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MT. ANDERSON AND MT. OLYMPUS

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Mount Anderson and Mount Olympus

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MOUNT ANDERSON

"Its broad flank glacier-clad, double summited, sharply cutting the sky with broken toothed edge."

R. L. Fromme

Greetings

from

John Barton Payne

Secretary of the
Interior

TO THE MOUNTAINEERS:

It gives me pleasure to send greetings to you through your annual magazine. You are particularly fortunate in having within the borders of your great State such sublime scenic grandeur as that to be found among your snow-capped mountain peaks, broad valleys, forests, waterfalls and streams. One needs only to see Mount Rainier to understand why the Society of The Mountaineers exists. It is evident that there is a growing appreciation of the pleasure to be derived from the heritage of nature's great creations with which we have been so richly endowed, and we should consecrate ourselves to the protection and perpetuation of all of our great parks and pleasure grounds. To band together as you have done is a fine way to enjoy the most helpful of all forms of recreation—the great outdoors. May each year bring you new opportunities for its indulgence.

JOHN BARTON PAYNE.

Department of the Interior
November 11, 1920.

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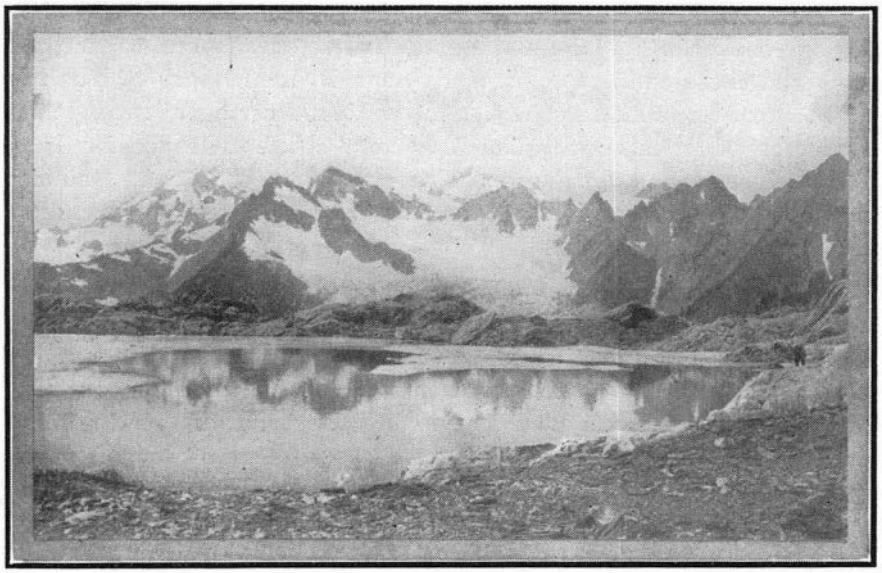


ICE LAKE, Dodwell-Rixon Pass *R. L. Fromme*

THIRD OLYMPIC OUTING

WINONA BAILEY

NOBODY thought there could be three weeks of continuous sunshine in the Olympics, but there was—almost, all but one sad day.

According to all announcements and bulletins the third Olympic outing of The Mountaineers began July 31, 1920, when the party of seventy-six (later increased to eighty) left Seattle by boat for Brinnon on Hood Canal. Plans for the trip, however, began in the spring of 1916 when Mr. Wright was asked by the board of trustees to consult with Mr. Fromme, supervisor of the Olympic National Forest, regarding certain trail work, for it was agreed that another Olympic outing should not be conducted until the so-called Promise Creek trail was in readiness, and, if possible, a trail from Elwha Basin to Dodwell-Rixon Pass. In December. 1916, the Olympic outing was deferred till 1918 owing to the uncertainty of completion of the new trails. In November, 1917,

the Olympic outing was again postponed but negotiations continued with the Forest Service, who were willing, but unable, largely on account of war conditions, to proceed with the proposed trail construction. Trips more easily handled were substituted for 1918 and 1919. Finally, in the fall of 1919, it was definitely decided to put on the Olympic outing in 1920 and George E. Wright, who had attended to preliminary matters, and was the logical chairman for the outing committee, consented to act as such and chose as his associates Fairman B. Lee, Henry S. Tusler, and Alice Stenholm, secretary. As early as December, 1919, John Anderson of Yakima, who had done very efficient service for The Mountaineers in a similar capacity on the three Mount Rainier outings, 1912, 1915 and 1919, was engaged to provide and manage the pack train.

It was decided to vary the itinerary from that of 1907 and 1913 by reaching the Elwha from Hoods Canal by way of the Dosewallips and the Hayes, the former trail having been completed five years ago and the latter three. This gave opportunity for a camp of several days duration in the beautiful park region at the head of the Dosewallips as well as another of several days in Elwha basin to permit the climb of Mount Olympus and the group of neighboring peaks that form the heart of the Olympic group.

Following is an outline of trails, distances, and camps:

July 31. Seattle to Brinnon by boat. Five miles up logging railroad and six miles woods trail up Dosewallips valley to Elkhorn camp in moss carpeted forest on north bank of river.

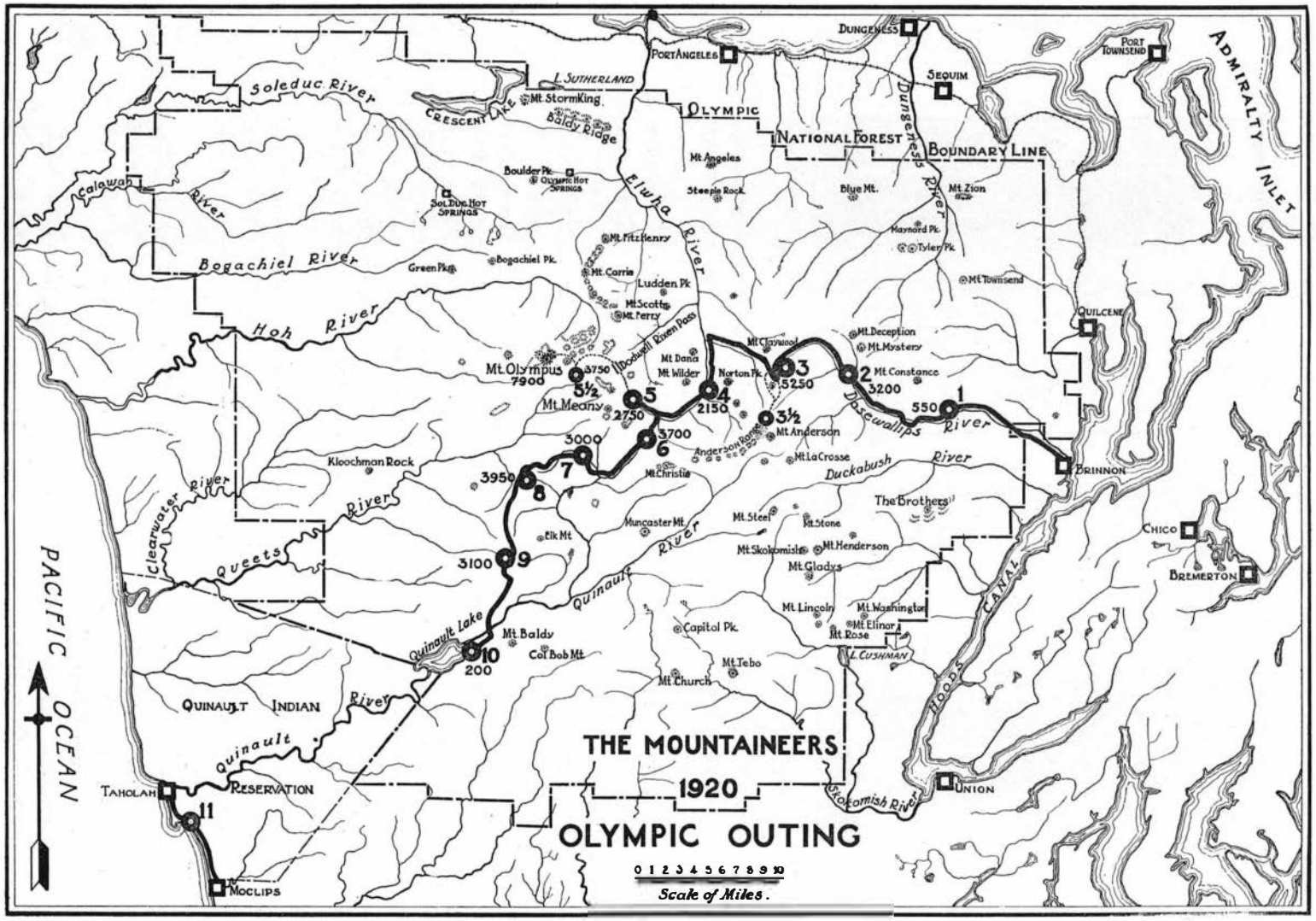
August 1. Twelve miles forest trail up river to Northeast Burn, a widening of the valley closed behind by huge rock masses known as Mounts Deception and Mystery, the beckoning finger of Mount Claywood far ahead.

August 2. Seven miles forest and meadow to Dosewallips basin (5500 ft.) where the river heads below Hayden Pass (5980 ft.). Here camp was maintained five days.

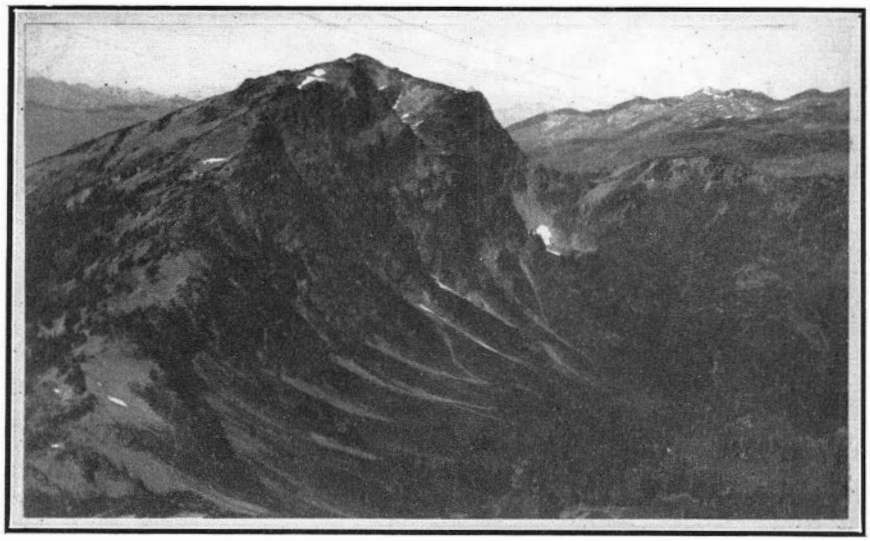
August 8. Eleven miles across Hayden Pass and down valley of the Hayes to the Elwha. Four miles up Elwha to Letha Creek. The Hayes trail, considered one of the best in the Olympics, leads first through open park country, later along wooded hillside.

August 9. Nine miles to Elwha basin where four days were spent. In the first five miles the Godkin was crossed once and the Elwha four times by foot log.

August 14. Four miles back down the Elwha and three miles up switchback trail to Low Divide (3850 ft.). The trail entirely



R. H. McKee and Louis Spatz



DOSEWALLIPS BASIN. Mount Claywood and Mount Fromme *Mabel Furry*

through forest emerges at the divide into a mountain meadow, one of the best camp sites of the outing, where the last Sunday was spent.

August 16. Two miles west to Promise Creek near its junction with North Fork of Quinault, four miles up Promise Creek, on excellent new trail completed by Forest Service for this trip. Camp was made on site used only a few days earlier by trail crew.

August 17. Eight miles to park at head of South Kimta Creek (3920 ft.). This was the day of mist, the day of fine views when nothing was seen. The trail, entirely new, well marked and well built, leads to head of Promise Creek, crosses divide, and follows in general the Quinault-Queets watershed, keeping high on the Quinault side. The trail crew were still at work, and that very day at a place where a snowfield lay over rocks on top of the ridge made a new crossing for the horses, necessitated by melting of snow.

August 18. Thirteen miles to camp near head of Round Lake trail. About ten miles, or as far as the Three Lakes trail was new, following the Quinault-Queets watershed through open country.

August 19. Fourteen miles to Lake Quinault. First a knife-edge trail, then forest increasingly moss-festooned till floor of Quinault Valley was reached. Camp on south shore of lake two miles from Olsen.

August 20. Across Lake Quinault and thirty-five miles down Quinault river by canoe to Taholah. Three miles south on beach

to Point Grenville where last camp was made among rocks on the seashore.

August 21. Six miles south to Moclips. By train from Moclips to Seattle.

The Dosewallips camp was voted by the party the most attractive of the outing. The river heads in one of those charming open parks such as one finds about Mount Rainier and in other parts of the Cascades, but which are of rarer occurrence in the heavily forested Olympics where rugged rocks, snow-pocketed, rise abruptly above the forests. On an upper terrace under the shadows of Hayden Pass camp was located. The whole place was bright with flowers, grassy stretches leading off to groves of alpine fir and hemlock. A barrier ridge headed by Mount Sentinel, dropping to the saddle known as Hayden Pass and continuing to the summit rocks of Mount Claywood cut off distant views but challenged all who would greet the snow peaks to come higher. The effort of a climb to this garden wall was well rewarded and few there were who let a day pass without a look over the edge.

From there the most immediate and commanding object was Mount Anderson, its broad flank glacier-clad, double summited, sharply cutting the sky with broken toothed edge. Far to the west, beyond a network of valleys and somber green hills, rose the vast bulk of Olympus, king of the group, and attending him, as if obeisant, Mounts Queets, Meany and Seattle. At times off in the southeast Rainier could be seen framed by a notch in the eastern Olympics, but in this direction mists played over the summits and not only Rainier but even Constance and The Brothers were often veiled. Three divides were easily reached from this camp, Service Pass, separating the Dosewallips from the Silt, which flows into the Dosewallips some miles farther down, and if the size and source are considered should have been regarded as the main stream, Hayden Pass separating the Dosewallips from the Hayes, a branch of the Elwha, and towards the north the pass leading to Lost Creek.

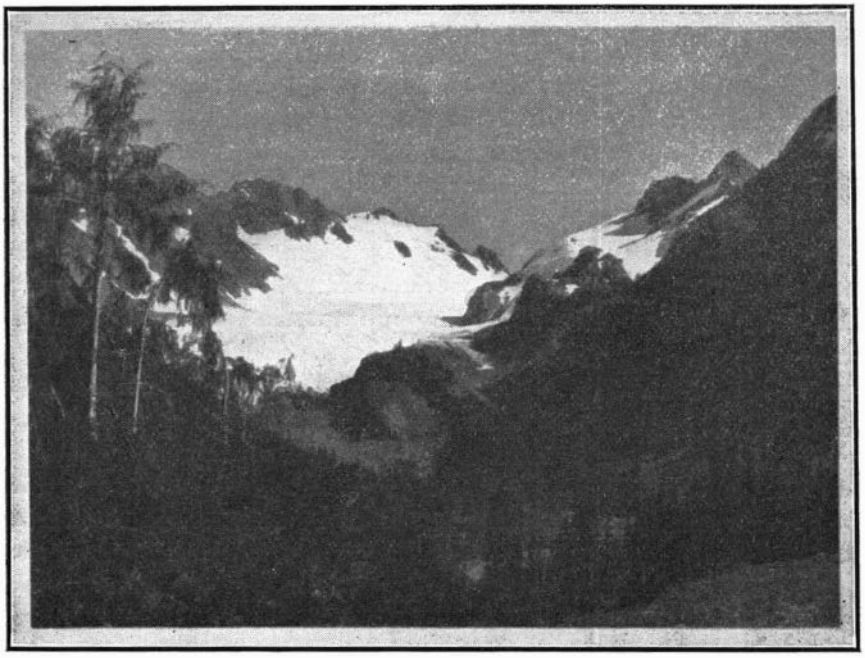
A party climbing Mount Claywood and continuing on to a peak about a mile farther northwest named it Mount Fromme in honor of R. L. Fromme, supervisor of the Olympic National Forest, who was accompanying the outing and who throughout the years of preparation for the outing had secured the co-operation of the Forest Service in every way he could.

Elwha basin still remains the necessary camp site for the upper Elwha. Its quarters are scarcely adequate for a large party but the place forms a convenient base for a number of

climbs. An excellent trail was constructed this summer from the basin toward Dodwell-Rixon Pass. Starting up the left bank of the Elwha it crosses that stream at the mouth of the gorge and continues through forest and along hillside on the right bank until it meets the long snow finger coming down from Dodwell-Rixon Pass. Earlier in the season or in a summer when snows lie late, it would doubtless be possible to take horses on to the snow from this trail and thus on into Queets basin, but this year by August 10 the snow had so far melted that in a few places travel was fast becoming precarious even for a man. The trail could and should be continued on the side hill as far as the pass.

It must not be thought that this trip was a simple straight-away walk from Seattle to the ocean. The best planned trip through unfrequented mountain wilds is bound to encounter unforeseen obstacles. A day or two before the party left Seattle the committee were informed that there were numerous windfalls in the Low Divide trail, also that there was some possibility of the new trail from Promise Creek to the Three Lakes trail not being completed in time. Billy Schroll, who met the party at the first camp and acted as head cook, but who had previously been working with the trail crew, confirmed the report about the windfalls and from the Dosewallips, Harry Myers, assisting the committee, was sent ahead to have the windfalls removed and to ascertain how far work on the new trail had progressed. When the party arrived at Letha Creek the Low Divide trail was reported cleared and the new trail within a few days of completion. A further complication arose, however, in that Mr. Anderson, the head packer, was ill, and one of his assistants refused to go on. Mr. Wright frankly stated the case to an assembly of the men of the party and pointed out the possibility of getting out by the easier way of the Elwha, or of going on as planned with some uncertainty as to the condition of trails, but the necessity for help from the men of the outing in packing and leading horses. Without a dissenting vote it was decided to go on. To the credit of Mr. Anderson and his helpers, both regular and volunteer, be it said that in spite of uninterrupted days of travel and the roughness of Olympic trails not a single night did dunnage fail to arrive before dark and not once was dinner served by candle-light because of a tardy pack-train.

The matter of handling commissary for an outing of this nature is an all important and by no means simple one. To have a sufficient amount of food of the right kind in each of eleven camps at the time it is needed, and without adding unduly to the number of pack horses and consequent expense is a neat little



VALLEY OF THE SILT. Mount Anderson *R. L. Fromme*

problem in transportation and distribution. One cannot but admire the way it was handled on this outing. At no time was there confusion worse than one day's substitution of soda for baking powder. Mr. Anderson, leaving Yakima July 15 with his pack outfit, arrived at Corrigenda Ranger Station, five miles by road from Brinnon, July 24, and spent six days making two round trips with commissary to Dosewallips basin where about three tons of provisions were cached. Caches were also made at Elkhorn and Northeast Burn. On July 31 he met the party at Corrigenda and transported dunnage every day the party moved from camp to camp. The day after the party arrived in Dosewallips basin all the food cached there except what was needed at that camp was taken on into Elwha basin and the pack train returned empty, except for the fish sent back by the followers of Isaac Walton who had gone ahead at the time the pack train did to cast fly in the Elwha. (Their skill is beyond dispute if one is to believe the story that a large number of the best fish were lost, not from the hook, but from the saddle bag of a luckless pony as he came over Hayden Pass.) The day after the party arrived in Elwha basin commissary for the next three camps was again sent ahead and cached at the respective camp sites. Food for the last three camps was brought in from the west, that for Round Lake camp coming from Lake Quinault by pack horses in charge

of Mr. Vorhees. At Lake Quinault and at Point Grenville the delivery of food by automobile was a simple matter.

Not often on Mountaineer outings has there been opportunity for a first ascent, but the most notable single accomplishment of the 1920 outing was the successful climb of Mount Anderson. Fairman Lee, Norman Huber and Ralph Leber had been at the Dosewallips camp and cache six days previous to the arrival of the main party and had made two attempts to climb Mount Anderson. On July 31 they worked around on the west rim of the valley of the Silt but finding it impossible on account of a rock wall to drop down into the valley, studied the glacier and peak from a distance. The next day crossing Service Pass (5920 ft.) they dropped under Sentinel and Sentinel's sister (as they called the next peak to the west in the same ridge) through meadow country and later timber to the Silt a quarter of a mile below the falls, where the Silt drops over a ledge some hundred and fifty feet high. Crossing on a log jam they scrambled up the left side to the top of the falls. Following the stream to the glacier they worked up the glacier to where it heads between two peaks, then swinging back and to the right climbed to 7150 feet, but owing to precipitous and rotten rock decided it was impracticable to go on and returned to camp after being out fifteen hours.

On August 4 at 10 a.m. a party of thirteen under the leadership of Fairman Lee set out with knapsacks from Dosewallips camp for Mount Anderson. Crossing Hayden Pass they swung along the west side of Sentinel, through the pass between Sentinel and Sentinel's Sister, then keeping at the base of the rock wall that had caused the first scouting trip to fail, came to the base of the ledge the falls come over. Pulling themselves up the right hand side through vine maple and Alaska cedar, they emerged, to quote Mrs. Frazeur's account, "after seven hours of almost uninterrupted travel in a beautiful little valley above the falls of Silt Creek and followed the stream into a point near the glacier which gave it birth. Here we made temporary camp and enjoyed our frugal meal in the glory of a clear sunset in a valley of unsurpassed loveliness. The Silt meandered down the level floor of the valley, all dotted with tiny islands brilliant with a thick growth of fireweed; two splendid waterfalls dashed over the rocky wall above us, sharp peaks purple shadowed, rimmed the little vale and at the end Mount Anderson, its broad snow fields rock turreted and crevassed closed the circle. By six o'clock the next morning the party had cached knapsacks at the snout of the glacier and was on its way over the lower ice field. The good condition of the ice made the tortuous passage over the crevasses an easy one and

after two hours we reached the vicinity of the larger and more numerous crevasses radiating in all directions from an island of sharp rocks, known as a nunatak, but which seen from a distance resembled a giant squid. The experience of the scouting party having shown the west peak to our right impracticable if not inaccessible, our course was directed to the left or east peak. From our point of view there appeared to be very little difference in the height of the two summits.

We continued up the glacier to the cleaver beyond the nunatak, up the cleaver to a snowfield, across this to a snow finger leading to the summit. In two places the rope gave friendly assistance and by 10.45 a.m. we were all on the summit. The aneroid reading showed about 7450 feet. The topmost point was a solid rock to which Mountaineer record cylinder No. 20 was attached. The summit tapered off into a narrow rocky knife ridge, but with good footing and quite commodious for the small party. Here we spent a pleasurable hour enjoying rest, luncheon, the signalling of a party of Mountaineers from the top of Sentinel and above all the view, unquestionably the finest during the whole outing. Blue skies and a clear atmosphere revealed the whole huge mass of the Olympics in chaotic confusion around us, on one side the sharply serrated summit of Mount Constance flanked by Mount Jupiter and The Brothers, on the opposite side the towering central hulk of Mount Olympus triple-peaked, presiding over troupes of lesser peaks. No smoky haze veiled the level line of the western waters on the far horizon. Shortly before noon the descent began and by half past two we were all safely off the glacier, taking a short rest and consuming all the remnants of our commissary to give us strength for the return to main camp. This we reached by 7.30, in time for a belated dinner and the hearty congratulations of our comrades."

On August 10, the day after reaching Elwha basin, a party of fifty back-packed from Elwha basin over the new Dodwell-Rixon Pass trail to Queets basin, preparatory to the climb of Olympus. During lunch at the pass on the shores of an iceberg lake, a bear was seen swimming in a lake on the bench below and a herd of fifteen elk sighted taking a siesta on a rocky prominence. Later, just as the party reached the stream flowing from the Humes glacier, several elk on the opposite side of the canyon came dashing down to the stream and disappeared up another trail. Deer, also, were seen the next day by several.

Miss Chapman gives the following account of the climb of Olympus:

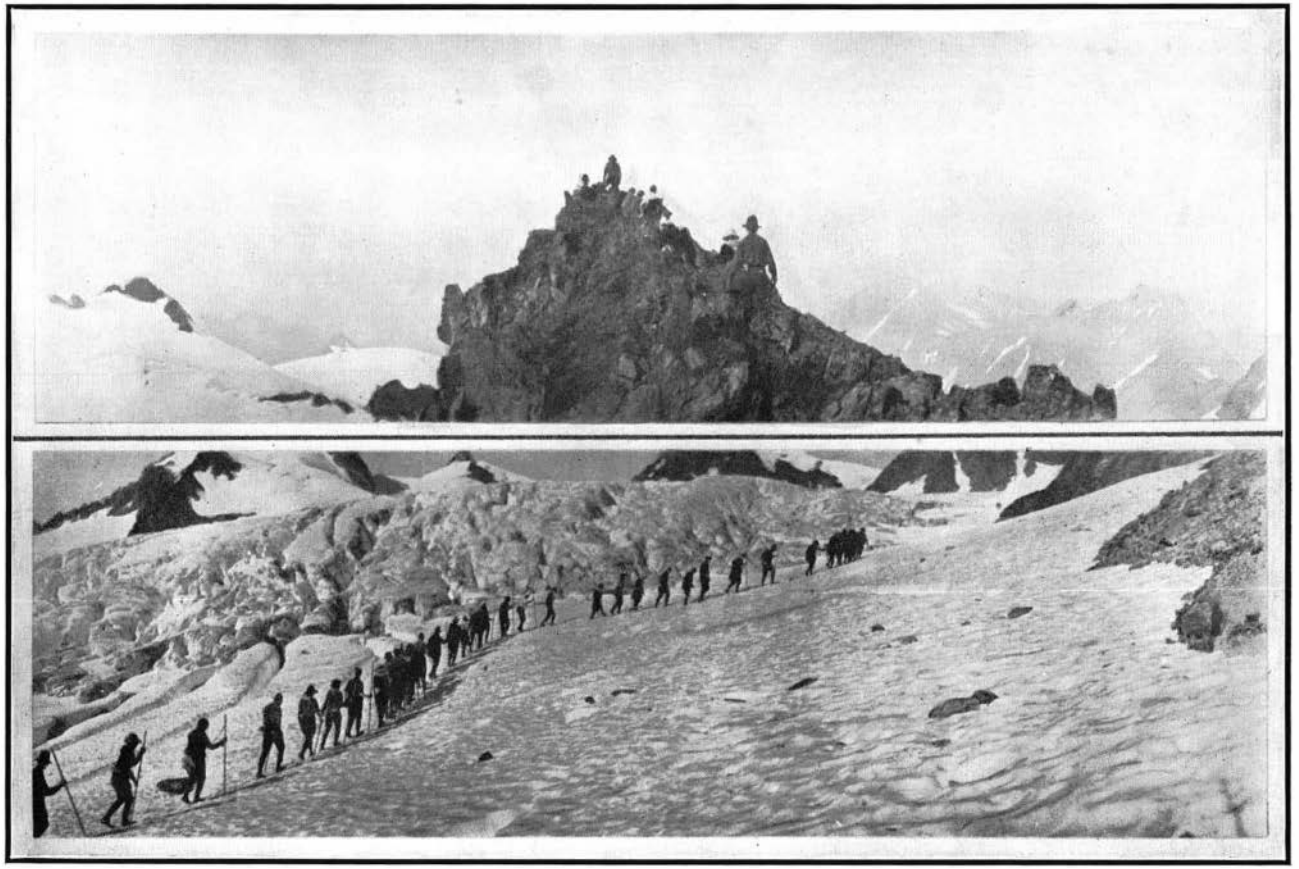
"Temporary camp this year was located in the same place as

in 1907, a beautiful park across the canon from the 1913 camp. As the outing had dropped two days behind its original schedule there was no opportunity for a preliminary scouting trip of Olympus. August 11, Mr. Wright and Mr. Lee started early in an attempt to find a short route from camp through the seracs of Humes glacier. They found progress so slow that they finally abandoned the route and signalled the waiting party to cross below the nose of the glacier and follow the usual route up the snow finger, and thence by a traverse to the left to the ice of the glacier. The lower end of the glacier was a series of ice cascades necessitating much switch-backing and cutting of steps. Once beyond these good progress was made up the long snow slopes, the interchange of companies, each leading in turn, lending an enjoyable variety. From Blizzard Pass down to the Hoh glacier, a drop of 650 feet, it was necessary to cut steps, switch-backing a dozen or more times in the hard snow and ice. Following our scouts up the Hoh and skirting a few large and beautiful crevasses, we came at last to the base of the Middle Peak of Mount Olympus (7900 ft.), and tackled the last steep snow slope and the rock above—much more of the latter than on the East Peak climbed by The Mountaineers in 1913. By 4.30 p.m. forty-five of the party stood on the summit taking in the countless ridges and peaks that constitute the Olympic group. Haze around the horizon in every direction prevented any views of the ocean, sound, or Cascades. Cylinder No. 21 was left on top containing our own record and those of previous climbs. At five o'clock we began the descent the first few feet being a rapid slide down our climbing rope, and once off the rocks an even more rapid coast eliminating our laborious switch-backs of the ascent. Just at dusk, fifteen hours after leaving temporary camp, we dropped down to our welcome fire. Rice, raisins, cocoa and the service that accompanied them, were surely never so appreciated. The next day we returned to main camp with its luxuries and a bountiful dinner including huckleberry and apple pies."

Mount Meany (6450 ft. aneroid reading) was tackled by a party of eight on August 13 and record cylinder No. 22 placed on top. Records proved this to be the sixth climb of Mount Meany and in the opinion of one of the climbers, "the nicest and easiest piece of rock climb he ever did."

A party of seven made the summit of Mount Barnes from Dodwell-Rixon Pass on August 11, the day of the Olympus climb.

Time proving more limited than the number of peaks to be climbed, those eager for scalps decided to get Seattle's on the march, so instead of back-tracking down the Elwha and switch-



ON THE CLIMB OF OLYMPUS

Upper: On the knife-edge summit of Middle Peak, Mount Olympus.
Lower: Climbing party on upper part of Humes glacier.

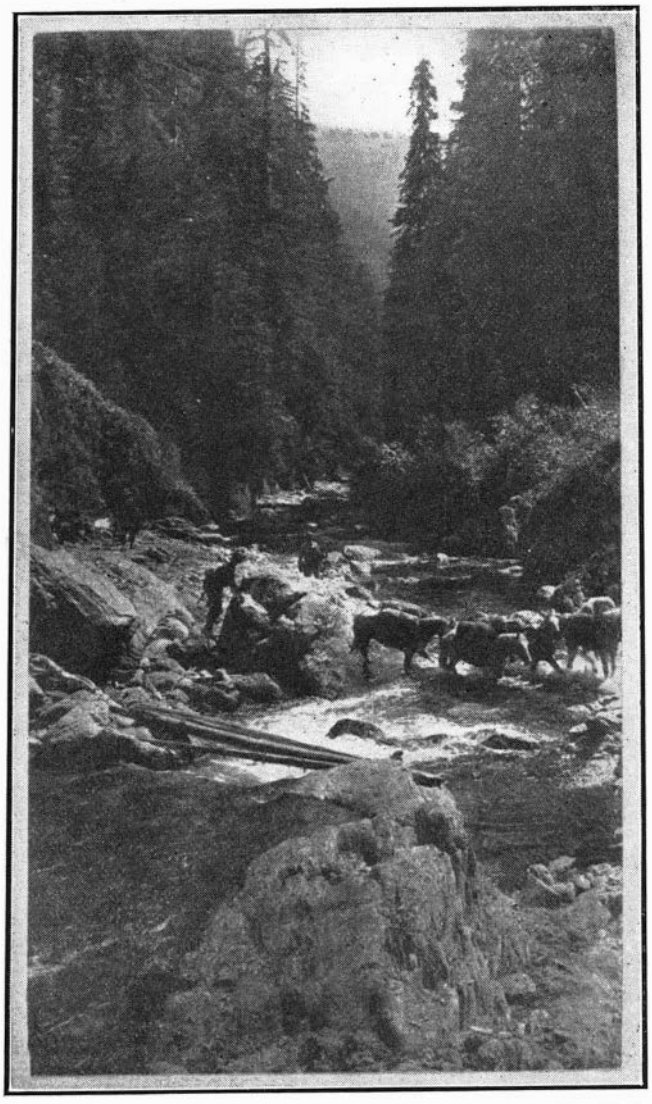
Redick H. McKee

Mabel Furry

The rocky bulk of Mount Seattle as seen from Elwha Basin

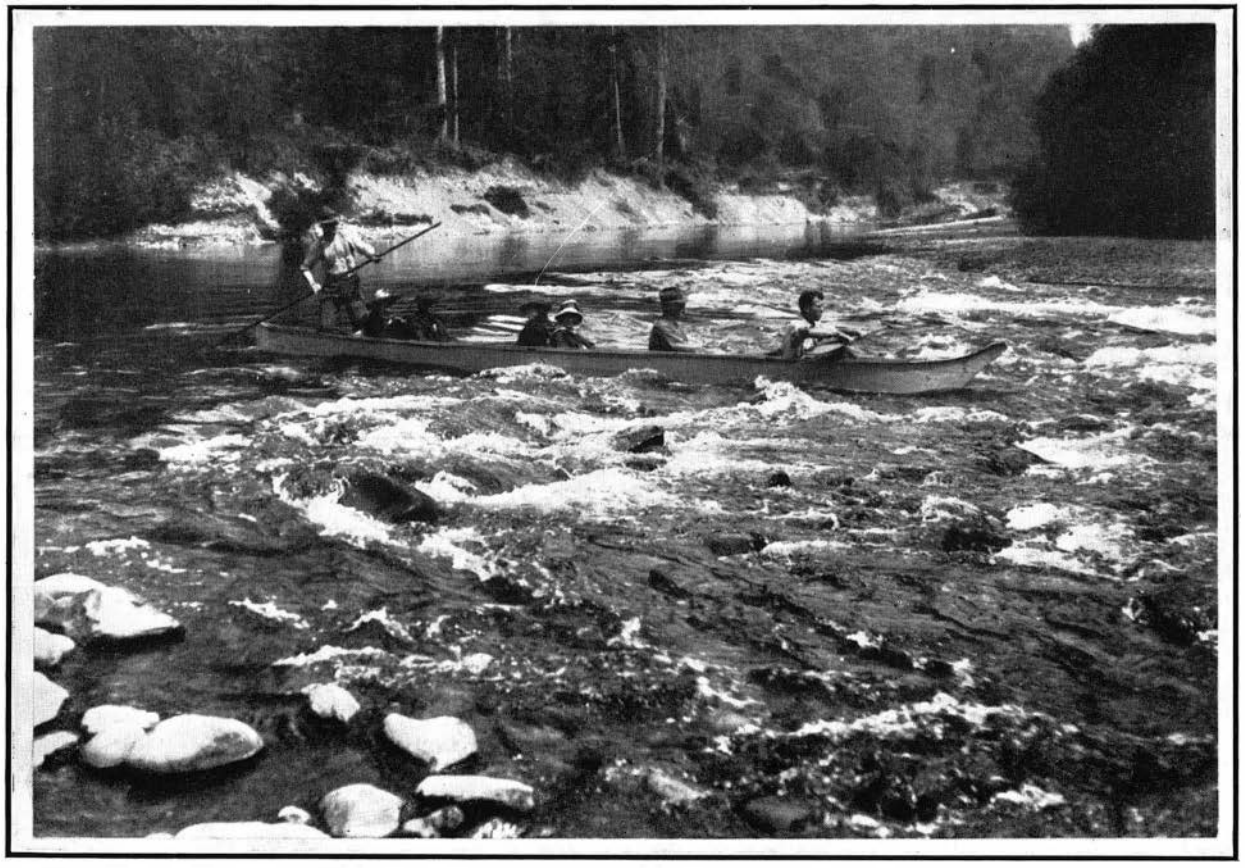
backing up to Low Divide they made it over the top of Seattle, leaving record cylinder No. 23 on the way. Miss La Follette writes: "At breakfast it was announced that a party was being formed to go to Low Divide via Mount Seattle. A warning that bad rock would be encountered may have had something to do with the party numbering but fifteen, ten men and five women, led by Fairman Lee. We went straight up Marion gorge to the pass, then turned to the left, reaching the rock crest with but one thrill, Mr. Fromme on ahead taking our picture suddenly dropping entirely out of sight into a snow-covered crevasse, luckily not a deep one. Scouts sent ahead from here found it was necessary to descend into Seattle Creek basin and make the ascent of the mountain from there. Starting up from the creek we encountered the bad rock, 1000 feet straight up, and so shattered and uncertain of footing that we were glad the party was small. But careful leadership and each one paying the strictest attention to business the stretch was conquered in sixty minutes and the summit (6110 ft. aneroid reading) reached at 3.50 p.m. The old records were unearthed or rather unrocked and cylinder No. 23 substituted. The view from the top was inspiring, the visibility somewhat better than the day we were on Olympus. The descent was precipitous, rock, snow, more rock, waterfalls, bushes and trees. Camp was reached at 5.50."

The last opportunity for a climb was offered by Mount Christie from Low Divide. Miss Shelton, one of the twenty-five



Crossing Promise Creek *R. L. Fromme*

climbers of this year, remarked that this was the fifth recorded ascent of Mount Christie (6250 ft, aneroid reading), a Mountaineer party of fifty-six having climbed on the same date, August 15, seven years before. Her account concludes: "A fine panorama of the rugged peaks we would soon be leaving behind, a glimpse into our future haunts up Promise Creek and in the Quinault, the unusual experience of seeing and following an Elk on the glacier, and the discovery of a herd of thirty or thirty-five others in a valley below us made a fitting reward for our climb."



DOWN THE QUINAULT "The scraping of boat and pole over rocks, the noise of rapids ahead, the dark outstanding rocks avoided." *Hubert West*

The climax of many an outing is the big climb, but this outing was unique in that its high spots were three, the climb of Anderson, the climb of Olympus, and the canoe trip down the Quinault,

Redick H. McKee

Preparing for the climax of the trip—the 35-mile canoe trip down the Quinault River

but inasmuch as, contrary to expectation, everybody who desired had an opportunity to participate in it, the canoe trip became properly the climax of the outing. A baker's dozen of canoes towed in double line across the lake, a cutting loose, a swing in broken order into the swift current of the river, the lap of paddle in clear deep water, the scraping of boat and pole over rocks, the noise of rapids ahead, the dark-outstanding rocks avoided, the swaying branches from ever verdant banks, the low bridge of log-jam, the narrow passage with no space to spare above or at the side, the Siwash illahee in lonely spot among the trees, finally the deep black water, the distant roar of ocean, the Indian village Taholah, the blood-red sun sinking into the waters of the Pacific, such was the close of the 1920 outing.

MEMBERS OF THE 1920 OUTING

OUTING COMMITTEE

George E. Wright, Chairman Alice Stenholm, secretary
Fairman B. Lee Henry S. Tusler

Mary Balser	1								
Mary Baker	1								
Edith Bennett	1								10
Hortense Buschlein	1								
Winona Bailey	1								
Julia Boone	1			5					
Crissie Cameron	1								
Effie Chapman				5				9	
Agnes Cowing	1			5					
Mrs. John Bush	1		4		6				10
Edith Dabb									
Katherine Dally	1		4	5					
Mrs. Laurie Frazeur	1		4	5					10
Mable Furry	1	2							
Lorena Hull	1								
Nancy Jones	1								
Helen Johnson	1				6				
Kate Firmin	1								
Gladys Kellett	1			5					
Mrs. Susan Kepple	1								
Elizabeth Kirkwood	1			5					10
Mrs. F. P. Lilly	1	2		5					
Emma McCullough									
Mary Mudgett	1			5					
Mrs. E. Morganroth	1								
Blanch Noel	1								10
Karen Olson	1		3	4					10
Frances La Follette	1			5				9	
Jessie B. Strate	1	2	3	4	5			9	
Sophie Schneider	1	2		4	5				
Mary Shelton	1				6				10
Martha S. Stenholm	1	2	3		5				
Alice E. Stenholm	1	2	3		5				
Amy Salbaugh	1								10
Mrs. W. W. Seymour	1								
Mrs. M. E. Wright									
Elizabeth Wright	1			5		7		9	10
Annah B. Wright	1	2		5					
Florence Wilbur	1	2		5					
Gladys Winsor	1								
Maja Wiking	1	2	3		5		7	8	9 10
Margaret H. Weer	1					6	7		
Florence Waller	1								
Ruby Youngquist	1				5				
T. J. Acheson	1	2	3		5				
John Bush						6			
Wallace Burr	1	2	3		5		7	8	9 10
A. H. Denman	1								
Ralph Dyer	1	2	3		5				
R. L. Fromme	1	2	3		5				9
Paul Gustin	1								
Leo Gallagher					5				9
Joe Gillespie							7		10
Joe Greenleaf	1	2							
Edw. G. Harlan	1	2			5				
E. B. Horning									10
Maurice Hickey									
John B. Hitz	1	2			5			9	10
Fairman B. Lee	1	2	3	4	5		7	9	10
Lars Loveseth		2			5				10
Redick McKee		2			5				10
Edmond Meany	1	2				6			
Harry McL. Myers					5		7	9	10
Hugo Nelson					5				10
Robert Porter	1	2			5				
Ira J. Pease	1	2							
Fredrick Rouse	1	2			5				
Kelsey G. Reed	1	2							
Wm. B. Remy	1	2	3		5				10
F. J. Reinoehl					5				
Phillip Rogers, jr.	1	2	3		5		7	8	9 10
Philip Rogers	1	2			5				9
W. W. Seymour	1	2			5				
O. J. Smith		2			5				
Chas. Simmons	1	2	3		5				10
Theodore Teepe		2			5				10
Hubert West		2			5				9 10
Herbert Wilhort	1	2			5				9
Robert Walkinshaw					5				
Geo. E. Wright		2							10

NOTE: Numbers indicate climbs as follows:

1. Claywood
2. Sentinel
3. Anderson
4. Fromme
5. Olympus
6. Barnes
7. Meany
8. Noyes
9. Seattle
10. Christie

MOUNT OLYMPUS IN DISTANCE AT LEFT: DOWDELL-RIXON PASS IN MIDDLE GROUND. *Mabel Furry*

TRIPLE PEAKED OLYMPUS HAS THREE RECORDS

GERTRUDE INEZ STREATOR

EAST PEAK, ALTITUDE 8,050 FEET

August 12, 1899. Probably the first ascent was made by Jack McGlone, who left, by way of record, a Shelton newspaper on East Peak. Mr. McGlone was a member of the Dodwell-Rixon survey party which camped for two weeks or more in Elwha Basin.

August 12, 1907. The first party of Mountaineers to reach the summit of East Peak was composed of the following members: L. A. Nelson, John A. Best and H. C. Stevens.

August 13, 1907. The summit was reached by L. A. Nelson and Doctor Cora Smith Eaton.

July 7, 1908. Four Mountaineers from Bremerton, George Hannaman, H. H. Botten, William Spaulding and Alex Ormond, climbed East Peak.

August 18, 1909. Grant Humes, E. W. Harnden, George D. Emerson and L. A. Nelson made the ascent of East Peak.

August 11, 1913. Sixty-seven Mountaineers, led by L. A. Nelson and P. M. McGregor, reached the summit of East Peak.

MIDDLE PEAK, ALTITUDE 8,150 FEET

July 7, 1907. The first ascent of Middle Peak of which there is a record was led by W. E. Humes. The following members composed the party: Herschel Parker, Belmore Browne, Mr. Clark.

August 13, 1907. Eleven Mountaineers, led by L. A. Nelson, climbed Middle Peak while en route to West Peak.

August 15, 1907. L. A. Nelson and Doctor Cora Eaton Smith made the climb.

July 7, 1908. G. L. Hannamon, H. H. Botten, William Spaulding and Alex Ormond ascended Middle Peak.

August 18, 1909. L. A. Nelson, Grant Humes, George D. Emerson and E. W. Harnden climbed Middle Peak.

August 10, 1913. L. A. Nelson and P. M. McGregor made the ascent.

July —, 1914. W. M. Price, Mrs. W. M. Price and Grace Howard reached the summit of Middle Peak.

August 15, 1915. George Welch, Robert M. Hill and Payne Pfeiffer ascended Middle Peak.

August —, 1917. Grant Humes led a party of six from the University of Washington to the summit of Middle Peak. The following members composed the party: Doctor J. N, Bowman, Mrs. Bowman, Doctor F. A. Osborn, Professor George Wilson, Professor Harold Sexsmith, Jan Kohl.

August —, 1917. On the same day and about an hour earlier, Roy Muncaster (who afterward lost his life on a government transport) and William Hainsworth, of the Forest Service, made the Middle Peak by another route from the Queets River.

August —, 1919. Asahel Curtis, Grant Humes, Walter Van Zwoll (of Chicago) and Cyrus MacMamira (of Elwha) climbed Middle Peak.

August 11, 1920. Forty-five Mountaineers, led by Fairman Lee, ascended Middle Peak.

WEST PEAK, ALTITUDE 8,200 FEET

August 13, 1907. Eleven Mountaineers, led by L. A. Nelson, ascended West Peak.

July 7, 1908. G. E. Hannaman, H. H. Botten, William Spaulding and Alex Ormond (a party of Mountaineers from Bremerton, Washington), went through Crevasse Pass, climbed Five-Fingers Peak in a cloud, mistaking it for West Peak. Later in the day they climbed West, Middle and East Peaks, then returned to Queets Valley.

August 18, 1909. L. A. Nelson, Grant Humes, E. W. Harnden and George D. Emerson climbed West and Middle Peaks.

August —, 1913. A party of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey made the ascent of West Peak.

August —, 1920. Herbert Wood, Tom Newton and one other man climbed West Peak from the Hoh River side.

Date undetermined. John Hudsdonk, of Spruce, Washington, climbed West Peak.

UNDETERMINED PEAK

The first ascent of Mount Olympus was made in the summer of 1854, and it is believed during the month of July. A party composed of Colonel Michael T. Simmons, F. Kennedy, Eustis Hugee (a surveyor), Henry D. Cook, B. F. Shaw (woodsman), and four Cape Flattery Indians, one of whom was named "Capt. Jack," went on a pirvate exploring expedition and at length found themselves in the vicinity of Mount Olympus. The matter of making the ascent was discussed, and finally Shaw and Cook decided that they would make the attempt, which was successfully accomplished the following day. They were accompanied by two Indians, the remainder of the party not caring to undertake what seemed to them an extra hazardous expedition.—(Steel Points, Vol. 1, No. 4, Page 159).

Note: B. J. Bretherton (in "Steel Points") tells of a climb of Olympus in 1890, but as the surroundings he describes are very unlike those about Olympus, it is probable that he mistook some other peak for Mount Olympus. He also stated that a copper record box had been placed on the summit, but the box has never been found. The following is Mr. Bretherton's description:

September 22, 1890. B. J. Bretherton, Colonel N. E. Linsley and Private Danton climbed from the west side of Mounut Olympus. An Oregon Alpine Club copper box and record book were installed on the summit of one of the peaks. The following description, as well as an account of the trip were published in "Steel Points," July, 1907, Volume 1, Number 4, Pages 148-153:

"Olympus is a double-peaked mountain, entirely covered on the eastern side by a large glacier. The northern slope also contains a glacier, separated from the larger one by a high comb of bare rock. Its southwestern side is a sheer precipice, making the mountain appear from the south as if half of it were cut off. It towers considerably above any other mountain in the range, although its elevation is only 7,550 feet."

MOUNT MEANY

L. A. NELSON

THE MAN

Emily S. Widdecombe

THE MOUNTAIN

R. L. Fromme

"I like a mount that bears a name
Not false or of far degree,
But the name of a friend of intimate fame,
That Meany is to me.

"I like a mount that stands with its mates,
Not distant and hard to see,
But social and kind and feels our states;
That Meany is to me."*

THAT expresses my thought, and I believe it was the thought of the early explorers who named the mountain.

The "Press Party," a group of newspaper men while on an exploring party in the Olympic Mountains, named Mount Meany for their friend, Professor Edmund S. Meany.

The mountain has a beauty and individuality all its own; once seen it cannot be mistaken for any other. We who have seen this peak can appreciate the effect on the explorers when they first

*** By Fredrick T. Rouse.**

saw it. When you know the man you love him—when you know the mountain you love it.

I have been asked to write an article about the ascents of Mount Meany, just why I do not know. Perhaps because I was the first human to set foot on its summit, or it may be because I was on three of the six recorded climbs.

There are six recorded ascents, three in 1907, one in 1909, one in 1913, and the sixth in 1920.

The mountain is rather inaccessible lying as it does between the head waters of the Elwha and Queets Rivers, fifty miles from the nearest railroad and forty from the nearest auto road. There is an excellent trail from Elwha bridge to Elwha Basin from where the climb is made.

The ascent, except for the last portion, is not difficult, but it is strenuous as the slope is steep and badly broken. There are two routes to the base of the pinnacle, one over rock and snow, the other over rock for the entire distance. Of the six ascents, it was my good fortune to be on the first, fourth, and fifth. The first ascent of the mountain was made August 8, 1907, by a party of three Mountaineers from the main camp of the 1907 annual outing in Elwha Basin. Four of us started: Asahel Curtis, Peter McGregor, L. A. Nelson, and F. Leight. The first three finished but the Leight failed. We left camp late in the day and traveled fast, so as to get back before dark. Leight soon dropped out but we three plugged on; Curtis stopped to eat huckleberries but Pete and I went on—Curtis followed. As elevation was gained we got into clouds but kept on, our route being along the southeast ridge of the mountain until it became impassable. Then we made our way along the face of the pinnacle until we came to the ridge running north from the peak, where we could look into the Queets Valley. The clouds were thick at this time and we were not sure if we had found the right peak. While debating it, a rift in the clouds gave us an opportunity to locate ourselves. We were right and began the ascent of the pinnacle. Gaining the summit the clouds broke away and we obtained some good views and photographs. Our time from camp to the summit was two hours and twenty-five minutes. A cairn was built, our names inscribed and placed in the record box the Club had provided. Returning to camp a more direct route was taken, sliding, running, and sometimes rolling, camp was reached in fifty minutes after leaving the summit.

The second ascent was made ten days later by Professor Henry Landes, then president of the Club, accompanied by his brother,

Charles, from The Mountaineers' Camp, by the same route as the first ascent.

The third ascent was made by E. H. Jones, also from The Mountaineer Camp, three days later.

On August 19, 1909, the fourth ascent was made by Grant Humes, the premier guide and general good-fellow of the Elwha, G. D. Emerson, a Mountaineer from Boston, and the writer. The day before we had climbed Middle and West Peak of Mt. Olympus, from a camp in the Queets Basin. On the 19th we packed from the Queets to the Elwha, arriving at noon. After a lunch the trip to Mount Meany was begun. The summit was reached in exactly the same time as on the first ascent, two hours and twenty-five minutes, and the descent in fifty minutes, the same as the first. The slope of the rock face of the pinnacle was measured and found to be from 76 to 82 degrees. Mr. E. W. Harnden, the fourth member of the party had remained in camp to cook dinner and bake biscuits. Dinner was all right, but the biscuits. We had no biscuits for dinner.

The fifth ascent was on August 13, 1913, by twenty Mountaineers from the main camp of the 1913 outing. Six of the party were women, the first to reach the summit. The main feature of this climb was that it was Professor Meany's first time to the summit of the mountain that bears his name. From the actions of some of the party they must have experienced thrills going up the rock face. This was McGregor's second and my third ascent of the peak.

The sixth and last ascent was made August 13, 1920, by a party of eight, three women and five men, from the camp of The Mountaineers in Elwha Basin. On this climb one of the new record cylinders was placed on the summit to replace the old one of 1907.

The month of August must be a favorite of Mount Meany, for all of these ascents were made between the 8th and 19th of that month.

The mountain is truly a Mountaineer's mountain. Out of a total of thirty-seven people registered, thirty-six were members of The Mountaineers.

INDIANS OF THE OLYMPIC PENINSULA

EDMOND S. MEANY

THE Olympic Peninsula is usually thought of as the large area lying north of a line drawn from Grays Harbor to the southern extremity of Puget Sound. That area embraces many interesting geographic features, the dominating one being the mass of mountain ridges and peaks. Olympic Mountains is a much more appropriate name than Olympic Range as there is no well defined axis. There are ridges and ranges and groups of peaks. The mountain masses cover an area of about 250 square miles. The general height is between 4000 and 5000 feet. A number of the peaks rise above 6000 and 7000 feet and Mount Olympus, the highest, is 8150 feet above sea level.

Upon these high lands are numerous snowfields and glaciers. From them flow many streams which develop into rivers emptying into Grays Harbor, the Pacific Ocean, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Hood Canal. These rivers have had great influence on the life, history, and traditions of the Indians of the Olympic Peninsula.

The Olympic Mountains are threaded with wonderful elk trails but explorers have thus far found no relics or evidences within the mountain regions to show that they had been visited by Indians. Such evidences are abundant in the Cascade Range, but not in the Olympics. The greatest single reason for this is the canoe. In the shapely and efficient craft, which they cleverly burned and carved from the trunks of cedar trees, they traveled along the shores, on the rivers and the lakes. They frequently braved the ocean while hunting or making war. Fuel, shelter, most of their clothing, and some food they obtained from the land but most of their food came from the sea, from the water, the beach, or the lower stretches of rivers. This food consisted of clams, fish, seals, sea-lions, and whales.

In occasional modifications of that general condition are found the contacts of Indians with the Olympic Mountains. While no Indian relics have been found in the mountains, there are traditions and legends among present survivors of the tribes relating expeditions to the land of snow and ice in quest of elk, deer, and bear. The flesh was prized for food, the skins for clothing, and elk horns were fashioned into weapons and tools. One good source of this information is Bob Pope of Tahola. In 1913 and again in 1920 he captained one of the Indian canoes conveying The Mountaineers from Lake Quinault down the Quinault River to the sea. His first question of the climbers was: "Many elk

up there?" As a young man, he claims, he hunted them in the mountains. At Tahola he has an "ictas" (relics) house. In that cabin are many weird specimens with which Bob, a sort of medicine man, "mamooks tamanous." We might translate that as "manifests spirits." Some of those specimens undoubtedly came from the mountains. He showed profound respect for the men and women who had just returned from the snow-covered peaks.

Bob Pope's home is near the southern end of the Olympic Peninsula. In the scant record we have of Benjamin Franklin Shaw's ascent of Mount Olympus in 1854, it is claimed that two Makah Indians were with his party approaching the peak. Those Indians were from the northern extremity of the peninsula. It is reasonable to conclude that venturesome members of the other tribes likewise explored the mysteries of the high places.

None of the Indians lived in the interior. The permanent homes of all the tribes were on the shores, near the mouths of rivers.

QUINAULT INDIAN *R. L. Fromme*

The seaside forest is a tangle. Lake Quinault has always meant much to the Quinault tribe but to this day there is no trail from Tahola, the tribe's permanent home, to that lake. They have always depended upon poling their canoes up the turbulent river. Two days were required to go up the stream, one day to go down. The distance is given as thirty-five miles. Other rivers, such as the Queets, Hoh, Quillayute, Elwha, Dosewallips, and Skokomish, were also used by Indians on fishing and hunting excursions. In this way they made approaches toward the Olympic Mountains from all sides of the peninsula by rivers rather than by trails.

The first time that white men came in contact with any of these tribes was on July 14, 1775. While off the shore of what is now the State of Washington, between Point Grenville and Destruction Island, the Spanish captain, Bruno Heceta, landed with Padre Sierra, Surgeon Davales, Second Pilot Cristobel Reveilla, and took possession in the name of Spain. They erected a cross and at its foot planted a bottle sealed with wax. The bottle contained a record of the ceremony and the names of the participants. So far as known it was the first time civilized man had touched the soil of Washington. A little to the north, off the mouth of Hoh River, a colleague in the same expedition, Captain Bodega y Quadra, was visited by Indians who held up from their canoes bits of iron and copper. They gave friendly signs and showed that they wished to trade for more of those valued metals. The source of that iron is still a mystery. The copper probably came from river beds in Alaska. Both metals had evidently came to them by barter with other coast tribes. Being in need of wood and water, Captain Quadra sent a small boat ashore with six men in command of Boatswain Pedro Santa Ana. As the boat landed, hundreds of Indians rushed from ambush, killed the sailors and tore the boat to pieces for the iron and copper fastenings. As he left that scene of tragedy, Captain Quadre called the adjacent island, "Isle de Dolores" or "Island of Sorrows."

Three years later, Captain James Cook spent a month at Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and recorded a small vocabulary of Indian words, which later was developed into the famous Chinook jargon, or trade language for all the northwest tribes. In 1787, another English explorer and trader, Captain Charles William Barkley, sent a boat and five men to the shore for fresh water at the same place where Captain Quadra's men had met disaster. Captain Barkley's five men were also murdered. He called it "Destruction River." Subsequent geographers restored the Indian name for Hoh River but the word "Destruction" was moved to the island where it still remains.

On June 29, 1788, the English trader, Captain John Meares, was warmly welcomed by the Indian chief who was fishing with a band of his people at a little island off what Captain Cook had named Cape Flattery. Captain Meares gave the chief's name to the island, since which day it has been known as Tatoosh Island. The same Captain Meares, on July 4, 1788, gave the name Mount Olympus to what the Spaniards had called "Santa Rosalia" in 1774. The Spanish chart was not published until the British name for the mountain had become established.

From 1789 to 1795, the Spaniards and Englishmen explored the shores and quarreled over the possession of the lands. The Spaniards built a fort at Nootka and started another at Neah Bay. While the Spaniards withdrew to the shores of California and Mexico, the Americans entered the field and eventually won possession of the area which includes all of the Olympic Peninsula. At this time the Indians under consideration entered upon the period of the fur trade, which was mostly developed among them by the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. The American traders at Astoria did not reach these tribes.

When settlers came among them, these Indians were quick to learn the nature and value of potatoes, apples, chickens, flour, and cloth. In a rude sort of way they began the cultivation of gardens and learned to work in field, camp, or mill for pay in these new goods. It was not a difficult transition from this condition to the reservation period of their history. This was accomplished through the signing of treaties.

Governor Isaac I. Stevens made ten treaties with Indians. Three of them had to do with the Indians of the Olympic Peninsula. At Point No Point, on January 26, 1855, he concluded a treaty with fifty-six chiefs and headmen, representing the Clallam, Skokomish and Chimacum tribes. The area ceded included the shores of Hood Canal and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Hoko River, just beyond Clallam Bay, and the interior lands to the summit of the mountains. A reservation was saved for the use of the Indians at the mouth of the Skokomish River. The United States agreed to pay $60,000 in specified installments and to maintain a school, mechanic's shop, smithy, and physician for a period of twenty years.

On January 31, 1855, at Neah Bay, there was concluded a treaty with forty-two chiefs and headmen representing the villages of the Makah tribe. The lands ceded began at the boundary fixed in the Clallam treaty, took in all the land around Cape Flattery, down the Pacific shore to Ozette or "Lower Cape Flattery," and, as in the other treaty, extended to the summit of the mountains. The reservation here provided extended from Neah Bay to the Pacific Ocean, including villages on certain streams. The sum to be paid in this case was $30,000. A school and helpers, as in the other treaty, were to be provided for a period of twenty years.

The third of these treaties required two sessions. The first was held at the mouth of the Quinault River on July 1, 1855, and the second at Olympia on January 25, 1856. There are thirty-two Indian signers. These include Tahola, head chief of the Quinault tribe, Howyat'l, head chief of the Quillayute tribe, and others

from Queets, Hoh, and Ozette bands or tribes. The Ozettes, being near the boundary, were represented in this treaty and also in that with the Makah tribe. The lands ceded extended from the ridge between the Quinault and Chehalis Rivers and a line drawn from that ridge to the sea and northward to the line fixed in the Makah treaty. Again the cession extended to the summit of the mountains. The reservation was selected later and included a large tract extending to the interior so as to include Lake Quinault. The compensation in this case was $25,000 and the same provision was made for a school and other help for a period of twenty years.

It is thus seen that in these three treaties the Indians ceded to the United States the entire Olympic Peninsula except such portions as were made into reservations. The United States has kept faith. The price agreed upon was paid in annuities and the schools and other help were maintained not only for the twenty years agreed upon but in each case the schools, at least, have been continued to the present time, or sixty-five years since the treaties were framed.

Those who have seen members of these various tribes assembled at Neah Bay, during the salmon season in August, have wondered why they still use the Chinook jargon in talking to each other. The reason is that one tribe cannot understand another tribe's language. The Chinook jargon is a sort of Esperanto among them all. The differences in language are most frequently used as the bases of classification of American native races. Major J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, published in the Seventh Annual Report, 1885-'86 (issued in 1891) his great paper on "Indian Linguistic Families North of Mexico." The article was accompanied by a map, embodying the information accumulated by the scientists in the service. A revision of that important map was published in 1907 by the Bureau of American Ethnology in Part I of Bulletin 30, "Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico."

These authorities show that the Indians of the Olympic Peninsula belonged to the Salishan linguistic stock, with the exceptions of the Makah tribe which is placed with the Wakashan linguistic stock, an overflow from the western shore of Vancouver Island; and the Quillayute and Chimacum tribes which are given place in an independent linguistic stock, called Chimakuan. All the other tribes are placed in the large Salishan linguistic stock which prevailed over much of Washington, Idaho, western Montana and southern British Columbia. While there were distinct dialects and variants among the many tribes, the structure

of the languages was such as to include them all in the same large language family.

The Quillayute tribe has headquarters at the mouth of the Quillayute River, and the Chimacum tribe was living on the opposite side of the peninsula, at Port Townsend Bay, when the white man first came to this region. From legends and traditions there has arisen a belief that these Chimakuan tribes were formerly dominant on the upper end of the Olympic Peninsula. Gradually they were driven back and overcome by the Salishan tribes from the east and south and by the Wakashan tribes from the north.

At the mouth of the Quillayute River, in 1905, a beautiful legend was obtained from a member of that tribe. He pointed toward Mount Olympus and said that a long time ago his people were "many canoes." They tied their canoes to the mountain. There came great waves of much water and the canoes broke their ropes and drifted far. When the storm ceased and the waters went down again, two canoes landed—one at the mouth of Quillayute River, and another at Port Townsend Bay. From those "canoes," or bands of people, developed the Quillayute and Chimacum tribes.

The mountains appear in the legends of all these tribes but most of the stories relate to animals of the land and of the sea and to the sun, moon and stars.

SELECTED REFERENCES FROM PRECEDING OLYMPIC ANNUALS

It will be of value, now that we have issued several magazines about the more important mountain regions, to suggest supplementary reading in these former issues. The 1920 Olympic Annual is somewhat limited that there may be the minimum of duplication. To cover the entire Olympic region we suggest that you read the following:

VOLUME I—1907-1908

VOLUME VI.—1913

MOUNTAIN BEAVER
(Haplodontia or Aplodontia)

S. EDWARD PASCHALL

THE human owners of the Kitsap Cabin property are not the only possessors and undisputed occupants of the land. There are many furred, feathered and scaly residents of the place —little people whose ancestral lines are centuries long.

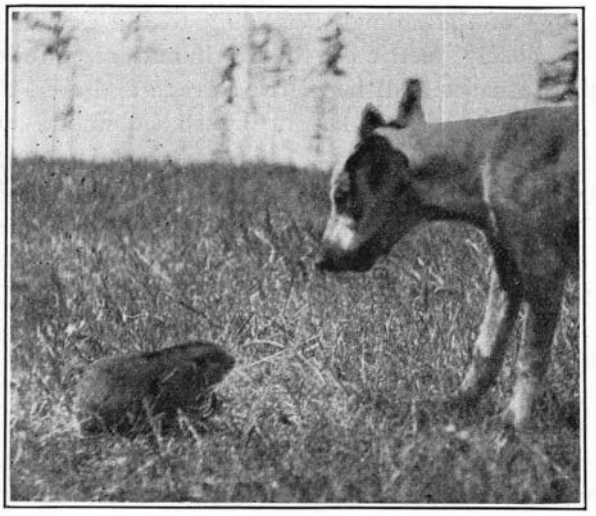
Of the animal population, permanent and transient, all are harmless and most of them are small. There are nine or more flesh eaters, one hoofed mammal, two or three insect eaters, and seven or more rodents. Counting the various species of mice, the number of rodents would be nearly a dozen.

Bears, cougars, and coyotes are rare, though all three have been reported on or near the property within recent years. Raccoons, wildcats, skunks, weasels and minks are ever present in the neighborhood. It is known that litters of young otters pass down the stream in autumn from some secluded birth-place back in the hills. Deer are permanent residents.

Douglas squirrels, flying squirrels, chipmunks, muskrats, variable hares, mice, moles, shrews and mountain beavers are common.

It may be true that the mountain beaver is the most numerous of all the animals mentioned, not even excluding squirrels or mice. The advent of humanity has reduced the enemies of the animal. Cougars and wildcats have been destroyed, and the mountain beaver has multiplied. On the other hand, it is to be noted that coyotes seem to be increasing in Kitsap county, perhaps in harmony with the increase of mountain beavers. It is well known that the presence or absence of food is a controlling factor in such matters.

The mountain beaver is a plump little animal about a foot long, with a large head, no visible neck, far-reaching whiskers, well developed ears, very strong teeth, short legs, prominent but rather blunt claws, and a stub of a tail about one inch long. In color it somewhat resembles a muskrat. It probably varies with location. One writer calls it reddish brown. The fur is coarse and of no great value. In feeding habits it is a vegetarian, foraging at night or at twilight. It is as shy and inoffensive as a rabbit, except when attacked or caught in a trap. John Muir speaks of it as "the harmless little haplodon."



Courtesy of E. B. Webster

MOUNTAIN BEAVER

A recent writer in the National Geographic Magazine says that the first fur traders who penetrated the Oregon wilds found the Chinook Indians provided with robes made of skins of the mountain beaver.

Just what this little animal is, in a scientific sense, appears to be a question. Jordan's Manual of the Vertebrates (1884) speaks of the Castoridae as "a small family, containing but two genera, Haplodontia of our N.W. coast, and Castor," or true beavers.

The Geographic some time ago had an excellent colored plate and a well-written descriptive article. The animal is called Aplodontia. The article says: "It is an exclusively American type, and, aside from a remote relationship to the squirrel family, has no kin among living mammals. It appears to be a sole survivor from some former age."

The generic name Haplodontia is from two Greek words: haploos—simple and odon—tooth. In common language the mountain beaver has several names, including sewellel, boomer, chehalis, etc.

The New Nature Library (Stone-Cram) says: "The sewellels are peculiarly isolated animals, having no close affinity with any other existing rodents, but constituting one of those interesting connecting links that have been preserved from some former geological age. They are allied to the squirrel and marmot tribe, and come perhaps nearer to the beaver than anything else in their skeletal peculiarities."

The range of the animal, according to the writer in the Geographic, "is closely restricted to the humid region between the crests of the Cascades and the Sierra Nevada and the Pacific Coast, and from the lower Frazer River, British Columbia, south to the lattitude of San Francisco Bay, California."

In John Muir's chapter on the animals of the Yosemite (Our National Parks, page 201) there is an interesting comment. "The shy, curious mountain beaver, Haplodon, lives on the heights, not far from the woodchuck. He digs canals and controls the flow of small streams under the sod. And it is startling when one is camping on the edge of a sloping meadow, near the homes of these industrious mountaineers, to be awakened in the still night by the sound of water rushing and gurgling under one's head in a newly formed canal. . . . One naturally cries out, 'Who's there?' and then, discovering the cause, 'All right. Go on. Good-night,' and goes to sleep again."

Coming now to a local study of these interesting little neighbors, it may be said that their homes are common. At places there are scores of burrows to the acre. It may be questioned, however, whether they are numerous in any locality hereabouts where the red or Oregon alder does not grow. They seem to be devoted to this tree, not only for the twigs and young shoots on which they feed to some extent, but for the moist soil in which the tree makes its best growth and in which they dig their burrows. Alder twigs and the stems of bracken (pteridium) are thrown out of the burrows by mountain beavers every spring at house cleaning time.

The public road west of Chico, toward Wildcat Lake, ascends the hill for one and one-half miles, where it attains an elevation of 530 feet. Mountain beavers are numerous near the clay banks, at an elevation of 150 to 250 feet, and again at a place near the summit, where alder trees grow freely, indicating a moist subsoil.

In a ravine near the old cabin, on the Mountaineer land, there is a colony of the animals; and there are colonies at or near each of the several springs of water on the hillside above Hidden Ranch. One of the most largely populated colonies is at the foot of the hill, near Wildcat Creek, where there are frequent evidences of both twig cutting and tree climbing.

The mountain beaver, though it may have some points in common with a squirrel, does not look like a tree climber. It is heavy in build and clumsy in appearance, and its claws are not sharp. The claws are better adapted to scratching gravel than clinging to bark. Yet somehow the animal ascends slender alders and other trees to a height of several feet; as much as ten feet, occasionally, in the locality mentioned.

The cutting of twigs is somewhat erratic; some taken and some left. Here and there a little tree has been robbed of all its branches, but more frequently half the twigs and side shoots remain. The tooth marks of the animal may be seen also on young cedars, hemlocks, firs, etc. Small bundles of alder twigs are placed sometimes near the openings of burrows, as though to dry and cure for winter storage.

The tooth-work of the mountain beaver, as shown on the stubs of twigs and small limbs, is quite different in appearance from a knife cut, being rough or ridged where a knife cut would be smooth.

The gathering of the brake or bracken may be witnessed occasionally, in late afternoon or early evening. The little laborer carries his prize home in his mouth, necessarily holding the top of the fern upward to keep it off the ground. It is not hard to imagine that a forest imp is bearing a parasol or umbrella along the trail.

The burrows are seven or eight inches in diameter, very long, and mostly near the surface of the ground. It appears that the burrow has two purposes—a road and a home. In road construction there are several or many openings, so that the dirt or soil is easily disposed of, while the real home is at a greater depth—perhaps two feet or more. Nest chambers are formed and the animal enjoys snug quarters. It is believed that there is considerable winter activity, though mountain beavers are not often seen during the colder months.

The evil qualities of the mountain beaver are several. The animal destroys garden crops to some extent, and makes undesirable heaps of sand and gravel in grass fields and orchards. Its shallow burrows under roads cause dangerous pit-falls sometimes. But it it easily trapped, and is quick to take alarm if persistently hunted. In settled portions of the country the mountain beaver must go. In the wilderness it may be left to regulation by its natural enemies. Nature-loving people may regard it as as did John Muir, and dismiss it with the words, "harmless little haplodon."

ON THE ASCENTS OF MOUNT RAINIER

HARRY McL. MYERS

A COUPLE of years ago the writer was one of a party which proposed to climb Mount Rainier by the Success Cleaver Route and before making the attempt they tried to find out who had climbed by this way in the past. Their investigations were not very successful as it seemed that nowhere was there a complete list and description of the early and unusual ascents of the Mountain, and the present account and schedule accompanying is intended to fill this want.

The first recorded visit to the mountain seems to have been that by Dr. Tolmie in 1833, and later in 1841 and 1852, the early newspapers mention visits by other parties, but in neither case does it seem that they climbed any higher than the elevation of the parks.

The ascent of the mountain is made at the present time by the way of Gibraltar so frequently and by such large parties that the fact is often overlooked that the ascent has been made by seven other routes. The two most generally used are the Gibraltar and the Northeast Side. The Success Cleaver has been climbed by five parties and the North Tahoma Glacier by only three. There are also the two ascents of the early summer of the past year by the Nisqually Glacier from Paradise Valley and from Van Trump Park by the Van Trump and Kautz Glaciers. In addition to these Lee Pickett of Index, in 1911, described to George E. Wright and Asahel Curtis an ascent he and another man had made from Spray Park by the way of Ptarmigan Ridge. The last of the list is the heretofore unrecorded Ingraham Glacier climb by Allison L. Brown, an account of which appears elsewhere in this issue.

The pioneer ascent by Lieutenant Kautz in 1857 was made, in all probability, by the Van Trump-Kautz Glacier route, for surely his account does not fit any of the other courses since used. His description of the climb is very sketchy but it seems that he climbed off the Nisqually on the west side, and ascended by the route mentioned to the main summit of the mountain. To make clear this distinction between the "main summit of the mountain" and the "absolute top," Mount Rainier may be described as a truncated cone with a top diameter of something less than two miles. Rising from this top are the three peaks of which Columbia Crest at the southeast is the highest, 14,408 ft. Liberty Cap or North Peak is 14,112 ft. and Peak Success to the south is 14,150 ft. The surface of the top slopes rather gradually to these peaks. Of all the people

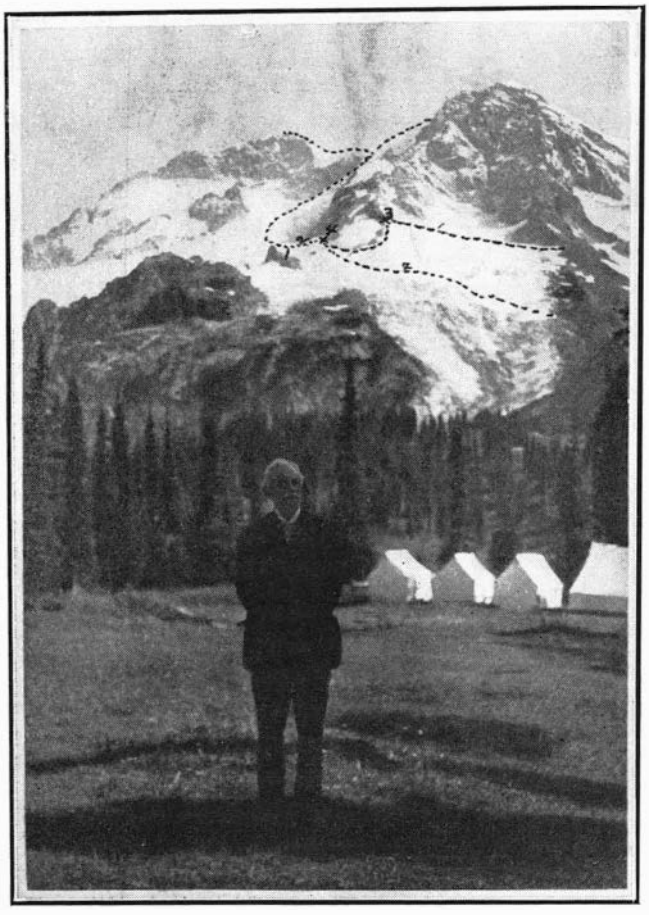
who make the ascent in these days very few go to the top of Columbia Crest, and probably North Peak and Peak Success have been visited not more than a dozen times in all the years. Register Rock, the Ultima Thule of the vast majoirty of climbers, is located on the rim of the small crater and is several hundred feet lower than Columbia Crest and a half mile or more distant. That Lieutenant Kautz did not reach the top of any of the peaks and thereby failed of a completely successful ascent is certain from his own words, but it seems equally certain to the writer that he did go through the saddle and onto the snow fields at the top. If Lieutenant Kautz in his account is truthful, and there is certainly no reason for doubting his veracity, we believe that to him must be given credit for the pioneer achievement in climbing the great peak.

Thirteen years after, in 1870, was made the first completely successful ascent, this time by the Gibraltar route, by General Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump. Only two months after this climb F. S. Emmons and A. D. Wilson of the Geological Survey duplicated the achievement. A statement by Emmons to that effect started a controversy with General Stevens and the exchange of letters in "The Nation" became quite heated, the General maintaining that the others could not have made the ascent. Fourteen years then elapsed before the next party climbed and from then on ascents by the Gibraltar route have been numerous until now it is made many times each season.

Next in importance to the Gibraltar route comes that over the Emmons Glacier on the northeast side, the one used in 1909, '12, '15 and '19 by The Mountaineers. There is a legend that, in 1885, three men from Snohomish climbed this way. A diligent search of records and inquiry among people living in Snohomish at the time failed to corroborate the statement. In 1886 and 1887 Major E. S. Ingraham made unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit from this side, on both occasions being turned back by untoward weather conditions after he had reached a point very near the top. It was not until 1896 that the first successful trip was made, this time by the Geological Survey party of I. C. Russell, George Otis Smith, and Bailey Willis. After spending the night in a steam cave they descended to Paradise Valley and returned to their camp on the north side by traversing the glacier above Little Tahoma.

What is probably the most hazardous and difficult route ever used is that by way of the North Tahoma Glacier. P. B. Van Trump, in the summers which he spent at Indian Henry's, told many times of his climb with George B. Bayley in 1892 and the difficulty of the return after Bayley had been injured by falling

into a crevasse. In his note on the picture belonging to Mr. George H. Kendall he mentions a climb with a man he names as Riley a year previous, of which ascent there seems to be no other record. The only other ascent by this route was made under the guidance of Joseph Stampfler in 1914 and his companions on that trip express themselves as very thankful to be alive and willing to testify to the difficulties of the ascent.



Memorandum on the reverse of this photograph in Mr. Van Trump's handwriting:

"Dot lines show Van Trump's routes in ascending mountain in years 1891 & 1892. Riley and V. T. in 1891 used route (across Success glacier) shown by dotted line No. 1. Bayley and Van T., in 1892, used line No. 2 over said glacier. Black cross No. 3 shows camping site of Riley and Van T. Cross No. 4. site of Bayley and Van T.'s camp in 1892. From point No. 4 the two lines of ascent coincide. Peak Success in foreground hides Crater Peak, the true summit of the mountain. Van Trump calls the glacier in foreground of the picture Success Glacier because it heads wholly in P. Success. On some of the maps it is called South Tahoma Glacier, the main Tahoma Glacier being called on them "North Tahoma" Glacier, thus making a needless repetition of the name.

Yelm, Wash. 10|31-1911 P. B. VAN TRUMP."

To one who has made the Success Cleaver climb the account of the first ascent that way reads almost like fiction. In 1905 two young men, Glascock and Dudley, were camped with the Sierra Club in Paradise Valley and they had, together, made the Gibraltar climb, thought it too easy and looked for more worlds to conquer. They heard that a party had left for Indian Henry's to attempt the Success Cleaver and to forestall them the boys started early in the morning for the Cleaver. That part of the journey would ordinarily be considered a fair day's work even if the climbers ran into no difficulties, but these boys became lost in the maze of crevasses on the Kautz and wasted considerable time before they were finally able to cut their way out. Later, on the Cleaver, they steered around the impassable side of a huge rock which blocked their course and found that they must drop way down on to the Tahoma Glacier only to climb back immediately to the Cleaver. Despite all of these set-backs night found them in the Crater where the Sierra Club main-climb party came to them the next morning. To substantiate the fact that he really was a mountain climber, Glascock, with another companion, shortly after that ascended the north face of Pinnacle Peak, a feat only once accomplished since then.

From 1905 a period of fifteen years elapsed in which more people visited the mountain than had ever been there before and yet no new climb or attempt was made until, in two weeks early this summer, the two ascents on the south side were successfully negotiated.

Two of the important ascents were made, it will be noted, at unusual seasons of the year, the Emmons-Wilson in the middle of October and Lee-Pickett's in May.

The only person who has made the up and down trip by three routes is Margaret Hargrave, and her nearest competitors are Joseph Stampfler and J. H. Weer, who have made round trips by two routes and one way on the third.

SCHEDULE OF THE ASCENTS OF MOUNT RAINIER

HARRY McL. MYERS

FIRST APPROACH

August, 1833. Dr. Wm. T. Tolmie, probably to Tolmie Peak, near Mowich Lake. (See Meany's "Mount Rainier.")

FIRST ASCENT (DISPUTED)

July 15, 1857. Lt. A. V. Kautz (Wapowety, Indian guide.) Route and measure of success not postively determined. (See Overland Monthly, 1875, P. 394-403, also Meany's "Mount Rainier").

GIBRALTAR ROUTE

August 17, 1870. General Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump (Sluiskin, Indian guide). (See Meany's "Mount Rainier" also "Mazama" Vol. 3, also Atlantic Monthly, November, 1876, also report of lecture by P. B. Van Trump to Mountaineers, copy of which is with Club Historian).

October 17, 1870. F. S. Emmons and A. D. Wilson. (See American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. 101, 1871, P. 161, also "The Nation," Vol. 23, P. 312),

August 17, 1884. P. B. Van Trump, Geo. B. Bayley, Jas. Longmire (Sotolick or Indian Henry, guide). (See Overland Monthly, 1886, P. 266).

August 11, 1888. P. B. Van Trump, John Muir, E. S. Ingraham, Dan W. Bass, A. C. Warner, Norman O. Booth and C. V. Piper. (See Mountaineer "Annual", 1909, P. 39, and 1915, P. 50).

1890. Miss Fay Fuller, first woman.

NORTHEAST SIDE OR EMMONS GLACIER

July 23-24, 1896. Bailey Willis, Geo. Otis Smith and I. C. Russell, F. H. Ainsworth and Wm. B. Williams. (See 18th Annual Report Geological Survey, 1896-7, Part 2, P. 355, also Scribner's Magazine, August, 1896, also Mountaineer "Annual", 1915, P. 48).

NORTH TAHOMA GLACIER ROUTE

1891. P. B. Van Trump and (?) Riley.

1892. P. B. Van Trump and Geo. B. Bayley. (In regard to both these ascents see photograph and account in possession of Geo. F. Kendall, Tacoma, copy of which is with Club Historian).

July 16-17, 1914. Jos. Stampfler, Winthrop T. Hovey, Roy Young, Roscoe Young and David Young. Return by Gibraltar. (See account by W. T. Hovey with Club Historian).

SUCCESS CLEAVER ROUTE

July 27, 1905. John R. Glascock and Ernest Dudley. Return by Gibraltar. (See Sunset Magazine, Vol. 16, P. 49, also Seattle P.-I., July 30, 1905, P. 10).

July 2, 1912. Jos. Stampfler, Phil Barrett and Frank Kandle. Return by Gibraltar.

July 28, 1914. Jos. Stampfler, Dr. Karl F. Meyer, W. N. Ellis, Fred Vinton and Alvin Bogardus. Return by Gibraltar.

August 15, 1914. Jos. Stampfler, Margaret Hargrave and Henry T. Dill. Return by same route.

August 17, 1918. J. Harry Weer, R. S. Wainwright and Harry Myers. Return by Gibraltar.

INGRAHAM GLACIER ROUTE

September, 1885 or 1886. Al. L. Brown and Yakima Indians. (See account in this issue).

SPRAY PARK—PTARMIGAN RIDGE ROUTE

May 18, 1905 or 1906. Lee Pickett and another man whose name is now forgotten. (He described the ascent to Geo. E. Wright and Asahel Curtis. See also letters with the Club Historian).

VAN TRUMP—KAUTZ GLACIER ROUTE

June 26-8, 1920. Roger W. Toll, Hans Fuhrer, Henry Fuhrer and Harry Myers. Return by Gibraltar. (See account by Toll and by Myers with the Club Historian).

NISQUALLY GLACIER ROUTE

July 2, 1920. Jos. T. Hazard, Payton M. Farrer, Thos. Hermans, Hans Fuhrer and Henry Fuhrer. Return by Gibraltar. (See clippings with the Club Historian).

* * * *

ASCENTS OF LITTLE TAHOMA

1895 (about August 29). J. B. Flett and H. H. Garrison. (See account by J. B. Flett with the Club Historian).

August 6, 1919. E. F. Peterson, Cecil V. Reddin and Arthur J. Emmrick. (See letter from Secretary of The Mazamas with the Club Historian).

ASCENT OF MOUNT RAINIER BY THE INGRAHAM GLACIER

ALLISON L. BROWN

IN 1885 and 1886 I spent the summers in Eastern Washington, making my headquarters on the Yakima Indian Reservation. I became very chummy with the Indians, and in the fall of the latter year when they organized their annual hunting trip, I was invited to go with them. Being a boy, I readily accepted. I was the only white person in the party of some thirty odd people.

As near as I can remember, we crossed the Cascades through what was then known as Packwood Pass, going north up the Ohanapecosh Valley to the Cowlitz Divide country, a region which the Indians considered one of their best hunting grounds. Finding no game here, we were forced to hunt near the snow-line.

As the Indians were not killing the quantity of game they expected to, and for a little diversion from hunting, several of the more adventurous ones suggested that we get up a crowd and climb to the top of the Mountain. My recollection is that seven or eight made the climb, and I, being in for anything, went along.

From the contour maps I have seen since, my impression is that we continued to the end of the Indian Trail on the Cowlitz Divide, and from there made for the lower end of Whitman Crest, skirting the end of the Ohanapecosh Glacier and from there to the ice field now called Whitman Glacier, crossing it and the ridge between the Whitman and Ingraham, and dropping down upon the Ingraham Glacier. At about 8500 feet we crossed to the south

side. We had used our horses as far as the near side of the Ingraham—much farther, probably, than would be considered possible by a white man, and from this point we sent them back to our camp at timber-line.

Continuing on foot, we followed up the west slope of what is now known as Cathedral Rocks on the Ingraham Glacier, making use of the well defined goat trails. As I remember, there was a short distance of 40 to 60 feet where we were compelled to work ourselves along a ledge by gripping the side wall with our fingers, the ledge being very narrow, apparently just wide enough for the wild goat to travel over. After crossing this small strip, we found ourselves again on the glacier snow, and from there had an unobstructed, though rather steep climb over the snow to the top. We did not try to reach the highest pinnacle. The snow, as I remember, at that time was rough and granular, and the walking was comparatively easy. Most of the party wore the usual Indian moccasins and some of us had alpenstocks which we cut from the mountain ash and other shrubbery along the wooded spots. We took rations and axes, and carried one or two lariats to use in case of emergency, but never found it necessary to use them.

In descending we tried to retrace as near as possible our own footsteps. Late in the afternoon we put up for the night at the base of the rock I have always believed to be Gibraltar. We found a rather sheltered place, and the following morning descended to join the rest of our party and continue the hunting expedition. We were in the mountains approximately six weeks in all.

You will note from the foregoing that as far as I was concerned this mountain climb was just a lark with me. I was out with a crowd simply to be doing something. It has never occurred to me as being of any historical value, and it is reasonably certain that the Indians never gave it a thought.

In view of Sluiskin's warning given to Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, it is interesting to know that the Indians who composed this party were all educated at the Yakima Reservation and therefore had no superstitions with regard to the spirit of the mountain.

INTERESTING CLIMBS IN THE SNOQUALMIE LODGE REGION

BEN C. MOOERS

The map referred to in this article has been printed separately for the convenience of members. It will be found enclosed in the mailing envelope.

THE Bulletin for July, 1917, contained a list of the principal peaks in the Snoqualmie Lodge region, giving a brief description of routes, etc. In order to make this information more available it is herewith reprinted in somewhat more detail and the climb routes indicated on the accompanying map. Existing trails are shown on this map in small dashes and the trailless portions of the climb routes are dotted.

SILVER PEAK: Altitude 5650. This peak has proved to be one of the most popular climbs from the Lodge. It is about six miles distant via the Wright trail, which has been built to the timbered ridge immediately below the peak to the north. From here the route follows the bed of a gully, generally covered with snow, to a cirque at about 5000 feet elevation, and thence up and over the low ridge flanking the cirque on the west. The rest of the way to the summit keeps just below the ridge on the west side. The climb is generally made in about three or four hours from the Lodge.

Silver has also been climbed from Rockdale via the backbone of the ridge, just east of Humpback Creek. A third route is from Hyak via Cold Creek trail and Twin Lakes. The first two routes have been successfully traversed by snowshoe parties.

BANDANNA MOUNTAIN: Altitude 5255. Distance six or seven miles from the Lodge. From Rockdale take the road down to the Sunset Highway and follow the latter a mile or more to the sign marking the Pratt River Trail on the north side of the Highway. This short but hard surfaced and auto-crowded highway may be avoided by taking the old highway, which parallels the river on its south side. After passing an old camp about one mile down this road, a sign indicates the Pratt River Trail which crosses the river on a log and then almost immediately crosses the new highway at the first mentioned sign. This trail is followed to a point about opposite the word "Bandanna" on the map (Elevation 3400). Thence drop down to left, skirting above north shore of the small lake below Bandanna Mountain and then gradually circle to

the left and upward to the saddle between the two summit peaks. Time six hours. Return to Rockdale in three and a half hours. This time can be shortened by leaving the trail at its bend, elevation 3300, and climbing straight up the eastern ridge of Bandanna.

GRANITE MOUNTAIN: Altitude 5820. Follow the old or new highway to Pratt River Trail as for Bandanna Mountain. After reaching an elevation about equal to Rockdale and on a line between the summits of Granite and Humpback, the Granite Mountain trail branches sharply backward, upward and to the right and leads directly to the top. There is a government fire lookout on the summit and a fine little park lies in the saddle just below. "Magnificent views are to be had in all directions." Time five hours.

KALEETAN PEAK: Altitude 6280. Take the Sunset Highway trail down to the old "high line" railroad grade and thence down to Denny Creek Camp by way of trail and pipe line. The switchback trail from "high line" to highway shown on map is at present blocked with fallen trees. At the Camp signs indicate the Denny Creek trail, which crosses the South Fork on a log and continues up Denny Creek to an old cabin about 1¼ miles from this crossing and above Keekwulee Falls. From here on there is no trail. The route follows the creek and requires rather stiff scrambling when snow is off the ground. In early summer packed snow covers the creek bed and makes the climbing much easier. At Snowshoe Falls, about one and one-half miles beyond the cabin, it is best to climb to the right and then follow the creek for nearly a mile, taking the right-hand draw to Hemlock Pass. From Hemlock Pass the route goes past Melakwa Lakes and then up the southeast face of Keleetan by way of a good sized gully leading to a saddle and then up the south ridge to the summit. This gully, which is quite steep, is just beyond the last large clump of trees on the left as you approach Melakwa Pass. The actual ascent is not difficult. At present under packed snow conditions, usually prevailing in early summer, the climb can be made in from ten to twelve hours. When the proposed Denny Creek trail is built this time should be shortened. The climb from Hemlock Pass to the summit requires about three and one-half hours. A possible alternative is by way of Snow Lake trail to the ridge above Snow Lake (easily made in three hours from the Lodge), thence skirting the base of Chair Peak, on a contour, to Melakwa Pass, thence down to the gully mentioned above, and then to the summit.

THE TOOTH: Altitude 5600. Take the Denny Creek trail as for Kaleetan except that three hundred yards beyond Snowshoe

Falls (the larger of two falls above the cabin) the route turns sharply to the right and leads up to a saddle north of The Tooth and thence up the ridge and a chimney on the north side to the summit. When packed snow lies in the valley of Denny Creek it is possible to make this climb in four hours from the Lodge.

CHAIR PEAK: Altitude 6200. This is one of the most imposing peaks in the Lodge region. The splendid views to be had from the summit and the very interesting rock work necessary in making the ascent more than compensate for the effort involved. Take the Snow Lake trail to the ridge above Snow Lake and thence gradually up talus slopes and the snowfinger on the east face of Chair to the foot of the "first chimney" to the left of the main peak. After climbing up this chimney, perhaps fifty or one hundred feet, swing over to the left into the "second chimney," which should be followed to the little V notch at the top. Thence drop downward and to the right a short distance to the largest saddle at the base of the main peak. This is the top of the "first chimney." This chimney has also been climbed, but only under proper snow conditions. Only experienced climbers should attempt that route. The "second chimney" while not dangerous, is difficult enough for the average climber on account of the high stepping and long reaching for hand and toe holds. The rest of the way to the summit can be made in twenty minutes and follows a succession of easily climbed chimneys on the south face. Time, five hours from the Lodge.

An alternative route which avoids the stiff "first chimney," although more roundabout, is much easier and perhaps quicker. Upon approaching Chair from below, a long broad shelf can be seen sloping upward and to the left across the face of the large "tooth" immediately below and to the left of the main peak. Shortly after starting up the "second chimney" the lower end of this bench can be reached by a little scrambling up a low rock wall. Follow the easy slopes of this bench to the ridge at the top. Thence skirt around to the right, keeping about on a contour, along the rocky face of the cliff. This section, while steep, has plenty of good hand and foot holds and leads to the saddle at the top of the "first chimney."

DENNY MOUNTAIN: Altitude 5600. The actual ascent is usually made from a point about one mile beyond Guye Cabin on the Snow Lake trail, where there is an open stretch of snow-covered talus. Keep in the open snow gullies to a point immediately below and to the north of the summit rocks. When covered with snow, these rocks can easily be scaled and afford a much more direct route than by circling around to the right and then up the

gentler slopes on the south. The climb usually takes four or five hours, and the return three or three and one-half hours.

GUYE PEAK: Altitude 5100. This is the comparatively low rocky peak near Snoqualmie Pass. Take the Snow Lake trail to a point just beyond Guye Cabin where an old mining trail branches to the right, crosses the South Fork and zigzags up the slopes between Guye and Snoqualmie, continue beyond the end of the trail to the saddle and thence follow the gently sloping ridge to the summit. Time, about four and one-half hours.

SNOQUALMIE MOUNTAIN: Altitude 6270. The first part of the route is the same as for Guye Peak. When the saddle between Guye and Snoqualmie is reached, follow up the ridge to the left. Time about five hours. Snoqualmie Mountain has also been climbed from the north side by way of Snow Lake ridge and Snoqualmie's glacier. This may be repeated by good climbers in about eleven hours from the Lodge.

RED MOUNTAIN: Altitude 5800. This is an easy climb. Take the old "highline" right of way, and then the Highway where the old railroad bridge crosses the Highway. A short distance beyond, the Commonwealth Creek trail starts and leads well up the shoulder of the mountain; whence a short climb takes one to the summit. Time about four hours. The view from this great pyramidal mass of red rock is surpassing, especially toward the rugged Burnt Boot country beyond.

MOUNT THOMPSON: Altitude 6500. This is one of the most difficult climbs of this region. It is really a two-day climb, although it has been done by speedy and experienced climbers in fifteen and one-half hours from Sunset Highway and return. The first part of the route is the same as for Red Mountain. In fact it is necessary to climb Red in order to get up on the Cascade divide, which forms the easiest and most direct approach to Thompson. Follow the eastern slope of the divide just below its ridge, skirting a tiny lake above Gingerless Lake. From this spot, which is a favorable location for a base camp, the way lies over the saddle, between Gingerless Lake and Thompson. Thence drop down about five hundred feet, in order to reach a favorable point to commence the actual ascent, which goes up and over the saddle on the northeast shoulder. Here the steepest and hardest work commences. The route to the summit keeps just below the north side of the ridge.

Thompson has also been climbed from the Gold Creek approach, using Gingerless Lake as a base camp the first night.

GOLD CREEK REGION: From near Hyak, at the east portal of the Snoqualmie tunnel a fine trail runs up Gold Creek canyon to a wild mountain cirque at the head waters, about eight miles. This trip should be made as a back-packing trip, from two days up. From the cirque a number of very high peaks may be reached some of which have probably never been climbed. The region abounds in beautiful lakes, waterfalls and small glaciers. Gold Creek Camp mentioned in the following, as a base for climbs in this country, is a camping spot on Gold Creek at about "ee" in the words "Gold Creek" on the map. Another good camping spot is by a dilapidated cabin in Ptarmigan Park, north of B. M. 4485. Among the principal peaks in this region are:

KENDALL PEAK: Altitude 5700. This peak bulks the largest of any in the region. It may be climbed from Snoqualmie Pass by way of the southwest ridge which forms a part of the Cascade divide, or from Gold Creek via an old mining trail which leads, or formerly led, to within one thousand feet of the top. Time about four hours from the Lodge.

ALASKA MOUNTAIN: Altitude 5750. This is approached from the Gold Creek trail by an old prospector's trail, which goes part way up Alaska. Branch off to the left at 4400 foot elevation and continue practically straight up to the top. Time about two and one-half hours from Gold Creek Camp.

HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN: Altitude 6300. Like Thompson and other needle-shaped peaks, Huckleberry is easily approached but difficult to climb on account of its extreme straight-up-and-down-ness near the summit. Starting from Gold Creek Camp, take the somewhat obscure Joe Lake trail, following the main creek as indicated on the map until it crosses above one of the forks about a half mile below Joe Lake. Leave the trail here and follow up stream, crossing the one draining Joe Lake, and continue through the timber up to Joe Lake and then up to and along the eastern ridge of Huckleberry to the summit. A difficult overhanging rock cornice near the top should be attempted only by those with steady nerves and sure feet shod with plenty of number seven calks. Time about four hours from camp.

ALTA MOUNTAIN: Altitude 6265. This peak towers sharply above Gold Creek Camp. It can easily be climbed in three or four hours from camp. Take the Ptarmigin Park trail, which crosses the creek shortly after leaving camp, and then follows a small ridge. At about 4000 feet elevation, branch off the trail to the right and circle gradually up the side hill to the pond in the little basin

just below Alta Pass. From here an easy talus and heather-covered gully leads directly to the summit, "from which gorgeous views are to be had in all directions."

CHICKAMIN PEAK: Altitude 7000. This is best climbed from Ptarmigan Park Camp. Go straight up the hillside from camp, following a stream bed about 500 feet above the cabin, and then continue on a contour (possibly picking up an old miner's trail) a short distance and then upward by rock ledges to a saddle in Chickamin Ridge just below "rr" in "Huckleberry." The ascent can be made from here in about an hour by following the ridge and then the eastern snow slope (in early summer) to the summit. Time about five hours from Ptarmigan Park, including return.

THE IMPRESSIONS OF A TENDERFOOT

ELIZABETH SANDER LILLY

They have cradled you in custom, they have primed you with their preaching,
They have soaked you in convention, through and through;
They have put you in a showcase; you're a credit to their teaching—
But can't you hear the Wild—it's calling you?

AND all through the year the Mountaineers hear the call, from the still heights of the mountain tops, from the hidden mystery of the winding road, from the quiet waters that brush the still quieter sands, and they are always ready, with joyous heart and willing feet, to answer and to follow.

Who can remember the fierce pessimism that assailed his thoughts, or the jagged pain in his head, after a tumble down the toboggan course at Snoqualmie Lodge? Who wants to? And if the "convention" in which they soaked you, out there, isn't dried out with your other garments by the end of the first day, it will be by the second. Gathering around the big fireplace as one by one they come in from the day's pleasure, these snowshoe and toboggan enthusiasts are all one big family, under the sheltering log-cabin roof of the Lodge, though they come from the ends of the earth. Winter and Summer, hardly a week-end but what some party adds to the ever growing list of names in the guest book, and every month there is at least one scheduled trip, besides many small parties.

The winter season of 1919-20 was opened with the annual Autumn Outing early in October. With helping-hand trip, and many others, the Mountaineers work and play from morning

till night, the more strenuous attempting the climb of Silver, Snoqualmie or even Chair Peak. During the Tacoma Labor Day outing in 1920, a party of eleven made Chair Peak and return, with nary a blunder, the largest party ever accomplishing the climb.

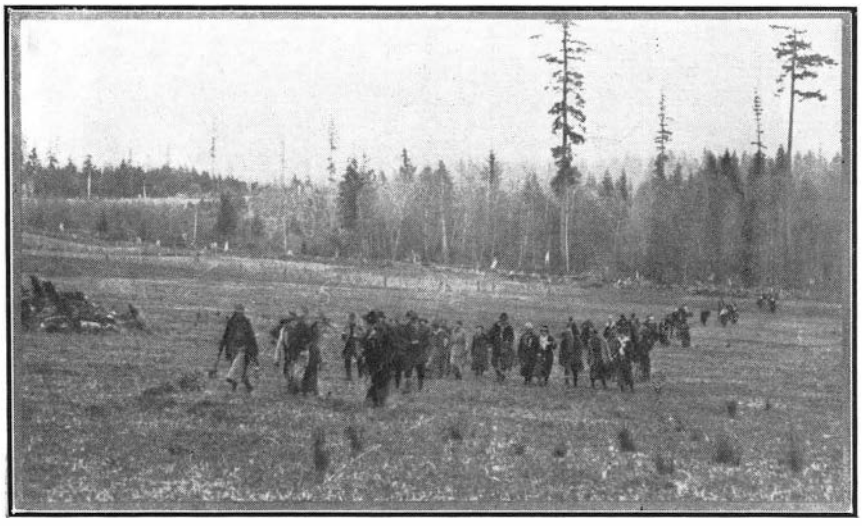
With days merging into months, the seasons fly, until the time comes for the Tacoma Winter Outing at Paradise Valley,

Approach to Snoqualmie Lodge *Ralph Dyer*

Mount Rainier. If you are lucky, and get your application in among the first, the joys of that New Year's trip will be yours, bringing added pictures to the snow-scenes of your memory—pictures of glorious days on skiis and snow-shoes; tobogganing and long slides down the mountain side after a laborious upward climb; tramps over sparkling fields of alabaster whiteness, with the

still, pure heights of the mountain always in the background. In 1919 a small party reached the saddle of Pinnacle on snowshoes, an achievement worth while in winter weather. To the tenderfoot all these new experiences are tremendously impressive. so while the jolly group around the fire, in the big room at the Inn is toasting in the New Year, she slips away to the window to watch the weird shadows shift and slant under the radiance of the winter moon. Cold and clear, old Rainier lifts her head adorned with sparkling brilliants, offering up her mysteries, yet never quite admitting her secrets, calling, ever calling, her snowy crest in close companionship with the stars. It is no wonder that the newcomer, who has once felt the spell of Paradise Valley, is impelled each year to renew her acquaintance and keep her tryst with the tranquil snows.

In the early spring, when the romance of the white land has slipped with "the glacier-gutted streams" that sweep down at the "clarion call of June," and the first little dog-tooth violet springs through the crusted earth, then the lure of the winding road brings Local Walks once more into popular favor. There are certain trips



Mrs. J. T. Hazard

A Bit of Easy Going on a Local Walk.

that have become scheduled events, and you never heard of a true Mountaineer who didn't look forward to the Rhododendron walk to Kitsap Cabin. Arms laden with pink blossoms, they carry the message of healthful joy to all their less fortunate brothers in the city, and many times during the week in the blush of those waxen petals, they see visioned again the glory of that day.

Always, some time during the year, the Seattle Mountaineers join their Tacoma brothers, drawing the members into closer companionship on common ground. This year it was a walk through the country east of Auburn, with a very exciting rock slide at the end. Sometimes Everett and Seattle join forces to explore some of the outlying country up there. This spring Lake Isabel proved a delightful spot, with both sunshine and snow.

But the triumphant outing in this year's schedule of the Local Walks was the Labor Day trip to Lake Crescent. The little boat, storm and wind tossed, buffeted the black, weltering tide bravely, but the poor tenderfoot lost her sang froid for once in her life. She will tell you all about it, though it was a bit rough on her. However, the next day she was really able to see Lake Crescent!

Perhaps the greatest occasion of the year is the Summer Outing. To a great many outsiders, the term "Mountaineers" is synonymous with "Mountain Goats," and people think that these intrepid climbers do nothing else but scale the glorious heights, scramble over rock cleavers and literally jump from peak to peak. That this is not entirely true has been shown in the paragraph or two above, but nevertheless, the deep, insurmountable desire and ambition of every member, whether old or new, is to explore the heights and the depths of the mountain ranges and valleys in this wonder region of the Northwest. In fact it was from this very ambition that the germ of the Club was originated. Therefore, every year, for three weeks, usually during August, they probe the silent places of the Cascades or the Olympics, where the goat or elk, in lazy content, fears no intruder. For months plans have been made and scouts sent to the chosen region, that everything may be in readiness for an auspicious start. When the final day arrives the tenderfoot is surprised to find in the party kindred spirits from Illinois, Massachusetts, or California, who have joined the Club that they, too, may seek what luck betides them in the region of untrammeled freedom.

After the reunion, when things have settled themselves into some kind of routine, there comes to the tenderfoot a desire to seek the jolly evenings at Kitsap Cabin and the real romance of Hidden Ranch. Across the Sound the Kitsap Cabin reservation may be used for individual homes by the more energetic of the clan. Staking their claims, they plan their little shelters, and helping each other, trees are felled and stripped, floors neatly laid, until slowly the little homes take shape, giving a picturesque touch to the many glories of Rhododendron Park. At night, under the black skies, the intermittent light of candles glimmering through the haze, Kitsap Cabin seems a mother star, with radiating beams.

The year rolls by, and it is time for the "good night" song. Always at parting, with their beloved professor starting the first note, the Mountaineers sing, with bared heads, a beautiful old song that leaves a note of fine reverence for the closing of the campfire. And at the trail's end, with the memory of those visioned valleys; the mountains heaved to heaven, which the blinding sunsets blazon,

Elizabeth Sander Lilly

Building a Sleeping Shack at Kitsap Cabin

the dream of those silences that strung her very soul, there comes to the tenderfoot the greater realization of the "show case" in which she lives, and slowly the customs in which she was cradled will slip from her, as long as

There's a whisper on the night wind, there's a star agleam to guide us,
And the Wild is calling, calling, . . . let us go.

WASHINGTON HOPES TO HAVE STATE PARK SYSTEM

EDWARD W. ALLEN, Secretary of State Board of Park Commissioners

WASHINGTON has a State Park Board, and has had for five years, although the public has not been aware of the fact. In 1913 the Legislature provided for the creation of the Board, to consist of four state officers (ex-officio) and one appointed member. The Board met in the fall of 1915 and accepted two donations.

Larrabee Park, a twenty-acre tract south of Bellingham, bordering on Puget Sound and convenient to that marvel of road construction, Chuckanut Drive, was given to the state by the estate

of the late C. X. Larrabee. The other donation was that by Mr. and Mrs. A. Donahoe of a half-acre tract near Toledo, on which stood the state's first court house. Action was deferred on a suggestion for the creation of a park on Mount Constitution.

Matters remained thus until a few months ago, when the existence of the long-forgotten Board was recalled. By combined efforts of The Mountaineers, The Natural Parks Association and The Automobile Club, the Governor was convinced of the necessity for action and induced to fill the vacancy on the Board, which had then existed for over four years.

What is the purpose of a state park system? Are not national parks and city parks sufficient? Investigation discloses that only markedly unusual areas and stupendous natural phenomena are selected for national parks. There is but one in this entire state. City parks, on the other hand, are wholly local, and usually artificial. There are numerous areas scattered throughout the state which, while neither Mount Rainiers, nor embraced within the confines of municipalities, are nevertheless natural beauty spots, well suited to be set apart by the state for free accessibility.

Another function which only a state park system can perform is the preservation of the priceless memorials of historic interest. Illinois has spent thousands of dollars to preserve memorials of this character.

Iowa and Connecticut have emphaized another feature of state park usefulness. Dozens of little tracts adjoining automobile thoroughfares have been acquired, polka-dotting these entire states with little oases for the motor tourists. Mr. Savidge, Commissioner of Public Lands, acting under legislative authority, has set aside many similar spots in this state. Such areas, together with many others that might well be chosen, should be under the supervision of a park board.

There remains to Washington to inaugurate a valuable service —the preservation of strips of virgin forest along its highways Many an eastern tourist has been more impressed by the beauty of a drive through native cedar, firs and hemlocks than he has been even by the majesty of our mountain. Many of these drives are being shorn of their attractiveness by commercial logging. Provision should be made whereby such strips of timber could be acquired and held in trust for the public.

At present the board is working with Mr. Robert Moran on the Mount Constitution park plan, which has lain dormant for five years. Legislation is also being formulated which it is hoped will carry out the ideas herein expressed.

Perhaps the original Park Board was discouraged into inactivity by its almost total lack of power and entire lack of funds. Indeed, the position of a board member seemed such a sinecure as to have not only no honorarium attached, but not even any honor. It is the hope of the present members that the mere publicity of the board's impotency may stimulate the people of this state to induce their Legislature to create such a State Park Board as shall have power and funds with which to do effective work.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

C. E. FAY, Tufts College, Mass.

THE International Congress of Alpinism held at Monaco from May 1 to 20 under the auspices of the French Alpine Club, contrary to the expectation of many who regarded the time unpropitious for such a reunion, proved a great success. The place itself, an earthly paradise of mountainous coast bordering the exquisite blue of the Mediterranean, the hospitality of the Prince, under whose immediate patronage the Congress was held, and of the Municipality that vied with him in doing the honors of the place, joined with the untiring efforts of the President of the French Alpine Club and the able co-adjutors his infectious enthusiasm was able to secure, were in advance the earnest of a successful reunion. Lectures, excursions and social functions profitably and delightfully filled the hours of the ten days of perfect Maytime weather.

The sessions were held in the spacious lecture room of the superb Oceanographic Museum built by the Prince to receive his fine collections and remarkable aquarium. At the opening of the Congress he gave the address of welcome, expressing his high appreciation of the esthetic, physical, and moral value of the cultivation of mountaineering and its relations to the national life. Baron Gabet, the President of the C.A.F. and of the Congress, followed with a report on the manner in which the proposition to hold such a Congress had been received, and a specification of the countries and clubs that were co-operating for its success. England and Scotland, Belgium (King Albert being first Honorary President), France, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, the United States, Japan and Spain; all represented by their delegates, to whom he rendered individual thanks. The Amercian clubs were signalized as among the first to express their interest and accorded singular praise. The in-

fluence of such a reunion in strengthening the ties recently formed in the stress of war did not pass unnoticed, and it may be said here that this result must be regarded as probably the most valuable outcome of the Congress.

As a representative of the French Government, M. Dabot, for the Minister of Agriculture, read a paper on alpinism in its relation to forestry and water supply and to the protection of the soil itself of mountain districts and of the animal and plant life, thus outlining certain of the topics more extensively discussed later on in special papers.

Of these latter some sixty were presented—chiefly geographic, geodetic and glacialogical. Several illustrated lectures covering regions as wide apart as the Canadian Rockies, the Himalayas, and the Japanese Alps were also presented.

A capital feature was a very extensive exhibit of photographs, lining both sides of the lecture-hall. The splendid display of pictures from the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks taken by Mr. Harmon and contributed by the Alpine Club of Canada, formed the largest and most striking unit. It was a matter of keen regret that the collection of views of the National Parks of the United States failed to reach their destination, and our country and clubs were represented only by the contribution of maps by the Geological Survey and a few club publications.

Numerous excursions for whole or half days naturally diminished the attendance at the sessions for the reading of papers, the delegates relying on the faithfulness of the officers of the conference and the fact that later they would be able to read them in the printed report. The excursions, to which the superb environment and fine weather invited, must be enjoyed now or never.

The social functions were numerous and brilliant, especially the garden party at the Palace, the reception by the Municipality at the Cafe de Paris, and the banquet at the hotel at the Golf Links (situated on a plateau some 3000 feet above the Mediterranean in a lap of the mountains) from the windows of which one could see on the one hand the snowy peaks of the Maritime Alps and on the other through fleecy clouds the limitless blue of the sea. After dinner speeches and merriment brought to an end this delightful function, from which adjournment was made to the Museum for the closing session of the Congress.

THE ANNUAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST AND EXHIBITION

(Open to all members of The Mountaineers)

In order to show their appreciation of the photographic work being done by the members of The Mountaineers, and to further that interest, the members of the Board of Trustees have appointed a committee to gather and select annually, from the members of the club, photographs taken on Local Walks, Lodge Outings, Winter Outings, around Kitsap, or on the Summer Outing during the year previous to the Exhibition.

The first Exhibition was held at the Seattle Public Library, from November 14 to 27, 1920. The judges were, L. F. Murdock, of Lowman and Hanford, Irene Ewing Davis, of the Fine Arts Association, Earl Depue, photographer, who gave the following awards:

FIRST PRIZE: Mountain picture, The Storm, Norman Huber.

SECOND PRIZE: Personal interest picture, Washington's Birthday at Snoqualmie Lodge, C. G. Morrison.

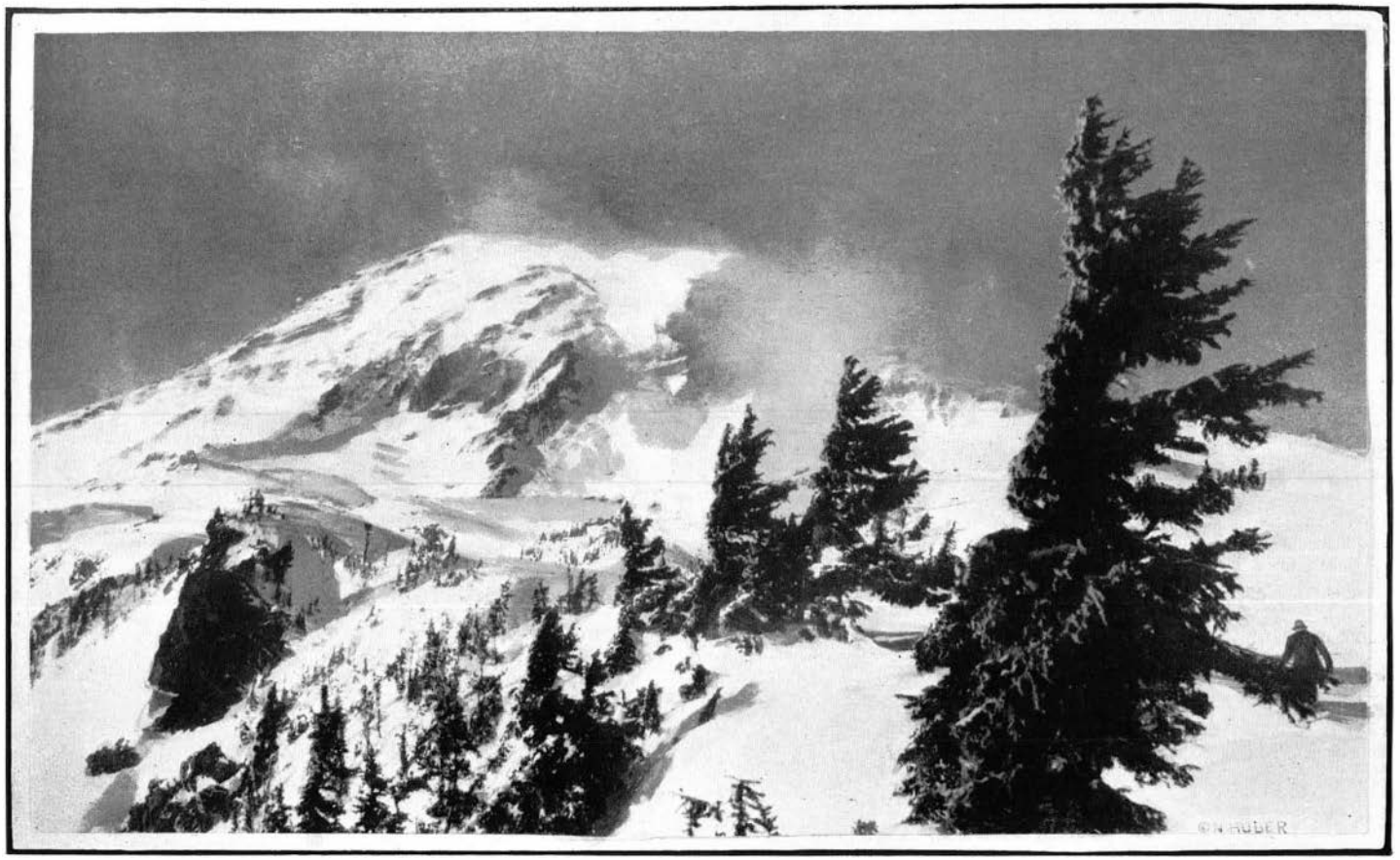
THIRD PRIZE: Scenic picture, The Royal Gorge, Arthur Marzolf.

HONORABLE MENTION:

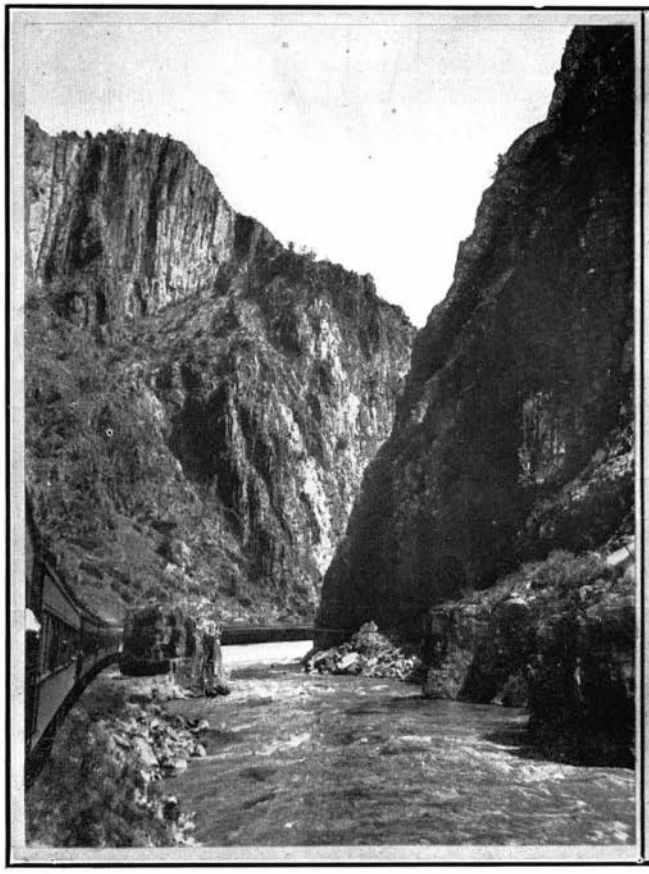
Lillies, Mrs. Carrie Lewis.
South Fork of the Snoqualmie, Rollin Sanford.
Midnight in Woodland Park, Arthur Marzolf.
Silver Peak, Mrs. J. T. Hazard.
Puget Sound Sunset, H. W. Playter.
S.W. from Mount Baker, C. G. Morrison.

A plea has come from the members of the Photographic committee for more loyal support in these Exhibitions. It was a disappointment that more entries were not made in this, their initial attempt at arranging a display which will bring greater interest and stimulation as the club grows. There was no reason why every single member did not have at least one entry, as the camera is almost an essential part of the outfit of the Mountaineer, and, as has been demonstrated, can be ably handled. So come on, every one of you, don't be pikers, but help "carry on."

ELIZABETH SANDER LILLY.



THE STORM **FIRST PRIZE** *Norman Huber*



Royal Gorge — *Arthur Marzolf*

THIRD PRIZE

Winter Scene Near Snoqualmie Lodge — *C. G. Morrison*

SECOND PRIZE

STOLEN BELLS—A COMPARISON

MARION RANDALL PARSONS

THE village was not completely devastated like most of its neighbors. Life was still possible behind its shell-scarred walls. A few garden tools, a fair allowance of broken crockery and kitchen utensils, a last remnant of thin, four-years-worn clothing, left the inhabitants of this village of invaded France poor indeed, but not utterly destitute. The American relief worker could tell at a glance that this was one of the few villages in her district that needed help but not gifts. Relief goods here should be sold at low prices, not given away as in the most stricken communities.

When the first need had been filled and the time came to decide what should be done with the money realized from the sales, the village committee, composed of the mayor, the cure, and the schoolteacher—combination of parties and creeds full of explosive possibilities in normal times, but working together admirably in the emergency—came to confer with the relief worker. "You say," said the cure, their spokesman, "that this money should be spent for the general good of our commune. Thanks to America we now have clothing, shoes, blankets, sheets, garden seeds. Our fields are ploughed, our gardens planted. The children no longer shiver with the cold. We have goats to give them milk. Each family has the beginnings of a poultry yard. So what need have we left? It is for you to say whether our dearest wish should be gratified."

What did they want most, these half-starved, ill-used, war-worn villagers? Their bells, their bronze church bells, that the Germans had stolen from them and turned to evil ends. "The voice of the village," the cure called them. For generations they had summoned the people to prayer, had sent them out to their work in the morning and called them back home at night from the fields; had joyfully ushered in their feast days or tolled for the passing of their dead. Without them something was gone from the village, some voice of old tradition. Believer and unbeliever alike felt that without them the village still lay in its war-time stupor; some part of its life was dead.

A year's contact with headquarters reactions had taught the relief worker prudence in matters sentimental. In spite of a secret sympathy for the type of mind that craved such spiritual solace as the recovery of a lost tradition rather than new material gains, she summoned to her aid the fatal "double emploi", abhorred by all well-

ordered French minds. One must not duplicate effort. The bells were after all an affair of reparations—property for Germany to restore. Our society, too, preferred to meet more practical needs. Could not this money be used—well, for sewing machines for the "ouvroir", where all the women of the village could use them; or for a harvester or tractor to speed up production in the fields? The obvious compliments passed. "Tres pratique toujours," America had her way. A few more shirts, a little more wheat—these be tangible things. But the village still is silent, voiceless. Something is gone from its life.

Sunday morning in Tehipite Valley, thousands of miles from that voiceless village. For uncounted centuries Tehipite has grown in beauty, unseen by man. It has no human tradition. Its story is the story of geologic age, of ice and snow, of earthquake and avalanche. Its voice is the voice of falling water and surging wind. Groves are its temples, its choir the hermit thrush. The great polished dome, rising white, sheer, incredibly high, is its cathedral spire.

There was no priest or minister among us that morning to summon our band of mountaineers together for prayer. We were not churchly-minded folk like the simple villagers. But nevertheless something called us together in worship, some devotional impulse born not of creeds or customs, but of the very beauty and wonder of the living world. Sincere and earnest, the simple service had about it a sense of peace and security forgotten almost in these dreadful latter years. The old faith rose serene above the shadowed doubts of war. We lifted our eyes to the hills, to the healing beauty of the mountains, ready again to believe that life was sacred and worth the living; that death could lose its sting.

But in that very moment the invaders were already at these temple doors, seeking to steal the utmost beauty of our ancient hills. Hetch Hetchy is gone forever. Tehipite, Merced, Tuolumne—shall these too become but names and memories? Practical America may have her way. A few more factory wheels may be set turning; a few more trolley cars run; a few more signs twinkle along the great white ways. But something will be gone from our nation, impossible to recover. Stolen bells, cast in a mould that nature cannot form again! Are voices like yours henceforward to be silent among us forevermore??

* * * *

In June, 1920, under the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act, the City of Los Angeles applied for permits to utilize water for the generation of electrical power on Merced Lake,

Illilouette Creek, and two sites in the Tuolumne Canyon, all within the boundaries of the Yosemite National Park. Dams at these points would completely ruin the beauty, and the utilization for park purposes, of some of the most wonderful scenery in the Yosemite National Park. At the same time applications were filed on Simpson Meadows and Tehipite Valley on the Middle Fork of the Kings River, on Copper Creek and Cedar Grove on the South Fork of the Kings, and on the Kaweah River. The latter is in the existing Sequoia National Park. The four preceding applications are on lands included within the proposed Roosevelt, or Greater Sequoia National Park, a bill for whose creation is now pending in Congress.

The whole future of our national parks is bound up in this question—whether municipalities or individuals should be allowed to profit materially by the irreparable loss to the nation of one of its most glorious as well as valuable assets—the permanent inviolability of such masterpieces of natural beauty as up to this time have been preserved for the people in our national parks.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER MOUNTAIN CLUBS

Edited by Gertrude Inez Streator.

CANADIAN ALPINE CLUB CLIMBS MOUNT ASSINIBOINE.

C. Henley.

The annual camp of the Alpine Club of Canada this summer was in the vicinity of the base of Mount Assiniboine, situated about forty miles from Banff. This Alpine Club House at Banff, altitude 4500 feet, proved a delightful hostel and starting point.

Main camp at Mount Assiniboine was reached through the medium of two subsidiary camps, viz.; Sunshine and Golden Valley Camps. Leaving Banff, the first eight miles were by launch along the Bow River to Mount Edith Landing. From this point, a distance of twelve miles was made, attaining a further altitude of 3,000 feet.

Next morning the trip to Golden Valley Camp was begun at 7:30. Some planned to take the whole day, while the more strenuous walkers decided to travel less leisurely and reach the camp by lunch time, a distance of about ten miles. The scenery between these two camps was entirely different from that of the previous day, revealing bits of the most beautiful section in the Rockies. Half way across the moorland Mount Assiniboine was first visible fifteen miles to the south, with its great dome apparently detached and floating in a scarf of cloud that wreathed itself around the shoulders of the giant.

Golden Valley presented a strange picture with the moonlight flooding the lowlands, reflecting ghostly lights from the Edmonton Glacier, and

lighting up the stark skeletons of trees lying in wild confusion all up and down the mountain sides.

Then came the third and last day on the trail. Almost immediately after climbing up the valley the path led into the valley of the rocks which has been aptly described as an "Abomination of Desolation," but it was not repulsive as it was awe-inspiring and dreadful. "The Valley of the Rocks" was surely set to train the soul to appreciation of "the Land of Promise" which presently unfolded itself to sun-weary eyes; for one suddenly emerged to look down upon a scene of grassy uplands, wild green valleys, fringed with trees, lakes, and the silver blue and white of the great Assiniboine group. After three or four miles through alpine meadows the destination was reached.

The mountains in the immediate vicinity were Eon, Aye, Terrapin, Towers, Naiset, Gloria, Lunetta, Sturdee, Marshall and Wedgewood (all over 10,000 feet), and Mount Assiniboine's (11,800) massive pyramid towers ranging fully 1,500 feet above its neighbors. Its mighty base covers an area of some thirty-five miles and harbors fully a dozen picturesque lakes within its giant arms. The peak was grandest from its northern side, rising like a monster tooth from an entourage of dark cliff and gleaming glacier 5,000 feet above the valley of approach. The magnificent triangular face is barred with horizontal belts of perpendicular cliff and glistening expanses of purest snow and ice rising more than 3,000 feet directly from the glacier that sweeps its base.

Considerable climbing was enjoyed by club members, but Mount Assiniboine permitted but a few of the most daring to climb. Among these were T. Cobot, Boston; Doctor Stone, Lafayette, Indiana; D. Toster, Boston; F. N. Waterman, Summit, N. Y.; C. F. Hogiboom, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Stone, Lafayette, Indiana; Elsie Davis, Brooklyn; also several Canadian and English members.

Camp this year took the form of a "Welcome Home Camp" for the members who had been absent during the years of war.

APPALACHIAN CLUB ACTIVITIES

Allen H. Bent.

The Appalachian Mountain Club had four winter excursions in 1920, to Windsor, Vermont; to Lake Placid in the heart of the Adirondack Mountains in New York; to Randolph and to Jackson (two of the popular climbing centers in the White Mountains). In the late spring Wonalancet, under the southern wall of the same mountains, was the scene of the excursion committee's activities.

The summer began with a week on Mount Washington, 6,300 feet above the sea. The camp, from August 7 to September 4, was located at a height of 2,800 feet in Jefferson Notch, northwest of Mount Washington.

There were three walking trips, the first, July 1 to 6, over the Presidential Range of the White Mountains; second, July 10 to 18, across the central parts of New Hampshire and Vermont, with ascents of Mount Kearsarge, Mount Sunapee and Mount Ascutney and Killington Peak; and third September 1 to 7, over Mount Moosilauke, the Lafayette Range and the Presidential Range, two nights being spent at the highest of the club huts, 5,000 feet above the sea.

Two fall trips to Waterville, in the heart of the White Mountains, twelve miles from the railroad, and to Norfolk, among the hills of Western Connecticut, ended the season.

During the weeks from July 22 to September 13 the chairman of the excursion committee, William T. May, took a small party to see the wonders of Colorado and Utah, Long's Peak, Pike's Peak, the San Juan Mountains, Mesa Verde National Park, Zion, Bryce and Grand Canyons, and also Yellowstone National Park.

Professor Charles . Fay, who presided at the first meeting of the Appalachian Mountain Club nearly forty-seven years ago, represented the club at the International Congress of Alpinism at Monaco in May.

The rapid growth of the club continues. There are now about 3,000 members.

MAZAMAS CLIMB MOUNT BAKER

Alfred F. Parker.

The northeast side of Mount Baker, Washington, was the region visited by the Mazamas on their twenty-seventh annual outing, which extended from July 31 to August 15, 1920. Seventy persons participated.

Permanent camp was pitched just below Austin Pass, at an elevation of about 4400 feet. In accordance with an old custom of the Mazamas, the camp was named "Camp Sammons," in honor of their president for this year, Mr. Edward C. Sammons.

The Mazamas proceeded by automobile from Bellingham to Excelsior, on the north fork of the Nooksack, and the remaining thirteen miles were traversed on foot over a beautiful trail. The officials of the Forest Service had recently put the trail in good condition for the special benefit of the Mazamas, a courtesy which was much appreciated.

A wide extent of country, a beautiful and primitive wilderness, lay within more or less easy access from Camp Sammons, and many enjoyable side trips were taken, involving various degrees of skill and endurance. Favorite short trips were to the Mazama camp of 1906 at Galena Lakes, and to Shuksan Ridge and Table Mountain. A small party climbed Mount Ruth, and a party of sixteen men and four women made the difficult ascent of Mount Shuksan.

The climb of Mount Baker was of course the main feature of the outing. During the first week a specially selected scouting party of four men made a successful ascent from the east side. On August 12 forty-six persons reached the summit by the same route, under the skillful guidance of Mr. John A. Lee. This is the largest group which has ever stood upon the summit of Mount Baker at one time. The trip involved seventeen hours of difficult and dangerous ice work, and the nights of August 11 and 12 had to be spent in a temporary camp at Coleman Peak.

Evening camp-fires were, as usual, most enjoyable. "Graduation exercises" for the successful climbers of Mount Baker, the initiation of new members in true Mazama style, and various other stunts concluded what is generally regarded as an exceptionally successful outing.

NOTES FROM SIERRA CLUB

Marion Randall Parsons

The 1920 outing of the Sierra Club was one of the most notable we have ever undertaken. It was terra incognita not only to the personnel of the party, but also to the outing committee and the packers as well. The party was one of the largest ever taken by our club—260, including packers and commissary help. More than a hundred pack-animals accompanied us. We entered the mountains at Huntington Lake, on the south fork of the San Joaquin River. Our trail crossed Kaiser Ridge at Kaiser Pass (9000 feet), and then followed up the San Joaquin to its head in Evolution Basin. For the greater part of the way our course lay along the John Muir trail, which now makes it possible to follow the crest of the Sierra from Yosemite to Mount Whitney.

Evolution Basin is rimmed by a beautiful group of peaks, nearly all of them well over 13,000 feet. Mount Haeckel (13422 feet) was successfully climbed by a party of nine under the leadership of Walter A. Huber—a first ascent. Other ascents of the season were: Mount Goddard (13555 feet), the North Palisade (14,254 feet), the third ascent, Observation Peak (12,155) and Tehipite Dome. Two unnamed peaks over 12000 feet in altitude were the scenes of successful first ascents by small parties.

From Evolution Basin our trail led across Muir Pass (12059 feet) into the watershed of the Middle Fork of the Kings. We followed this river down a magnificent gorge as far as Tehipite Valley, whence we climbed the 4000-foot wall to the upland plateau to the northwest, crossed the North Fork of the Kings River, and followed the trail back to Huntington Lake. The outing lasted a month.

Another event of the summer was the first ascent of the Black Kaweah, the northernmost in the Kaweah Group in the Kern region. Messrs. James Hutchinson and Duncan McDuffie succeeded in this difficult ascent, which has heretofore baffled our mountaineers. They also took pack animals across Colby Pass, between the Roaring River fork of the Kings River and the Kern Kaweah branch of the Kern.

The club membership has grown rapidly during the year and now numbers 2250. The directors have declared themselves uncompromisingly opposed to any commercial development of water power or irrigation interests inside the National Parks, and have pledged their support to the American Civic Association, the National Parks Association, and other Eastern organizations working for the preservation of the parks.

PRAIRIE CLUB SPENDS THREE WEEKS IN CANADA.

John R. Bentley.

A party of fifty Prairie Club members spent a delightful three weeks in Canada, including camping in Jasper Park and Mount Robson Park, a two days' steamer trip along the shore of British Columbia and stops on the return trip at Vancouver and Lake Louise. Nine of this number also made a side trip to Alaska.

The usual summer camp of a more permanent nature was held this year on the shores of Batchawana Bay on the east end of Lake Superior

not far from Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Sixty-nine members and friends enjoyed three weeks of perfect camping weather under most delightful and restful conditions. Some of the more leisurely inclined kept the camp open an additional week, closing on August 30. This is the club's sixth camp on the shores of Lake Superior.

SAGEBRUSH AND PINE CLUB CROSSES CASCADES

J. Howard Wright.

The 1920 summer outing of the Sagebrush and Pine Club was a tramp across the Cascade Mountains by way of Cowlitz Pass. Plans for this outing were not made until many had already planned their summer vacations, and on this account but three persons, Richard Cadbury Jr., J. M. Gleason and J. Howard Wright, were able to make the trip.

The party left Yakima by auto early Monday morning, July 11, for Russel's Meadows in the Tieton Basin. Here the trail leading through the Cowlitz Pass begins. At the end of the first day the climbers had reached the log cabin on an old mining claim at the conflux of Summit and Carlton Creeks. A short walk Tuesday morning brought them to the Ohanepecosh River and the Hot Springs of the same name, where they camped for the night in the ranger's cabin.

Wednesday the Cowlitz Divide was crossed. The next camping place was at Martha Falls in the Stevens Creek canyon. The party arrived at Paradise Inn by way of Reflection Lake Thursday noon. On the following Saturday the party met some Seattle Mountaineers, led by Mr. Joe Hazard, and climbed Mount Rainier.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB CLIMBS ARAPAHOES.

F. A. Boggess.

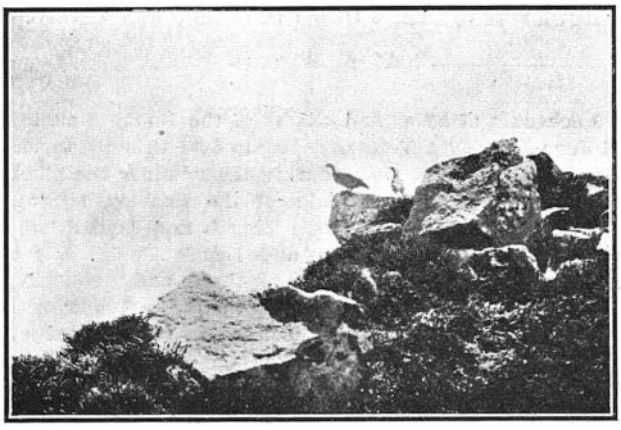
The 1920 schedule of hikes and climbs of the Rocky Mountain Climbers' Club opened June 19 with a Veterans' Tramp into Green Canyon, where the first steak fry was held. Six times during the summer the climbers pushed to the top of the snow covered peaks of the Rockies, scaling the peaks and exploring the country about Devil's Thumb and Jasper Lake, Arapahoe Peaks, James Peak, Mount Audubon and Long's Peak. Eighty members were in the party that climbed the Arapahoes and explored the glacier which lies on its eastern slope. This is the largest glacier of Colorado and the annual trip of the Club to visit it is the biggest event of the season. It occupies three days and takes the mountain climbers through some of the finest and most typical scenery of the Rockies. Ascending these peaks qualifies the climbers for the fourth degree membership which is next to the highest honor given by the organization. The altitude is somewhat more than 13,000 feet.

At the close of the season twenty-two of the seasoned climbers stood on the summit of Long's Peak in the midst of August snow and realized the climax of their summer's experience—they had reached the coveted fifth degree membership in the club. The following account of this last big trip was written by a member of the party.

"In spite of the steady rain Friday, twenty climbers left Boulder on schedule and after a rainy drive up South Saint Vrain Canyon had daylight supper in a good camp about a mile up trail from Long's Peak Inn. It was 'early in' Friday night and 'early out' Saturday morning and at 5:45 the party was on the trail and saw the sun rise over the Two Sisters. Timberline and two inches of snow were reached by 7 o'clock and the pace slowed. A grouse and a ptarmigan invited closeup photography here and the fog clouds first interrupted the excellent view. The boulder field was easy until near the Key Hole, and from there up steep climbing and storm clouds were constant. When the Trough was reached it was snowing hard and a few of the party were feeling the climb and the altitude, but grit kept all going and the Narrows gave a perilous bit of respite before the steep home stretch. All came back to good climbing form near the top, which was reached between 1.15 and 1.40 in the afternoon. The snow storm prevented any view and as freezing feet and fingers were inclined to numb quickly the descent was begun at 2:15.

"At Long's Peak Inn Friday, Enos Mills, a charter member of the Club, conducted the party through his remarkable 'Nature Library,' and told them that no party of that size had ever before made the top 100 per cent strong even in good weather, much less in snow."

Many shorter trips and beefsteak frys were enjoyed by the Club and the season was regarded as one of the best in its history. The membership approached close to 200 from all states of the Union.



BOOK REVIEWS

EDITED BY MARGARET W. HAZARD

The Book of a Naturalist. By W. H. Hudson. George H. Doran Company. $3.50.

This is one of the greatest books ever reviewed in The Mountaineer. It is for all of us as well as for the scientists in our midst. The hidden world of nature is made simple through a natural intimacy, alluring through combined color and reality.

Imagine yourself ashamed that you had never fondled bats; diffident because you had never been an "Adder-Seeker"! As the pages turn unnoticed you live with the squirrel, the toad, the "Bruised Serpent," the wasp, the hawk-moth, the rat, in a delightful companionship. As soon as you can find this book in the library, read it. If you once start, it will be yours from preface to index.

The King of the Olympics: and Other Mammals of the Olympic Mountains. By E. B. Webster. E. B. Webster, Port Angeles, Wn., publisher. $4.00 net.

This book will do pioneer service, for it is the only monograph written on the subject of the Roosevelt Elk and other mammals of "The Last and Best West—the Olympic peninsula." The book will be of special interest to The Mountaineers for a number of them have crossed the peninsula, have met the author, and have enjoyed the hospitality of the Klahhane Club of which he is the president. He mentions people and places with which they are familiar and has a quiet laugh at feminine Mountaineer cougar experiences. The author says his stories are not scientific but just a simple record of the observations of a number of nature-lovers. The first chapter is a very interesting description of the elk, which he calls the "King of the Olympics." None of their habits or characteristics seem to have escaped his keen observation. There are thirty-seven chapters in the book. Each takes up the appearance and traits of a different animal. Some of these animals are entirely unfamiliar to the average reader. The chapter on the cougar is rather surprising, for we learn that this animal has been the victim of slander and is not the fearful beast we have imagined him. The author is a lover of animals and tries to combat the many harmful superstitions that we have acquired concerning them. He is especially eloquent in his defence of the bear, and deplores the mania men have for killing that harmless animal. The gray timber wolf of the Olympics, which he calls a magnificent

animal, is the only one he really considers dangerous. The most entertaining chapter is that concerning the ring-tailed raccoon for the author makes him seem almost human.

The book contains a great deal of valuable information which is interspersed with humorous stories characteristic of the West and of the forests. It is well illustrated with many exceptional photographs. E. T. K.

The Grand Canyon of The Colorado. By John C. Van Dyke. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.00 net.

Some years ago Van Dyke wrote "The Desert." It is the text book for desert lovers. The old prospector, the dried-up desert rat, will grow talkative over its pages. To him the book is the last word on the great theme he knows.

So it is with Van Dyke's new book. Those who have seen the Grand Canyon will live stupendous scenes over again in these inspired pages. The book is complete. The sub-title, "Recurrent Studies in Impressions and Appearances" indicates a close study of the many moods of the canyon—night and day, morning and evening, sunshine and storm. To one who has never seen the canyon, the book is the next thing to a visit—to the one who has seen, it is as a return to that matchless gorge, with all its myriad variety and its infinite power.

Mountain Memories. By Sir Martin Conway. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The library of the Mountaineers is receiving each year notable additions. The great volume by the secretary of the Duke of Abruzzi on Himalayan summits is of inestimable value. With it should be classed a new book, Mountain Memories, by Sir Martin Conway.

It results from "Thirty seasons of Mountaineering in all parts of the world." Not the least of its charm comes from the modesty of the author. Through it shines the light of a great philosophy of life based upon a sureness of fact and of achievement.

"Mountain Memories" should be made the basis of weeks of reading. It cannot be absorbed in a passing mood. To appreciate it fully one must have a developed basis of judgment. And the very reading of it will leave a permanent imprint—a fuller and richer life.

New Rivers of the North. By Hulbert Footner. George H. Doran Company. $2.00 net.

The author, Hulbert Footner, has, in recent years, given us many real contributions to the fiction of the Canadian Northwest. In the announcements of this book by the Munsey editors, one fact is always mentioned—Footner uses the narrative style in description. In one of his books, "Jack Chanty," he uses no more than six lines, at a time, of pure description. Yet the reader is held by the spell of the outdoors as in no recent book.

In the "New Rivers of the North" Footner lives up to the promise of his earlier work. He carries his unique narrative power into a new field of exploration. He poses as an amateur and refers modestly to the "Experienced Alpinist." Yet one reads his book with increasing joy and longs to be with him where he tells us that "We crept around the edge of an awful gorge with our internal organs slowly rising into our throats."

Useful Wild Plants of the United States and Canada. By Charles Francis Saunders. Robert M. McBride & Co. $3.00 net.

Now and then a utilitarian book appears that appeals to nature-lovers. This volume is one of them. It is more than a text in botany. It ranges from mountain meadow to desert. With its informational pages are others of appreciative and of historical value. It is unique to find a review of the historic uses of plants to Indian, to Spaniard, and to our own Lewis and Clark. It ends with a cautionary chapter on poisonous plants.

Going Afoot. By Bayard H. Christy, Association Press.

"Going Afoot" is a little book that can be read in an evening. It is worth reading. It contains five chapters: How to Walk; When to Walk; Where to Walk; Walking Clubs in America; Organization and Conduct of Walking Clubs. There is included a fine review of the activities of the Mountaineers, written by our own secretary.

What to See in America. By Clifton Johnson. The Macmillan Company. $3.00.

A single volume cannot hold all things of human knowledge. But this one approaches a goal of completeness on the traveller's America.

Each state has a chapter with chapters to spare for New York City and Washington, D.C. It deals not with the scenic appeal alone, but as well with nature, history, literature, and industry. It is a good book for library reference.

The Adventures of a Nature Guide. By Enos A. Mills. Doubleday, Page and Company.

It was the reviewer's recent privilege to hear a lecture by Enos A. Mills in a well known Chicago club. The lecture followed the lines of this book. The speaker was surrounded by every evidence of luxurious club life. His hearers were cosmopolitan, their costumes varying from business suit to extreme evening dress and indicating the widest possible range of interests. Yet Mr. Mills held them as a unit by the appeal of the West.

"The Adventures of a Nature Guide" will appeal to Mountaineers. Colorado conditions differ from those of Washington. Mountain work shows a corresponding difference. Our experiences will enable us to appreciate what Enos Mills is doing in nature guiding. If one leaves his spirit of criticism behind him, and forgets for a time his own mountains, this latest book of Mr. Mills will bring many pleasant hours.

Winter Sports Verse. By William Haynes and Joseph Leroy Harrison. Duffield & Company.

The book is the first anthology of "Winter Sports Verse." The work of unknown as well as of known writers is included. Fortunately "Anonymous" is credited with many poems. What would outdoor poetry be without the informal chanty, the spur-of-the-moment rhyme. The editors have not feared free and easy campfire stuff. We can get Service and Amy Lowell anywhere, but the book will appeal to Mountaineers more for its inclusion of lesser lights.

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS

January, 1920—December, 1920.

January 9, 1920. How to Recognize Trees, and the Conservation of our National Timber Supply. Dean Hugo Winkenwerder.

February 6, 1920. Early History of Seattle. Vivian Carkeek. Illustrated.

March 5, 1920. My Experiences in Serbia During the War. Doctor Woolston.

Fire Hazards Are Great: Let us Adopt for our Slogan, "A Smokeless Summer." L. A. Nelson.

April 9, 1920. National Forest Recreation with Particular Reference to the Olympics. Illustrated. R. L. Fromme.

May 7, 1920. A Year and a Half in the Balkans. Alida Bigelow.

Natural History with Reference to Rocks. Illustrated with specimens. Edwin James Saunders.

June, July and August. No meetings.

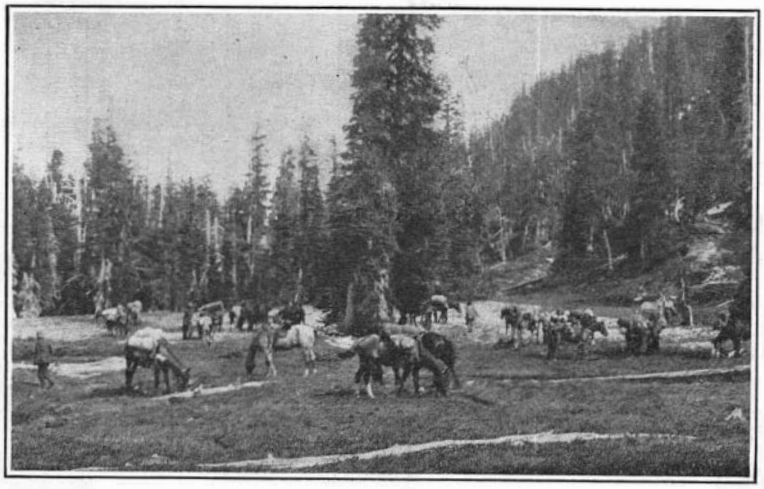
September 10, 1920. Mountains and Other Scenery in Alaska. Illustrated. Clarence L. Andrews.

October 8, 1920. The Early Days of Seattle. Illustrated with photographic slides. Vivian Carkeek.

November 5, 1920. Summer Outing in the Olympics, 1920. Illustrated. George E. Wright.

December 10, 1920. Birds in the State of Washington. Illustrated. Mrs. C. N. Compton.

GERTRUDE INEZ STREATOR, Historian.



SUMMARY OF LOCAL WALKS AND SPECIAL OUTINGS—YEAR OCTO BER 31, 1919, TO OCTOBER 31, 1920

Walk No.	Date 1919-20	Route.	Miles	Leader.	Attendance.	Cost.
363	Nov. 2	Vicinity of Renton	9	Hortense Beuschlein	48	$0.50
364	Nov. 16	Lake Ballinger to Echo Lake	10	Lloyd Smail	28	.60
365	Dec. 7	Manchester to Waterman	8	Fairman Lee	93	.80
366	Dec. 21	Christmas Greens Walk, Chico to Kitsap Cabin to Chico	5	Alice Stenholme	83	.80
367	Jan. 11	Vicinity of Port Orchard (Southwest of Port Orchard	8	Lloyd Smail	65	.75
368	Jan. 25	Fauntleroy to Three Tree Point, along the Sound	8	H. W. Playter	13	.25
369	Feb. 8	Destination Unknown (North of City)	9	Leader Unknown (Gavett)	51	.25
370	Feb. 29	Port Madison to South Beach	9	Celia Shelton	101	.80
371	March 7	Charleston to Chico by way of Kitsap Lake, Dickinson Falls and Kitsap Cabin	9	Boyd French	64	.80
372	March 28	Auburn to Auburn, via Green River and Big Soos Creek (Joint with Tacoma)	11	R. H. McKee	86	1.28
373	April 11	South Park to Smith Park, via Salmon Creek	9	Mildred Granger	71	.10
374	April 25	Kingston to Kingston	9	J. N. Bowman	92	.90
375	May 16	Seattle Heights to Martha Lake (Joint with Everett)	10	G. I. Gavett	48	.77
376	May 23	Chico to Kitsap Cabin to Chico (Rhododendron Walk	5	Florence McComb	169	.80
377	June 6	Charleston to McKenna Falls to Charleston	15	Local Walks Committee	24	.80
378	June 27	Medina to Yarrow	7	Katherine Dally	48	.25
379	Sept. 12	Scandia to Silverdale via Island Park	8	Ann Simmons	36	.80
380	Sept. 26	Fauntleroy to Three Tree Point	8	H. W. Playter	60	.10
381	Oct. 3	Cedarhurst to Ellisport on Vashon Island	9	Mabel Furry	29	.80
382	Oct. 17	Port Orchard to Old Soldiers' Home via Black Jack Creek	10	Paul Dubuar	57	.75
383	Oct. 24	South End of Mercer Island	8	Mrs. Norman Huber	88	.20
		Special Outings				
44	May 8-9	McClellan Butte Climb (5175 feet)	..	Local Walks Committee	55	3.65
45	June 12-13	Mount Si Climb (4600 feet)	..	Local Walks Committee	12	3.85
46	Sept. 4-6	Labor Day Outing (Fort Angeles, Climb of Mount Angeles	..	Local Walks Committee	120	6.00
				Total Attendance	1,541	....

LLOYD SMAIL, Chairman,
Local Walks Committee.

LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1920

During the past year the Seattle local walks have had a considerable increase in attendance over the preceding year. There were 21 local walks and three special outings, with a total attendance of 1541, of whom 424 were men members, 612 women members, 67 men guests and 251 women guests. The total distance covered in the walks was 185 miles, making the average length of a walk 8.8 miles. The average cost of the walks was 62 cents, and the average attendance was 64.

Of the three special outings, two were climbs of McClellan Butte and Mount Si, and the third was the Labor Day trip at Port Angeles. The Labor Day outing was planned and announced for Lake Crescent, but emergencies made it necessary to land at Port Angeles, and camp was made the first night in the city park, and the next day the climb of Mt. Angeles was made by a large party and camp made that night at Klahhane Lodge.

LLOYD SMAIL, Chairman.

REPORT OF EVERETT BRANCH OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

For year ending October 1, 1920

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Cash on hand October 1, 1919	$ 35.32	
Local Walks	18.92	
Special Trips	79.63	
Refund on Membership	75.00	
Supplies for Local Walks, Printing, Postage, etc.		39.75
Cash on hand October 1, 1920		169.12
	$ 208.87	$ 208.87

Total Assets—	
Cash on hand	$169.12
Liberty Bond	100.00
Savings Account	28.04
	$ 297.16

A. J. MADDEN, Treasurer.

REPORT OF TACOMA BRANCH OF THE MOUNTAINEERS

For year ending October 10, 1920

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Cash on hand October 10, 1919	$ 102.55	
Refund on Membership	153.00	
Local Walks	156.61	
Balance from Winter Outing	1.12	
Proceeds from Entertainments for Cabin Fund	207.25	
Interest on Liberty Bonds	16.25	
Postage and Stationery		22.37
Cash on hand October 8, 1920		614.41
	$ 636.78	$ 636.78

Total Assets—	
Liberty Bonds	$ 400.00
General Fund	407.16
Cabin Fund	207.25
	$1,014.41

CLARE CRISWELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

FINANCIAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Year Ending October 31, 1920

OUTING COMMITTEE

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Received from Members of Outing	$6,060.49	
Deficit paid by the Treasurer	226.39	
Pack Train		2,624.93
Freight		111.65
Commissary		1,579.96
Transportation		944.09
Cooks		395.26
Outfit		156.14
Scouting		62.64
Committee Expenses		56.69
Refunds		355.52
	$6,286.88	$6,286.88

FAIRMAN B. LEE, Treasurer Outing Committee.

KITSAP CABIN COMMITTEE

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Advance from Treasurer	$ 50.00	
Fees and Charges	660.56	
Sale of Commissary	46.64	
Miscellaneous and Contributions	18.50	
Commissary and Supplies		433.26
Hauling		68.40
Equipment		154.11
Labor		10.80
Taxes, Insurance, etc.		26.39
Paid into Treasury October 31, 1920		82.74
	$ 775.70	$ 775.70
Surplus for year		$32.74
Attendance for year		1432

HARRY McL. MYERS, Chairman.

LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE

	Receipts.	Disbursements
Advance from Treasurer	$ 25.00	
Receipts for year ending October 31, 1920	891.80	
Commissary		235.11
Commissary, Transportation and Scouting		39.36
Boat Charter		400.00
Refunds on Trips		17.00
Cooks for Special Outings		44.29
Committee Outfit		17.99
Miscellaneous		39.72
Paid into Treasury October 31, 1920		123.33
	$ 916.80	$ 916.80
Surplus for year		$98.33
Attendance for year		1541

LLOYD L. SMAIL, Chairman Local Walks Committee.

SNOQUALMIE LODGE COMMITTEE

Lodge Dnes	$ 195.25	
Advance from previous Chairman	64.41	
Miscellaneous—Donations, etc.	14.50	
Equipment, Skis, Ax, etc.		30.70
Supplies		50.00
Traveling Expenses—Lodge Committee		45.60
Miscellaneous		74.86
Deficit on Outings		15.00
Paid into Treasury October 31, 1920		58.00
	$ 274.16	$ 274.16

Attendance for year 550

R. L. DYER, Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1920

	Receipts	Disbursements
Cash on hand November 1, 1919	$ 880.32	$
Interest on General Fund Investments	34.75	
Interest on Permanent Fund Investments	70.73	
Purchase of Bonds for Permanent Fund		444.29
Initiation Fees	297.00	
Dues—Seattle $2,137.01		
Everett 177.00		
Tacoma 354.00—	2,668.01	
Refunds to Everett		84.00
Refunds to Tacoma		183.00
Surplus from Local Walks Committee 1918 & 1919	169.36	
Surplus from Local Walks Committee 1920	98.33	
Surplus from Kitsap Cabin Committee 1916-1919	325.43	
Surplus from Kitsap Cabin Committee 1920	32.75	
Permanent Construction Kitsap Cabin 1916-1919		282.26
Permanent Construction Kitsap Cabin 1920		25.45
Surplus from Snoqualmie Lodge 1920	58.00	
Surplus from Summer Outing 1919	40.96	
Deficit from Summer Outing 1920		226.39
Advertising in Bulletin and Prospectus	339.25	
Advertising in Annual 1919	115.00	
Sale of Annuals	91.33	
Cost of Bulletin and Prospectus		815.39
Cost of Annual 1919		857.32
Sale of Pins and Fobs	17.50	
Purchase of Pins and Fobs		33.53
Deposits on Lantern Slides	40.25	
Deposits on Lantern Slides refunded		38.75
Work on Snoqualmie Ski and Toboggan Course		68.54
Salary of Financial Secretary		82.50
Printing, Stationery and Postage		266.69
Rent of Club Rooms and Meeting Quarters		380.00
Slides, Albums and Pictures		21.38

Miscellaneous		86.19
Deposited in Bank for Savings		322.96
Cash on hand October 31, 1920		1,060.33
	$5,278.97	$5,278.97

C. G. MORRISON, Treasurer.

ASSETS

Cash on hand October 31, 1920	$1,060.33
Cash in Bank for Savings	565.87
General Fund Investments	500.00
Permanent Fund Investments	2,147.80
Snoqualmie Lodge	3,060.60
Kitsap Cabin	1,538.26
Club Room	267.47
	$9,140.42

LIABILITIES

Snoqualmie Lodge Trail Fund	$ 80.00
Snoqualmie Lodge Ski Course Fund	120.36
Permanent Fund	2,473.24
Surplus	6,465.32
Deposit on Lantern Slides	1.50
	$9,140.42

PERMANENT FUND

November 1, 1919	$2,105.51
Initiation Fees for Year	297.00
Interest on investments and bank account	70.73
October 31, 1920	$2,473.24

C. G. MORRISON, Treasurer.

Glacier Peak from Flower Hill

ANNUAL OUTING, 1921

GLACIER PEAK

The annual outing for 1921 will be in the Glacier Peak region. Glacier Peak is one of the six major peaks of Washington, and this outing will give an opportunity to add this peak to your record. This is the same region visited by the Club on the 1910 outing, and was pronounced by the members of that outing as being a very superior region.

The general route of the trip will be by train from Seattle to Leavenworth, thence up the Chiwawa River to Buck Creek Pass. It is hoped that camp at Buck Creek Pass can be reached in one day from the railroad. From this camp one-day trips will be taken to nearby peaks, and a three-day knapsack trip will be made for the ascent of Glacier Peak. For those not desiring the strenuous climbs a number of fairly easy and very interesting trips will be arranged. About one week will be spent in and around Buck Creek pass and then camp will be moved north to Suiattle Pass. From this camp a number of peaks are within one day's reach, and for those desiring more strenuous trips, knapsack trips of two and three days' duration will be arranged, to visit the country further north along the Cascade Divide. The next main camp will be at Lyman Lake at the head of Railroad Creek. From this camp the ascent of Chiwawa and North Star Mountains will be made. The return to the railroad will be made by way of Railroad Creek to Lake Chelan and down the lake by boat, taking the train at Chelan.

The trip is being arranged on both a two and three-week schedule. It will be possible for those with a limited amount of time to be with the party making the ascent of Glacier Peak and coming out by way of Lake Chelan, or going out the same route as followed on the way in. The camps in each instance will be in open park country, and will make a good camping trip for those not desiring the more strenuous climbs.

Great numbers of sheep are grazed near these camping places and there will be an opportunity for all wishing to visit these sheep camps to do so. On the 1910 trip there was no scarcity of fresh meat as we had these sheep bands to draw on for our supply.

The Forest Service has assured us that the trails will all be in first-class condition, therefore the hikes between camps should be enjoyable. The prospectus will be issued in due time and will contain all necessary information.

L. A. NELSON,
Chairman of Outing Committee.

THE MOUNTAINEERS

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Edmond S. Meany, president
George E. Wright, vice-president
Irving M. Clark, secretary
C. G. Morrison, treasurer
Edward W. Allen
Winona Bailey
Effie Chapman
Fairman B. Lee
Mabel McBain
Harry McL. Myers
Celia Shelton
Otto Voll
R. S. Wainright
J. H. Weer

Gertrude Inez Streator, historian

STANDING COMMITTEES

OUTING—
L. A. Nelson, chairman
Celia D. Shelton, secretary
Glen Bremerman
Harold Sexsmith

LEGISLATIVE—
Edward W. Allen, chairman

LOCAL WALKS—
Harry McL. Myers, chairman
T. D. Everts
Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard
Henry S. Tusler

SNOQUALMIE LODGE—
Ralph E. Leber, chairman
Wallace Burr

KITSAP CABIN—
Mary Cutter, chairman
Glen Bremerman
Norman Huber
Arthur W. Marzolf
Pearl A. Megrath
Mary R. Paschall
Celia D. Shelton

ENTERTAINMENT—
Elizabeth Dickerson, chairman

MEMBERSHIP—
Mary Shelton, chairman

Financial Secretary, Mrs. Norman Huber.
Custodian of Slides, H. V. Abel
Chairman Rooms Committee, Clayton Crawford.

EVERETT BRANCH

A. J. Madden, chairman
Belle Melvin, secretary
George Thompson, treasurer
Mabel McBain, trustee

TACOMA BRANCH

Mary H. Mudgett, president
W. W. Kilmer, vice-president
Clare Criswell, secretary-treasurer
R. S. Wainwright, trustee

LOCAL WALKS COMMITTEE—
W. W. Kilmer, chairman
Leo Gallagher
Emma Hopkins
Earl B. Martin
Catherine Seabury
Stella Shahan

PROGRAM COMMITTEE—
Christine Cameron, chairman
Cora Ainey
Blanche Bair
Mary Barnes
Elsie Holgate
Josephine Scholes

MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOUNTAINEERS, NOVEMBER 1, 1920

	Men	Women	Total
SEATTLE	261	282	543
EVERETT	27	33	60
TACOMA	53	56	109
	341	371	712

MARIE HUBER, Financial Secretary.

MEMBERS

October 31, 1920

HONORARY MEMBERS

Major E. S. Ingraham S. E. Paschall

LIFE MEMBERS

Naomi Achenbach E. S. Meany
R. L. Glisan Robert Moran

(Place is Seattle unless otherwise stated.)

ABEL, H. V., 2006 Boyer St., Cap. 1432
ABEL, Vera D., 1729½ East 56th St.
ACHESON, T. J., 1617 Broadway N.
ADAMS, Anna C., 1068 E. Newton St.
ADAMS, Sally E., 1068 E. Newton St.
ALBERTSON, A. H., 727 Henry Bldg.
ALBERTSON, Charles, c|o Aberdeen National Bank, Aberdeen, Wash.
ALDEN, Charles H., 400 Boston Block.
ALLEN, Edward W., 402 Burke Bldg. El. 15.
ALVEY, Mrs. Eva. L., 1806 E. 73rd St.
ANDERSON, Daphne, 1115 5th Ave. N.
ANDERSON, Helen D., 309 Colman Bldg.
ANDERSON, Helen D., Greenbank, Island County, Wash.
ANDERSON, Jennie L., 1902 Victoria Ave.
ANDERSON, Maurice P., 111 Cherry St.
ANDERSON, Pearl A., Greenbank, Island County, Wash.
ANDERSON, William H., 4464 Fremont Ave.
ANDREWS, C. L., 1802 E. 73rd St.
ARSCOTT, Pearl, 814 E. 65th St.
AUZIAS de Turrenne, R., 1205 E. Prospect St.
AYERS, Gladys, 3437 Belvidere Ave.
AYERS, Lucile, 3437 Belvidere Ave.
BAILEY, Harriette R., 610 33rd Ave.
BAILEY, Winona, 1426 Warren Ave.
BAKER, J. Albert, High School, Chehalis, Wash.
BAKER, Mary N., University Branch Library
BAKER, Mildred E., 4718 4th N. E. Ken. 1693
BAKER, Ruth E., 4718 4th N. E. Ken. 1693
BALSER, Mary A., 3253 11th Ave. W.
BARKER, Jane, 1120 9th Ave.
BARNES, C. A., Jr., care King Bros.
BARRY, Mrs. Cornelius, 4557 10th Ave. N. E.
BARTLE, Virginia, 2077 E. Howe St.
BEARD, Mabel L., 1102 9th Ave.
BEECHLER, Glenn C., 211 New York Block
BELT, H. C., 4733 19th N. E.
BENDER, Alice, Manette, Wash. Phone 31R
BENDER, Mrs. L. A., Manette, Wash. Phone 31R
BENNETT, Edith P., 2342 34th Ave S.
BENNETT, H. B., Columbus, Wash.
BEST, Walter C., 4192 Arcade Bldg.
BEUSCHLEIN, Hortense, 1140 16th Ave. East 3679.
BEYER, Einar, 816 35th Ave.
BICKFORD, E. L., care First National Bank, Napa, Cal.
BIGELOW, Alida, care Mrs. Hamilton, 1139 18th Ave. N.
BIRD, Dorothy, care Providence Hospital
BISAZZA, Spiridiona, 2505 Westlake N.
BISHOP, Lottie G., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. Liberty 4168
BIXBY, C. M., 773 32nd Ave. East 1543
BLACKSTONE, Helen A., 431 14th Ave N.
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