains, almost due north from us. In the fog which soon hid them from view the peaks seemed miles away. We ate another light meal and continued on along the ridge. Later the fog lifted and we could keep our objective in view. Our route was now through a very bleak, partly snow-covered country with very little vegetation. As we approached the final summit we dropped down, crossed a small glacier, and followed up the southeast ridge as our south ridge seemed impossible. The southeast ridge consisted of large broken slabs of rock, part of them granite, but giving no difficult climbing. We were on top of Damnation at 9:30 a. m.

The location of our peak did not correspond exactly to that on the Forest Service map. We were at an elevation of 6,500 feet while the location shown on the Forest Service map was a partly wooded ridge about 5,500 feet, having none of the rugged features of a mountain. We therefore assumed there had been an error on the map.

The view from the top of Damnation was awe-inspiring. Toward the north stood the imposing Picket Range, while directly to the north, about a mile away, stood the matterhorn of Triumph rising sheer between 1,500 and 2,000 feet from the glacier floor below. I was immediately interested

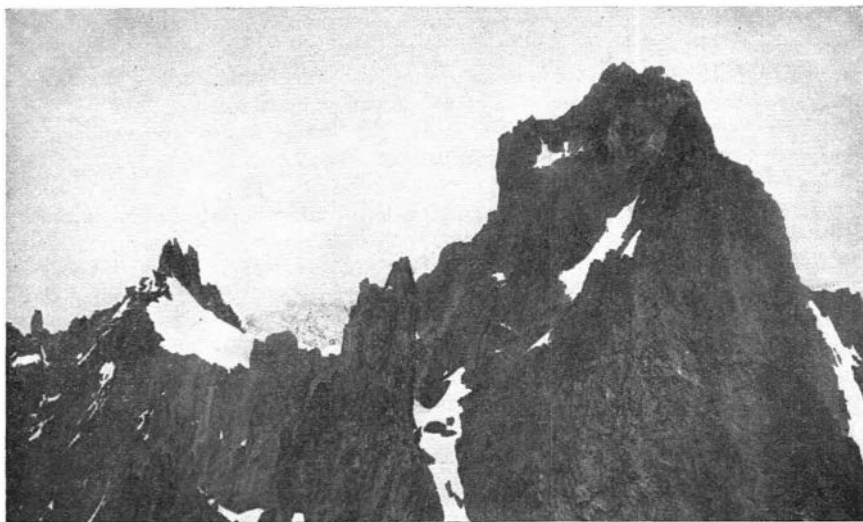
in an attempt on Triumph. We could see a connecting ridge between Damnation and Triumph and while the other two were resting and eating I dropped down around the west side of Damnation for several hundred feet and followed a narrow heather-covered band which tipped at about a 30-degree angle to this connecting ridge. At its junction with Damnation there are two vertical cuts of about seventy-five feet each, leaving a gendarme in the middle. The nature of the rock and the steepness eliminated all approach to Triumph from that direction. The only route left was to drop down to the glacier floor, either on the west or the east, and we did not have time on this day for such an attempt; so with a farewell look we turned to the south and speedily followed Dave Lind back to the road.

On July 30, 1938, I recruited another party, consisting of Lyman Boyer, Sigurd Hall, Dave Lind, Bill Morgan and Louis Smith, to go into Triumph. Dave suggested that if we followed Thorton Creek into Trappers Lakes, we could avoid all the disagreeableness of the long south ridge. We agreed that it sounded like a good shortcut and started from the cars at two in the afternoon, expecting to reach base camp about six. At nine we were still struggling through a dense thicket on a steep hillside when we came to a smooth rock face which stopped our forward progress. After some scouting, Louis and Bill decided to spend the night there and wait for daylight to afford a way down. The rest of the party, wanting water, went on; Lyman scouting down the ridge while I went up, hoping to come out above the lake and then drop down to it. At six the next morning our party reassembled at the lake after having spent the night at various points on the ridge. We decided that this route was out of the question for the return trip, so carried our packs to the top of the south ridge of Damnation, arriving there at 9:30, five hours behind schedule; such is the way of shortcuts.

Bill Morgan now decided not to go on, so five of us dropped down off the ridge to the glacier floor to the west of Damnation. After going up a very steep heather slope, followed by a smooth rock slope, we arrived at the northwest ridge of Triumph. Here the ascent looked quite hopeless until Sigurd Hall, scouting up along the west side on a bench which had a 35-degree longitudinal dip, shouted "Come ahead!" Afterward Sigurd told us he was following five mountain goats. The goats were one of our greatest hazards, for as we carefully made our way along the bench, they sent an avalanche of rocks down from about a thousand feet above, which, except for Dave Lind's quick action in flattening himself against the rock wall, letting the rocks fly over his head, would surely have injured him.

The bench took us up on the south face of Triumph and from here we followed a ledge across the face to the southeast shoulder. The route now was up a 45-degree face. The rocks were not secure enough to belay or anchor a rope, so we carefully continued up individually. The climbing was not so difficult, but there was constantly with us the thought of the 1,500-foot drop at the end of the slope. Nowhere was there a good position for a belaying stance. We arrived on top about one-thirty in the afternoon and were overjoyed to find no traces of a previous ascent. We built a rock cairn and placed a dural tube therein. The aneroid read 7,150 feet on the summit.

On returning we were able to place a rope ring over a rock near the top which enabled us to rope over the worst hundred feet of the descent. The long trip down Damnation's south ridge was a very weary one, but we had our compensation—we had made a first ascent. We had gone through Damnation to achieve Triumph.



SPIRE PEAK

O. Phillip Dickert.

SPIRE PEAK

O. PHILLIP DICKERT

SPIRE PEAK (8,220 feet), offers one of the many interesting climbs over 8,000 feet to be found along the Cascade Divide. Located in Section 25, Township 33 North, Range 13 East W. M., Mount Baker National Forest, the driving route is via Darrington, Sauk River, and twenty-five miles up the Suiattle River to Sulphur Creek Camp.

John E. Hossack and the writer scouted this trip in 1937 but were unsuccessful, due to lack of time.

On May 28, 1938, Dave Lind, George MacGowan and the writer made a second attempt. Following Sulphur Creek Trail the first crossing was about two miles in. Another crossing three miles further, approximately a quarter of a mile south of Bath Creek, marked a fork in the trail. Taking the left fork and crossing Sulphur Creek brought the party on the "way" trail to Downey Mountain Lookout, which was soon lost due to lack of trail signs. A short distance east was found a creek which we dubbed "Spire" Creek, and followed it in a northerly direction. Working up and out of gullies at the head of the creek, and swinging slightly to the east, a low col was soon reached in the southwest ridge running from Spire Peak. The west end of this ridge forms the summit of Downey Mountain.

Base camp was made at an aneroid elevation of 5,500 feet. Directly east below camp, two beautiful lakes glistened through the fog, their water source being the south glacier of Spire Peak. They form the headwaters of Spire Creek, but are not shown on the U. S. G. S. maps.

Next morning the party continued in a northeasterly direction up the crest of the southwest ridge, then paralleled the west side of the south glacier to a low col overlooking the northwest glacier on the west end of the inverted T-formation of the summit ridges of Spire Peak. Out of this glacier, sheer and imposing, rises the 2,000-foot rock face of the northwest wall of Spire. Continuing in an easterly direction to what was thought to be the

junction of the west and north summit ridges, the south glacier was left. The route from here was up the south face of the west ridge, through a succession of gullies and avalanche snow patches to the crest of the ridge, following it eastward to its summit. The wind-slab formation of the granidiorite rock offered characteristically interesting climbing.

A gap separated the summit of the ridge from the junction of the north and east ridges, and this junction was later found to be the highest point of Spire Peak.

Dropping down from the west ridge, continuing in an easterly direction on the neve snow alongside the east ridge, the ridge was finally mounted, followed, and then diverged from at a point directly below and northeast of the summit. From here the final assault was made over slab rock.

At 6:30 p. m. the sun gives little warmth, and a chilly wind soon hurried us down.

Ten feet below the summit, we built a cairn and installed a lightweight tube bearing the names of the climbing party. No record of any previous ascent was found.

BLUE MOUNTAIN

AGNES O. DICKERT

SHEER and precipitous, the rocky crest of Blue Mountain in Section 33, Township 32 North, Range 14 East W. M., Chelan National Forest, thrusts skyward from the icy floor of two glaciers: the huge expanse of Chikamin extending to its very foot on the west, while Blue Glacier lies to the east.

On July 2, 1938, Lloyd Anderson, Lyman Boyer, Bill Elfendahl, and the writer attempted this challenging peak. From Seattle, we drove via Darrington to Sulphur Creek Camp. The U. S. G. S. map shows Sulphur Creek trail running generally east for eight or ten miles, with two crossings at approximately two- and three-mile intervals. But the map does not indicate the Downey Mountain "way" trail fork. Taking this in error, the trail was soon lost and a vigorous brush fight ensued. Compass bearings led us eastward until dusk, when we pitched camp.

Morning brought rain and fog, with visibility nil.

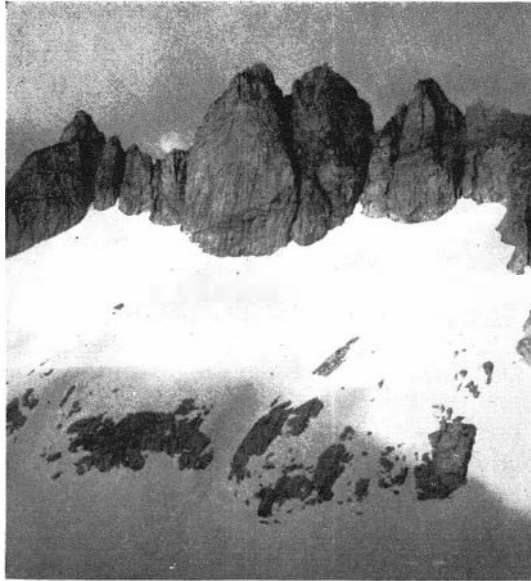
Following Sulphur Creek until it turns southeast and Dome flows in from the north, we crossed the latter and worked east to the crest of a 5,000-foot ridge. As we lunched, lifting clouds gave a spectacular view of Bannock (7,600 feet) to the south, and Saddle Bow (7,300 feet) to the southeast.

For about four miles we climbed north along the ridge, through beautiful alpine meadows, snow patches and rock terrain; then encountered a large snowfield, partially enclosed by a semi-circular rock ridge. Reaching an elevation of 7,600 feet on this ridge, a heavily crevassed glacier was visible directly below to the north. To the northeast, the steep slopes of another rock ridge with three distinct summits shot upward from the glacier. This ridge, running north and south, formed an exaggerated "L"-formation with the east-west ridge on which we stood.

Descending, we worked along the upper edge of the south snowfield, then down a 200-foot snow slope which brought us to the glacier itself. From here we contoured to a point directly below the center massif, where a narrow ledge slanted smartly upward.

Five hundred feet of steep rockwork lay ahead. As it was now 5:30, Bill elected to stay behind, for with three traveling on one rope, much time could be saved.

BLUE MOUNTAIN

Lloyd Anderson.

Working up the ledge, we came to a great slab where Lloyd's kletter-schube were a distinct advantage. Once he used a piton for foothold, then belayed us across.

Between the center and north summits, weathering of the volcanic intrusion in the granodiorite rock had formed a steep chimney and a cleft. Keeping to the right to avoid rolling debris, we reached the cleft, where we saw the central summit to be highest. Here, a nearly vertical face offers an excellent test of technique. Pressure, bracing, and friction holds were all employed; and ten feet below the summit, an overhang forces the climber to swing out and around it, with about 500 feet of thin air between himself and the icy bed of the Blue Glacier.

Safely jangling into the final cleft, our party reached the 8,000-foot summit at 7:30 p. m. As if in reward, the fog blew off long enough to give us a glimpse of an awe-inspiring wilderness of peaks. We took bearings on Dome and Agnes, spotted the vast expanse of Chikamin Glacier, then the fog enclosed us again.

Five feet below the summit a dural tube bearing the party signatures was inserted in a crevice. No record of any previous ascent was found.

The long summer twilight had faded when we rejoined Bill on the snowfield. Working down the ridges with flashlights proved too hazardous, so we bivouacked for the night.

The next morning we discovered our route to the ridge would have been more direct had we followed Sulphur Creek to Dome, crossed Dome, and followed that creek up through the timber, heading east to where a low pass is visible in the ridge.

It is apparently feasible to climb Blue Mountain by going east around the semi-circular ridge and onto the Blue Glacier, although this route might be longer. While we climbed the middle peak, the north and the south summits also present interesting climbing possibilities.

ANOTHER "UNCLIMBED" CONQUERED

LYMAN A. BOYER

IN FLYING over Mount Rainier and studying aerial photographs and mountain history, Ome Daiber had picked the last few unclimbed routes to the summit of this peak. To attempt an ascent via the ridge lying between Ptarmigan Ridge and Sunset Amphitheatre, he brought together Arnold Campbell, Penguin Ski Club, and Don Woods of the Mazamas and Sierra Club. At the last moment, Ome could not leave for this pet project of his, and I, a Mountaineer, was drafted to fill the vacancy.

With Mrs. Woods and son as supporting party, we left Seattle Friday noon, August 26, 1938, delaying at Longmire until we were officially "checked in" by Bill Butler. Let me say here that Butler deserves great praise, not only for help given climbers, but for his work in keeping "green" or ill-equipped parties off the Mountain.

Long after dark, we three climbers built a fire and rolled up in our tent in Klapatche Park: we carried no sleeping bags.

Saturday morning we woke to perfect weather. Starting up the Puyallup Cleaver, we put on crampons and rope at about 7,500 feet and continued up the Puyallup Glacier. Turning left, we skirted the upper end of Colonnades Ridge and began the ascent of a steep pitch leading through the ice-fall on the South Mowich Glacier.

Part way up this pitch, near-disaster struck! The birdcage type crampons which I wore broke under the ball of the right foot, leaving the four toe points almost completely severed. This was serious. Was the ascent to be abandoned? We had scarcely started! Finally, a bit of wire from a "junk" bag was used to mend the crampon, but with such a temporary makeshift, could we conquer those upper slopes?

We continued, up and to the left.

The South Mowich Glacier ends in a cirque at 10,000 feet. From here a steep snow finger led upward past two prominent gendarmes on our ridge. An intervening, wide bergschrund was crossed, carefully and quietly, lest the upper lip fall with us, or a shower of loose rock be brought down.

Five-thirty found us at 11,000 feet, a little more than half way up the 1,500-foot long, 50-degree, neve slope, where we prepared to bivouac.

Against the rock side, we chopped into the snow and ice until we had a small platform. We gave this a floor of loose rock, and pitched our tent with rope and pitons. Thrusting our feet into rucksacks, we ate and dozed, melted snow and heated soup concentrate over a primus stove, and sang with Arnold's harmonica. Fortunately the night was fairly calm.

By six o'clock Sunday morning we were on our way. Reaching a col in the ridge at a castle-like gendarme overlooking Sunset Amphitheatre, we climbed easily for 300 feet, then were faced with a slight drop and a saddle.

We could either cross on the loose, partly verglassed face, or continue on the extremely rotten, knife-edge ridge.

We chose the latter, belaying one another down and across. The rocks we started down the gullies on either side quickly multiplied into avalanches, and dust and sand were whipped back into our eyes and mouths. In all, we spent an entire hour in crossing thirty feet.

We were now just opposite the hanging glacier on Ptarmigan Ridge.

Turning again to the mountain, we faced another 50-degree neve-ice slope.



MOUNT RAINIER

Permission of Grant Senour.

For a thousand feet it rose above us; and far below, ended in a rock face above the North Mowich Glacier. Right there, we stopped for further repair work on the broken crampon.

Fortunately, it was the end of a long, dry summer. Danger from avalanches was past, and we encountered no glare ice. We had to cut only a few steps, the crampons and pick of the ice axe working well under the conditions we found. I admit I did some extra fancy ankle work, favoring the weakened crampon, but the top of the slope was safely reached in a little over an hour.

Following our ridge a short distance, the route to Liberty Cap lay plain and clear ahead. At last we were confident of success—and then the toe of the crippled crampon came off entirely!

Nevertheless we made our goal. It took us three tiresome hours to cross from Liberty Cap to Columbia Crest, the snow was so deeply sun-cupped—six feet in places! We registered at 4 p. m.

Welcoming signal flashes from Paradise greeted us as we swung down the Nisqually. Crossing to the Kautz at 13,000 feet, we struck grief again. Under July conditions, we would have reached Paradise by midnight, but the sun-cups were very bad, and the crevasses wide open. Darkness caught us half way down the steep Kautz ice chutes. (Don came down the chutes last, on the doubled rope, using ice hummocks, and one ice-piton.) At midnight we made a very uncomfortable bivouac at 11,000 feet, near Camp Hazard.

In twenty-four hours we had come from 11,000 feet on the west side, over the top, and down to 11,000 feet on the south side. We had seen

fourteen of the twenty-seven glaciers on Rainier; we were actually on five, during the trip.

Monday, stiff and cramped, we continued down. The Wilson Glacier was very bare and crevassed, and careful belaying was required. This continual belaying was our salvation; twice we successfully stopped slips on the descent.

The snowfinger leading to the Nisqually had melted out completely, leaving a loose, rocky gully. But at last we were on the home stretch, the moraine and then the trail.

Monday noon, August 29, we walked into Paradise Valley, sleepy but happy. How we appreciated the refreshing fruit, the long drinks, the dinner supplied by our admirable base-camp party! Our only heartache was for our absent, but inspiring "leader", Ome.

*"Which of these mountains do you like best?"
 "Well, route and season and weather
 All have something to do with that—
 I'll take the one we did together."*

C. E. S.

MONITOR ROCK

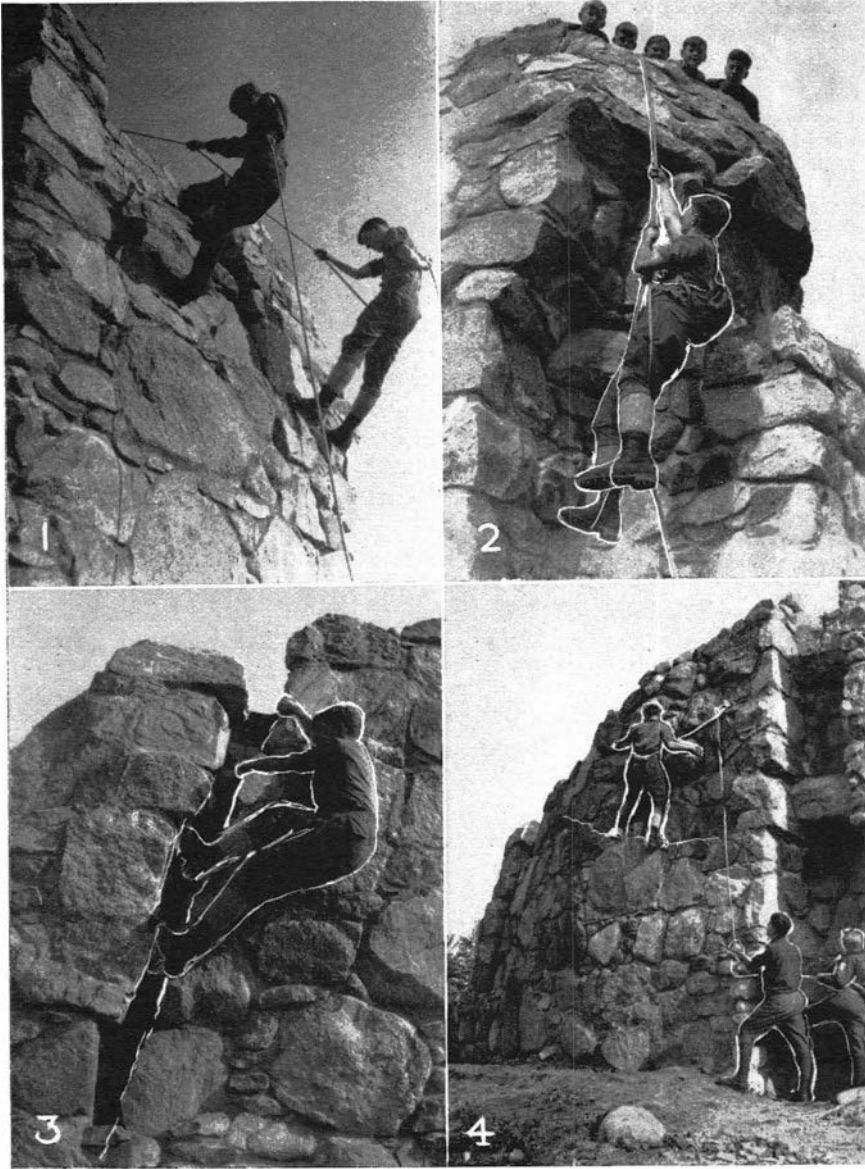
CLARK E. SCHURMAN

Not on existing maps, but approximately at Longitude 122° 22' West and Latitude 47° 30' 45" North, is Monitor Rock; elevation, unofficially, 333 feet. It was my good fortune to be in the party making the first ascent, and to be allowed to name the Rock. Moreover, thinking I was young and tough, I tried a just-clothes bivouac, tied to a piton on top. Sleep? What is your guess?

At one stage this rock was a clay model. I was the man in the way when the masons were laying the topmost rock—which explains the first ascent part. The night out was just an old man's folly.

Before the rock was a clay model it was a wooden "cliff" at Troop 65's Camp Stanley; part of a useful mountaineering gym of dirt crevasses and balancing devices. Here in one year alone, it entertained 1,200 guests from other invited organizations. Here for nine years it taught "*safing*" with a rope. And it helped divide the valley sheep from the mountain goats, long before the scoutmaster had to guess who should join in our long summer treks to the very high mountains. The Park Department knew of these things and brought many committees to study them. Hence the clay model, and then the Rock.

The city is building a close-in camp for the use, in rotation, of all the juvenile character-building agencies that use camping programs. It is a camp on a two-cent school carfare. It includes about 68 acres, near 35th Avenue Southwest, between West Alaska and West Brandon Streets. Its inspiration lies in the snowcapped skylines of the Cascades and Olympics, rather than in the sports page headlines—there is no provision for any conventional games. But twenty-seven minutes from down-town the scouts may pitch their tents, and welcome, on safe, drained, and eventually shaded terraces; or if it is the week of one of the girls' programs, 150 Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves, or Girl Scouts can be accommodated in ten mountain-named cabins.



Clark E. Schurman.

MONITOR ROCK, Seattle's new climbing boulder for juvenile instruction. (1) Roping over gradual start, and one of the vertical places. (2) Practicing Prusik self-rescue as if in crevasse. (3) Layback, also useful face in, as crack. (4) Rehearsing rope drill to pass bulge above West ledge, with anchor under jutting point below. A place to practice roped falls.

Features are a forest theatre, miles of wooded trails, a fire-island in a pool, to which all test fires and bean-hole cooking will be confined; measured pace trail, large campfire circles, and a hillside laid out for "wide" games popular with "Y" boys and scouts, flag raids, treasure and man-hunts. A large parade ground is to accommodate camporals or convention tentage, but not citified athletic games.

In this setting has been placed a beginner's climbing boulder, man-made. And there will soon be built a section of glacial icefall, offering an approximation of ice travel for the training of parties in helping safeguard each other with rope.

The thesaurus offers quite a paragraph of words meaning novice or beginner. One good one is "tyro". Another "abecedarian"—rather a mouthful to teach kids. In the group is "monitor", which the dictionary says means, "One who warns or advises; a pupil selected to instruct or oversee others, usually younger ones; a caution, warning". So this name was chosen for what the clay model stood.

The rest of the prescription was contradictory: a boulder to teach as many rock-climbing skills as might be built into one mass within a given budget, and yet, that would be as safe for an unsupervised group of wandering small boys as their own dooryards.

As to the first, there is a chance to teach more than a score of special skills on a rock mass 20 by 30 by 23 feet high, above its base. All the hazards are within nine to eleven feet of kindly earth. There are safe and easy routes all over the boulder, and scores of untutored lads have swarmed over it without a sign of trouble. They dash up the north ramp or stairway and inhale deeply and say, "Huh, I'm UP." Then proceed to greater difficulties by the hour. In spite of this, an expert by ignoring all the gift-holds and working on the smooth faces in the chimneys, and on the wrinkles and "discolorations" elsewhere, can have fun, and find some chance to instruct others.

Here are a score of short bits for demonstration or practice or theory: 1, A *cheval*. 2, Crack. 3, Layback (see cut No. 3). 4, Shoulder-stand to eleven-foot finger traverse. 5, Finger traverse. 6, Same as ledge. 7, Same with piton in use (cut No. 4). 8, Same, for practicing falls. 9, Thirty-inch chimney. 10, Chockstone, passable without help. 11, Chockstone, treated as impassable without rope. 12, Southwest column. 13, Southwest corner. 14, Twenty-five-inch chimney between Needle and Rock. 15, Roping-down place for beginners (cut No. 1). 16, Same vertical (three such). 17, Same, overhanging (two such). 18, Needle, ignoring the safety steps built for novices. 19, Needle by lariat. 20, Overhang for Prusik-loop rescue practice (cut No. 2), or with help, for rescue by two alternately unweighted lines. 21, Face climbs past cooning place on east (three good routes). 22, Cooning place via broad chimney.

With the rock, however small, to help visualize instruction, something can be done in teaching climbing by eye before starting; climbing down before going too far, to memorize the retreat; rhythm, or at least the gradual flow from hold to stance instead of jerky procedure; correct body positions, hand and foot positions, in a great many situations, (there are more than 130 holds on the main rock); roped party routines and communication: and for those most timid, there is a chance to extend the protection of an upper belay, while teaching all the correct belays on any of five points of three types.

Then there are some valuable land-drills. There are fifty boulders in a mass for constant rhythmic running, surefootedness and familiarity with the slopes at which traction or adhesion is possible in different footwear.

Monitor Rock and its adjoining "glacier" may or may not have enough interest to serve the Club's own Climbers' Classes, a few evenings each spring . . . regardless of that, they can serve younger generations, if enough Mountaineers offer their services as instructors, to the organizations whose leaders want technical assistance. All twelve organizations that helped work out the general camp plan, have *asked* for Mountaineer Climbing Class help when the grass-roots can stand traffic and the camp can be opened to general use. If it seems something to which to invite our own new members also, so much the better.

We catch some days of marvelous clarity, after storms, when Rainier, at this distance, seems more sublime than close on its slopes. Monitor Rock is humble. I hope there is no effrontery in what has been done . . . it has been located on a ridge, the trees behind cleared away, and its best corner oriented to make photographs on these clear days, with Rainier on the horizon. If you are there on such a day, and can drape the Rock and the Needle with your pupils, in correct stances, and can photograph all this, you will be catching with the camera something I know has been in the heart of the man whose energy has made this camp possible. Ben Evans, of the Park Department, has for more than twenty years been thinking of useful things with fun in them for all Seattle kids . . . the city ski area—70 miles from town—is one of them, but they are legion.

The Rock can be no better than the traditions of safety and the quality of understanding set up by us, as coaches. What these traditions will be, five years from now, as to safety and common sense, as to mountain appreciation opposed to personal exhibitionism, will be determined mainly by our Club. If this Rock gets off to a wholesome start, under expert climbers who rise to its possibilities, Mr. Evans' effort will be well rewarded.

A DIGEST OF WORLD CLIMBS

Compiled by OME DAIBER

THE EIGERWAND

Elevation: 13,040 Feet

FOR years climbers looked at the north wall of the Ogre, wondering if it would ever be climbed. Most of those who looked, however, had no stomach for the thundering avalanches of rock and snow which were continually spewed down across its face. The earliest of those who considered its climb was the famous Alpinist, Grill Kederbacher, of Ramsau, who in 1883 planned an ascent with the English climber, Captain Farrar.

It was not until the year 1935, however, that the silent challenge of the monster was taken up by the Bavarians, the world's most daring school of climbers. A small party composed of Herr Mehringer and Herr Sedlmayer, after many weeks of reconnaissance, started the climb. Two-thirds of the way up, on the third day, they were overtaken by a severe storm. On the fifth day the blizzard finally shut them off from the sight of the onlookers at the Inn below. The Eiger and its cohort, storm, had taken the lives of these two daring and stalwart climbers.

In 1936 a party of four—two other Bavarians and two Austrians, picked up the challenge and made another valiant but futile attempt. They, too, were victims of the Ogre.

This year two parties undertook to climb almost simultaneously. The first, Herr Kasperek and Herr Harrer, started on Thursday, July 21, and the second, Herr Heckmaier and Herr Voerg, started on Friday. These two parties met at about 10,000 feet and decided to join forces from that point upward. Progress over the entire climb was very slow and would have been impossible had it not been for the extensive use of pitons.

The next day they continued climbing, though they were overtaken by storm. Snow fell heavily and presented a dangerous hazard in avalanches. After a perilous night roped to the face of the mountain in their high bivouac they continued up. It was afternoon of this fourth day when they finally reached the summit.

So tired were they from their perilous climb that it was necessary to spend considerable time in their sleeping bags before they undertook the descent by the conventional route. Arriving at the foot of the mountain, the climbers realized full well the terrific hazards that they had escaped.

Since the climb, Swiss authorities have expressed themselves as being greatly relieved that the climb had been successfully made and felt confident that it would discourage further attempts where so many fatalities had marred climbing records in the Swiss Alps.

THE 1938 NANGA PARBAT EXPEDITION

A fifth attempt on Nanga Parbat (elevation 26,629 feet) was led this year by Dr. Paul Bauer, leader of the 1929 and the 1931 attempts on Kangchenjunga. Included in the party were Fritz Bechtoldt of the 1934 climb, and Ulrich Luft, a survivor of the ill-fated 1937 expedition. Bad weather and series of heavy snowfalls turned the party back short of their goal. Nanga Parbat is still unconquered.

THE KARAKORUM AND K-2 EXPEDITION OF THE AMERICAN ALPINE CLUB

The expedition was under the leadership of Charles S. Houston, of the 1936 Nanda Devi expedition and leader of the 1934 Foraker expedition. The others in the party were Richard Burdsall, Robert H. Bates, William P. House, and Paul Petzoldt.

The main objective of the expedition was the reconnaissance of K-2 (28,250 feet), which was completed by the first of July. That completed, they made an attempt on the mountain up the Abruzzi Ridge. A point of considerable interest was that they found the tent platforms which were leveled off by the Duke of Abruzzi thirty years before. These were still in good condition in spite of years of exposure.

Blinding snow storms, rotten rock, made their struggle upward very difficult. Returning one afternoon to their tents at Camp 3, they discovered that a stone, falling from above, had passed clear through the tent. In spite of this it was necessary to spend the night in the same spot, for it was the only place available.

At times it was necessary for parties to climb above one another, the lower party being continually endangered by rocks dislodged by the upper. By the middle of July they had pushed up to Camp 4 at 21,500 feet. So difficult was the technique required that had the party been overtaken by storm, it would have been impossible to descend through it to the camps below.

By July 21 they had reached an elevation of 26,000 feet. As the actual climbing of K-2 was of secondary importance to the expedition, sufficient food was not available at high camps to allow a prolonged assault. They therefore decided that in view of an impending storm a further attempt

would be unwise. Needless to say, it was with considerable regret that the climbers retraced their steps down the mountain, for the summit was seemingly within easy striking distance at their high camp.

MOUNT EVEREST

Elevation: 29,150 Feet

This year's attempt was made by the smallest party ever to undertake the climb. Led by H. W. Tilman, it was composed of N. E. Odell, F. S. Smythe, E. E. Shipton, P. R. Oliver, Peter Lloyd, and Dr. Charles Warren.

The party made a very determined attempt and came within 1,800 feet of the summit. Progress had been delayed considerably up to that point by colds and influenza among the members, and then early monsoons prevented their going any higher.

MOUNT SAINT AGNES

Each year for the past eight, Bradford Washburn has gone to explore and climb the great mountains in the Alaskan ranges. This year, sponsored jointly by the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration and the National Geographical Society, he, in company with Norman Bright, Peter Gabriel, and Norman Dyhrenfurth, successfully climbed Mount Saint Agnes (13,250 feet) in the Chugach Range which borders the Matanuska Valley.

The party was flown in to its 6,000-foot base camp by the veteran sound-dough pilot, Bob Reeves, of Valdez. A total of twenty-eight days was spent on the mountain and on only two did the sun shine. Severe storms and blizzards (near hurricanes) impeded progress and often left the camps buried many hours. The tents were blown flat at the 9,000-foot camp. On the final day of the ascent (June 19) they struggled up to the summit through deep new-fallen snow. One of the members of the party froze his feet which added much to the difficulties of the descent. Saint Agnes climbed, and their exploratory work done, the party broke up and returned to Valdez by plane late in June.

MOUNT SANFORD

In July, Washburn was joined by Terris Moore and his wife, Katrina, to climb Mount Sanford (16,210 feet), the highest remaining unclimbed peak in North America.

While the weather was almost constantly rain and snow, it was in no wise as severe as that experienced on Mount Saint Agnes, which Washburn claims to have been the worst he had ever seen in Alaska. On July 19 the three were forced by storm to turn back after reaching an altitude of 14,500 feet. Two days later the two men set out on another attempt. The snow was so soft that skis had to be used on the entire climb. The summit was reached at 9 o'clock in the evening.

After spending about thirty minutes on the summit the men set their skis and headed downward. Washburn describes it as the most superb run he has ever had, losing over 6,200 feet of elevation on perfect powdered snow. Had it not been that their high camp was established at the 10,000-foot level, a total run of sixteen miles would have been possible from the top of the mountain down to about 5,000 feet. It had taken seven and a half hours from the high camp to the summit and only an hour and twenty minutes for the descent, which included two ten-minute rests. Mount Sanford is the highest mountain ever to be climbed on skis.

Later on in the summer, while completing a series of photographic flights for mapping purposes, Washburn discovered what is reputed to be the largest glacial system in the world exclusive of the polar ice caps, a great mass of ice about 240 miles long, running nearly parallel to the coast from

the Alsec River north to the Copper River. This mammoth "reservoir" of ice feeds the Hubbard and Malaspina Glaciers, two of the largest in the world, in addition to many other very large glaciers flowing to the four points of the compass. This great glacial system offers to future expeditions a veritable highway through the heart of the most rugged section of mountains in the world.

THE FIRST ASCENT OF A NEW ROUTE ON MOUNT ROBSON

Elevation: 12,972 Feet

It has been said that Mount Robson is from one standpoint the most frequently attempted and yet the most unsuccessfully climbed peak in the Canadian Rockies.

For two successive years William R. Hainesworth of New York had tried the mountain only to be defeated by bad weather. This year he, in company with Howard Carlson, of New York, and Hans Fuhrer, of Milwaukie, Oregon, as guide, took advantage of a period of clear weather about the middle of July to make an attempt on Robson via the northwest ridge, heretofore unclimbed.

At one point early in the climb they chose to alter their course. Some time later, while still in sight of the route under the ice wall below which they would have had to pass, a great avalanche roared down across the spot where they would probably have been. Their route lay up through the col between two lesser peaks, Helmet (11,160 feet) and Rearguard (9,000 feet). The following day, July 20, the route skirted around Helmet and then up the glacier to the saddle between Helmet and Robson. The avalanche of two days before had started high up on this slope and the men found that that which might have been their misfortune was now their fortune, for the ordinarily very badly crevassed section of the glacier was now completely filled in or bridged over. Many thousands of tons of ice and snow had moved off the upper slopes.

Gaining the Helmet col after a nine-hour climb, they made camp early in the afternoon. The next morning, leaving their sleeping bags and other camp equipment behind, they continued on, coming out on to the summit ridge after about twelve hours of hazardous climbing up steep slopes, getting around a giant bergschrund, cutting up through a large cornice, and carefully making their way up very steep snow slopes where the sun had crusted just the surface, leaving the snow underneath still very light and powdery. About five o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, July 21, they gained the main summit. Their goal achieved, they spent a short while taking pictures before starting the descent down the south side.

1939 SUMMER OUTING IN THE TETONS

AS DISTANCES become ever shorter, owing to good roads and faster transportation, The Mountaineers are able to look farther afield for their Summer Outings. Therefore the Tetons have been selected for the 1939 Outing.

The Tetons, situated in the Jackson Hole country, were established as a National Park in 1929. Before this, the territory was little known except to hunters and trappers. But now the widely traveled tourists confess that the beauty and rugged grandeur of the mountains located there come as a distinct revelation. The recreational possibilities are limitless: it is possible to swim, fish, and ride, or hike the trails, engage in the strenuous sport of mountain climbing or—if the needs and wishes so dictate—simply rest and relax—indeed, all the necessary elements for a perfect summer outing.



TEFWINOT and
THE GRAND TETON

*Courtesy of Grandall Studios,
Grand Teton National Park.*

Base camp will be established at String Lake, as fewer tourists camp there. The elevation is around 6,500 feet, and from here the mountains rise to over 13,000 feet, presenting one of the most precipitous mountain fronts of the continent. The grandeur of the beetling, gray crags, sheer precipices, and the perennial snow fields, is vastly enhanced by the absence of foothills.

Two days will be allowed for the climbs of the Grand Teton, Mount Owen and Mount Moran, and the Committee hopes to have pack horses to pack into these peaks. One day will be allowed for other major climbs, and side trips will be planned for those not caring for a strenuous outing.

The Mountaineers plan to drive through Washington, Montana, Yellowstone, and into the Jackson Hole country via the Snake River entrance, returning through Southern Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Interesting side trips include Coulee Dam, the Dry Falls, Yellowstone National Park, Crater of the Moon National Monument, Sun Valley Lodge, the famous Stanley Basin, and Hagerman Valley. From Joseph, Oregon, it is not far to Hat Point, where can be viewed the Grand Canyon of the Snake River, which is 6,300 feet deep and seven miles wide. No more striking scenery or a greater variety could be offered by any trip.

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

Remember "The Jensen Special Outings"! The Teton Outing in 1939 will be the "grandest" one of all! Good times—good fellowship—and good climbs, all await you.

July 31 to August 12, 1939, at String Lake (exclusive of transportation time).

HARRY L. JENSEN, *Chairman.*

MOUNTAINEER ANNALS OF 1938

Compiled by ELSIE G. CHURCH

NOW that the thirty-first year of Mountaineering life is history, it might be well to briefly review its annals in order to compare our accomplishments of this year with those of past years.

With our far-seeing President, Hollis Farwell, in charge, and the Board members and conscientious committees assisting, the following achievements have been attained:

ADMINISTRATION

For the purpose of giving the utmost protection to our monies, the By-Laws were amended so that future investments of the permanent fund be limited to United States Government bonds or savings deposits in mutual savings banks operating under the Mutual Savings Bank Act of the State of Washington.

Our monies were further protected by changing the method of handling funds in our savings accounts, in that they are now subject to withdrawals only upon the combined signatures of the president, the secretary, and the treasurer.

Another amendment of great importance to the Club is, in context, that any transportation by motor vehicle, arranged by the Club for its members or guests, for Club outings, is construed to be done as an accommodation for, and at the request of said member or guest; no money shall be collected by any trustee, officer or committee for such transportation which is not turned over to the owner or driver of such car; and the Club is released from any liability arising from said transportation.

The positions of trustee advisors to the four standing committees were abolished.

It was decided that no rebate from the profits of any Club activity shall ever be made except to members of The Mountaineers.

The chairman of the Photographic Group, H. Wilford Playter, has purchased a new movie projector and screen.

The Future Summer Outings Committee was authorized to plan outings for three years in advance instead of five years.

The Club will stand back of any attempt to develop a new ski area on the north side of Mount Rainier.

With the idea of centralization, the positions of Financial and Club Room Secretaries have been combined into that of Executive Secretary.

In the name of conservation, The Mountaineers stand ready to aid in the defeat of any measure to dam or divert the waters of Yellowstone Lake for irrigation purposes, and in furtherance of that ideal, the Club has been authorized to oppose any logging activities of the government timber on the White Chuck River.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held May 19, 1938, it was decided that for the time being no changes in the policy of operating Snoqualmie Lodge would be effected, but it was urged that its use be increased.

ACTIVITIES

With the approach of winter, of course skiing comes to the foreground. Bruce Steere of Seattle, and C. Gordon Uran of Everett, did everything in their power to enable the skiers to enjoy themselves, including the showing of numerous instructive and interesting ski pictures, sponsoring an illustrated talk by Arnold Lunn, and conducting public ski classes for beginners.

The Club decided to abandon outside ski competition with the exception

of retention of membership in Pacific Northwest Ski Association and continuance of the Open Patrol Race. The Ski Committee is authorized to employ a ski instructor for the coming season, his time to be divided between Snoqualmie Lodge and Meany Ski Hut, providing enough interest is shown.

The skiers showed great progress in technique and skill.

MEANY SKI HUT, the complement of skiing, has shown an increase in attendance due to the tireless efforts of Fred Gibbons and his committee, in making everyone feel at home and in clearing lanes for better runs. A ski lift is to be realized before the coming season opens. Too much praise cannot be given to members of Fred's frequent work parties.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE is fast becoming the mecca for fun-loving Mountaineers. Whether it be inside frolicking, dancing, games, or the more strenuous out-of-door climbs, strolls, skiing, or just a mirthful evening spent with friends, the week-end is always climaxed with sumptuous dinners before the welcome fireplace. The 1938 attendance was well above average, with bright promises for the coming year. To Stanley Savage, and his committee, goes the credit for the good times and interesting climbs at Snoqualmie.

IRISH CABIN, in the heart of many beautiful climbs, is always a welcome spot for members who love the Old Mountain, and too much cannot be said for Eva Simmonds' ability to make everyone have a good time.

SPECIAL OUTINGS are a favorite with the Club. This year, under the chairmanship of Francis Wright, three delightful trips were arranged. The first, on March 12 and 13, 136 members and guests visited Deer Park. It is interesting to note that for a second year The Mountaineers have invaded the heart of the Olympic ski grounds in increasing numbers, showing that enthusiasm for that area is growing stronger. The cooperation given by clubs and committees and individuals of the Peninsula was greatly appreciated.

Over Decoration Day, Tacoma sponsored a successful trip into that formidable Mount Constance region.

July 2, 3 and 4 afforded a splendid opportunity to visit the Lake Wenatchee district. Mount Davis (7,775 feet) was climbed by nineteen of the party.

Labor Day completed the 1938 outings with forty-four members and guests bound for the Mount Baker area. Fourteen ascended Mount Baker, while others visited Lake Ann and Twin Lakes.

All who attended are grateful to Francis Wright and Thomas Dodge for these splendid outings.

SUMMER OUTING. Under the able leadership of George MacGowan, the fifth expedition into Canada occurred in August. Bruce Kizer gives interesting highlights of the trip on page 7.

The Everett Branch held a very successful outing, encamped at Baker Lake, with an ascent of Mount Baker.

LOCAL WALKS. Isabel Ritterbush Dodge led Seattle Mountaineers on many enjoyable and interesting walks, amongst which was the Old Timers Walk and Reunion.

In conjunction with the walks were the Wednesday evening beach parties held on Lake Washington at the home of Carol Hinckley, Arthur Winder being in charge.

Tacoma, under the leadership of Thomas Dodge, and Everett, under the leadership of Herman Felder, likewise sponsored walks and outings into very attractive country, and are to be commended for their enjoyable bivouacs, beefsteak parties and salmon bakes.

THE PLAYERS. Attendance at The Forest Theater reached a new high when over two thousand people attended the sixteenth annual presentation, "Sleeping Beauty", on Sundays, June 5 and 12.

The well-loved old fairy tale, rewritten in clever modern dialogue, delighted children and adults alike. Outstanding in the cast were Ola Todd as the Queen of Loreland, Glenn Dexter as the King of Loreland, and Phyllis Clark as Princess Beauty. Norbert Schall as King Tuffy, Burbank Rideout as Bumps, the Butler, and William C. Darling as Prince Rupert were responsible for the various comedy sequences.

To Mr. Tom Herbert, the director, goes much of the credit for the final success of the production. His skill in character delineation and ability to foresee the possibilities of each scene of the play gave a distinctly professional finish to the presentation.

Once again William Darling designed the lovely costumes. Miss Frances Spalding of the Spalding School of the Dance coached the fairies and the children in their dance routines, while Lucile Martin directed the very effective off-stage singing. A special vote of appreciation should go to Mary M. Pugh and her hardworking committee for their tireless efforts which contributed so much to the ultimate success of the play.

THE ANNUAL DINNER, held at the Sorrento Hotel, was enjoyed by all, under the supervision of Vernon Stoneman. Mr. Hurley's talk of his experience in the South Seas was the highlight of the evening.

THE MOVING PICTURE GROUP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY GROUP, under the chairmanship of H. Wilford Playter, gave some very entertaining programs, and are getting some very worthwhile training.

DANCES. Chairman Norman Engle reported two successful dances for the year. The first, on January 14 at the Mayflower Hotel, was attended by fifty-seven couples, while the second, the Tolo Dance in March, at the Meany Hotel, was even a greater success, being attended by sixty-eight couples.

MEMBERSHIP. Under the chairmanship of George MacGowan, the membership for 1938 again shows an increase over the previous year, being on October 1, 1938, 739, and 723 on October 1, 1937.

CLUB ROOM AND ENTERTAINMENT. Sarah Gorham has sponsored some very instructive, and some very amusing evenings, outstanding amongst which were "Bridging a Century", by Roebbling & Co., and the Country Carnival, under auspices of the Players.

TROPHY AWARDS were made as follows: The Board unanimously voted to make the 1937 award of the Acheson Cup to Clarence A. Garner. This cup is awarded for outstanding services. The Climbing Plaque was awarded to Lloyd Anderson, Lyman Boyer, Agnes Dickert, and Dave Lind for their exploratory work on Blue and on Triumph Mountains. The Local Walks Cup was awarded to Carol Hineckley.

The competitive awards for skiing were: University Book Store trophy for Men's Cross-Country Race, Sigurd Hall; University Book Store trophy for Women's Cross-Country Race, Mrs. W. A. Degenhardt; Maxwell Downhill trophy for Men, Scott N. Edson; Hayes trophy for Men's Slalom, Dick N. Anderson; Walsh trophy for Women's Slalom, Virginia Hill; Harper Trophy for Novices, John James; Women's Skiing trophy, Johanna Olson; Outdoor Store trophy for Jumping, Sigurd Hall. The Club patrol race for the Anderson-Grigg trophy was not run this year. The Ben Mooers trophy for the Open Patrol Race, which is the twenty-one mile race offered by The Mountaineers as a member of Pacific Northwest Ski Association, was won by



Scene from SLEEPING BEAUTY.

O. Phillip Dickert.

the Mountaineer patrol consisting of Scott Edson, Sigurd Hall and Arthur Wilson.

Dr. H. B. Hinman gave an "alpine" pin to the Everett Branch to be awarded as a trophy for some type of mountaineering activity. It was awarded to Alma Garlitz.

THE FEDERATION OF WESTERN OUTDOOR CLUBS held its seventh annual convention at Mazama Lodge, where 150 attended. The chief function of the Federation is now "Conservation" and to that end committees were set up in each state under their respective vice-presidents, with representatives from each member club. Hollis R. Farwell was appointed by the trustees to represent the Club on the Conservation Section. Fairman B. Lee was elected by the convention as vice-president for Washington.

CLIMBING of course remains one of the main features of the Club. Under the chairmanship of Lloyd Anderson, the Climbing Group has made great strides this year in acquiring skill in the technicalities of mountain climbing in all seasons. Thirty-eight members received diplomas for completing climbing courses. The group is continually seeking out new country, and brief descriptions of the routes of the original climbs are given on pages twenty-four to thirty-two.

With our diversified interests and increasing membership, it is to be expected that The Mountaineers will ever become more influential in the community and it is to be hoped their standards will ever reach higher places.

Sarah Gorham, Stanley Savage, Bruce Steere, Ronald Todd, Francis Wright and others are contributors to the foregoing, and their data is greatly appreciated.

The Mountaineers, Incorporated

Seattle Unit

Balance Sheet

October 31, 1938

Assets

Current Assets:

Cash in Checking Account	\$1,878.00	
Savings Accounts in Washington Mutual:		
Reserve Fund	\$1,528.76	
Summer Outing Fund	1,107.51	
Players' Fund	483.30	
Equipment Fund	118.42	
	3,237.99	
Accounts Receivable	126.50	
Accrued Interest Receivable	87.56	
Inventory of Pins and Emblems	22.55	
	\$5,352.60	

Investments:

Permanent Fund:		
Savings Account in Washington Mutual	\$3,982.52	
Bonds at Market (cost \$2,865.00).....	1,120.00	
	\$5,102.52	
Puget Sound Savings and Loan Account	71.40	
Summer Outing Fund Bond (market \$960.00).....	1,000.00	
	6,173.92	
Total Investments		6,173.92

Buildings and Equipment:

	Recorded Value	Allowance for Depreciation	Net	
Snoqualmie Lodge	\$4,242.15	\$2,271.96	\$1,970.19	
Kitsap Cabin	2,845.69	1,606.14	1,239.55	
Meany Ski Hut	2,275.52	660.00	1,615.52	
Club Room Furniture & Fixtures.....	691.81	287.82	403.99	
Library	484.70	240.00	244.70	
Motion Picture Equipment	685.33	129.00	556.33	
Ski Lift (under construction)	353.80		353.80	
Outing Equipment Inventory	233.25		233.25	
	\$11,812.25	\$5,194.92	\$6,617.33	6,617.33

Other Assets:

Inventories of Supplies	\$669.09	
Trophies	209.00	
Prepaid Expense	240.05	
	1,118.14	
		\$19,261.99

Liabilities and Surplus

Liabilities:

Tacoma's Share of Dues	\$160.00	
Everett's Share of Dues	54.00	
Other Accounts Payable	553.99	
	\$767.99	

Surplus:

Capital Surplus		\$6,617.33	
Permanent Fund Surplus:			
Balance, Oct. 31, 1937	\$6,671.12		
Allocation From Initiation Fees.....	161.00		
	\$6,832.12		
Reducing Securities to Market Value ..	1,729.60		
	5,102.52		
Summer Outing Fund Surplus		1,000.00	
Free Surplus:			
Balance, Oct. 31, 1937	\$5,144.16		
Deduct: Adjustments (net)	6.41		
	\$5,137.75		
Excess of Income Over Expenses for the			
Year Ending Oct. 31, 1938	636.40	5,774.15	18,494.00
			\$19,261.99

Treasurer: Nov. 1, 1937-May 31, 1938,
MARJORIE V. GREGG.
Treasurer: June 1, 1938-Nov. 1, 1938,
BURGE BICKFORD.

The Mountaineers, Incorporated
Seattle Unit
Income and Expense Statement
for the year ending October 31, 1938

Income:

Dues:

Seattle Dues		\$2,451.50	
Tacoma Dues	\$409.00		
Less: Allocation to Tacoma	160.00		
		249.00	
Everett Dues	224.00		
Less: Allocation to Everett	54.00		
		170.00	

Less: Allocation to Publications		\$2,870.50	
		1,233.00	

\$1,637.50
338.00

Initiation Fees:

Publications:

Allocation of Dues		\$1,233.00	
Cost of "Annual"	\$823.44		
Less: Advertising Income	430.66		

Cost of Monthly Bulletins	\$392.78		
	674.07		

Less: Sale of Publications	\$1,066.85		
	62.00		

Net Cost of Publications		1,004.85	
Excess of Allotted Dues Over Cost			228.15

Committee Operations:

Excess of Income Over Expenses:

Summer Outing	\$1,123.48		
Payers	587.16		
Meany Ski Hut	355.32		
Dances	15.81		
Annual Banquet	7.74		
Special Outings	3.18		
		\$2,092.69	

Excess of Expenses Over Income:

Snoqualmie Lodge	\$454.78		
Kitsap Cabin	250.98		
Skiing	156.51		
Public Affairs	41.58		
Climbing	22.60		
Local Walks	6.35		
Excess of Income Over Expenses		932.80	1,159.89

Other Income:

Interest Earned		\$201.93	
Sale of Emblems		16.60	218.53

Total Income			\$3,582.07
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General Expenses:

Salaries	\$790.00		
Less: Charged to Committees	324.00		
		\$466.00	
Rentals		616.40	
Printing, Stationery and Postage		187.94	
Telephone		55.50	
Insurance		244.51	
Audit Fee, 1937		45.00	
Flowers		29.58	
Pin Dies		20.00	
Keys		19.00	
Club Room Maintenance		35.52	
Miscellaneous		60.25	
Loss on Sale of Projector		5.62	

\$1,785.32

\$1,796.75
999.35

Depreciation:

Excess of Income Over Expenses			\$797.40
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Transferred to Permanent Fund Surplus,

\$1.00 of Each Initiation Fee		\$161.00	
Transferred to Free Surplus		636.40	

\$797.40

Seattle, Wash., November 14, 1938.

Mountaineers, Inc.,
Seattle, Washington.
Gentlemen:

I have made an examination of the accounts of the Seattle Unit of The Mountaineers, Incorporated, for the year ending October 31, 1938. The cash receipts reported in the records were found duly accounted for and practically all disbursements were supported by proper vouchers. The inventories, as in the past, were taken and priced by Club officials.

The capital asset values were not verified. They are shown at the values appearing on the books at the beginning of the year, adjusted by the cost of purchases and sales made during the year. The same allowance for depreciation was made this year as in the last several years. The allowance is not properly calculated, giving no heed to changing asset values and apparently including depreciation on building sites. But without a careful analysis of the property accounts (seemingly a very difficult task) or an appraisal of the properties, no scientific calculation of depreciation can be made.

The accompanying Balance Sheet and Income and Expense Statement agree with the figures appearing upon the books of the Club. In my opinion and subject to the above qualifications, they present a fair picture of the current financial condition of the Club and the results of its operations for the year. A comprehensive report on the audit is being submitted to the Board of Trustees.

ARTHUR N. LORIG, Auditor.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, TACOMA BRANCH

Treasurer's Annual Report as of September 30, 1938

RECEIPTS:

Bank Balance, October 1, 1937, Cash Account	\$217.34	
Bank Balance, October 1, 1937, Savings Account	320.90	
Membership Refund From Seattle	158.00	
Interest and Dividends on Bonds	66.60	
Interest on Savings Account	2.40	
Profit—Irish Cabin (\$1 Retained)	52.60	
Profits—Entertainment	20.59	
Profits—Local Walks and Outings (\$3.20 Retained)	30.00	
Dues Paid in by Members for Forwarding	17.00	
		<u>\$885.43</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Rent of Club Rooms, \$18—8 Months	\$144.00	
Rent of Club Rooms, \$6—4 Months	24.00	
Transportation Seattle Trustee	17.00	
Bonding of Officers, 1937-38	22.50	
Magazine Subscriptions (\$8.50—\$2.50 Refund From Central School)	6.00	
Safekeeping of Bonds, etc.	3.85	
Express, Postage, Recording, Phone Call	1.81	
Flowers—Daiber	2.04	
Cleaners—Club Room Drapes	9.25	
Irish Cabin Land	250.00	
Dues Paid in by Members—Forwarded	17.00	
		<u>\$497.45</u>

CASH ON HAND IN THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA:

Cash Account, \$387.98; Savings, none	<u>\$387.98</u>
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ASSETS:

Cash on Hand in Bank of California	\$387.98	
Cash Retained in Committee Accounts	4.20	
Invested in Bonds:		
Mountain States Power Co.	1,000	845
United Public Services Co.	1,000	nil?
United Public Utilities	50	40.37
		<u>885.37</u>

RECEIVABLE:

Bond Interest Accrued Since June 30 (est.)	15.00
Membership Refund (est.)	158.00

PROPERTY:

Irish Cabin Land	300.00
Irish Cabin Furniture, Fixtures, etc., 15% Depreciation, \$43	
New Equipment 1937-38	106.07
Club Rooms and Local Walks Property, 15% Depreciation, \$13.86	
New Equipment	80.85

LIABILITIES

NONE

NET WORTH\$1,937.47

RUTH JOHNSON, Treasurer.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, EVERETT BRANCH

Report of Treasurer, 1937-38

CHECKING ACCOUNT

Balance on Hand September 20, 1937		\$117.89
RECEIPTS:		
Social	2.20	
Local Walks	15.00	
Summer Outing, Baker Lake	24.22	
Miscellaneous, Membership Refund	50.00	
		\$209.31
DISBURSEMENTS:		
Social	\$ 23.33	
Miscellaneous	59.94	83.27
Balance on Hand September 23, 1938		\$126.04
SAVINGS ACCOUNT		
Balance on Hand September 20, 1937	\$899.03	
Interest, January 1, 1938	8.99	
Interest, July 1, 1938	9.08	
Balance on Hand September 23, 1938		917.10
RESOURCES:		
Cash in Checking Account	126.04	
Cash in Savings Account	917.10	
TOTAL		\$1,043.14

MABEL C. HUDSON, Treasurer.

Members of the 1938 Summer Outing: Albert J. Adams (Sierra Club); Mildred Armstrong, Edith Page Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Burge B. Bickford, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Bowden (Appalachian Club), Mrs. Florence H. Burd, Florence M. Burd, Gudrun Brask, Harry E. Cameron, Elsie Church, Elsie Child, Stirling M. Clark, Linda M. Coleman, Jean Connell, Catherine Crayton, Pearl Cramer (Chicago Prairie Club), Fidelia Davis, Lois Davis, Florence F. Dodge, Dr. I. A. Drues, Katherine Duniway (Mazamas), Martha H. DuBois (Chicago Prairie Club) Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Ewing, Clarence A. Fisher, Ruth FitzSimons, Ruth Floyd, Lydia E. Forsyth, Mabel Furry, Clarence A. Garner, Frank W. Gibson, Mildred Granger, Amos W. Hand, Joseph T. Hazard, Ethel Hodgkins, Kathryn Hood, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hudson, Arthur M. Hurst (Chicago Prairie Club), Helen Johnson (Chicago Prairie Club), Calvin L. Jones, Lillian Kelk (Chicago Prairie Club), G. M. Kilbourn (Chicago Prairie Club), Elizabeth Kirkwood, R. B. Kizer, Marie Langham, Helen Lauridson, Hester F. Lowe (Appalachian Club), Virginia Luther, George Macbride, Clara MacGowan, Emma K. McCullough, Esther Midgaard, August Miklave, Maynard Miller, Catherine Monk, Harvey E. Moore, Ruth Moore, Winifred Mullane, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Nash, Dorothy M. Newcomer, Mrs. Laura K. Plumb, Kenneth G. Pryor, Elsie Ring, Walter O. Ring, Albina Saidi (Chicago Prairie Club), Elizabeth Schmidt, Grace B. Skinner, Irene Slade, Gertrude M. Snow, Jane Taylor, Nan Thompson, Harriet K. Walker, Laura Walther, Clara Wascher (Chicago Prairie Club), Jane Wilson, Emerson Wonders, Clara Young.

The Committee: George MacGowan, Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard, John E. Hossack.

Cooks: Mr. and Mrs. Perrin; helper: Russell Southworth.

Ascents of the Major Peaks:

Avalanche: Kenneth G. Pryor, leader; Florence M. Burd, George Macbride, Harry E. Cameron, leader; John W. Bowden, Sterling M. Clark.

Castor-Pollux-Leda, via Asulkan Pass: Harvey E. Moore, leader; Harry E. Cameron, Katherine Duniway, Gloria F. Huntington, Aaron Markham, Gertrude Snow. Via Sapphire Col and Asulkan Pass: John E. Hossack, leader; Frieda Bickford, Calvin L. Jones, Groves M. Kilbourn, Jane Wilson.

Eagle Peak, via N. W. Ridge: Burge B. Bickford, leader; John E. Hossack, George MacGowan, Maynard Miller, leader; Harry E. Cameron, Frank W. Gibson, C. A. Fisher, leader; Amos W. Hand, Jane Wilson.

Via South Ridge: Burge B. Bickford, leader; Katherine Duniway, Gloria F. Huntington, Kathryn Hood, Helen Lauridson, Aaron Markham, Harvey E. Moore, August Miklave, Kenneth G. Pryor, Gertrude Snow.

Mount Cheops: Burge B. Bickford, leader; Harry E. Cameron, Katherine Duniway, Aaron Markham.

Mount Sir Donald: George MacGowan, leader; Burge B. Bickford, John E. Hossack.

Mount Tupper, via Hermit Hut: C. A. Fisher, leader; Frank W. Gibson, Amos W. Hand, Maynard Miller.

Uto Peak: George MacGowan, leader; Burge B. Bickford, Kathryn Hood, John E. Hossack, C. A. Fisher, leader; Gloria F. Huntington, Jane Wilson.

Note:—Although climbs of the lesser peaks were being made nearly every day by the majority of the party, it has been impossible to get the complete lists of the members making the ascents.

THE MOUNTAINEERS, INC.**OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES**

President, Harry L. Jensen
 Vice-President, W. W. Kilmer
 Treasurer, Burge B. Bickford
 Secretary, Joseph T. Hazard
 Historian, Elizabeth H. Gorham
 Retiring President, Hollis R. Farwell

ELECTED TRUSTEES

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

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

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

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AND CUSTODIANS

Climbing—
 T. Davis Castor

Cascade Crest Trail—
 George MacGowan

Club Room and Entertainment—
 Vilas Donnelly

Dance—
 Walter O. Ring

Future Summer Outings—
 H. Wilford Playter

Finance and Budget—
 The Treasurer

Junior Membership—
 Cassie Anderson

Kitsap Cabin—
 The Players

Local Walks—

Meany Ski Hut—
 Fred W. Gibbons

Membership—
 Calvin L. Jones

Moving Pictures—
 H. Wilford Playter

Public Affairs—
 Glen F. Bremerman

Publicity—
 Theodosia Tarry

Players—
 Mary Margaret Pugh

Ski—
 Harry E. Cameron

Snoqualmie Lodge—
 Herbert V. Strandberg

Special Outings—
 William S. Hayward

Summer Outing, 1939—
 Harry L. Jensen

Club Room Window Display—
 Clark E. Schurman

Conservation Section of Federation of W. O. C.—
 Hollis R. Farwell

Outing Equipment—
 Charles E. Simmons

Mimeograph—
 Phyllis M. Clark
 Neva Lovell

Rhododendron Park—
 P. M. McGregor

TACOMA BRANCH**OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

President, Thomas E. Dodge
 Vice-President, Irene Slade
 Secretary-Treasurer, Ruth M. Johnson
 Trustee, W. W. Kilmer

Additional Members of Executive Committee
 A. H. Denman
 Mont Downing
 Clara Young

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks and Special Outings—
 Arta Verity

Irish Cabin—
 Kenneth G. Pryor

Ski—
 Harold Kinzner

Entertainment—
 Dorothy M. Newcomer

Membership—
 Stella Kellogg

Publicity—
 Marjorie Kennedy

EVERETT BRANCH**OFFICERS**

Chairman, Stuart B. Hertz
 Secretary, Alma Garlitz
 Treasurer, Dave Allan
 Trustee, Mabel C. Hudson

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Local Walks—
 Kenneth Chapman

Social—
 Alma Garlitz

Ski—

Climbing Awards—

Membership—

THE MOUNTAINEERS
LIST OF MEMBERS, OCTOBER 31, 1938
Total Membership, October 31, 1938—739

	Total	Seattle	Tacoma	Everett
Regular	616	477	85	54
Junior	96	84	8	4
Spouse	28	23	1	4
	740	584	94	62

HONORARY MEMBERS

JOHN B. FLETT
A. H. DENMAN

MRS. GEORGE E. WRIGHT

WM. B. GREELEY
H. B. HINMAN

LIFE MEMBERS

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

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

BOY SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

LOODY CHRISTOFERO
WILLIAM LAHR

SEATTLE
DUANE WOODS
WAYNE SWIFT
CLAUDE COVINGTON

TACOMA
ROBERT J. HOXSEY
ARNOLD CHALLMAN

CLAYTON ANDERSON

VINCENT HAGEN

GIRL SCOUT MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

MURIEL WAXMAN

SEATTLE
JOY AHRENS

TACOMA
BARBARA RICHARDS

GERTRUDE KINCAID

CHARLOTTE KANE

CAMP FIRE GIRL MEMBERSHIP AWARDS

CASSIE ANDERSON
ADELE BATES

SEATTLE
MARY JANE BENHAM
EVERETT

PATRICIA MALMO
ELIZABETH STACKPOLF

ELLEN VREELAND

VERA HUNTER

(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, the Monte Cristo, and the Index. A bronze pin is awarded for any one of the three groups, a silver pin for any two, and a gold pin for all three. One † indicates a bronze pin for the first six peaks; †† indicates a silver pin or 12 peaks; ††† indicates a gold pin, or 18 peaks).

SEATTLE

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated)

ABEL, H. V., 1462 38th Ave., PR 1255.
AHRENS, Joy, 1708 Ravenna Blvd.
**ALBRECHT, H. W., P. O. Box 409, Great Falls, Mont.
ALLEN, Dora May, 905 E. 45th St.
ALLEN, Edward W., Northern Life Tower, EL 3429.
ALLEN, Thomas E., 3711 48th N. E., KE 0048.
AMSLER, Rudolph, 909 Cherry.
ANDERSON, A. W., Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.
ANDERSON, Cassie, 938 N. 84th St., SU 5635.
ANDERSON, Dick N., 5215 Lake Washington Blvd., RA 3511.
ANDERSON, Edwin, 10427 67th S., RA 0617.
ANDERSON, Helen D., 460 Stuart Bldg., EL 0214.
ANDERSON, Ida M., 124 Warren Ave., EL 3889.
**ANDERSON, Lloyd, 4326 W. Southern St., WE 3940.
*ANDERSON, Mary G., 4326 W. Southern St., WE 3940.
ANDERSON, Wm. H., 4464 Fremont Ave.
ARMSTRONG, Mildred, Route 9, Box 36, GL 1696.
ARMSTRONG, S. C., West Waterway, Harbor Island, MA 6604.
ASBURY, Laura, c/o The Bon Marche.
AUSVE, Coral, Winslow, Wash., Port Blakely 47X.
BAILEY, Jas. M., 1503 Northern Life Tower, SE 0377.
BALL, Fred W., Box 1381, Juneau, Alaska.
**BALL, Mrs. Fred W., 2427 Harvard N., CA 4713.
BALLARD, Jack, 1225 McGilvra Blvd., EA 6551.
BALSER, Mary A., 2124 8th N., GA 9253.
BARNABY, J. T., 4903 31st S., EA 5040.
BARR, Mark, 2905 E. Cherry, EA 8985, MA 8755.
BATES, Adele, 314 W. Prospect St.
BATES, Betty, 801 33rd N., PR 2108.
BAUER, Wolf G., Roche Harbor, Wash.
BAUER, Mrs. Wolf G., Roche Harbor Wash.
BEARSE, Margaret, 907 32nd Ave., PR 3249.
BEATTY, Vera J., 623 North 64th St., SU 6200.
BECKEY, Fred, 7136 Woodside Pl., WE 7313.
BEIERSDORF, Edward, 1027 Bellevue Court.
BELL, Dr. Will Otto, 1511 Medical-Dental Bldg., EL 3024.
BELT, H. C., 4733 19th N. E., KE 3440.

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BENHAM, Mary Jane, 4039 8th N. E.
BENNETT, Edith Page, Women's University Club, Sixth and Spring, EL 3748.
BENTLEY, Dr. Frederick, 406 Cobb Bldg., MA 2587.
BERANEK, John G., 605 Spring St., MA 0624, GL 3121 (Loc. 205).
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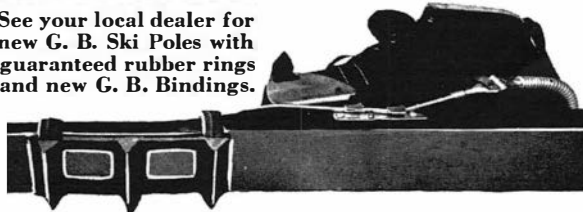
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 ANDERSON, William, 2319 Hoyt Ave.,
 MA 616.
 BAILEY, Artur, Monroe, Wash.
 BAILEY, Bernice E., Bell's Court, Blue
 612.
 BARRETT, Sylvia, Monte Cristo Hotel.
 BENSON, Naomi A., Route 4, Box 119,
 White 79W.
 BERNARD, Margaret M., 1114 S. E.
 Lexington St., Portland, Ore.
 BLUEMKE, Fred J., 2209 Virginia, Red
 618.
 †BRAITZKA, Beulah, 2006 Rucker Ave.,
 Orange 1450.
 BRAKEL, Louise, 2331 Rockefeller Ave.,
 Red 492.
 ††CHAPMAN, Kenneth, 1506 38th St.,
 White 1657.
 **CHAPMAN, Mrs. Kenneth, 1506 38th
 St., White 1657.
 CHURCH, Geo. A., 3007 Hoyt Ave., Red
 1409.
 COCKBURN, C. G., Lake Stevens, Wn.,
 E 680.
 CRAYTON, Catherine, The Mayfair,
 White 665.
 CULMBACK, George, 921 Grand Ave.,
 Blue 1513.
 CULMBACK, Hans, 3214 Grand Ave.,
 White 237.
 CUMMINGS, Katheryn, The Mayfair,
 White 1897.
 FELDER, Herman, P. O. Box 633, MA
 482.
 FELDER, Mrs. Herman, P. O. Box 633,
 MA 482.
 FRASIER, Mrs. C. R., 2219 E. McGraw,
 Seattle.
 FREED, George, Route 2, Box 27A, Black
 969
 GARLITZ, Alma, 3802 Rucker Ave., Blue
 1243.
 †††HERTZ, Stuart, 1501 Pine St., Station
 "A", Orange 2096, MA 351.
 †HERTZ, Mrs. Stuart, 1501 Pine Street,
 Station "A", Orange 2096.
 HINMAN, Dr. H. B., 2605 Baker Ave.,
 Black 1525.
 HOLLING, Harry F., 1620 Colby Ave.,
 Black 1503.
 HOLLING, Mrs. Harry F., 1620 Colby
 Ave., Black 1503.
 HOLST, Gust, 2521 Baker, Red 458.
 HUDSON, Mabel C., No. 34 Madrona
 Apts., Red 1162.
 HUNTER, Vera, 4600 4th St., Lowell,
 Wash., Blue 1059.

- JENNE, Isabelle, Lake Stevens, Wash., E 688.
 ††JETER, Thomas E., Cordova, Alaska.
- LARSON, Eric, 4003 Grand.
 LAWRENCE, Charles C., 1716 Hoyt Ave., White 1555.
 ††LEHMANN, Christian H., 3830 Federal Ave., Black 121, Route 4, Main 187.
 LEHMANN, J. F., 3527 Hoyt Ave., Red 982, Main 187.
 *LOVE, Harry D., Rt. No. 1, Hartford, Wash.
 LUNZER, Stephana, 2006 Rucker, Orange 1450.
- †McBAIN, Mabel E., Windsor Apts., Cor. Hoyt and Everett, Red 921.
 McGUIRE, Sigmund, 1334 Lombard, White 1895.
 MELVOLD, Lillian, 3126 Colby, Red 1764.
- NYSEETHER, Edna, 2210 Rockefeller Ave., Red 850.
 NYSEETHER, Grace M., 2210 Rockefeller Ave., Red 850.
- OAS, Margaret Louise, 3006 Victor Place, Red 1303.
 †ODEGARD, P. N., 1026 Hoyt, White 1580.
- PETERSON, Elizabeth, Mayfair Apts, White 1637.
 PLATT, J. Frank, 1918 Rainier Ave., Orange 1335.
 PURDY, Helen B., 1011 Grand Ave., M 535-R.
- QUEIN, Arland B., 5904 Lowell Rd., Box 1002, Rt. 4, South 3453.
- RUMBAUGH, O. A., 1801 Grand Ave., Red 1250.
 RYGG, Adolph R., 1918 Hewitt Ave.
- ††SHULDEN, C. G., 3216 Hoyt Ave. White 1442.
 SMYSER, Martha, 2315 Grand, Main 731, White 1528.
 SUNNELL, Agnes, Sultan, Wash.
- TAYLOR, Jane E., No. 30 Windsor Apts., Blue 1613.
 THOMPSON, Nan, No. 34 Madrona Apts., Red 1162.
 THORESON, Mabel A., 2332 Hoyt, Red 1474.
 TOMPKINS, Thelma, Rt. No. 5, White 73.
 TOWNSEND, Art, 3607 Wetmore, Black 754.
- ††URAN, C. Gordon, Route 1, Snohomish, Wash., East 828, Black 60.
- VARLEY, Irving, P. O. Box 532, East 784.
 VREELAND, Ellen, 3608 Rucker Ave., Red 493.
- WHELAN, Alden B., 1102 35th St., Blue 870.
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