

The
MOUNTAINEER

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON



1906

*Fifty Golden Years
of Mountaineering*

1956

The Mountaineer

Organized 1906 • Incorporated 1913

Volume 50

December 28, 1956

Number 1

BOB KOEHLER

Editor in Chief

MORDA SLAUSON

Assistant Editor

MARJORIE WILSON

Assistant Editor

SHIRLEY EASTMAN

Editorial Assistant

JOAN ASTELL

Everett Branch Editor

BRUNI WISLICENUS

Tacoma Branch Editor

IRENE HINKLE

Membership Editor

Credits: Robert N. Latz, climbing adviser; Mrs. Irving Gavett, clubroom custodian (engravings); Elenor Buswell, membership; Nicole Desme, advertising.

Published monthly, January to November inclusive, and semi-monthly during December by THE MOUNTAINEERS, Inc., P. O. Box 122, Seattle 11, Wash. (Clubrooms, 523 Pike St., Seattle.) Subscription Price: \$2 yearly. Entered as second class matter, April 18, 1922, at Post Office in Seattle, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Copyright 1956 by THE MOUNTAINEERS, Inc.

Photo: Shadow Creek Falls by Antonio Gamero.



Contents

A FOREWORD—by <i>Paul W. Wiseman</i>	5
--	---

History

1906 THE FIRST TWENTY-YEARS 1930—by <i>Joseph T. Hazard</i>	6
1931 THE SECOND TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1956—by <i>Arthur R. Winder</i>	14
1909 THE EVERETT BRANCH 1956—by <i>Joan Astell</i>	21
1912 THE TACOMA BRANCH 1956—by <i>Keith D. Goodman</i>	23
A WORD PORTRAIT OF EDMOND S. MEANY—by <i>Lydia Lovering Forsyth</i>	26
MEANY: A POEM—by <i>A. H. Albertson</i>	32
FLEETING GLIMPSES OF EDMOND S. MEANY—by <i>Ben C. Mooers</i>	33
FIRST SUMMER OUTING: THE OLYMPICS, 1907—by <i>L. A. Nelson</i>	34
EARLY OUTINGS THROUGH THE EYES OF A GIRL—by <i>Mollie Leckenby King</i>	36
JOHN MUIR'S ASCENT OF MOUNT RAINIER (AS RECORDED BY HIS PHOTOGRAPHER A. C. WARNER)—with an introduction by <i>Aubrey L. Haines</i>	38
A SUMMARY OF THE ASCENTS OF MOUNT RAINIER—by <i>Dee Molenaar</i>	46
THE STORY OF MEANY SKI HUT—by <i>Fred W. Ball</i>	55
MY DAYS AT MEANY—by <i>Mrs. Harry K. (Nashie) Iverson</i>	57
HOW DEAR TO OUR HEARTS: OLD SNOQUALMIE LODGE—by <i>Larry Byington</i>	58
PATROL RACES HIGHLIGHT THE '30s—by <i>Paul Shorrock</i>	60
THE MOUNTAINEERS FIND HIDDEN RANCH—by <i>Morda Slauson</i>	62
THIRTY YEARS AND THIRTY PLAYS—by <i>Harriet K. Walker</i>	65
HANS FUHRER: MASTER MOUNTAINEER—by <i>Dee Molenaar</i>	70
A TRIBUTE TO UNICORN: A POEM—by <i>Chuck Wright</i>	72
FIFTY GOLDEN YEARS OF CLIMBING—by <i>Varne Denhem</i>	73
SAFETY FIRST IN THE MOUNTAINS—by <i>Victor Josendal</i>	75
MESSAGE FROM THE RETIRING PRESIDENT—by <i>Chester L. Powell</i>	76

General Articles

1955 INTERNATIONAL HIMALAYAN EXPEDITION—by <i>Richard E. McGowan</i>	78
COLEMAN GLACIER ON THE MOVE—a pictorial report by <i>A. E. Harrison</i>	87
MISSION 66—by <i>Lemuel A. Garrison</i>	88
AN OUTLINE OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE OLYMPICS AND CASCADES—by <i>Dee Molenaar</i>	92

Club Activities

'KISMET,' SUBTITLED 'THE RAINS CAME'—by <i>Morris Moen</i>	106
THE MINARETS HOST THE SUMMER OUTING—by <i>Morda Slauson</i>	109
THE SELKIRKS BECKON THE CAMPCRAFTERS—by <i>Evelyn McNeely and Kay Paterson</i>	113
CLIMBERS OUTING IN THE HIGH SIERRA—by <i>Robert Bale</i>	114
A CANADIAN SKI TRIP—by <i>Stella Degenhardt</i>	116
TWO MOUNTAINEERING ACCIDENTS—by <i>Jack Hazle</i>	118
CLIMBING NOTES.....	121

FROM ALL REPORTS: A ROUNDUP OF COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

CLIMBING	124	SNOQUALMIE LODGE	129
TRAIL TRIPS	125	PLAYERS	130
SPECIAL OUTINGS	127	DANCE	131
STEVENS HUT	128	DINNER MEETINGS	131
MOUNT BAKER CABIN	129	ANNUAL BANQUET	131
SUMMER OUTING REUNION.....	132		
THE TACOMA BRANCH IN REVIEW.....	133		
THE EVERETT BRANCH IN REVIEW.....	140		
ADDITIONS TO THE MOUNTAINEER LIBRARY—by <i>Sophie Laddy, Librarian</i>	142		
ADMINISTRATION: THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.....	144		
BY-LAWS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS	146		
FINANCIAL REPORT.....	152		
TACOMA.....	154	EVERETT	155
CLIMBING CODE.....	156		
OFFICERS, TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.....	157		
MEMBERSHIP ROSTER.....	158		

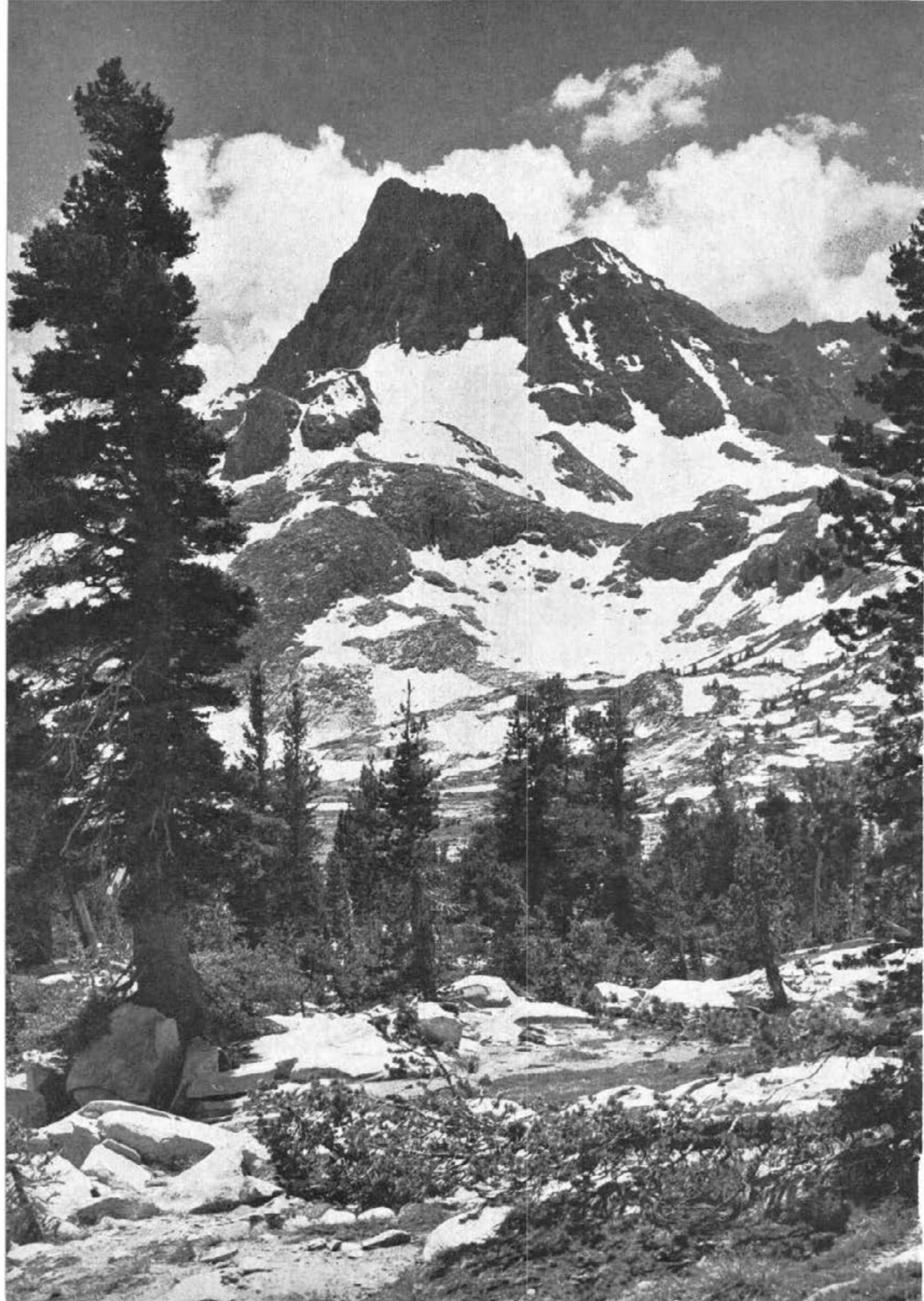
Mountaineering is a pleasant habit which grows with the years. One of the nicest things about it is the friendly spirit of helpfulness existing among members, old and new.

Charter member, outing or lodge chairman of 40 years ago, trail tripper of the '20s, today's climber—each one when asked by letter or phone for an article, picture or some bit

of information has responded enthusiastically.

This fine cooperation has made possible the publishing of the Golden Anniversary Annual, which we sincerely hope is worthy of The Mountaineers and all that the club stands for. And so we say "thanks" to everyone who helped in any way.

THE EDITORS



FOREWORD

To All Mountaineers:

In 50 years The Mountaineers has grown to the third largest mountaineering club in America; from an impressive beginning with 151 charter members, it now numbers more than 3,500. The history of the club and of mountaineering in the Pacific Northwest are intertwined, and in our Golden Anniversary Annual the editors have gathered for our enjoyment and edification a wealth of information about both.

Two authors, whose combined Mountaineer membership covers 75 years, have written the story of the club and its growth: the acquisition of properties and lodges; the Summer Outings; the advent of skiing and, much later, the Climbing Course; the constant, persistent work to conserve the wilderness. There are other stories too—of the Branch activities, the original Snoqualmie Lodge, Meany Ski Hut, the Rhododendron Preserve, the Players, the Climbing and Safety committees with their educational aspects.

The club's personality, ideals and traditions as developed under its second president, Edmond S. Meany, are related by a number of individuals and put together by one who has maintained continuous membership for 47 years. Inspiring are the glimpses of his character, of his life with The Mountaineers.

A history of Northwest mountaineering would be incomplete without a record of Mount Rainier's many ascents and routes. In the finest compendium ever assembled, the more significant ascents are listed, the routes clearly delineated in photographs. There are articles of John Muir's climb of The Mountain in 1888, as recorded by his photographer in a heretofore unpublished letter, and of Hans Fuhrer, picturesque guide during the '20s.

The Mountaineers sponsored two of its members on the 1955 International Himalayan Expedition. One has written of their life and climbs above 20,000 feet. There is a glimpse into the history of the Cascades and the Olympics themselves—an outline of their geology. How the National Park Service plans to meet the demands of millions of additional visitors with a minimum impairment of wilderness values is discussed in an article on Mission 66.

And finally committee reports tell of the many, varied activities of Mountaineers in 1956.

Clearly, The Mountaineers has enriched the lives of thousands during its first 50 years. May the second half century be as rewarding as the first.

Cordially,

PAUL W. WISEMAN
President

*In the High Sierra: Banner
Peak and Mount Ritter from
the south side of Island Pass.*

Antonio Gamero photo

1906 The First Twenty-Five

by JOSEPH T. HAZARD

BY THE YEAR 1906, machines and accumulated public works had so shortened the hours of daily labor that both worker and owner had acquired a new awareness. It was of the problems of hours of daily leisure, of week-end freedom and of longer yearly vacations.

The answer to the demands for resourceful use of the new leisure time were many. One of the most wholesome and enduring of them was organization for cooperation in mountaineering.

But this formation of mountain clubs began before 1906.

The first mountain club of the whole 10,000 miles of the Pacific rim of the three Americas came in 1892. It was the Sierra club of California. John Muir and his friends founded it. He was the beloved and efficient president of Sierra from that first club's organization in 1892 until his death in the year 1914.

The Mazamas came two years later than the Sierras. William Gladstone Steel, like John Muir, worked with friends to promote Mazama, the first mountain club of the Pacific Northwest. On July 19, 1894, 193 men and women stood on the summit of Mount Hood and adopted a constitution, became charter members of their club, and elected "Will" Steel their first Mazama president.

William Gladstone Steel will be remembered with undimmed gratitude for two other momentous doings that have become outdoors history. He wrote and published the first mountaineering journal of the Northwest. "Steel Points," and he proposed, promoted, and established, almost as a one-man venture, the Crater Lake National Park. He served as park commissioner until his death at age 80 in the year 1934.

Most of the founders of Mazama were members of Sierra, and most of the founders of The Mountaineers were Mazamas.

The Mountaineers, the third mountain club of the Pacific rim, was proposed and planned by Asahel Curtis, Montelius Price and other members of Mazama on the summer outing of Mazama at Mount Baker in 1906. The first official name of the new club was The Seattle Mountaineer's Club, Auxiliary to the Mazamas!

By the year 1906 there had been a marked change in the public acceptance of mountaineering. In 1892-1894, Sierra and Mazama membership was limited, as the public then saw it, to a "queer few" who lacked any "common sense" and almost denied diety in disregard of the basal law of gravity. But in 1906, with the public at least tolerant, came a splendid trio of Pacific Northwest mountain clubs, The Mountaineers, the Canadian Alpine Club, and what evolved into the British Columbia Mountaineering Club.

Two additional facts may well be introduced to complete the "firsts" of organized Pacific Rim mountain associations:

Otis McAllister, whose father was one of the founders of Sierra, established the first mountain club south of the United States in the year 1922, the Club de Exploraciones de Mexico. He has served as its presidente, or its presidente honorario y fundador ever since. He has been a good host to visiting Mountaineers.

The first mountain club of South America, El Club Andino Bariloche, was founded in the Nahuel Huapi National Park of Argentina, in the year 1931. This park is bigger than all New England and is astride the wondrous Argentina-Chile Lake Region of the Andes. This club is now world known, with a membership of about 1,500.

The Mountaineers adopted a constitution early in 1907, with 151 charter members. One charter member is still living—and lusty. He is W. Montelius Price who, with Asahel Curtis, made the first plans for The Mountaineers on that Mount Baker outing of Mazama. And, with Curtis, made the first ascent of Mount Shuksan.

(It is not fact, told for so many years with every variation from great glee to apologetic regret, that The Mountaineers was first planned at a party for that arch fakir of climbing records, Dr. Frederick Albert Cook, just after his fake ascent of Mount McKinley. A recent letter from Monte Price has scotched that catastrophe!)

Years 1930

An analysis of the roster of the charter Mountaineers will show the type of daring adventurerers who defied possible ostracism by the sane in the pioneer year of 1906:

- 42 were librarians and teachers, with "school's out" leisure
- 23 were businessmen who didn't "take it with them"
- 14 were college professors, most of them in a mood of postponed dignity, from the University of Washington
- 13 were physicians and surgeons, but lucky for an untried membership exposed to unknown perils in the mountains
- 4 men and women with outdoor science as a serious hobby
- 3 were attorneys, possible ports of refuge for fellow members
- 3 were capitalists with souls attuned to Dame Nature
- 2 were photographers determined to capture Nature
- 2 were bankers who gave Nature unlimited credit
- 1 was Will G. Steel, founder of Mazama
- 44 were wives of climbers, husbands of climbers, valley pounders, other somewhat humble or forgotten folk, or those, there, but still sitting the seats of the scornful. But few, if any!

151

Not all of the untabulated 44 would be content to "blush unseen" for among them were wives and daughters who directed the lives of the professors, businessmen and even the doctors. There were, as well, potential poets, journalists, artists, welfare workers, and what not!

To these 151 charter members, soon, were added: 41 new members by April 1, 1907 and 41 new members after April 1, 1907. The 82 new and almost charter members swelled the total of the first active year of 1907 to 233. They might be tagged and tabulated as following the patterns of the first 151.

The year 1907 was a grand first active year of The Mountaineers.

David Starr Jordan lectured—"My Ascent of the Matterhorn"—with standing room only. A total of 486 members attended 13 "local walks" in the true wilderness then surrounding Se-



Asahel Curtis photo

The first ascent of Mount Shuksan is made in 1907 by W. Montelius Price, shown here, and Asahel Curtis.



William H. Gorman photo

Mountaineers beginning the ascent of Mount Adams (from Vol. 4, 1911).

attle. Eighty were at the final one of the first year — a clambake-campfire on Bainbridge Island; the hostess—that ideal Mountaineer charter member, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton.

The first official ascent of a mountain was Mount Si, May 10, 1907. Thirty took off at 5:30 a foggy morning, and 24 made the first "Mountaineer" mountain top. Our "first president," Dean Henry Landes, led the climb, and Alida Bigelow, charter-member-geologist, wrote it up for the first issue of THE MOUNTAINEER.

Henry Landes, dean of geology, University of Washington, was our first president for the year 1907. He was skilled outdoors from a generation devoted to geology explorations. But he found that the lively new club was strongly demanding and interfered with his own professional geology teaching and research trips in the heights. So he induced Prof. Edmond S. Meany, then a science professor in Washington who had joined less than a month after the charter member list had closed, to take over in 1908, the second official year.

The summer outing of 1907 was for three



Emily S. Widdecombe photo

Professor Meany on top of Mount Meany in the Olympics on the 1920 Summer Outing (from Vol. 13, 1920).

weeks, and made the first group penetration to Mount Olympus, turbulent center of the Olympic range. There were 65 outing members with a pack train. L. A. Nelson, who had joined the club with Professor Meany, less than a month after "Charter," led 11, 10 mere men and Miss Anna Hubert, to the highest west peak of Mount Olympus, its first complete and documented ascent.

That Olympus outing, was led by the first Mountaineer outing committee: Asahel Curtis, chairman, W. Montelius Price and Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, associates.

Spirit and the activities of the first Olympic outing, in fact of all Mountaineer outings of the club's 50 years, may best be told by the first published poem in THE MOUNTAINEER, Volume I;

A MOUNTAINEER'S REVERIE

LULIE NETTLETON

*Sitting in the rosy firelight, drowsing,
dreaming there alone,*

*Banished are the cares of daytime by the
thoughts of pleasures gone.*

*As the breath of rose leaves lingers,
faintly sweet from faded flowers,*

*So my memories hover round me, in the
pleasant twilight hours.*

*I wander again in the forest, the Elwha
sings at my feet,*

*Or perchance in a mountain meadow I
gather strange wild flowers sweet,*

*Or I stand on a rocky summit and gaze
on a radiant scene,*

*Where in majesty and splendor Nature
reigns alone supreme.*

*Memory is rich in treasures that are
buried deep until*

*We may need their inspiration and un-
cover them at will;*

*So, in the rosy firelight, I will let my
thoughts unfold*

*And fondle long buried treasures as a
miser counts his gold.*

Prof. Edmond S. Meany became president of The Mountaineers in the year 1908. He was destined to lead the new club into greatness, to safeguard its members from the pitfalls of cliques and cabals, to make recreational ideals warm and living realities—and for 28 consecutive years, 1908 to 1935!

Vice-president for 1908 was Frank S. Southard, whose brother was one of the original three who conceived and promoted Grand Coulee dam; and Frank was the greatest fat-

man climber in Mountaineer history in the basal two P's, poundage and performance.

Nineteen hundred eight was a building year. The local walks roamed the wilderness from Lake Sammamish to Hood Canal, with 708 in attendance. The summer outing that year was to north Mount Baker, 50 members, with a pack train of "32 sturdy, well-trained little beasts." Thirty-nine made the north-route summit, with Asahel Curtis, climb leader and outing chairman. One factor of the 1908 Baker outing rates retelling!

Like the Tartars of ancient years The Mountaineers drove part of their commissary on the hoof. Peter McGregor was the "steering committee" for the one driven "steer." Witnesses swore that Pete's feet touched ground "three times during the first mile."

Nineteen hundred nine, first outing to "The Mountain!" Seventy-seven took that east side outing, an unbelieving 62 made the summit after a night in the rocks now known as Camp Curtis. Asahel Curtis led the ascent. His closely bound shoulder, broken in camp baseball, didn't seem to faze him.

THE MOUNTAINEER for 1909 was distinguished by two forever quotable gems of poetic prose, a greeting from John Muir, president of Sierra, and Maj. Edward S. Ingraham's "On Columbia's Crest." For, in naming that "crest," the adventurous major accepted that exalted hump of snow as "The Top of the United States."

During 1909, too, The Mountaineers brought an all-time boon to humanity in the conservation of wilderness, The Olympic National Monument. Thus, largely through Mountaineer influence, the present Mount Olympus region, preserved in 1909, became the Olympic National Park.

Nineteen hundred ten found The Mountaineers in the most isolated region of the nation, the Glacier Peak wilderness.

With them was "Dad" Lyman, Prof. W. D. Lyman of Whitman College, original explorer of that complex region in 1900. Dad led one of the companies on the sixth recorded ascent of Glacier Peak, with 57 in line, up a new all-east route that L. A. Nelson, the climb leader, had scouted and found the day before.

Thirty-two Local Walks in 1910 led a record 1849 members within the then wilderness that surrounded Seattle.

The 1910 Annual, one of the finest in club history, displayed a poetic gem of A. H. Albertson, who later, as a leading northwest architect, built the Northern Life Tower to



from the collection of W. Montelius Price
Two members of the "steering committee" on Mount Baker summit, 1908.

imitate the cliffs he loved:

*"Speak, speak, ye peak; proclaim the goal;
Reveal thyself, lay bare thy soul!
I hear thy voice roll down thy throne—
Thou too, art god-like—stand alone!"*

Nineteen hundred eleven produced an outing that was one of the all-time greatest in terrane explored. Sixty-eight three-week explorers wandered down the 162 miles from Mount Rainier, past the Goat Rocks Wilderness, over Mount Adams, to the Columbia river. A few, not content, crossed that river and ascended Mount Hood.

Then, too, the 1911 outing produced Harry E. Wilson. A Sunday school expert then, now still active and world known as a Christian organizer, he wrote campfire songs to Sunday school tunes that have been sung ever since. Just a sample from one of the many:

*Fall in the breadline, everyone in the
breadline,
Mountaineers are feeling very frisky
and gay;
Bacon and macaroni, pancakes and
pickled pony,
Everyone is hungry today.*

Nineteen hundred twelve with the second visit to The Mountain, staged three weeks of heights-to-lowlands wandering from East-Cas-



from the collection of Kathleen Rueter

Inspection of shoes. Boots were made with such big heels that they did not stand up on hikes and Mountaineers soon found that it was necessary to have them custom made.

cedes Easton to West-Cascades Fairfax, through Bear Gap, over St. Elmo's Pass, with a second ascent of Mount Rainier via Camp Curtis. We cut our own trail into Summerland, cavorted under Little Tahoma, met Major Ingraham in his sturdy sixties with his Boy Scouts on Interglacier, managing a joyous time in spite of an over-abundance of the two M's, Moisture and Mosquitoes. It was the first summer outing for Hazzie and me, and it was many years before we missed another one.

Winona Bailey wrote the story of expanding shorter outings for the Annual. Everett conducted 22 of them, Tacoma came in with 10 announced ones, and Seattle had 36. Feature of the joint outing with Everett at the Tulalip Indian Reservation was our own Mabel Furry. She made a lively one of the crew of Indians in the Indian canoe races. Winner or loser mattereth not! The Tulalip campfire dinner was clams—clams baked and steamed by our Indian hosts—an eight-foot-wide pile of big rocks—and hour-tended wood fire on them—a barrel or more of fresh clams dumped on the hot rocks—steaming layers of wet seaweeds to top all—top removed and clams exposed.

The years 1911 and 1912 heralded broadening fields for mountain activities in and associated with The Mountaineers. In the year

1911 Major Ingraham organized the Boy Scouts for the Northwest, the greatest all-time feeder for true mountaineering. In April, 1911, President Edmond S. Meany launched the just established Mountaineer Bulletin with these prophetic words:

"In this first issue of our new Bulletin, I send you warm-hearted greetings of joy and hope."

How farseeing! For, with the Bulletin, The Mountaineers became not alone "all-year," but "all-type" for all outdoors devotees!

In 1911 the formula was drafted by Edward W. Allen of the club for access roads and retained wilderness areas within the Mount Rainier National Park. Not alone was this code adopted for Rainier but it became all-parks' policy for National Park Service. This service of "Ed" Allen for the Mountaineers helped inspire the bill "To establish a bureau of National Parks." Charles M. Farrar, secretary, "Our Charlie," sent Secretary of the Interior Fisher this telegram: "Greetings from The Mountaineers. You have our earnest support in your efforts for the establishment of a federal bureau of national parks." On December 7, 1911, Sen. Reed Smoot introduced the bill which was passed into national law.

The Mountaineers gave basal support to

Glacier National Park which was opened July 1, 1911.

Nineteen hundred twelve started two things that became of permanent value to the whole Pacific Northwest. While the club, early, had tasted the flavor of winter outings, it remained for A. H. Denman of the Tacoma unit of The Mountaineers to head the crucial movement into the winter snows, charming in our mild mountain weather of benign invitation.

On December 28, 1912, 50 members, 35 from Seattle, 15 from Tacoma, left the Milwaukee at Ashford, waded or snowshoed to the National Park Inn at Longmire, The one pair of skis, brought in by Miss Olive Rand, was the first appearance of the ski in organized recreation in the Pacific Northwest, and those first skis caused Prof. Milner Roberts of Washington to write and produce a derisive skit entitled, "Eratic Movements Observed in the Constellation of Skis."

So the Tacoma Branch established in March, 1912, originated the organized winter mountain recreation on December 28, 1912! For the Longmire outing caught the public attention and fancy. Those outings to the park offered by Tacoma Mountaineers continued until the third Mountaineer lodge, Meany Ski Hut, dedicated Armistice Day, 1928, divided the attention. The last park outing, December 28 to January 1, ended an epoch in the year 1930, for by then the whole Northwest was winter outing conscious, and the resorts and playgrounds were many.

This opening the mountains in winter spread to the whole Northwest. Mount Hood was finally opened by the snow plows of the Oregon Highway Commission. In my interview which effected their decision, I was given an hour to tell the fascinating story of "Winter Recreation in Mount Rainier National Park."

The second event of great moment to the Northwest in 1912 was an attack on the Olympic National Monument, which had been primarily promoted by The Mountaineers:

The lumber extremists demanded the whole Olympic Peninsula; The wilderness extremists demanded the whole Olympic Peninsula; Edward W. Allen and others, trouble shooting again, effected a boundary arrangement that saved the monument. The result of this attack on the monument was like unto a boomerang—for it led, in 1912, in May, to the first proposal to establish a Mount Olympus National Park. Congressman Humphrey introduced a House Bill No. 12532 to that effect, with The Mountaineers for it. While it failed, the labor of the club was not lost!

Nineteen hundred thirteen promoted the greatest of all Olympic outings. Outing members, 106 of them, with 32 pack horses, penetrated the Olympics from Port Angeles to Tahola on the Pacific, the very first time any group had made it clear and clean through! Until then there were lingering threats of cannibal Indians, remnant monsters and discouraging white and Indian bones from scattered skeletons! Peninsula natives retold all the scare stories and stoutly denied that The Mountaineers had made it through!

We followed the "Singing Elwha," climbed everything in sight from Elwha Basin, crossed the Low Divide, slanted down Quinault River, camped and committed a fake circus at Lake Quinault and filled 28 dugout canoes down the 36-mile, white-water Quinault River to Tahola and a final beach campfire on the sands of Pacific Ocean.

For the 1913 Olympic outing, Forest Service,



from the collection of Kathleen Rueter

Down the Quinault River in dugout canoes on the 1913 outing.

which always has cooperated with The Mountaineers, joined in forming the original trail through the Olympics. While Forest Service furnished most of the work and the money The Mountaineers contributed some of both, building parts of that pioneer trail as used. The "gals" helped, with "Easy" Hard, (Mrs. Mary Hard Stackpole), wielding as potent and lusty a mattock as any man!

On May 31, 1913, Dr. H. B. Hinman, "Dean of Everett Mountaineering," and Dr. Guy Ford, also Everett, led a first ascent of Whitehorse. It is recorded as typical of a great and new club development. When I, too, began to lead minor ascents at all seasons, those untoward trips were tagged by many as unjustified "outlaw climbing"! But they gradually prevailed and proved to be the strongest factor of the wise and unending program of mountain lodges.

So, early in 1914, came "Plans for the Proposed Mountaineer Lodge."

Irving M. Clark, secretary of the lodge committee, which had been proposed and partly financed in 1913, in Elwha Basin, gathered facts from the German-Austrian Alpine Club, the British-Columbia Mountaineering Club and others. This helped, but our own Carl Gould, architect deluxe, made the first Snoqualmie Lodge a practical paradise.

Snoqualmie Lodge was received and dedicated Sunday, June 14, 1914, in the presence of rain and 170 members and visitors. The program included greats of the nation's outdoors (roof incomplete):

A. H. Denman, of Tacoma, gave a fervid invocation; Frederick J. Turner, history for Harvard, spoke appropriate words; Edmond S. Meany, president, presided, spoke, read the lodge poem; Sidney V. Bryant, lodge chairman, presented THE LODGE; Maj. E. S. Ingraham, voiced congratulations, and urged other mountain lodges, a policy that has been accepted, and seems endless.

With Snoqualmie Lodge, The Mountaineers had come of age!

Nineteen hundred fifteen became one of the outstanding years in the club's history.

The original Snoqualmie Lodge, some two miles along Cascade Divide from Snoqualmie Pass, developed a challenge of its official twenty peaks. After many years as a center of the best in all manner of outdoor joys, "Our Lodge in the Hills" echoed the laughter of second generation children, born of its scores

of Mountaineer romances. And had it not burned, the old lodge today would play host to the children of a third generation.

Then, too, in 1915, came the first "Around The Mountain" outing. It opened the most varied and majestic circle of mountain grandeur in the United States proper to a grateful public. For following the Mountaineer lead of 1915, National Park Service began its 145-mile horseback trek over Mount Rainier's grandest encirlement.

Our new "Rhododendron Park," now Kitsap Cabin and Rhododendron Preserve, came in 1916. Its commercial value, now, exceeds all other Mountaineer property by more than \$100,000. But we hold and operate it for greater values. It is the home of the Forest Theatre, endeared to the whole Northwest. Its lovely rhododendrons will grow and thrive; its young and growing forest, its majestic old trees, will be nourished and cherished as long as they live; its "Cabin" will center party joyousness.

Nineteen hundred fifteen brought into the spotlight of public attention Mountaineer initiative in the establishment of a state parks system.

As early as 1909 the club became the Labor Day guest of Robert Moran, a close personal friend of President Meany and a life member of The Mountaineers. His palatial home beneath Mount Constitution was ever open to us. From the summit are the loveliest and most complete marine and mountain panoramas in the whole Pacific Northwest.

On the fourth annual San Juan-Orcas Islands Labor Day outing, 106 enjoyed the never-failing Moran hospitality and the ever-inviting Mount Constitution panoramas. When reminded that Robert Moran stood ready to donate 2,500 acres of that paradise as a state park, the club members rose to heights of excitement. Edward W. Allen who, as a budding attorney, had been an assistant state's attorney general, led an organized movement to establish a State Parks Commission.

This was accomplished in 1913, with four state official members and an appointed lay member, "Ed" Allen, who became secretary. The first formal meeting was in the year 1915, but the Park Commission got nowhere, due to political opposition. Robert Moran's priceless gift was rejected. The book that could be written about what followed must be condensed to a few terse sentences.

Ed Allen secured a deed from Robert Moran. The then governor refused to call a meeting

of the Park Commission. He had it abolished and a three-official Park Board substituted. Edward Allen was no longer secretary, but he induced the new three-man Park Board, of which the governor wasn't a member, to accept the Moran deed. When that governor tried to quash the acceptance, Attorney General Thompson informed him that "Moran" belonged to the state, and that the legislature alone could divert it.

Recent governors have given full support to a growing state park system, and thus the early promotion started by The Mountaineers in 1912-13-15, brought "Moran" after 1920 and proves the value of never-say-die Mountaineer park conservation.

Nineteen hundred fifteen witnessed another all-Northwest development. While the ski had appeared at Longmire in 1912 with Olive Rand, it had been derided as inferior to the snowshoe. But by 1915, this item appeared in the December Bulletin:

Mr. Thor Bisgaard, Tacoma Mountaineer, and an experienced ski runner, will be in the party, and will gladly give instructions in skiing.

Thor did just that. With his star pupil, "Norm" Engle, then too of Tacoma, he lifted skiing into a reality, destined to expand the Mountaineer membership, and all Northwest recreation into almost fantastic growth. In 1917, "Wally" Burr, another expert ski leader and teacher, with his many friends, joined the growing horde of what was first derisively tagged, "Ski Persons," in contrast with true and tried, (often), devotees of the snowshoe, who lingered long amongst us!

But it remained for the "Post-World-War-Period," 1929 to 1930, to expand the arts and crafts of ski-mountaineering into modern peaks. Four members, of the scores who contributed to this post-war skiing, will be selected for special record.

Harold L. Wold, who had taught war skiing to mountain troops, in Europe, joined the club, and gave all-out stimulus to skiing. "Rudy" Amsler joined us in 1925 and brought with him extreme skill in teaching that real skiing was under "ski-control."

President Edmond S. Meany's generous gift of ski terrain at Martin, on the east-powder-snow side of the divide, led to the dedication of Meany Ski Hut on Armistice Day, 1928.

Robert H. Hayes was chairman of the ski committee of 1929, and his committee, with Edna Flexer Walsh, secretary, helped in pro-

ducing a "Special Ski Number" of THE MOUNTAINEER in 1929. "Bob" helped organize Mountaineer skiing into orderly ways, then became a leader in all Northwest ski affairs.

Other ski names to be added: Ernest N. Harris was appointed first ski chairman, December 8, 1927. His committee selected the Martin site and he directed the building of Meany Ski Hut. William J. Maxwell helped him throughout and developed ski leadership. Other early leaders were T. Dexter Everts, Norval W. Grigg, Paul Shorrock, Andrew W. Anderson, Herman P. Wunderling, Hans-Otto Giese and Edna F. Walsh, all members of the two ski committees.

Racing and other contests began early in the new club. My first one was on challenge by Mary Paschall Remy for a footrace on the hard summer snow of Interglacier. My jealousy of the "weaker" persuasion forbids telling who won! Then I won a snowshoe race, having learned that a bounding gallop cleared the "shoes" while Ben Mooers and Norm Engle ran ever deeper into the cloying whiteness until buried. Then, when in California, I sent Carl Croson a night letter telling him how to take both Hazzie and the annual snowshoe race at the lodge. He, most cooperative, did both!

Ski racing, in the gala 1920's-30's became ever more a fascinating complex. The Mountaineers began it, then it spread to all ski groups, who had left such things behind them in Scandinavia and less venturesome Europe.

The year 1930 really marks the final emergence of the new days from the older ones in Northwest mountaineering, for then the organized movement to explore and to teach climbing techniques was begun. And this marks a new era for The Mountaineers.

Asahel Curtis and L. A. Nelson, pioneer climb leaders, knew the modern techniques but didn't use them. There just wasn't enough early know-how in the club to tie-in parties with the proper rope load. One group tied eleven know-nots into a single rope, was swept into a crevasse and lives were lost. So Curtis and Nelson devised a new system of rope protection that saved the struggling club from a single fatality from 1906 to 1930. But in 1930 new ways took over.

In 1930 F. B. Farquharson became first chairman of the Climbing Committee. In 1935 Wolf Bauer organized the first "climbing classes." Three things, trained leadership, mountain rescue and the array of shelters and cabins, mark and grace a new era — the second 25 years of The Mountaineers.

1931 The Second Twenty-Five

THE HISTORY of the second quarter-century of The Mountaineers should be, but isn't, easy to relate. Simply take the combined Bulletins and Annuals; read carefully and enjoyably; add the many and varied experiences of the persons involved in the activities related; mix well the pleasurable, humorous and sometimes downright miserable adventures not otherwise published—and here is a document of unparalleled interest, the mingling of history and tradition of the club, with the spirit of the individual.

For surely any history of The Mountaineers is a story of the people who have made the club GO: those who have held its executive offices; served on its complex assortment of committees; engaged in work parties at the lodges; and have gone on the trips to have fun. The keynote is enjoyment, for in an organization of this nature, unless you are en rapport with the spirit, you will not and do not participate in its responsibilities, and therein lies the enjoyment of being a Mountaineer.

The Acheson Cup and the Achievement Award plaques list a few of those who have served the club faithfully and well but they fail adequately to portray the true picture of service given by so many people over so long a period of time. Each individual may put into the club what he has to give; in return, he receives all that the others have contributed—truly a substantial dividend. Therefore, we will not consider many individual names in reviewing the events between 1930 and 1956 but rather will endeavor to briefly summarize some of the achievements of The Mountaineers during this period.

The club's existence in the second 25 years was truly a tumultuous one. During this period the world worried its way through a great world war and an economic depression, ending for The Mountaineers in partial fulfillment of the policy that had never changed.

In 1931 the depression was in full swing and the club was beginning to feel its effect through a decrease in membership. In 1930 it was 839; in 1931 it had been reduced to 812, and this loss continued through 1936 when the all-time low of 555 was reported. However, the mere loss of numbers did not in any sense diminish the vigor of the club or its vision of the future; activities continued at an even accelerated pace and a steady growth in mem-

bership has been maintained until the present rolls show over 3,500. The year 1935 saw the tragic death of Edmond S. Meany, our beloved president for 28 years, and the person who more than anyone else had shaped the club's personality and destiny. This was a serious blow but Dr. Meany and his compatriots had built a strong organization and it was inevitable that it should continue along the path prepared. Progress continued under the capable leadership of Elvin Carney, who became our third president. Elvin served as The Mountaineer delegate to the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs at the Trails Club Nesika Lodge that year and it was a source of astonishment to many there that the club had managed to survive without a single living past president!

In 1936, the club honored Dr. Meany as willing members worked many hours in building the Meany Memorial Seat, located on the spot on Burroughs Mountain where he loved to sit and watch the Mountain. The seat was dedicated August 9, 1936, before a large crowd.

*—there must be mountains where you
have gone;
Hills, great hills, to be friend and foe to,
Hills to comfort you, hills to cheer;
Wherever lovers of mountains go to,
There, as here,
Climb on, old friend, climb on.”*

The dark clouds of war covered us in 1941, and many men and women alike marched, sailed or flew off to battle in various parts of the world. The 1945 Annual shows a total of 219 members in war service but unlike World War I, when all Mountaineers returned safely, eight paid the supreme sacrifice and laid down their lives for their country.

At home there was much to be done and the club plunged into its war task with vigor. Besides the defense work of its members, the club assisted in the formation of the Forest Service Reserves and served in its ranks; staffed Surprise Lookout during the fire season; and acted as a screening agent for those desiring to join the mountain troops. Without detracting from the war effort and with full cooperation with many organizations which provided recreation to servicemen, the club made the wise decision to carry on with its full program wherever

Years 1956

by ARTHUR R. WINDER

possible, with the result that the lodges and other activities continued almost uninterruptedly, providing needed recreation and relaxation to war workers and service personnel alike. Many letters were received from our servicemen, thanking the club for continuing with its activities and praising the training received with The Mountaineers. With war's end, growth and development proceeded with accelerated speed.

During the past 25 years there have been long and hard looks at club problems concerning administration and membership. Consequently several changes have been effected in the by-laws, as well as two complete revisions of the constitution and by-laws. One feature has never been changed, the basic purpose of the club. Membership was modified with spouse membership becoming effective and Juniors accepted for the first time. Becoming a member in the Mountaineers has been made more realistic. In 1942 the first informal orientation meetings were held for prospective members, discussing rules and regulations, and the privileges and responsibilities of the member in the club. These meetings are now required prior to acceptance into membership. There have also been two increases in the dues, both reflecting the need for increased coverage and services.

Significantly, it was the economic depression that set off the greatest expansion of the thing that Mountaineers like to do best—climb mountains. Public funds were poured in large amounts to build roads, trails and camps in the national forests and parks. But it was increased leisure time (some of it enforced!) and greatly increased efficiency in transportation through use of the motor car that was the real determining factor. Climbers began to travel farther, particularly in the state of Washington, stimulated by articles in our publications and perhaps by the incentive established by the Peak Pin awards in the Snoqualmie Lodge first and second 10 peaks, the three groups of Everett peaks, and the Irish Cabin peaks. A veritable wave of climbers washed over hitherto unclimbed and unexplored mountains, bringing them into the sphere of common knowledge, and overflowed over the satellite pinnacles, ridges, gendarmes and towers that radiated from the main summits.

Because of this unprecedented interest in climbing, it was necessary for the club to keep pace in its training of climbers through improved techniques, and the promotion for safety. To accomplish this, the first official climbing committee was established in 1930. In 1932 the first version of the Climbing Code for Leaders and Climbers appeared in the Annual, with its reminder that "we climb for pleasure." The first Climbing Course was organized in 1935, with 19 members in the class, and this has grown to huge proportions with up to 400 members annually. Courses have also been conducted in Tacoma, Everett and Bremerton.

In 1934 the first climbing group was formed in the club to stimulate and regulate climbing interests. Later this developed into the Mountaineering Development Group, which in turn resolved into the Climbing Committee, devoted to improving of techniques and conducting of climbs and the Safety Committee, dedicated to bringing the climber back intact from his foray into the mountain wilderness. The code for climbers was revised and since 1949 the club has refused to acknowledge climbs made in apparent violation of this code (printed on page 156).

The "Mountaineering Handbook" was published in 1948, written by Mountaineers, and has had wide acceptance throughout the mountaineering world as definitive and acceptable as a standard textbook in the Mountaineering Course. With this accumulation of mountaineering knowledge, we find Mountaineers climbing in all parts of the world—the Canadian Rockies and the Coast Range; St. Elias, Mount McKinley and other sections of Alaska; in Europe; South America; Mexico; in all parts of our own country; and finally, an expedition to the Karakorams to K-2; and in the Himalayas, Lhotse. Surely the dreams of Mountaineers are coming true!

In 1938, the first Rescue Squad was established within The Mountaineers. This was later developed into the Mountain Safety and Rescue Council, consisting of outing clubs, ski organizations and public service squads such as the Coast Guard, Air Force and State Patrol. These organizations have been called many times to search for or to rescue wayward climbers, hunters, fishermen or just plain lost persons

and in cases where planes have crashed in remote areas. An effective system of rescue and organization, coupled with advanced equipment such as completely equipped rescue truck, radio equipment, etc., greatly simplify and expedite the rescue work. The value of the council was proved in 1952 when an unprecedented series of accidents occurred in the mountains of Washington, in which three club members met their death (none of them on club trips), and many other rescues made of injured persons. Thanks are due to those men who have frequently sacrificed personal consideration to participate in rescue expeditions.

Parallel in growth with climbing has been the enthusiasm for skiing. In 1932, the Annual notes that Mountaineers are exploring their mountain domain on skis. In 1931 Mount Baker had been conquered and in the years that followed many of the more accessible peaks were climbed. The 18-mile trail between Snoqualmie Lodge and Meany Ski Hut at times resembled a thoroughfare and many other areas were visited by the mountaineer-skier as technique and equipment improved, and transportation via automobile throughout the entire year was readily available.

There was a burst of enthusiasm for ski competition in the '30s and races for the Mountaineer trophies in slalom, down-hill, and cross-country, served as springboards for more severe participation with other organizations. In 1936 we were accepted into the Pacific Northwest Ski Association and for a period sent teams to the meets sponsored by the association. Some of these teams were quite successful. The most unusual race of them all, the Patrol Race, was sponsored by The Mountaineers as a PSNA sanctioned event. However, sponsoring a team in ski competition proved to be a comparatively expensive operation in comparison to the returns, the net result of the club being only a fleeting appreciation of the skiing ability of some of its members, so that by the late '30s the club ceased to sponsor teams in ski meets. However, membership in the ski association has been retained to permit members who are personally interested to compete in sponsored events.

The spread of ski touring tipped off the need for constantly improved technique and safety and in 1935 the ski "group" was organized. Activities consisted of arranging for ski instruction for members, scheduling trips and keeping abreast of new techniques and developments. The group also conducted a series of meetings, open to the public, at which time safety was

emphasized. Later the group evolved into the Ski Committee. In 1942 appeared the Ski Mountaineering Course, a companion to the climbing course, with a mimeographed handbook prepared by club members. It did not have the popularity of the climbers course after its first introduction, so that it has been offered only sporadically since its inception. Cross-country trips were also frequently scheduled from both Snoqualmie Lodge and Meany Ski Hut. A great factor in the improved skill of the Mountaineer-skier has been the construction of ski tows at both Meany Ski Hut and the new Snoqualmie Lodge. Huts at Stevens Pass and Mount Baker are adjacent to chair lifts.

During this great period of expansion, we find that the club has endeavored to keep pace with its increased membership with expansion of its physical facilities. To effectively bring this about required sound planning, so the Building Policy Code was adopted, now an integral part of administrative procedure, to create a common denominator on which a planning committee bases its determinations. This policy is administered by the Building Policy Committee, appointed by the president, and all major plans must be approved by them before presentation to the Board of Trustees.

In recalling the history of Mountaineer clubrooms, we find the membership moving in 1931 from its original clubrooms at 414 Marion St. to new and larger quarters in the Rialto Building on Second Avenue. The new clubrooms quickly became the headquarters of the 1:20 Club, whose roster consisted of members only partially employed during the depression, and its comparatively spacious rooms provided the center for many enjoyable gatherings. In 1942 the building was taken over by the USO and we were forced to look for new clubrooms, not an easy task in wartime space-short Seattle. A location was finally secured at 523½ Pike St., a paint job covered the previous reminders of a gambling den and Mountaineers settled down in the home they occupy today.

Snoqualmie Lodge, the first and perhaps best-loved of the cabins, continued to demonstrate its popularity, despite numerous discussions as to whether it fitted into the economic scheme of things in club policy, for the lodge from a purely pecuniary standpoint was not a profit maker. Improvements were made to the physical structure—new equipment, flooring, insulation and a new woodshed—and a new trail was built to connect with the Silver Peak way but fundamentally it remained the same picturesque creation of 1914, when it was first



Pete Schoening photo

The southeast ridge of K-2, the climb of which was attempted in the summer of 1953 by a party of eight, including three Mountaineers—a highlight in the second half of the club's history (from Vol. 46, 1953).

dedicated. In 1939 occurred the celebration of its 25th birthday, with flares burning on the tops of Denny, Tooth, Bryant, Chair and Kaleetan peaks at nightfall and with special exercises and speeches.

Then in 1944 disaster struck: the lodge burned to the ground, despite the efforts of C. L. Anderson, the only person present, who suffered severe injuries and burns in his attempts to stop the blaze. Today the forlorn remains of the fireplace still stand, in mute testimony to the many wonderful times enjoyed by Mountaineers in what is truly one of the beauty spots of the Cascades.

It was not long before plans for replacing the lodge were underway. In 1945 a quarter section of forest land was acquired from the Northern Pacific Railway immediately east of Snoqualmie Pass; in 1946, '47 and '48 preliminary work was accomplished; and in October 1949 the new lodge was completed, with L. A. Nelson dedicating it "with the faith that it will be operated and maintained in the true Mountaineer spirit of service." Most of the area around the lodge and on the hill leading to the Cascade Crest was cleared of timber to provide adequate skiing terrain and the returns turned into the fund to help build the new structure. "Luxury" items such as fireplace and picture windows were the result of donations by various members. With the completion of the building, a ski tow was put into operation and the new lodge has been a most popular ski center for the winter-minded club members.

Meany Ski Hut also grew in popularity with the skiers, for which it is especially designed. First interest of the country around was due to the vast area of denuded hills on Meany Hill and around Stampede Pass but as the forest grew these sections became less usable, with the result that in 1938 a ski tow was constructed to take full advantage of the "lane." This proved so popular that in 1939 it was necessary to build an addition to the hut, doubling its capacity. During the gas-rationed war years the availability of train service made the Hut a mecca for all who loved to ski. Early in the '50s, the construction of a Bonneville Power Administration power line across the southwest portion of the property provided another exciting ski slope for the more expert skier; and in 1956 the ski tow is being remodeled and moved to a location which will take advantage of both the lane and the power hill. Perhaps symbolic of Meany is Annie Iverson, "Nashie" to most of us, who has been cooking and dispensing philosophical advice

for over 25 years (*see story on page 57*).

Despite the depression, the Board of Trustees in 1931 voted a sum of \$400 for construction of terrace seats using cedar risers for the Forest Theatre at Kitsap Cabin in preparation for the presentation of "The Adventures of Alice," by Mrs. Robert F. Sandall, the first of several plays to be written especially for the theatre by Mountaineer members or affiliates. The plays continued each year, running the gamut of human emotions from fairy tales to Shakespeare. A temporary ban on productions in the theatre came about in 1943 due to war restrictions, and a picnic and series of skits took over. As audiences continued to grow, it became necessary to hold two shows on successive weekends and today three productions are scheduled. This has further merit in the event of being rained out. In 1933 the Players group became officially a club committee and functions in the same capacity as others in its responsibility to the club. It is largely the revenue from the plays that has made it possible to maintain Kitsap Cabin, essential to the production of the plays.

The cabin itself shows very little change since the addition of 1926, with the exception of additional equipment and new foundations and porches. The caretaker's cabin, the Flett cabin, has been completely remodeled but the land which the club procured in 1916 as a rhododendron preserve still remains the finest testimony of the club, "to preserve for posterity." Logging inroads have penetrated to the boundaries of the property but the forests, the flowers, the shrubbery still remain in their virgin state, an oasis in the midst of civilized destruction. To keep the property intact for the future, in 1948 Ida Rose Kratsch, Ruth Fitzsimmons and Effie Chapman deeded 26 additional acres to the club; and in 1955 Mary Remy and Patience Paschall, the endearing hostesses of Hidden Ranch, generously gave another 40 acres, with the result that we now have approximately 157 acres set aside in preservation. In consideration of that fact, the trustees in 1954 officially returned to the original name of the property as Rhododendron Park, only significantly changing "park" to "preserve."

During the late '30s, Mountaineers began looking with desirous eyes at the skiing possibilities of Stevens Pass and considerable thought was given to placing a hut there. Plans were dropped, however, until after the war, and in 1947, plans were approved for a 30-man structure, which was completed a year later.

With increasing facilities for skiing constructed in the nature of tows and chair lifts, the cabin soon outgrew its requirements and in 1954 additional construction doubled its capacity.

Efforts to secure accommodations at Mount Baker, or Shuksan Meadows, were entertained in the late '30s and a building site leased from the Forest Service. Due to inability to prepare plans suitable to the service and the lack of water on the property, the site was dropped and two small cabins, with a sardine capacity of 27 persons, were leased from the Mount Baker Development Co. These were abandoned in 1952 in favor of more "commodious" accommodations in the Gates Cabin, which is now presently under lease by the club.

Old-timers will not recognize the lodges in some respects. Kitchen ranges now burn propane gas, and electricity is in standard use either through connection with public utilities or use of their own gasoline generating plant.

From the very beginning of The Mountaineers, the club and its members have fought a continuous and frequently effective battle for the preservation of our natural beauty. The past 25 years have been no exception. The committee charged with carrying out the policies of the club has been variously known. At the beginning of the '30s there were two committees, the Public Affairs Committee and the National Parks Committee. This developed into the Public Affairs Committee, later to be known as Conservation and Public Affairs, until today it is simply the Conservation Committee. But although being a namely chameleon, its purposes and its works have been constantly the same: to protect, and where possible, to expand the areas set aside for the eternal enjoyment of the people.

To set forth here all of the accomplishments and work along the line of conservation would take a large volume. It is best to simply recall that among other things the club has been exceedingly active in the establishment of the Olympic National Park and has been foremost in its defenders—in 1947 when it was proposed to eliminate 56,000 acres; and in 1951 when the Governor's Review Committee attempted to justify truncating the park to satisfy the demands of the logging interests. After the 1947 fight the trustees authorized a meeting of interested organizations in the Seattle area to keep a watchful eye over the park, and this meeting was the first step which led to the formation of the Olympic Park Associates, of which The Mountaineers are charter members.

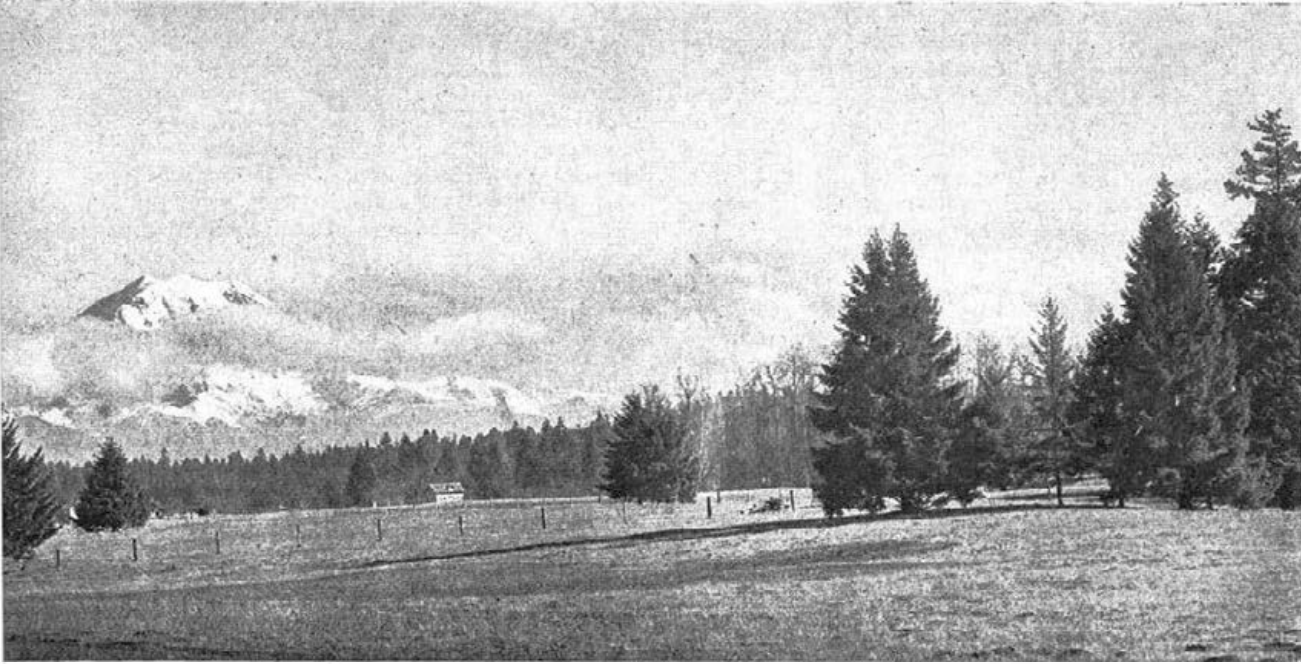
We have been active in Mount Rainier Na-

tional Park as defenders of the faith and advisors to the Park Service; in 1952 successfully spearheaded the efforts to head off a proposed tramway; and are currently engaged in support of the Mission 66 Program for National Parks. In support of our principles on a national scale, the club has affiliated itself as associate members of the National Resources Council of America and the National Parks Association. In 1934 we adopted the Campfire Clubs Principles of National Primeval Parks as our policy in that respect. In almost all aspects of conservation, the club has been active in a most effective manner, considering certain limitations of resources.

The Mountaineers have also been exceedingly active in the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs and were hosts to its Convention in 1934 in the old Snoqualmie Lodge and 1949 and 1953 in the new structure, the 1949 meeting being held before the lodge was finished or dedicated! Club members have held important executive offices in the federation or as chairmen of its committees, working together with their comrades of the outdoors to preserve and enjoy the greatness of our out-of-doors.

However strong the organization, it cannot survive without the cooperation of its members, and in The Mountaineers that cooperation is simply spelled "fellowship," one of the brightest themes in the symphony of its progress. Fulfillment of that desire is one of the main, if not the most important, functions, and for that purpose the multiplicity of activities has arisen that provides for the member possibly the most complete assortment of outdoor activities anywhere. We find these in our trips—the Summer Outings, for example, where the club has abandoned its former classic schedule of the Six Major Peaks of Washington and has utilized improved transportation facilities and exhilarated desires to journey to Glacier National Park twice; the Tetons, three times; the Canadian Rockies, three times; twice to Lake O'Hara; once to Paradise Valley; again to Mount Robson; to the Selkirks twice; to Garibaldi twice; and to the High Sierras twice; coupled with outings to the North Cascades, Glacier Peak, the Olympics and the classic outing of them all—around Mount Rainier. Even the World War failed to halt the Summer Outings, as public transportation was obtained for excursions to the Selkirks, the Rockies and Garibaldi.

Supplementing the Summer Outings has been the formation of the Campcrafters group, consisting of members and their families (an



A. H. Denman photo

Prairie near Tacoma, popular with early hikers (from Vol. 8, 1915), "stretching for miles southward from the city is like one vast park."

outgrowth of the inevitable mountaineer romance), who organize "gypsy" tours to points of interest for a summer expedition as well as scheduling trips for weekends throughout the year.

The Special Outings have been remarkably versatile, scheduling climbs, hikes, boat trips, ski expeditions to Mount Baker, Rainier and the Olympics, as well as visiting many of our mountain areas. Recently they have taken to the air to visit more remote areas on Vancouver Island. The trail trips too, although forced by expanding metropolitan areas and a shrinking wilderness, continue their hikes into regions accessible by the motor vehicle. In the early '30s it was possible to take any number of small steamers to various parts of the Sound area and disembark for a hike through beautiful virgin country; and between the cities of Tacoma, Seattle and Everett it was possible to locate hikes that found not the civilized touch. The prairies south of Tacoma were virtually virgin territory, to wander as you would and enjoy its beauties. This is no longer possible, and practically all of our waterfront has vanished into private ownership and is no longer available.

The theme of fellowship is a long and varied

one, intricate in its rhythms but dynamic in its final analysis. The way this is accomplished in *The Mountaineers* is varied. There are just plain business meetings and clubroom entertainments, which during the past 25 years have ranged from formal scientific lectures to improvised campfires on the floor. They have included stunts, musicals, musical comedies, plays and photographic exhibits. In addition, we can mention dances, bridge parties, photographic groups. All of these supplement the outings, the week-ends at the lodges and, most of all, the committee meetings where the real work of *The Mountaineers* is done, fusing the material from which the club is held together.

The first 25 years of the club may be said to be the exposition section of the symphony of the out-of-doors; the second surely is the development section and it has demonstrated more than ever the fact that this organization is on solid ground in what it is attempting to do, that it has the will to do it and the leadership to make it go. The grand finale—there will be none, for the horizon that is mountaineering stretches on and on.

*"One hour of striving up the hill,
Is worth a lifetime standing still."*

1909 The Everett Branch 1956

by JOAN ASTELL

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of The Mountaineers marks the 46th year of activities for the Everett Branch which had its inception at a meeting between Asahel Curtis of Seattle and Dr. H. B. Hinman of Everett at Ruse's Camp, Mount Rainier, in August 1909.

As Dr. Hinman learned of the activities of the group, he became interested in joining. Following the acceptance of his application for membership, he conceived the idea of securing enough members from Everett to enable them to hold local walks similar to those held in Seattle.

The following year, 1910, 40 applicants from Everett and five from outside towns were elected to membership, with the board of directors granting tentative organization under a local committee of managers. The first local walk of the Everett group was held in April of 1910, with 12 additional walks scheduled during that year.

These early local walks took Mountaineers into areas that today are population centers. A typical early trip would find the lady Mountaineer dressed in ankle-length skirts, long-sleeved blouses, a stylish bonnet and oxfords. She would probably be carrying her lunch tied in a red handkerchief as she boarded the boat for Mukilteo and then walked back to Everett, stopping en route to make coffee and roast wieners.

Other local walks included outings to Tulalip Indian Reservation, Forest Park, Silver Lake and North Creek. Transportation might be by chartered boat to Whidbey Island or by wagon to Halls Lake to meet Seattle members arriving at the end of the interurban line. Although many difficulties must have been encountered, the reports of activities in 1912 state that no walk had been given up since the organization of the group.

From these first local walks the Everett



from the collection of Nan Thompson

A scene from one of the early Everett trips as the group stopped to fix coffee and roast wieners on the return from Mukilteo to Everett. In the front row from left are Nan Thompson, an active member of the Everett Branch, Miss White and Dr. Wintermute (first names unknown). The gentleman standing on the log is Dr. H. B. Hinman, chief organizer of the Everett Branch.

program has expanded to include a variety of activities. As hiking and climbing have been the prime interests of the group, most of the club activities have centered in these areas. In addition to sponsoring local walks and more strenuous climbs, Everett members made the first ascent of Mount Whitehorse in 1913. This was the initial, first ascent for the group.

In 1918 Everett helped play host to the Summer Outing which was held in the Monte Cristo area. To stimulate interest in climbing of local peaks, a Pin Peaks Award was established in 1932. Under the conditions of this award any member who climbs six of seven designated peaks in the Monte Cristo, Darrington, or Index groups is entitled to a pin. A bronze pin is awarded for climbing one group, a silver pin for two and a gold pin for climbing all three. An additional award for those climbing 12 of 15 lookout peaks was adopted in 1946. Since 1954 Everett has sponsored a local climbing course under the direction of



from the collection of Nan Thompson

Seen on a rhododendron walk is Nan Thompson, who supplied much of the material for this historical sketch.



H. B. Hinman photo

Everett Mountaineers on a snowfield below the summit of Mount Pilchuck (from Vol. 4, 1911).

the Climbing Committee.

Social activities also have become a traditional part of the Everett program. A "Trailers" group formed in 1914 scheduled social gatherings every two weeks, while others met to enjoy stereoptican views. In recent years the highlight of the Mountaineer social season has been the Annual Banquet held in December. A Greens Walk held just before Christmas, a Steak Walk in May, and a Salmon Bake in October have become other traditional Everett events. The monthly meetings and potlucks allow the members to exchange mountaineering experiences.

In the fields of conservation and community service, the Everett Branch has worked to further the policies of The Mountaineers. Scheduled work parties and support of local Scout and Campfire groups are activities that date from the days of early organization. Current problems in conservation have been discussed and action motivated at the monthly meetings. Everett members have frequently volunteered their services in presenting these issues to other groups.

Since its beginning in 1910, The Mountaineers, Everett Branch, has sponsored a program designed to meet the needs of its members. As the club continues to expand, the activities of the Everett Branch will expand to provide the best possible means of fulfilling the purposes of The Mountaineers.

1912 The Tacoma Branch 1956

by KEITH D. GOODMAN

MEMBERSHIP in The Mountaineers from Tacoma dates back to the early days of the parent organization which formed late in 1906 as an auxiliary to the Mazamas of Portland, Ore. Three Tacomans signed the charter roll: Prof. Charles Landes of Tacoma High School; Prof. D. S. Pulford of DeKoven Hall, a boys' private school at Steilacoom Lake and Lydia Graham, teacher of second graders in the old wooden Lowell School Annex.

The first published list of new members (March 1907) contained the following Tacomans: Julia A. Grumbling, Sadie E. Grumbling, J. C. Dennis and Prof. J. B. Flett. All were teachers except Dennis who practiced law. Of the foregoing early Tacoma Moun-

taineers, Professor Flett was the only one to continue his membership until the local branch was formed. He was elected a director (trustee) in 1908.

Prof. Chas. Landes led the first walk in the Tacoma area, March 16, 1907, American Lake to Steilacoom. It was the third outing taken by The Mountaineers. Professor Flett led the tenth, Tacoma to American Lake, May 19 of the same year. In Vol. 1, No. 1 of THE MOUNTAINEER dated March, 1907, is found the following:

The third local trip (for Seattle), Saturday, March 16 to American Lake necessitated a start at 6:45 a.m. (by boat). Fifty members participated in this outing, in-

Region of the 1915 outing: Mount Rainier from Grand Park (from Vol. 7, 1914).

Lydia Lovering Forsyth photo





H. B. Hinman photo
Denman Falls (from Vol. 8, 1915).
This photo also appeared on the
cover of the catalog of the Seventh
Photographic Exhibition of The
Mountaineers in 1937. The first
such showing was held in 1920,
with a committee chairmanned by
or composed of Betty Sander Lilly,
according to C. F. Todd, who was
among the early exhibitors.

cluding more than the usual quota of scientists, with the result that more accurate records were made than on any previous walk. One ornithologist (probably Wm. Leon Dawson from Tacoma, co-author of "Birds of Washington" by Dawson and Bowles) listed 34 birds seen in the 10 miles traversed, while a botanist from Tacoma (Flett) reported finding 58 distinct specimens by the way. For those not interested in natural history stops were made at Steilacoom and Wright Park, the party reaching Seattle about 9:45 p.m.

The foregoing issue of THE MOUNTAINEER also reports: "Prof. John B. Flett of Tacoma gave an interesting lecture on 'The Botany of the Olympic Mountains'; . . . Mr. Flett also exhibited botanical specimens on the screen."

Wm. Leon Dawson of Tacoma contributed an article to the first issue of THE MOUNTAINEER titled "Birds of the High Cascades." His name is not among the lists of members.

From 1908 to 1911, inclusive, the following Tacomans attended one or more Summer Outings: Crissie Cameron, P. V. Caesar, G. V. Caesar, A. H. Denman, Minnie Hutchinson, Winifred McFarland, Margaret Coenen, Richard Lea Bronson and the three Scholes sisters, Stella, Josephine and Emma. Stella became the first Tacoma Mountaineer to scale Rainier while on a scheduled Mountaineer climb, (1909).

Photographs by Flett, Denman, the Caesars (father and son) and Lea Bronson appeared in the publication, "The Mountain That Was God," (1911), the first to show a large collection of Mount Rainier pictures.

Late in 1910, THE MOUNTAINEER published a roster of members, the first since the charter roll of 1907. There were 10 Tacomans out of a total of about 375. All had been on Summer Outings except Gypsy N. Patton. None belong now as they have either passed away or have moved. Crissie Cameron was active until her death a few years ago. Flett and Denman were honorary members until their deaths not far apart in the early '40s. Josephine and Emma Scholes are reported as still living in the Tacoma area.

Tacoma's "Auxiliary to The Mountaineers" was formed in March 1912 due to the efforts of Denman, a lawyer by profession with a love for photography and the mountains. He was ably assisted by Professor Flett and J. Harry Weer, a wholesale grocery executive. The latter presided as Tacoma's first president for nearly seven years and was the first Summer

Outing chairman from Tacoma (Rainier, 1915).

Although all three have since passed away, their names remain in the memories of old-time Mountaineers. Flett's name is on a small glacier of Mount Rainier. Three spots in Rainier National Park bear these unofficial names: Denman Peak, in the Tatoosh Range between Plummer and Lane; Denman Falls, on St. Andrews Creek just below the west highway bridge; and Weer Rock, seen from Klapatche Park to the left of Elephant Head Rock.

The first Tacoma Auxiliary project was its own Summer Outing, a five-day affair attended by 22 at a locale almost unknown to present-day Mountaineers, Mount Beljica, 2½ miles northwest of Mount Wow. The purpose of the trek was to condition those who intended to participate in the official 1912 Summer Outing where Allen C. Mason and Jessie C. Barlow appeared as new Mountaineers. Mason later presented the Outing Committee its first flag.

Very little mention is made of Tacoma in the 1912 Annual. Under the secretary's report are the few words: "The Tacoma Auxiliary, under the able management of Mr. A. H. Denman, has also experienced a most satisfactory season." A paragraph of the page-long Everett report for the year reads: "The Everett Mountaineers have been pleased to see their example followed by the formation of a strong local auxiliary in Tacoma . . ." (about 30 members). Under "Monthly Meetings" (Seattle) of 1912 is the notation, "January 19, 1912. Prof. J. B. Flett of Tacoma told the fascinating story of his great trip last summer in which he traveled completely around the mountain. The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern slides."

Before the year 1912 ended the Tacoma Auxiliary staged a five-day winter outing at Longmire, which became an annual event although the locale was moved to Paradise about 1917. The figures for 1923 show that 160 were present but the frigid treks stopped a decade or so later because of insurance regulations.

Although Tacoma has on its calendar the usual events of other Mountaineer clubs, it also has at least two features of its own, the Violet Walk and the County Fair. The idea for the latter started when Fox Island Cabin (since burned) enthusiasts saw a community fair at the Fox Island School during the early World War II years. They reasoned that the Mountaineers could do as well and the members could display their victory garden pro-

duce. The first fair was held at Ferd Bondy's yard and thereafter at the Elwood Budil's.

Another annual event first placed on the Mountaineer calendar by Tacoma is the salmon bake, first suggested by the late Crissie Cameron. The locale was at Spring Beach in the early depression days. The present gravel pit site has been in use for more than a decade.

Back-yard picnics to replace the summer-month business meetings have been held for many years. First showings of Summer Outing pictures usually are featured in August.

Attendance at Summer Outings by Tacomans has been high with Leo Gallagher and Amos Hand holding the best records. Florence Dodge and Clarence Garner are close seconds.

Very few of the first decade members are left. Cornelius Barry's membership dates back to 1909 when he was then a Seattle member. Inez Craven Kilmer was a Seattleite in 1916. Clara Houghton Young joined in Tacoma in 1916, but dropped out for 18 years until 1934. W. W. Kilmer has been a Tacoma Branch member since 1917. Leo Gallagher and Charlie Kilmer date to 1918 with Clarence Garner and Amos Hand signing in 1920.

A few Tacomans have accomplished some unusual feats. One feminine member left Tacoma early one morning, climbed Rainier and was back in the city the same day. One or more male members have done the trick.

The first woman to make the ascent of Mount Rainier was Miss Fay Fuller, early newspaper reporter of Tacoma. She climbed in 1890 over the Gibraltar route. The first three Mountaineer women to scale Little Tahoma were from Tacoma. Two still are members.

Tacomans have on their roster at least one hero, Charles B. Browne, who in July 1929 received the first citation of heroism ever issued by the Department of Interior. He was a park ranger at the time stationed as a fire lookout on Anvil Rock. He went to the rescue of a party in trouble, single-handed without equipment and saved the lives of four out of six.

The Tacoma Branch is the only Mountaineer group that has done something about possessing a clubhouse. Leo Gallagher donated the lots, cash was obtained from several sources and work parties were formed. The roof is on, the plumbing and wiring roughed in and as this is written, the concrete floor is about to be poured. When completed, that group described in the 1914 Annual as "a delightfully pleasant little family circle, well acquainted and congenial," will have a home to boost its pride.

A Word Portrait of Edmond S. Meany

by LYDIA LOVERING FORSYTH

FROM 1908 UNTIL 1935, Edmond Stephen Meany was president of The Mountaineers. Though we felt that he was ours exclusively, we had to share him with the University of Washington where he was a favorite professor, "ideal alumnus" and the acknowledged keeper of the traditions of that great institution.

We in the club never thought of our membership simply as a convenience for taking part in its activities. To us it was a privilege and treasured as such. This was due to the type of man who was our leader.

This sketch will attempt to reveal to members who never knew him the exceptional personality of Dr. Meany. We hope, too, to those who knew him and were his Mountaineer companions, it may recall happy memories of their association with him.

Too great a task for any one person! So through telephone calls, personal chats and written replies from old-timers to a plea for some treasured memory, this delineation has been woven. Though few quotation marks have been used, the entire account could well be enclosed in "quotes."

President Meany was tall and trim of figure and carried his red head proudly. On the trail he wore a corduroy suit, high boots and wide-brimmed ranger style felt hat. At campfires he stood erect; the straight trees behind him; the light of the fire upon him—a symbol of the best in mountaineering.

Though he seemed sparsely built he was a man of magnificent physique, having the muscles of a blacksmith, reports one Mountaineer who at Hannegan Pass rejoiced with him under a waterfall. Professor Meany stood like a rock taking the full force of the downpour upon his shoulders and his shouts of joy awakened the echoes.

His friendliness! A volume could be written upon that. It was so utterly sincere and natural, as this incident will reveal. A rather austere climber making her first Mountaineer trip reached the station early. As she sat alone, a tall handsome red-headed stranger came up to her and said, "I see you are one of us." From that moment she felt and knew that she was. Recalling his friendliness later she said, "I can see why you all love him."

The first thing that one newcomer noted when coming into the club was the atmosphere of camaraderie mingled with deference in our association with Professor Meany. As one old-timer expressed it:

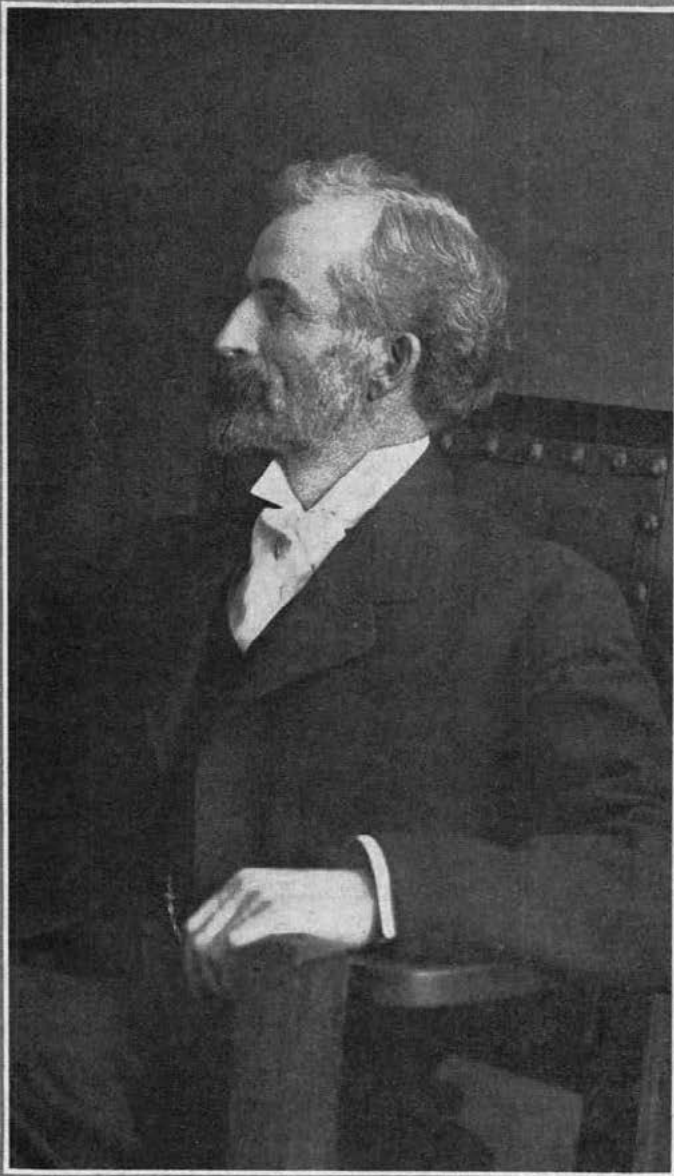
"I was about 20—a kid you might say. I just went along on the local walks; called everyone else by the first name but not Professor Meany. He was very human and likable—everyone liked him. He was helpful but no taskmaster. I liked the way he conducted a meeting. To make a point he would drop in the telling of some incident, carrying on 'til he felt you had the point and then 'chop it off' with a chuckle. When I went into service in the first World War, I felt I wouldn't need my membership so dropped it. A while after my return, Professor Meany wrote me a letter asking me to rejoin. I felt if it seemed that important to him, it meant a lot to me to be a member. That was perhaps a small matter; but the things he did touched us. We appreciated his guidance. He was a man of compassion."

He was indeed. Walking along his paper route one night was a discouraged little boy. Collections had been difficult; his was an attitude of complete discouragement. Just then he was met by such a friendly stranger who at a glance had sensed the youngster's dejection and so stopped for a chat with him. The boy was so deeply impressed that he raced home to tell of it and from his description of the man his father said, "That must have been Professor Meany." Yes, Professor Meany who when himself a stripling had earned his way through school delivering the morning paper.

He was a man who enjoyed the limelight and yet was unusually shy and withdrawn. His was a benign and brooding presence, lending dignity to any occasion at which he presided whether a general meeting, a banquet or a campfire. He was always gracious and infallibly kind.

Professor Meany stood out as a Christian. He was full of fun and had a fine sense of humor, but his duty to his Maker stood above all.

His ready wit was such that he could even joke about real torment as when at Garibaldi he remarked that the only way to have more mosquitoes would be to make 'em smaller.



(Photo from Vol. 4, 1911)

And now with you, my friends, I am coming into a more intimate acquaintance with the loved mountains, as we build trails to climb their sides and play in their wonderfully beautiful parks, until added strength and profound enthusiasm enable us to scale their utmost heights. —FROM GREETINGS BY PRESIDENT MEANY, VOL. 2, 1909.

And he appreciated an artless plot and chuckled heartily when such a conspiracy developed toward the close of one outing. In order to keep an eastern starveling from being always first in grub line, it was arranged at one meal that the line be reversed and "the first shall be last" became order of the day.

Best of all, he enjoyed a joke on himself. On the 1920 Olympic outing the party was making the return trip down the Quinault River ("sitting in water" as one old-timer expressed it) in canoes paddled by Indians. Always ready to exhibit his knowledge of their tongue, Professor Meany hailed a canoe carrying some Indians coming upstream and in his best Chinook asked how many of our canoes they had met. In the best of English came back the reply, "Oh, about half a dozen." On another occasion while watching an Indian ceremonial, Professor Meany in his best jargon asked an Indian chap standing near the meaning of it all. Imagine his delight when back came the answer, "Purely psychological."

Our President was an idealist—not too practical at times. Trustworthy himself, he trusted others utterly. When it was first suggested in a board meeting that the treasurer's books be audited, he was against it saying that he trusted us to do what was right. In this case, and sometimes in others, it required a little persuasion outside of meeting to change his views. It was the treasurer himself who induced him to give in to the audit.

One Mountaineer who served as secretary for a number of years recalls how Professor Meany couldn't bear to seem unappreciative of any effort; so after a rambling or pointless committee report he would always say, "Reporting progress."

He was fair. He would let members have their say, then pleasantly and deftly take a hand and bring matters to a head.

Professor Meany had utter devotion to the club and his loyalty to it was such that he wished everything to be just right. He set high standards and we felt it a privilege to maintain them. "Leave a campsite better than you found it" was always rule of the day. His influence was so strong that he bound us together.

Such was his loyalty to the club and his pride in it that he resented anything of a critical nature being said of it. Although, as one old-timer expressed it, he had the faculty of not taking sides in any controversy in the club, in one board meeting for once he really bristled and showed ire when one of the more

recent members voiced criticism of an experienced outing leader.

One busy Mountaineer served as club treasurer for a number of years out of high regard for Professor Meany. She felt in a way that he was "out of this world." Nor was she alone in this regard. Such respect was felt for the high plane upon which he lived that his influence upon the members was strong enough to deter them from any practices that he considered wrong. His impact upon Mountaineers is unique and precious. He established standards of mountaineering ethics that have left a lasting imprint upon our organization—a priceless legacy. He gave so much dignity and prestige to the club that he made it outstanding in the nation. We have grown and advanced but Professor Meany's influence persists. His standards come bubbling up in all our activities.

On Summer Outings, that 30-pound limit on dunnage has surely been a major problem! We learned that Professor Meany's bag was always light; thus at weighing-in time, one member never hesitated to slip overweight articles into his dunnage. Upon reaching camp, he was never disturbed by what might pop from the top of his bag. Light as it was, his duffle always contained a box of cigars rationed to last out the trip. On the 1909 Outing, he had hiked to Moraine Park there to spend the day with pencil and pad. In his pocket was his daily quota of cigars. Discovered later by another hiker, Professor Meany expressed his appreciation of the spot by suggesting that the whole box be sent up to him there.

Usually our President's little A-tent was pitched on a knoll a bit to itself, but you were always welcome to come to him there. One member's most vivid memory of him is sitting on the ground in front of that tent—ranger hat upon his head and knee up with a writing pad upon it.

Another picture Professor Meany at the end of the 1913 outing standing erect upon a huge weather-beaten log on the beach at Tahola. With him was the chief of the Quinault Indians who had just accepted him into the tribe as "Chief Three Knives."

Many remembered Professor Meany most clearly at campfires in mountain meadows. There he was truly in his element and at his best. So fond of people, so sympathetic and friendly, he was a natural-born historian and story teller, ever enriching our appreciation of the locale by recounting its history and legends.

As a trail comrade our President was without peer. He loved every flower, shrub and tree and shared his information in regard to them. One Mountaineer recalls when he first identified for her "Pinus Monticola," the pine that is our Mountaineer emblem, telling her that the name signified "home in the mountains." Then she added, "He always took time to be kind."

To Professor Meany the little hairbell was as important as the glacier beyond. He spoke of the alpine fir as "standing with upturned fingers." He had high regard for all beautiful things and took pleasure in expressing his appreciation. At day's end he often shared his impressions in the form of a poem. Auto-graphed copies, sometimes dedicated to the recipient, are precious mementos of many of us. "Peak-grabbers" who never had a day with Professor Meany on meadow trails missed more than they know.

His all-embracing love for The Mountaineers was expressed in his reply to a former Annual editor who had asked permission to publish certain of his poems. "Use whatever you wish. The Mountaineers can have anything I possess in that or almost any other line."

It was Professor Meany who initiated the still-followed custom of remembering some of the ones absent from a Summer Outing by sending to them a "round robin" with the signatures of all those present. It is a treasured practice—only one of the many he originated. It was his idea to have each summer a ceremony honoring those who have made the climb of Washington's Six Major Peaks. A very few have twice become "Six Peakers." On the first occasion upon which this occurred, he granted them a special degree of "M.A.," "Master of Altitude."

One visitor from another mountain club on a Summer Outing with us decided that The Mountaineers were unique. She felt that we had qualities that other clubs just did not have. She concluded that this was due to Professor Meany's leadership. She was profoundly moved by the impact of his personality.

Carefully for each summer's trip he selected his "Dean of Women," as we called her, to handle the girl problems so that their health would in no way be endangered; and honored indeed did that person feel to have been so chosen by him.

How he loved to give—the gift of himself to us being his greatest contribution. Members, who with him first made the climb of the mountain that bears his name, were surprised

later when each received a token from him. Quietly he had collected bits of rock from the summit of Mount Meany and had stick pins made for all the climbers.

On one of the outings, one member found upon her sleeping bag where it had been placed by Professor Meany his poem, "The Alpine Fingers." It was framed with alpine fir and backed by the lid from his cigar box. It is still among her keepsakes.

Another cherishes the big bandana that he brought to her from Victoria. When the party would be forming for a trial climb she liked to slip into line just in front of him for she was sure that Professor Meany's welcoming hands would rest for a moment upon her shoulders as he gave her cheery words of greeting.

Two Mountaineers confessed to feeling of regret. One told of having served on a committee that made investigation for Professor Meany in a conservation project. After very careful study their report had to be at variance with his belief when the study was undertaken. Though the construction which followed bore out the truth of the committee's findings, this Mountaineer has always had a feeling of guilt in the matter.

Another conscientious member, who had experienced a harrowing crisis in her life and felt that she could not accept the assignment which Professor Meany had requested her to undertake, ever afterward had a similar feeling of guilt.

We old-timers treasure especially the memory of Professor Meany's Sunday services on Summer Outings. A special beauty spot was selected and, in early years, each Mountaineer appeared in best camp attire with special bandana at neck or belt. (In later years when sunrise was chosen as time for the Sunday gathering, not so much attention was given to individual apparel.) All was serene with only the shrill whistle of the marmot to break the mountain calm.

*"From the lofty psalms of David,
From his deep heart's inspiration,
Edmond Meany stood before us
Like a patriarch of old.
Heather Bells rang tiny matins;
White-robed choirs of alpine lilies
Led our praises to the Maker
Of the mountains and the seas.
Far away the falling waters
Spoke the largess of God's bounty.
Edmond Meany, we remember
You and mornings such as these."*

Meany Hall at the University of Washington, Meany Junior High School, Hotel Edmond Meany! Yet as one Mountaineer expressed it, "There is nothing yet devised sufficiently worthy to perpetuate his memory." But we can enshrine him in our hearts; we can pass on to others the record of his simple greatness.

From one who for many years worked intimately with our President comes this summation: "Edmond S. Meany was a leader in the truest sense—his capacity for leadership measured not by his being at the head of the line, but rather by his ability to analyze suggestions from others; to differentiate, accepting what would benefit not himself, but the Mountaineers, the community and the nation. He was a man of broad vision. Never did he attempt to dominate the club. He relied upon the trustees and officers to effect and supervise policies and activities under his supervision and guidance. Qualities felt at all times were friendship and understanding inherent in the man." And what was this old-timer's treasured memory? Edmond Meany standing on the summit of his very own mountain!

What outstanding memories of his father are recalled by his Mountaineer son? From early childhood our President wished his son to become a Mountaineer. The son, stimulated by hearing letters from romantic places like "Indian Henry's Hunting Grounds" (enclosing always a sprig of heather or Indian paint brush) grew up with the same idea.

After Summer Outings what a scramble there was to open the dunnage bag with its rich, horsey odor; to unroll the sleeping bag; to discover the cigar box which, along with its candle stubs and caulking tools, always contained bits of bittersweet chocolate, nuts and raisins hoarded for him from trail lunches. And then the tent, the "White House," was set up in the back yard and there for a night (or part of one) the embryo Mountaineer slept "just like in the mountains." After an apprenticeship in scouting, he was given his life membership by his father and there followed memorable years of close companionship. When in later years he chose a bride, his father's approval was enhanced by the fact she, too, was a Mountaineer.

And how does the son evaluate his father's chief characteristics? First would come the emphasis he placed upon friendship. So often his father would remark that no matter what a man's circumstances, his only real treasure is in his friendships. To a man with friends, all the formal honors that come to him during his

lifetime are fine things because they reflect friendship. A name given to a mountain or a building; an honorary degree; a standing ovation; a title of "Ideal Alumnus"—he considered these but the bonuses of friendship.

Innumerable friends in city, state and nation but not one of the "back-slapping" variety! Stories shared in small groups of men embarrassed him. Few other than contemporary relatives called him "Ed."

The second remembered characteristic of his father, and one closely associated with friendship, was a quality never observed to the same degree in another. He was a man of such deep feelings and was so true to his Irish background that when deeply moved it was hard for him to conceal emotion. The temper of a red-head was usually well under control; but when moved by sorrow, joy or affection, it was difficult to keep from revealing it, for there was tremor in his voice and tears would well in his eyes. Although this departed from the usual code of manliness, no one thought him less a man because of it.

On the 1922 outing when the party was completing the trip from Mount Adams to Mount St. Helens, a wrong turn was made at one point. This necessitated an 11-mile back-track. Though early start had been made, not too many made camp that night but bivouaced where darkness overtook them. But Professor Meany was one of those who did get in, having covered 32 miles that day.

His pepper-and-salt colored corduroy suit, high boots and felt hat surely gave him good mileage, but he was a model of neatness. He accounted for the crease in his trousers by saying that he always slept with them folded under his sleeping bag. The longevity of the boots he jokingly said was because when they became worn he would get them resoled and then next time have the resoles retopped. In those days we all wore high boots and many of them were made to our order.

Professor Meany in his prime was a fine climber and he never tired on the trail. He made the ascents of the Six Major Peaks. He was such a good sport. His sixth major, Mount Baker, was made with a small party. Due to a late start the descent became involved by the loss of trail in the dark. It was so cold that the party had to huddle, making of their bodies a human stove while the trail was being found, but there was not a murmur of complaint from our President.

The last actual climb that he made was that of Mount Eleanor in 1929. At campfire the

night previously he had given one of his characteristic talks on the history of the locality and had told the recently revealed story of the naming of the Olympic peaks that are seen from Seattle. On the descent of Mount Eleanor, a painful tendon made him lag a good bit. Among the numerous climbers, five sensed his difficulty and made excuse of being tired in order to keep his pace, but he wasn't fooled.

Later that same month he met with an automobile accident in a fog and from then on always carried a cane. So he was apt to tap a remembered Mount Eleanor companion on the shin with his stick and say, "You were one of the five who came down the mountain with me, weren't you?"

The 1933 Olympic outing was Professor Meany's 25th year as president. To commemorate that silver anniversary, resourceful members of the outing fabricated a fair replica of a loving cup. Starting with a tin cup, base was made of wood and tin; wire handles were attached and all was covered with tinfoil hoarded for that purpose. In addition, somebody had a quarter minted in 1908, his first year. This was polished and put in a small bag made of mosquito netting. Presentation of these offerings was made to him at the last campfire of the outing.

Ever ready with an apt story to illustrate his point, in his acceptance speech Professor Meany recalled an occasion when fellow citizens of Calvin Coolidge sought to do him honor. They gave him an ax as a symbol of his staunchness. Taking the tool appraisingly in his hands, he made the shortest acceptance speech on record. He remarked, "Ash."

But that loving cup and the quarter were cherished by him as appreciatively as though the cup had indeed been made of silver and the twenty-five cents had been as many dollars. Thereafter both had a place of honor in his office.

He was so universally admired by his students at the University of Washington, as well as by Mountaineers, that one year they agreed to give him a car; but it was decided that only small amounts be accepted. When the car was presented, in it was a box containing greeting cards from each of the givers. It was told later that Professor Meany really cherished the contents of the box more than the car and never tired of reading the messages that it contained.

When granted his doctorate at the College of Puget Sound, so great was their admiration for him that members of the student body presented to him his doctor's hood.

In his later years, through small contributions, Professor Meany was given life membership in The Mountaineers. Immediately thereafter, he purchased a like membership for his Mountaineer son, Edmond S. Meany Jr.

Never would he accept free tickets to any Mountaineer activity. Even when he was honor guest at Hotel Edmond Meany, at the banquet celebrating his twenty-first year as president, he would not accept two free tickets without himself immediately buying two for his daughter Margaret and husband.

Dr. Meany was known and respected throughout the nation as outstanding Northwest historian, conservationist and Mountaineer club president. One member confided that she was in the East when prominent newspapers carried the news of his passing. Though close association with him had been on but one outing, she burst into tears when she learned that he was gone.

Most precious and abiding are the memories of campfires with Professor Meany. He stood majestically before us. From that photographic memory of his flowed the legends that delighted us and portions of history that were pertinent to the time and the place. His delivery was dramatic but so sincere that it did not seem overdone. The ending of his special part of the program became a ritual.

Our President's choice of a closing hymn, the second stanza of "Nearer My God, to Thee," seemed to have been written especially for each Mountaineer, as we stood in the flickering light of the fire and sang with him:

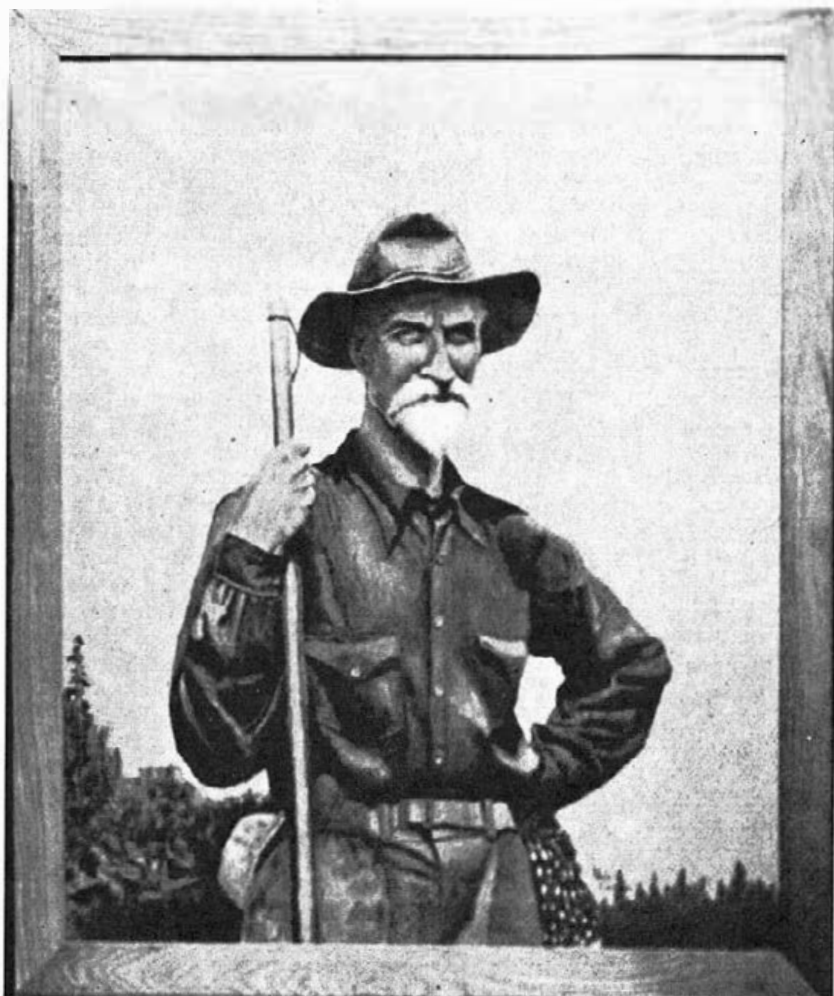
*"Though like the wanderer,
The sun gone down
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone;
Yet in my dreams I'd be
Nearer my God, to thee,
Nearer my God, to thee
Nearer to thee."*

Immediately would follow the "Good Night Song." This did not mean the end of campfire activities—only the conclusion of Professor Meany's part of the program:

*"Good night, we must part:
God keep watch o'er us all where we go,
Till we meet once again, good night!"*

Then that beloved comrade stepped from the circle of light into the darkness beyond . . .

Listen! You will hear a never-to-be-forgotten voice calling, "Good night!"



Bert Perler photo

This painting by Fred A. Corbit will hang in Tacoma Clubhouse.

Meany

*As valiant as the eagle in his heaven,
As steadfast as the iron rocks, hard riven;
As warm as sunshine after rain, as sweet as sleep is after pain,
As golden as the sunset grain, as peace upon the heart has
lain;*

*Refreshing as the wood's wind after showers;
Or strong as mother love—or mountain towers
Yea, even so is he—and he is ours,
And so, to him, these wild and wind-blown flowers.*

—A. H. ALBERTSON

Fleeting Glimpses of Edmond S. Meany

by BEN C. MOOERS

PRESIDING AT TRUSTEE MEETINGS—

IT HAS BEEN my good fortune to watch Dr. Meany conduct many meetings in our various clubrooms—in the Leary, the Central Building, at Fifth and Marion and the Rialto buildings. In the latter he was invariably seated in the big Morris chair. His meetings were conducted with great good humor, diplomacy, skill and wit. A long-winded trustee, wandering off the subject, would be abruptly but politely brought back to life with “Do you wish action taken?”

ON SUMMER OUTINGS—

E. S. M.'s tall tent . . . his tentmate, son Ned . . . his next door neighbor, A. H. Denman . . . busy in camp, getting signers for the round robin . . . sonorously reciting historical and Indian lore at evening campfires, the firelight shining on his white hair and beard.

Especially do I remember the last campfire of the 1926 Summer Outing in the Olympics. We were on the beach at Taholah. Once again Dr. Meany related the oft-told tale of the Indians' interpretation of the roar of the ocean surf as the “Big Whulge.” His talk was accompanied by the real thing in the background.

ON CLIMBS—

While advancing age kept Dr. Meany from strenuous climbs, I was particularly impressed on the 1927 Garibaldi outing by his determination, though very weary after the long climb of Mount Garibaldi. Gasping, stopping often to catch his breath, refusing all offers

Professor Meany at a lunch stop on a climb of Mount Baker (from Vol. 12, 1919).

Norman Huber photo



of assistance, he scrambled on hands and knees up the last steep, slippery rock slope to the summit.

And again on a special outing to Mount Elinor, he persisted in making the long trail trip to the top because of his special interest in the naming of the mountain.

At the last campfire of the 1913 outing, Dr. Meany spoke from a huge silvered log that had been lifted by a storm high on the ocean sands near the mouth of the Quinalt River. Discussing the history, exploration and naming of the Olympics, he mentioned that Mount Constance, Elinor and The Brothers were named by George Davidson in 1857. The latter was for nearly half a century in charge of the United States Coast Surveys in the Olympic region. Elinor Fauntleroy was the name of the girl who became Mrs. Davidson a year later. Fauntleroy Cove also commemorates her family name.

AS A POET—

His beloved mountain scenes inspired many verses on as varied subjects as Carbon Glacier, the dogtooth violet, Glacier Peak, Goat Lake, Silverton, White Heather, Gen. Hazard Stevens and down the Quinalt River. I shall always treasure two autographed copies of his poems. One entitled “Ned” and the other “Snow Lake,” a tribute to George E. Wright, were both written while on the 1925 Chimney Rock-Mount Stuart outing.

PROFESSORILY SPEAKING—

Scene: The 1932 Summer Outing reunion dinner at Normandy Park Clubhouse.

Prologue: My 1925 Outing had a big deficit: too many pack horses and too few members. My 1932 Outing, though some had previously predicted another deficit on account of the depression, made a good profit: no pack horses and plenty of people.

Finale: So when yours truly, feeling perhaps a bit puffed up over the success of the outing, got up to tell the members that each would have a \$10 refund coming, I made the fatal error of pronouncing the word “replica” with the emphasis on the second syllable. That was too much for Professor Meany. “Ben,” he interrupted, “that’s REplica!” Was I properly deflated!

First Summer Outing: The Olympics, 1907

by L. A. NELSON

THREE SACKS of "squirrel food" per day for each person which meant approximately 60 sacks per person for a three-week trip; 50 people, 3,000 sacks.

This was the astonishing suggestion made to the 1907 Outing Committee of The Mountaineers by a man who posed as a real authority on the matter of providing outdoor meals for a large number of people. He further advised to make up all meals of hardtack, raisins, prunes, cheese and chocolate and put the proper amount into paper sacks, one for each meal.

Needless to say, the committee did not take this advice. When we first started planning the 1907 trip into the Olympics, we wrote letters to the Mazama and Sierra clubs, asking for lists of food and amounts necessary for parties of various sizes. Replies were identical. Each club reported that the cooks who had been on a number of trips made up the grocery orders after the number going was known. Domestic science teachers in the Seattle schools and the University of Washington were contacted without result.

The committee then made a menu for each meal for each day and calculated the amount of each item served per person and from this the total amount for the number of people expected on the outing. It was gratifying and interesting to see how well the data actually worked out. It was a real task and had to be carefully considered as the nearest supply store was 50 miles by trail.

In this year of 1907 when The Mountaineers began their trail and mountain climbing activities, conditions, facilities and equipment

were in a pioneering stage. Trails into desirable areas were either very poor or non-existent; transportation was by train, wagon or on foot. All equipment for camping had to be made to order. Climbing gear did not include ice axes or crampons; alpenstocks, hobnails and calks were the accepted equipment.

Pack horses were a problem. For the 1907 outing it was necessary to purchase horses, pack saddles, blankets and other pack equipment to augment the horses and equipment which could be had from the packers. After the outing the horses and equipment were sold at a profit.

Trails were either very poor, too bad or none at all, which made it necessary for The Mountaineers to either get help in repairing and building them or take charge of building them from the start, both hiring and paying men to do the work.

For this first Olympic outing the Chamber of Commerce of Port Angeles paid for the trail up the Elwha River, using elk trails and building connecting trails. In 1908 The Mountaineers built a trail from Baker River to timber line on the east side of Mount Baker. Even the women swung axes and grubbed with mattocks and hoes. In addition, the outing members helped the cook, washed dishes and rustled wood, the only paid help being the cook and packers.

We were more than repaid for all this hard work by the satisfaction which came to us who were often the first to discover a mountain lake or a waterfall and the first to stand on some rocky peak in the Cascades or the Olympics.

L. A. Nelson was a member of and one of the leaders of the first party of Mountaineers to ascend the West Peak of Mount Olympus, August 13, 1907, while on the Summer Outing. He wrote the article on the ascent which appears in Vol. 1 of THE MOUNTAINEER saying: "Although hampered by storms, the party reached the summit without great difficulty and were rewarded by one of the grandest views to be had in the American mountains. After a thorough search for traces of former ascents, we came to the conclusion that we were the first to reach the summit of the highest peak in the Olympic Mountains, West Peak, 8,250 feet, as well as the first large party to reach the next in altitude, Middle Peak, 8,150 feet. With a mighty cheer we started our task of cairn-building, record-writing and picture-taking. The party was comprised of the following: Miss Anna Hubert, first woman to reach the summit of Mount Olympus, L. A. Nelson, W. Montelius Price, Prof. Henry Landes, Prof. Charles Landes, Prof. T. C. Frye, Prof. F. H. Plumb, Prof. C. E. Weaver, Prof. J. B. Flett, E. E. Richards, A. W. Archer."



T. C. Frye photo

Frank I. Jones photo



Above: First party to reach the highest peak of the Olympic Mountains (from Vol. 1, 1907).

Left: L. A. Nelson, leader of the 1921 Glacier Peak outing (from Vol. 14, 1921). "One secret of the marked success of Mr. Nelson as a leader of climbs is his ability to map out with unerring judgment from point of vantage the best route of ascent of a distant peak. He is shown here studying the mountains overlooking the South Fork of Agnes Creek. Saddle Bow Mountain appears across the valley."

Early Outings Through the Eyes of A Girl

by MOLLIE LECKENBY KING

Fifty years ago when The Mountaineers were new, members were mainly business and professional people, already established in life. In fact the account of the first outing in the Olympics, Vol. 1, No. 3 of THE MOUNTAINEER, says that the party of 65 had faculty members from three universities, nearly a score of other instructors, scientists, with medicine, law and other professions well represented. Few then and fewer still now have ever known that one of the first charter members was a girl in her 'teens. Filled with the same bubbling enthusiasm and love of woods and mountains which characterizes Mountaineer youth today, Mollie E. Leckenby in her own words "just always managed to be around" when discussions were going on about forming a hiking and mountain climbing club. In a recent letter to the Annual editors, Mollie Leckenby, now Mrs. Carl King of Altadena, Calif., tells what it was like to be a young girl on the first Summer Outing and the first climb of a mountain.

I SAT DOWN yesterday and opened up my teen-age mind. It was like turning the pages of an old story book. It is all so clear to me and especially the niceness of the early Mountaineer folks. They let me in on everything, even though I was just a girl, working in Dr. Eaton's office. (Dr. Cora Smith Eaton was first secretary of The Mountaineers.)

You probably know by the records that in our very early days we sent a telegram to Capt. Cook, who was supposed to have reached the North Pole first and asked him to give us an evening. Of course, it was proven later that he did not get there. I say "we" because I was in on all the early discussions and was "errand gal" doing all the odd jobs, such as getting names of new members, going to the bank and sending telegrams.

It was a very informal group. I can remember later when they discussed a club pin and the yearly magazine. I can't remember who suggested the design, probably several, but I know L. A. Nelson had something to say about it.

Many Mountaineers seem to forget or maybe they never knew that Asahel Curtis really started the club. I know he did because I happened to meet him in Dr. Eaton's office and was, as usual, asking him when he was going to take several of us for a Sunday "hike." He answered, "Well, I guess we might as well start a small club of perhaps 20 folks. Dr. Landes of the university would be interested." He and Dr. Eaton began right there to plan for the first walk to West Point Lighthouse.

It was raining on the date set for the walk. Mr. Curtis called me and said, "You are the one who wanted a walk so it's up to you to say whether or not we go."

I can remember saying, "I want to go so much but I guess it's too wet. It would be wiser to stay home." Mr. Blake (J. Fred Blake, one of the charter members) went anyway and always said, "I attended the first Mountaineer walk all alone."

We went the next Sunday and Mr. Curtis took a picture of us on the rocks by the lighthouse. The women wore skirts and hiking boots. Some of us had knee boots. Harry had bought me a pair. (Harry Leckenby, Mollie's brother, was also a charter member. He now lives at Duvall.) Sunday, February 17, was the date of this first outing. Forty-eight members and guests went to Fort Lawton, walked through the woods to West Point Lighthouse where we had a campfire and lunch. We returned along the beach at low tide and gathered marine specimens.

Just before this hike we had met at Dr. Sweeney's and really organized the club. (Dr. J. F. Sweeney, member of the Mazamas, was the first vice president.) A little later Dr. Landes took the job of president. Mr. Curtis did a fine job of planning and put hours and hours of work into starting the club. Afterwards he worked hard and long with the Department of the Interior on forest conservation and did much for our mountains.

When we went for our first real mountain climb at Mount Si in May of that first year, I met L. A. Nelson who was in the first group to join after the charter members. At that time we called everyone but "us kids" by his or her last name so he was "Nelson." I knew when I looked at him that he would be interesting to talk to and he was also a fine climber and very helpful to all of us beginners.

We went from Seattle to Snoqualmie by

train, riding in the baggage car. I seem to recall that the women of the party stayed at a hotel and the men slept on the "soft" floor of a vacant house. Saturday we visited Snoqualmie Falls and had a big fire on the river bank that evening.

The next morning we started along the river among the maples and ferns, then reached the rock slopes. L. A. was in command of one of the four companies to go up the mountain. He showed me the right way to start climbing, which was important to me because I was not very husky. Of the 30 who started up, I think 24 reached the top and I was very proud to be one of them.

Our first Summer Outing, as you know, was in the Olympic mountains in late July and early August of 1907. It seems to me most of the women members were teachers and many of them a little stuffy. They all started out in big full bloomers, determined to be "LADIES." However, practically everyone soon became just "folks" in the mountains.

Dr. Eaton gave me a nice corduroy knee-length suit she had worn in a play. Two elderly teachers spoke to Dr. Van Horn (Rev. F. J. Van Horn, prominent Seattle minister) about my "pants" but he told them that I was the most modestly dressed woman there.

Dr. Eaton herself wore fairly tight bloomers and some way most of us got into more comfortable hiking clothes before many years had passed.

Directions which were sent to the women of the outing beforehand read like this: Women should have one durable waist for tramping and one to wear around camp. The skirt should be short, not much below the knee, and under it should be worn bloomers. Leggings are recommended unless high boots are worn and women find them desirable to wear around camp. Any sort of light, broad-brimmed hat can be worn and women should also carry heavy veils to protect the face from burning.

We took a live steer along for meat and started out on trails which had just been cut through 60 miles of forest. Our committee—Asahel Curtis aided by W. Montelius Price and L. A. Nelson—had persuaded Port Angeles to build the trail as a business proposition for itself.

I can remember many funny happenings on

the trail, especially of the "steerage" committee which was appointed every day to steer the roast-beef-to-be up and down the steep trails and through innumerable rivers.

It was on this outing that Miss Winona Bailey, the Queen Anne teacher, slipped on wet heather, fell over a cliff and was badly injured. Her wounds were dressed by Dr. Stevens in the pouring rain under a stretch of canvas stretched against a rock.

Don't forget the Humes boys. They were two guides who added so much to the party and were always part of The Mountaineers after that.

Eleanor Chittenden and I slept under a small lean-to. She was younger than I and we had a beautiful collie dog who adopted us. When it rained as it can occasionally in the mountains, the dog insisted on curling up on Eleanor's head. What a night I had, trying to keep him off her head!

Our cook, Carr, was kind, busy and helpful. His food was wonderful; it was fun to go in and help him make sandwiches for our lunches. Dr. Van Horn used to help carry flour and potatoes to the kitchen. It was humorous to see how surprised people were in those days to see Dr. Van Horn, a well known clergyman, work just like everyone else.

One day we hiked too far and it was night before we got in. Mr. Carr had made pans of delicious biscuit dough and handed it out to us. It was broken up and one piece fell on the path where Dr. Van Horn was leaning wearily against a tree. He just dove forward, retrieved the bread and leaned back, eating it with great satisfaction.

I was on the hike with John Best the day we discovered Hidden Ranch and remember it perfectly and how we enjoyed meeting the Paschalls. I wish so much I could have stayed on to continue going out on climbs and various trips.

The Mountaineers gave me the most pleasure I ever knew in my growing-up years—just fun and outdoor life. Now hundreds of young folks belong.

I wonder if they are enjoying it as much as I did when I was one of the very first junior members to be initiated into the joys of exploring the forests and mountains of Washington.

John Muir's Ascent of Mt. Rainier

(As recorded by his photographer, A. C. Warner)

With an introduction by Aubrey L. Haines*

JOHN MUIR came to Washington Territory during the summer of 1888 to gather material for his book "Picturesque California, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope." His visit resulted in one of the notable ascents of Mount Rainier, and the illustrated account which appeared in his book helped to popularize the mountain and bring about the establishment of a national park to preserve those "lower gardens of Eden" which so captivated the great naturalist.

Several members of the party that accompanied Muir to Mount Rainier wrote about the trip, including the photographer, A. C. Warner, whose interesting narrative has remained unpublished for 67 years.

Arthur Churchill Warner, a native of Granby, Mass., came to the Puget Sound country in 1886 as a photographer for Henry Villard's Northern Pacific Railroad. He soon established himself in Seattle and appears to have been well recommended when John Muir needed an energetic young cameraman to assist him during his trip to Mount Rainier.

Photographic equipment was then crude by present standards. Warner's camera was 18 inches long, with a body 12 inches square; the lens had a speed of f.22 and lacked a shutter. (Exposures were made by plucking a black cap from the lens and replacing it after the proper interval.) The camera with its tripod, glass plates and other necessary items, weighed over 50 pounds. Such was the load carried up Mount Rainier to take the first picture upon its summit.

Warner's photography was unusual for another reason: some of his negatives were made on sheet film—the first to be used in the Pacific Northwest. A few pieces of film had been received in the mail just before leaving for The Mountain and they were taken along

for use in case the fragile 5x8-inch glass plates were broken on the trip.

Upon his return to Seattle, Warner wrote to his father describing the trip and the ascent to the summit. That interesting but carelessly composed letter was fortunately preserved. After the dedication of the John Muir School in Seattle, Warner took great interest in it and visited there occasionally until his death in 1943 at the age of 79. Among several items contributed to the school for use in the "John Muir Pictorial Biography" prepared by the students was a copy of the letter written in 1888. It was given the title, "A Climb to the Summit of Mt. Rainier," but was not used in the book. However, a reference was made to it, and a recent search of the files of the John Muir School, made with the kind help of the principal, Donald Olts, brought to light the copy which is reproduced here.

The negatives mentioned by Warner in his closing paragraph have disappeared and that pioneering photographic effort is probably lost except for the five views reproduced here. The photograph of Longmire Springs was used as an illustration in "Picturesque California," and the first photograph taken on the summit of Mount Rainier appeared in the "John Muir Pictorial Biography"; unfortunately, neither print could be copied satisfactorily. The photograph showing the Muir party at Camp-of-the-Clouds is here reproduced from a small copy negative now in the photographic file of Mount Rainier National Park, while the remaining two photographs were copied from faded prints donated to the park by Rev. E. C. Smith as part of an album of cherished views.

Before presenting Warner's letter, a few remarks concerning his companions appear in order by way of an introduction. Major Edward Sturgis Ingraham, an ardent and colorful mountain climber for whom the Ingraham Glacier was named in 1896, was a prominent militia officer, printer, superintendent of schools in Seattle and father of the Boy Scout movement in that city.

*Formerly supervisory park ranger of the Longmire District (Mount Rainier National Park), Aubrey L. Haines became assistant park engineer at Yellowstone National Park in July 1956.

William Keith was a personal friend of John Muir and a California artist of note. His life and accomplishments have been well presented in the book "Keith, Old Master of California" by Brother Cornelius of Saint Mary's College. Warner's preferred companion, Daniel Waldo Bass, later became an associate manager of the Frye Hotel in Seattle, while Charles Vancouver Piper, an early graduate of the University of Washington, became a professor of botany and zoology at Washington State College in 1892 and later a noted agristologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The "... man who took care of the cayoooses . . ." was Joseph Stampfler, then a mere boy according to Muir. He lived with James Longmire's family on the Yelm Prairie and earned

his keep tending the horses. Joe later became a famous guide on The Mountain. Lastly, the guide, Philomen Beecher Van Trump, was the man who accompanied Gen. Hazard Stevens on what is credited as the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier, August 17-18, 1870. Van Trump made other notable ascents and through his writing did much to popularize Mount Rainier. After establishment of the national park, he became an early employee.

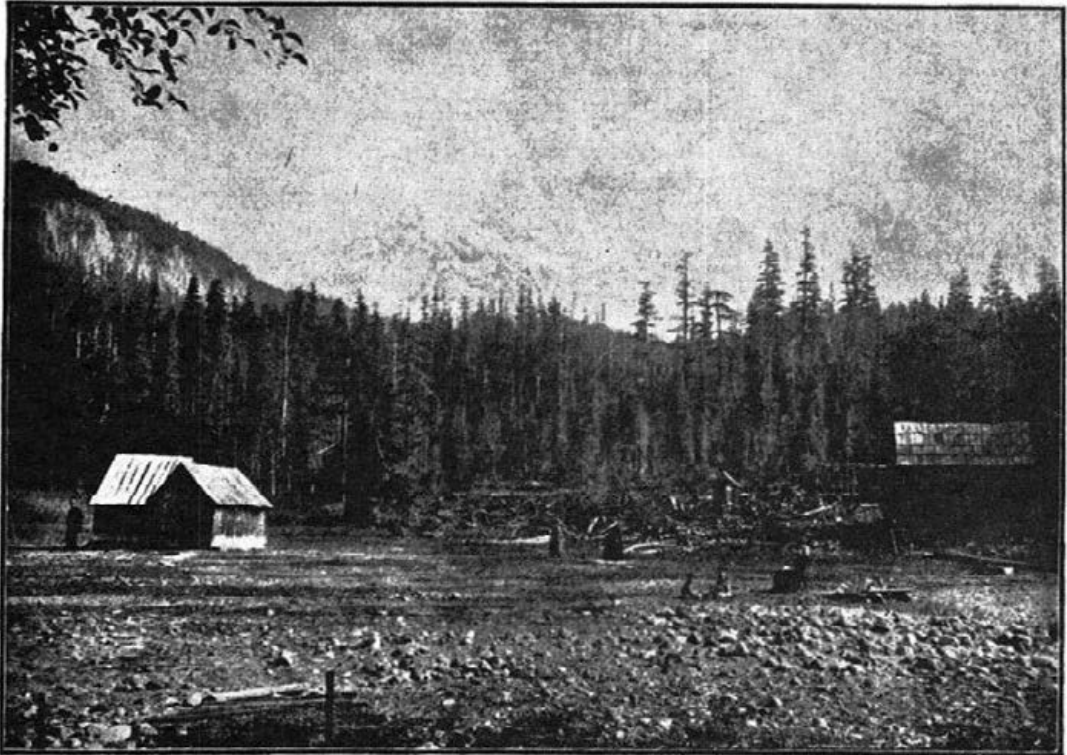
As Warner's letter is read, it should be remembered that Mount Rainier was then at the center of an area only a shade less than a wilderness—a primeval forest through which the first rude trail worthy of the name had been cut just seven years before and in which the first building was but five years old!

THE LETTER

(Faithfully reproduced without editing)

Well it was this way. I was already to go to Alaska when a man came to me and said, "We want you to go to Mt. Ranier (sic) with

us as special artist." At first I said I could not go as I had to go to Alaska but when they said I must go and that I would be well paid I



The first photograph of Longmire springs, August 1888.



John Muir's party at the original Camp-of-the-Clouds.

said "All right" and on the morning of Aug. 8 at 3 o'clock my alarm went off. I turned over, rubbed my eyes and got up, I had everything ready and was soon on the way to the train.

Mr. Ingraham went with me instead of going to Alaska. We had taken our traps down the night before and now we had only a few small things to take. At the train we met the rest of the party, Mr. John Muir, a well-known writer and explorer on the coast. It was he who wanted me. By the way he is getting up a book¹ somewhat like the Picturesque American that we have at home but will be far better and I am to have some work in it. He writes for the Century and Scribners. You remember an article on the wild sheep in the Century some time ago. He wrote that and is going to write one on the wild goat—one we ate, and I made a picture of his head—I mean the goat's.

¹"Picturesque California, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope," edited by John Muir. New York, J. Dewing Pub. Co., c. 1888. 10 volumes.

William Keith, an artist of Cal., S. W. Bass, Chas. Piper, N. O. Booth, H. Loomis, one of the compilers of the Loomis text books, used in the colleges east. B. S. Ingraham and Yours Truly. We were all on time, save Booth who was late and got left. The train went to Tacoma, then south 20 mi. to Yelm, where we got off so we put up our tent, spent the day in making negatives, sketches, etc. Mr. Bass and myself slept in a barn that night on new hay, the others in the tent and around the old rail fence. There are only two houses there and so did not get beds.

In the morning we got up, had breakfast, and as we were about to eat, a freight train came along and Mr. Booth jumped off. About 9:30 our pack train came along; it consisted of seven cayuses or Indian ponies.

We went to work to get our packs on to them. The first one was loaded when all at once he gave a jump into the air and came down stiff legged, off came the pack, off went

the cayuse. He was soon caught and we had it on his back again. About 11 o'clock we were to start.

First in line was the man who took care of the cayooses, then a cuyoose (sic), than a man, then a cuyoose, then I was next and soon Mr. Van Trump, our guide met us at a point about 10 mi. from Yelm and that night we got to an Indian's ranch² 18 mi. from Yelm, had supper, went to bed in a barn; up at 4:30, had something to eat, went on all day and camped at what is called Forked Creek. We left there the next morning at 8 o'clock; got to Succotash valley³ at noon; where we got some potatoes and lived high. I found the farmer who lived way out there 20 mi. from any one else was a man who I knew in Omaha. That night we got to what are known as Longmire Springs⁴ sulphur and soda. We had now about 20 mi. to go and on the following day we started.

Now our hard work was over logs, stumps, cutting away trees, fording streams, climbing steep hills, etc.

For 4 mi. this was our trail; my horse fell three times with my traps, so at last I took some of them myself, those that would break, and well I did.⁵

When we forded the Nisqually he fell into the river and was nearly swept away. The river is very rapid and great stones go rolling down. Here it was where I saw my first glacier and it was something grand.

After crossing the river we had a very hard

²Indian Henry, who had adopted white ways and developed a good farm on the Mashell Prairie. Muir described him as "... a mild-looking, smallish man with three wives, three fields, and horses, oats, wheat and vegetables ..."

³Succotash Valley took its name from the Indian word "So-ho-tash," the place of the wild raspberry. It included the Nisqually River Valley from present Ashford nearly to the park boundary and had for its only resident James B. Kernahan, who settled on his "Pallisade Ranch" in 1886.

⁴The springs were discovered by James Longmire, P. B. Van Trump, and George Bayley in 1883; the following summer Longmire returned with his wife to build a small cabin near the Soda Spring. He later claimed the entire meadow under the mineral laws.

⁵The large "view camera" used sensitized glass plates which were very fragile. Joseph Stampfer tells of a humorous episode which occurred on the switch-back trail above the Nisqually Glacier. Yellow jackets attacked a horse loaded with photographic and camp equipment; he bucked and kitchen tinware went flying.

"Poor Warner was behind. He saw the stuff flying and began dancing around like a wild man, yelling: 'Stop him! Oh, my plates! My plates!'"

"That put the rest of us to laughing and someone yelled back to him: 'To hell with your plates; it won't hurt them.'"

"We supposed he was worried about the tin plates, but he meant his photographic plates, which he had carried so carefully all the way from Seattle." (Tacoma News, July 12, 1907, "Climbing Mount Tacoma".)

hill to climb and as Mr. Van Trump says "went almost skyward" from the river to the top of the hill was 900 feet at an angle of 65° and so we had to go zigzagging. Now we were nearly to where we were going to camp and it was a glad party that about 2 hours later reached the Camp of the Clouds, at an altitude of 6000 feet.

As I got to the top of the hill, on which the camp was located,⁶ I looked back and saw such a view as I had never seen before. Oh, if I had the power to describe it. At my feet was a bed of flowers such as I never thought could bloom, there were all colors and just below was an easy slope with scattering trees, not large or ragged, but about 50 to 100 ft. high and looked as if they had the best of care and were trimmed to easy, graceful shape they have; they seemed to be in avenues and not planted by the winds of the mountains. All was fresh, so new, so clean. The grass was short, fresh and green. There were not any old tin cans, newspapers, etc.

I never saw a city park so clean and so nice as that. On the next plateau below we saw a small lake,⁷ clear and still and throwing back a reflection of the trees and mountains beyond. On below was what is known as Paradise River; it runs through a valley of the same name and well is it named.

Across this is a ridge not as high as the one I was on but just as nice. On beyond is a range of rugged mountains with the north slopes white with snow and not a tree or shrub. And just beyond as it seemed, are the great, white domes of Mt. Hood, Adams and St. Helens, though many miles away. Then turn to the west and look down to the valley that we just came out of with the Nisqually River winding away off in the foot hills. In the foreground is what is known as Goat Mountain⁸ so steep and high, no one can reach its summit, though only 8000 ft. high.

"Warner! Warner! come and cook this ham!" broke the spell; with a sigh I came back to myself and found that ham was good and I must have some or I could not enjoy what I was to enjoy for the next week.

After supper we lay around the fire and looked at the scene by moonlight. I thought

⁶The original Camp-of-the Clouds was on the east shoulder of the little hill now known as Alta Vista. Later a tent camp by the same name was established on a ridge south of the hill.

⁷Obliterated in the construction of the present road and parking area at Paradise.

⁸Now called Mount Wow, from a corruption of the Yakima Indian word "wow," applied to both sheep and goats.



A self-photograph of A. C. Warner on The Mountain.

of home and all of you; thought how nice it would be if you could see what I was seeing and enjoying.

The next day we spent looking around, I with Mr. Muir looking at the glaciers and plants. At last, night came and we went to bed.

Dan Bass and I made our bed out one side of the fire where we could see the Mt. way up over our heads, and in the morning the clouds rolled down from the Mt. and passed over us so we could not see 30 ft., then pass away and another would come.

I can not tell how fine the great, white Mt. looked from this camp, but will say that not but a short distance from us the snow commenced and there were not any more flowers or trees.

Our water came from a snow patch not 50 feet from our bed, then there was snow below us, but not where the sun got at it all the day.

We were up 6000 ft. on this afternoon about 2 o'clock.

August 13 we were all ready to start up to the top. We each took a blanket and a little hard tack in our knapsacks. I had my camera and had more, of course than any one else. We were to leave our blankets at the place where we camped that night; we did not

start off until about 7:30; that night (day) we climbed over snow and ice, then we got to a place about 10,000 ft. where we were to stay over night.⁹ The night was like a night in Minn. in Dec.

There was a strong north east wind and our camp was not well sheltered. Dan and I dug a hole in the sand, then got some large flat stones or lava, piled them up so as to make a house; we used our Alpine staffs to form joists to lay stones on, so we had a very nice little house that we could sleep in and keep warm. Our work got us warm and when we went to bed we were warm and cozy, while the others rolled up in their blankets and were cold all night. We did not sleep much but talked most all night.

Dan and I made fun of the rest and kept them laughing. I was the only one who was not sea sick.¹⁰

About 4:30 in the morning we got up and started on, the others could not eat but I got

⁹The present Camp Muir. The site was selected because Muir recognized, in the presence of light pumice on the ground, a spot comparatively free from wind. A stone public shelter built in 1921 has taken the place of the crude windbreaks such as Warner describes.

¹⁰Altitude sickness results from poor physical condition or lack of acclimatization. The symptoms are headache, nausea, vomiting, lack of appetite, insomnia and irritability.

away with two chunks of hard bread and a large piece of cheese.

Now our work was about to commence, and we climbed over a ledge of rock until 10:30; the most dangerous part of the trip was over. Now we had nothing but snow to climb, so at a height of 12,000 ft. we put spikes into our shoes.

Had some long socks and I cut off my pants at the knees so I could get on better. Our next start was the last one and so we left the ledge of rock that we had climbed over. We passed over a narrow strip that was only about 8 ft. wide and that divided the Nesqually (sic) Glacier from the Cowlitz¹¹ and where we could look down 2000 ft. and if one mis-step were taken one would be sent into eternity before he could think what was wrong. Over this we struck snow and ice; now we would go off to the west, now to the east to avoid great, yawning crevasses, now across one of them and each step we had to get good hold with our pike poles and at 11:45 we reached top, all save one, Mr. Piper, who gave out and was about an hour late.¹²

¹¹The place now known as "Camp Comfort" from the name given it by Major Ingraham on a subsequent ascent.

¹²Van Trump says: "I was much pleased by Muir's kindly sympathy for the lad, and with his cheering and encouraging words as he urged the wearied climber to push on to the goal, he meanwhile waiting for him."

You can read the paper and see how it looked on top or I will give a birdseye view of it.

The craters are about 300 ft. deep,¹³ and in the center are white with snow but on the edge there is a rim of lava rock and between this and the snow there was steam and smoke coming up, strong of sulphur.

There had been snow within the last two or three days. If we put our hands down to the edge of the crater, they would get wet with steam and then hold them up in the wind and they would freeze a layer of ice on them. Every once in a while we would hear a roar like thunder and it would die away.

It was the ice of the glaciers and the rocks falling from the high cliffs below. I made my negatives and nearly froze my arms for I had to take off my coat to focus with.

I hardly know whether I had better try to describe the view but will say that for the first time I could see that the world was round, and I was up on a very high place. The air was very light.

As on this higher peak I stood and looked away off toward home, I saw far off to the east, the rugged crags of the Rockies; and be-

¹³If the total depth of the crater cone is meant, that is a good estimate. However, the surface of the contained snow is seldom more than 50 feet below the rim of the crater.



JOHN MUIR'S PARTY ON MOUNT RAINIER
August 11, 1858
(from the first photograph taken on the summit)

Haines

tween were the valleys, and hills, lakes and rivers.

Off into the Yakima Valley and where the Columbia River goes winding down toward the sea, then to the North with a long line of Cascade Mts. stretching off to the North, Mt. Baker 120 miles away with its snow clad summit; then a little to the west, and saw Puget Sound, Tacoma and Seattle and other little towns. Still a little further west and see the Olympic Range, and then due west and see the dull line where the Pacific lies. To the south west, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Hood and Adams all white with snow, then back closer to the Mt. and see hills and Mts. green and white; and I asked "What is man that Thou art mindful of him and the son of man that Thou visitest him?"

I stood there all alone, everything below and all so grand. I had never before had such a feeling of littleness as when I stood there and I would have stood there drinking in that grand sight, but they wanted to go so we started down.¹⁴

Down, down we went, till suddenly out of the awful silence there came a cry and we all stopped save one. He went on, on!

Would he stop before he got to that awful crevasse?

The seconds seemed like hours. We could do nothing, only wait until he reached it. Then with a quick move, he jumped over and threw himself full length onto the snow, sticking his pike-pole into it.¹⁵ Such a cheer as went up I never heard.

This was Van Trump, our guide and an old mountaineer. He had lost his spikes out of his shoes.

Then he went on for half a mile. We had all crossed save two when another cry made the very blood in our veins turn cold. This time it was Piper. He stepped into the middle of the bridge and it had given way with him; he had thrown himself forward and caught. We pulled him up and he had lost his pike-pole so we had to let him down with a rope. The way we would do was this: we would go down a ways, then stick one of our pike poles up, take a half hitch around it, then

let him take the end and start down; we had to go with the utmost care or we would slip.

We reached the rock below about 3:30 and now we had another bad place. During the day the sun had melted the ice and snow on the top of the cliff, so it has loosened the rocks and they were falling every few minutes.¹⁶ We had to go another way and along a very narrow ledge where above for 600 and 700 feet rose a wall of rock and down below for 1500 ft. and at its base the broad Glacier; this ledge was not over 2 feet wide in some places and covered with loose rolling stones.

One with a giddy head could not have gone there, or if he had, he would not get out alive. At last we were down the worst of it and we would get at the top of a slope covered with snow and standing on our feet and balancing with our pike poles, would slide. I had one that beat all the toboggan slides I ever took; it was most a mile.

At last we reached the Camp of the Clouds where they had hot coffee ready for us.

The next morning when we got up I had sore lips, Dan had sore eyes, others all over their faces.

Dan Bass was sick in bed for two days and blind for three but is all well now. My lips are most well. The next day some of the party went home by another route,¹⁷ leaving only Muir, Keith, Bass, Loomis and myself.

We went to another camp about 2000 ft. lower down where it would be warmer. Mr. Muir went and set stakes to see how fast the glacier was moving and found that it went at the rate of 12 inches in 22 hours.

On Thursday morning Dan was well enough to go home and he started off alone. We remained until Saturday, when we made up our minds to go to the soda springs (Longmire) just at the base of the mountain, I got there about 4:30 and had the boy get the horses when for the first time in my life I packed the train and got under way.

Mr. Muir and Keith said I would do. All went well until we got to the river where we had to ford. Here we had some bother and

¹⁴Van Trump wanted to go on to the unconquered north peak (Liberty Cap) but he bowed to John Muir's opinion of the weather situation.

¹⁵This event occurred after Piper broke through the snow bridge, rather than before it. Van Trump was the last man to leave the summit and loss of the bridge over the crevasse forced him to vault over deliberately. Piper's version of his narrow escape was later published in THE MOUNTAINEER, Vol. 8: 52-3 (1915).

¹⁶Rockfall from the cliffs overhanging the Gibraltar ledge continues to be the bete noire of climbers using that route. The thawing action of the sun loosens rocks from the size of pebbles to boulders weighing many tons, creating a bombardment which is truly terrifying and lasts through the hours of sunlight. Prudent climbers do not cross the "ledge" during the periods of rockfall.

¹⁷Major Ingraham, Piper and Booth traveled around the east flank of the mountain, over the Cowlitz, Ingraham and Emmons glaciers, and then passed down the White River Valley to Enumclaw and Seattle.

one of the horses went down and I thought he would be drowned but he got on his feet after a time and came out all right. Then another little one that we call Squeeball tried it, and got his back wet.

There was not so much that *we* had, but we had all that the *others* had as they only took enough to eat and a blanket each. We reached the springs about 4:30.

The next day was Sunday and we lay around and talked. We were to start on Monday but when we were ready to get the horses, they were gone! We tracked them and two of them had forded the river and gone back to the Camp of the Clouds, so we didn't get off until Tuesday at 8:30.

We had gone about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile when both packs slipped and I had to take them off. We rode all the other horses, and about 4:30 in the afternoon we got to Succotush (sic) Valley where Mrs. Cranahan (Kernahan), the only white woman in 30 miles, got us a good meal, and we slept in the barn that night; got off at 8:30 a.m. and had ridden $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Indian Henry's where we stayed over night.

At 4 a.m., got up and got breakfast. This is what we had, one dozen stolen eggs, boiled (but we paid for them when the Indian got up), fried ham, boiled new potatoes, stewed peaches, rice, hard tack and coffee. When breakfast was ready I called the rest and we got on the way about 7:30 and crossed the Misshell (sic) river and over the Misshell Mt.^{1*} at about 9:30 and at 2:30 came in sight of Yelm, and at 3:30 we got to Van Trump's house where we had a fine dinner for us, the first good meal we had eaten for two weeks.

At 5:25 the train came and we were on our way to Tacoma. On the train a reporter got after me and wanted the trip. I gave it

^{1*}Both the Mashell Mountain and Mashell River were crossed the previous day, prior to reaching Indian Henry's.



Paradise Park as A. C. Warner photographed it in 1888.

to him as best I could.

Chas. Keller, of St. Paul was on the train. When we got to Tacoma of course something had to go wrong and the train men left our truck at the wrong depot and I had to stay over.

I was a sight, but didn't care for that, with high-water pants on, a small grip in my hand and my long pike-pole.

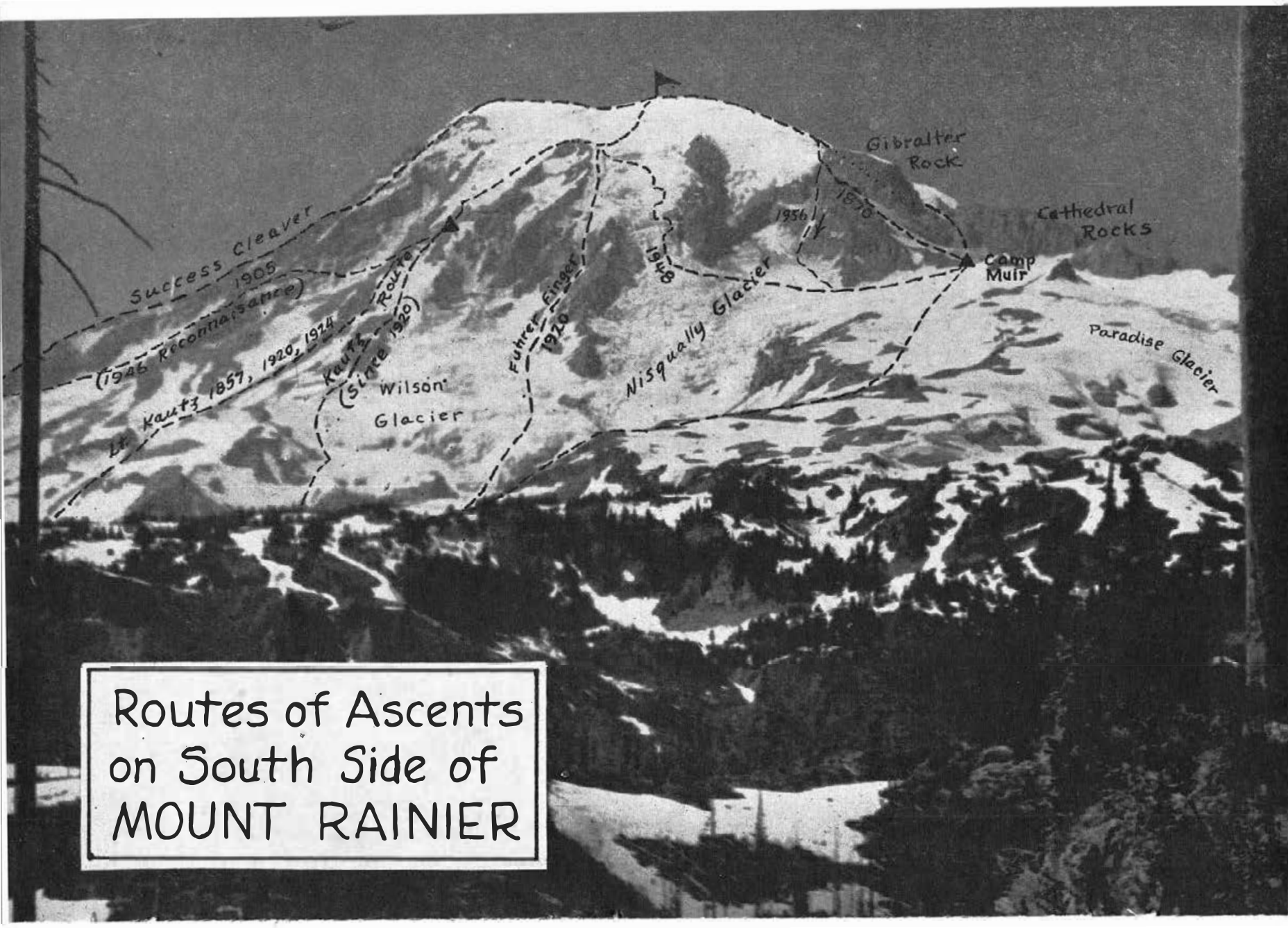
I went up to the hotel and the first men who knew me were Mr. Grigg and Will Rice. I had most 4 weeks beard on my face and an old brown hat that the rim was most torn off. I got washed and shaved and then told my story to an eager crowd who had read our account in the papers I send. Left for home at 11 on the following day and am all o.k.

Negatives came out fine and will make a good thing of it.

THE MOUNTAINEER, Vol. 3 for 1910, has in its general news notes:

The United States Geologic Survey has finished its preliminary work for the final mapping of Mount Rainier Natural (sic) Park. Accurate surveys to determine the exact altitude of Mount Rainier were run last summer. The true height will be announced next year, it is expected. In this connection the following letter from the United States Geological Survey relating to the height of Mount Rainier and others is of considerable interest.

"The elevation of only one of the three mountain peaks named by you has been determined by spirit leveling, namely Mount Whitney, California, 14,501 feet, plus or minus one foot correction, above mean sea level."



Routes of Ascents
on South Side of
MOUNT RAINIER

A Summary of Ascents of Mount Rainier

by DEE MOLENAAR

IN *THE MOUNTAINEER* of 1920 (Vol. 13), an article by Harry M. Myers lists the noteworthy ascents of Mount Rainier up to that time. In the light of new information on these earlier ascents and subsequent records of later climbs, the following revised summary is presented.

The routes are listed chronologically in order of the dates of their first ascents and, where possible, are followed by references to articles on the specific ascent. It is hoped that this compilation will be maintained and augmented by a continuing record of future ascents and explorations on the peak.

FIRST ATTEMPT: Incomplete ascent of Kautz Glacier.

July 15, 1857: Lt. A. V. Kautz reached approximately 12,000 feet; others in Kautz' party included Dr. O. R. Craig, soldiers Dogue and Carroll, and Indian guide Wapowety. (*Overland Monthly*, 1875, pp. 394-403; E. S. Meany's *Mount Rainier: A Record of Exploration*.)

FIRST ASCENT: GIBRALTAR ROUTE

August 17, 1870: General Hazard Stevens and P. B. Van Trump, guided to timberline on Mazama Ridge by Indian Sluiskin. (Meany's *Mount Rainier: A Record of Exploration*; *Mazama*, Vol. 3; *Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1876.)

October 17, 1870: F. S. Emmons and A. D. Wilson. (*American Journal of Science and Arts*, Vol. 101, 1871, p. 161; *The Nation*, Vol 23.)

August 17, 1883: P. B. Van Trump, George B. Bayley, James Longmire. (*Overland Monthly*, 1886, p. 266.)

August 14, 1888: P. B. Van Trump, John Muir, E. S. Ingraham, Dan W. Bass, A. C. Warner (photographer), Norman Booth, and C. V. Piper. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 2, 1909, and Vol. 8, 1915.)

1889: At least two ascents reported in 1889.

1890: Solo ascent by Oscar Brown.

August 10, 1890: First ascent by woman, Miss Fay Fuller, in company with Len Longmire, Rev. Ernest Smith, Mr. Parish and Mr. Amsden.

1890: S. C. Hitchcock, Will Hitchcock, A. F. Knight and Van Watson. (An inscription in a rock 50 feet east of Register Rock on the crater rim, bearing the above four names, was found by guide Jim Whittaker on August 13, 1954.)

February 13, 1922: First winter ascent, by Jean and Jacques Landry, Jacques Bergues and Charles Perryman. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 28, 1935.)

1916-1922: Stone shelter cabins at Camp Muir constructed by National Park Service. The Gibraltar Route was used extensively by the guides and other summit parties during the 1920s and early 1930s.

1919-1926: Swiss brothers Hans and Heinie Fuhrer, guides at Paradise. During this period, the brothers reportedly made over 150 ascents each of Rainier from Camp Muir. (See *The American Alpine Journal*, Vol. 2, No. 3, 1935, p. 320).

Winter, 1936-1937: Portion of Gibraltar Route ledge broke away; route abandoned and Kautz and Ingraham-Emmons routes used instead.

July 13, 1948: Park rangers George R. Senner and Cornelius "K" Molenaar discover new route past Gibraltar ledges. Route reopened to summit climbers.

EMMONS-WINTHROP GLACIER ROUTE

August 20, 1884: First ascent by J. Warner Fobes, George James and Richard O. Wells of Snohomish. (Although previously unsubstantiated, story of this ascent was brought to light in *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 47, 1954, p. 5.)

1885-1886: Two attempts by E. S. In-



Routes of Ascents
on West Side of
MOUNT RAINIER

Dee Molenaar photo

- graham turned back by weather below top.)
- July 24, 1896: I. C. Russell, Bailey Willis, George Otis Smith, F. H. Ainsworth and William B. Williams. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 8, 1915, p. 48; *Scribners Magazine*, August, 1896; 18th Annual Report Geological Survey, 1896-7, Part 2.)
- April 30, 1927: Ski ascent of Emmons Glacier to 12,500 feet by W. J. Maxwell, A. W. Anderson and Lester LaVelle. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 20, 1927, p. 49.)
- April 7, 1928: Partial ski ascent by Walter Best, Hans Otto Giese and Dr. Otto Strizeck.
- July 1, 1930: First complete ski ascent by Sigard Hall; icy conditions prevented complete ski descent. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol 32, 1939.)
- July 18, 1948: First complete ski descent by Kermit Bengston, Dave Roberts, Clifford Schmidtke and Charles E. Welsh. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 39, 1948.)

- 1955: Second complete ski descent by Robert McCall and Marcel Schuster.
- INGRAHAM GLACIER**
- 1885: Allison L. Brown and seven Yakima Indians made incomplete ascent of Ingraham Glacier, via Whitman Glacier. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 13, 1920.)
- Nearly all subsequent ascents of Ingraham Glacier have been made via Camp Muir.
- TAHOMA GLACIER**
- 1891: P. B. Van Trump and Mr. Riley, via Indian Henry's Hunting Ground and South Tahoma Glacier.
- 1892: P. B. Van Trump and George Bayley, same route as above.
- July 17, 1914: Joseph Staphler, Winthrop T. Hovey, Roy Young, David Young and Roscoe Young. Descent via Gibraltar.
- July 6, 1934: Hans Fuhrer and Alfred E. Roovers, via Puyallup Cleaver for first time; descent via Gibraltar Route. (*The American Alpine Journal*, Vol. 2, 1935, p. 317-321.)

1935: Granville Jensen, Joe Halwax, Lavelle Cooper.

1940: Lyman Boyer, Joe Buswell, Dave Lind.

Since World War II, the Tahoma Glacier Route has been ascended at least a dozen times.

LITTLE TAHOMA (11,117-foot spur on east flank of Rainier)

August 29, 1895: First ascent by J. B. Flett and H. H. Garrison.

April, 1933: Paul Gilbreath and Wendell Trospen, ski ascent to "within 8 feet of summit."

SUCCESS CLEAVER

July 27, 1905: John R. Glascock and Ernest Dudley, via traverse from Paradise Valley of the Nisqually, Van Trump, Kautz and Pyramid glaciers (actual route on the Cleaver is not clear). (*Sunset Magazine*,

Vol. 16; *Seattle P.-I.*, July 30, 1905, p. 10.)

July 2, 1912: Joseph Staphler, Phil Barrett and Frank Kandle. Return via Gibraltar.

July 28, 1914: Joseph Staphler, Dr. Karl F. Meyer, W. N. Ellis, Fred Vinton and Alvin Bogardus. Return via Gibraltar.

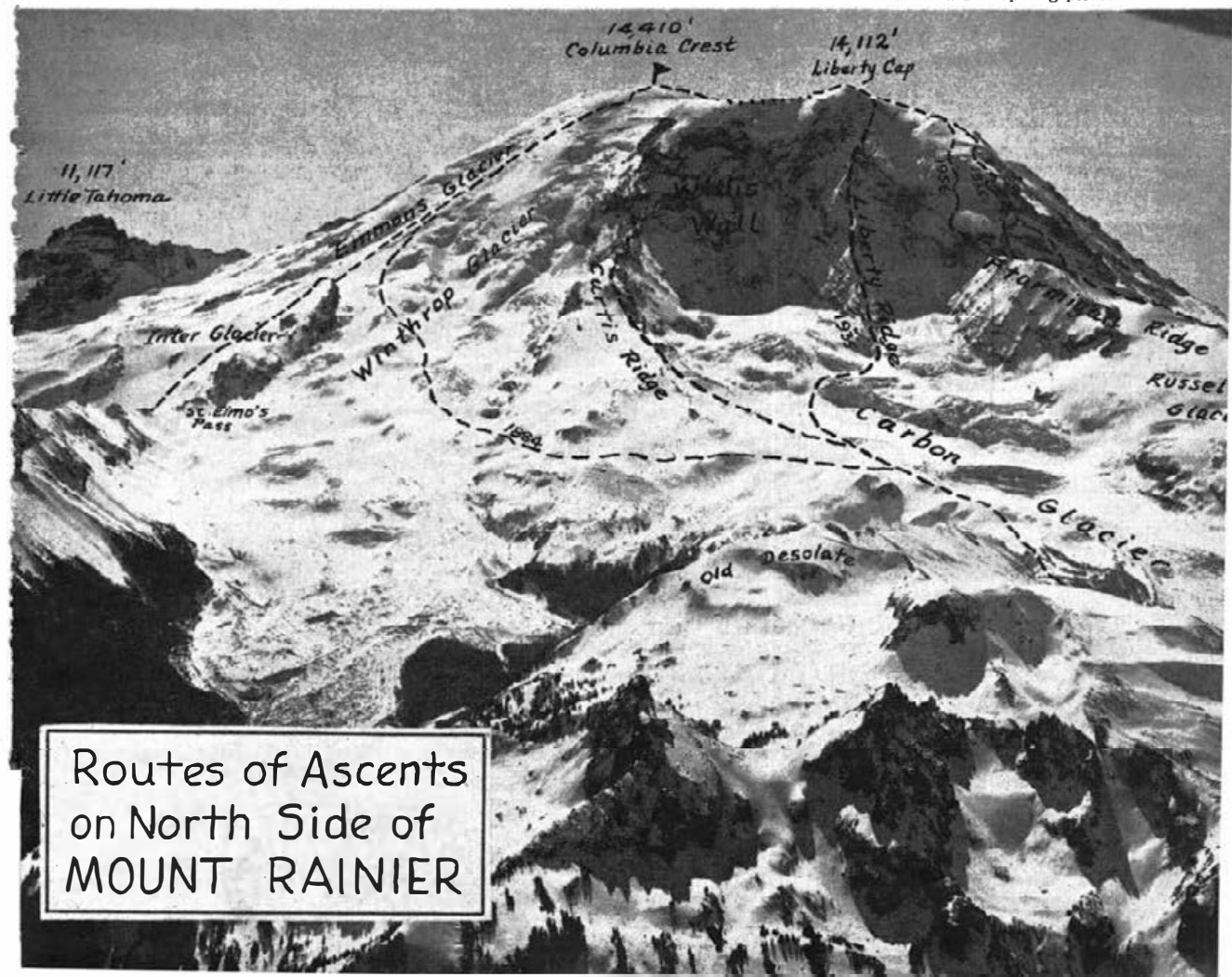
August 15, 1914: Joseph Staphler, Henry T. Dill and Margaret Hargrave (first ascent of Success Cleaver by woman). Descent by same route.

August 23, 1918: J. Harry Weer, R. S. Wainwright, Harry M. Myers. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 11, 1918, pp. 49-50.)

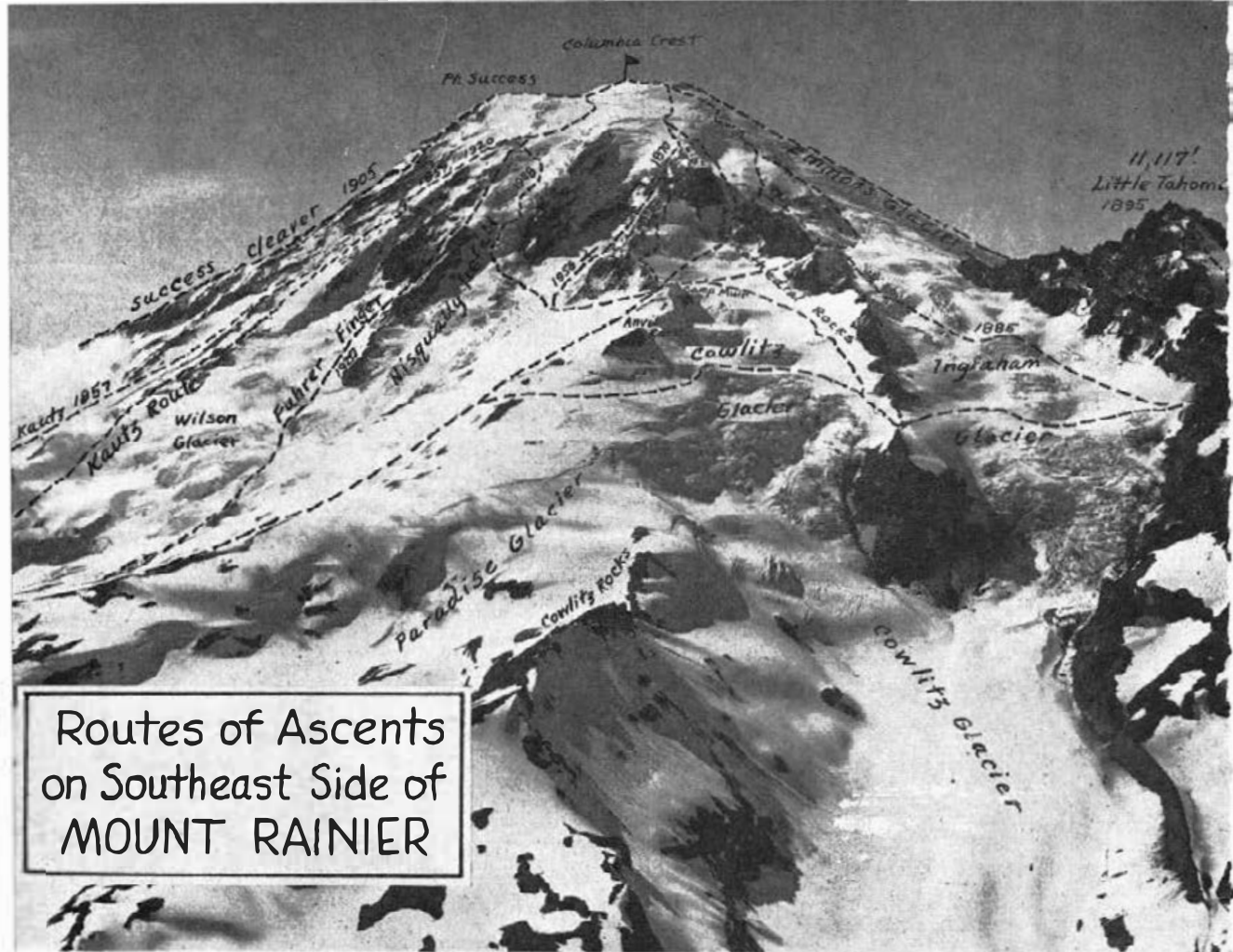
September 1, 1935: Granville Jensen and George MacGowan.

At least six ascents of Success Cleaver have been made since World War II, including second ascent by woman, Marion Long. (See "Success Cleaver As a Climb-

Bob and Ira Spring photo



Routes of Ascents
on North Side of
MOUNT RAINIER



Routes of Ascents on Southeast Side of MOUNT RAINIER

Bob and Ira Spring photo

ing Route," *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 40, 1949, p. 55.)

KAUTZ ROUTE

July 15, 1857: First attempt by Lt. A. V. Kautz party; reached ca. 12,000 feet.

July 28, 1920: First complete ascent, via Van Trump Park, by Hans Fuhrer, Heinie Fuhrer, Roger Toll and Harry Myers.

July 11, 1924: Joseph T. Hazard, Mrs. Joseph T. Hazard, Charles B. Browne, F. B. Farquharsen, Fred Q. Gorton, Ben C. Mooers, John W. McCrillis, R. P. Burkhead, Alonzo Troth, Herbert C. Fish, Miss Hermie Thompson, J. N. O. Thompson and John Thompson Jr. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 17, 1924.)

1939-1948: Kautz Route used by guided and independent summit parties from Paradise, following abandonment of Gib-

raltar Route during this period. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 37, 1944.)

FUHRER FINGER (Snow finger near head of Wilson Glacier: earlier reports misnamed this route "Nisqually Glacier")

July 2, 1920: Hans Fuhrer, Heinie Fuhrer, Joseph T. Hazard, Payton Farrer and Thomas Hermans. (See Joseph T. Hazard's *Glacier Playfields of Mount Rainier*.)

June, 1933: Second ascent, Ariel Edmiston and Wendell Trospen.

August 30, 1934: Park ranger William J. Butler made round trip from Paradise in 11 hours, 20 minutes.

1947: George R. Senner and Robert Webber.

1949: Robert W. Craig and Robert O'Brien.

April 13, 1951: Spring ascent of Fuhrer Finger made by park rangers (William J. Butler, Elvin R. Johnson, Delmer Armstrong, Dee Molenaar) in effort to aid Lt.

John Hodgkins who made first plane landing on Rainier's summit.

1956: Walt Gonnason and Bruce B. Gilbert. (Other possible ascents since 1951.)

PTARMIGAN RIDGE

The reported ascent by a Mr. Lee Pickett and another man, May 18, 1905 or 1906, has never been substantiated and it is extremely unlikely that such a climb reached more than 11,000 feet, where the technical difficulties begin.

The Mountaineer, Vol. 5, 1912, has an article by the famous woman climber, Dora Keene, on a reconnaissance of the ridge.

September 2, 1934: Wolf Bauer and Hans Grage climbed to about 12,500 feet, above the major difficulties, but lack of time forced them to return via the edge of the North Mowich Glacier. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 27, 1934).

September 8, 1935: Wolf Bauer and Jack Hossack, first complete ascent; descent to

Paradise via summit traverse. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 28, 1935.)

August 19, 1956: Fred Beckey, Herb Staley, John Ripley, via variation of Bauer-Hossack Route; with a traverse beneath ice cliff and ascent of ice slopes on left of ridge.

LIBERTY RIDGE

September 30, 1935: Ome Daiber, Will Barrow Jr., Arnie Campbell. (*The American Alpine Journal*, 1936, Vol. II No. 4; *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 28, 1936.)

August 21, 1955: Marcel Schuster, Dave Mahre, Mike McGuire, Gene Prater. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 48, 1955.)

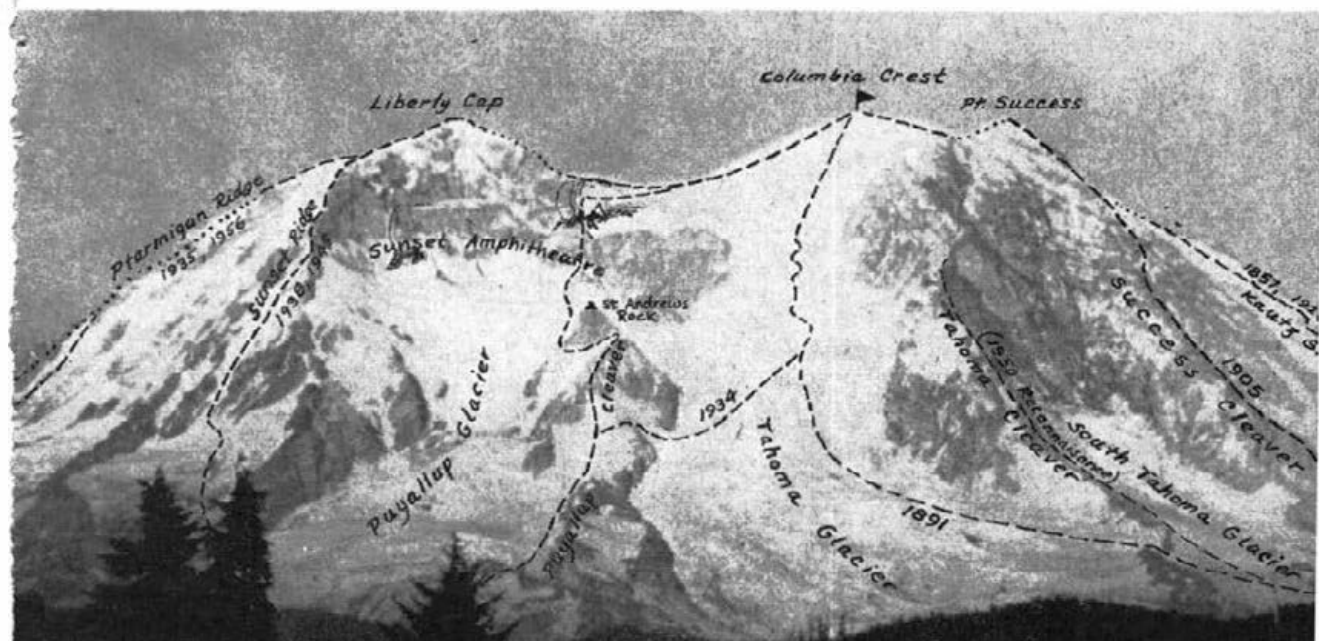
SUNSET AMPHITHEATRE

July 14, 1937: Fred Thieme and Wendell Trosper. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 30, 1937.) Descent via Fuhrer Finger.

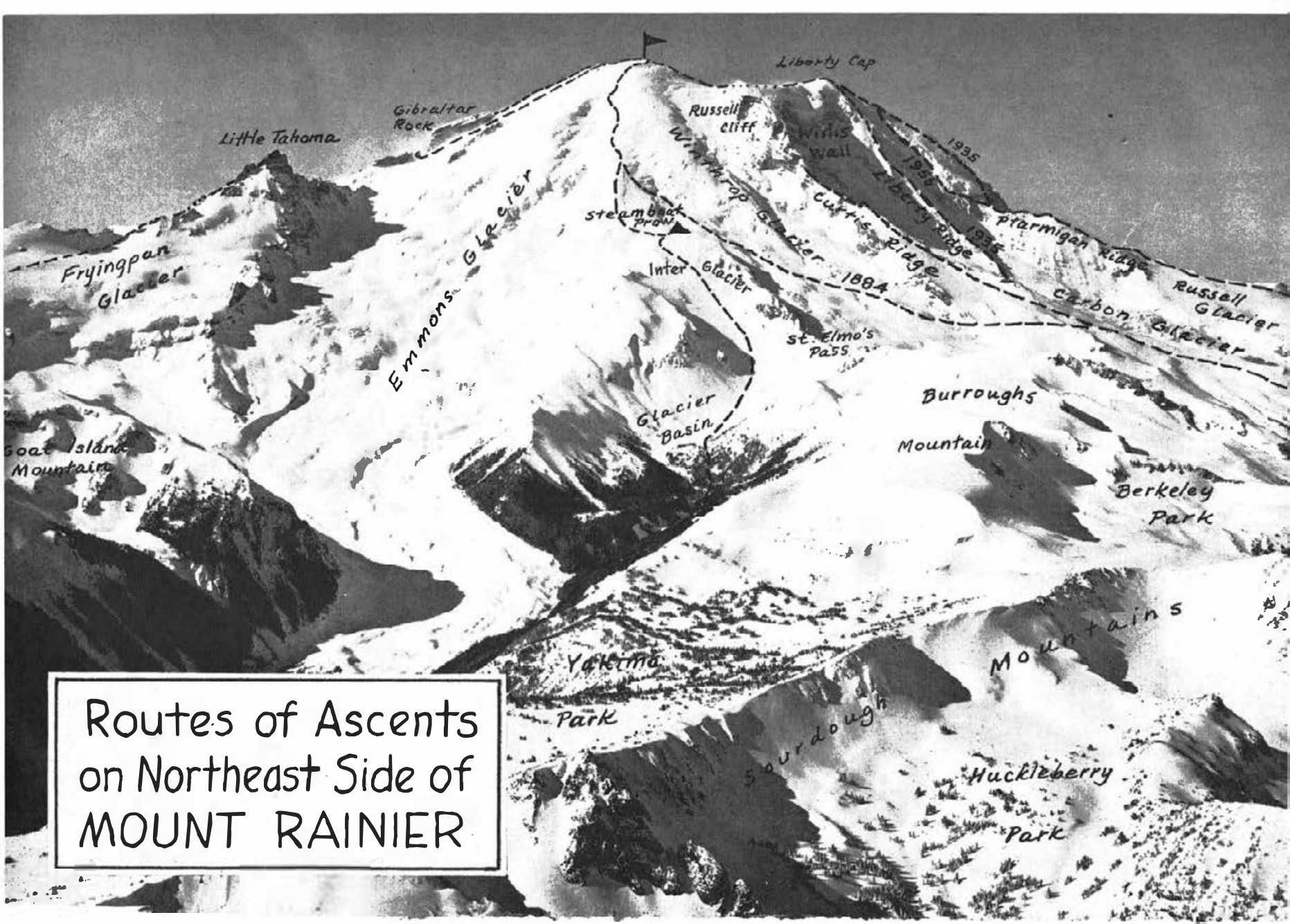
SUNSET RIDGE

August 29, 1938: Lyman Boyer, Arnie Campbell, Don M. Woods; descent via Kautz Route. (*The American Alpine Jour-*

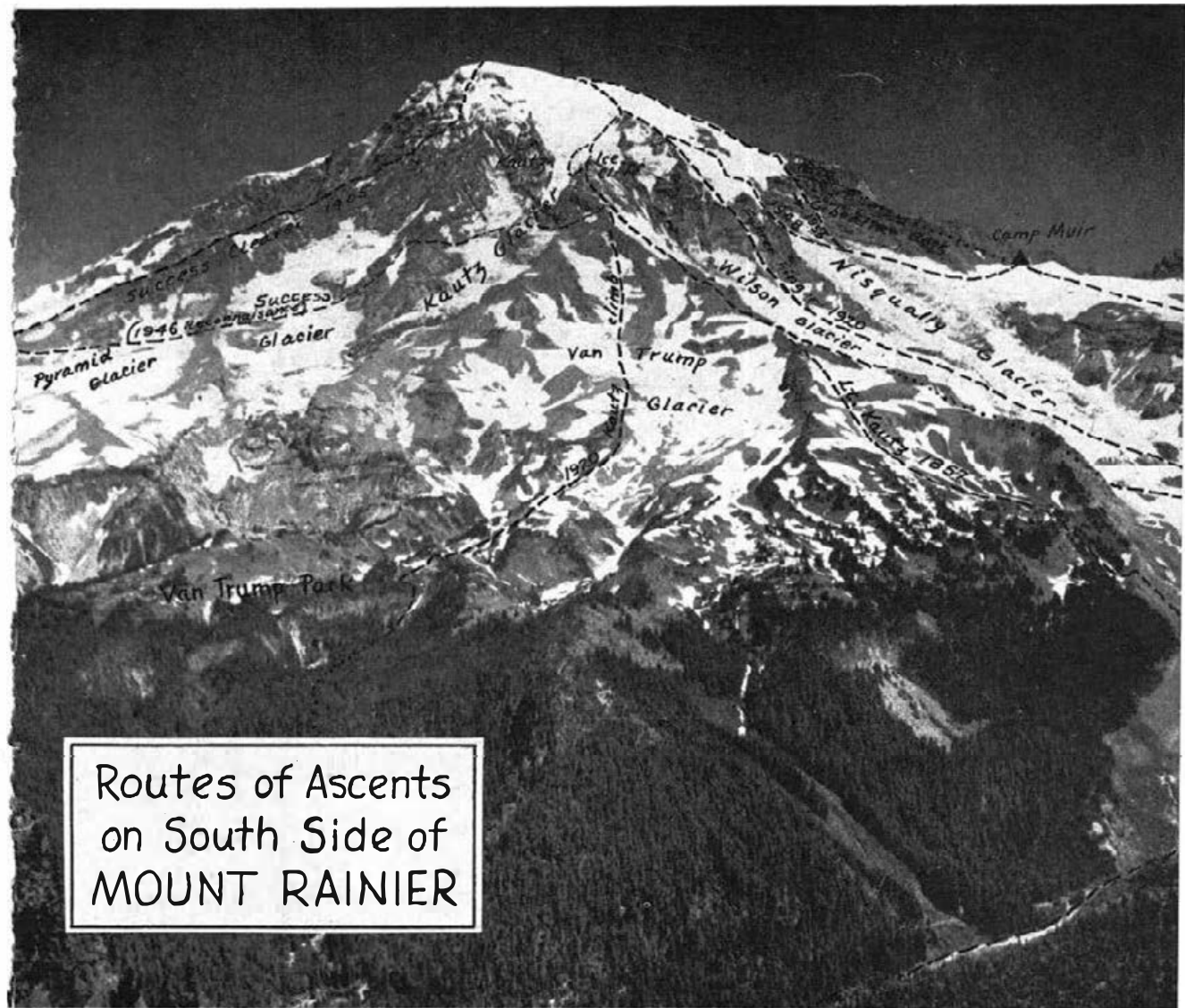
Dee Molenaar photo



Routes of Ascents
on West Side of
MOUNT RAINIER



Routes of Ascents
on Northeast Side of
MOUNT RAINIER



Routes of Ascents
on South Side of
MOUNT RAINIER

Dee Molenaar photo

nal, Vol. 3, 1939; *The Mountaineer*, Vol. 45, 1938.)

August, 1939: Second ascent by Hans Grage and Wendell Troser. (Information never before recorded.)

August 10, 1949: Cornelius "K" Molenaar and George R. Senner; descent via Tahoma Glacier. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 40, 1949.)

NISQUALLY ICEFALL

July 15, 1948: Robert W. Craig and Dee Bob and Ira Spring photo

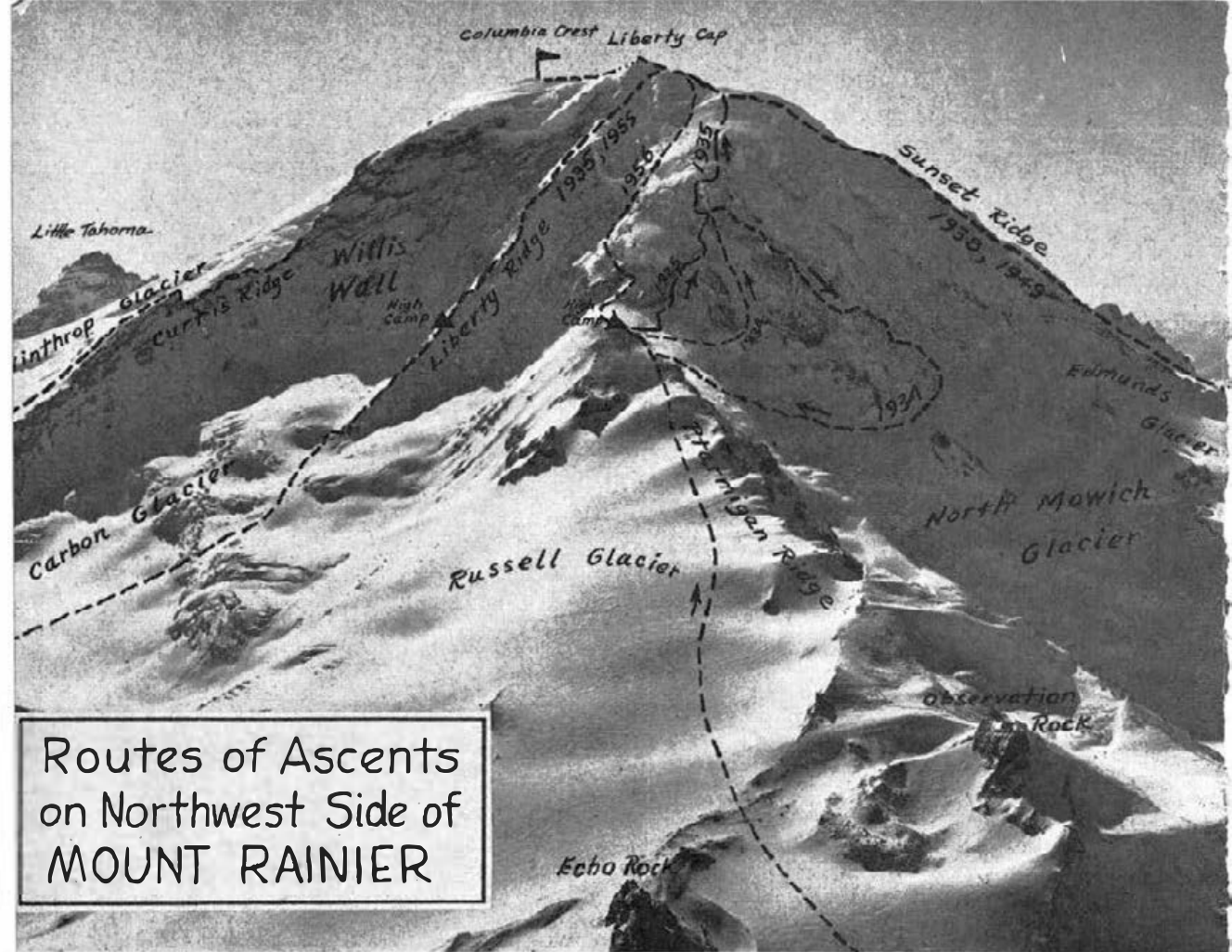
Molenaar. (*The Mountaineer*, Vol. 41, 1948.)

CURTIS RIDGE (Still Unclimbed)

1936-1956: At least eight attempts have been made. Extremely dangerous rockfall and high rotten lava cliffs block the upper 2,000 feet of the ridge. Most attempts ended about 11,000 feet.

UNUSUAL DESCENTS MADE:

September 2, 1934: Wolf Bauer and Hans Grage, after reaching 12,500 feet on



Bob and Ira Spring photo

Routes of Ascents on Northwest Side of MOUNT RAINIER

Ptarmigan Ridge, descended via the upper north edge of the North Mowich Glacier.

August 13, 1948: Forrest Johnson and George R. Senner, after climbing Success Cleaver, descended via long snow finger between Success Cleaver and Kautz Cleaver (snow gully at head of Success Glacier).

July 1, 1956: Guide Gary Rose and clients descended Gibraltar Route via a complete descent of the Gibraltar "chute," from top of Gibraltar ledge to Nisqually Glacier, traverse back around to Camp Muir.

MISCELLANEOUS CLIMBING NOTES

Number of people reaching summit: Roughly 9,000.

1870-1915: 570.

1915-1935: 3,400 (2,855 guided; 545 independent).

1935-1956: 5,000 (Estimate only, made from summit register and summit application forms; guide parties not always counted during this period, or record incomplete.)

Number of routes climbed by one individual: J. Wendell Trosper has ascended 9 of the above listed routes; several others have climbed 6-8 of the routes.

The foregoing summary is the first in a more complete work now being undertaken by the writer. It is hoped that all interested persons having additional comments or corrections that will be pertinent to a complete account of the climbing history of Mount Rainier will contact the writer.

The Story of Meany Ski Hut

by FRED W. BALL

PROBABLY FEW of the skiers who use Meany Hut today are aware that the 60-acre site was a gift from our revered president, Dr. Edmond S. Meany. This was in 1928 — long before the advent of many of its present devotees.

The story of Meany's development is interwoven with the growth of skiing in the north-west which began about 1915-16, the centers of activity being Snoqualmie Lodge and Paradise. By 1926-27, however, the sport had become so popular that Snoqualmie Lodge was bursting with skiers throughout the winter and more facilities were needed.

Special outings at Stampede led some of our early skiers over the pass to the Meany area where the favorable terrain and accessibility by train (no backpacking!) impressed them. These early explorers were enthused by the open areas around the present weather station, the power line hill, and the magnificent open timber of Meany Hill—all ideally suited to the ski touring which dominated the sport.

Following the winter of 1927-28 further explorations of the area led to a favorable decision and in June 1928 plans for the building were presented to a special meeting of the Board of Trustees. These plans called for a 20x50 two-story frame building to accommodate 50 people. It was to be a plain ski shelter without luxurious embellishments. (The total absence of these could be verified by any of the early visitors having occasion to arise in the night.) The project was approved and \$1,700 appropriated for construction.

Dr. Meany purchased and donated the land, approximately 64 acres. Generous donations were also made by the Everett and Tacoma branches. Materials were shipped by rail to Martin, unloaded by the enthusiastic volunteer workers and carried to the site by hand, with some help from the railroad section hands through the skillful cajolery of W. J. Maxwell plus a small cash consideration.

Construction was started in September 1928 and on November 11 the building was dedicated by Dr. Meany with about 100 members and guests present. Much interior work remained to be done but by the time winter arrived the hut was ready for occupancy and was filled to capacity throughout the season.

While rough, it was comfortable, with the big hotel range in the kitchen and the pot-

bellied coal stove in the main room giving off a cheery glow; on the wire rack overhead wet socks, mittens and other gear dried or nicely browned, depending on the owner's alertness. Gasoline lanterns furnished light but after a day of climbing up and sliding down the hills, early to bed was the rule, for tomorrow was another day. Those fortunate ones who could come on the Friday evening or Saturday morning train formed a welcoming committee with hot chocolate and doughnuts for the less fortunate arriving Saturday night. A brief visit and exchange of greetings around the big stove and then "lights out!"

The winters of 1928-31 were devoted to touring the surrounding country. Numerous trips were made to Meany Hill, the telephone cabin, Stampede Pass, Baldy and Stirrup Lake. Snowshoe Butte was claimed but never substantiated.

These winters also saw the beginning of ski races at Meany. The cross-country races for men and women for the University Book Store trophies began in 1929. The slalom and downhill races for men began in 1930, for trophies donated by Bob Hayes and W. J. Maxwell, respectively. The first patrol race was also run this year, finishing at Meany.

This pattern of activity continued for the next several years, the tours expanding until trips from the Lodge to Meany or vice versa became almost commonplace, a party of public-spirited members having marked the route by orange-colored tin shingles high on trees and placed so that one was always in sight ahead.

The intervening summers were spent in clearing Hell's Half-Acre, laying and relaying water lines and other necessary work. In 1931 two loggers from Easton contracted to fall the trees from the cornice down to the clearing for \$100 and so the lane was created. Unfortunately the loggers were careless, or the trees perverse, for they fell in a jumble, requiring an outlay of another \$100 the following summer to clean up the slash and reduce the fire hazard, which also improved the skiability.

At first the lower lane was used as a practice slope, the remainder being only a convenient means of going to and from the upper slopes of Meany Hill. The more expert used its entire length to some extent but three or four climbs and descents were enough for even the strong-

est on any one day. The downhill races started at the edge of the timber near the top of Meany Hill, each man choosing his own course to the finish at the bottom of the lane. Always some tried to "run it straight" and some spectacular eggbeaters resulted but strangely enough there were never any serious injuries. As a deterrent to such folly the overhead beam in the hut had an array of broken skis mounted on it and over them the warning: "THEY TOOK IT STRAIGHT."

A mysterious schism among the skiers developed with the advent of the ski hut. Snoqualmie Lodge was a place of gaiety and entertainment as well as skiing, with its huge fireplace, phonograph and space enough for dancing. Meany Hut, however, was conceived and approved as strictly a shelter for skiers, with no fireplace or extra space. There was plenty of gaiety and fun but of a different kind and apparently this difference caused some to prefer one place to the other. Thus, while there were those who alternated, the skiers in general were identified as either "Lodge hounds" or "Meanyites."

Almost imperceptibly through these years changes were developing in the pattern of Meany activities. Slalom proficiency, at first sought chiefly as an aid to touring, began to emerge as an end unto itself. Rope tows were appearing in more and more areas, and as they increased, touring declined, finally bringing a major change in the Meany way of life. Again the members labored mightily and by the winter of 1938-39 a rope tow was completed, with a 15x20-foot log cabin to house its tractor power plant.

Also the original conception of the hut as merely a shelter no longer met the popular demand. More active indoor entertainment required more space and so the second major change was made—the hut had its face lifted. In 1939 another concerted effort resulted in a 24x30-foot, three-story addition with a basement containing a furnace, drying room, waxing room, washroom, and—at last!—inside plumbing.

The main floor comprised a recreation room, with a ping-pong table, a phonograph and space for dancing or games. The second floor became sleeping quarters for men, the third floor comprising another innovation—married quarters. The addition increased the hut capacity to 75 people. A light plant had previously been installed and so life at Meany had indeed changed considerably.

During the early years it was difficult to find

a suitable cook who could be available regularly. In 1935 the committee induced the one and only Nashie to take over and she has become a fixture as well as friend, counselor and confessor. Long may she reign!

Hut committees, in the early years had excellent cooperation from the railroad and in turn worked closely with it. Train schedules were convenient, allowing a full day of skiing plus time for dinner and cleanup. A special car was provided for parties of 15 or more and permitted all kinds of impromptu entertainment. Fares were high at first, around \$3.80 a round trip, but were negotiated downward from time to time to a low of \$1.80.

However during the war years extra cars were not available and fares went up again. By this time the highways had been improved to the point that access by automobile was feasible. Also train schedules had been changed from time to time and were no longer so convenient, so travel by automobile became increasingly popular. At this writing it is rumored that other changes in train schedules are being considered which would very likely see the end of rail transportation to Meany and complete another major change in former customs.

Over the years Meany Ski Hut has become more than just "a good place to ski." It has become a monument and a continuing tribute to Mountaineer tradition and to the many who devoted their time, thought and energy to its creation and its development from the beginning down through the years to the present. May it continue to be so!

Meany Ski Hut, 1945.

Don Olson photo





Cartoonist Bob Cram gives his impressions of Nashie who reigns each weekend by the stove.

My Years at Meany

by MRS. HARRY K. (Nashie) IVERSON

I REMEMBER the first time I came to Meany—for the New Year's celebration of 1934-5. Never in all my life had I met such a queer lot of people was my first impression. Their garb surely set them apart as being out of the ordinary.

It didn't take long to figure out that outdoor sports were not their only interest; they had an interest in everything! After my day's work, it was interesting for me to sit in the shadows and see the romantic intrigue among the bachelors and spinsters, for there was plenty of it. No one paid much attention to the fact that they were being spied upon. My favorite vantage point was sitting underneath the dripping socks that were hung over the old coal stove which in those days provided the only drying facilities.

There was never a dull moment and times haven't changed a bit. Come 11 o'clock, games and merriment of the evening were over and time to bed down. In the women's dorm we were nightly entertained by Sally's ballet dance costumed in fancy scanties. After breakfast some of the hardier skiers packed a lunch and took off for Mount Baldi which was an all-day trip. The party consisted of Norm Engle, Herman Wunderling and Paul and Gertrude Shorrock. The less eager played around "Hells Half Acre" climbing up under their own steam.

On Washington's birthday, a three-day holiday, the hut was filled to capacity with 60 people. The rain came down in torrents keeping everyone inside, except a few who now and then would venture out for a breath of air and return soaking wet. Even so the roof billowed with hilarity, and chairman Jack Hassock said: "Nashie, I bet you have never been housed with so many 'nuts' before!" He

was right, but I will say this: they were and still are the greatest in the land.

In 1937 the Juniors began entering the club and life took on added color, which on occasion turned to a dull gray. The Seniors found the Juniors taking over the place. To many of them this meant doom, but surprisingly enough the Juniors became rapidly adjusted and did themselves proud by assuming the necessary responsibilities and adding new and novel entertainment.

Within the next year growing pains overtook the lodge and it was decided to build an addition to the hut. All the skillful eager beavers gathered around and with much toil and perspiration the dream came into being. It came to me as a revelation what ability and co-operation could and did accomplish. Even the artistic touch appeared in Boyd Bucey's scallop trim over the windows.

One of the recent outstanding events was the dedication of "Lower Slobbovia" which was described by Ernie as a "masterpiece," Dick Merritt as "Mr. Fog Bound," Joan as a "Bird Watcher" and Roy Snider as "Custodian of All the Out-of-Doors." There were others too, such as Art Nation, "genius of music and dance," and Walt Little with "work and wisdom and years of experience." I could go on and on but it all sums up to the fact that the Seniors helped the Juniors and vice versa—and all live at Meany in peace and harmony.

My greatest satisfaction has been to watch the growth of character that has come from this close association. It is not possible for one to weigh or measure the far-reaching influence that these relationships have on the people who meet here, but I feel sure that they carry with them a most pleasant and lasting memory.

How dear to our hearts



Larry Byington photo

Snoqualmie Lodge in 1931, with chairman Fairman Lee in foreground.

Old Snoqualmie Lodge

by LARRY BYINGTON

DEEP IN THE FOREST above Snoqualmie Pass, the crumbling remnants of a rustic stone fireplace, a few scraps of a rusty iron cooking range and life-long memories for many are all that remain of the old Snoqualmie Lodge.

Located in an area of unsurpassed beauty and designed by one of the nation's finest architects, the late Carl Gould, the old building was a perfect example of a mountain lodge. Of log construction, with a huge stone fireplace and chimney, full-length uncurtained windows and sweeping valley and mountain views, the Lodge reflected the very spirit of hospitality, friendliness and isolation from the petty cares of urban life.

Many have asked why, in these early days, was the Lodge built in a location that today would seem remote and inaccessible. A steep 1¼-mile climb from old Denny Creek Ranger Station during the summer months or a 1½-mile struggle over snow covered trails from Rockdale Railway Station during the winter time was required to reach our "mountain home." For those of us who knew and loved the old Lodge, no explanation is required. For others who have come later, it may be difficult to explain. Perhaps it will suffice to say that the far-sighted planners of the Lodge believed that a club, dedicated to the love and preservation of the out-of-doors, should maintain a lodge far removed from the artificiality of busy highways, railroads and crowded resorts.

Completed in 1914 after two years of con-

struction, mostly by volunteer labor, the Lodge was dedicated in November 1914 by our late beloved President Dr. Edmond S. Meany. Until destroyed in 1944 the Lodge was the center of Mountaineer activity.

Few there are who realize that the milling thousands of Sunday skiers and the commercial development of a national sport in this area is the outgrowth of a sport largely pioneered by The Mountaineers. The center of this activity was The Mountaineers' Snoqualmie Lodge.

Among treasured memories are the days when paraffine, applied with a hot flat iron, was considered the ultimate for either uphill climbing or downhill running. Ski poles, of course, were definitely for the use of the weak and unfit. Until Rudy Amsler started the group on the path to learning the fine art of telemarks and christianas, we "herring-boned" up and "ran it straight."

Boots and clothing suitable for climbing were of course equally useful for skiing. Forgotten is the genius who first conceived the idea of attaching metal plates to the ski to save the surface from triconi wear.

Progress however was swift. Frederick & Nelson and Piper & Taft were persuaded to import ski clothing, ski boots, climbing wax and Norwegian skis. The narrow Norwegian ski proved unsuitable for Northwest snow conditions but wider skis were soon obtained. Ski touring and ski mountaineering developed



Art Wilson photo

All ready for a Thanksgiving feast in old Snoqualmie, 1932.

until most of the Lodge country was opened to winter travel.

Competitive skiing developed at an early date. In 1922 the Harper Cup for competition by novices only was donated by Paul Harper. The Women's Skiing Trophy was donated by Edith Knudsen, Helen MacKinnen and Elisabeth Wright, also in 1922. The Washington Birthday weekend was chosen for the annual competition. Some years later the patrol race from Snoqualmie Lodge to the new Meany Ski Hut was instituted and became a hotly contested annual event. There are perhaps a few who remember that the original scouting party was temporarily lost on the difficult route and spent the night "holed-up" in the snow.

For many years Snoqualmie Lodge was used as a base for much of Northwest climbing activity. Leaders were developed and found their way to the summits of the many mountains, still known as the Lodge Peaks.

During this period a group of more or less adjacent peaks were designated as the 10 Peaks. Successful climbers of the "10" were honored with a banquet, a diploma and a bronze 10 Peak Pin at an annual and always hilarious celebration. Still later, a second 10 group was selected most of which were anything but adjacent, and generally speaking far more difficult. Attempts to include Mineral Mountain and other even more distant peaks failed to excite enthusiasm as one-day trips.

Paul Shorrock, as the first person to make 100 trips to the Lodge, became the first member of the Century Club. He was accorded a tumultuous celebration in recognition of the event as many will still remember. Later he, and others graduated to the Second Century Club, consisting of members having made 200 or more trips.

A large cooking stove, a cabinet type phonograph and at one time a small organ were transported over rocky trails from the valley below on the backs of loyal supporters of the Lodge. Not to be forgotten are the "Steers" who packed up a large side of beef from the old Denny Creek road. For many years thereafter the name was adopted as a descriptive term for hardy souls embarking on other strenuous adventures.

Due to the unceasing efforts of Walter C. Best as chairman, full-time caretakers were engaged in the late 20s for the purpose of maintaining an all-year open house for members. The problem of providing after climb meals was for a time solved by serving meals to climbers at Denny Creek or Commonwealth Camp Grounds. In this way the arduous climb back to the Lodge was avoided (for all except the hard working caretakers). Some years later however, leaders were requested to terminate trips at the Lodge. To the surprise of many, few or no objections were raised. Among treasured memories are the warm showers, the relaxing rest period and the hot home-cooked meals after a strenuous day in the mountains.

More could be written and much could be added but as in all things, an end must be reached. On a hot September day in 1944 flames started from burning debris and set fire to the tinder-dry roof. In a short time all was destroyed.

The old Lodge is gone but the priceless memories of old friends and days that are past will never be forgotten.

In front of the lodge about 1930 (left to right): Rudy Amsler, Priscilla Storey, Jim Martin, Norval Grigg, Margaret Barse and Gloria Huntington.

Larry Byington photo



Patrol Races

Highlight the '30s

by PAUL SHORROCK

THE SKI PATROL RACES from the old Snoqualmie Lodge to Meany ski hut were started in 1930 and continued until the winter of 1940-41. Norval Grigg and Andy Anderson were the originators of this idea and many were the teams that raced. They donated a Ski Patrol Trophy "to develop cross country skiers, to promote cross-country skiing, and to make better known to club members the area along the summit of the Cascade Range lying between Snoqualmie Lodge and Meany Ski Hut."

There were three men on each racing team. After drawing for places, the teams were started about 10 minutes apart and the three men of each team were required to go over the finish line at Meany within one minute of each other. Each team had to carry certain specified articles with them, divided as the contestants saw fit. These were: light ax, two compasses, first aid equipment (equivalent to Boy Scout kit), three new candles, contour map of the district, and fifty feet of ¼-inch rope. Each of the three skiers must carry an emergency ration weighing not less than one and one-half pounds, electric flashlight, matches, snow glasses, extra sweater or jacket, extra pair mitts, extra pair socks, and bandana. Each contestant was required to start, carry and finish with a pack weighing not less than ten pounds. Optional equipment was specified by the rules to include repair articles (most teams carried extra ski tips), ski wax, trail lunch, safety pins, shoe laces, knife, extra clothing, cup, spoon, Primus stove, Meta fuel, and watch. The usual weight amounted to between fifteen and twenty pounds, as a matter of fact.

At any rate, I remember that one year I raced the whole 18 miles with a brick in my pack which some of my prankster "friends" had slipped in after the pack was weighed by the officials.

The night preceding one of these grueling tests would be a scene of much activity, speculation and secret planning at the old lodge. Theories on everything from ski wax to fad diets were discussed with passionate partisanship. There were those who asserted that you raced on the dinner you ate the night before and, according to them, the less breakfast



from the collection of Art Wilson

Winning patrol, February 5, 1933 (left to right): H. V. Strandberg, Art Wilson and Don Blair.

eaten, the better; those of the hearty breakfast school of thought brought their own lamb chops, steaks, or whatever they figured would best energize them for the long trek across.

The route was laid out via Olalie Meadows, up over Tinkham Pass, around Mirror Lake, then down Yakima Pass, with a steep climb up to the Cedar River Watershed. After a long descent came the hazard of Dandy Creek crossing (usually on a slippery log), then up again to Dandy Pass, around Baldy, down to Stampede Pass, over the Powerline Hill across Meany Hill and down the Lane to the Meany Ski Hut. The average time for the trip was between five and six hours.

On the morning of the race the trail breakers were aroused and fed about four o'clock and were soon on their way, headlights penetrating the darkness. Races have been run in rain, through deep, fresh snow and on death-defying crusty conditions. Once a race was scheduled, it was run!

The racers would probably get off around eight o'clock and soon afterwards the "cleanup" crew were on their way, supposedly to herd in any stragglers, or to assist the maimed and wounded. After things were put in order at the lodge, most of the crowd drove over the pass, skied across to Meany from the highway and were in on the excitement of the finish.

Starting in 1937, other ski clubs in this area were invited to enter teams and in most of the races thereafter several clubs were represented.

Most of the participants took the whole thing very seriously and went into the contest with intense competitiveness but I remember one year when three men from another club entered who knew little about skiing and cared less about winning. They signed in just for the fun of the trip across and no three men ever had a better time. In another race one team lost their way completely and missed the train home.

Excitement always ran high at the finish line. To watch the men at the end of an 18-mile

race over the roughest kind of terrain, their legs all but numb from fatigue, try to run the steep "lane" at Meany and cross the finish line in some kind of an upright position, filled the audience with suspense, sympathy and admiration. It seems to me that one year the winning team finished only seconds ahead of the second place team! And many years less than ten minutes separated the two winning teams.

Those were rugged days!

A costume parade (on skis yet!) highlighted the Washington's Birthday celebration at Snoqualmie Lodge which continued for a number of years until about 1940. Shown here are two winners, Eugenie and Herb Strandberg.



Art Wilson photo

Fairman Lee photo



Tandem coasting is a popular winter sport with the early Mountaineers (from Vol. 12, 1919).

The Mountaineers Find Hidden Ranch

by MORDA SLAUSON

SPRING SUNSHINE wove gay patterns through the darkness of the virgin forest. On a narrow deer trail, winding through the trees, were a happy party of 66 Mountaineers. They were searching for Wild Cat Lake where, they had been told, a lavish display of native rhododendrons could be seen in full bloom. They also were looking for a lunch stop.

"This way," decided John Best, leader. The party followed him down a sharply dropping hillside. The lake, at last? But no, they stood on the edge of a deep, green valley, as hidden as a bird's nest in a wilderness of towering firs and cedars. There was no sound except the music of two clear streams; no motion save a drift of blue wood smoke from the chimney of a rustic cabin.

Then the door opened and a man strode out, his hand outstretched in welcome. The warmth of that first handclasp has lasted 47 years.

Thus The Mountaineers in 1909 made the acquaintance of Edward Paschall and Hidden Ranch. Within a matter of minutes they had met his wife and two of his daughters, Mary and Patience, for their host turned and went back to the cabin, saying firmly, "Come out and meet these nice people."

Now that the third generation of outdoor lovers will soon walk the quiet green trails through uncut forest, exclaim over the first trilliums and come in June to marvel at the pink glory of rhododendrons in their natural state, it seems quite fitting that members, both old and new, should know something of the circumstances which brought The Mountaineer Rhododendron Preserve into being.

Until the year 1890 Hidden Ranch was just one of countless valleys in western Washington, yet to be settled by white men. In the fall of that year John Lewis, a millwright, came from Minnesota to Washington, bringing his 14-year-old son, Alfred, and daughter, Ida.

The two stayed at a Tacoma rooming house, owned by Alfred Taylor, an English bookkeeper. Finding his new tenants interested in permanent settlement, Taylor told them about his land across Puget Sound. He had taken 167 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres as a homestead and built a two-room house on the upper part.

"A beautiful spot, it is," he declared. "You never did see such trees. But I'm no woodsman and the screechin' of the wild cats fair drives me crazy. I'll never live out there alone."

A bargain was struck. In return for his labor in helping build an addition to the two-



Norman Huber photo

Almost completed, Kitsap Cabin from behind (from Vol. 11, 1918).

room house and constructing a chicken house, Taylor gave Lewis a release on 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The latter filed a preemption claim.

To hold it, it was necessary to build a house and have two acres in cultivation in 18 months. So John Lewis and Alfred came to the claim and started work on a cabin, barn and chicken house. The last two structures are still standing in the valley.

Their only tools were a crosscut saw to cut down the trees, broad axe and adz to square the timbers and a 18-inch frow and mallet to split cedar shakes. A variety of logs went into the 14x16-foot cabin — alder, hemlock, fir and cedar. Some of these had to be torn down later as many of the logs rotted out or were eaten by ants.

“When we first came to the valley,” says Alfred Lewis, who is now a poultry rancher at Burton, Vashon Island, “there were 35 large fir trees at the forks of Wild Cat and Lost creeks. The smallest one was five feet in diameter and the largest 12 feet. My sister and I counted the rings on one and calculated it was 600 years old. It was 225 feet high. It took three days steady chopping to fell it. No saw was long enough to saw through it.

“We cut all these by the bore and burn method, bore holes and start a fire going up the center of the tree. It took 14 days’ burning before the largest one fell. My father did not figure too well and one large tree missed the house by just four feet. We had kindling and fire wood by our front door all winter.

“Why did we cut them? To let the sunshine into the valley. Those big trees kept it in perpetual gloom.”

Fishing was wonderful in the valley in those days with salmon so thick they choked the creeks. The runs of chum or “dog” salmon, Alaska red and silvers came at different times. Deer and black bear were pests and hard to keep out of the garden and orchard.

The Lewises planted vegetables; apple, pear and English walnut trees; raspberries and strawberries. All of the produce which they sold—butter, eggs, calves, and fruit—had to be carried out of the valley on their backs. The only road from Silverdale to Bremerton was 14 miles long and took its time, going to the old Kemp place, the Henry McDonald ranch, Wild Cat Lake, around Oyster Bay and finally to Bremerton.

Life was hard but the Lewises thrived on it. Another sister, Mary, who had stayed in Minnesota until 1892, finally joined them. She was suffering from tuberculosis and had



Irving Gavett photo

The building of Kitsap Cabin.

been given only six weeks to live. She was carried from Chico all the way into the valley in a rocking chair.

Mary lived to be a grandmother and did not die until her '60s. Alfred Lewis still has the little rocking chair.

The Lewis family lived in the valley from 1890 to 1903 when John Lewis sold his acreage to John McLain.

In 1907 McLain met a man on the Sound steamer Norwood, who was looking for a place to settle.

“I want a stream of water, hills facing west and deep woods,” said the stranger.

“I’ve got everything you want,” declared McLain.

So the Paschalls came to Hidden Ranch on Memorial Day, 1907. It was Kipling’s poem “The Explorer” which had inspired the family to leave the small country town in Pennsylvania where Mr. Paschall was editor of a country newspaper and come west.

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

The Paschalls — mother, father and two daughters — built and gardened and welcomed friends and strangers alike. For more than 30 years Edward Paschall initiated groups of Boy Scouts and many other young folks into the wonders of bird and animal life in the valley.

Following that first spring walk, rhododen-



Mabel Furry photo

"Christening the cow" – a Kitsap Cabin party enjoys an impromptu entertainment at Hidden Ranch (from Vol. 11, 1918).

dron sight-seeing trips became an annual event. Later, salmon walks were added in the fall when the great fish came up the creeks to spawn. As many as 225 people would take the little steamer Norwood at Galbraith dock in Seattle and chug across the Sound to land at the unique floating dock at Chico.

Once off the boat, they'd shoulder packs and climb the old hill trail, past the dripping ferny clay banks and marshy Tame Cat Lake, through the old George Duesler property and so to the first Mountaineer shelter.

This was an abandoned log cabin which became temporary headquarters for overnight parties when in 1916, through the combined efforts of Mr. Paschall and Peter McGregor, the 74 acres of hill land were purchased by The Mountaineers to become the Kitsap Rhododendron Preserve.

Surveyed by Redick H. McKee with the help of other volunteers, the new property proved to be a rectangular tract, one-half-mile from east to west; one-fourth-mile from north to south. In addition to a large forested area, it contained several acres of cleared land and a portion of Wild Cat Valley with about 125 feet of stream.

It was the home of a large variety of wild animals, including deer, black bear, coyote, Douglas squirrel, mink, hare, beaver, muskrat, raccoon, weasel, otter, water ouzel and salmon. Huge western red cedars, Douglas fir trees and white pine as well as acres of wild rhododen-

drons covered the wooded portions.

The new tract was opened on May 6, with 409 members and guests registering in the first six months. On November 23, 1918, new Kitsap Cabin was dedicated, a monument to Harry Myers and Otto Voll and their crews of volunteer work *women*. Since World War I had taken away most of the men members, it was the women who made shakes, nailed them on and lugged stones for the chimney.

In 1917 the long drawn-out negotiations for acquiring the present theater tract began with another 30 acres finally being purchased. From that year up to September, 1935, letters were being written from time to time in an effort to get a clear title to all of the Mountaineer property.

Last addition to the Rhododendron Preserve came in 1955 with the gift by Mary P. Remy and Patience L. Paschall of 40 acres, immediately west of the original Mountaineer preserve, with the understanding that this will be permanently preserved as a wilderness area.

Reason for this gift can be expressed no better than in their own words: "Down the years these forest ways have felt the feet of many lovers of wilderness, artists finding the peace and strength of the big trees, botanists searching for fungi or orchids, or the lone fisherman splashing softly through the unending loveliness of an April river. There are no words to capture values such as these." (See the 1955 Annual for the entire letter.)

Thirty Years and Thirty Plays

by HARRIET K. WALKER

IT WAS A lovely spring afternoon, that 17th of June 1923, as a group of Mountaineers, under the inspiration and management of Howard Kirk and Edith Knudsen (Connolly), scrambled into costumes and make-up, hummed their melodies and tuned their instruments. No doubt they hoped that this first spring play they were about to put on might become an annual affair at Kitsap Cabin, but it is not likely that any of them could have dreamed that they were embarked upon what would prove to be a series of 30 productions, eventually to be enjoyed by thousands of spectators, and to be known from coast to coast as a most unique dramatic enterprise.

Ever since the purchase of the cabin property in 1915, skits around the campfire or enacted before the friendly fireplace had been main attractions of the fortnightly weekends at Kitsap, and there had been some daytime entertainment of a dramatic nature, especially in 1918 when the audience traipsed about in the woods from scene to scene of a gay "Robin Hood"—all more or less impromptu. But this

was different. Into it had gone hours of rehearsal and all the other work of preparation: stage, costumes, music, everything.

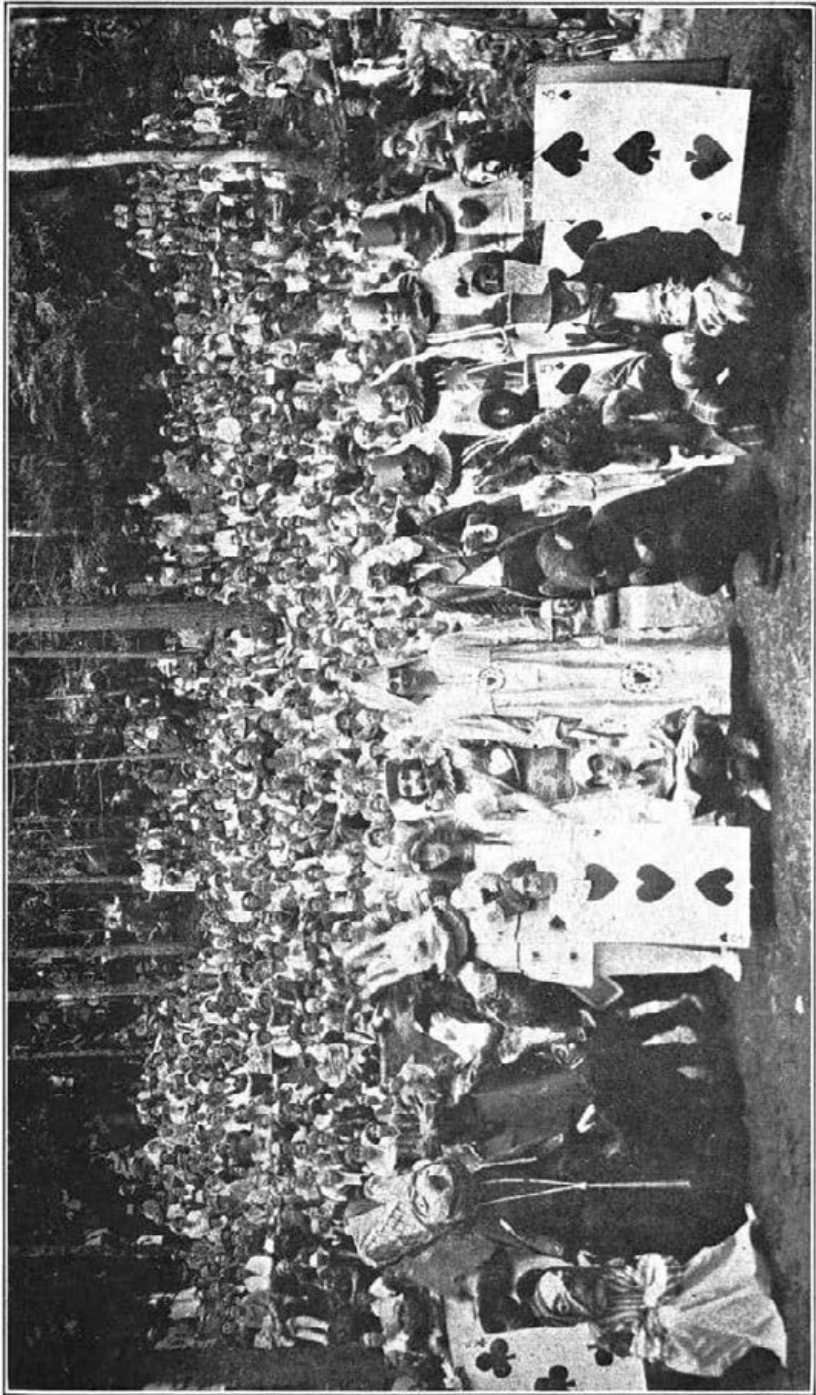
And now as "curtain time" approached, some hundred Mountaineers who had, as usual, hiked the two miles from Chico dock either that morning or the day before (no highway as yet from Bremerton), waited eagerly among the lofty firs near the cabin. Finally a little wood-sprite appeared and beckoned them to follow down a steep trail to the old road beside Chico Creek and on and on downstream into the deep dark woods below. Here in a shadowed dell some of them seated on mossy logs, some standing on the marshy ground, as they watched the pantomime among the firs and cedars on the hillside above them, they were carried back to Merry England to join "Robin of Sherwood" and his jolly thieves.

No doubt about the enthusiastic reception of this new venture. So the next year, under the persuasion of Mabel Furry, the group formed into a class and placed themselves under the professional direction of Mrs. Rob-

The Forest Theatre at its dedication (from Vol. 19, 1926). The work of William C. Darling, a writer called it "a triumph of artistic creation and excellent workmanship."

F. A. Steeble photo





Ochi Studio photo

"Alice in Wonderland," performed in 1927, is regarded by many as one of the Forest Theatre's finest productions (from Vol. 20, 1927).

ert F. Sandall. Again the play was a pantomime, "The Shepherd in the Distance;" but in 1925, with "The Little Clay Cart," and ever since, the productions have been vocal.

By this time it was evident that better accommodations would have to be found, especially for the mosquito-tortured audiences that now numbered well over 200. Moreover any further development of the site might prove to be wasted effort as the area was not on Mountaineer land. Whereupon William C. Darling scouted about and discovered an area just inside the club property line that would lend itself to amphitheatre and stage. Trees were felled and terraces etched on the slope. Cedar bark was lugged in from the creek bottom, and under Bill's singular artistry the Forest Theatre, much as we know it today, grew up among its mighty trees.

It is fitting that now in the 50th year of The Mountaineers we take thought of the opening of this Forest Theatre just 30 years ago, in the 20th year of the club, June 6, 1926.

There are other outdoor theatres, to be sure, but none quite like ours, none that seems to have grown up out of the ground as a very part of the virgin forest. For its wings, five or six on a side, tall enough to conceal the actors, were made of upright slabs of cedar bark. The logs cut in clearing the hillside were piled at the back of the stage and covered with earth and banked with ferns to form an upper level. A huge log was maneuvered into place to mark the front of the stage and though it has now returned to dust, the great sword ferns set along it still take the place of footlights. Green mosses were draped over the wings and huge ferns set in every corner and cranny — all to blend with the verdant forest background.

Fitting also it is to take thought of the hundreds of Mountaineers who have, with aching muscles and willing hearts, accomplished the clearing and building, the enlarging and rebuilding from time to time. And those who shouldered responsibility of the productions with all their problems and griefs: to mention only a few, Claire M. McGuire, who took over in 1925 and bore the burden into the early '30s. Wilmer Froistad, actor-manager, later to become an eminent welfare administrator; Mary Margaret Pugh, now lieutenant colonel in the Women's Army Corps; Phyllis Cavender, who held us together through the tumultuous problems of our last effort, in 1942, before the war called a halt.

There can be no doubt that the charm of the early plays grew very largely from the

clever and intricate masks fabricated by Bill Darling. Those for "Alice in Wonderland" in 1927, many used again in the "Alice" of 1931, were marvelous. So were the dragon family in 1933 and a whole menagerie of beasties in "Toad of Toad Hall" in 1935. So were the varied settings devised by Bill to blend in with the stage and the forest and yet give the atmosphere for each individual play. When production was resumed after the war in 1947, plays had to depend more upon staging and acting and sometimes even startling effects. More mature plays, less in the nature of fantasy, were now to be seen.

Five directors have guided our destinies. Mrs. Sandall built of herself into 19 of our 30 plays. Earl Kelly has led us on to new heights in our last four productions. As for the faithful and gifted performers, space does not permit us to name even the most outstanding through these many years.

Among the 20 spring plays that made history from 1923 to 1942, we wish to mention a few. The "Alice" of June 5, 1927, was so captivating that a repeat performance was requested for the National Education Association convention on July 10. The "Ali Baba" of 1932 was requested by a group in Montesano who supplied the chorus and music for a showing in August of 1933 in their own outdoor theatre; and it was repeated for the play of 1940. "Snow White" of 1930 brought such a crowd that the theatre was enlarged for the next year and performances from then on were doubled. "Toad of Toad Hall," 1935, was a wonderful production. And where, we may well ask, in all their more than 300 years of history did the fairies of a "Midsummer Night's Dream" ever find themselves working their spells in a woodland more suited to their elfin moods than in our Forest Theatre in 1941!

During these prewar years, moreover, some 15 ambitious programs of plays, some full-length, some groups of one-acts, were produced in Seattle during winter months, remarkable in their variety.

With production resumed in 1947, exactly 10 more plays have passed into history. The posey of Percy MacKaye in "A Thousand Years Ago," 1948; the picturesque situations in "The Prince and the Pauper," 1949; and the romantic flavor of "If I Were King" (the "Vagabond King" story) of 1950 will long be remembered. But it is to the magnificent heights achieved with the great American classic, "The Green Pastures," in 1955 that our minds will return for years to come. Setting, costuming, reverent

acting and the lovely singing of a group from the Seattle Chorale — all, we trust, converted those who had said, “The Players ought never to attempt anything as big as that.”

Well, on paper, in a resumé, it all sounds so easy. Far from it. The difficulties and hazards are tremendous. For the first 10 years the financial situation of the enterprise was precarious. From the 50-cent admission charge, 25 cents had to be paid to the cabin as cabin-fee, and the remaining 25 cents came nowhere near to covering the expenses, director’s fee, royalties, costumes, settings, etc. Thus the Players were faced with a large deficit, which was prorated among them, but which was cheerfully regarded as tuition fee for the training experience.

This was not all. Before the coming of the highway from Bremerton and generous arrangements with the ferry company, it was the Players who chartered the steamer Reeve to bring the audience from Seattle; and if the weather had kept the audience at home, that \$100 would likewise have to be prorated. Fortunately, despite many an anxious and prayerful weekend, that never actually happened. In 1933 the Players were accepted as a regular committee of the club and were asked to turn over to the cabin only half of their net after paying all expenses. From the other half, an emergency fund was soon built up to take care of rainy days.

Did we say “rainy days?” All right, let’s talk about them. Not until the 13th show, “Toad” in 1935, did that ever-present threat materialize, huge drops beginning just at curtain time at one of the performances. But a gay and courageous audience proudly stuck it out through the pelting drops and rustling leaves, and were able to hear most of the lines as shouted out from the depths of animal masks. There have been drizzly days and there have been postponements. The latter have proved unwise, however, for so often a drenched and discouraging morning has given way to a lovely afternoon, when the play could have gone on very happily for all concerned. This year, 1956, was an exception, as the 140 souls who hopefully braved the morning storm on June 3 sat through a continuation of same in the afternoon while “the play went on.” The 9th and 10th bore out the usual weather pattern, night and morning rain but tolerable to lovely afternoon; however, the audiences couldn’t chance it, and “Kismet” had to dip rather deep into the rainy-day fund.

Among the hazards are the threat of acci-

dent and human frailty. Rarely has the cast been large enough to permit of understudies, and there have been some heroic last-hour substitutions. Suddenly in 1937 another problem arose: the ferry strike. We met for our regular rehearsal on Friday evening. What to do! But Chuck Gilleland, our chairman—oh, those wonderful chairmen!—had found a small boat that we could charter, so we decided to go ahead for the sake of the couple hundred spectators we could count on from the other side. Next afternoon on the charter boat, Deck Everts, standing by the skipper, saved our lives by warning him just in time to steer clear of the rocks in Rich’s Passage. A bus got us out to the cabin with all our gear, and next day “Snow White” played to some 500 people from that side. The next week we chartered a larger boat and brought some of our Seattle patrons over with us, while many more drove around by Tacoma and the Gig Harbor ferry, not on strike.

The early pantomimes and plays, as we have said, were done solely for the entertainment of fellow Mountaineers—and of course for that deep satisfaction that any artistic self-expression bestows upon its devotees. However, even as early as 1926, in the new theatre, strangers were noted among the audience, folks who somehow heard about the plays and found their way to them. No special effort was made to attract outsiders, but finally in the early ’30s it began to dawn on the group that here was something really worthwhile that the Mountaineers could share with outsiders—and besides the extra money could help on the large expenses. Accordingly great effort has been put forth in the past 20 years to publicize our project and the response has been gratifying. An audience of 600 to 900 is not unusual, and on two or three occasions we have squeezed 1,450 persons into our hillside. Besides the thrill known so well to every thespian when that chuckle of laughter bursts from hundreds of throats or the roar of applause sweeps down from many, many hands, we feel the satisfaction of giving a unique delight to all those who have come to the Forest Theatre such as they can find nowhere else.

And what of the future? May we now confidently look down the vista of another 50 years to 2006, to a time when 80 productions shall have graced our forest glade—our lovely theatre likewise 80 years old—and many thousands of people have been made glad with a beautiful play in a beautiful setting? We hope so!

FOREST THEATRE PLAYS

- 1923, June 17—*Robin of Sherwood*, based on a poem by Alfred Noyes.
 1924, May 25—*The Shepherd in the Distance*, pantomime, by Holland Hudson.
 1925, June 7—*The Little Clay Cart*, ancient Hindu drama, A.D. 400.
 1926, June 6—*Reinald and the Red Wolf*, by Kenneth S. Goodman and T. W. Stevens.
 1927, June 5, July 10—*Alice in Wonderland*, by Eva LeGallienne.
 1928, June 10—*Robin of Sherwood*, by T. J. Crawford.
 1929, June 9—*Makebelieve*, by A. A. Milne.
 1930, May 25—*Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, by Jessie Braham White.
 1931, June 7, 14—*Alice Adventuring in Wonderland*, by Mrs. Robert F. Sandall.
 1932, June 12, 19—*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, by Harriet King Walker.
 1933, June 4, 11—*The Reluctant Dragon*, by Emma Gelders Sterne.
 1934, June 3, 10—*The Rose and the Ring*, from Thackeray, by Phyllis Jansen Young.
 1935, June 2, 9—*Toad of Toad Hall*, by A. A. Milne.
 1936, June 14, 21—*Under Richard's Banner*, by Harriet King Walker.
 1937, June 6, 13, 27—*Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, by Jessie Braham White.
 (Third performance given on University of Washington campus).
 1938, June 5, 12—*The Sleeping Beauty of Loreland*, by Frances Homer.
 1939, June 4, 11—*Rip Van Winkle and the Silver Flagon*, by Tom Herbert.
 1940, June 2, 9—*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, by Harriet King Walker.
 1941, June 8, 15—*A Midsummer Night's Dream*, by William Shakespeare.
 1942, June 7, 21—*The Princess and Mr. Parker*, by Gwendolen Seiler.
 1947, June 8, 15—*The Sleeping Beauty of Loreland*, by Frances Homer.
 1948, June 6, 20—*A Thousand Years Ago*, by Percy MacKaye.
 1949, June 5, 12—*The Prince and the Pauper*, by Charlotte Chorpensing.
 1950, June 4, 11—*If I Were King*, by Justin Huntley McCarthy.
 1951, June 10, 17—*A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, by John G. Fuller.
 1952, June 8, 15—*Green Valley*, by Frank Wattron.
 1953, June 7, 14—*The Warrior's Husband*, by Julian Thompson.
 1954, June 6, 13—*Androcles and the Lion*, by George Bernard Shaw.
 1955, June 5, 11, 12—*The Green Pastures*, by Marc Connelly.
 1956, June 3, 9, 10—*Kismet*, by Arthur Knoblauch.

OTHER PRODUCTIONS BY THE PLAYERS

- 1926, March 11—*The Tents of the Arabs*, by Lord Dunsany.
 1927, March 4—*Trifles*, by Susan Glaspell; *A Dollar*, by David Pinski; *Three Pills in a Bottle*, by Rachel Lyman Field.
 1928, March 16—*The Haiduc*, by Colin C. Clements.
 1929, March 1—*Ten Nights in a Bar-Room*, by W. T. Bennette, from story by T. S. Arthur.
 1930, March 14—*The New Lady Bantock*, by Jerome K. Jerome.
 1931, March 6—*The Bonds of Interest*, by Jacinto Benavente.
 1932, December 16—*The Nursery Maid of Heaven*, from a story by Vernon Lae; *Three Wishes*, by Thomas Wood Stevens; *Wurzel Flummery*, by A. A. Milne; *Loose*, by Eleanor Shaler and M. Macauley.
 1933, March 10—*Let Us Be Gay*, by Rachael Crothers.
 1933, August 12—*Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*, by Harriet King Walker, given at Montesano, Wash.
 1934, February 16—*The Rector*, by Rachel Crothers; *The Dweller in the Darkness*, by Reginald Berkeley; *The Man with the Iron Jaw*, by Charles O'Brien Kennedy; *At the Fair*, a Russian folk play.
 1935, January 25—*Seven Chances*, by Roi Cooper Megrew.
 1936, February 12, 13—*Dollars to Doughnuts*, by Glenn Hughes.
 1937, March 10, 11—*Guess Again*, by Glenn Hughes.
 1938, December 8, 9—*The Pirates of Penzance*, by Gilbert and Sullivan.

Hans Fuhrer:
Master Mountaineer

By DEE MOLENAAR

IT SEEMS particularly appropriate to include in this issue of the Annual a brief sketch of a man whose early guiding days on Mount Hood, Mount Rainier and in the Canadian Rockies has made him so much a part of Northwest climbing history.

John Hans Fuhrer, nearing the age of 69, lives today with his wife, Mary, in Portland, Ore. A married son, Hans Jr., lives nearby. Although Hans has given up active participation in mountaineering several years ago, the keen sparkle in his eyes and the broad smile wreathing his face when mountain adventures are recounted clearly reveals the youthful outlook of a man to whom mountaineering has truly been a rich and rewarding way of life. Hans still carries his 6 feet 1½ inches in the erect posture of a much younger man, visible testimony to the stamina acquired from a life spent in physical activity outdoors. In the few recent visits with Hans and Mary Fuhrer which the writer has been privileged to make, it was a heart-warming experience to watch Hans' fingers still run nimbly across the buttons of a small accordion as his gay yodeling added to the air of genuine hospitality of the cozy home.

Hans was born March 25, 1888, in Grund Innetkirchen Oberhasli, near Grindelwald, Switzerland. Since his father and grandfather were alpine guides in the Bernese Oberland, it seemed the destiny of both Hans and his younger brother, Heinie, to continue in this honored profession. After serving a rigorous apprenticeship as porter, then as assistant guide, on the many fine peaks in the district, Hans received his guide certification and *Fuhrerbuch* (guidebook) in June 1911. In 1912 Hans' adventurous spirit brought him to the United States and to the state of Oregon, where he settled in view of the gleaming snow-capped Cascades which made him feel close to his homeland. Hans was the first truly licensed guide to begin service in the Northwest Cascades and from 1915 through 1917 he led over 100 parties to the summit of Mount Hood.



Dee Molenaar photo

Hans in the summer of 1956.

The following early inscription in his *Fuhrerbuch* is one of many typical of this period:

Government Camp, Foot of Mount Hood
State of Oregon
September 9, 1915

It gives me great pleasure to say that I had the opportunity of climbing Mount Hood under the able and agreeable guidance of my fellow countryman from the Canton of Berne, Hans Fuhrer. His competent assistance made the ascent a joy; nowhere did our guide allow us to run any danger and his cheerfulness dissipated all fatigue before it had time to take hold of us.

I wish Hans Fuhrer good and continued success, whether he remains in America or returns to his native country and I can recommend him to all prospective climbers. It was indeed a rare and unexpected treat to find in the "backwoods" of Oregon a true SWISS GUIDE.

THEODORE R. CHRISTEN
Member S.A.C.

Hans' fame and popularity as a mountain guide spread rapidly and in 1919 he was asked to join the guide staff of the Mount Rainier National Park Co. For six years Hans and his brother, Heinie, who joined him a year later, guided over 3,500 people to the top of Rainier via the Gibraltar trail, often with 40-50

people in one party. Each of the brothers is credited with over 150 ascents of the peak during this period. Hans today considers the days at Paradise Valley as his happiest and most memorable and Mount Rainier as his favorite mountain. His *Fuhrerbuch* is filled with the commendations expressed by the many clients whose summit ascents were made under his careful guidance. Among the first entries at that time are the two following:

Mount Rainier National Park
Paradise Valley
July 6, 1920

I had the pleasure of going over the Gibraltar trail to the summit with Hans on July 1, 1919, the first trip of the year, and also on the first ascent by the Kautz Glacier route on June 27, 1920.

"Hans has a remarkable combination of skill, endurance, consideration and general disposition that makes him an excellent guide and a very pleasant companion on any trip.

ROGER W. TOLL
Superintendent
Mount Rainier National Park

On the same date, another entry:

To Mountain Climbers:

Last summer Hans Fuhrer discovered a new route to the summit of Mount Rainier, along the Nisqually Glacier. On July 1-2, 1920, he conducted a first ascent on the new route, leading the way on the 15-hour climb.

We took every type of going demanding skill, endurance, and judgment—glacier work, steep snow, rock cliffs and chimneys, icy slopes. Through it all Hans led us with the certainty and the stimulation of absolute power and mastery.

Not only is he technically a great guide—but his influence on the morale of a party is exceptional. He is always brave, strong, kindly and entertaining.

JOSEPH T. HAZARD
MANAGER OF GUIDES, 1919
The Mount Rainier National
Park Co.

Hans' guiding and pioneering of new routes on Hood and Rainier were only the beginning of a long period of exploration in the mountains of the American Northwest. In 1926 he beckoned the call of the magic names of the Canadian Rockies—Jasper, Banff, Lake Louise, Mount Robson, Tonquin Valley, The Ramparts, The Columbia Icefield—and these soon became a part of Hans Fuhrer's growing backyard. Guiding for the Canadian National Railways from 1926 through 1932, and independently for another six to seven years, he led many of America's top climbers of the day to many previously untrampled summits and unmapped wilderness areas. Notable among these ascents are several routes on Mount Robson, including a first ascent in 1939 at the age of 51, of the north ridge from Helmet Col. In 1927, Alfred J. Ostheimer 3rd, an eastern scientist-mountaineer, enlisted the services of Hans during a summer's project of exploration

and mapping in the Columbia and Clemenceau Icefield regions. During their 63 days in the field they climbed 35 peaks of over 10,000 feet in elevation, 28 of these being first ascents.

The summer of 1938 found Hans and Heinie serving as guides for the climbing members of the Sierra Club's annual outing in the Tonquin Valley. Besides leading ascents of Bastion, Drawbridge (a party of 40!), Geikie, Resplendent, Lynx and Whitehorn, Hans led a party of five to the summit of Mount Robson, which had not been climbed for several years. The following year, the Appalachian Mountain Club also held its annual camp in the Ramparts and Robson districts and Hans again served as guide for a large group of climbers. Robert L. M. Underhill, one of America's top climbers of that day and an officer in the A.M.-C., wrote the following inscription in Hans' guidebook:

Hans Fuhrer as either leading or sole guide took groups of the party up the following peaks—in the Ramparts: Bastion, Barbican, Geikie, McDonald, Simon (traverse); in the Robson district: Mumm, Resplendent, Whitehorn (Mount Robson itself was not attempted owing to unfavorable weather conditions).

On these trips there was often the necessity of handling large parties, under trying conditions, in which case Hans was not only fully equal to the occasion, but met it with unflinching cheerfulness. His work in the actual climbing, such as finding a way up through the crevasses on Resplendent, and climbing wet rocks on Whitehorn, was of very high order. On the latter trip he brought the party back safely to the campsite after darkness had overtaken them, traveling for four hours by candlelight and dim moonlight over complicated moraines and through woods. The routes which he has developed on such peaks as Geikie and Whitehorn are very ingenious and show not only a high ability in the strategy of mountain climbing, but also a readiness to adapt his methods to a type of mountain not familiar in the Alps. Finally, he is able and willing to lend a hand in all such matters as make Canadian climbing so much more of a problem than climbing abroad. On the Whitehorn trip, for instance, he did all the cooking for two nights for the party of eight at the climbing camp.

I consider Hans not only a guide of the first order, upon Swiss standards, but also one who has worked himself with complete success into the new climbing conditions of the Rockies.

In 1935 Hans Fuhrer again became acquainted with a new type of mountaineering when he was invited to join the Wood Yukon Expedition. During the course of the summer's mapping of previously unexplored mountain and glacier country of the St. Elias Range, Hans guided the party in the first ascent of 16,644-foot Mount Steele.

Hans love for the mountains is well expressed by a simple and wholesome philosophy toward life that gained for him many lasting friendships among those he guided. It was

only typical of Hans' ever-youthful attitude that among his closest friends was 22-year old Alfred E. Roovers, a young man from New York whose enthusiasm for the exploration of new mountain areas brought him to the Canadian Rockies in 1933. After climbing with Hans for parts of two summers, young Roovers suggested the idea of their going into a farming-dairy partnership together in the Hood River Valley of Oregon: he would tend the orchards, Hans would take care of the dairy herd; in the summers they would go climbing together. Unfortunately and to Hans' lasting sadness, this growing friendship was brought to an untimely end by the death of Roovers in a fall from a cliff in New York a few months after their last climb together in 1934.

The last entry in Hans Fuhrer's Guidebook was made by Alfred Roovers and is included here:

I met Hans Fuhrer for the first time at Banff on June 12, 1933. It was my good fortune to enjoy his companionship as friend and guide throughout the entire climbing season of that year and during June and part of July in 1934. I was ever impressed by his boyish enthusiasm for climbing and traveling. I shall always be indebted to him for his kindness in correcting my climbing technique—uncertain as it was after my "tyro" years. And how often he has delighted me by singing and yodeling the charming ballads of the Oberland! I know Hans very well indeed and have even been honored as a guest on two occasions at his cozy home in Milwaukie, Ore. Perhaps in the end, I shall be to him as Boswell was to Johnson! May God bless him, his excellent wife and the young but strong Hans Fuhrer 2nd, who may live to escort the coming generation of American mountaineers to our great heights!

Together with Donald W. Brown of New York, Hans and I climbed minor peaks around Banff and Mounts Black Tusk and Garibaldi in June 1933. At the close of this month we joined Henry S. Hall Jr. and the Don Munday at Daisy Lake, B.C., to enter upon a climbing trip proposed by the former in the Pacific Coast ranges. For eight weeks thereafter we climbed and explored the

"aiguille" of Canada, covering an enormous area of virgin mountain and forest land. We made a magnificent first ascent of Mount Combatant (12,400 feet) and climbed either partly or in full a number of other peaks in the strategic parts of the range. Hans was indispensable as mountain guide, goat hunter extraordinary, bard and glacier guide for pack horses who seemed attracted to crevasse exploration without his guiding hand. Need I say his talents are broad and numerous!

To conclude our season Hans and I climbed and descended Mount Shuksan in Washington via the Hourglass route.

On June 14, 1934, our paths met again. We were in the Tetons—the first visit for both of us. Here we camped in what I like to call Dr. Fryxell's backyard (behind the Jenny Lake Ranger Station). After long "consultations" with the good doctor, Hans and I made an easy traverse of Mount St. John from east to west (new), a climb of Teewinot, then an ascent of Nez Perce from the south for the first time, Mount Owen by the "sporting" East Ridge, Mount Moran by a variant of the N.E. arete route, and finally a fast climb of the Grand Teton with Dr. Hassler Whitney. Early in July we made a truly fine traverse of Mount Rainier, ascending the old volcano for the first time via the Puyallup Cleaver and extremely steep Tahoma Glacier from St. Andrews Park on the West Side. In descending we used the old Gibraltar route, the climb down to Paradise Valley being Hans 152nd by this route. Isn't this amazing! Hans says he and his brother Henry took over 3,500 people to the top when they guided on the peak.

From July 10 to 21, Hans and I attempted to climb Mount Robson, by a new and "safe" route on the south side. None was to be found, the mountain being in mid-winter condition. Together with Heinrich Foertsch of Bergtesgaden, we managed to salvage one passable climbing day from a 12-day storm and ascended Robson to 11,000 feet. We followed the avalanche gallery in the Great Couloir of the south face to 10,000 feet and then climbed steeply to the old south-southwest ridge route. At 11,000 feet we encountered the "fireworks" Miss Whitehead so well described and beat a hasty retreat enjoying the old south-southwest ridge, the descent of which was great sport as the rocks were bedecked with all kinds of snow.

Perhaps I have said too much, but can this be a failing when one has spent 18 weeks with a Master Mountaineer?

Alfred E. Roovers

AAC, ACC, SAC; New York, Grindewald.

A TRIBUTE TO UNICORN

(Found in the register on the top of Unicorn Peak)

Ragged cloud shapes tear
 thru the horn,
 As the Unicorn trumpets
 its communion,
 When myth bearing breezes breathe
 sighs up slabbed flanks,
 Only to be caught in knarled
 arms of sentry firs.
 In these mountains of truth
 we shall not climb in vain.

by Chuck Wright

Fifty Golden Years of Climbing

by VARNE DENHEM

ON NOVEMBER 6, 1906, a group of Mazamas and Sierra Club members residing in Seattle met to arrange a welcome for Dr. Frederick A. Cook and party on their return from what was then accepted as the first ascent of Mount McKinley.

While this ascent was to be widely disputed and still later disproved, it served a most practical service in that the enthusiasm generated by this assembly led to the formation of a committee whose function was to correspond with the parent organizations and to ascertain how a club could be organized locally to promote interest of the older groups and their local members. Other committee meetings led to the adoption of a constitution and by-laws; the first regular meeting January 18, 1907, of "The Seattle Mountaineering Club, Auxiliary to the Mazamas"; and the setting forth of "Objects and Purposes" of the organization (see back cover).

That the name was changed later to "The Mountaineers Club" and finally to "The Mountaineers" matters little; the objectives have remained as originally stated. The door was now open for the early development of climbing in the Northwest by The Mountaineers.

Sunday, February 17, 1907, was the date of the first "local outing." Forty-eight members and their guests hiked to Fort Lawton and from there a brief walk through the woods brought the party to the West Point Lighthouse, where a bonfire was built and lunch was prepared. To avoid a return trip by the same route, the beach was followed at low tide.

On May 12, 1907, after several more local walks, the first club ascent of a mountain peak was accomplished. Mount Si, 4,190 feet, rising 3,600 feet above the town of North Bend, was the goal.

The first day was spent riding through the forests in a railway baggage car; the second in an exploration of Snoqualmie Falls, during which the first rock climb on a sponsored trip was necessary to reach the base of the falls; and on the third day "Companies A, B and C" lined up behind their captains, scouts and guide, and at 5:30 a.m. 30 budding alpinists marched into the rock slide and brush. At 1:10 p.m. 24 triumphant climbers reached the sum-

mit, masters of all they surveyed. The following day the entire party returned to Seattle, thoroughly infected with "peak-bagging fever."

The Olympics were selected by The Mountaineers for their first annual Summer Outing. A party of 82 members left Seattle by Puget Sound steamer for Port Angeles in July 1907. From there they traveled on trails especially constructed for the outing by Mountaineers and local citizens into the Queets Basin, from which a first ascent of the highest peak in the Olympic Range, 7,923-foot Mount Olympus, was made on August 13, 1907, by a party of 11 Mountaineers.

These beginnings are noted at some length to show from what early stirrings of activity a veritable tempest of mountaineering soon developed. The first annual Summer Outing of The Mountaineers in 1907 into the Olympic Mountains which at that time were described as "the last great wilderness of the United States," still stands as a very noteworthy achievement.

In succeeding years annual Summer Outing parties accomplished notable pioneering on the other so-called major peaks—Baker, Rainier, St. Helens, Adams and Glacier—but ultimately the outings lost their character of exploration and became repetitive visits to familiar areas. In the meantime, the local walks, at first intended as a lowland exercise, made good use of the improving automobiles and roads and became actual summit climbs of high alpine peaks principally in the Central Cascades and chiefly near Snoqualmie Pass.

An important milestone in the early climbing record of the club was the construction in 1914 of the historic old Snoqualmie Lodge near 3,000-foot Snoqualmie Pass. From here a score of fine peaks were accessible in either one or two days. Though ranging only to 7,000 feet, they provided a wealth of precipitous rock and prominent snowfields to test the resourcefulness of the climber. Here, then, might be said was the birthplace of true technical climbing in the Northwest.

Though the Summer Outings remained for some time the only easy opportunity for visiting the remote wilderness mountains, the Puget Sound climber who yearned for peak glory

could now experience the satisfying pleasures of attempting climbs every weekend if he chose, and with small effort and expense of travel to the base camp. As an example, the climb of Huckleberry involves several hundred feet of good rock scrambling, and one exposed lead on small holds is impressive to the beginning climber, even with all his refinements of training and experience. That the climbers, on the first ascent of Huckleberry in 1915, doubted they could survive the descent and wrote their wills on the cuffs of their shirts can be easily understood by the contemporary climber with the humility to trace the beginnings of the sport and realize the difficulties encountered by those untrained pioneers.

Nearly every one of the Snoqualmie peaks requires at least some use of the hands on rock and all of these peaks, early in the year, are interesting snow climbs. The experience gained in weekends at the old Snoqualmie Lodge was put to good use on ventures among larger peaks as time passed and when the old lodge burned to the ground in 1944 its usefulness as the cradle of technical climbing in the Northwest was long since complete.

During the early 1930s there occurred a spectacular rise in mountaineering proficiency, due in part to an infusion of European knowledge and in part to an increase in local climbing experience. Peaks ranging up to 9,000 feet in the remote regions of the Northern Cascades offering to the climber the challenge of steep rock and large glaciers were climbed, most of them requiring several days of wilderness travel.

Mountaineers ventured into other ranges—the St. Elias, Bugaboos, Tetons and Canadian Rockies. Within a period of six or seven years most of the great peaks of the Cascades were climbed; on Mount Rainier first ascents were made on the difficult northern routes of Ptarmigan and Liberty ridges. Local climbers had reached a par with those from other areas.

Up to this time most of the pioneering was done by half a dozen climbers. Others wished to become students of the new techniques, many more than could be trained by the leading climbers then available. Therefore, in the fall of 1934 another important event occurred to shape the history of Northwest climbing. Thirty-five members of The Mountaineers met in the clubrooms to form the Mountaineers' Climbing Group. In the spring of 1935 the first Climbing Course was organized, complete with lectures, practice trips and experience climbs. This embryo course consisted of one

instructor and 19 students. Each student, in order to be graduated from the course, was required to return in the spring to help with the instruction of new students, thus perpetuating the course.

From this humble beginning has grown a Climbing Course that is recognized internationally and employs the services of a committee of 24, as well as another group of 36 who lecture and lead field trips or climbs. In addition to these, there are a hundred or more students of previous years who return each year to help with the training of new students.

As membership has grown in the Everett and Tacoma branches, they in turn have developed their own climbing courses which are closely coordinated with that of the Seattle group. A helping hand has also been extended to other mountaineering groups to supply information either verbally or in a mountaineer publication as an aid for the formation or improvement of their climbing courses.

As the Climbing Course has grown, so has the need for complete and consolidated information regarding mountaineering and its many allied subjects. From a few notes to be used by a single lecturer, the volume of information has increased through progressive stages. In 1940 a small mimeographed manual was made available for supplemental information of the students. This was revised and increased in scope during the next few years and in 1948 the "Mountaineers Handbook" was published. In 1953, to give the lecturer concise information on the material he was expected to deliver, the master "Lecturer's Outline," a mimeographed manual, was compiled.

Since 1948 many changes in mountaineering techniques have occurred which have necessitated the rewriting of the "Mountaineers Handbook." The project is underway, combining the information contained in the "Mountaineers Handbook" and the "Lecturer's Outline," as well as the very latest technical data.

The Northwest climber is fortunate in having areas close to town for one- or two-day climbs, as well as wilderness areas of the Northern Cascades and Olympics for extended trips, in which to practice his climbing techniques. In addition, within a few hours driving time, mountains such as the Tetons, Wind River Range, Canadian Rockies, Purcells and Selkirks are available for one- or two-week ventures. Because of this ease of accessibility, the climber is able to find challenging climbs upon which to increase his knowledge and technique as taught by the Climbing Course.

Safety First in the Mountains

by VICTOR JOSENDAL

THE SAFETY COMMITTEE of the Mountaineers has been in existence for only nine years, yet it has some worthwhile accomplishments behind it and is proceeding with a continuing safety program.

The climbing accidents which accompanied the postwar increase in outdoor activity indicated the need for a more effective safety program. Therefore the Safety Committee was organized in 1947 as a subcommittee of the newly formed Mountaineering Development Group. The growth of club membership made possible a Safety Committee separate from the Climbing Committee which previously handled safety problems. Some activities, including the function of organizing mountain rescue preparations in cooperation with the Mountaineers Call Committee, were turned over to the new Mountain Rescue and Safety Council in 1948.

The approach to climbing accident prevention which guides the Safety Committee was stated very well eight years ago by Robert O. Lee writing in the 1948 Mountaineer Annual: "Our efforts to make mountaineering a safe and sane recreation are dependent upon education, engineering and enforcement. . ." Engineering is not a major problem, since "the slate is comparatively clean of accidents caused by equipment failures. But how about the accidents in which the improper use of good equipment caused injury?" Education is the main problem.

"Within our organization we can control training. Through intelligent programming and diligent effort the Mountaineers have developed a Climbing Course that is most outstanding. . ." Lee continues, "It is the individual responsibility of all of us who ski and climb to prevent mountaineering accidents. . . A mountaineering accident usually denotes ignorance, carelessness and poor climbing, none of which can be condoned by an organization such as ours."

The Mountaineers Climbing Code, written after a fatal accident to a club member on Mount Baker in 1944, is a guide for the indi-

vidual who desires to climb safely. Accident investigations show that climbing accidents might have been avoided had the code been followed.

The work done by the Safety Committee fluctuates with the talent available and according to the need. In 1952 the five fatal accidents in Washington State shocked the committee into increased activity. The resultant effort has produced the following accomplishments up to the present:

Biennial publication in the Mountaineer Bulletin of Rescue Information Cards to carry in wallets and first aid kits. Besides first aid information, cards contain information on how to get help, a list of the Mountain Rescue Council Telephone Committee and the ground-air emergency code.

Accident investigation and regular publication of reports in the Bulletin following a mountaineering accident to a member, with a summary of accidents in the Annual.

Safety education publicity such as the Bulletin articles on the Climbing Code and the Climbing Code posters.

Procurement of a new map file and maps.

Climbing safety development work, including promotion of a safer rappelling technique, light weight pulleys for crevasse rescue, change of Seven Essentials to Ten Essentials, investigation and publicity on the danger of the Gibraltar route on Mount Rainier and an accident frequency survey.

Rescue kits, including war surplus Stokes stretchers, ropes, carabiners and first aid bandages, have been placed at Verlot, Darrington, Marblemount, Cle Elum and Leavenworth U. S. Forest Service ranger stations.

Among our uncompleted projects is our file of information on mountaineering accidents from the start of climbing in the state of Washington. An analysis of these past accidents provides a basis for formulating future safety programs. We believe the Safety Committee has made a good start toward our goal of a reduction of accidents and safer mountaineering.

Message from the Retiring President


With gratitude we observe our 50th anniversary; the years have been good to us. If we in our turn can give expression to the worthy purposes established by the founders of the club, then truly we will have commemorated our first half century.

Prof. Henry Landes, the first president of The Mountaineers, in his foreword to the initial edition of THE MOUNTAINEER writes of the organization and its purposes: "It hopes to render a public service in the battle to preserve our natural scenery from wanton destruction and yet to make our spots of supremest beauty accessible to the largest number of mountain lovers." We have seen great advances in physical accessibility. Now we are challenged to prevent spiritual inaccessibility from the erosion of overuse. While we pay lip service to the ideal of preserving our scenic wonderland, our demands for material wealth menace the existence of the virgin forest and the undammed stream. And wanton destruction can as easily come from lack of appreciation as from thoughtless action. For us the battle continues.

We need, as an organization, to recognize and to challenge the ever-recurring demands to exploit our scenic resources for their commodity values. We must continue to oppose the logging of Olympic or any national park; the damming of the Green and the Yampa or any element of the National Park System. We need, as well, to measure the benefits of power generation against loss of fish and wild life in such streams as the Skykomish and the Clearwater, pooling where possible our common interests and love of the outdoors with those of the fishermen and the hunters. We need to examine critically every proposal to substitute man's work for nature's handiwork where such resources are irreplaceable.

Thanks and recognition are due the members of the club who through the years have fought to preserve what we now enjoy. Our appreciation also goes to all who have served as officers, trustees, committee chairmen and committee members. But most of all we are grateful for the friendships our club has given us. It could not have served a better purpose.

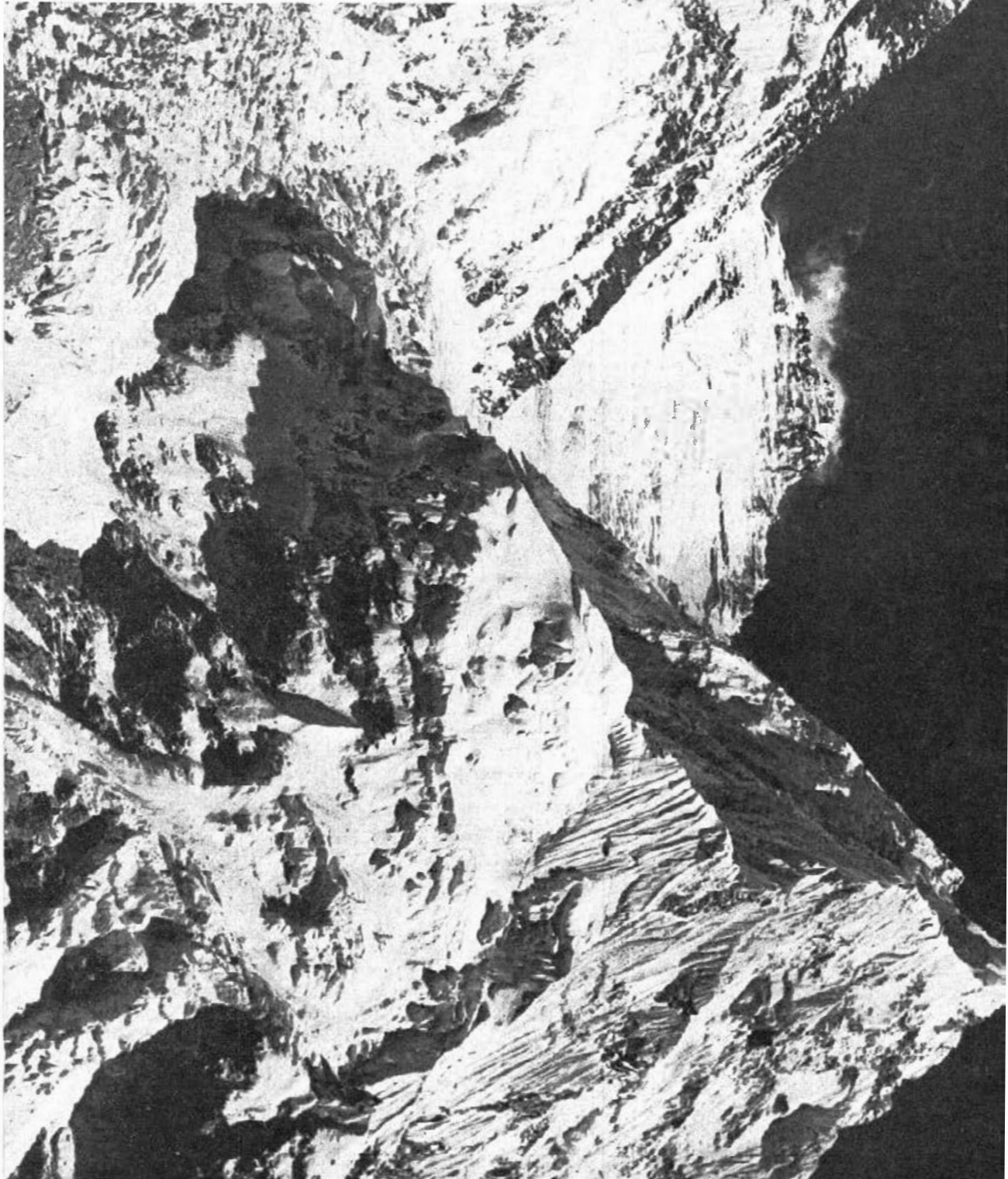
CHESTER L. POWELL



The summit of Lhotse is engulfed in snow plume. The Western Cwm is wedged between Everest on the left and Nuptse on the right. The Khumbu Ice Fall drops abruptly from the cwm to the Khumbu Glacier floor at 18,000 feet and base camp was located near the foot of the ice fall. This photograph is taken from the slopes of Pumori, 20,000 feet. The highest point reached by expedition was just below the snow plume and adjacent to the South Col.

Norman G. Dyhrenfurth photo

General Articles





Richard
McGowan



Fred
Beckey



Norman
Dyhrenfurth

1955 International Himalayan Expedition

by RICHARD E. MCGOWAN

PART I – PREPARATIONS

LATE IN JANUARY 1955, Norman G. Dyhrenfurth received permission from the Nepalese government to lead an expedition to the Mount Everest area of the Himalayas for an attempt on Lhotse 27,890 feet, the highest unclimbed peak in the world. Permission was granted only for the current year, the Swiss having rights for the following two years.

Naturally the ideal time to attempt the 8,000-meter peaks is in the spring, before the monsoon arrives. However, it soon became evident that we were not going to have adequate time to properly organize the expedition and leave for India in time to make the attempt before the monsoon. Rather than not go at all, Norman reluctantly decided to make the assault during the post-monsoon season.

During February and March, Norman organized most of the expedition while in Switzerland. Finances and personnel were the two main problems that confronted him now. The really big problem, permission, had been successfully obtained even though coming too late for a pre-monsoon attempt. There appeared to be possibilities for financing the expedition from sources in three countries and this led to the formation of an international expedition.

Erwin Schneider and Ernst Senn were selected from the Austrian Alpine Club. Schneider is an expert mountain cartographer and

veteran Himalayan climber. Senn is one of Austria's foremost "extreme" climbers and had been a member of the 1954 Broad Peak Expedition. Norman selected two Swiss climbers, one of them Arthur Spohel, who was with Norman on the 1952 Swiss-Everest Fall Expedition. We were also fortunate to secure a climbing doctor, Bruno Spirig, M.D., from Olten, Switzerland. As American representatives, invitations were sent to Dr. George I. Bell, Fred Beckey and myself. Bell is a physicist from Los Alamos, N.M., and one of the most experienced climbers in the states.

Each member of the expedition was naturally required to make a financial contribution to help meet the extreme costs. A group of climbers brought the question of sponsorship and financial backing for Beckey and myself before The Mountaineers' Board of Trustees. The recommendations of this group led to the approval of a permanent Expedition Committee of The Mountaineers with limited funds to be made available to qualified climbers and expeditions seeking assistance. Not only did this help us, but it would act as a nucleus for expeditions in the future. The American Alpine Club also made funds available and hundreds of climbing friends and friends of climbing helped support our participation in the expedition during the following months.

PART II — THE FIRST GROUP

In order to complete several important programs on the expedition agenda, it was decided to send one group into the Everest area as soon as organization could be completed. This first group was composed of Dyhrenfurth, Schneider and Senn. They would spend the months through September mapping, filming and exploring in the rugged unexplored country to the south and west of Mount Everest. In late July the second group would leave Europe and sometime in early September meet the first group at the Lhotse Base Camp.

The first group reached the Indian-Nepalese border in late April and began the long approach march through the high, rugged foothills to the base of Mount Everest. Over 200 porters were required to carry the seven tons of supplies to the expedition's summer home in Dingboche, at the base of Everest and Lhotse. When they arrived, Schneider immediately began his cartographic work in the Imja Khola Basin. Dyhrenfurth and Senn, with a few porters, reconnoitered the southern flanks of the Everest-Lhotse massif hoping to find a possible route to Lhotse II. A formidable looking ice fall and knife-edge ridges on the upper slopes of the mountain made it obvious that any approach by this side of the mountain would rank in the suicidal class.

Next on the party's program was a visit to the old base camps of the British and Swiss below the Western Cwm. This enabled them to explore the ice fall which we would have to conquer later in the year. While at the old base camp Senn and his Sherpa, Pemba Sundar, made the first ascent of the famous Lho La, 20,000 feet. This high col separates the Khumbu and West Rongbuk glaciers. Some difficult fifth-class climbing was encountered on the ascent, quite good for a Sherpa. Schneider, by the time they returned to Dingboche, had completed the photogrammetric reproduction of the entire Imja Khola Basin.

Dingboche, the expedition's summer home, is a small Sherpa village situated on the south

slopes of Mount Everest at 16,000 feet elevation. After a short rest the three climbers took a five-day trip to Thami, a lamasery near the Tibetan border. Lionel Terray and Guido MagNONE accompanied them as guests. The two Frenchmen had just returned from a successful ascent of Makula and were taking a short cut back to Katmandu. Norman filmed the famous lama dances in the beautiful monastery grounds surrounded by rugged icy peaks and yak-grazing fields. The last major exploration trip was to the Nangpa La, 19,050 feet. This is one of the major trade-route passes between Tibet and Nepal. Hundreds of yaks and coolies cross this snow-blanketed pass every week carrying salt and wool into Nepal in exchange for crude fiber paper and spices. Dyhrenfurth obtained some interesting material for his Sherpa movie. Schneider worked with his photo-theodolite obtaining information on the northern and western approaches to Cho Oyu, one of the 8,000-meter peaks. Senn meanwhile made several first ascents of 22,000-foot peaks in the area, accompanied by Pemba Sundar. Schneider and Senn climaxed their stay on the border by making the first ascent of a 23,000-foot peak on skis!

By late June the three had returned to Dingboche and their drafty stone hut. The monsoon had by now swept in from India and the following days were anything but pleasureable. Dyhrenfurth was able to complete some of his films but Schneider could not find one day to work on his map project. Near the end of July they engaged local Sherpas to move the supplies to Lobuje, a small grazing area one-half day's hike from Lhotse Base Camp. Rain continued to make their stay rather dismal, every day continued to be about the same. Nevertheless they remained in good spirits until mid-August when they began the Lhotse build-up. Day after day Sherpas continued to relay loads to base camp until on August 30 all the supplies were transferred and they themselves could move up.

PART III — SECOND GROUP

Fred Beckey and I left the United States on July 20 bound for Switzerland. In Zurich we were to meet the two Swiss members of the expedition and proceed to Bombay by ship with over a ton of supplies. George Bell would fly directly to New Delhi several weeks later in time to join our group. Beckey and I spent

one week climbing in the Zermatt region before leaving Switzerland. Spohel, one of the Swiss members, was unable to join Beckey, Spirig and me for the voyage to Bombay but would fly directly there two weeks later to meet our ship. We were surprised to find our ship was a small luxury liner with several swimming

pools and other recreational facilities. Our journey was most relaxing. En route we passed through Naples, Port Said, the Suez Canal, Aden and Karachi. The ship stopped a full day at each port enabling us to explore the cities quite thoroughly. After 14 days we reached Bombay with the monsoon in full force.

The combination of Indian Independence Day, the Goa riots and custom formalities delayed our departure from Bombay one week. Meanwhile, Bell had arrived from the states and waited for us in New Delhi. Spohel arrived in Bombay a few hours later than our ship, then left for New Delhi to present our passports to the Nepalese legation for final approval. We all joined at Lucknow, in central India, before proceeding by train to Jogbani on the Indian-Nepalese border. On August 25 we arrived at Jogbani. The monsoon rains greeted us as we stepped down from the train and into the waiting arms of three Sherpas, sent by Norman. They were happy to see us, as if we were long-lost brothers. This was a sample of the devotion the Sherpas have for their employers and climbing companions.

Jogbani is at the end of the narrow gage railroad. A primitive road leads to Dharan Bazar at the edge of the Himalayan foothills. The following two days ox carts loaded with equipment crawled along the muddy roadway to Dharan, 25 miles north of Jogbani. Fifty-five porters were recruited for the approach march to Lhotse Base Camp. On August 29 porter loads were distributed and we started off through the thick jungle. Far in the distance snowy peaks rose high over the green foothills that were to be our home for the next 18 days.

Perhaps the most enjoyable part of the entire expedition was the 180-mile hike across the Himalayan foothills. Thick forests cover the mountains to the 13,000-foot level. Small farms are located on many of the hillsides and occasionally a village will be found in the deep valleys. The route we followed was picked by Dyhrenfurth as being the best to travel during the monsoon season. This route avoided the numerous rivers that are normally encountered by other routes. One or two other expeditions had passed along sections of the trail but most expeditions approach the Everest region from Katmandu, far to the west.

Hundreds of Nepalese that we passed daily had never seen westerners and we were continually subjects of much interest. Almost every night we stayed in local farm houses. as the tents offered little resistance to the heavy rains.

The porters would also spread over the community and seek shelter in other farm houses. Gylazen, sirdar of the porters, took complete charge of our necessities. He would buy local food, find us lodging at night and see that we were well cared for at all times. Usually we would hike several hours in the morning before breakfast. This procedure saved several hours' delay that we would encounter if breakfast was prepared where we spent the night. We only had our cameras and lunch to carry each day which made the walking enjoyable. We usually called a halt in mid-afternoon near a farm community. Once Beckey, Bell and I traveled too far ahead of the caravan and consequently spent the night in a flea-infested bed on a local farm. Our dinner consisted of fried chicken, potatoes, roast corn and Tibetan tea which was served by our farmer host.

The greatest problem during the approach march was the rivers that were at flood stage because of the monsoon. The Arun River, flowing from Tibet, had to be crossed using dugout canoes and required almost a full day to transport porters and their loads across. Other rivers were crossed on the traditional vine-bamboo bridges. Once we spent the whole day crossing, one at a time, on a bamboo line that was stretched over the river. The "victim" would sit in a small basket while several others pulled the basket across; the basket was hung from the rope on an inverted V-piece of wood and would slide along quite readily. Six-foot-six Bell was almost too much for the operation. Fortunately he only lost his umbrella when he almost fell out of the basket directly over the middle of the river!

Most of the population we encountered was centered about small farm areas. Each person has several plots of land and grows corn, potatoes, rice and various grains. He often has chickens, goats and cattle. They are almost entirely self-sufficient, trading to some extent with other areas for salt, tea, sugar and spices. The women as well as the men work in the fields. At night they all gather around the fireplace in their homes roasting corn or potatoes and drinking tea. Their homes are usually quite clean, varying in construction with the different locations but most often being clay and wood structures. Windows are small and homes are very dark. Small children gather wood for the fireplaces during the day in the nearby hills while the older children herd the family goats or cattle. Part of the year the men trade with the other sections of the country, carrying heavy loads over high passes and rough and

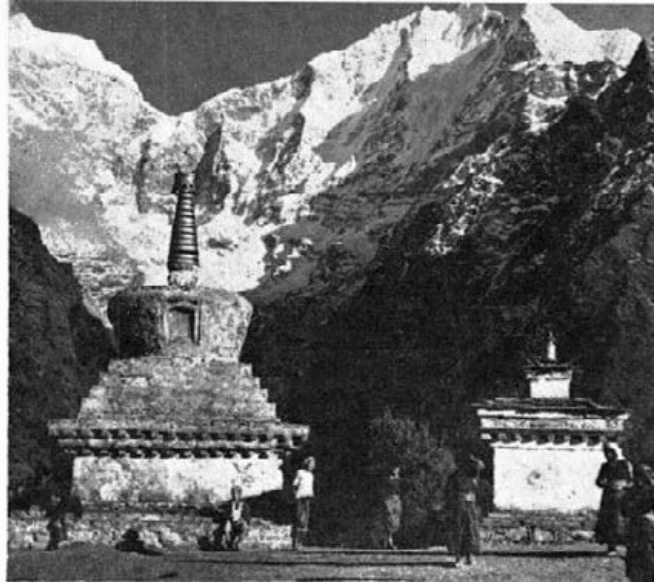
rugged trails.

Women's clothes consist of homespun wool skirts, or cotton dresses and sweaters, and they have numerous trinkets adorning their attire. In the lower areas nearer to India, the women wear nose and ear rings. The men are dressed in tight ankle-length pants and wool shirts. Many of them wear friendship hats fitting snugly over the head. A large kukri (heavy knife) hangs from their belt.

Even though the people were at first timid in our presence, they would soon want to talk with us and we always found them a wonderful happy people.

The days slipped quickly by as we steadily grew closer to our objective. By the 17th day we reached Namche Bazar, main village of the Sherpa people. Namche sits in a small amphitheater valley at about 12,000 feet. Over 100 two-story homes line the hillside. Several more Sherpas, sent by Norman, greeted us an hour below the village. They were very happy to see us, bringing hot tea and chang from Namche. They eagerly told us that the first group had already succeeded in finding a route through the icefall to Camp 1. That night the expedition sirdar held a grand homecoming for the many Sherpas that had gone to meet us in Dharan. Even the sahibs had to dance and take part in the celebration. To refuse arrack or chang from the host was to pose an insult. Alcohol at 12,000 feet was almost more than we could handle but customs are customs.

The porters we had hired in Dharan were dismissed the next day and we took on local Sherpas for the high-altitude hiking from Namche to Base Camp. On September 12 we left Namche Bazar. Monsoon clouds hung heavy over the mountains and only on rare occasion could we get a glimpse of the gigantic peaks that were supposed to surround us. Rain continued, in the afternoons especially. Later that day we reached Thyangboche, the beautiful monastery which is located below



Fred Beckey photo

Kangtega, 22,000 feet, rising abruptly above the chortens at Thyangboche monastery.

Ama Dablam and Kangtega.

The next day we left the Imja Khola Basin and late in the day made camp at Lobuje at 16,500 feet where the first group had lived for over a month. A little snow fell that night and it was very cold. Heavy black clouds and a cold wind gave evidence that the monsoon was not yet over. Supposedly the monsoon ended in early September—but were we to have a bad year when it would not end until winter arrived? Next morning we eagerly arose for the final walk across the Khumbu Glacier to Base Camp. Cairns on each small rise showed us the route. These had been placed by the hundreds of porters who had passed this same way during the Swiss and Everest expeditions. A wide corridor on the glacier between huge ice ships led directly beneath the Khumbu Icefall where base camp was located. Dyhrenfurth happily greeted us as we came into camp. For Fred and me, it was our first meeting with the leader of the expedition.

PART IV — LHOTSE

On September 7, while we were on the approach march, Dyhrenfurth, Schneider and Senn had succeeded in reaching the top of the icefall at 20,500 feet. What had taken the British 11 days to complete, they did in 14 hours. In the following days until our arrival they continued to reinforce the route by placing aluminum ladders and wooden bridges over crevasses that blocked the trail. The icefall proved to be much easier than when the British

and Swiss had successfully penetrated it in previous attempts on Everest. What a shock it must have been for members of the earlier expeditions when they learned that Schneider and Spirig had descended the entire icefall on skis. Even though the ascent of the icefall had taken little time; it was not completed without much hard work. Waist-deep snow made relaying of equipment to Camp 1 an unpleasant task. One or two sahibs would break trail fol-

lowed by Sherpas carrying 40-pound packs.

On September 16 the second group arrived at base camp. We were only moderately acclimatized and the first few days felt the effects of the elevation. The first night we all experienced Cheyne-Stokes' respiration. Schneider considered the best way to acclimatize was to make numerous trips to Camp 1 and return each night to sleep at base camp. This theory was put into practice for the next few weeks and seemed to work quite well. Every few days we would lead a Sherpa relay team to Camp 1, breaking trail and making sure the Sherpas remained roped. Relay teams to Camp 1 would leave base camp before sunrise and usually returned in time for lunch. In the afternoons the icefall would become unbearably hot and the equatorial sun would leave the deep snow slushy and bottomless.

Several days after our arrival Dyhrenfurth and Spohel pressed beyond Camp 1, at the top of the icefall, and found a route through the crevasses guarding the entrance to the Western Cwm. This enabled Senn and Spohel to continue the route up through the Cwm a few days later to establish Camp 2 at the site of the earlier Swiss and British Camps 4. By the end of September a dozen Sherpas were at work in the Western Cwm relaying supplies between Camp 1 and Camp 2. Bell and Beckey soon moved up to Camp 2. Meanwhile Senn and Spohel reached the head of the Western Cwm, the Lhotse Face. On the last day of September Dyhrenfurth returned to Camp 1 to direct the operations above and coordinate movements of supplies up the icefall.

During the first week in October Camp 3 was established at 23,000 feet at the foot of the Lhotse Face. Sherpas relayed more supplies to Camp 3 to begin the assault on the Lhotse Face. Camp 3 was located between several large crevasses protecting it from the avalanches that poured off various sections of the Lhotse Glacier. During the first few days an avalanche scattered the first cache of equipment, however, without any loss. Spirig and I remained at base camp to lead Sherpa teams through the icefall and wait for the time when the final summit attempt was ready to take place so we could move up. That week George Bell came down with a case of laryngitis at Camp 2 and Dr. Spirig had him evacuated to base camp. Schneider also remained at base camp waiting for the monsoon to break so he could begin his mapping project once again.

On October 7 Senn, Spohel and Pemba Sundar left Camp 3 to reconnoiter the route

on the Lhotse Face. They had not gone far when a snow slab broke off a few feet above Senn. Pemba Sundar was caught in the avalanche but his two sahibs were able to hold him. The following day they returned and completed the route to 24,200 feet and set up Camp 4. This was about the same area as British Camp 7. Dyhrenfurth moved to Camp 4 the following day, leaving Beckey and Spirig at Camp 2 and Bell and myself at base camp.

On October 10 the first attempt for the summit was made from Camp 4, 24,200 feet. Senn and Spohel, using closed-circuit oxygen sets, led off from camp followed by Chowang and Pemba carrying extra bottles of oxygen to deposit near the entrance of the Lhotse couloir. Progress was very slow and it became evident watching from below that they were not going to reach the summit. At 25,500 feet they stopped, left the oxygen bottles, and returned to Camp 4. Knee-deep powder snow, breakable crust and the threat of avalanches had made the going extremely arduous. It was decided that another camp would have to be placed on the last terrace of the Lhotse Glacier at 25,200 feet before another attempt could be made.

The monsoon continued. The next four days a violent storm held everyone in his tent. Bell's condition at base camp was only moderately good and he wanted to wait until it improved before returning to Camp 2. A lull in the storm occurred on October 14 and I left base camp with Penso, our youngest Sherpa, to clear the route to Camp 1. New snow had left the icefall in an almost unclimbable condition. Numerous bridges had fallen into crevasses they spanned and seracs had fallen across the route. While crossing the last aluminum ladder before reaching Camp 1, the ladder gave way from beneath me and I was only saved by making a lunge with my ice axe for the opposite side. Penso on the other end of the rope was badly shaken by what had happened. Late in the day we reached Camp 1 after spending 10 hours improving the route and wading through new snow which was often chest deep. The following day we returned to base camp having opened the route through the icefall.

By October 15 the storm had subsided and a cold wind blew out of Tibet. At 7:30 a.m., Senn and Spohel crawled from their tents at Camp 5 and began the second summit attempt. From below their progress could be followed across the Lhotse Face. They moved upwards, making good time at first, but the many days

of waiting out the storm at Camp 5 had left them weak and tired; they soon were barely making headway. When they reached the spot where they had left the oxygen bottles, they stopped. The oxygen bottles were not there. Evidently an avalanche had carried them down the face. Spohel could go no higher and gave his extra oxygen bottle to Senn. Spohel and the Sherpas returned to Camp 5. Senn decided to try reaching the summit alone and started upwards through the deep snow. At 26,600 feet, just below the entrance to the summit

couloir, his oxygen set failed completely. He was thoroughly exhausted, having gone that far in deep powder snow and had to give up. This was the highest point reached by the expedition.

Another storm struck that night. Supplies were running short at the two higher camps and the Sherpas could not move in the storm. Our only connection between camps the next few days was with the radios. Bell and I were able to reach Camp 1 on October 17 and the following day reached Camp 2. The snow was

Snowstorm on the Lhotse Face, as Sherpas and Sahibs fight to keep from being blown off the slope by gale.

Richard McGowan photo



so deep and we were so tired we had to leave our packs within site of camp and go on without them. Beckey and Spirig were skiing down the cwm to meet us. They retrieved our packs while we continued on to Camp 2.

On October 19 Dyhrenfurth sent Spohel and seven Sherpas to Camp 5 with more equipment and food. That same afternoon Senn stumbled into Norman's tent at Camp 4 physically and mentally exhausted. Spohel returned with the Sherpa relay team from Camp 5 later in the day. The three of them held a conference deciding to abandon the attack and leave the following day for Camp 2. Many days on the Lhotse Face under the most severe conditions left them weak. The only thing for them to do was retreat. The next day as they left Camp 4, the storm was raging horribly. The route was hard to distinguish and the snow deep. They had not gone far when Chotari fell head first down the slope, pulling Chowang after him. Fortunately Phu Dorje stopped them by wrapping the rope around his ice axe. They were badly shaken. With the threat of avalanches and visibility nil, they decided to retrace their steps back to Camp 4.

The next day the weather was considerably better but a strong cold wind had replaced the monsoon clouds. Dyhrenfurth, Senn and Spohel with their Sherpas again left Camp 4. Spirig and Beckey met the descending party at Camp 3. They had been unable to move upwards because the Sherpas would not agree to carry loads. Norman asked for volunteers to accompany Dr. Spirig and Fred. Chowang and Pemba Sundar, who had long been on the face, volunteered to return. They would carry oxygen for the second summit team. Later in the day the first summit team (Senn and Spohel) and Dyhrenfurth reached Camp 2. They had done a fine job but the weather and

the altitude left them in no condition for any further climbing.

Spirig and Beckey reached Camp 5 on October 22 only to find the tents badly damaged by the wind. Bell and I moved up to Camp 4, as the third summit team, with five Sherpas. A pep talk at Camp 3 had encouraged the Sherpas to go on with us. Two of them stayed at Camp 4 with us while the other three returned to Camp 3. The storm raged violently that night. The next morning Norman, over the radio, encouraged everyone on the face to come down. To remain any longer might mean being permanently cut off from the lower camps. I left the tent to see how Kancha and Lakpa Sona were doing in the Sherpa tent. To my horror I found their tent torn to shreds and their sleeping bags covered with snow. They refused to do anything except go down. We could not blame them. Their fingers and toes were nearly frozen. Spirig and Beckey had not fared very well that night either and decided to come down. Dr. Spirig was not feeling well and both were becoming exhausted under the trying conditions.

In a later radio contact, Norman requested Camp 4 and 5 be evacuated. Later that day we abandoned everything at Camps 4 and 5 and began the evacuation. Slowly we made the descent to Camp 3 in a vicious wind. During the next few days we retreated down the cwm and the icefall. By October 27 everyone had returned to base camp. The attempt to climb Lhotse had taken eight weeks. We were all somewhat happy to be down in the lower elevations once again even though regretting the defeat. Plans were immediately made for leaving base camp and returning to Thyangboche monastery. The monsoon which was supposed to end in September at long last was over and winter at high elevations was here.

PART V – AFTER LHOTSE

The main body of the expedition moved down to the Thyangboche monastery grounds for the remaining two weeks. Schneider was to spend the last days finishing his cartographic project while Norman worked on his Lama film. The remaining body of the expedition was left to do as they wished. Beckey, Bell and I left base camp a day before the rest and under clear, cold, autumn skies hiked down the Khumbu Glacier to Lobuje Camp. Behind Lobuje Camp rose a splendid 20,000-foot peak draped with hanging glaciers and fluted

ridges. For lack of any name it was simply called "Lobuje Peak." Four Sherpas carried our supplies to a small pond surrounded by grassy meadows at the base of the peak. The following morning before sunrise we started for the summit. First the route crossed tremendous boulder fields, then onto a sharp ridge that curved to the summit in a crescent-like shape. Small ice walls and steep ice slopes were negotiated until 4 p.m. when we arrived on the west summit well over 20,000 feet in elevation. The summit afforded a magnificent

view of Everest, Lhotse and many other peaks rising out of the valleys like inverted icicles.

We returned to Thyangboche the following day enjoying a pleasant walk down the Khumbu Valley through grazing villages and wonderful open country. After a day's rest at Thyangboche, we retraced our steps back through Pangboche, then southeast past Mingbo, making camp in a meadow at 18,000 feet. The next day Fred, accompanied by two Sherpas, Da Tensing and Chotari, reconnoitered a possible route on Ama Dablam, the "Himalayan Matterhorn." They easily reached 20,000 feet but above this the climbing becomes acutely difficult if climbable.

Meanwhile, George and I, without Sherpas, attempted a sharp icy peak behind Ama Dablam. For several hours we climbed a steep fluted face and succeeded in reaching the main summit ridge only to be turned back by darkness and a vertical ice step. The view was inspiring from our highest point. Makula rose up into a clear blue in the near east, while to the south many unnamed peaks glittered in the rays of the setting sun. We retreated down the ridge to a col (north of the Mera Col) which dropped abruptly onto the glacier we had earlier ascended. A few rappels down atrociously steep snow brought us onto the glacier. Late in the night we reached camp where Beckey awaited our return. Both our trips proved interesting and opened unexplored country.

Another day's rest at Thyangboche enabled us to get up enough steam to attempt one of the unclimbed peaks rising above the Dudh Kosi watershed. With several Sherpas to carry supplies, we crossed the Imja Khola and through the village of Forje. Next day we crossed the Dudh Kosi and spent the remaining part of the day ascending steep grassy slopes to 18,000 feet. Here, at the base of Langcha (21,500 feet), our objective, we made camp. By 9 a.m. the next morning we reached the final summit cone. The best route to the summit appeared to be by a steep 1,500-foot couloir, then along a knife-edge ridge to the summit. Hour after hour we chopped steps in the 60-degree couloir. By alternating leads we reached the summit ridge late in the day. George dropped one of his cameras while taking a picture. As it bounded down the flutings below, we were reminded of the necessity for good belaying.

The last few hundred feet had appeared to be easy from below. When we got there a steep corniced area separated us from the

summit. To make matters worse the snow was powdery and unsettled. With "iron belays" giving him mental support, Fred led off up the last section. Both sides of the arete dropped several thousand feet to the valley floor. At 4 p.m. we reached the summit and for 30 minutes enjoyed our victory. The view was tremendous. Icy peaks rose into the clear cold sky all around our mountain. Far below we could see yaks grazing in the fields and Sherpa villages surrounded by stone fences. We could not linger too long for night was approaching and the route was treacherous. In the last hours of nightfall we descended the couloir. The steps we had cut enabled us to descend without mishap and we soon reached the glacier floor. In total darkness we stumbled down the glacier, over the moraine deposits and into camp. We were tired but our victory left us serene: Langcha, 21,500 feet, the first peak to be climbed by Americans in Nepal. We were happy.

At Thyangboche the expedition prepared to leave for Namche Bazar. Before leaving we attended the funeral of a Lama. The colorful ceremony was very interesting and enabled us to broaden our knowledge of the Sherpa people. Fred with his Sherpa, Nema Tensing, left a few days before the main body of the expedition. They made the ascent of Kangtega IV (20,500 feet), a satellite of the main peak, lying southeast of Namche Bazar. Before meeting us on the return march they explored some other beautiful alpine country lying along the crest of the Himalayas to the west of the Solo Khumbu Valley.

On November 14 the expedition left Namche Bazar with 50 porters. The following days were very pleasant, the Himalayan autumn remained superb. However, the summits of Everest and Lhotse were veiled in huge snow plumes, reminding us of the fierce wind blowing in from Tibet. The return march was made to Katmandu in western Nepal rather than back to Joghani. Several trucks waited for us at Banepa, having been dispatched for our convenience by Fathers Niesen and Moran of Katmandu. They acted as liaison officers throughout the many months we were climbing. To them we owe many thanks.

On November 26 we reached Katmandu, capital of Nepal. We enjoyed a week's rest while final preparations were completed for our departure. Every day we journeyed to various religious shrines and temples. On December 2 we left Katmandu by plane for Patna, India. The Europeans returned to Bombay. From

Patna, Bell and I went to Calcutta, then across the Pacific and home. Beckey accompanied the Europeans to Bombay and later climbed Kilo-

manjaro. The expedition for all of us had been a wonderful adventure and we all look forward to the time when we can return.

PART VI – CONCLUSION

We had not climbed Lhotse but had tried our best. However, this was not the only goal of the expedition. Schneider had completed his photogrammetric map of the entire Mount Everest region. Dyhrenfurth exposed 28,000 feet of commercial Kodachrome on eight separate topics. Also, over 10,000 still pictures were taken not only of the mountains but also of the people, their customs, and life in the lamaseries. Thirty-one peaks were climbed by members of the expedition, mostly first ascents. They ranged in altitude from 19,000 to 23,000 feet. Considerable country was explored, much of it for the first time.

We are willing to admit that the fall season is not the time for the 8,000-meter peaks. The French on Makula, the previous fall, had not reached an altitude as high as we did, but the same climbing team returned the next spring making the ascent with little trouble. The Swiss Fall Expedition in 1952 had barely managed to reach the South Col on Everest and were lucky to return to base camp alive. I think that for smaller peaks, below 25,000 feet, the post-monsoon season is ideal. The days are cold but clear and stormless. We experienced no weather problems on our climbs of smaller peaks and were only hampered by the short autumn days.

Oxygen greatly increases an expedition's chances for success on the big peaks. No major peak has yet been climbed without the use of oxygen. The closed-circuit sets we used were not as good as open-circuit sets but funds were not available for the ultimate in oxygen apparatus.

I would like to mention some financial aspects of the expedition before closing. The total monetary outlay was around \$45,000. Norman personally financed about one-half of the funds, the remaining portion coming from the members. The two Austrians were totally backed by the Austrian Alpine Club and Dr. Spirig was partially helped by a large Swiss Chemical firm. Other members of the expedition contributed varying amounts dependant on their own means. As I mentioned previously Beckey and myself were backed by the Mountaineers, but the funds were only on a loan basis to be paid back through programs or the individuals own resources.

A considerable portion of the treasury went towards transportation of expedition members to and from India. The duration of the expedition required extra supplies to be transported into Base Camp bringing the porter costs to over \$6,000. Oxygen equipment was also a major expenditure along with equipment and food.

Most of the equipment used during the course of the expedition was manufactured in Europe. Our tents were of the Wico-Meade style but too heavy for practical use. They did have double walls and waterproof floors which added to their comfort in the extreme cold. Five of the tents were destroyed by the wind at camps on the Lhotse Face but I doubt whether other makes of tents would have stood up against such atrocious winds. The high altitude boots we used were very good and warrant mention. They were a Swiss make. The outer surface of the boot was thick cariboo fur, with an inner boot of felt and soled with a light bramani. They were very warm and light weight. A canvas gaiter, pulled over the boot like a sox, added to their warmth and kept out loose snow. The Europeans used acryl lined pants, jackets and sleeping bags with poor results. It was no substitute for down insulation. Fortunately Bell, Beckey and I used special down articles designed by climbers in Seattle and manufactured by Eddie Bauer, Inc. The garments were exceptionally durable and warm. The Europeans admitted our down clothing was superior to anything they had seen or used.

The Swiss returned in the spring of 1956 and quite easily made the ascent of Everest and Lhotse. They were financially well backed and had 22 men on the expedition.

The many accomplishments of the expedition were due mainly to Norman Dyhrenfurth, our leader, and his ability as an organizer. No expedition is so difficult to administer than one composed of international climbers. Norman was the only one that could fluently speak the several German dialects and English. He had organized the entire expedition within a very short time and under financial stresses. He did his utmost to handle our problems fairly. All the expedition members appreciate his time, ability and devotion.



A. E. Harrison photos

Coleman Glacier on the Move

The phenomenal growth of the Coleman Glacier on Mount Baker between August 12, 1954, (above) and September 9, 1956 (below), represents a return to the glacial conditions existing 50 years ago when The Mountaineers was organized in 1906. The glaciers of the Northwest advanced for a brief period at that time although conditions soon changed and led to shrinkage which continued until 10 years ago.



MISSION 66

by LEMUEL A. GARRISON

The chief, Branch of Conservation and Protection, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., explains a program that holds significance for all Mountaineers

A YEAR AGO, the phrase Mission 66 did not mean much to the general public. There was some understanding of the term among National Park Service personnel, but we were just beginning to get together the guiding principles and the procedures which seem almost commonplace today. And today public support for Mission 66 has been so successfully sought that the real purpose of the Mission 66 studies and goals is almost overlooked in many cases.

Basically, Mission 66 is a program to prepare and then carry out the operating and development plans that will best meet the problems of park protection and use today and in the future. It has been brought about by a variety of forces within our national economy which we need not recite here, but which has, in effect, created critical pressures on the national parks.

The popularity of the national parks has been so tremendous that we have been trying to fit a 50-million visitor load into a 25-million visitor development, and we are well aware today that we have completely outgrown the suit which fit us very well a decade ago. There has been a growing realization by many in the National Park Service and elsewhere that we had to do something drastic and something spectacular in order to prevent the tremendous crowd of people from destroying the very parks themselves. The alternatives to such a program were appalling. If we were to preserve the parks, it was time to take a new look at all of the National Park Service areas and problems.

The design to solve the problem must be something big enough to do the job, dramatic enough to capture the imagination of the park visitors, public officials and Congress. It must be sound enough to continue the support we need from both the rather casual visitors and those who take an intense personal interest in our conservation and protection programs. We think of Mission 66 as a conservation program with physical development and operation simply as a means to that end.

Since Mission 66 was conceived as a conservation plan, it was designed to give further

impetus to the present quite frank compromise between protection and use under which we have operated for the past 40 years. This particular balance has been painfully achieved and is most precarious.

It is true that to a limited extent, Mission 66 is an expansion program, but it is mainly an increase of intensity of use at existing developed locations. It is not a spreading out, hit or miss, across the landscape—just because we control it and it might be easy to do. There are certain exceptions to this, of course.

We are going into new sites in some critical locations as, for example, at the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Here the development over the past half century has grown by accretion until it is simply too big for its present location. It interferes with an orderly development of roads and trails for visitors use and with opportunity for visitors to really get the most from the spectacular views. It has been decided that the best use that could be made of the canyon area is to give the rim back to the general public and to remove from the rim those facilities which interfere with maximum opportunity for public enjoyment of the canyon. Consequently, we have gone into quite an extensive program for relocation of all facilities at the canyon. We intend to do the same at other locations throughout the National Park Service where the developments themselves have become so extensive that they threaten to swallow up the very feature which visitors come there to see.

Inevitably, construction is a big part of Mission 66 and this has the limelight. This is inevitable because it involves spending dollars giving people work: building of X-number of campsites, Y-number of rooms and Z-more miles of road—all finite figures which newspaper men can count and present to their readers as evidence of the developments and progress which is being made.

However, along with this program for physical development, is a coordinated program for increases in staff — a staff needed for protection, a staff needed for interpretation and a staff needed for maintenance. It is our dream that we will have this entire program coordin-

ated and that as we build a new public-use building such as a visitor center, we will have available in the year the building is completed, the necessary manpower to operate the structure. Therefore, as more people come to the parks, and this again seems inevitable, we plan to increase the force of park rangers and protection and interpretive personnel to cope with the problems of fire, vandalism and law enforcement which will inevitably arise.

Mission 66 is underway and it is underway with a BANG! After development by the department and the National Park Service, the Mission 66 program was presented last January to the President of the United States and the Cabinet. The President endorsed the program and recommended the necessary budget increases to carry it out. Congress has given good support. One thing has led to another, and we now have informed support of our Mission 66 plan and we are striving to keep this alive.

Anyone who has visited a national park this summer where there is construction underway knows what I mean by that last statement that we are endeavoring to keep alive interest in Mission 66. We have found that signs on various projects that are part of the Mission 66 program for any particular national park have excited public inquiry and endorsement of our plans. Visitors are coming into the national parks and asking if we have completed any Mission 66 campgrounds or cabins or roads for that area. The publicity on Mission 66 may simply have resulted in more use of national parks; for example, use in June 1956, exceeded June 1955 by 18 per cent.

But on the other hand, Mission 66 has relieved some of the pressure on the park administrators. There have been fewer complaints of inadequate facilities and lack of elementary provisions for visitor care, because the visitors realize that we are actually doing something to correct these situations, about which they might otherwise have complaint.

Inevitably, in our Mission 66 presentation there have been some differences of opinion within the park service group, some differences of opinion with park concessioners and there are some public controversies. The overall result of this may be good if our conservation friends stay with us when we are in a sound position and, generally speaking, the public and these conservation groups have given almost unanimous backing to Mission 66.

We should say something about the use of funds of which this year we have more than

ever before. It is our thought today that a year ago perhaps we did not think big enough. We might have doubled the program for Mission 66 if we had had the courage to do so and had our plans ready to go.

However, the program was developed most cautiously and most conservatively and it operated all through the planning stage under one positive limitation and control. This has been stated many times by director Wirth, and is a maxim for the National Park Service: we will never spend a dollar in the national parks except in accordance with plans developed to fill a real need. We will never spend a dollar just because we have it; consequently, we would rather have our program a little too small than too big in any degree whatsoever.

So within this limitation and for projects needed, we hope within the next 10 years to achieve certain goals. We hope to double our campground capacity; to provide more cabins for visitors; to rebuild 2,000 miles of park roads, but we only plan to add 300 new miles of roads in all of the park areas. We hope to provide many of the things that roads lead to, such as scenic trails and visitor centers. We plan to program our construction in large chunks and make efficient use of standard plans where applicable. Such standard plans, for example, when used for employee housing would result in the standardization of the interior of houses, with the exterior subject to such modification as may be necessary from area to area to fit it to the landscape. We plan to relocate certain facilities as mentioned and as may be needed. We plan in some instances to move government developments clear away from public use centers and maybe even outside of the parks. We must continue to provide protection and to help visitors.

Now in the overall program we can look at Mission 66 from two standpoints. First is the standpoint from which I have looked at it through the last year and a half—the standpoint of the Washington office in developing a coordinated program for all areas, a comprehensive review procedure of the plans for each individual area, and finally development of the necessary procedures to insure public support and endorsement of our whole plan. From the Washington office level, it might be desirable to review very briefly the eight critical points of the Mission 66 program.

1. Provide additional accommodations and related services of types adapted to modern recreational needs within and

near the parks through greater participation of private enterprise.

2. Provide the government-operated facilities needed to serve the public, to protect the park resources and to maintain the physical plant.

3. Provide the services which will make the parks more usable, more enjoyable and more meaningful, thereby improving the protection of the parks through visitor cooperation.

4. Provide operating funds and field staff required to manage the areas, protect the resources and provide a high standard of maintenance for all developments.

5. Provide adequate living quarters for the field employees of the service.

6. Acquire lands within the parks and such other lands as are necessary for protection or use, acquire the water rights needed to insure adequate water supplies and extinguish grazing rights and other competing uses.

7. Institute a coordinated nationwide recreation plan to produce a system of recreational developments by each level of government, state, federal and local—each bearing its proper share of the expanding recreational load.

8. Provide for the protection and preservation of the wilderness areas within the National Park System and encourage their appreciation and enjoyment in ways that will leave them unimpaired.

Each of these eight points could be the subject of special development, but I do not propose to do this. Also, the entire eight-point program is supported by a statement of 14 precepts as we call them, which we believe forms a basic national park concept of enjoyment without impairment.

The Washington office phase of the development of the necessary principles and guidelines has about been concluded. From here on the emphasis is very properly on the second point of view in studying the Mission 66 program—the viewpoint of the plans and programs of any one individual park area.

Each superintendent has worked out for his own area a prospectus for the development and operation of his park, under the Mission 66 principles, and this prospectus will be the guiding document for park management in the future. It is being closely integrated with our existing master plan procedure

and in effect the prospectus becomes the guide for the new master plan for any park.

In many instances, the prospectus simply again recites the conclusions that have been reached over many decades of study of the plans for the future of the park. In such instances, Mission 66 studies have merely provided a vehicle for reexamination of existing plans and policies and a reaffirmation that these plans and policies are best for the particular area. In some instances, however, the studies have revealed quite clearly that rather drastic changes may be required. In general, the necessity for such changes has come about because of the rapid increase in park visitation which, of course, is far beyond anything anticipated even 10 years ago, when our planning was reasonably complete for that date.

These prospectuses represent the opinion of the superintendent after long consultation with his staff on the various needs of the area, plans for visitor circulation, plans for park protection, plans for interpretation of the features which may be of interest to the park visitors and plans for maintenance of all facilities. In this prospectus the maintenance and protection of wilderness areas are receiving considerable attention where it is appropriate.

This prospectus with the master plan for the park, and the necessary work programs arising out of the combination of the prospectus and the master plan, is the guiding document for the superintendent after it has been reviewed and approved by the necessary higher officers of the National Park Service. As a matter of routine, these prospectuses are screened by the design and construction offices, by the regional offices and by various divisions in the Washington office. Here again, deviations from generally accepted previous standards are thoroughly and carefully analyzed, and no changes made unless there is general agreement that such changes are for the best interest of the area itself and for the ideals which guide us in our administration.

The superintendent then has the problem of carrying out this Mission 66 program. Various development items which he needs are listed in order of their priority within the area itself. Then throughout the United States we prepare priority lists as to which park we will develop first. We cannot reasonably expect to complete all the development required in all of the 180 areas within the early years of the 10-year program. Inevitably, somebody is going to have to wait until 1964 or 1965. This in itself is leading to public relations problems,

and the best solution we can offer is that we are trying to meet the most critical things first, in the most efficient manner possible; and we hope that our park users and our park friends will have patience with us until we get the job done.

I call to your attention that the Mission 66 prospectus and the master plan for each park are kept at the superintendent's office in each park and at the regional office and are available for the review of anyone who is interested enough to go into it in detail.

We consider ourselves a public agency, although fortunately a superior type of public agency, but as with any public agency we are servants of the people of the United States and in the final analysis they will dictate the procedure which we must follow.

Consequently, we consider it simply good administration to keep all interested segments of the public informed of what we are doing and why and what we are planning to do. The feeling that we were working secretly developed during the period when we were attempting to finally formulate the overall guiding principles at the Washington office level, and I feel that there may have been some disappointment in some quarters because early publicity on Mission 66 dealt only with rather glittering generalities, such as you are hearing again now. That still must be the case as far as general presentations such as this are concerned.

Any individual or any particular group or any club, which is interested in the plans for Mission 66 for any particular park, are certainly welcome to visit the park or the regional office having administrative charge of the park and discuss the Mission 66 prospectus and master plan with officials in those offices. In fact, we wish more people would do just that and give us the benefit of informed public opinion to test our conclusions and to guide us in our thinking.

Before I close, may I add one other general comment. It is simply that we can quote figures on travel by 1966 or 1980 which scare us. (We believe they should scare every informed supporter of the preservation principles of the National Park Service.) They are: 50 million today, 80 million by 1966 — only there are authorities who believe that we are too modest in our estimate and we will actually have 135 million by 1966 and over 200 million by 1980. What are we going to do with these people — this flood of travel?

I use the word flood advisedly, for it oc-

curs to us that we may be able to use flood as an analogy: a flood of travel like a flood of water, which if not controlled or diverted or redirected can be terribly destructive. It is our sincere feeling that the friends of the national parks can perform no more constructive service than to aid us in this program of redirection or diversion of travel. One of the points I used in my eight-point program statement was about development of a coordinated and nationwide recreation plan. Think of this plan as the plan for control of a stream in flood: certain dams store so much, but they are soon full and over their spillways pour the excess which is then diverted into relief zones by the engineers. Here, as planned, it spreads harmlessly. Can we think of some of the recreational areas outside of the national parks as these relief zones? Diversions for the flood tide—needed and vital relief to avoid the damage the uncontrolled flood would inflict.

So in our wilderness preservation plans, let us not wait until, with our backs to the wall, we try to fight off the flood. Let's rather have our engineering studies, plans and development ready ahead of time.

Thus, as we work through our cooperative activities program with other federal agencies, states, counties and cities on their recreational plans, we hope our friends will support us in our endeavors; not conclude that we are diverting our energies and exploring unrelated fields. Rather, we are going about a most important part of our business and we want you to understand this and to give us the same informed support in this diversion program that you have in our regular and normal business affairs. For the satisfactory resolution of the outdoor recreation problems at all levels, particularly at the local community level, leads then to direct relief of the critical problem of overuse of national areas, and this affects in turn the wilderness preservation objectives which concern us so vitally today.

In conclusion, it is necessary that I get back to the first viewpoint of looking at Mission 66 from the overall standpoint and I would like to quote a portion of the final report by our Mission 66 staff:

"Appropriate park use by present and future generations requires preservation and protection of the resources of the parks. But the underlying purpose of national parks, a purpose deriving clearly from the Act of 1916, as well as from the several acts establishing the national parks and monuments, is to yield certain benefits to the nation and its people."

An Outline of the Geology Of the Olympics and Cascades

by DEE MOLENAAR

INTRODUCTION

As THE MOUNTAINEER gazes toward the high ranges encircling his viewpoint in the Puget Sound area and notes the rugged grandeur and silhouette of the Olympic Mountains and Cascade Range, he may well pause and contemplate upon the origin of these mountains and upon the forces and conditions that prevailed in the distant past to bring about such a vast and magnificent playground.

In an effort to bring an even greater appreciation for the mountaineer's chosen environment, this brief outline is presented here. It is hoped that this may provide a background information that will induce further, more detailed, study into the geology of a particular area, type of structure or geological feature. With the growing interest in mountaineering and mountain exploration as "a way of life," it is easy to understand the advent of many students of geology into the hitherto unexplored reaches of the Cascades and Olympics. At the present time no less than a dozen graduate students at the University of Washington are working out thesis problems in the high ranges, and new information is continually coming in to fill out the blank areas on the state geologic map.

GEOLOGIC PROCESSES

In considering the geology of the earth the reader should keep in mind certain basic ideas, chiefly (1) all land masses are subject to very slow changes in level which at times bring them below sea level and at other times bring them above sea level; (2) lands above sea level are universally eroded by water, ice, wind and other agents; (3) lands submerged beneath the sea are invariably the site of deposition of sediments carried from the adjacent higher lands; and (4) changes are taking place constantly and processes which have gone before are continuing today and will do so in the endless future.

Uplift and Downwarp: As the earth's crust is subjected to adjustment of load and stress, owing to a cooling and shrinking interior, to changing positions of weight by removal of material in one area (erosion) and addition of material in another area

(deposition), it must give where it is weakest. Folds will form with **anticlines** (upward fold) and **synclines** (downward fold) or breaks or faults will occur where portions of the crust will be displaced relative to an adjacent portion. **Overthrusts** may form in the extreme case where a portion of crust will be forced over and upon an adjacent portion. Broad downwarps, many hundreds of miles in width, elongate and shallow in shape, called **geosynclines**, may allow the sea to enter and invade an area formerly rising high above sea level.

Erosion: As uplift takes place and land is elevated, it immediately becomes subject to the attacks of the atmosphere, to chemical and physical weathering and disintegration by air, water, frost, ice and winds. The material from the highlands is thus softened and transported to lower basins or seaways by surface streams, rivers and glaciers. The topography of an uplifted land mass may at first be rugged and "youthful," with steep hillsides, deep river canyons and fast rushing streams with many waterfalls. As the region is gradually worn down to the "mature" stage, the stream's gradients gradually flatten, the cataracts are worn smooth and the stream forms meanders in its course to the sea. Finally, the area again is reduced practically to sea level and is marked by slow, sluggish rivers which carry only the finest and lightest of sediments.

Glacial erosion leaves a region with many distinctive topographic features, such as steep sided U-shaped valleys, smoothly polished rock surfaces, sharp Matterhorn-like peaks and jagged ridge crests, all clearly visible in our local mountains.

Erosion by the sea is evident along the steep wave-cut coastline, where "stacks," terraces, steep cliffs and grottos are formed by the pounding surf, as along portions of the coastline of the Olympic Peninsula.

Deposition: As the eroded material is brought to the valley floor or geosynclinal seaway it is reworked and sorted by further action of winds, waves and river currents. Like-sized particles are eventually deposited together and a given sedimentary environment will contain materials of given size and weight particles. At the shoreline or near the river mouth, in the environment of waves and currents, the heavier gravels and sands will settle first; the finer muds and silts are carried to quieter waters offshore before settling to the bottom. Still further out, lime muds and chemical precipitates will be deposited in the deep, quiet waters of the seaway.

Thus it is that man today can understand and reconstruct in his mind's eye the environment that existed millions of years ago. As a basin continues to be downwarped it is eventually filled by tens of thousands of feet of sedimentary materials. Deposited along with the sediments are the countless shells and bones and remains of fish, animal and plant life that existed at the time of deposition. Through a study of the evolutionary characteristics of these entombed fossils in succeeding layers of sedimentary rocks, man has been able to determine the relative ages of the rock and the climatic and topographic conditions that existed at the time of deposition.

ROCK TYPES

The earth is composed of three principal types of rock: *igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic*. Igneous rock is the solidified molten *magma* of the earth's interior; sedimentary rock is the compacted form of the materials deposited in the basins and seaways; metamorphic rocks are formed by an alteration, through heat, pressure, addition of new chemicals from outside sources and folding of the earlier formed igneous and sedimentary rocks.

Igneous Rock Types: Intrusive igneous rocks are

Intrusive:	granite	granodiorite	syenite	diorite	gabbro	peridotite
Extrusive:	rhyolite	dacite	trachyte	andesite	basalt	

(after G. E. Goodspeed)

Other types of extrusive igneous rocks include the volcanic ashes, pumice and broken fragments or breccias ejected from volcanic vents.

Sedimentary Rock Types: These rocks are classified according to grain size and chemical composition, each type being a product of a certain depositional environment as shown below:

Conglomerate: coarse sands, gravels, and boulders compacted and cemented together after having been deposited along swift stream channels, alluvial outwash fans at canyon mouths, or glacial moraine material.

Sandstone: deposited as sand in near-shore and beach zones, and along river banks.

Shale: compacted and cemented muds, deposited in quiet off-shore and lake waters.

Limestone and Dolomite: deep sea and quiet water

those which cooled and crystallized slowly beneath the surface. These are coarse grained and show many interlocking mineral crystals. **Extrusive igneous rocks, or lavas,** cool rapidly on the surface of the earth, are fine grained and show very few mineral crystals to the naked eye. The chemical composition of igneous rocks vary, from the silica-rich "acidic" variety to the "basic" variety rich in iron, magnesium and calcium. Granite is an acidic type of igneous rock of the **intrusive** variety; on the other hand, basalt is a basic **extrusive** variety of igneous rock. Generally speaking, the acidic rocks are lighter in color and weight while the basic rocks predominate in the heavy, dark minerals. The much simplified chart below will give the reader an idea of the intrusive and extrusive chemical equivalents of igneous rock types:

deposits of lime precipitate or accumulation of shell remains. Dolomite is usually formed from limestone, when magnesium replaces the calcium.

Chert: silica deposited from remains of minute organisms, in deep sea environments.

Other chemical precipitates: salt, gypsum, calcite, and related evaporites found as deposits in dried up inland lakes (Salt Lake, etc.)

Coal: formed from compacted and decomposed vegetation.

Metamorphic Rock Types: A great variety of metamorphic rock types is found, since they are products of varying degrees of heating, compression and shearing of the many existing sedimentary and igneous rock types. For simplification, however, the following chart shows the principal metamorphic rocks and their original components:

Original Material	Cemented Form	Metamorphic Progression
sand	sandstone	quartzite
mud-clay	shale	argillite-slate-phyllite-schist-gneiss-granite
gravel, boulders	conglomerate	meta-conglomerate
marl (lime-mud)	limestone-dolomite	marble
lava (igneous rock)		greenstone-greenschist-amphibolite
plant remains-peat	lignite coal	bituminous coal-anthracite coal

In nature one will usually find mixtures and impure varieties of the original materials, so a great variety of metamorphic rocks exist as end-products.

GEOLOGIC TIME

The age of the earth has been estimated at between four and five billion years old. These estimates are based upon recent studies made of the radioactive breakdown, at a definite rate of time, of the elements uranium, thorium and radium. Measurements made of the deposits of the lead residue of this breakdown have given man the first definite idea of the age of the earth.

Geologists have separated the long span of

years into five principal eras: the *Archeozoic*, the first 2½ billion years of geologic time during which no life apparently existed on the earth; the *Proterozoic*, lasting about one billion years, during which era the first signs of life were found in the forms of algae, primitive sponges and jellyfish; the *Paleozoic*, lasting about 350 million years, during which the first land plants and distinctive fossil remains were found of early fishes, amphibians, and reptiles; the *Mesozoic*, lasting 130 million years, during which mammals appeared, dinosaurs flourished and disappeared and modern plants appeared; and the *Cenozoic*, 70 million years in duration

to the present day, during which mammals predominated and man appeared in the last few thousands of years.

The chart below lists the above eras and periods, and shows the major geologic events occurring in the Northwest.

Era	Period	Epoch	Major Events
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Recent (last 25,000 years)	Retreat of glaciers; formation of Puget Sound waterways, now being slowly filled by river sediments; Some volcanic activity; age of modern man.
		Pleistocene (25,000 to 1 million years ago)	Puget Trough, valleys, mountains occupied by ice sheets and glaciers; coulees of eastern Washington eroded by glacial melt waters; vigorous volcanic activity accompanies final stages of north-south uplift of Cascades, Olympics; stone age man.
	Tertiary	Pliocene (1-15 million years ago)	Columbia basalts cover eastern and southern Washington, and most of Oregon; Cascades, Olympics begin north-south uplift; age of mammals, flowering plants; Ginkgo forests.
		Miocene (15-30 million years ago)	Columbia basalts begin flowing, force Columbia River northward along edge of lavas; most of Washington above sea level; volcanic activity (Hannegan volcanics) in northern Cascades; age of mammals, flowering plants, Ginkgo forests.
		Oligocene (30-40 million years ago)	Eocene sediments folded in northwest-southeast range; Keechelus andesite flows; intrusion of Snoqualmie granodiorite and Golden Horn granodiorite; deposition of sediments over Olympic borders by seas; mammals, flowering plants.
		Eocene (40 to 70 million years ago)	Deposition of Chuckanut, Swauk, Puget formations across Weaver Plain; Olympics Soleduck formation folded, eroded. Metchosin volcanics deposited in sea; early Eocene: metamorphism of Skagit gneiss to Chilliwack and Black Peak granodiorite; intrusion of Mount Stuart granodiorite; thrust-faulting of Shuksan greenschist, greenstone.
Mesozoic	Cretaceous (70-120 million years ago)		Shallow sea deposition of Soleduck formation in Olympic area; higher lands to the northeast; much folding and metamorphism in Cascades through early Eocene; early Cretaceous: marine deposition of Nooksack formation and Dewdney Creek formation in northern Cascades, overlapped by deposition of Pasayten formation in late Cretaceous; age of reptiles.
	Jurassic (120-160 million years ago)		Much folding, deformation, metamorphism in Cascades of Paleozoic sediments and volcanics to form Skagit gneiss and Shuksan greenschist, greenstone; late Jurassic: beginning of Nooksack and Dewdney Creek formation deposition.
	Triassic (160-190 million years ago)		Beginning of above mountain-building and metamorphism of Paleozoic rocks into northwest-southeast trending range across northeastern part of state; beginning of age of reptiles.
Paleozoic	Permian		Most of area submerged under marine waters, much depositions of sands, clays, lime, chert, volcanics; age of amphibians, primitive plants.
	Carboniferous: (Pennsylvanian Mississippian) (190-280 million years ago)		
	Devonian & Silurian (280-350 million years ago)		Shallow seas, temperate conditions, reef-forming limestones in Okanogan area; age of fishes.
	Ordovician (350-400 million years ago)		Very little record in state.
	Cambrian (400-500 million years ago)		Marine conditions over most of state; first fossil evidence found in rocks.
Proterozoic (½-billion - 1½ billion years ago)			Few remains of sponges, jellyfish.
Archeozoic (1½-billion years ago)			No known life.

THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS

The Olympic Peninsula is situated in the extreme northwest corner of the United States and of the state of Washington, is bounded on three sides by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Puget Sound, and is bounded on the south by the lowlands of the Chehalis River Valley. This province is heavily forested throughout and has a mean annual rainfall of from 17 inches at Sequim, in the "rain shadow" at the northern edge of the peninsula, to above 140 inches at Wynoochie, located on the southern slope of the mountains.

The Olympic Mountains cover an area of about 4,000 square miles and rise to elevations of between 4,500 feet and 5,000 feet, with nearly an accordant summit level. The higher peaks reach elevations up to almost 8,000 feet, with Mount Olympus the culminating point in the center of the uplift area. Many large and swift streams radiate outward from the center of the range, their sources being in the many permanent snowfields and glaciers occupying the higher peaks and valleys of the interior, where many U-shaped valleys are indicative of the larger sizes of earlier glaciers.

The rocks occupying the central portion of the Olympics and composing the higher peaks are principally sedimentary in origin and are metamorphosed slightly to slates and phyllites (see chart). These rocks were laid down during Cretaceous time, when the area was covered by a shallow sea into which sands, muds and some volcanics were deposited. As these rocks were later folded and metamorphosed, and the central area raised above sea level, they formed what is now called the Soleduck formation. These rocks are not very fossiliferous and apparently were laid down in a sea in which little life existed owing to foul bottom conditions and lack of oxygen in the water. About the only fossils found are those of worms. Some small interbeds of limestone contain scant remains of microscopic one-celled marine animals called foraminifera.

The Soleduck formation occupies the area enclosed by a horseshoe-shaped ring of younger rocks, with the "horseshoe" open to the west (see map). Rocks of the Soleduck formation may be found, beside in the interior of the Olympics, along the southwest shore of Lake Crescent, along the Soleduc River road, and along the road between Lake Mills and Olympic Hot Springs. Surrounding the central core of the range and making up the horse-

shoe-shaped outcrop area are the Metchosin volcanics. These rocks exhibit evidence of having been ejected under water, since they have in many places cooled into pillow-like blobs distinctive of underwater lava ejection. These are called *pillow-lavas*. As the earlier Soleduck formation was uplifted, eroded and again depressed below sea level, the volcanic lavas were extruded during Eocene time in this shallow sea, followed by some deposition of marine sediments later called the Crescent formation. The entire area was again uplifted, eroded and downwarped. During the Oligocene epoch some marine sediments were deposited, their outcrops today being the youngest rocks exposed in the mountainous portion of the peninsula, along the northern foothill borders of the Olympics.

Late in the Miocene, uplift began for the fourth time, with all rocks uplifted in a northwest-southeast trending range extending from Cape Flattery southeast across western Washington to what is now the Columbia Plateau area. A parallel range was formed to the north in the present location of Vancouver Island and the San Juan Islands. In the late Pliocene and early Pleistocene, the major epoch of mountain-building occurred, during which time the major mountain ranges of the world today were raised. The Cascades and Olympics were uplifted in a north-south direction, cutting the earlier northwest-southeast trend of Miocene time. This uplift brought the present Olympic Mountains into being, the last of at least five periods of uplift, all of which contributed to making the rocks of the interior of the range highly folded and contorted, and even upside down in places.

During the last one million years, the Pleistocene Ice Age brought vast ice sheets and glaciers to the northern latitudes. A mighty glacier from Canada moved down the Puget Trough, which was formed earlier as a downwarp between the rising Olympics and Cascades. This ice sheet advanced and retreated several times, each time depositing its load of morainal debris of rocks brought down from Canada, scouring channels deeper, blocking side valleys and forming large lakes. The Olympic Mountains today show many evidences of the Ice Age and still have a climate conducive to the existence of small glaciers. Many features of the Olympics are the direct result of ice erosion and deposition. Lake Cushman was formed by the blocking of the Skokomish Valley by the main Puget ice sheet moraine. High in the mountains many small glacier-scoured

cirques are now occupied by deep blue lakes; nearby rock ridges show smooth surfaces polished by moving rock laden ice. The main valleys are U-shaped and still show fairly recent signs of glacier advance and retreat by the growth cycles of vegetation along their sides.

Lakes Crescent and Sutherland were formed by a deep scouring of the Pleistocene ice sheet as it moved westward along the southern edges of the present Strait of Juan De Fuca. Although there is no granitic rock composing the Olympic Mountains, a few isolated "erratics" have been found, left by the glaciers from Canada, carried on the ice or by icebergs which found their way deep within the valleys of the Olympics. Some of these granite boulders are found as high as 3,000 feet far in the interior, indicating the thickness of the ice sheet once covering this area.

The Olympics today are famous as a place to study the action of present glaciers and the evidence of recent advance and retreat of these existing ice streams. Geologists have also been attempting to unravel many of the structural problems of the interior, such as a determination of the original thickness of the highly folded sediments and lava formations. The complexity of the history of uplift and down-warp, of sedimentation and erosion, has made the study a difficult one.

Evidence shows that the Olympics may still be rising. Recent earthquakes occurred in the Puget Sound area bordering the southeastern portion of the Olympics in 1939, 1946 and 1949. Several have also been felt along the northern edge of the peninsula along the Strait of Juan De Fuca.

The mountaineer will find interesting rock types deep within the glaciated canyons and high on the barren ridges. The principal rocks found in the interior are the intensely folded slates and sandstones and interbedded impure limestones of the Soleduck formation: the Metchosin volcanic and pillow lavas form the rocky crags and jagged skyline peaks along the eastern edge of the range overlooking Hood Canal, such as The Brothers and Mount Constance. These rocks extend northwest through Deer Park and Mount Angeles, westward around the north side of Lake Crescent and out toward Cape Flattery. At the opposite end of the horseshoe, they bend southwest across Lake Cushman and continue westward to the hills south of Lake Quinault.

THE CASCADE RANGE

The Cascade Range forms the major north-

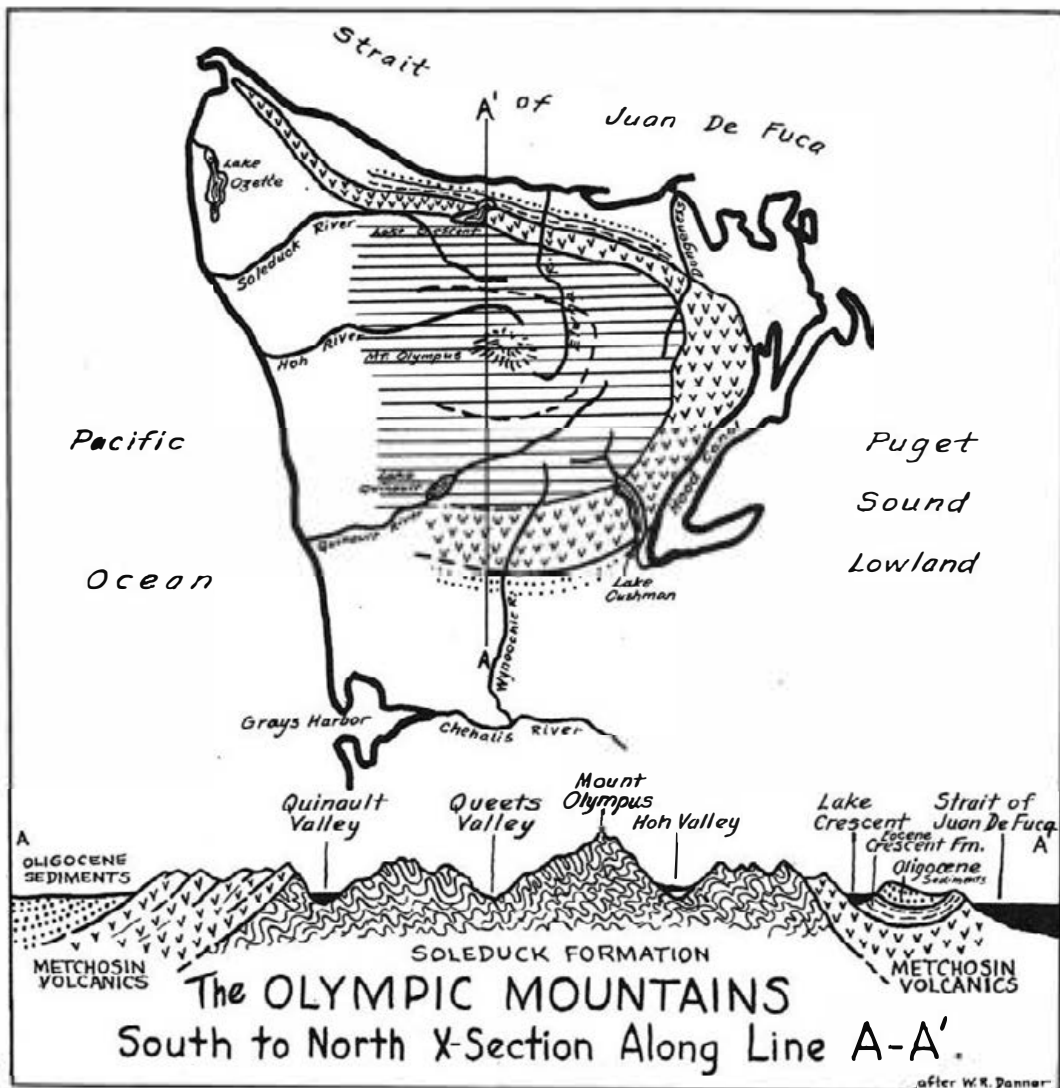
south physiographic and climatic barrier between the cool, damp, heavily forested lands of western Washington and the warm, semi-arid lands of eastern Washington. The range extends the length of the state, from British Columbia south through Oregon, and varies in width from 100 miles in the north to 50-70 miles in southern Washington and Oregon. The northern Cascades are also higher in elevation, averaging 7,000-8,000 feet on the higher peaks and ridges, compared to about 4,000 feet farther south. Several volcanic peaks rise above the rather uniform summit levels of the Cascades and present distinctive landmarks the entire length of the range throughout Washington and Oregon.

From Snoqualmie Pass northward, the range, owing to higher elevation, greater snowfall and effect of more active glaciation, has a more rugged topography with many sharp Matterhorn-like summits, jagged ridges and steep walled cirques rising above the many low-elevation river valleys deeply incised into the range. Vegetation reaches to about the 6,000-foot level in the form of evergreen forests, alpine meadows and heavy underbrush, particularly on the western slope of the range; farther east and beyond the Cascade crest precipitation drops off and a drier, less alpine, climate and forest type is encountered.

Although the range is a north-south uplift, the trend of the rock structures of the northern Cascades lies in a northwest-southeast direction, influenced by the folds of earlier uplifts affecting this area. Physiographic expression of this earlier northwest-southeast trend is found today in the direction of flow of many of the principal rivers which drain the east and west slopes of the northern and central Cascades, notably the upper branches of the Stillaguamish, the Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Cedar, Green and White rivers on the western slope; the Methow, Stehekin (and Lake Chelan), Entiat, Chewawa, Wenatchee, Teanaway, Yakima and Naches rivers on the eastern slope of the range. Farther south the mighty Columbia River, its present course more ancient than the latest uplift of the range, has continued to cut its way downward as the mountains rose. Only a few cataracts at The Dalles indicate the resistance of the range to the cutting power of the river.

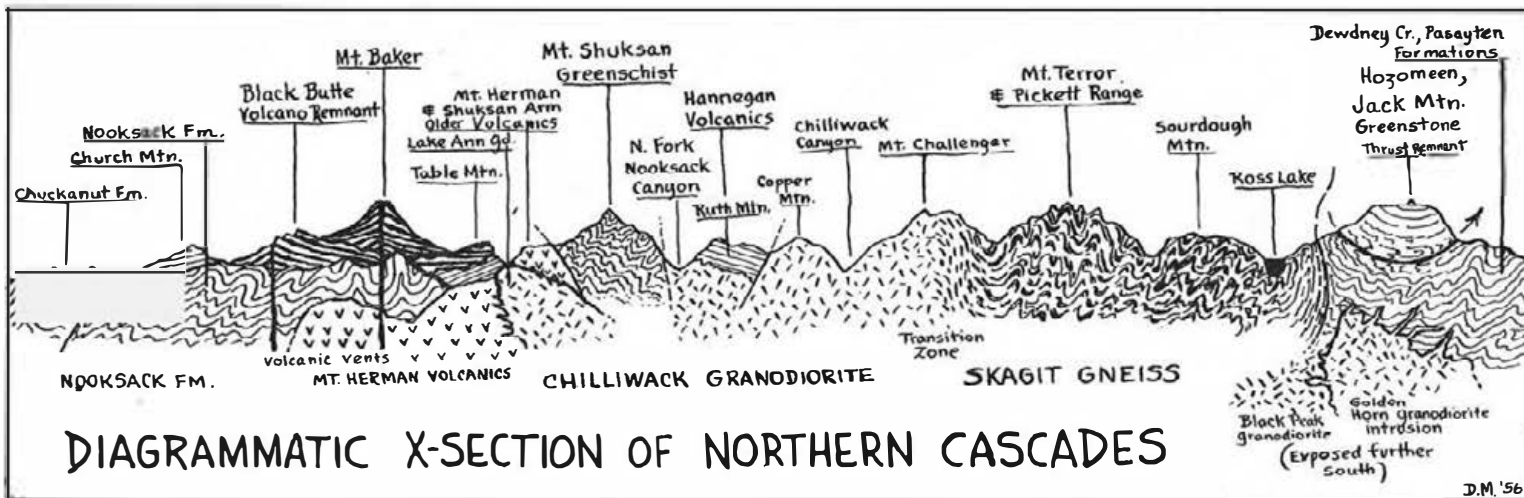
THE NORTHERN CASCADES

From the vicinity of Snoqualmie Pass northward, the Cascades experienced a higher uplift and exhibit a more complex structural history



SEQUENCE OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS

1. Cretaceous: shallow sea deposition of clays, sands, volcanics of Soleduck formation, followed by uplift, folding and low-grade metamorphism of the clays to slates.
2. Eocene: area again depressed; Metchosin volcanics extruded into sea, forming "pillow lavas," then covered by sediments of Crescent formation; area again uplifted, folded and eroded.
3. Oligocene: area downwarped and marine sediments deposited over older rocks.
4. Miocene: uplift forms range of mountains extending northwest-southeast across present peninsula and Puget Sound area.
5. Pliocene: north-south uplift of present Olympics and Cascades, with downwarp of Puget Trough between; subsequent erosion forms present drainage pattern.
6. Pleistocene: Ice Age glaciers fill valleys, cover lower ridges of Olympics; moraines block some valleys and lakes formed (Lake Cushman); Lake Crescent and Lake Sutherland depressions cut by westward-moving Puget Glacier.
7. Recent: glaciers recede, leave U-shaped valleys, rain forests cover valleys, alpine vegetation covers higher ridges and meadows.



SEQUENCE OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS:

1. Late Paleozoic (Carboniferous-Permian): deposition of sands, clays, limestone, chert, and volcanics in elongate geosynclinal seaway which extended across northern and eastern Washington.
2. Early-Middle Mesozoic: folding, uplift, intense deformation and metamorphism of Paleozoic sediments and volcanics to form Skagit gneiss, schist, and Shuksan greenstone, greenschist (Herman Mountain volcanics of same age but not highly metamorphosed).
3. Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous: area again depressed, invaded by seas, widespread deposition of marine sediments to form Nooksack formation on west, Dewdney Creek formation on east.
4. Late Cretaceous-Early Eocene: last deposition of Nooksack formation and Dewdney Creek formation, with deposition of Pasayten formation near end of Dewdney Creek deposition; intense deformation and metamorphism of margins of Skagit gneiss to form Chilliwack grandiorite and quartz diorite on west, Black Peak granodiorite and quartz diorite on east; large-scale thrust faulting brings Jack Mountain-Mount Hozomeen greenstones above younger rocks; intrusion of Mount Stuart granodiorite body farther south; subsidence and deposition of Chuckanut, and Swauk formations across wide plain on west margin of northwest-southeast range.
5. Mid-Tertiary (late Eocene through Oligocene, early Miocene): folding, uplift, erosion of earlier rocks; Hannegan volcanics extruded and deposited in areas bordering Shuksan, filling existing valleys; igneous intrusion of Golden Horn granodiorite into rocks on east in early or middle Miocene.
6. Pliocene: first north-south uplift of range, beginning of Cascade volcano formation.
7. Pleistocene: Cascade volcanoes continue growth, widespread glacier cover in Puget Trough and Cascade valleys.
8. Recent: volcanic activity diminishes, glaciers recede, leaving present topography.

than the range farther south. Highly metamorphosed ancient sediments and volcanics, chiefly late Paleozoic and Mesozoic schists, gneisses, granites and greenstones make up the core of the range. The oldest rocks found in this area are probably Pennsylvanian or Permian phyllites seen in road cuts along the Stevens Pass highway near Skykomish. The youngest rocks found in the northern Cascades are the Pleistocene and Recent volcanics, composing Mount Baker and Glacier Peak.

Geologic evidence shows that during late Paleozoic time (Carboniferous through Permian) a vast, slowly sinking geosyncline occupied the area of the northern Cascades and extended north into Canada and southeast across eastern Washington to Idaho, then southwest across southeastern Oregon to northern California and down the eastern length of the state through the area now covered by the Sierra Nevadas. Into this seaway, shales, sands, silts, chert, lime muds, and volcanic material was slowly deposited over many millions of years. These are the original rocks which, through several stages of uplift, folding and consequent metamorphism, now constitute the major portion of the northern Cascades. These several mountain-building movements extended from early Mesozoic time to Pliocene time in the late Tertiary.

The following discussion of the major events leading to the formation of the present Cascade Range is necessarily very much simplified and the reader must bear in mind the concept that mountain building movements do not take place simultaneously throughout one area. A period of uplift will affect one portion of a given area at one time and another portion at perhaps a much later date, and to a greater or lesser degree.

In early Mesozoic time the geosynclinal sediments and volcanics were uplifted and folded for the first time, and an elongate range of mountains was formed of the resulting metamorphosed rocks. The muds and shales were metamorphosed extensively to form the present day Skagit gneisses, the oldest rocks found on the higher peaks. The Skagit gneisses make up such peaks as Redoubt, Challenger, Colonial, Snowfield, Eldorado, Goode, Boston, Buckner, Forbidden, Logan, Johannesburg, the Terror Group, Baring, Gunn and Merchant. At the same time the gneisses were being formed, the volcanic materials of that early day were metamorphosed into the greenstones and green-schists which are exposed today in the Mount Shuksan massif, Jack Mountain, Hozomeen and

portions of White Horse, Three Fingers, White Chuck, Pugh and Big Four. Mount Herman and the western portion of Shuksan Arm are also of these early volcanics but are not metamorphosed to the same degree as the greenstones and schists. Prof. Peter Misch and several graduate students of the University of Washington have been carrying out extensive detailed studies of the structural features and metamorphic rock bodies of these and other areas of the northern Cascades.

During late Jurassic and early Cretaceous time, the mountain range was eroded and downwarped, again subjected to invasion by seas and deposition of marine sediments, as evidenced by the finding of oyster and clam fossils in these rocks which are exposed along the foothills on both sides of the present northern Cascades. On the west they are called the Nooksack formation and are found underlying the lavas of Mount Baker and the earlier lavas of the Black Buttes volcanic remnant. "Chowder Ridge" on the northwest side of Mount Baker is named for the many clam fossils found imbedded in the rock. On the east side of the Cascades, in the vicinity of Harts Pass and extending in a wide belt northward across the Canadian border, these rocks are named the Dewdney Creek formation (studied by H.M.A. Rice). The upper, latest deposition of the Dewdney Creek formation is correlated with the Pasayten formation of the Harts Pass-Methow Valley area (studied by J.D. Barksdale). These rocks make up such peaks as McKay Ridge and the eastern half of Azurite Peak.

From middle to late Cretaceous time the above marine sediments were uplifted and eroded, with further metamorphism of the existing rocks. Large-scale thrust faulting occurred and brought the Jack Mountain—Mount Hozomeen greenstones above the younger sediments on the east side of the range. The borders of the Skagit gneiss underwent further metamorphism to become granitic type rocks. The Chilliwack granodiorite and quartz diorite were formed along the western margins of the gneiss; field observation today clearly shows the transitional changes of the banded gneisses to the homogeneous granitic body. Farther west this rock became plastic at a later date (middle Eocene) and intruded the existing Mount Herman volcanics in the vicinity of Lake Ann on the west side of Mount Shuksan. On the eastern borders of the Skagit gneiss the Black Peak granodiorite and quartz diorite were formed from the gneiss body and are exposed today on Black Peak and east to

Rainy Pass at the head of Granite Creek in the Ross Lake area. Several other granitic bodies were formed during this period of mountain building, including the Mount Stuart granodiorite, now exposed extensively in the area between the Cle Elum and Wenatchee rivers and between Stevens Pass and Ingalls Creek. Besides Mount Stuart, this granitic body includes the famous Cashmere Crags area.

From late Cretaceous through early Eocene time, the western margin of the still northwest-southeast trending range was eroded and depressed to a flat plain across which were deposited river-laid sediments of sand and silt. This plain was quite broad and extended in a northwest-southeast direction across most of central and southwestern Washington. From fossil evidence, a tropical climate existed during this time; swamps were formed and much vegetation was buried and became the coal beds which are widely exposed today and of economic importance to the state. Along the northwestern portion of this plain the sediments formed what is now known as the Chuckanut formation, visible today along the Chuckanut Drive southwest of Bellingham and in the foothills of the northern Cascades. These rocks extend southeastward across the range to the vicinity of Wenatchee where they are called the Swauk formation. They are exposed on such peaks as Higgins Mountain, Jumbo, the north rib of Big Four, Del Campo, the Monte Cristo area, Dutch Miller Gap, Bear's Breast and others. Fine exposures of the Swauk formation are also seen along the Wenatchee Valley southeast of Leavenworth. In some areas this widespread deposition extended into late Eocene time, the Guye formation in the Snoqualmie Pass area being of this age (Guye Peak, The Tooth, etc.).

During early Tertiary time (Eocene through Oligocene) the continuing evolution of granitic bodies from metamorphosed sedimentary rocks brought forth several other granodioritic masses. Most widely known of these is the Snoqualmie granodiorite found today well exposed in the Snoqualmie Pass peaks such as Mount Snoqualmie, Granite Mountain, Garfield, etc. The exact dating of these granitic bodies is difficult since their evolution is not simultaneous at a given time or locality. Farther north, the western margins of the Chilliwack granodiorite had evolved into a plastic, intrusive type of granite which intruded older rocks. At an even later date, possibly similar in age to the latest Snoqualmie granodiorite, the Golden Horn granodiorite, as a molten igneous rock,

forcefully intruded the earlier Cretaceous marine sediments of the Dewdney Creek and Pasayten formation, this igneous intrusion being well exposed along the crest and summit of Azurite Peak. The Golden Horn granodiorite is the youngest of the granitic bodies in the Cascades today and is seen making up the fine group of peaks in the upper West Fork of the Methow Valley: Golden Horn, Liberty Bell, Silver Star, Hardy, Tower, Cutthroat and the Methow Pinnacles.

Extrusive-type volcanic activity occurred during Miocene time in the northern Cascades. Volcanic breccia is found in the Monte Cristo area on Monte Cristo Peak, Columbia Peak, Wilmon, Cadet and others; in the Hannegan Pass area east of Mount Shuksan and in the upper Swift Creek canyon between Shuksan and Baker are found well-layered deposits of volcanic ash. Ruth Mountain shows evidence itself of having been at one time a source of such volcanic extrusions.

Up until Pliocene time, the mountain-building movements had all exhibited a strong northwest-southeast trend. The lineation of the folds and faults of the earlier sediments and metamorphics indicated a compression of the range in this direction. Detailed examination of the crystal structure lineation within the gneisses and schists also shows this strong northwest-southeast trend. However, in Pliocene time came the first north-south uplift of both the Cascades and Olympics, with an accompanying downwarp of the Puget trough between the two ranges. The uplift was greater in the north and faults occurred along the margins of the range. To the south, there was a declining and more gently rolling type of uplift. North of Snoqualmie Pass most of the Tertiary rocks were worn away and the older metamorphics and granitic bodies were exposed, while south of the Pass the Keechelus andesites continued to cover the older rocks.

Following this north-south uplift and formation of the Cascade Range in late Pliocene time the range was the scene of much volcanic activity which extended through the Pleistocene epoch. Evidence of the earliest of these volcanic cones is still preserved in the Black Buttes on the west slope of Mount Baker (studied by H. A. Coombs, 1939). Most of the major volcanoes we see today were formed during Pleistocene time and include Mount Baker, Glacier Peak, Mount Rainier and Mount Adams in Washington. Mount St. Helens (studied by Verhoogen, 1937) is a product of relatively recent volcanic activity,

during late Pleistocene and Recent time, its extreme youth being well shown in its graceful symmetry of form. During this time the major drainage systems of today's Cascades were being formed by the rivers downcutting each side of the uplift.

Pleistocene time brought with it a worldwide change in climate. The northern and southern latitudes felt the effects of a cold and moist climate, as a result of which vast ice caps were formed at each pole and from which ice sheets moved far beyond their former limits. The Pacific Northwest was at the southern edge of the glacial domain and great ice sheets covered much of the northern part of the state. The Puget Trough was filled by a great glacier 3,000 feet thick which moved down from British Columbia. The Cascades and Olympic Mountains were covered by many deep valley glaciers which moved outward from the ranges to push against the Puget Glacier along the foothills. The existing river valleys were scoured and deepened by the moving ice masses, high ridges were rounded off and smoothed and deep cirques were carved into the flanks of the higher peaks. Rock material worn off the peaks was carried as morainal debris down the valleys and deposited along the sides and mouths of the lower valleys. Glacial lakes were formed here by the damming of the melt waters of the glacier by these terminal moraines.

As the climate again warmed up and the Pleistocene glaciers dwindled northward the Cascades, Olympics and Puget lowland were left greatly changed from the rolling topography of the earlier days. Steep sided and deep U-shaped canyons, cirques and sharp Matterhorn-like peaks and jagged ridges owe their present form to the fast cutting action of the Ice Age glaciers. The Skagit Valley and Lake Chelan depression are both products of the deep scouring glaciers which at one time filled these trenches. The many fine-bedded clay deposits (varved clays) now found along the highways entering the many Cascade valleys are remnants of lake bottoms located behind moraine dams of the Pleistocene epoch. (Many of these glacial features are reported by J. H. Mackin in several publications.)

The present topography of the northern Cascades is more a direct result of Pleistocene glaciation than of recent structural developments, although the Pliocene uplift had given the range its general high elevation. The concordance of summit level indicates that these mountains were raised from an almost flat,

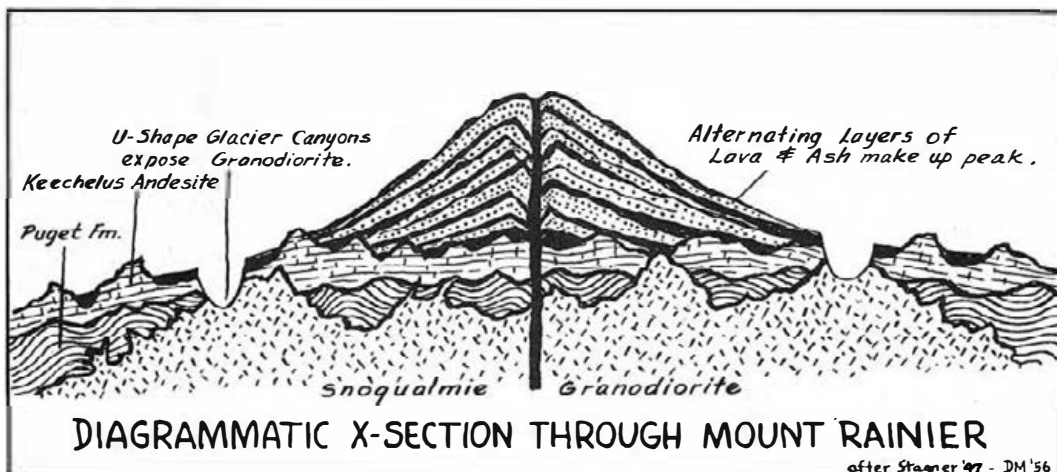
eroded plain, or peneplain. The uniformity of summit elevation is more remarkable because of the extreme ruggedness of the crests and steepness of the slopes. In some places so many sharp peaks and crests rise to so nearly the same level that the horizon, when viewed from one of the summits, is nearly level. Climbers in the Cascade Pass area will note this feature easily when they view the distant peaks on all sides from one of the summits. The Cascade Range is thus seen as a dissected upland rather than a ridge, with many high peaks standing at some distance from the main divide, which is more of a sinuous line than a conspicuous crest.

THE SOUTHERN CASCADES AND MOUNT RAINIER

A discussion of the principal geological structure of the southern Cascades and Mount Rainier is presented here to complete the outline study of our local mountains.

The history of the Cascades south of Snoqualmie Pass begins with the early Eocene deposition of the continental sediments and volcanics of the Puget formation. The prominence today of coal beds in these rocks indicates that a tropical climate existed and swampy areas were numerous across the wide Weaver Plain of those early days, the stratigraphy of which was studied by C. E. Weaver. Marine fossils found at many localities also show that the plain was covered occasionally by seas which transgressed the western margins. These sediments and volcanics and swamp deposits were then compacted and folded into a northwest-southeast trending range of mountains that extended across central and southern Washington. The sandstones, carbonaceous shales and volcanics of the Puget formation are widely exposed today in southwestern Washington and along road cuts and interior valleys of the southern Cascades. A few isolated exposures of this rock may be seen on a few of the higher peaks along the Cascade Crest between Mount Adams and Mount Rainier, in the Goat Rocks area, and also making up the foothills along the western boundary of Mount Rainier National Park, between Carbonado and Ashford.

As these mountains were eroded, igneous activity late in Eocene and during Oligocene time brought a wide covering of the Keechelus andesites across the eroded Puget formation. Far beneath the surface, the Snoqualmie granodiorite was intruded into the overlying rocks of the Puget and Keechelus formations through



DIAGRAMMATIC X-SECTION THROUGH MOUNT RAINIER

after Stagner '47 - DM '56

SEQUENCE OF GEOLOGIC EVENTS

1. Eocene: deposition of Puget formation sands, clays, coal beds across southwestern Washington and southern Cascade area, followed by folding, uplift, and erosion of these rocks.
2. Oligocene-Miocene: Keechelus formation sediments and volcanic flows cover southern Cascade area; Snoqualmie granodiorite body intruded into these and earlier rocks.
3. Pliocene: north-south uplift of range, followed by erosion and formation of present drainage system (somewhat modified by later Rainier glaciers); beginning of volcanic activity.
4. Pleistocene: Mount Rainier andesites and ash falls build up volcano on top of older, eroded topography; Ice Age glaciers cover peak and extend down main valleys.
5. Recent: glaciers recede, leaving present U-shaped valleys which expose older rocks buried by Rainier lavas; volcanic activity diminishes and peak becomes dormant with some steam vents as only evidence of heat remaining below.

late Oligocene and early Miocene time. Then came the main north-south uplift of the Cascades in Pliocene time. The erosion which accompanied this uplift exposed the granitic body in the Snoqualmie Pass area but farther south the lessening degree of uplift failed to bring these deeper rocks to the erosional surface. Instead, the overlying Keechelus andesites became the high peaks of the day, forming the major summits south of the Pass. These peaks have persisted to the present day and include the subranges and lower peaks within Mount Rainier National Park which are overshadowed only by their much younger volcanic neighbor (studies by Howard A. Coombs, 1936). The Tatoosh Range, the Mother Mountains, Sourdough Mountains, Cowlitz Chimneys, Mount Wow and Gobblers Knob, Yakima and Naches peaks and many others are of Keechelus andesite.

The growth of the Cascade volcanoes began in late Pliocene and early Pleistocene time and extended nearly to the present day, a lava flow as recently as 1843 on Mount St. Helens being still clearly seen where it flowed into the timber below the northwest slope of the

peak. Mount Adams and Mount Rainier have a much more rugged and eroded form, however, having had little volcanic activity in recent time. These two giant peaks were formed by flows of molten viscous lavas alternating with deposits of volcanic ash and other forms of crater ejections.

Some of Rainier's flows extended far down the present mountain's flanks and may be seen today, with picturesque columnar jointing, along the highways leading to Paradise Valley and Yakima Park. The later flows of lava and ash and breccia make up the main peak. The instability of the many rock ridges and cliffs of the mountain is the result of the differential erosion of the lava flows and the softer ash and breccia layers. This condition is well observed (and frequently felt!) along such crumbling pathways as the Gibraltar ledges. The colorful bands of yellow and white ash alternating with the darker reddish andesite flows are also prominently displayed in the upper cliffs of the Sunset Amphitheatre on the mountain's west side and on Success Cleaver, Wapowety Cleaver, Curtis Ridge and Little Tahoma. Many of the ridges which have been left as

remnants of glacier erosion probably owe, in part, their comparative resistance to being composed of vertical dike material which cross-cuts the layered lava and ash. Little Tahoma is "held up" by such a dike, clearly visible as an alignment of small vertical ribs running down the back slopes of this peak.

The summit crater of Rainier is about a quarter mile across and filled, saucer-shaped, by snow. Steam heat inside the crater rim and the winds that sweep across the summit have kept the crater rim relatively free of snow. The highest point of the mountain is 14,410-foot Columbia Crest, a small dome of snow on the northwest rim of the crater. Immediately to the west of Columbia Crest is the semi-circular remnant of another, older crater rim. Although some conjecture places the original summit of Rainier 2,000 feet higher than at present, no real evidence supports the theory except the rather broad, truncated appearance of the present summit area. Two other points on the summit dome are above 14,000 feet in elevation, Point Success and Liberty Cap. The greatest distance between the three summits is about 1½ miles. It is more likely that the shape of Rainier's summit area is due to an earlier existence of a much larger crater or of a shifting of the central point of volcanic extrusions.

The largest glaciers on Rainier lie on the northern, more sheltered slopes of the peak and the greatest erosion and glacial sculpturing of the mountain occur at the levels of greatest annual snowfall, between 10,000 and 12,000 feet. This zone is also the most highly subjected to frost action during the greater part of the year. The deeply incised cirques on all sides of the peak lie in this elevation range, as do the steeper portions of all the larger glaciers. Indeed, it can be also said that below 10,000 and above 12,000 feet there are few climbing difficulties on Mount Rainier.

Geological processes are working continuously even today, even though at an imperceptible rate of change. Perhaps man's only real awareness of this fact requires the sudden jolting of an earthquake such as experienced along the Puget Sound borders in recent years, or the spectacular display of erosive force as seen in the Kautz Glacier Mud Flow of October 1947. The recent 200-300-foot advance of the terminus of the Coleman Glacier on Mount Baker has caused many to contemplate the possibilities of an approaching new "ice age." But none can deny that, without the continuing processes of geology, the earth's surface and landscape would indeed offer little to stimulate the aesthetic senses of mankind.

References and suggested readings for more detailed information on the foregoing outline:

GENERAL WASHINGTON GEOLOGY:

- Campbell, C. D. (1953) *Introduction to Washington Geology and Resources*. Washington Division of Mines and Geology Information Circular No. 22.
Culver, H. A. (1936) *Geology of Washington: Part I. General Features of Washington Geology* (with preliminary geologic map in color) Washington Division of Geology Bulletin 32. Revision of this report is now in progress. Washington Division of Mines and Geology, Olympia.
Mackin, J. H., Department of Geology, University of Washington: oral communication and publications relating to Pleistocene and recent glacial and physiographic features of Washington.
Weaver, C. E. (1916) *Tertiary Formations of Western Washington*. Washington Geological Survey Bulletin 13.
Other: University of Washington Department of Geology graduate student theses, notes and publications.

OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS:

- Danner, W. R. (1955) *Geology of Olympic National Park*. University of Washington Press (published in cooperation with the Olympic Natural History Association).
Weaver, C. E. (see above publication by Weaver).

NORTHERN CASCADES:

- Barksdale, J. D., Dept of Geology, University of Washington: oral communication on age relationship and separation of Dewdney Creek and Pasayten formations; studies of geology of Twisp-Winthrop area, Methow River Valley.
Coombs, H. A. (1939) *Mount Baker, a Cascade Volcano*. Geological Society of America Bulletin 50.
Daly, R. A. (1912) *Geology of the North American Cordillera at the Forty-Ninth Parallel*. Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 38, (discusses geology of granitic bodies along Washington-British Columbia border area).
Misch, P. (1952) *Geology of the Northern Cascades of Washington*. The Mountaineer, Vol. 45; oral communications on many features of northern Cascades.
Smith, G. O., and Calkins, F. C. (1904) *A Geological Reconnaissance Across the Cascade Range Near the Forty-Ninth Parallel*, U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 235.
Smith, G. O. (1904) *U. S. Geological Survey Geologic Atlas, Mount Stuart Folio* (No. 106).
Smith, G. O. (1906) *U. S. Geological Survey Geologic Atlas, Snoqualmie Folio* (No. 139).
Other: Department of Geology, University of Washington, graduate student theses and notes, oral communication.

SOUTHERN CASCADES AND MOUNT RAINIER:

- Coombs, H. A. (1936) *The Geology of Mount Rainier National Park*. University of Washington Publication in Geology, Vol. 3, No. 2.
Verhoogen, J. (1937) *Mount St. Helens, a Recent Cascade Volcano*. University of California Department of Geological Science Bulletin 24, No. 9.
Weaver, C. E. (see above publication by Weaver).
Stagner, H. R. (1947, 1952) *Behind the Scenery of Mount Rainier National Park*. Mount Rainier Natural History Association.
Other: Department of Geology, University of Washington, graduate student theses, oral communication.

A Tribute to Bill

Unassuming friend; hard and faithful worker, usually doing more than his share; quiet, competent leader, both of mountain climbs and of The Mountaineers; an outdoor companion whose dry humor, unselfishness and ability to accept good and bad alike endeared him to his many friends — all of these were Bill Degenhardt, whose death November 15 came as a great loss to the club.

During 30 years of membership Bill worked on anything which needed to be done from chopping winter wood for a ski lodge to guiding the overall policies of the club during his two years as president. His participation in a variety of club activities will remain as an inspiration to all.

Bill was a steady, safe climber who loved to climb. His years of work with the climbing classes will be long remembered by many of the newer members who learned to love the mountains under Bill's guidance.

In more recent years he served as vice chairman of the Mountain Rescue Council and also chairman of the training committee. The last issue of the MRC News Letter described Bill as "a very gentle person who would never hurt anyone else's feelings or say an unkind word about another. . . . His helpful counsel will be sorely missed by the board and MRC in general."

Bob and Ira Spring photo

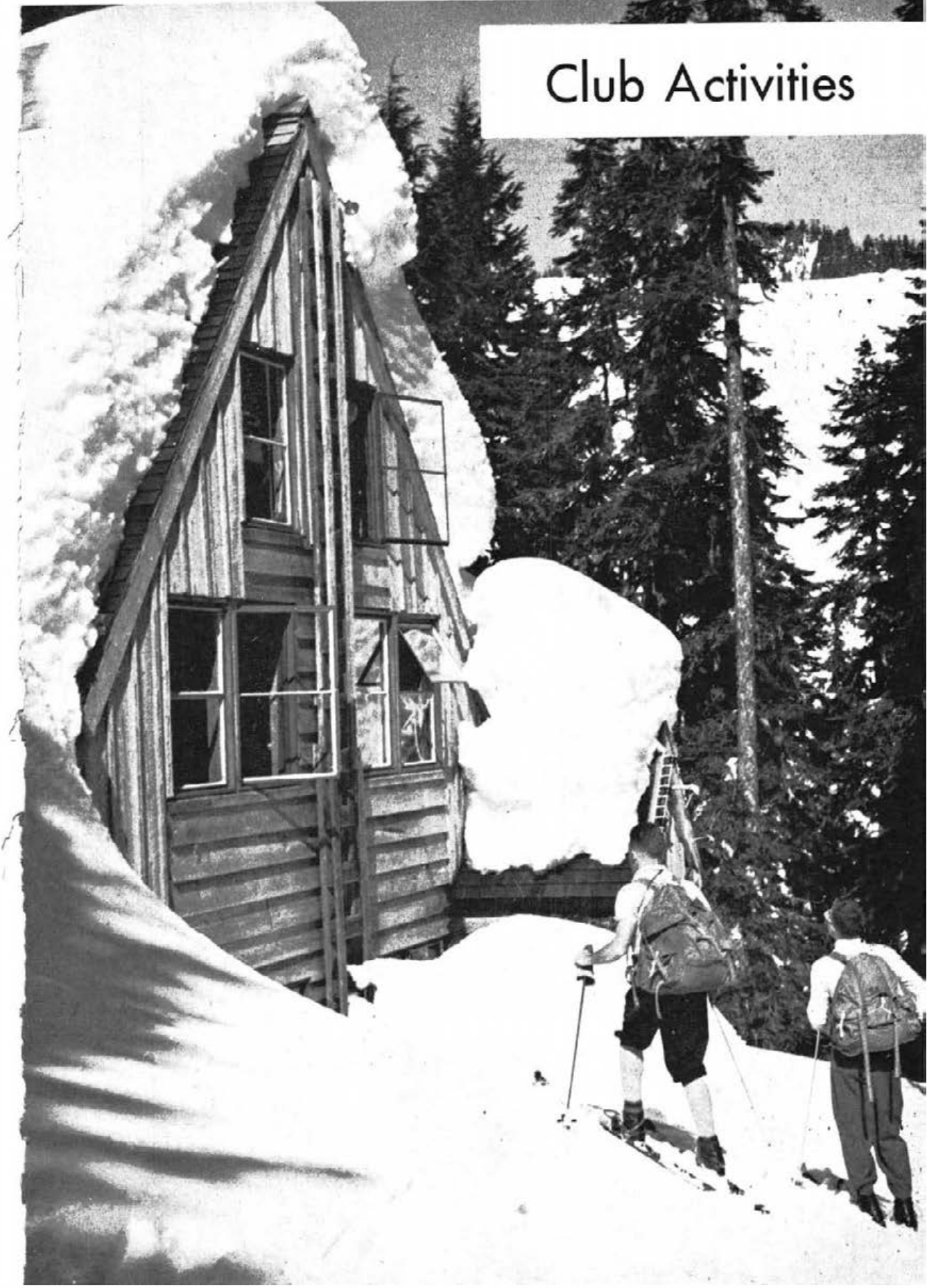


*West Peak, Black Butte
(see "Climbing Notes.")*

*Stevens Ski Hut, spring
1956.*

Ed Gwilym photo

Club Activities





Director Earl Kelly and part of the cast of about 60 Mountaineers.

'Kismet' -- Subtitled 'The Rains Came'

Spirit of the Players is never
dampened in the Forest Theatre

by Morris Moen

IT HAS BEEN a beautiful spring and summer. There were only two weekends early in June that we remember rain. We remember those two weekends very clearly though, because they were the days of the annual Mountaineer play.

This year it was "Kismet," an Arabian Nights drama of the rise and fall of a swash-buckling beggar named Hajj. Kismet means fate or destiny or, as Byron Fish prophetically translated it in his column about the play, "Who cares if it rains?" Apparently some of our audience did care, for several of them stayed away.

Because it was raining so hard on the first performance, the cast did not have the usual warm-up rehearsal and went on cold, in more ways than one. We spent the morning huddling under the scanty shelter available and digging ditches in the stage to allow the puddles to

drain off. About 150 people, including the ushers and members of the ground crew, watched while it rained steadily. After the curtain call the cast applauded the audience for being such good sports.

Many of the Players felt the play was doomed from the start because we did not have our traditional sacrifice to the rain god, Jupiter Pluviosus, with appropriate songs. The ceremonies, which were scheduled to take place two weeks before the play, were rained out.

The second weekend was a great improvement, but it rained gently on the last part of the Saturday show and Sunday morning.

The cast consisted of about 60 Mountaineers this year with many, many more helping with parking, ushering, tickets and cabin detail. The Players have been quite active the last several years in marrying each other and starting their own casts. In Kismet two of

these small Players had carry-on parts. They were cast as infants-in-arms and both turned in very realistic performances.

Kismet was an ambitious play from a production viewpoint. It consisted of 10 scenes with seven different sets. The sets were designed by Dorothy Lahr who also outlined the plywood panels from which some of the scenery was made. Bob Landon had charge of the construction of the sets. He is also chairman of the Mountaineers' Rhododendron Preserve.

The play was adapted to our stage by director Earl Kelly in several interesting ways. The first and last scenes required a large mosque, so it was decided to keep it all through the play as it would naturally dominate the landscape anyhow. Two of the interior scenes were mounted on a wheeled dolly so they could be prepared off stage and moved on quickly. We should have paved the stage.

The set that caused the most concern was the pool in which the villain was to be drowned. Since this was an important part of the script, it was not desirable to change it and a pool became one of the first orders of business at our work parties. Duane LaViolette assumed the responsibility. The pool was dug out of earth with more piled up around the edges to the proper depth. Then canvas was placed on the bottom and a piece of plastic sheeting on top of that and it was ready for water — some 500 gallons of it.

We got our water from the regular supply for the cabin, using the hydraulic ram and a few lengths of hose. In order to avoid any reactions not called for in the script when the villain hits the icy spring water, and the possibility of pneumonia, we heated the water by pumping it through an old fashioned side-arm hot water heater burning bottled gas. Temperatures of 70 degrees and higher were easily obtained in six hours.

The excellent costumes this year showed the vast amount of time and work spent on them by Reta Baker and members of the cast. Every year the old costumes are gone over and many of them found to be just the thing for the new play. Of course the collars will have to be changed and the side seams taken in and something done about the hems, but otherwise they're fine. There were many new costumes too and an endless number of turbans to wind. Some even dyed for the cause.

Kismet was a play that demanded a tremendous collection of properties. All the merchants in the street scene had to have wares to sell

and some way to display them. The interior scenes had to have furniture and everything mentioned in the lines. Somehow they all got on stage at the right time and in the right place. The Caliph's sedan chair was the most elaborate prop; it shone in all its glory for a few minutes and now awaits another chance in some future play. We found that it requires a certain amount of coordination between the front and rear slaves if the rider is to maintain his royal equilibrium. Gathering all the unusual and somewhat exotic items was under the direction of Gertrude Whitham.

A number of the Players got a chance to appear before another kind of audience this year when KING-TV devoted a half-hour on its Community Workshop program to the play and KOMO-TV gave us a quarter-hour on its Whatsup show. It was very interesting to watch the different techniques used on television. We were not able to put on a scene from the play as we would have liked because of the copyright restrictions, so both of the programs were interviews, with film clips and slides of previous plays and rehearsals on the longer program. Ray Puddicombe and his committee also obtained a great deal of newspaper and radio publicity.

The skill and ability of the director were evident in all the phases of the play from cos-

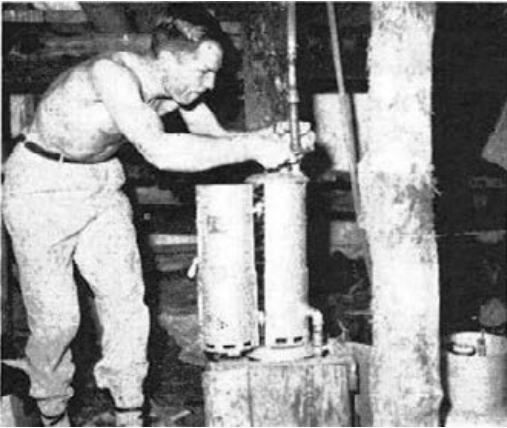


Howard E. Jackson photo

Although some of the nearby timber has been logged off by commercial interests, the Forest Theatre is still aptly named.



Howard E. Jackson photos
Veteran Player Harriet Walker makes up the lead, Evan Sanders (Hajj).



Duane La Violette repairs an important off-stage prop.



The villian, Lloyd Mason (Mansur), meets his doom in a pool of (heated!) water.

tumes and scenery to the final curtain call. But his real genius was in talking to each member of the cast for a few minutes at the try-outs, listening to him read a bit from one of the scripts, casting some 60 different parts from his notes, and in only a few rehearsals, for most of the cast, making a coherent and unified play that told a story and held an audience through a pouring rain. In one scene there were almost 50 people on stage at one time, each part of the whole, each contributing to the total effect. This gives a feeling of belonging which makes the Players a close-knit group. This feeling has been expressed in one of the Player's innumerable songs:

*To most folks there's a spot that lives
 forever,
 Deep down within their fondest memories;
 Though I have been a rover, I have never
 Seen any place where I would rather be*

*When it's curtain time at Kitsap,
 And the Hams are on the stage,
 How I long to be at Kitsap
 Where I needn't act my age,
 Just to hear those Hams projecting
 In their old St. Vincent clothes;
 Just to change in back
 Of the Dressing Shack,
 Wond'ring how much of me shows;
 Just to tote those props and plunder,
 Poundin' cedar all day long,
 Or just shirkin' while they're workin',
 List'ning to some Player's song—
 How it beckons and I reckon
 I would work for Players' wage
 To be back again, by the Shack again,
 When the Hams are on the stage.*



Some spectators prove as hardy as the Players themselves.

The Minarets Host Summer Outing

by MORDA SLAUSON

THOUGH THE MOUNTAINS of the High Sierra were not always golden, nor even sun-kissed, the state of California more than lived up to its reputation of extravagance for the 1956 Summer Outing visit to the region southeast of Yosemite, known as The Minarets.

More snow fell last winter than in many years and more remained on the slopes through the spring and summer; there was much, much more water than usual; the mosquitoes were huge; the granite boulders on which outing members endeavored to pitch their tents were enormous; despite the distance from civilization, the woods and mountains were full of people; thunder and lightning staged spectacular "first night" shows which sent climbers scurrying off the peaks.

Last but certainly not least in the list of "bigger and better" attractions comes the camp cuisine. However, this definitely was *not* due to California. Credit goes to the outing committee, headed by Maury Muzzy, who made several long treks by foot and car to Bishop in order to keep the supplies flowing into camp; to the commissary committee, Dave and Marion Castor, aided and abetted by The

Mountaineers' own camp cook and baker, Paul Hebert of the tall, white hat and long-handled spoons. He in turn had the excellent help of Margaret, smiling blonde "cookee," and the corps of camp helpers.

Cheerful and always obliging Janet Caldwell, whose secretary's tent was open during thunder showers to an unlimited number, and Jack Hossack, climbing chairman, whose chief claim to fame lay not in his skillful arranging of trips and climbs but in the fact that he was father to "Hi, Johnny," youngest member of the camp, made up the remainder of the committee.

From the time when the first carloads of northern enthusiasts, tired, dusty and sunburned from their hurried two-day trip south, arrived at Agnew Meadows to discover, much to their astonishment, very crowded parking conditions to the time two weeks later when the last cars rolled out in search of a "hot springs" bath, many things happened.

Late snow and a superabundance of water made impossible the Lake Ediza campsite which had been planned. Head waters of Ediza Creek, one of the forks of the San



A fallen monarch frames The Minarets.

Antonio Gamero photo



Antonio Gamero photo

The much visited Sierra juniper.

Joaquin River, swirled and rushed about the familiar orange cook tent, erected on one of the few level spots available a short distance below the lake. Directly in front of the serving line rose a steep hillside, clad in granite, whose rocky skirts were used for table and chairs at mealtimes.

Men of the party set their tents on a small, flat peninsula through which ran the main trail from Agnew Meadows. Gay and assorted abodes of the women rose among the pines and junipers of a steep, marshy hillside beyond the cook tent.

"Nob Hill," abode of married couples, was really a hill. Those who forgot the camp's 9,300-foot altitude and started on a run after one of the camp's four course dinners, were brought up short and entirely out of breath before they had come a third of the distance.

Night campfires under the bright stars of the high mountains; scheduled trail trips to Ediza, Garnet, Nydiver and Cabin lakes; climbs of Volcanic Ridge, Ritter, Banner and three Minarets; impromptu rambles on rocky cliffs to view old and new mining operations or photograph gnarled Sierra junipers and alpine flowers; baths in rock-girt bath tubs; the friendly atmosphere of camp on a sunny morning with all sleeping bags draped on

cliffs to air—which of these gives an outing its distinctive color and atmosphere?

Trips the first two days to Ritter, 13,157-foot peak rising behind Lake Ediza, to Volcanic Ridge, 11,501 feet, which formed a massive, serrated backdrop for camp and to Iceberg Lakes brought abruptly to the attention of all campers the fact that in place of dry, rock climbing, it was necessary to practice some of the best snow climbing technique from the Northwest. Downward glissades were hampered by the huge sun cups into which the snow had repeatedly melted and frozen.

Beyond Lake Ediza marched The Minarets in black, tip-tilted procession. Their sharply etched cliffs and practically perpendicular faces made photography from Iceberg Lakes or Volcanic Ridge a delight. Climbing on them ranged all the way from Class II to V. Thunder and lightning conditions of the first week hampered climbing but in the end, five climbs were made on three Minarets with 15 persons taking part.

First five days in camp were distinguished by the appearance each noon of great thunderheads over the ridges, followed by the crackle of lightning and awesome peals of thunder. First parties on Ritter and Volcanic Ridge were unable to get more than a brief glimpse of surrounding territory before they were driven off the high spots.

Climax on Wednesday was pelting hail which congealed the blood of those waiting for the last ropes to come off Ritter and felt equally as cold to the party, huddled below Volcanic Ridge. After hailstones had filled knapsacks and lunch sacks of the latter, they rose up in wrath and fled to a lower, more protected spot. With teeth still chattering, "Cocoanut Willie" took the 29 in hand and taught them the Hawaiian hula.

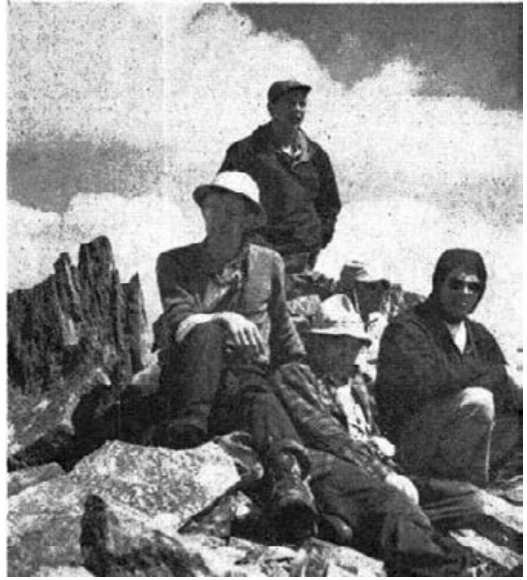


Mary Ellen Russell photo

Garnet Lake, a jewel in a setting of rocky cliffs.



Paul Wiseman photos
Breakfast at camp (above). On the summit of Starr (right): Don Grimlund, Fred Young (standing), Lang Slauson, Don Martin.



At the same time the main camp had been treated to a cloud burst which sent a river of water three feet wide pouring past the cook tent, as well as turning many air mattresses into floating docks inside tents. Sturdy shovel work repaired the damage and after Friday the thunder clouds retreated, leaving the days clear and hot and the nights equally clear and adorned with brilliant stars.

An overnight fishing party to Garnet Lake was organized. So popular was it that the fisher ladies stayed, not one, but several nights. Most successful of all was the owner of the orange raft. She well deserved to be after packing the 15 pounds of raft and oars on her back up a ridge and down the other side to the lake. All were greatly surprised at the large number of people met on the trails around Garnet Lake.

A number of other Mountaineers also backpacked to Garnet Lake and on to the Sierra Club camp on Emerald Lake where they enjoyed an evening campfire and overnight stay. Other popular trips included climbs on the apartment house-sized boulders at the far end of Lake Ediza; lazy lunch hours at Cabin Lake; and observation tours to the slopes where core drilling was being done by crews from the Climax Molybdenum Co. mine of Colorado.

Camp guests included Cliff Youngquist, manager of the Sierra Club camp; Harry and Mary Smith from the Green Mountain Club of Vermont who were Sierra guests; King

Huber from a geological survey party in the vicinity; a number of Sierra Club members; and the mine core drillers.

Huber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Huber, early members of The Mountaineers, gave a short talk on the geological formations in the region, explaining that the rocks had undergone a distinct metamorphic transformation which had deformed them and tilted them sharply on edge.

A number of other talks were given at campfires, among them being a discussion of recent conservation movements by Leo Gallagher and an informative description of the flowers and trees of the High Sierra by Elizabeth Carlson, who also showed a large number of specimens to illustrate her talk.

Fred Corbit, typifying the metallic age with "silver in my hair, gold in my teeth and lead in my feet," was an agile, humorous and always-at-ease master of ceremonies. "Hard Rock" and "Klondike" were usually on hand to help him keep the evening affairs moving.

Fred conducted unique initiation ceremonies for the 29 "outing first timers" and smoothly swore them in with a pledge to keep the camp fire ever more supplied with wood. Said fire, by the way, was in a natural amphitheater of rock with smooth, granite seats arising on three sides of it. A little hard, perhaps, but cushions remedied that.

Highlights of the humorous side of camp life were portrayed in two skits. Tacoma presented "Mountain Madness" in which they



Jim Holt Photo

*Campfire, always
an outing highlight.*

Committee and Camp Staff

Maury Muzzy, Chmn., 2, 3, 6	Paul Hebert, Cook
Dave & Marion Castor, Commissary	Margaret Jylha, Ass't.
Janet Caldwell, Secy.	Jack Cavanaugh, 1, 3
Jack Hossack, Clmbg., 3, 6	Ted Crabill, 1, 3
Dennis Nelson, 1	Don Grimlund, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
	Chris Kirschner, 2

THE MOUNTAINEERS

Balinski, Julie, 1, 3	Russell, Mary Ellen
Beck, Beverly, 1, 3	Scherman, Esther
Berry, Faye, 1, 2	Evans, Thomas, 1 **
Blinn, Leonard	Ferber, Robert *
Bogdan, Al, 1	Freitag, Ernst, 1
Bogdan, John, Sr.	Furry, Mabel
Bostanian, Armene, 1	Gamero, Antonio, 3
Bunn, Bob, 1, 3	Gould, Thelma, 1
Carlson, Al, 1, 3	Gragg, Doris, 1
Carlson, Elizabeth	Graham, Betty
Castor, Raymond, 1	Gremms, Mandy*
Cline, Margaret *	Harrah, Dave, 3, 5 **
Connelly, Myrtle, 1, 3	Harrah, Rita, 1, 3, **
Cosgrove, Louise	Hossack, Mary
Cox, William, 1, 2, 4, 5	Hossack, Johnny
Davidson, Dudley	Hudson, Gus, 1
Dodge, Elizabeth *	Hudson, Helen, 1
Eaton, Peggy *	Juvel, Ruth, 1 *
Johnson, Patricia	Sherry, Keith, 1
Martin, Don, 1, 3, 4, 6	Shultz, Frances, 1
Martin, Maxine, 1	Simpson, Marion
Melton, Betty, 1	Slauson, Lang, 1, 3, 4
Mittun, C. A., 1 *	Slauson, Morda, 1
Moore, Harvey, 1	Smith, Kay, 1
Moore, Anne, 1	Smith, May
Muzzy, Olive *	Stoody, Helen
Muzzy, Maurine *	Uddenberg, Bob, 1 *
Muzzy, Kenneth, 1, 3, 6	Uddenberg, Martin, 1 *
Niederle, Wilma, 1	Walker, Harriet
Owen, Frances, 1	Walsh, Ellen
Pullar, Sarah, 1, 3, 6	Wells, Marie
Rae, Helen, 1	Wiseman, Paul, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6
Rothacher, Jean, 1, 3	Young, Fred, 1, 3, 4, 6
Rudy, Helen **	Zalud, Anne

TACOMA BRANCH

Anderson, Patricia, 1, 3, 5	Mosley, Laura, 1, 3
Bond, Alice, 3	Fries, Mary, 1
Corbit, Fred, 1	Gallagher, Leo, 1, 3
Corbit, Ruth	Gallagher, Katherine
Cushman, Roland, 1, 3	Gallagher, Therese
Dodge, Florence	1, 3, 5, 6
Faure, Gene, 1, 2 *	Goodman, Edith, 1, 3, 5
Faure, Betty	Hand, Amos
Heaton, Carl	Pollock, Bob
Holt, Jim	Pullen, Joseph, 1, 3, 4, 5
Kilmer, Charlie	Rice, Bob, 1
Kizer, Bruce	Richardson, Florence
Langham, Marie, 1, 3	Smith, Winifred, 1, 3
McKenney, Mary	Wislicenus, Bruni, 1, 3
Michael, Vi	

EVERETT BRANCH

Hirman, Lee, 1	May, Louie, 1, 3
----------------	------------------

APPALACHIAN MT. CLUB

Ames, Margaret *

LEGEND

1—Volcanic Ridge	4—Starr Minaret
2—Banner	5—Kehrlin Minaret
3—Ritter	6—Adams Minaret

*—Staying for first week only
**staying for second week only

introduced various camp personalities, such as the climber, painter, fisherman, miner, photographer, botanist, sun worshipper, musician and diet faddist.

While spectators held their breath, four "first timers," introduced as "The Tumble Bums, late of Ringling Bros.," did three-man shoulder stands and other acrobatic stunts on top of a sloping granite boulder where a slip would have meant a 30-foot fall.

Climax of the first timers' program was the reading of the stars by Dr. Beardsley, renowned astronomer, while pajama-clad girls, armed with compass, flashlight, ice axes and ropes (also mountaineer trail marker) searched in vain for a trail which always eluded them. For further information readers are referred to feminine members of the outing.

This was the outing, 1,000 miles from home, in new surroundings. And yet, starlight in high places, the blaze of red heather bells on a gray slope; the sound of rushing water; the gleam of granite cliffs against a blue summer sky—to a mountain lover, these are always the same, unchanging and never-to-be-forgotten.



Antonio Gamero photo

Summer Outing Committee: Maury Muzzy, chairman; Jack Hossack, climbing chairman (front row); Janet Caldwell, secretary; Marion and Dave Castor, commissary.

The Selkirks Beckon the Campcrafters

by EVELYN McNEELY and KAY PATERSON

THE 1956 CAMPCRAFTER OUTING took us into Canada and the Selkirk Mountains.

First camp on August 4 was made at Bromley Park, out of Princeton. The following day found us traveling the beautiful Okanogan Valley through Penticton, Vernon, Salmon Arm and Sicamous to camp at Williamson Lake, near Revelstoke where we were to leave our cars and entrain for Glacier the following morning.

There were 63 of us in assorted sizes and ages, ranging from five months to grandparents, all with food and equipment for eight days. Dismayed officials surveyed the veritable mountain of baggage and hurriedly arranged for a special coach and baggage car.

The special coach (pride of an earlier era, with kerosene lamps and plush seats) didn't give us quite the Vista Dome ride advertised in the travel folders but we managed to absorb most of the scenery as we followed the Illecillewaet River some 40 miles, through famous Albert Canyon into a wonderland of peaks, glaciers and tumbling waterfalls.

Camp was set up about a mile from Glacier Station on the site of the old Glacier House, an ambitious tourist development of the early

1900s, later abandoned and dismantled in favor of the Lake Louise area. It is a lovely spot almost surrounded by mountains with odd pyramid-shaped peaks and vast glacier systems.

The site proved a happy choice since it offered something for everyone; scenery for the artists and photographers; nature trails for the botanists; and interesting rocks—even old bottles—for collectors. With a little effort the least energetic valley pounders had a sense of achievement, yet there was challenge enough for the most advanced climbers.

Despite ideal weather, rocky, forbidding Sir Donald repelled the two attempts made on it. However, less spectacular climbs were made of Mounts Abbott, Eagle, Terminal, Cheops and Perley. Interesting trips were made to the Asulkan Valley, Marion Lake, Glacier Crest, Avalanche and the Nakimu Caves. The caves proved especially interesting but were probed only slightly and warily as facilities had not been maintained.

The eight days in camp passed all too quickly and on August 14, after saying goodby to the homeward bound first-weekers on the top of Mount Revelstoke, we headed south down the Columbia River, crisscrossing it on small ferries. We followed lakes and rivers all the next day on the way to Kaslo on Kootenay Lake. The very friendly people welcomed us, sang for us, gave us a framed picture and then took some of us in a truck up into Kokanee National Park. One of the old mining men entertained us all evening with wonderful stories of the old days.

Saturday morning we cast a long look at all the unnamed peaks across the lake and turned toward home.



Frank Maranville photos

Above: Mount Sir Donald serves as a backdrop for Janet Maranville on the summit of Mount Abbot. Right: Climbers on Terminal Peak, with Mount Sir Donald at right rear.



Climbers Outing In the High Sierra

by ROBERT BALE

THIS YEAR'S CLIMBERS OUTING ventured to a new area which is little known to most Mountaineers and one which in our estimation rates right along with the Grand Tetons in every aspect of mountaineering—even mosquitoes. The outing was held in the Palisades region of the High Sierra dominated by the North Palisade (14,254) and Mount Sill (14,100).

The area consists of steep-walled cirques and residual glaciers lying at the base of massive granite peaks and towers. The Palisade Glacier is the largest in the High Sierra and late in the season its bergschrunds and tremendous sun-cups present rugged going for the climber. With our base camp on the eastern slope of the divide, the climbing is much finer and more interesting since the glaciation has cleaned the rock and has created massive buttresses and walls. The easier climbing routes are reached from the west.

The giant amphitheater carved out by the Palisade and Winchell glaciers is surrounded by nine peaks: Temple Crag (13,016), Mount Gayley (13,500), Mount Sill (14,100), North Palisade (14,254), Thunderbolt Peak (13,900), Mount Winchell (13,749), Mount Agassiz (13,882) and the Peaks of the Inconsolable Range. While the High Sierra rise from the Owens Valley on the east which is very dry and hot, the mountains have high alpine meadows with small brooks bubbling through and thousands of high lakes which abound with trout. The air is cool in the mornings and evenings but seldom very cold and the weather is superb—the sun always shines. So needless to say this is truly a climber's paradise.

The August 4-19 outing garnered five eager climbers, four of whom represented the Seattle Mountaineers and one the Sierra Club. Robert Latz, Ray Rigg, Robert Leighton and the writer made up the Seattle contingent, while Bill Kate represented the south.

Our base camp was a typical High Sierra meadow, covered with grass and having a cold clear brook running through it. There was plenty of pine needles for beds and lots of firewood. Above the rim of this small valley



Robert Bale photo

Mount Sill from Palisade Glacier.

rose the gigantic summits of Sill, North Pal and Thunderbolt.

The morning of August 7, Bob Latz, Ray Rigg and myself set out to climb Peak 12,986 which looked right down on our camp. The day was sunny and warm, as every day is in the Sierra except when the wind is blowing, and the summit was reached after a delightful Class 3 climb. From the summit the entire Palisade amphitheater of peaks and glaciers spread out before us and on the other side, the nine lakes of the Big Pine Lake region nestled like sapphires in the noon sun. The next day was spent resting since the altitude is something of a problem at first and we being city folk were not used to camping at 11,500 feet.

MOUNT SILL

At 4:15 on the morning of the ninth Bob Latz, our intrepid leader, bounded out of his bag and started brewing his daily portion of cocoa and grape nuts. After a breakfast which would delight and amaze any lover of fine food, we started up the trail to the Palisade Glacier and Mount Sill. Bill Kate stayed in camp with a bad case of blisters.

We reached Glacier Notch after a most miserable trek across the glacier. From the notch was ascended the snow chute, partly by snow and partly on the rock. The snow in the chute was hard and the angle was from 35 to 45 degrees, reaching the latter figure at the top.

The col between Mount Sill and the Pyramid was reached quickly and there we took a short breather and studied the route upward. The

route was rather obvious so there was no difficulties there. From the notch a large ledge led across the face into a wide gully which falls from the summit of Sill to the glacier and is quite impressive. About midway across the ledge we started working our way upward to a small depression where the gully joined the summit ridge of Sill some 800 feet above. The climbing was excellent Class 3 with lots of good belay positions and a good number of rocks on which the belayer could anchor himself. We came out on the ridge some 200 feet below the summit and after a short rock scramble emerged on the knife-edged ridge of the summit massif.

With short breaths we stood on the summit and gazed on perhaps the most beautiful view in the High Sierra. To the south rose the white granite cliffs of Mount Whitney and the Middle Palisade; to the north, Mounts Brewer and Agassiz. The most impressive, however, was the North Palisade which was just a stone's throw to the north and only 154 feet higher than Mount Sill. The view of the North Palisade from Mount Sill is said to be the classic of the High Sierra since from the summit block the entire eastern face drops straight into the glacier below.

After a brief interlude on the summit we started the descent. To us one of the most abominable things about this altitude is the constant dry mouth which makes yelling for a belay like whistling with a mouth full of crackers. We reached base camp at 6:30. Total time: 12 hours 30 minutes.

NORTH PALISADE

From base camp we again took the trail to the glacier and once more the delightful task of crossing the sun-cups without falling flat on our faces took place. If only some individual could have stood at a distance and watched us we would have looked like five marmots playing hop-scotch. The snow chute to the U-Notch on the North Palisade looks rather steep and long from any distance and usually when something looks so forbidding, it turns out to be much simpler than otherwise assumed. But as we approached the bergschrund at the base of the chute our earlier assumption was correct: it was rather steep and long.

Here was where our first troubles began—we had neglected to bring our crampons, and in the early morning hours the chute was quite hard and bare ice was met in the schrund. The bergschrund was found to be quite large at this time of the year and there was only one

half-caved-in snow bridge remaining across it. Bob Latz chopped steps across and upward in the bare ice for about 15 feet until the upper edge of the schrund was reached and from there he continued to the edge of the rock and chute itself.

The walls along the lower sections of the chute rise vertically in smooth slabs some 1,000 feet so it was quite obvious that for a ways the rock could not be climbed up the chute. The snow, much to our surprise, remained solid against the rock walls for the most part and there was only a couple of inches separating them. From the schrund we worked our way upward by jamming our toes in the small crack separating the snow from the walls.

So before we knew it three hours had elapsed since we had crossed the schrund and we were only halfway up the chute itself.

Here it was decided that we would eat lunch and then descend to base camp.

MOUNT AGASSIZ

Bob Latz and I on August 13 set out to climb the easternmost peak in the Palisade amphitheater, Mount Agassiz. The weather was again superb and the base of the peak was reached in good time, after skirting numerous small lakes of the brilliant light blue luster lying at the base of the Winchell Glacier and several large snowfields. These ponds resemble Morning Glory Pool in Yellowstone.

From the large cirque between Mounts Winchell and Agassiz a large gully extends to a large notch west of the summit and this was encountered with little difficulty (Class 2), and from this col a short boulder hop set us on the summit. The summit afforded a breathtaking view of the Palisade Glacier and the peaks surrounding it, while below us on the ridge separating Mount Agassiz from Mount Winchell were four sharp spires and blocks on a knife-edged ridge that would be a challenge to the best of rock climbers. To the north lay the many lakes of the Bishop Pass country and beyond these the twin summits of Banner and Ritter loomed into the sky. After a short siesta and lunch we descended and returned to base camp.

North Palisade from summit of Mount Sill.

Robert Bale photo





Stella Degenhardt photos

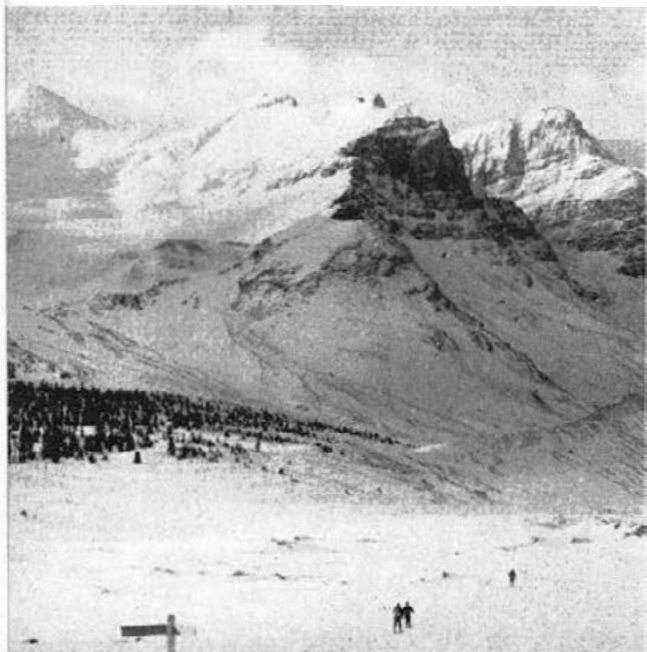
One of the ice falls coming off a ridge of Mount Athabaska.

A spot of tea climaxes

A Canadian Ski Trip

by Stella Degenhardt

Arms of the signpost point to Jasper and Banff; skiers are headed toward Athabaska Glacier. Summit of Athabaska is seen in upper left.



THE DELIGHTS of ski touring, as many Mountaineers already know, include untracked slopes, spectacular winter scenery and the companionship of congenial skiers. Add a comfortable cabin at the snout of a glacier, three 11,000-foot peaks visible from the front door, good food, warm quarters, sunshine, and you have a reasonable facsimile of a ski tourer's heaven.

Three Mountaineers — Sid Gross, Stella and Bill Degenhardt — found all this at the Columbia Ice Fields 1956 winter camp of the Alpine Club of Canada last spring.

The cabin is situated in Jasper National Park, approximately 65 miles southeast of the town of Jasper. A cook, a camp helper and 28 skiers from Canadian points as far apart as Toronto and Vancouver Island were delivered by chartered bus from Jasper to within a mile of the door.

Untracked powder snow covered most slopes in the range including Mount Athabaska (11,452 feet), Snow Dome (11,340 feet), Mount Kitchener (11,500 feet), Mount Wilcox (9,463 feet) and Mount Nigel (10,538 feet), to name only the mountains visible from the cabin. Two glaciers, the Athabaska and the Dome, provided gentler slopes and close-ups of spectacular ice falls.

The two chief dangers to skiers in the area were crevasses hidden by thin snow bridges

and the presence of snow slab on lee slopes. This slab condition is common in the Canadian Rockies and is caused by wind action and cold temperatures. In this case, the wind blew continuously through a pass between two high mountains, carrying considerable snow which was deposited on the lee slopes. Wind-packing continued until a hard crust formed. Consistently low temperatures prevented any consolidation between the layers and when enough snow was deposited, weight alone caused large sections to break off. Several huge avalanches were observed in the area, but always from safe distances.

The presence of this wind slab on the upper slopes of Mount Athabaska made a summit attempt impractical this spring, but three parties enjoyed ski runs on its lower slopes.

All three Mountaineers were on the successful climb of Snow Dome, though there were moments when they wished they were somewhere warmer! The wind blew steadily from the cloud-hidden ice fields, finding every gap between parkas, hoods and mittens. Icicles formed wherever breath congealed on mus-

tache or clothing. Stops for lunch and roping were kept shiveringly short.

To offset the wind and weather, from the top of Snow Dome there was a view of the summit of Columbia, second highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, jutting up from the clouds. Snow Dome is a triple divide – water from its snowfields finds its way to the Arctic, Atlantic and Pacific oceans – but its regular contours make for more interesting skiing than summer climbing.

From the summit there was a continuous downhill run of 3,000 feet to the first of three ice falls on the Athabaska Glacier. These were taken cautiously and ropes were used though skis were not removed. Once through the crevassed section, skiers enjoyed the gentle run down the glacier with the wind at their backs.

Chilled and tired, the party straggled back to the cabin to be greeted with hot tea and cookies. It is the considered opinion of the three Mountaineers that this Canadian custom of afternoon tea after skiing deserves wide adoption.



Mount Athabaska serves as a backdrop for Bill Degenhardt returning from a ski trip.

Two Mountaineering Accidents

- Mount Constance
- Boston Peak

by JACK HAZLE

IN REVIEWING the mountaineering accidents that came to the Safety Committee's attention this past season, the need of mountaineering training, conjugated with a straightforward safety program, remains apparent.

However, a new uneasy note has begun to insidiously work its way into the general picture. Reference is made to the fact that not so many years ago when the registration for the Climbing Course was substantially smaller than it is today, many members of both the Climbing and Safety committees felt that practically any student who was a graduate of the basic course could, with the exception of a few, climb most of the peaks in the state and climb them safely.

With the phenomenal growth of the Climbing Course in the past eight years, this feeling has completely vanished. Gone are the days when at the end of the season an instructor could call any given student by name. Thus the much desired personal contact of student with instructor has been lost.

What comes of this situation? It simply points out that the leisure time instructors formerly had to use for the teaching of techniques to the students on an individual basis is for all practical purposes gone. The approach has to be a grouped impersonal one. On that basis, unless the student has natural ability or is already imbued with a strong desire for climbing, some interest on his part has been lost at the very beginning.

This is not meant to be critical of the Climbing Course in any way. It merely points to a problem that should be resolved, not by the course, but by the students themselves.

Techniques can be taught en masse or individually. If the former is used, however, it should be carefully explained to the student that he in turn must put forth greater effort to learn the techniques involved. Furthermore it should be made plain to would-be climbers that it is their responsibility alone to take ad-

vantage of every opportunity offered to master the techniques. In this, the Climbing Course can give only token assistance through the scheduling of practice trips and experience climbs.

To put it bluntly, the student should understand from the beginning that these trips in themselves are not enough to make them proficient in mountaineering. The fact that we do have accidents late in the season on well organized and well conducted climbs proves this. No educational program can attempt to compete in theory with the many facets concerned with the actual mastering of techniques and mountaineering in general. The many mistakes in judgment alone are probably as varied as the personalities of the people who make them.

Therefore, it behooves all Mountaineers who are deeply interested in the climbing future of our club to rekindle this seeming lack of interest found in so many who take the Climbing Course and who in turn end up with just the mere requirements needed for graduation. For in this group there is to be found a smaller but substantial number of would-be climbers who use these very requirements to conceal the true amount of effort they have put forth. The fact remains that because of the many newcomers in the course, it is impossible to properly evaluate just how much effort each individual student has put forth in his attempt to master techniques. And if he so wishes he can defeat the purposes set forth in the requirements by the expediency of attendance alone.

Let us once again re-create the strong desire that was once so evident that it was not unusual to find not just a few climbers, but many, scattered throughout the lower elevations in the early spring, before the climbing season had actually started with just one idea in mind—PRACTICE. Then with the ending of a summer full of enjoyable climbing and with the advent of fall and early winter they returned again—to practice!

MOUNT CONSTANCE FALL ON SNOW

At 4:15 a.m. on the morning of July 1, 1956, 16 climbers participating in the experience climb of Mount Constance in the Olympics

departed from base camp. The route to be followed was the standard "Mountaineer route" which circles to the north side of Lake Constance and which at this time of year is on snow. After reaching Avalanche Gap between the cliffs of the eastern and western ridges of Constance, the party continued up the glacial trough north for about three-quarters of a mile to its end.

They then turned right and began the slow and tedious job of cutting steps up the 1,000-foot frozen surface of the "Last Gully." Once on top they broke into sunlight, crossed over and picked their way to the so-called "Terrible Traverse." It was here that the first mishap of the day occurred.

While leading the traverse, Jack Hazle slipped in the sloppy snow and ran out the rope. He stopped himself but with difficulty. The middleman failed to arrest until pulled out. The No. 3 man arrested and stayed in her tracks possibly making Hazle's stop easier. This mishap is mentioned because of the fact that at any other point than where the fall occurred (nearly at the end of the traverse), a fall would be very serious. The consensus follows the belief that regardless of what has been the general practice in the past, the first team across should in most conditions belay the leader at all times.

The summit was reached without further trouble at approximately 11:30 a.m. and the descent started roughly a half hour later. The party moved smoothly although somewhat slowly until they reached the "Last Gully."

It had been hoped that the afternoon sun would have melted the frozen surface enough in the steep upper stretch so as to make descending simple. Such however was not the case. After consultation it was decided that the facing-in gissade in self-arrest position was by far the safest and quickest way down.

The first three rope teams proceeded down in this manner with only one of these experiencing any trouble in the least. This team soon regained its poise and continued descending. The fourth team consisting of George Dragseth, Jerry White and Mike Tyrone, a guest with considerable climbing experience, followed the other teams with Tyrone leading off. They seemed to be descending according to plan although even at this moment other members of the party remarked that they felt the team was traveling a little fast and a little too close to the rock outcropping on its right.

However, at the midway point White seemed to have checked his descent considerably. Ty-

rone, according to witnesses, was still rapidly gaining momentum and in a moment seemed to bring strong pressure against White's position for he (White) suddenly shouted, "Let's get this thing under control." The warning came too late. White was jerked into motion and the full impact then hit Dragseth who at that moment seemed under control and apparently aware of the situation below for he was distinctly heard shouting instructions. He was fairly flung from his position and caromed into White who in turn boomed into Tyrone. The entire team was now helplessly out of control and headed straight for the second in the series of rock outcroppings.

On or near this outcropping was a two-man rope team comprised of George Stamolis and Heinz Recker. In a rash but plucky move they attempted to jump out in front and intercept the falling climbers. Recker dropped into an arrest digging in with everything he had. Stamolis, who remained standing, was struck by one of the falling men and was knocked backwards onto the rock where he secured a solid hold. The ropes became entangled. The fall slowed perceptibly and then they crashed into the rocks. White and Dragseth fortunately went in feet first but Tyrone was on his back and sidewise to the rock when he hit. The first two climbers other than being shaken up were unhurt. Not so Tyrone. He suffered deep facial cuts, extensive abrasions, broken ribs and shock. But it must be said that the man was made of iron.

For as it turned out, evacuation was necessary only as far as getting the injured man down out of the steep gully to the floor of the trough. Once down, much to everyone's surprise and delight, Tyrone was so well recovered that he insisted on walking unaided to the lake and base camp where the party arrived at 7:00 p.m. After a short rest he continued down the steep trail to the road, convoyed and belayed by three of the party, while the rest of the members carried his gear.

ANALYSIS: This accident demonstrates how easy it is to get out of control on hard snow and how dangerous it can be in a narrow couloir with a restricted run-out. The fault certainly was not in the technique used. However, use presumes knowledge and the hard facts bear out that there were climbers in the party who did not have the knowledge. This being the case, they should not have been on Constance.

BOSTON PEAK ACCIDENT

Two members of The Mountaineers were involved in an accident which occurred on an approach to Boston Peak in the Cascade Pass area on September 16, 1956. The trip was a scheduled experience climb. The party was a small one, numbering 10, and of this number two were women.

The evening prior to the attempted climb found the group two miles up the Old Boston Mine Trail where base camp was made. The following morning at 4 a. m. they were up and on their way. An hour later, and with less than 1,000 feet gained in elevation, the unroped party was making its way up the down slab of glacier-worn, 25-degree rock. There was plenty of space and the climbers were more or less choosing their own individual routes up the slope. Most of the party passed by, at varying distances, a huge rectangular rock slab which because of its general shape appeared to be resting securely. However such was not the case.

Helene Glass, a graduate of one year from the Basic Climbing Course, reached out, made contact, and to her horror and dismay the ponderous, delicately balanced slab began to move toward her. In her vain attempt to regain her balance she fell and began sliding down the slope directly in front of the now moving 1½-ton slab. Fortunately, because the rock was rectangular in shape, it slid, but as Helene approached an abutment 75 feet or more down the slope it appeared certain that she was going to be crushed.

Here sheer good luck intervened. A small rib running down the length of the otherwise smooth rock floor apparently caused the slab at the last moment to deflect to her left as she lay against the higher abutment. Other than being severely shaken up, her injuries were not severe. She was able, later on, to walk out to the cars. This, however, ended only the first episode of what turned out to be a dual accident situation. For at the precise moment the huge rock first moved it triggered off the second and more serious accident.

Lincoln Hales, the trip leader, was roughly 30 to 40 feet above Helene when she encountered the rock. At the first sounds of her distress, he turned his head and immediately realized what had happened. Without a change of pace he whirled around with only one thought in mind—to race down the slope before the boulder picked up momentum and reach the ill-fated girl. But in his haste to reach

her, he slipped, twisting his ankle in the process, and then fell heavily. He later said that he knew right away that his leg was broken. It was later disclosed that he had two spiral breaks in each bone of the lower leg and a minor break of the ankle.

The leg was immobilized by members of the party, a stretcher built from alpine poles and another member took off to intercept a private climbing party of four which joined in the evacuation. At two o'clock in the afternoon, roughly nine hours later, the party reached the cars at the road.

ANALYSIS: The climber who had the unfortunate experience of dislodging the rock was wearing triconi-nailed boots on a hard smooth surface. Thus friction was at a minimum and while the need for extra support in a situation such as this is not questioned, still the failure of not testing holds is for those who wish to climb only with luck as a constant and unreliable companion. Caution is still the keynote of good climbing habits.

In the case of the trip leader it must be stated that here is an example of the ends one climber will go to in an attempt to aid another, regardless of the consequences. Whether the idea or the ensuing action be considered rash is not the issue. What is important is that if our climbing ethics are elevated to such a high plane, then it behooves us all to individually consider our actions in the mountains most carefully.

EMERGENCY STRETCHERS

Rescue kits for emergency use are located at the following U. S. Forest Service ranger stations in the Cascades:

Verlot
Darrington
Marblemount
Cle Elum
Leavenworth

Kits each include one Stokes rigid steel stretcher, 120 feet of 7/16-inch rope, 100 feet of 5/16-inch rope, three carabiners, first aid bandages and adhesive tape. Kits were placed by The Mountaineers' Safety Committee.

Climbing Notes

ASCENT OF THE WEST BLACK BUTTE

During the past summer the first ascent of the West Black Butte, Mount Lincoln, was accomplished by a group comprised of Fred Beckey, Wes Grande, John Rupley and the author. The Black Buttes are crumbling volcanic aretes that flank the western slope of Mount Baker, visible from Seattle on a clear day and familiar landmarks to climbers and skiers in that area.

As early as 1946 Beckey had scouted the West Butte but was discouraged by the critical decay of the rock and inaccessibility of approach and did not attempt the climb at that time. Subsequently the nine-mile logging road from the town of Glacier has simplified the approach to the region and several unsuccessful attempts on the peak were recorded. For the most part, however, the past seasons had offered more hospitable goals.

By 1956 the exploratory aspects of mountaineering had changed. The emphasis had shifted from dwindling first ascents to the variety and increased challenge of new routes and face climbs on the more attractive peaks. Nevertheless, the West Butte was an impressive thing and possessed of a considerable reputation.

We left Kulshan Cabin campsite at 4:30 a.m. July 22 after a fitful night marked by the predawn exuberance of a large group assaulting Mount Baker. We climbed the lower moraine, crossed the snowfields bordering Coleman Glacier and reached the crumbling spine of Heliotrope Ridge at 6 a.m. Our 10-year-old reconnaissance failed us there. The impressive north flank of the Butte was effectively separated from us by the 1,500-foot deep gulf of the spectacular Thunder Glacier.

Much valuable time was lost at that point while we alternately scouted the broken cliffs for a way down and discussed the greater wisdom of basking amid lupine and fireweed for the day. A dubious route was finally found, involving an interesting gissade over decayed slabs, gravel and muddy snow, followed by a circuit of moraine and snowfields below the glacier. After brunch and a brief sunbath we embarked upon a steep two-mile traverse along debris strewn

snowfields beneath the west face of the Butte. We were rewarded upon reaching the south slope by attractive heather meadows aflame with flowers, tiny residual glaciers and a magnificent panorama of the red peaks of the Twin Sisters range to the southwest.

After a brief reconnaissance we were in unanimous agreement that the south face presented the only logical approach to the upper mountain. As seen from below, the West Butte presented a vast forest of lava rock in various stages of decay. Above the steep glacier at its base were a maze of dark gullies veined with snow and capped by four towers of seemingly uniform height.

Because of the difficulty anticipated and the impending race against time, we decided to rely on Beckey's previous reconnaissance and proceed up the largest gully toward the crown-shaped tower second from the left. After ascending the glacier we were on rock. A rounded step 100 feet high and exposed to the depth of the moat below required a few cautious moments, after which we traversed upward to the left for some distance over rotten slabs and short littered steps onto the softening snow of a parallel gully. The hollow echo of falling rock above revealed the presence of an anti-social billy goat within 300 feet of our summit choice.

Summoning pride and because of the lateness of hour, which precluded anything as technical as expected, we decided to abandon most of our drills, bolts, slings and assorted hardware and to rely on good fortune plus the common sense of the aforementioned goat. We ascended the gully as rapidly as possible for more than 1,000 feet on loose snow and rock approaching 55 degrees in angle and guarded effectively by loosely assembled walls on either side. At 1 p.m. we reached a narrow skyline col above the north face, turned to the left and 150 feet below our chosen summit tower. Clouds had gathered in the depths below and had begun to well upward upon a cold wind. Through veiled windows in the clouds we could look briefly to the spot on Heliotrope Ridge where we had been that morning and beyond to Coleman Glacier with the ant figures of climbers descending. The next 150 feet required great caution and was climbed singly, over loose blocks, a 40-foot rotten

stemming chimney and a narrow crack, exposed but of reasonably solid rock.

The top of the tower proved interesting in that it revealed the presence of the true summit 80 feet higher and separated by a troublesome 40-foot gap which required a rappel plus a fixed rope on the return. The summit tower was exposed, but apart from uncertain rock, not as difficult as anticipated. At approximately 3 p.m., well chilled and cheated of a view, we emptied a sardine can as a register and affixed a jaunty red ribbon to our cairn.

The descent was a race against evening, spiced by rockfall and handicapped by the great caution required on the steep unprotected snow. A final rappel onto the glacier was followed by an interesting glissade and the long unhappy slog back over Heliotrope Ridge to Kulshan Cabin.

The round trip required more than 15 hours. Had greater difficulty been encountered, the climb would not have succeeded. The elevation of the West Butte is 8,500 although on at least one map it reads more than 9,000. Basically the climb is a problem in route-finding, but the attendant hazards more than compensate for any lack of technical difficulty. None of us would care to repeat the climb or to recommend it.

PTARMIGAN RIDGE VARIATION

During the year 1935, two notable ascents were made via Liberty and Ptarmigan ridges on Mount Rainier's north wall. For 20 subsequent years the north side was to remain inviolate. The reasons for this are several: minimum recreational development in the northern park prevents less ready accessibility to climbers; the terrain is extremely rugged and inhospitable with larger glaciers and more abrupt elevations; and primarily the north wall is in an active state of decay being scoured constantly by tons of rock and ice.

In 1955 the second ascent of Liberty Ridge was accomplished by climbers from eastern Washington. During the early summer of 1956, two attempts on Ptarmigan were repelled by critical ice fall. Within the same period a group including Fred Beckey and the author had become interested in attempting either climb. Fred had received the necessary permission from the Park Service and upon hearing of the bad luck on Ptarmi-

gan it was decided to try that route.

In order to expedite the ascent and because it would be unfeasible to descend along the same route, two climbers—Ron VanNoy and Ralph Turman—were recruited to act in support. Their prime function was to observe progress during the critical stages of the climb and to return sleeping bags and extra equipment to the cars, after which they would drive to meet us at Paradise. The actual climbing team included Beckey, John Rupley, Wes Grande and the author.

The night of August 3 was spent at Mowich Lake in anticipation of an early start the following morning. Unfortunately, however, the Mowich ranger had disappeared even earlier and it was necessary to drive some 25 miles to check in at the Carbon River entrance.

It was past noon before the expedition was underway along the well populated 2½-mile trail to Spray Park. The weather was ideal, the mountain particularly impressive that day. Beyond the fairytale meadow was an ancient black wall of terminal moraine; above to the left, Observation Rock; and far above and beyond, the dark crooked spine of Ptarmigan Ridge below the snout of Liberty Cap Glacier. One glance added considerably to the idyllic beauty and mattress comfort of Spray Park.

Two hours of heavily laden travel over snow and debris were rewarded at teatime atop the lower ridge, where we were entertained by a distant symphony of rock and icfall upon Willis Wall, Mowich Face and our own prospective route. There we also paid for our lack of reconnaissance by traversing nearly the full length of crumbling serrate ridge, thus avoiding a gentle highway of neve bordering Russell Glacier to the left.

At 8:30 p.m. a windy high camp was established atop the ridge, a safe distance from the ice above. The hot climb had robbed us of appetite for food and the hollow thunder of falling ice had left us apprehensive. The cold fire of evening sunlight—orange, lavender and rose—added a macabre quality to the voiceless beauty of the setting. Bundled as warmly as possible in our sleeping bags, we were treated to the unfolding pageant of evening over the Olympics, Glacier Peak and Mount Stuart, and later in the windy darkness, a subtle transition of starlight to the lights of Seattle, the

airport beacon, and the faint orange beads of the floating bridge.

The combined effect of tension and a rough bed of stones resulted in very little sleep and shortly before dawn an explosive roar from the ice cliff above was magnified by the wind and reverberated for long minutes in the dark gulf below.

At approximately 4 a.m. the climb was begun. Wes Grande, who had complained of illness the day before, elected to remain behind to the decided benefit of the support party who were faced with the prospect of handling close to 100 pounds of extra equipment. Within 30 minutes we had traversed the final half mile of knife-edged moraine and reached a broad saddle directly beneath the ice where we donned rope and crampons in awkward haste.

A hurried survey confirmed the necessity of skirting the 400-foot fall. To the right, the steep trough climbed by Wolf Bauer and Jack Hossack on the first ascent, was now a bowling alley down which rock and ice fell as we watched onto North Mowich Glacier 500 feet below. We moved very rapidly up a 200-foot neve slope onto rock slabs at the base of the ice which afforded maximum protection. We moved upward, traversing left across steep glazed rock. The ledge steepened and narrowed beneath blue ice down which water began a slow trickle. We rounded a corner and climbed a 20-foot step onto a broad ice-littered ledge that fringed the bulk of the lower ice fall.

A rapid traverse was made, spurred by the growing factor of time. The terminus of the ledge was marked by 40 feet of steep exposed ice up which Rupley belayed Fred, while I remained at rope's length as lookout on the ledge. The wall at that point towered some 300 feet above the ledge with broken seracs commanding respect. As I moved to join Rupley I became aware of the singular sound of moving ice overhead and although it proved a false alarm, I could see my own tension mirrored in Rupley's gaze. Above the step we were once again on glazed rock, a small rock island that pointed toward the summit. We were now free of the lower ice fall, since at this spot it angled abruptly upslope for 1,500 feet before again turning above to form an inverted ess. Route-finding now became an immediate problem.

To the left was a broad slope of steep neve extending from the upper ice fall to the lip

of the cliffs overlooking Russell Glacier below. A switchback-crossing of the slope might have provided a way out but at double risk. To the right and above, the wall was less thick and perhaps sufficiently broken to afford access to the glacier proper. We chose the latter course. Fifty feet of crampon rock climbing plus the traverse of a delicate ice chute provided contact with the icefall. A narrow trail threaded upward between tilted seracs, then broadened and curved, a white highway onto the glacier.

The actual time below the ice was little over an hour. A leisurely period of meditation and breakfast was spent in the shelter of a friendly crevasse. It was a beautiful day. Far below we could see the ridge and the tiny figures of our companions struggling downward under heavy loads. The remainder of the climb involved steep neve, route-finding among spectacular crevasses and the endless traverse of Liberty Cap. The summit was reached at 2:30 p.m. and the descent was made via the Gibraltar route. Our celebration consisted of a milkshake reunion at Paradise Inn.

In relating the story of this climb no further allusions need be made. Though not of extreme technical difficulty, it does require certain unjustifiable risks and should be considered for indefinite closure, as was Nisqually Ice Fall.

Herb Staley

MOUNT OLYMPUS

The sun was creeping over the horizon on the far distant Cascades as the six of us made our way up the final pitch of the West Peak of Mount Olympus. The sun rose in a glistening ball of fire as a format of bright reddish-orange clouds were skating across the morning sky.

Several days before we had traveled the customary 18 miles up the Hoh River Valley past Elk Lake to Glacier Meadows. We camped at our own little lake which proved very good for swimming in the warm afternoon sunshine. The party was made up of Al Davis, George Eggler, Stuart Ferguson, Pete Maloney, Mike Worth and the writer.

The next day was spent hiking up the Blue Glacier, which was mostly white this year, to the snow dome. Once on the snow dome we turned right and headed for our high camp on the rocks of the promontory

From All Reports

A roundup of committee activities submitted for the 1956 Annual

CLIMBING

peak north of the snow dome. This peak is first seen from Glacier Meadows and appears to be the foremost buttress on this side of the mountain. This campsite is all that one could desire for a high altitude camp, offering even a soft bed. At this time of the year the dish-shaped rocks hold almost enough water to bathe in. The camp is surprisingly well sheltered from the wind, although at first this is not apparent.

At 3 a.m. the next morning we started for the first of the three main peaks of Mount Olympus. Our goal was to climb all three in one day.

After a pleasant and picturesque ascent of the west summit, we headed for the Middle Peak. In a short time we had ascended the Middle Peak by the west face. Standing on the summit we had a good view of the Hoh Glacier at our feet.

We descended the east face to a small pool on the Hoh Glacier. While admiring the high alpine scenery around us, we enjoyed a rather early lunch. Forcing ourselves to leave this beautiful spot we headed for the west face of the East Peak. As we ascended the west face we collected handholds for souvenirs to show our friends at home. After having attained the summit, we descended around a large outcropping on the ridge and on to the Blue Glacier once more. The bergschrund offered some obstacles but proved passable. After taking a few more telephoto slides of the Bailey Range standing magnificently in the afternoon sunlight, we headed for camp and a warm meal.

We watched the brilliantly glowing setting of the August sun on the Pacific Ocean as each enjoyed a very hearty meal. We then bedded down for a restful night. However, someone else had different ideas, for about 1:30 a.m. the sky lit up like the Fourth of July and thunder echoed between the peaks.

Then suddenly there came a cry through the night, "Take down the tent poles!" Having succeeded in this task, we began to mutter something about ice axes and camera.

With that we beat a hasty retreat to lower ground, having been somewhat near the top of the ridge.

After a restful night's sleep on crushed rock, we broke camp and headed for home, deciding the Bailey Range would have to wait until the heavens were a bit more agreeable and not so enlightening.

Dick Savery

This past year as usual the Climbing Committee put out a steady flow of work. The main emphasis was placed on holding and consolidating gains made in the conduct of the Climbing Course and the actual beginning of a text and reference book which would not only be used by students in the course, but by climbers everywhere who in turn might be interested in alpine pursuits related to the Pacific Northwest and climbing techniques in general.

Under the steady influence of Varn Denhem, the basic course for 1956 was quietly ushered in with little of the usual mad scrambling to meet the late February deadline. The results were ample. The lectures opened with 191 registered students in attendance, of which 77 later were graduated.

The intermediate course provided the element of surprise, however, by graduating 16 climbers, nearly twice as many as have been graduated in any one previous year since prior to the war. The practice trips and experience climbs were given a substantial boost in that the weather was most favorable and record turnouts for the activities were common. With the exception of two climbing accidents (see accident report), the Climbing Course was again a substantial success.

The problems relating to the text and reference book however have turned out to be something entirely different. The need of such a work has been recognized by the Climbing Committee since early 1952. The following year steps were taken toward this objective.

A complete write-up of the entire lecture series into one master outline was undertaken. It was an enormous job. A committee of three began the long tedious work in February 1953. The complete outlines of six years of previous lecturing were carefully gone over and edited. Then began the tremendous job of rewriting. This was started in the first week of June, the same year, and was finally completed during the second week of February in time for the 1954 lecture series.

The results were substantial and gratifying—but not complete. While the tone and general structure of the lectures were strengthened immeasurably, the students still remained without an up-to-date text. Now more than ever the needs of such a text became apparent.

A major portion of 1955 was given to the planning of the book. Then early in July of that year after the pressing needs of the Climbing Course had subsided, a subcommittee was formed with Harvey Manning in the chair. The committee was for all practical purposes a two-man project until November; then it was enlarged to the present 10-man committee.

Work has been continuous since that time and the scope can best be realized by the number of climbers who have given time and effort to the project—upwards of 130 people. The subcommittee in turn has been sorely pressed, even though for the better part of a year they have met at least once a week.

The book is now about 80 percent finished and with the end in sight, naturally the big question relates to how it will be published. To help answer this perplexing question the president has appointed a Finance Committee headed by Vic Josendal for the express purpose of recommending ways and means of getting this job done.

The Climbing Committee has recommended that the club publish the book keeping in mind that (1) the selling price of the finished book can be kept at a minimum to prospective buyers and (2) context and content will remain as originally intended and will not be subject to unauthorized changes from outside selling interests.

The committee is fully aware of its basic obligations and responsibilities and it is not in favor of taking any action involving book financing that would in turn jeopardize

other club activities, present or potential.

However the Climbing Course and the proposed book were just a part of last year's activities. The Viewfinders again had a successful season. Under the guidance of Art Collins they ranged from the Canadian border to the Columbia River. The season ended jubilantly with a successful ascent of Mount Adams from the south approach.

They now have in the planning stages a series of snowshoe trips. If these plans develop it means the Viewfinders will have a sustaining program throughout the year to offer to the membership.

The past season also witnessed the Hiking and Camping Course swing smoothly into its second year of existence. The large attendance gave ample proof that the program is useful, and participation held strong and constant right up to the last. While the Climbing Committee directs this new activity a note of appreciation is in order to the following committees who gave much needed assistance: the Campcrafters, Viewfinders, Summer Outing and the Trail Trippers.

The Climbers Outing was held in the High Sierra in the opening weeks of August. As usual what they lacked in membership they more than made up for in enthusiasm.

The season ended for all practical purposes with the "graduation party," held at Camp Long in October. Diplomas were awarded to the qualifying students by the president, followed by colored slides of—what else?—climbing during the past season.

Jack Hazle

TRAIL TRIPS

Beach trips highlighted the first three months with a January repeat from 1955 to old Fort Casey on Whidbey Island, led this time by Herb Anderson. The group had a happy day at the beach, complete with a fire at lunch time and driftwood for the collectors. In February, Frances Owen introduced the Trail Trippers to the beaches and view spots of Guemes Island. The March schedule came up with a trip to Lake Bay on lower Puget Sound where the Bests were the hospitable host and hostess with an assist from Mrs. Owen. This unique trip included clam chowder so delicious that 22 hikers consumed a quantity that should have been sufficient for 100.

Joint Tacoma-Seattle trips were enjoyed throughout the year. The first was a pleasant hike through the meadows and woods of Tacoma Prairie, led by Frances Goodman in mid-January. Those braving the prospect of a rainy Sunday were rewarded by sunshine and fresh springlike air. We were homeward bound before the heavy rains of that period resumed. On a pleasant Sunday in March another joint trip was made. This time the objective was Spar Pole Hill when Mary Fries escorted a large aggregation on an easy hike to a point where fine views of Mount Rainier were obtained. A May flower walk to the heights above the Skokomish Fish Hatchery was another Tacoma trip in which Seattle was pleased to join. Margaret Stapleton did a fine job of leading us through flower-fragrant woods to a fine viewpoint.

In June Al Bogdan led a large group including many from Tacoma on a hike in the Corral Pass area. Fire danger which this year existed as early as June forced a change of plans from the scheduled Grass Mountain trip. This trip featured a side journey toward Knoble Knob and a measurement of distance by sandwich stops. It was suggested that hereafter the trips be designated as two sandwich trips, three sandwich trips, etc. For the first time a leader was presented with a "trail fee" as chairman Frances paid Al in gold coins (edible) for being a K-noble leader! About a month later, Seattle and Tacoma hikers followed this same leader on an interesting hike which took them up the old Immigrant Trail where the ruts made by the wagon trains are still visible.

Trips so popular that they have become annual affairs were among those scheduled. On a windy and snowy day in February, Val Comstock led the annual snowshoe and ski trip to Meany Ski Hut. Deception Pass State Park was the scene of the annual April flower walk. The traditional botanical tour of this area with Elizabeth (Schmidt) Carlson was impossible this year due to her move to Coulee Dam. A large contingent of the faithful Trail Trippers, however, enjoyed a leisurely excursion under the able leadership of Marion Simpson. A month later, food—always a prime attraction for Mountaineers—was again on the agenda. As someone reported, "This was a strenuous hike around the smörgasbord table." The location was Hope Island Cafe after "Gavey" had taken us on a stroll through LaConner and envi-

rons. Later in May a trip up Mount Si was made on a day when there was sunshine in the valleys and a chill damp fog atop the mountain. Val Comstock was the leader of the 60-plus ambitious hikers on this popular, if not annual, trip. The year's Saturday trail trip featured Olalie Meadows with Harvey Moore as the leader.

Lookouts are often the goal of trail trips. This year was no exception as Trail Trippers visited O'Farrell Lookout near Wilkeson under the guidance of Al Bogdan; went to Fremont Lookout in Rainier National Park with Val Comstock; and paid a late season visit to Beehive Lookout near Issaquah.

Lake-bagging trips included Helen Stoody's trip to Shoe Lake on which a small group found fog "thick enough to walk on." A fire at lunchtime, views of unusually beautiful flowers through the fog, experiments in mood pictures, and the warmth of good companionship made the trip a success in spite of the unusual August weather. The Lake Wenatchee campout in July found Frances Owen in charge of a most interesting and interested assemblage including some temporarily transplanted Easterners who much enjoyed the fine weather and Cascade scenery. Dirty-Face Mountain was climbed by members of the party who were rewarded with superb views of the Cascade peaks from the summit. Herb Anderson took his camera and those Trail Trippers willing to brave a rainy October Sunday on a hike originally scheduled for Lake Blanco, but ending in a search-for-sunshine at Lake Merritt.

The summer and autumn months of this year's schedule as usual featured many trips within Rainier National Park. Some of these, like Clarence Garner's Paradise Ice Caves trip and the joint Tacoma-Seattle jaunt to Klapatche and St. Andrews parks, are popular year after year and as always attracted a large turn-out. Frances Hawk introduced us to Windy Gap in mid-August and a few weeks later led us to the vicinity of Knapsack Pass. The latter trip turned into one of the wettest trips of the year. A week later, in contrast, one of those perfect Sundays made the trip to the saddle of Pinnacle Peak one to be remembered with pleasure during the misty days of winter.

The reunion picture party in early November included a showing of Herb Anderson's entertaining movies.

Thelma F. Gould

SPECIAL OUTINGS

Aboard the Winsome on the last special outing of the season.— At the moment we are midway between Kirkland and Sand Point on the north end of Lake Washington. There's a big yellow moon, a fair wind and all sails are set. Twenty-seven are aboard and by the noise they are making, I'd say they are having the time of their lives.

The first outing, the one on Vancouver Island May 5-6, was certainly far different. I have only one fault to find with it—the name. It should have been called "I Search For Adventure," the kind on TV every Wednesday, because from the moment we boarded our plane that is exactly what it was.

From the airport at Pat Bay on the other side, we went first via bus to Hudson's Bay in Victoria for a little shopping, then north over the Malahat to Beaver Creek just west of Duncan. Here we got into what I doubt any of the 19 Mountaineers ever saw the like of before. Officially it is called a Logging Railroad Speeder but we wondered. The 17 miles to the end of the line were the weirdest we ever traveled. That contraption bounced, jerked and clanged every foot of the way.

When at last this strange vehicle came to a stop, we found we were in the middle of a logging camp three miles from Port Renfrew. It wasn't raining but it was cloudy, a little chilly and damp, not a good place to camp out even if we could find an empty spot not swampy or piled with logging gear. But the foreman of the camp came to our rescue. He moved a couple of loggers out of a bunk-

house, had some one clean it up a little and then the men moved in. The women were put in the guesthouse. They had overstuffed furniture and even a radio. Ours was just a bunkhouse, still it was warm and comfortable. We ate in the cookhouse with the loggers, and if anyone ever leaves a loggers' cookhouse hungry it is his own fault. That night by invitation we visited their local dance. That probably was the first time any of those people ever tried the schottische Mountaineer style.

Next morning turned out to be clear and warm and we went looking for what they told us was the Bone Cave. Many years ago, so the legend goes, when white men first came they brought with them smallpox. The result was disastrous for the Indians. They dropped by the scores and their bodies were hurled into this cave. To the Indians since then it has been taboo. We found a cave answering the description but after crawling into it, found no bones. On the way back to camp we took to the beach, a mile of driftwood piled everywhere. In the distance we could see Neah Bay and Tatoosh Island on the Washington coast. Just after lunch we again boarded the speeder and started back. Instead of going via the Malahat to Victoria, we crossed the Saanish Inlet by ferry to Brentwood. From here with quite a few hours before time to eat at Sidney and boarding the plane for home, we went sightseeing: first to Dean Park, then to see that weird house at Ardmore, the one that a Seattle newspaper had quite a writeup about a couple of years ago. Anyone who has ever flown over Seattle at night knows the won-



Logging Railroad Speeder takes Mountaineers on a 17-mile journey on Vancouver Island.

derful sight we had on the flight home.

June 9 and 10 featured the Goeduck Special and cruise on Hood's Canal aboard the Twanoh. It rained hard the first day but no one complained. That night after a dinner of fried chicken at Linger Long Resort on Quilcene Bay we danced until the wee small hours. Next morning the clouds were breaking, so we went looking for goeducks and got two. Not very big, but authentic.

July 15, August 26 and September 8 were the dates of day cruises on the Winsome—lazy days with lots of sun, wind and calms, lots to eat and lots of fun.

Looks as if I've timed the writing of this report exactly right. They want this table to serve refreshments, coffee, ice cream and brownies, so "Aloha, till we meet again."

Andrew S. Bowman

STEVENS HUT

Snow! What wonderful stuff—especially when light and fluffy on a slope of about 30 degrees. Up in the bowl last year this combination was found in abundance. The meadows, the rock garden and the ridge above No. 3 were a Dipsy Doodler's delight. There were a few days however, when hip-high powder wasn't available. For those knee-deep occasions, Buryl Payne made a pair of adjustable-camber skis. They worked fine until one day he plowed into a transition and snapped the steel rod he had fastened to the top of one of the skis.

Besides providing many pleasures for skiers, the enormous 1956 snowfall presented some problems. The most irksome of these was the avalanche situation on the highway that forced closure of the road three weekends in a row. To combat this situation in the future, snow ranger Frank Foto, who has pioneered avalanche work in the Pacific Northwest, will work with the highway department this winter blasting snow down onto the road before it has a chance to slide on its own. This will mean that snow can be removed at the most opportune times, plus eliminating avalanche danger completely. This method of avalanche control has been used successfully at Alta for several years.

There was a major problem at the hut last year due to the heavy snowfall. Our hut runs perpendicular to the fall line of the hill so there is a tendency for the snow

to flow down the hill and push against the hut. We have adjustable cables running from the hut to the hillside because, as the snow builds up, it covers the cables and bends them down, thus pulling the hut uphill. We then loosen the cables to regain the desired equilibrium. We know when something is amiss because the main floor windows and front door won't open. The roof is designed to allow the snow to slide off and is helped by the heat inside the hut on weekends. This year when the hut was closed for three weeks the snow piled high on the roof and compacted a great deal. Then it started sliding off and placed a large force on the cables, which in turn pulled the hut uphill. We loosened the cables to their limit without any effect. We couldn't dig out the cables because they were under 15 feet of snow, so we unhooked the turnbuckles. This got results. Next weekend the hut had moved back all right—clear over the other way! This time there was nothing we could do but sit inside the hut, look out of cockeyed windows and hope that the snow would recede enough to relieve the pressure. Luckily it did. Next time this problem arises we hope we will be better prepared to handle it.

A special project, suggested by Gay Lenker and approved by Frank Foto, has been taken on this 1956-57 season. This is the cutting of trails for the purpose of getting to more of the excellent powder snow slopes. One trail will begin at the top of the No. 3 tow and extend, on the level, back into the valley towards the reservoir. The second trail extends from the top of the bowl tow to the first meadow. The third and last trail leads from the bottom of the second meadow to the bottom of the bowl tow. This project was begun during the work party season and will be completed during the first few ski weekends. We are all looking forward to the additional skiing which will be made available from these trails.

Meanwhile, back at the hut last season, skiers relaxed and listened to a greater variety of music than ever before. Al Alleman, always out for a bargain, acquired over 200 Armed Forces recordings—everything from Beethoven's "Fifth" to "The Jack Benny Program." The records were free but we had to buy a special player for them (they're 16-inch long play with a standard groove).

The wonderful coffee maker we have

been using is another of Al's deals. We are still selling bottles of vanilla to pay for it!

When you come to the hut this year be prepared for a big visual change. It has undergone an exterior face-lifting. We think you will like the new combination of colors. More face-lifting will take place next fall when the interior of the hut will be completed. You'll have to come to Stevens to see the improvements for yourself.

Roy Arwine

MOUNT BAKER CABIN

Fortune smiled on skiers in the Northwest during this past season. This was particularly true for those who ventured off the beaten trails in search of deep powder. At Baker, in the Heather Meadows Recreation Area, the snow never entirely melted from the preceding year. As a result, when the ski season set in on us, it stayed until after the July celebration. Three work parties, one in September and two in October, put us in operating order for the season.

Remember Thanksgiving? Thirty hungry Mountaineers celebrated this holiday in what is now becoming a traditional fashion. About half of us arrived Thursday, in time for Thanksgiving Dinner, and arrived in the worst kind of blizzard. Spirits were high, considering the prospects for the four-day stay. And then it happened! Someone pressed the right button; the storm abated, leaving the most wonderful carpet of fresh snow. Friday and Saturday were days spent touring and just plain skiing in the "stuff." Sunday reminded us of Thursday, only it rained, but by this time nobody seemed to mind. And so ended another episode at Mount Baker.

The remainder of the year was spent in accumulating snow. Not satisfied with a mere 30 feet of snow, the proprietors of Heather Meadows hoarded up an extra 10 feet—just in case. This extra 10 feet at one time covered up the entire Gates Cabin, including the chimney.

Winter passed us by much too quickly. We regretted the three weekends that we were weathered out but not too much, for it made the others seem that much better. Snow lingered on until after the Fourth of July celebration. More than a full house of Mountaineers watched the exciting "Heather Cup" races as well as the "Slush Cup" that we

have come to anticipate early in the season. To those of you who need further explanation, we say, "Come up and find out." After the Heather Cup race, those who are hardy enough or possessed of great adventure, engage in the sport of aquaskiing. A slight jump is built up at the bottom of the Austin Pass tow, just above a 100-foot wide pond. Skiers come hurtling down the hill; hit the jump; careen madly across the pond (if they're one of ten!); land in a heap on the other side, usually drenched from head to toe. This is a fitting climax to a wonderful weekend.

Negotiations with the Forest Service brought about the selection and reservation of a future cabin site for The Mountaineers at Mount Baker. Beginning construction of a new Mountaineer-owned cabin is entirely possible next summer and fall. The Cabin Committee is studying ways in which work parties could be expedited and economized. It may be possible to secure a bus for mass, inexpensive transportation to work parties. If you have suggestions which will help the committee to undertake such a building project, please write to the President of The Mountaineers immediately.

Don Winslow

SNOQUALMIE LODGE

The slogan adopted at the start of the season, "Meet the Mountaineers at Snoqualmie," proved all too true by the time the last patches of snow had disappeared from the slopes. For, if attendance records are any indication, Snoqualmie is the most popular of all the Mountaineer lodges. Sunday crowds were the biggest in history, with as many as 200 enjoying the fun at a time.

This year every committee and segment of the club was given an opportunity to show itself to best advantage. Long to be remembered were two particularly enjoyable weekends planned by the Players. The annual Bachelor Party was its traditional hit.

An innovation this year was the Special Events Committee, which planned a program for each weekend, including guest speakers for Saturday evenings. Outstanding among these was the Lodge Chairman's Party, featuring an elk feed, followed by a talk by Mr. Lauckhart of the Washington State Game Department. The special events

idea should certainly be further explored in coming seasons.

The past year also saw a good beginning made on the major jobs of improving the main tow, building a bunny tow and flood-lighting the beginners' hill. Much credit is due the loyal and industrious members who turned out for work parties, and to the hard-working lodge chairman, H. L. (Bill) Cross.

PLAYERS

This was an active year for the Players. Last December we joined the Trail Trippers at the Christmas greens gatherings on the Mountaineers' Rhododendron Preserve. In January, two carloads of hardy souls went to the ocean. This was the second year that the Players had visited the Ocean City to Taholah area in January.

The Players put on skits at Snoqualmie Lodge in December and February and at Meany in February. We revived skits we had done earlier: "Mike Hatchet" and "Blighted

Spirits," which we felt would have the widest popular appeal, without too many references to Player activities, and took the shows on the road.

At the invitation of the chairman of the dinner meetings we performed at Ray's Boathouse in January. We volunteered to help Tacoma raise money for their new clubhouse and they arranged for us to put on our skits in March. It made a busy winter schedule.

In March the traditional St. Patrick's Day party started the spring trips to Kitsap Cabin and the Rhododendron Preserve off in fine style. "Patrick and the Beasties" explained how the snakes were really driven out of Ireland. Throughout the spring rehearsals for "Kismet," various kinds of entertainment and dancing enlivened the evenings.

The high social function of the Players' year is the Annual Awards Banquet. This is the only time the Players see what the others look like in something besides work clothes and costumes. This year Evan Sanders, who played the lead in Kismet, was voted the best actor and his wife Mardette was voted the best actress. Lloyd Mason and Jane Wyman were runners-up.

The first trip of the summer was to Mount Rainier in July. Saturday was spent exploring the west side road. On Sunday we hiked from Longmire to Indian Henry's Hunting Ground and down the other side to the Tahoma Creek Campground and out to the cars we had left on the road as far up as the snow slides would allow. Only the roof of the ranger's cabin was above the snow at Indian Henry's and the trail was covered much of the way.

During the summer there were a number of work parties at the Rhododendron Preserve and work was started on a long-needed privy near the theatre. This proved to be a major project, requiring a concrete retaining wall and foundation. Much work remains to be done.

The picnic on the Eby Plantations was highly successful with games, a skit, of course, and lots of good conversation.

The Labor Day trip to the Mount Adams area was the most interesting of the year. We had time only to skim over the most interesting parts—the ice caves, lava beds, huckleberry fields, high campgrounds and a few lakes. We drove from the Columbia



Marilyn Rolie photos

Above: Mardette Sanders, Bob Kaspar, Leonard Landon, Dick Kahler and Yolanda Landon in a scene from "Patrick and the Beasties." Below: Tick-tack-toe with makeup.



River north through the entire area on 70 miles of dirt road.

The annual Halloween party at Kitsap Cabin is always a gala affair with costumes and a spook show and this year was no exception. In addition we had a delicious full course turkey dinner.

Morris Moen

DANCE

Since losing Polish Hall after the May dance last year and the June dance having been at the Magnolia Field House, interest ran high as to where, when, or if there would be another first Friday Mountaineer dance. Finally, the long-awaited notice appeared in the October bulletin that Bill Cross had secured the Lets Dance Studio at 1108 Broadway. Compared with Polish Hall, the floor was smoother, the hall larger and the acoustics better. At any rate 194 people came to see what it was like and they must have liked what they saw because they kept coming back for more.

When Bill Cross took over the chairmanship of the Snoqualmie Ski Lodge in October, the writer took over the folk dances. It was decided to continue them through the summer, and the July dance to records was a big success with 112 people.

But again the landlord lowered the boom. and we were informed we must move. Of necessity the August dance was canceled. In the meantime we had been asked to come back to Polish Hall. However, since there was a strong possibility we might again secure the Lets Dance Studio on a permanent basis in time for the October dance, no decision was made until September 1 when we learned this was not possible due to religious services in the same building. During the interim period interest seemed to mount and many people asked about the Mountaineer dances. When we held our first dance in October at Polish Hall on 18th Avenue, it was a pleasant surprise to find so many people happy to be back in our old "stamping grounds." About \$7,000 has been spent on paint, drapes, etc., and it seems we may look forward to a successful dance year with the real friendly atmosphere that seems to prevail at Polish Hall. It is an advantage also to be able to have the social gathering and refreshments.

W. F. (Bill) Cook

DINNER MEETINGS

The winter of 1955-56 saw a new venture of The Mountaineers successfully launched. On October 28, 73 members and their guests met for dinner at Rosand's Cafe in Ray's Boathouse, Ballard. Since that first meeting, 22 more have been held, with a total attendance of 797, or an average of about 34 people per dinner.

The first 11 dinners were held at Rosand's Cafe. With the exception of one at the Exeter Hotel, all the rest have been held at Selandia Smorgasbord.

The purpose of the dinner meetings, which are held twice monthly, is to give members an opportunity to relax, to know each other better and to see the excellent pictorial records members and their friends have produced.

Planned to last an hour and a half, the programs have settled into the following pattern: two persons per program, a man and a woman; each has 45 minutes to show his or her pictures; one set is of more or less local interest, the other of travel in foreign countries.

A "different" kind of film shown at one of the meetings merits special mention—Donald Eggers' delightful 5-minute color-film of the Hans Christian Anderson fairy tale, "The Emperor and the Nightingale." The committee will appreciate hearing of any other creative pictures filmed by members.

Vera Lehtinen

ANNUAL BANQUET

Colorful decorations, both of evergreens so typical of mountaineering and of daffodils signifying daffodil parade time in Tacoma; a large and enthusiastic number of members; and a humorous excursion into the past characterized the Annual Banquet, held April 13 at the New Yorker in Tacoma.

"Mountaineers Through the Years," staged by Joe Hazard and a group of Tacoma actors, portrayed in a most humorous and nostalgic way early days and trips of The Mountaineers, now celebrating their 50th anniversary.

Fay Fuller, first woman to climb Mount Rainier, was ably interpreted by Ruth Corbit, complete with baggy bloomers, straw hat and extremely tall alpenstock.

Others who took part in the skits, showing the progress of Sunday walks through

the years were Jack Gallagher as the leader and whistle blower, Frances Benjamin, Theresa Gallagher, Ann Jackson, Inez Kilmer, Evelyn McCullough, Vi Michael, Florence E. Richardson, Elerine Shannon, Larry Heggerness, Fred Corbit, Carl Gieche, Bill Kilmer, Joe Pullen, Dick Scott and Jim Holt at the piano. Alice Fraser, Bruce Kizer and Bob Michael gave the prologue.

Between the skits Joe Hazard read, as only Joe can, a humorous history of The Mountaineers.

Four oldest members present were L. A. and Eva Nelson of Portland who joined in 1907; Grace Howard of Seattle, 1907; and Hector Abel, Seattle, 1908. W. Montelius Price, only surviving charter member, was unable to come.

Mrs. Roy Snider was given the Service Award.

On display were mountaineer hobbies mostly oil and water color paintings, historical clippings and photographs of the new Tacoma Clubhouse. After the dinner a large number of those present drove to the clubhouse site to note the progress.

Principal speaker of the evening was Howard Zahniser, executive secretary of the Wilderness Society, Washington, D.C. His topic was "Mountaineer Tomorrow Too."

"What is wilderness? A part of the universe, untrammelled by man—no roads, no buildings, no intrusions where travels leave nothing but trails."

Mr. Zahniser brought the welcome news that a bill, passed by Congress and signed that week, declares "it is the intention of Congress that no dam or reservoir be within any national park." Wilderness Society serves as an instrument to unite all such organizations as The Mountaineers into a cohesive body to get action. He congratulated The Mountaineers for assisting to save Dinosaur from being flooded by the proposed dams. The Wilderness Society is now undertaking the task of making the dinosaur region into a national park.

Chairmen for the banquet were Dorothy Newcomer, general; Ruth Cox and Mildred Altes, tickets; Helen Engle, reservations; Ted Ohlson, photographer; Stella Kellogg, clubhouse exhibit; Harriet Walker, hobbies; Fred and Ruth Corbit and Joe Pallen, decorations; Leo Gallagher, hospitality; Alice Fraser and Joe Hazard, entertainment.

Dorothy Newcomer

OUTING REUNION

A program, distinguished not only by unusually colorful and striking mountain pictures but also by two very pleasant but unexpected announcements, entertained on October 12 more than 100 Mountaineers at the 1956 Summer Outing Reunion Banquet at the Women's University Club.

Maury Muzzy, chairman of the outing, told his friends that he would be spending the next year and a half in England as special representative from Boeing to the Rolls Royce plant.

Fred Corbit, master of ceremonies for the evening, had the pleasure of playing Cupid and announcing the engagement of Doris Gragg and Keith Sherry, new Mountaineers and first-time outing members.

With such a start, the evening could not help but be a jolly one. Other members of the Outing Committee—Dave Castor, Jack Hossack and Janet Caldwell—spoke briefly. Six-Peak pins were awarded to Art Bratsberg, Peter Maloney, Don Kunkle and Stuart Ferguson. Don Page was not present to receive his pin.

Striking Sierra scenery, trips, climbs and camp jollity were recalled as the colored slides were shown by Roland Cushman, with Bob Bunn as narrator. The latter had collected and arranged the slides.

Dudley Davidson showed the movie which he took, depicting various humorous aspects of camp life.

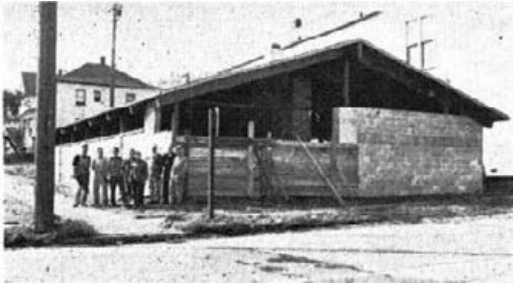
Tacoma outing members presented a skit, which related some of the incidents which happened on the first Summer Outing in the Olympic Mountains in 1907. Main speaker was Winnie Smith, taking the part of Mollie Leckenby, a charter member who, as a young girl, was a member of the first outing.

Kay Smith, chairman of the dinner, announced that she had been helped by Doris Gragg, Keith Sherry and Beverly Beck in arranging the very colorful decorations of red candles in special driftwood settings with the red and green of mountain ash berries and leaves on the tables. Equally colorful were the hand colored programs, courtesy of Kay's fourth grade pupils. Wilma Niederle and Marie Wells were in charge of reservations. At each place were copies of the 21-page "Ritter Banner," camp newspaper.

Morda Slauson

The Tacoma Branch in Review

CLUBHOUSE



Floyd Raver photo

Exterior at September's end.

From a dream to reality—the first year of construction on our clubhouse has resulted in a nearly completed building. We will soon be inaugurating the beautiful hooded fireplace, gathering our membership around our own hearth after a dozen years of rented meeting places!

Upon completion of the plan by the architect, work parties really got down to business following the first impromptu affair after the salmon roast on October 22, 1955, when brush was cleared. The weekend of November 5 and 6, ground was broken and the work on the footings begun. All day, members would come and go, doing their stint at chopping, grubbing, digging, leveling and hauling dirt. As rusty hardware was turned up, the historians of the group reminisced of old times when there was a livery stable at 30th and Carr streets, and sure enough, chairman Charlie Kilmer, digging and probing along the front of the lot, found the original sewer connection. Like finding a \$100 bill, it saved us the price of the city fee.

Smaller groups of "experts" worked steadily weekend after weekend and by the end of January the concrete footings were poured. Following this there was a telephone roundup for a general work party to remove the frames and clean up the premises so that the contractor could take over on the concrete tile walls.

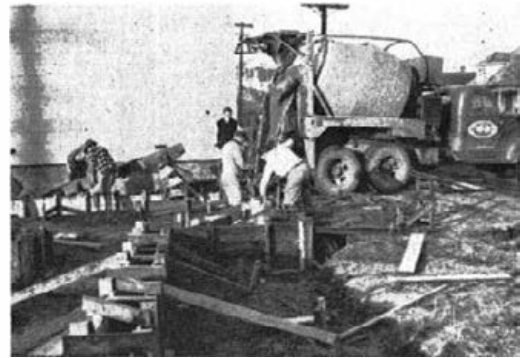
This work progressed rapidly and March 7 was the day on which the "big beam" was hoisted into place. Then one by one, the side beams were placed.

By mid-May the major project facing the committee was the roof. First the car deck-



Stella Kellogg photos

First work party, October 1956.



Concrete poured for footings, January 1956.



Contractor works on walls, February 1956.



Roof goes on, June 1956.

ing and felt insulation, then the shingles, required planning and strategic use of labor, not to mention absence of rain. Form letters to members assigning work dates and telephone calls for specific help at crucial times saw this item completed by July. Work on the plumbing and electrical wiring which had been done right along moved into No. 1 position for the late summer. The grading and pouring of the cement floor to be followed by the framing of the kitchen and restroom walls will round out the first year's work.

Soon our clubhouse will be lighted, enabling us to work at night in addition to weekends toward making the building usable. To accomplish this, only the windows, hardware, heating, plumbing and kitchen fixtures remain to be installed.

Membership participation in donating time, ideas, money and elbow grease has not been limited to the actual construction nor to the Tacoma Branch. This project, building the first clubhouse of its kind for an outdoor club on the West Coast, has enjoyed the interest and support of the entire organization. Greatly appreciated has been the

skilled help received from Seattle residents, especially with the plumbing work. Many hours in the kitchen and ingredients of baked goods were donated by the "refreshment corps." This group supplied jugs of hot coffee and chocolate and an assortment of home made cookies for work parties, baked goods for cake sales and refreshments for special programs such as those put on by the photographic group and the Players from Seattle.

Many persons are working on the fund raising projects of the clubhouse Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Ruth Corbit. Subcommittees have been conducting the Audubon Screen Tours lectures, holding ice skating parties, serving dinners, etc., and arranging raffles.

It is evident that there is a feeling of great pride and accomplishment among those who have participated so far. This feeling will be shared by those who join in working toward the completion of our simply designed, functionally attractive Mountaineer home. It takes many willing hands and lots of heart to make this dream come true.

Bob Rice

FINANCIAL REPORT ON TACOMA BRANCH CLUBHOUSE BY BUILDING COMMITTEE, AS OF SEPTEMBER 1956
(all money listed in round amounts)

Money Available For Building The Clubhouse And Sources:	
Tacoma Branch Clubhouse Fund.....	\$4,000
Advance from Permanent Building and Improvement Fund to the Tacoma Branch.....	4,000
Cash contributions by 42 persons.....	881
Income from money raising projects.....	558
<hr/>	
Total cash available to date.....	\$9,439
Other material acquisitions:	
Land for the clubhouse, donated by two persons	
Stove for kitchen, donated by two persons.	

CLIMBING

A record enrollment of 152 in the basic and 65 in the intermediate climbing courses! Since the lectures for both were again held in the auditorium of the Tacoma Public Library, they were offered to the public as well as to members and it seems that the majority attended solely for the educational aspects of the courses.

Only 29 graduated from basic and of 11 taking intermediate for credit, six completed all requirements. Fifty-four basic enrollees continued through the intermediate lec-

tures. Gene Faure very aptly presided at the lectures, "bossed" the committee arranging field trips and inspired good attendance on experience climbs.

This year's experience climbs were diversified, not only in degree of difficulty, but in locality. Scheduled from April to October were five Irish Cabin peaks, two Snoqualmie, one Everett, The Brothers and Mount Constance in the Olympics, three peaks of the Tatoosh Range and four majors: St. Helens, Baker, Rainier and Glacier Peak. All were successfully climbed. However, only three persons (the first rope) made

Glacier Peak Labor Day weekend, the main party turning back because of falling rock and bad ice. All in all, it was a good year for climbing.

Ted Ohlson

TRAIL TRIPS

On a warm and sunny day early in September Winona Ohlson led the trail trippers past Cataract Falls on to Seattle Park above the Carbon Glacier. Later in the month Marion Simpson served as leader for the traditional joint Seattle-Tacoma trip, this time to Emerald Ridge, up via Tahoma Creek, down past the interesting Organ Pipe Cliffs.

The annual salmon bake at the Pioneer Sand and Gravel Pit, under the chairmanship of Ted Ohlson, was enjoyed by a record crowd of 139 persons on the first Sunday in October. The good weather held out for a trip to Gobbler's Knob, led by Crompton Ogden, but by the end of October the picture had changed completely. The Sunday a hike to Green Lake was scheduled, the road in front of the park entrance was flooded and it was impossible to reach the start of the trail. Unfavorable weather conditions persisted for the November trip which was canceled because of the untimely snow and near-zero temperatures we shivered through.

As a direct result of this freakish weather, Christmas greens were pretty generally frozen but "Pa" Goodman miraculously led us to a scarcely damaged cache of fir, cedar, Oregon grape and salal in the Burnett area. It rained! And how it rained! The ordinarily innocuous Gale Creek was a raging torrent. In order to avoid driving over numerous bridges with the streams underneath at flood stage, we returned by way of Orting, going over the one bridge that was washed out later that night.

Seattle joined us to enjoy a wholly new trip on the Fort Lewis prairie in January—how does Frances Goodman figure out those devious trails? In February Bertha Lenham led us to the top of a hill south of Alder Lake and later in the month, Mildred Altes invited us to a walk and beach-combing excursion on Sunrise Beach where her sister has a cabin. Here we were served coffee and ate lunch beside two huge bonfires.

Seattle again joined us in March on a trip

to Spar Pole Hill, led by Mary Fries. Most everyone agrees that it wasn't Spar Pole Hill at all but it was a glorious day with wonderful views and a thoroughly enjoyable trip. Also in March we visited Vashon Island with Bill Kilmer, going as far as Camp Sealth.

In April, when Mary McKenney took us to the Rim Rocks, we were again fortunate in having a bright, sunny day, with good views. Later in the month we explored a variety of terrain with Bruce Kizer, near the Nisqually River, where we found a profusion of flowers in bloom in the woods, on the meadows and along the streams.

The flower walk, the third trip on which we were joined by Seattle, was on the prairie above the Shelton Fish Hatchery where Margaret Stapleton showed us numerous patches of violets and beautiful views of the Olympics and the surrounding country. The trip to Hood Head with Val Renando was on a warm sunny day near the end of May and was just as much fun as we had remembered it from a previous visit. Some unusual specimens of marine life were discovered on the beach at low tide.

In June Phyllis Brown and Dorothy Hairgrove took us to Green Lake, where we rested in view of the green water of the lake and practiced yodeling with almost perfect echoes. On the way back we stopped at Irish Cabin and found it had recently been broken into.

Inez Kilmer led us on a delightful little trip to Voight Creek Falls early in July where we ate lunch beside a quiet stream and found a diversity of flowers. Also in July we joined Seattle on a trip over the Old Immigrant Trail; all the old historic spots were pointed out. Near the end of the month we were fortunate to be able to hike to both Mowich and Eunice lakes, led by Ann Jackson, for two weeks previously they were under several feet of snow.

There was only one trip in August, although three had been scheduled. Early in the month Helen Sohlberg took us to the Fire Lookout at Sunset Park and in the vicinity of Colonade Ridge. It was a warm, crystal clear day, with gorgeous views in every direction and innumerable flowers all around us. The only fly in the ointment was—flies, deer flies, to be explicit. A Saturday trip which was scheduled to the site of the proposed Cowlitz Dam was canceled

because there were too few reservations to warrant Tacoma City Light having an engineer on duty to show us around the area. A Saturday night camping trip at La Wis Wis Park with a hike to Packwood Lake on Sunday was planned for the last weekend in August but since many of the Mountaineers spent that week up on The Mountain searching for the lost boy scout, it seemed more fitting to assist those who were keeping Irish Cabin open for the convenience of the searchers.

And so we come to September, the beginning of another year. Receipts for 1955-56 totaled \$160.56; less expenses, \$92.95, leaving a profit of \$67.61. There were 20 trips, including the salmon bake, and three trips were canceled. Those who went on the trips numbered 663, including 43 from Seattle on those trips on which they joined us.

The committee helping to plan the trail trips consisted of Keith and Frances Goodman, Bill and Inez Kilmer, Bruce Kizer, Margaret Stapleton, Amos Hand and Mildred Altas.

Ruth F. Cox

CAMPRAFTERS

Family participation in activities of interest to The Mountaineers is the aim of the Campcrafter group. Therefore, our activities must be planned to please an age group of 1 to 1,000 months!

To start the year, a Halloween party at the home of the Walker Fredericks was attended by 28 parents and children. The Christmas party, held at the home of Walt and Ethel Russ, thrilled the little ones with its program of Christmas movies, storytelling and caroling. Santa's visit, with a gift for everyone, was the high point of the evening. Better attended than ever was the Easter egg hunt at the Stan Engles'. It seems to be established as a Mountaineer tradition, such as the salmon roast and the fair.

During the summer, besides picnics at nearby parks, two weekend camping trips attracted 40 persons. Millersylvania State Park, just south of Olympia, offered supervised water sports for the children and a choice of loafin', fishin' or swimmin' for the others. Hunting for Indian artifacts (arrowheads, etc.) was the aim of the fam-

ilies camping at Vantage on the Columbia River.

Ferd and Gretchen Bondy

CONSERVATION

Conservation is one of the fundamental interests and activities not only of The Mountaineers but of all outdoor clubs. Here in the Far West we have the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs which takes the lead on all phases of conservation and gives its support to the local problems of the individual clubs. Many of our group are members of the FWOC and are well informed on such matters because they receive the Western Outdoor Quarterly.

We in Washington are very conservation-minded and keen to aid in protective legislation and to hinder hostile legislation for our national and state parks. But "conservation-mindedness" is not limited to above actions. It is to be practiced wherever we are—on the trails and climbs or in our camps; it is the mark of the good mountaineer.

This year we Mountaineer conservationists in Tacoma have been associated as usual with our very active friends in Seattle in a large number of interests, some of which are as follows: Mount Rainier National Park; Olympic National Park; Glacier Peak Wilderness Area; North Cascade Wilderness Area; The National Wilderness Preservation System; Baker Lake Area; Salmon La Sac Area; Rustic Signs in Wilderness Area; etc. Also in the following resolutions adopted by the FWOC: urging that Dinosaur National Monument be made a national park, that the Three Sisters Area be reclassified as a wilderness area without reduction in size, that the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area be reclassified without reducing size, that more public funds be made available for recreation in our national forest lands; opposing in principle salvage logging in national parks and high speed standards for roads in national parks and monuments.

All members of our Conservation Committee, except the chairman, attended the big convention in Portland last spring: Bill and Inez Kilmer, Leo and Katherine Gallagher and Fred and Ruth Corbit. The latter two couples attended the 5th annual convention to the FWOC at Fan Lake near Spokane Labor Day.

Carl E. Heaton

IRISH CABIN

The year at Irish Cabin began with a very enjoyable Thanksgiving dinner with Ramona and George Munday as chairmen. The dinner was attended by 103 people.

Before the year could be properly ushered in, disaster struck! The Carbon River came to Irish Cabin's door—came and went in, around and under. For three days, December 11, 12 and 13, the cabin was in the middle of the main channel! Due to cloudburst quantities of warm rain on the upper snowfields and the effects of an ill-positioned bridge across the river above the cabin, this was the granddaddy of the Carbon's floods.

In June the snow runoff had caused the river to flood and flow onto and down the road but it returned to its bed in front of our property. This time it again left its banks on the south side, taking road and trees with it. At our nice wide parking lot it left the road and turned in toward the cabin to Irish Creek, which channel it followed along the base of the hill back to the road at Irish Creek bridge, taking it out and cutting a deep gash in the roadbed there.

For a while it looked very bad for Irish Cabin as the swift water was wasting away a large hole in front of and under the recreation room. The water at its height was three feet five inches over the cabin floors and covered the valley from slope to slope. When the waters receded it was found that, although much damage was done to the area, Irish Cabin had defied the forces of the current and came through with only five or six foundation blocks washed out and the large hole in front and under it. A work party was called and the foundation temporarily fixed. Succeeding work parties in April and May resulted in most of the damage being repaired and the bulk of the debris cleaned up.

During this year there were five trips planned from the cabin. Due to conditions in the area the cabin rested more than usual, that is until August 22 when the search was started for the lost boy scout at Ipsut Ranger Station. When the call for volunteers went out, many people responded and the cabin hummed with activity. More than 50 persons, park personnel along with Mountaineers and Rescue Council members, were sheltered at Irish. Betty

Faure did most of the cooking.

However, it was at this time that the power plant became troublesome and demanded attention, with the result that some searchers, after climbing all day, would stay up until 11-12 o'clock working on it so it would run the next morning (rising call for some was 3:30 a.m.) only to find it out again the next evening. It was finally fixed and ran most of the time for the duration of the search.

After the flood, the government contracted the repair of the road and about September 1 the crews started to work on the area. With the coming of heavy equipment we were able to get that awful water hole filled. The old parking place is well covered by river boulders and the new road is built about two feet higher. We hope for a good parking place eventually but for the present there isn't any.

During the year 195 persons registered at the cabin. Jim Holt served as chairman.

Earl Gjuka

SKIING

Ski activities among members of the Tacoma Branch were planned to be ski tours during the past year. There were no meetings as such held, and no program consisting of classes of ski instruction was undertaken. Many fine ski trips were scheduled but several had to be changed or canceled because of weather conditions.

Our first disappointment came on December 11 when Cowlitz Rocks and the Paradise Glacier were the tour's objectives. Only the week before the trip was successfully scouted under perfect conditions. Three carloads of hopeful skiers drove up in the warmish damp dawn as far as Longmire. There in a 40-degree downpour passengers were sorted, separating the water ouzels from the rank and file flock. One car proceeded on to the Paradise tow, two turned back. The true skier always hopes for that lucky break!

In January a trip to Chinook Pass was changed to Corral Pass since the gates to the former were closed (and remained closed nearly all season) because of numerous slides. About 20 people on snowshoes and 10 on skis from Seattle and Tacoma turned out in good weather to hike from three to five miles up the road toward the pass summit.



Jack Gallagher photo

Corral Pass Basin in January looking north, with snow depth varying from 2 to 10 feet.

The more ambitious skiers climbed up to the dome on the right above the road, about 6,000 feet elevation, to get a good look at the Corral Pass Ski Bowl of the future. Most of the area is burned-out forest with little reproduction and offers all degrees of slopes. It is about four to five hours to the pass summit by road, the same time down for snowshoers but a beautiful one-half to one-hour run down for the skiers. A highly recommended place for future tours.

A rescheduled trip to Cowlitz Rocks in February was again canceled, this time because of poor snow conditions, so those signed up drove to Snoqualmie Pass for a day on the chairs, platters and ropes.

In March a second trip was planned to Chinook but again the gates were closed. Those signed up, about 10, drove to Paradise and made one run down the Nisqually Glacier from the base of Panorama under a clear sunny sky. But the sun shone too brightly and the snow became soft so plans for a second run were abandoned. Some took to sunning, the others skied the rope tows.

A climb to Camp Muir scheduled for April lacked sign-up because of poor weather. So the score shows that out of six trips planned through the season (a trip on February 22 also lacked sign-up), only two were successful, making it a rather lean year. Trips were planned generally once a month so as not to conflict with trail trips and climbing course schedules.

However, many of the active skiers took trips of their own during the off-weekends, mostly to Paradise, and some to Mount Baker and to Snoqualmie Pass. In fact, a Tacoma group had the Mount Baker Ski Hut all to themselves during a four-day Christmas vacation period. It seemed unusual to have so few people make use of the facilities at such an opportune time.

Jack Gallagher

ANNUAL BANQUET

Lifting the curtain on past days in Old Tacoma was done cleverly and with humor by Della Gould Emmons, author of "Nothing in Life Is Free" who spoke at the Tacoma Branch's annual dinner October 25 at the Top of the Ocean restaurant.

The story of Job Carr who sat in a rocking chair on his front porch, overlooking Commencement Bay, back in the '60s and '70s and waited for the railroad to come gave the 116 Tacoma and Seattle Mountaineers present some idea of early happenings along the waterfront. It also tied in very neatly with the theme of the dinner, which was the new clubhouse Tacoma members are building on Carr Street, just above salt water.

Focal point of decorations on the speaker's table was a miniature clubhouse, built by Fred Corbit with chimney wide enough to take \$1,000 bills, "if anyone has one," he said. Scattered about the room were posters, advertising the various events by which Ta-

comans plan to raise funds to finish their clubhouse.

Autumn colorings with russet candles, gold and red chrysanthemums, pumpkins and bright apples were used for centerpieces on the many tables. A large committee assisted with this and with other details of the dinner.

Earl Gjuka, Tacoma Branch president, presided, introducing the speaker and those at the head table and also reading the names of Tacoma members who had successfully completed the climbing courses.

At the close most of those present adjourned up the street to inspect the clubhouse which now boasts plumbing, roof, floor and walls and will soon have windows.

Dorothy Newcomer

SOCIAL

Our "social season" opened in October with the installation dinner at the Towers for the newly elected officers. The dinner was attended by over 110 who heard Aubrey Haines, former district ranger of Rainier National Park now at Yellowstone National Park, speak on "Early Climbs of Mount Rainier." An unusually large group received well earned climbing awards and Climbing Course certifications.

The November meeting was devoted to reports and pictures of the summer's climbs, especially those in the Tetons on the Summer Outing. In December the Christmas party with its gay decorations gathered Mountaineers in a holiday mood for games and good fellowship, caroling and exchange of gifts.

Then in January conservation was the topic. More than 100 taxed the capacity of the YWCA Loft (we have since met in the main floor auditorium) to hear Phil Zalesky of Everett discuss the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. Phil's illustrated talk was followed by a Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. film on forests and wood products shown by Sam Brown. February's meeting featured the ski sport. Jack Gallagher showed a collection of slides taken on ski trips and demonstrated ski equipment.

A trip to Wales by way of pictures, maps and songs was presented in March by Mrs. Harold Cook of Cardiff, wife of an exchange teacher at Stadium High School. Dressed in her red and black check homespun, complete with apron and hat, she shared with

us in a most delightful manner much knowledge of her native land.

In April we traveled again. This time to South America with George Ellis who showed us his slides of the Islands of San Blas and of the mountains and natives of Peru. The Summer Outing was anticipated with enthusiasm in May after we saw pictures of the chosen location in the Sierra Nevada. Jack Hazle was in charge and several of Leo Gallagher's pictures from a previous visit to the region were shown. Also of interest was a film borrowed from the public library which showed a family following the Muir Trail on a month's pack trip. Two folk dances were held at Jennie McQuarrie's home during the spring and were planned by the Social Committee.

During the summer beach fires were held at Point Defiance Park and Salt Water State Park in June and July. Then in August, Bill Weber shared his home at Mirror Lake with more than 50 who brought their picnic supper. Swimming and a slide show filled the evening hours. Also, each month a moonlight cruise on either the Gallant Lady or the Harbor Queen gave members and their friends pleasant memories of Puget Sound.

Val Renando was in charge of the fair at Budil's gardens. This now traditional event of early September, with its lush home-cooked food, its displays of hobbies and crafts, its gay booths for "games of chance," the white elephant auction and slide shows, etc., is a good money maker for our needy projects.

Soon to follow is the annual meeting with its committee reports and election of officers for the coming Mountaineer year at Tacoma Branch.

Elerine Shannon

MEMBERSHIP

Joining during the past year were 57—38 Regular, 7 Spouse and 12 Junior—in addition to 5 rejoins and 1 transfer, a total of 63; losses numbered 28—20 discontinued, 6 resigned and 1 deceased.

Our net gain of better than 10% in 1956 maintains the steady rate of growth characteristic of our branch for the past 10 years and the majority of new members joined because of participation in the Climbing Course.

The Everett Branch in Review

The Mountaineers, Everett Branch, under the leadership of President Kenn Carpenter, has completed an active season of climbs, hikes, social events, and monthly meetings designed to provide the members with enjoyable and informative activities.

CLIMBING NOTES

Hiking and climbing, the primary interests of the group, have become year-round activities in Everett, with hikers and climbers taking to snowshoes and skis for the winter months. As the new Climbing Committee, headed by chairman Ralph Goshorn, took office in October, climbs and hikes for the winter season were scheduled. Hikes were topped off with a 20-mile cross-country overnight snowshoe trip from Silverton to Darrington via Deer Creek, Deer Creek Pass and Clear Creek in February. The weather?—it was freezing rain all the first day and night with plenty of fresh snow the second day.

The climbers had the same weather in winter attempts on the Twin Sisters and Sauk Mountain. Finally they had a good weekend in March and completed what may have been the first snowshoe climb of Mount Persis.

On February 21, registration for the third annual Climbing Course was held in Everett. With 30 registrants, the usual program of lectures, practices and field trips was included in the year's schedule. The climbing season officially started April 28, with Laura Zalesky leading the first experience climb, Round Mountain.

A perfect summer weatherwise naturally means a perfect summer climbingwise, with climbs ranging the length and breadth of the Cascades. Everett climbers were successful on a number of the major peaks: Mount Baker, Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams, Glacier Peak and Mount Olympus. Olympus will long be remembered for its black bears that made a midnight acquaintance at high camp and ransacked caches the following day.

Other climbs of the year included Denny Mountain, Kendall Peak, Liberty Mountain, Whitechuck Mountain, Whitehorse Mountain, The Brothers, Mount Johannesburg, Gunn Peak, Mount Townsend, Colfax Peak, Hall's Peak, Mount Shuksan, Mount Index, Red Mountain, Jumbo Mountain and Vesper Peak.

Mount Johannesburg was climbed in July for an eighth-recorded ascent by directly ascending the steep 3,000-foot ice col on the north face to a high camp at the 6,300-foot east col. The summit was reached the following day in seven hours via the east ridge. A glance at the register showed Betty McGowan, sixth ascent party, still to have been the only woman on the summit. On the descent of the coulier from the col, continuous belaying was required on the upper 1000 feet where 60-degree slopes were encountered.

The tour of Mount Shuksan was a novelty with the summit pyramid being completely circled by traversing the upper portions of the Hanging Glacier, Crystal Glacier, Sulphide Glacier and the Upper Curtis Glacier. Time out was taken on the Sulphide for the climb to the summit from the south. The tour took 17 hours round trip from Lake Ann.

During the season a total of 23 trips were scheduled and nine summits were reached. Approximately 112 people participated in the scheduled trips with an average of seven per climb.

HIKING REPORTS

The hikers under the leadership of chairman Maury Jones scheduled equally ambitious summer and winter programs. The first trip under the direction of the committee was a local walk to Heather Lake in the Verlot area. As Christmas approached, the annual Greens Walk and Christmas party provided members with an opportunity for celebrating the festive season.

While many private ski and snowshoe trips were held during the winter, one of the most enjoyable club trips was a weekend at Mount Baker Cabin. Skiing and snowshoeing competed with sleeping in the sun as favorite activities that weekend. The trip up the Beckler River Road was a memorable snowshoe outing.

Armchair hiking was the chief activity of the two cabin parties scheduled this year: one to Joan Astell's cabin on Whidbey Island and another to Harold Siever's cabin on Camano Island.

The first climb for this year of an Everett lookout peak was held June 24, with Gert-rude Eichelsdoerfer leading up Church Mountain. While the weather hid the beau-

tiful views, short glissades and good trail made it a pleasant trip. Other popular trips included Benchmark Lookout and Goat Lake.

During the Labor Day weekend a large group of Everett hikers traveled to Cascade Pass for trips to the pass, Doubtful Lake, Johannesburg Mine and a climb of Hidden Peaks Lookout. Hiking and climbing were supplemented by campfire bridge games and blueberry pancakes on this trip.

The climax of this year's hiking activities was the annual Salmon Bake held on the Stillaguamish River near Granite Falls. Members from Everett and Seattle enjoyed salmon prepared under the direction of Herman Felder who seems to have the magic touch.

As an added project 12 members participated in a work party at Joan Astell's cabin to install a new bulkhead and cut a slip (boat variety).

Work, play, hikes and climbs combined to provide an active and enjoyable season in Everett.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

The Everett monthly meetings were designed to be both entertaining and informative. The November meeting featured Kieth Markwell's excellent local movies of mountain goats. In January the Olympic National Park was discussed by Bill Brockman who also showed slides of the area. "Weekends in the Sierras of California" was the February topic of the slides and lecture of Jack Sturgeon. In addition to slides of the Cascade Pass area shown by George Freed, district ranger Dick Woodcock of the Suiattle District discussed problems of forest management at the March meeting. As a result of this discussion a Mountaineer trail work party was organized for the Milk Creek area. Another local item, "Skiing on Mount Pilchuck," was the topic of the program presented by the Pilchuck Ski Club in April.

The Summer Outing Committee presented their program in May, while the men took over in June to serve gingerbread and whipped cream as their contribution to the cause.

As meetings were resumed in September the election of officers began a new year, while members were reminded of the past year's activities through slides shown to the group.



Vi Johnson photo
Salmon being prepared for the annual bake, always an Everett Branch highlight.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Social activities also added to the Everett calendar. Under the chairmanship of Adelsa Doph the first potluck was enjoyed by 53 members and guests at the Legion Memorial Park on January 25. Following dinner, games and cards provided entertainment. A second potluck was held at the same place in April.

Summer social activities were highlighted by a patio party held at the John Lehman's at Lake Stevens. While this was one of the few cloudy days of the summer, the covered patio provided a very pleasant social atmosphere.

The traditional Annual Banquet was held December 3, at Legion Park with old friendships being renewed and new ones made during the social hour. The feature of the program was Bill Unseold's entertaining discussion of his travels around the world and his climbing experience in the Himalayan Mountains.

As a special activity this year the Everett Branch sponsored a showing of the Becky-McGowan pictures of the Lhotse Expedition. In addition to stimulating an interest in climbing, this successful presentation added a profit to the treasury.

While members of the Everett Branch look back on the past year's activities and review fond memories, a new corps of officers headed by President Herb Denny is busy planning for an equally successful year to come.

Kenn Carpenter (climbing)
Joan Astell

Additions to the Mountaineer Library

by SOPHIE LADDY, *Librarian*

ABODE OF SNOW, by Kenneth Mason. Dutton, 1955.

A surveyor of India for 25 years gives his story of what he saw and learned while working in this region. Many of the surveys made under his direction were most useful in the ascents which have been carried out in the Himalayas.

THE ASCENT OF ALPAMAYO, by Georges Kogan and Nicole Leininger. Harrap, 1954.

A Franco-Belgian expedition was organized to climb Alpamayo in the Cordillera Blanca of the High Andes. Two of the climbers brought their wives on the climb, both women being accomplished climbers. The ladies ascended the mountain Quitaraju and were included in other important explorations with the group. Mme. Leininger adds her valuable experience and woman's viewpoint in the latter part of the book.

BOOK OF THE MOUNTAINS, edited by A. C. Sectorsky. Appleton-Century-Crafts, 1955.

This volume is a collection of writings about mountains, their history, first ascents, excerpts from novels, letters, natural history and other essays making a total of 489 items. The authors include Keats, Ullman, Dickens, H. L. Mencken, D. H. Lawrence, Thoma Mann, Pliny and other well known writers who have found mountains interesting.

THE CALL OF THE MOUNTAINS, by Colin Wyatt. Beechurst Press, 1953.

The author is a mountain climber who, being tired of the tourist-covered alps, went abroad to climb mountains still primitive and undeveloped.

CELEBRATED AMERICAN CAVES, edited by Charles E. Moler and Howard N. Sloane. Rutgers, 1955.

Here is an interesting collection of articles about the science of speleology or better known as cave exploration. Most of the large caves are to be found in southern and eastern United States but Washington has a few.

THE COLUMBIA, by Stewart H. Holbrook. Rinehart, 195.

Here is the history of the Columbia River from the first explorers through the mining and settlement eras to the present developments.

THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, by Belmore Brown. Houghton-Mifflin, 1956.

This volume is a reissue of a 1913 book. In 1910 Browne sought to disprove Cook's claim of climbing Mount McKinley. On that expedition he did not climb the mountain but by pictures he was able to prove that Cook still had 20 miles to go when he turned back to claim first ascent of this mountain.

THE HANDBOOK OF WILDERNESS

TRAVEL, by George and Iris Wells.

Here is a travelogue to America's wilderness trails. This book tells you when, where and how to go to the various trails in the United States. The beginning chapters cover essential subjects such as pack trips, canoe trips and organized trails. The remainder of the book is a description of the areas by states. Data on guides, hunting, fishing, maps and other useful information are also included.

HIGH SIERRA COUNTRY, by Oscar Lewis. Duel, Sloan & Pearce, 1955.

The author has given us an account of this region's history from the time of the explorers, missionaries and horse thieves through the gold rush days to present times.

INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST COAST, by Philip Drucker. McGraw-Hill, 1955.

Much of the Northwest Indian culture which was still abundant at the turn of the 20th century is fast disappearing. This book is a study of cultural, social, religious and other aspects of the Northwest Indians.

LIVING DANGEROUSLY, by F. Spencer Chapman. Harpers, 1953.

Here is a tale of true adventure. Col. Chapman has taken dangerous Kayak voyages in Greenland fallen in crevasses in the Himalayas, fought in the Malayan jungles, climbed in blizzards on 20,000-foot mountain peaks and has found himself in many other dangerous situations.

MEN AGAINST EVEREST, by Eric Shipton. Prentice Hall, 1956.

In 1852 Everest was first measured and found to be the highest mountain in the world. Since that time men have dreamt and tried to climb the mountain. In 1953 Everest was conquered. Eric Shipton who has tried to climb the mountain five times has compiled an interesting history of men's attempts to reach the top.

THE MYSTERIOUS NORTH, by Pierre Berton. Knopf, 1956.

Northern Canada is a vast, empty and mysterious region which has been explored by our first explorers but is still unknown. The author was born in the Yukon so he has an inner road to this vast land which is the northern territory. As a writer, Berton has traveled the Yukon, the Northwest territories, around the Hudson Bay and Laborador. This area is still primitive, but it is now the frontier of North America where great projects are beginning to take form.

THE RED SEA MOUNTAINS OF EGYPT, by L. A. Tregenza. Oxford, 1955.

The Arab mountains, although in the region of old civilization, are still unknown. Few have gone into the region to study and explore. The author with two or three Arab guides and baggage camels covered several hundred miles by foot studying wild life in these desert mountains.

SENTINELS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC, by James A. Gibbs Jr. Binford & Mort, 1955.

This is the story of Pacific Coast Lighthouses and Light Ships from Southern California to Alaska.

THE SILENT WORLD, by Captain J. Y. Costeau. Harpers, 1950.

This is a story of the first underseas diving with aqualungs. Divers became free of heavy suits and bothersome lines and began swimming with the fishes. Three Frenchmen—Costeau, Tailliez and Dumas—have experimented with and improved on the aqualung until they could dive 306 feet, a depth at which submariners would crush from pressure.

THE SINGING WILDERNESS, by S. F. Olson. Knopf, 1956.

A naturalist writes of the Quetico-Superior international country between the United States and Canada where life still exists as it did when the Indians and the Cour de Bois canoed over its many lakes.

SUNSET DISCOVERY TRIPS IN WASHINGTON. Lane Publishing Co., 1956.

Sunset Magazine has completed a very useful tourist guide for Washington State. The material is arranged by geographical regions with suggestions for automobile tours and main attractions in these areas. Similar guides are available for Oregon and California, costing \$1.50 each.

TREES, SHRUBS AND FLOWERS TO KNOW IN WASHINGTON, by C. P. Lyons. Dent, 1956.

This little book starts out with an explanation of how it should be used. Floral areas and biotic or life zones are explained and then the remainder of the text is a compilation of descriptions and range maps of the various plants. This book will be a handy reference for beginning naturalists.

UNTAMED OLYMPICS, by Ruby El Hult.

Binford & Mort, 1954.

The Olympics, just as the fleeting appearance of Rainier, are the pride of the Northwest. Mount Olympus, the rain forest, Neah Bay and Lake Crescent are proudly shown to all visitors to this region. The peninsula was first inhabited by the Indians who fished, hunted, picked berries and warred. Then the Spaniards appeared for a brief period till the British came to stay. They remained until the United States expanded to take in this area. This book is a history and description of the peninsula, starting with its exploration, then its settlements and developments.

VICTORY OVER K-2, by Ardito Desio. McGraw-Hill, 1956.

A year after the unsuccessful American K-2 attempts to climb this mountain, the Italians under Professor Desio proceeded to scale the mountain. After many previous attempts in past years to ascend the mountain, the Italians were finally successful. It was interesting to note that Professor Desio mentioned the valuable help given him by Pete Schoening who had been in the American expedition the previous year.

WINTER SPORTS IN EUROPE, a comprehensive guide, by Waverly Root. Grove Press, 1956.

This is an important baedeker for Mountaineers planning a winter tour in Europe. Information about 1,000 winter sports centers in 23 countries is to be found with complete data on all facilities such as hotels, their phone numbers, number of ski tows, prices and other pertinent data. Many useful maps are also included.

THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF THE SEASHORE, by Albro Gaul. Appleton-Century, 1955.

With the Northwest trimmed with seashores, Mountaineers should be aware of the fascinating life by the edge of the sea. This volume deals mostly with the eastern coastline but many observations made by the author could be applied to this region.

List of second-hand books added to the Mountaineer Library:

IN THE SHADOW OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, by William N. Beach

GRANITE CRAGS OF CALIFORNIA, by C. F. Gordon Cummings

A DAY IN THE SISKIYOU, by Frank J. Hanly

MONT PELEE AND THE TRAGEDY OF MARTINIQUE, by Angelo Heilprin

MOUNT WASHINGTON REOCCUPIED, by Robert S. Monahan

ROCK-CLIMBING IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT, by Owen Glynne Jones

EXPLORING OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS, by Devereaux Butcher

WHITE MOUNTAIN GUIDE BOOK, by Samuel C. Eastman

OF MEN AND MOUNTAINS, by William O. Douglas

Administration: The Secretary's Report

In this 50th anniversary year of The Mountaineers, two by-law amendments were overwhelmingly approved by the membership in the October election. Resolution No. 1, providing that the dues of all Regular, Junior and Spouse members be raised \$1 per year, was passed by a vote of 863 for, 230 against.

Resolution No. 2, providing that \$1 per year from the dues of each member and such other amounts from the organization funds as the Board of Trustees may direct, shall go into the Permanent Building and Improvement Fund, was passed by a vote of 849 for, 223 against.

The board gratefully accepted three gifts to the club during the year. The Rev. Cannon Thomas E. Jessett and Mrs. Jessett gave \$25 in memory of their son, Arthur, who died on Mount St. Helens, the money to be used in some way that will be of assistance to Junior Mountaineers.

Mrs. Clara MacGowan-Coiban sent to the club a painting, done by herself in the Tonquin Valley of Canada. The gift was made in memory of her brother, George MacGowan, past president of the club and member of The Mountaineers from 1934 till his death in 1954. The painting now hangs in the clubroom.

Miss Ida Rose Kratch, a member of the club since 1914, who resides in Mankato, Minn., presented to The Mountaineers the deed to three acres on Lost Creek, Kitsap County. The land was incorporated into The Mountaineers Rhododendron Preserve and represents a big step toward acquisition of all the land within the preserve boundaries.

The name "The Mountaineers Rhododendron Preserve" was adopted for the Mountaineer property in Kitsap County and a survey of the east boundary line was conducted. The change in name is in line with the purpose of the property which is "to preserve a stand of virgin timber and a native growth of rhododendron in their primitive state"*

A special board meeting was called to consider the general building program of The Mountaineers. Specific attention was given to the proposed addition to Snoqualmie Lodge; proposed expansion of tow facilities

at Snoqualmie; possibility of expanding facilities at Mount Baker; Meany tow construction; and the possibility of new huts in other areas. Application was made for a Forest Service building site at Mount Baker subject to water being available in the near future.

When information was received that the Forest Service was contemplating establishment of a winter recreation area in or near Corral Pass, The Mountaineers asked that consideration be given to the possibility of allotting sites for club buildings away from the road and heavy-use areas. The same letter made it clear that the club has no present plans for building in that area.

Summer Outing Planning Committee, consisting of the chairmen of the last five summer outings, recommended that travel expenses be paid for persons scouting new areas for summer outings. An advance for this purpose of up to \$150, to be charged to outing funds, was approved by the Board of Trustees in December 1955. The money is to be used only for transportation expenses and is not to exceed 6c per mile.

Two lectures were sponsored during the past 12 months by the Expedition Committee, headed by Pete Schoening. Glenn Exum in November 1955, narrated his film "Climbing the Exum Route on the Grand." In February 1956, Fred Beckey and Dick McGowan presented "Himalayan Adventure," a collection of slides and an account of their attempted climb of Lhotse. Proceeds of these shows, together with those from other talks and lectures, have substantially reduced the debt owed by the two climbers to the club.

Twice-monthly buffet supper and slide meetings, instituted in November 1955, have proved most popular.

The annual Service Award was presented to Lee Snider at the Annual Banquet in April for many years of sustained service in doing little jobs needed to run the club which generally go unsung—mimeographing, mailing ballots, typing membership lists for the Annual, etc. Lee also has served as commissary of the Summer Outing and of Meany Ski Hut and as secretary of The Mountaineers.

The trustees approved the recommendation of the Membership Committee that foreign students be classed as "Preferred Guests"

*The Mountaineers, Operations Manual, p. 3300

at club functions subject to existing rules and paying membership rates. These students should be welcomed at any activity as often as the student wishes to participate. This is to be the policy of the club until June 1957.

A revision of the "Climbers Handbook," published by the club in 1948, was undertaken by a subcommittee, headed by Harvey Manning, of the Climbing Committee. The new book is designed to be a complete text and reference work on mountaineering, with well over 100 people working on the project. At a special meeting in August 1956 the Board of Trustees appropriated the sum of \$700 for the purpose of completing the manuscript, this appropriation to in no way commit the club to publish the book. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to study ways and means of financing publication of the manuscript. It was understood that these studies should include the possibility of joint financial sponsorship with other organizations as well as possible ways in which the club might raise the necessary sum.

The club was represented at the Northwest Wilderness Conference in Portland in April and at the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs convention in Spokane over the Labor Day weekend.

Recommendations and information from the Conservation Committee considered and acted upon by the board included: salvage logging in national parks; proposed location of the second Lake Washington Bridge ap-

proaches in the Arboretum; license granted the city of Eugene, Ore., for building dams and power right-of-ways along the Upper McKenzie River; and Mission 66 proposals regarding overnight accommodations in Mount Rainier National Park.

Extensive study was made of the proposed Glacier Peak Wilderness Area by the Conservation Committee, headed by Polly Dyer, and special work was done by Phil Zalesky in recommending boundaries of the area. Approval was given to the publication of a brochure on the subject.

A request by a national television network for permission to include sequences of the Climbing Course on a television broadcast was followed by a recommendation from the Climbing Committee and approval by the Board of Trustees: ". . . that the Mountaineers' Climbing Course not be broadcast either via radio or television, or otherwise publicized, except with the consent of the Climbing Committee and under its jurisdiction."

The Typing and Duplicating Committee, chairmanned by Glenna Lockwood, contributed greatly to the smooth and efficient functioning of the club. Some indication of the volume of work may be gained by the fact that 32 reams of ditto paper were used during the year!

Minutes of all board meetings are on file in the clubroom and all members are welcome to read them.

Stella M. Degenhardt

In Memoriam

Elizabeth Barrett-Scott

William A. Degenhardt

Fred Q. Gorton

Col. William B. Greeley

James P. Kendall

Willard G. Little

Major O. A. Tomlinson

A. N. Walstad

AGREEMENT OF ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING A SOCIAL AND
EDUCATIONAL CORPORATION UNDER THE NAME OF
"THE MOUNTAINEERS"

THIS AGREEMENT, Made and entered into in triplicate this fifth day of June, 1913, in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington.

WITNESSETH: That the undersigned subscribers hereto do hereby associate themselves together for the purpose of, and with the intention of, forming a corporation under and in compliance with the terms and provisions of the laws of the State of Washington in the premises, and particularly with the terms and provisions of that certain act (together with the amendments thereto) entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Associations for Social, Charitable, and Educational Purposes" which said act was approved March 21, 1895, and constitutes Chapter CLVIII of the laws of 1895.

The name of the association shall be "The Mountaineers."

The purposes for which the association is formed are:

To explore and study the mountains, for-

ests, and water-courses of the Northwest; to gather into permanent form the history and traditions of this region; to preserve by the encouragement of protective legislation or otherwise, the natural beauty of Northwest America; to make expeditions into these regions in fulfillment of the above purposes; to encourage a spirit of good fellowship among all lovers of out-door life.

To hold real estate and personal property and to receive, hire, purchase, occupy and maintain and manage suitable buildings and quarters for the furtherance of the purpose of the association, and to hold in trust or otherwise funds received by bequest or gift or otherwise to be devoted to the purposes of said association.

The association shall be located in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, but may have branches elsewhere.

The association shall have no capital stock, shall never be conducted for purposes of profit or gain to its members, and shall never declare dividends.

BY-LAWS OF THE MOUNTAINEERS
A CORPORATION

ARTICLE I

Place of Business

SECTION 1: The principal place of business shall be in the City of Seattle, King County, State of Washington, but the association may establish branches anywhere within or without said state.

ARTICLE II

Membership

SECTION 1: There shall be six classes of membership: Honorary, Life, Complimentary, Regular, Spouse, Junior.

REGULAR MEMBERS: Any person of good character, 21 years of age or older, who is in sympathy with the objects of this organization shall be eligible for Regular membership.

JUNIOR MEMBERS: Any person of good character who is in sympathy with the objects of the organization shall be eligible for Junior membership, subject to the following limitations:

1. There shall be two types of Junior Membership, Group 'A' and Group 'B.'

a. Group 'A' members shall be 18 years of age or over, but less than 21 years of age, and shall not exceed 13 per cent of the total membership of the organization.

b. Group 'B' members shall be 14 years of age or over, but less than 18 years of age, and shall not exceed 7 per cent of the total membership of the organization.

2. The Trustees shall have authority to change from time to time the above quotas for Group 'A' and Group 'B' members, so long as the quotas do not exceed the percentages set forth above.

3. These percentages shall apply separately to each branch of the organization, except that the Board of Trustees may raise or lower either percentage applicable to a branch provided the total of Groups 'A' and 'B' in the branch does not exceed 20 per cent.

4. Honorably discharged members of the Armed Services and children of members of The Mountaineers shall be eligible for membership at all times regardless of quota limitations. However, these members shall be included when computing Junior Membership quotas.

LIFE MEMBERS: Any person eligible for Regular membership shall be eligible for LIFE MEMBERSHIP upon payment of ONE HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS, plus \$4.00 initiation fee for non-members, which payment shall exempt such member from all future dues.

SPOUSE MEMBERS: The spouse of any REGULAR or LIFE member shall be eligible for a SPOUSE MEMBERSHIP.

COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERSHIP: Any person of good character eligible for membership who is in sympathy with the objects of the organization shall be eligible for COMPLIMENTARY MEMBERSHIP. Such memberships shall be awarded for a specified period of time. Length of period at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

HONORARY MEMBERSHIP: Any person eligible for regular membership shall be eligible for Honorary membership, provided that the number of Honorary members shall not at any time exceed twenty in number.

WAR SERVICE STATUS: The Board of Trustees shall have the authority to extend the period of membership, without payment of dues, of any REGULAR or JUNIOR member who is in the Armed Services of the United States, extended period of membership not to exceed four years. This extended period of membership shall be regulated by the Board of Trustees at its discretion.

During this extended period of membership the member will not be entitled to any publication, except such as are authorized by the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 2: Election to membership in any class shall be by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, but when membership is approved, it shall become effective and date from first day of month of admittance.

Application for membership must be in writing and, except petition of application for SPOUSE, HONORARY, or change of classification must be endorsed by at least TWO members of one year membership eligible to vote, except that only one member of a family may endorse applicant. All applications must be accompanied by the annual dues and initiation fees, if any, except those from JUNIORS limited by quotas. HONORARY member shall be elected only upon the written petition of TEN MEMBERS.

SECTION 3: PRIVILEGES: Members of all classes, except as herein otherwise provided, shall have the same rights, privileges and obligations.

(A) **VOTING:** JUNIOR members shall not have the right to vote or hold office, except that the Board of Trustees may, if

it sees fit, make ONE JUNIOR member an ex-officio member of the Board.

(B) **PUBLICATIONS:** SPOUSE and JUNIOR members shall not be entitled to any publications, except such as are authorized by the Board of Trustees.

(C) The wife or husband of any member shall have all the privileges of members except the right to vote; to receive notices or publications of the association; to hold office; or serve on committees.

SECTION 4: Any member may be expelled by a three-fourths vote of the entire Board of Trustees.

SECTION 5: When a membership ceases, from any cause whatsoever, all rights and interests thereunder revert to the association.

ARTICLE III

Government and Election of Trustees and Officers

SECTION 1: The entire management and government of this association except as otherwise expressly provided herein shall be invested in the Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall consist of ex-officio trustees herein provided for, ten trustees elected by and from the members of the association eligible to vote, and one trustee elected from each branch of the association.

SECTION 2: The PRESIDENT and RETIRING PRESIDENT, for one year after his term as PRESIDENT, the VICE-PRESIDENT, the SECRETARY and the TREASURER shall, if not otherwise members of the Board of Trustees, be ex-officio members of the Board.

SECTION 3: Trustees at large shall be elected to serve for a term of two years beginning November 1 following the date of their election. Five shall be elected each year.

SECTION 4: Trustees shall hold office until their successors shall have been elected and shall have qualified.

SECTION 5: Trustees at large shall be selected by nomination and election. The nomination of trustees at large shall be as follows:

The Board of Trustees shall at their regular May meeting appoint a nominating committee consisting of three members of the association eligible to vote who are not members of the board. The nominating committee shall select five or more, but not exceeding ten nominees, for the office of Trustee and shall submit the names of persons selected by a report which shall be published in the September bulletin of The Mountaineers and shall also submit their report at the regular September meeting of the association. At the

September meeting, the membership of the association may present five additional nominees from the floor. No person shall nominate more than one person. If the nominations from the floor exceed five names, the members shall immediately ballot on the names so presented and only the five receiving the highest total of the votes cast shall be considered as nominated.

SECTION 6: Election of Trustees at large shall be by printed ballot from among the candidates nominated as hereinabove provided. The Secretary of the association shall within fifteen days after the monthly meeting of the association in September, mail to each member of the association who is eligible to vote an official ballot containing the names of the candidates arranged alphabetically. All ballots shall be returned to the Secretary of the association with the name of the voter on the outside of the envelope before 12 o'clock noon of the Wednesday following the second Tuesday in October. The said ballots thereupon, with seals unbroken, shall be turned over to a special committee of tellers previously appointed by the President, of which the Secretary shall be Chairman, which committee shall proceed that day to count said ballots and submit a written report of the results of said election to the October monthly meeting of the membership. No votes shall be counted excepting those of eligible voters upon the official ballots and for nominees appearing on the official ballot. The election of the Trustees from each branch shall be in such manner as each branch shall determine.

SECTION 7: The Board of Trustees shall meet in Seattle on the Thursday following the first Tuesday in each month, September to June, both inclusive. Special meetings of the Board of Trustees may be called by the President, the Secretary, or by three Trustees. Five Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 8: The Board of Trustees shall fill all vacancies on the Board, or in any office to which they have power to elect, except that any person appointed to fill the unexpired term of any Trustee at large shall serve only until November 1 following the next annual election of Trustees at which time the person or, if more than one vacancy exists, the persons having the highest number of votes of the candidates who failed of election at the annual election shall succeed to any vacancies in unexpired terms.

SECTION 9: No person shall be ELECTED to the Board of Trustees for more than two consecutive terms.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees within fifteen days after their election shall meet and elect from their number or from the members of the association, the following officers who shall serve as such, both for the association and the Board, to-wit: A President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, which said officers shall assume office November 1 following their election and serve for a period of one year or until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SECTION 2: Any officer may at any time be removed from office by a majority vote of the entire number of Trustees. No person shall be eligible for re-election to the same office except the office of Treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

ARTICLE V

Duties of Officers

SECTION 1: The President shall perform the duties usually devolving upon his office. He shall appoint, subject to confirmation by the Board of Trustees, all committees, except the Nominating Committee, and subject to like confirmation, shall fill all vacancies in committees.

SECTION 2: The Vice-President shall act in place of the President in his absence and during the President's absence, shall have all his powers and duties.

SECTION 3: The Secretary shall, in the absence of both President and Vice-President, have all the powers and duties of the presiding officer. He shall perform the usual duties devolving upon the office except as otherwise provided by the Board. He shall have prepared a report on the year's activities, which shall be published in The Mountaineers' Annual.

SECTION 4: The Treasurer shall be the custodian of all the funds of the association, which funds shall be deposited in such banks as shall be designated by the Board of Trustees. A small working balance may remain in the hands of the various committees as authorized by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall pay out money only on the order of the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall submit in The Mountaineer Annual a duly audited report covering the finances for the year. The Treasurer shall be bonded for the faithful performance of his duties in such sum as may be fixed by the Board of Trustees but not less than two thousand dollars. The Treasurer shall each month prepare for each regular trustees' meeting,

or, if no meeting, for the President, a financial report in which the following information shall be set forth:

a. Cash balances in all checking and savings accounts, including committee accounts.

b. A statement of all disbursements made, including committee disbursements, which statement shall show the payee and the amount of disbursement and for what.

The Treasurer shall have the responsibility of securing fidelity bonds for such persons as may be required by the Board of Trustees.

The Treasurer shall, as directed by the Trustees, secure at the expense of Mountaineers such insurance as may be necessary to protect the association.

All committees authorized to handle funds of the Mountaineers shall appoint a secretary who, under the direction of the Treasurer, shall be accountable for such funds and shall keep such records relative thereto as the Treasurer shall direct. The Treasurer, relative to all committee funds, shall require of all committee secretaries:

a. That all money received by the committee (except for transportation which is collected for others) to be deposited in the bank immediately.

b. That no disbursements be made except by check.

c. That no disbursements be made which are not first authorized by the committee chairman.

d. That where possible no disbursements be made until an invoice is received.

e. That all bank statements be sent the Treasurer.

No withdrawals shall be made from any savings account except upon the signatures of the Treasurer and two other officers.

ARTICLE VI

Committees

The Board of Trustees may delegate the management of any of the properties of the Mountaineers and the performance of its several activities to such committees or committee as it sees fit.

All committees, except the nominating committee, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Board of Trustees as expressed by a majority present at any regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees, except as hereinafter provided. The committee secretaries accountable for funds shall be selected as provided in Article V, and the Board of Trustees may delegate to a committee chairman the selection of other committee members.

The President, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, shall appoint an auditor

or auditing committee to audit all accounts, including the Treasurer's annual report.

ARTICLE VII

Publications

SECTION 1: The association shall publish an annual magazine and monthly bulletins, and such other publications as the Board may direct.

ARTICLE VIII

Meetings

SECTION 1: The annual meeting of the association shall be held in Seattle on the Friday following the second Tuesday in September of each year.

SECTION 2: A regular monthly meeting shall be held in Seattle on the Friday following the second Tuesday of each month, September to May, both inclusive.

SECTION 3: Twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 4: Special meetings of the association may be called by the President or the Board. Due notice of such meetings shall be sent to all members.

ARTICLE IX

Dues

SECTION 1: There shall be an initiation fee which shall accompany all original application for membership, except petition for HONORARY or SPOUSE membership. The initiation fee shall be \$4.00 for REGULAR and LIFE members, and \$2.00 for JUNIOR members. Initiation fees received from members of branches shall be remitted annually to the branches.

SECTION 2: All REGULAR, JUNIOR and SPOUSE members shall pay annual dues in advance as follows:

(a) The dues of JUNIOR members shall be \$4.00 per year.

(b) The dues of SPOUSE members shall be \$2.00 per year.

(c) The dues of REGULAR members shall be \$7.00 per year except that the dues of members residing outside of King County or a county in which there is a branch shall be \$6.00 annually.

One year's dues shall accompany all applications for membership, except JUNIORS limited to quotas, and thereafter dues shall be payable annually in advance. All dues shall date from the first day of month of admittance.

LIFE members shall not be obligated to pay annual dues but shall at the time of application for LIFE membership pay \$150.00.

If any application for membership is not accepted, all initiation fees and dues shall be returned to the applicant.

A member who has been a REGULAR dues-paying member for a period of twenty-five consecutive years, may, by notifying the executive Secretary of such desire, have his or her dues reduced to \$3.00 per year.

A former member of the association who has been a REGULAR dues-paying member for a period of twenty-five consecutive years, may make application to rejoin without payment of an initiation fee. The application to rejoin must be accompanied by one year's dues, either at the regular or at the reduced rate.

SECTION 3: Two dollars of the annual dues of REGULAR members shall be set aside as the subscription price of the annual magazine and bulletins.

Where a REGULAR member is a member of a branch, the treasurer shall retain only four dollars of such member's dues and remit annually the balance received to the treasurer of the branch to which said member belongs.

SECTION 4: Notice shall be sent to members when their annual dues become payable. If any member is in arrears at the end of one month, thereafter, such member shall be notified and if such dues are not paid during the following month, the membership shall automatically cease. Members so dropped may be reinstated by the Board of Trustees, within six months thereafter upon payment of back dues, and upon payment of \$1.00 penalty.

ARTICLE X

Permanent Fund and Permanent Building and Improvement Fund

SECTION 1: Two funds shall be established and maintained, namely, the Permanent Fund, which shall be maintained and limited to \$5,000.00, and the Permanent Building and Improvement Fund.

The Permanent Fund shall be maintained by placing therein, at any time that there is less than \$5,000.00 in the same, all life membership dues, \$1.00 of each initiation fee, except initiate's fees of members of branches, gifts (unless otherwise stipulated by the donor), and such amounts from the organization's funds as the Board of Trustees may direct.

All sums received by The Mountaineers as aforementioned in excess of the amounts necessary to maintain the Permanent Fund at

\$5,000.00 as above provided, and all income earned by the Permanent Fund, and any amounts in the Permanent Fund at any time in excess of \$5,000.00 plus \$1.00 per year from the dues of each member, and such other amounts from the organization funds as the Board of Trustees may direct, shall be allotted and paid into the Permanent Building and Improvement Fund.

The Permanent Building and Improvement Fund shall be used only for permanent building and permanent improvement, as authorized by the Board of Trustees, in the following manner:

a. A motion shall be made and presented in writing at a regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees, signed by two Trustees, stating clearly what the money is to be used for.

b. This motion must be printed in The Bulletin in its entirety and may not be voted on until the next regular or special meeting of the Board of Trustees, and in no event until one week after it has appeared in The Bulletin.

SECTION 2: Future investments of the permanent fund and of the permanent building and improvement fund shall be limited to the United States Government Bonds or savings deposits in any mutual savings bank operating under the laws of the State of Washington; that is, under the Mutual Savings Bank Act of the State of Washington.

ARTICLE XI

Branches

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees shall have authority to create a branch in any locality in which twenty-five members or more reside.

SECTION 2: Each branch shall annually elect a chairman and secretary and such other officers as it may see fit, and may adopt such local rules and regulations as are not inconsistent with the general rules and regulations of the association.

ARTICLE XII

Privileges of Members

SECTION 1: No member shall be entitled to vote in the meeting of any branch of which he is not a member; otherwise, there shall be no discrimination whatsoever between members of the association by virtue of residence or membership in any branch.

ARTICLE XIII

Rules of Order

SECTION 1: Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern in all parliamentary matters.

ARTICLE XIV

Amendments

SECTION 1: Any member may submit to the Board of Trustees a proposed amendment to the By-Laws. The President shall appoint a By-Laws Committee to consider the form of the proposed amendment. If the By-Laws Committee approves the form, the same shall be returned to the Board of Trustees with their approval, otherwise the Committee will consult with the sponsor and attempt to reach an agreement with the sponsor as to the form of the amendment. Following the next regular meeting of the Board of Trustees at which the amendment was submitted, the sponsor may circulate the proposed amendment among the members and if endorsed by the signatures of thirty voting members, the same shall be returned to the Board of Trustees to be submitted by them for the consideration of the entire membership as herein provided.

SECTION 2: The proposed amendment shall be published in a monthly bulletin and be subject to the consideration of the entire membership at the first regular monthly meeting of the club and its branches immediately following publication, or at a special meeting of the club and its branches called for that purpose.

SECTION 3: The proposed amendment shall thereafter be submitted by written ballot to the membership for consideration and unless two-thirds of the Trustees voting at any meeting direct otherwise, the proposed amendment shall be submitted to the membership at the same time as ballots for the election of trustees are distributed to members, all as provided in Section 6, Article 3 of these By-Laws.

SECTION 4: The President shall appoint a committee to consider the arguments for and against any amendment to the By-Laws and to draft a statement in brief form setting forth said arguments, which statement shall accompany the ballot.

SECTION 5: In order for the amendment to pass, it must receive a majority of the total vote cast; provided, however, the total of votes cast for and against must equal at least 20% of the total membership eligible to vote.

ARTICLE XV

Federations and Associations

SECTION 1: The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized in the furtherance of the general objects of The Mountaineers, to-wit:

In the furtherance of mountaineering, skiing, exploration, and conservation, to cause The Mountaineers to become affiliated with such mountaineering, skiing, exploration, and conservation leagues, societies, federations, associations, or clubs as the Board of Trustees sees fit and to bind The Mountaineers, to abide by the by-laws, rules, and regulations of such associations or federations, subject to the limitations hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2: The Mountaineers' financial obligations to any such associations or federations shall be fixed on a definite periodic basis without liability or obligation for any assessments except such assessments as may be approved from time to time by the Board of Trustees of The Mountaineers.

SECTION 3: The Trustees shall not cause The Mountaineers to become affiliated with any association or federation which is not incorporated or organized in such a manner as to exclude The Mountaineers from any legal liability for any wrongful or negligent acts of the agent or agents of any such association or federation.

SECTION 4: The By-Laws or rules of membership of any federation or association with which the Board of Trustees wishes to cause The Mountaineers to join must provide a reasonable means for the termination of the membership of The Mountaineers in such federation or association.

ARTICLE XVI

Motor Vehicle Transportation

SECTION 1: No trustee, officer, or committee of The Mountaineers shall ever collect from the members or guests of the association any sum of money for the transportation by motor vehicle of members or guests on Mountaineer outings which is not turned over to the owner or driver of the car in which such member or guest is transported.

Members or guests in accepting transportation in the cars of other members or guests do so at their own risk, it being understood by all members and guests that The Mountaineers in arranging transportation for members or guests do so at the request and for the accommodation of said members or guests and with the express understanding that any person requesting transportation releases The Mountaineers from any liability whatsoever arising out of said transportation.

By-Laws and Constitution
of The Mountaineers
Organized—1906
Incorporated—1913
Amended 1956

THE MOUNTAINEERS — TREASURER'S REPORT
 GENERAL FUND — BALANCE SHEET
 August 31, 1956

ASSETS

CASH

Demand deposits and cash on hand \$ 7,473.57

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Recorded value	Accumulated depreciation	Net	
Kitsap	\$ 4,040.88	\$ 3,210.62	\$ 830.26	
Meany Ski Hut	6,673.79	4,568.25	2,105.54	
Mt. Baker Cabin	417.80	—0—	417.80	
Snoqualmie Lodge	12,581.48	6,125.95	6,455.53	
Stevens Ski Hut	9,496.46	2,341.23	7,155.23	
Clubroom furniture and fixtures	2,582.19	1,283.72	1,298.47	
Library	2,782.66	1,502.63	1,280.03	
Photographic equipment	1,405.17	1,015.24	389.93	
General equipment	1,602.91	901.14	701.77	
	<u>\$41,583.34</u>	<u>\$20,948.78</u>	<u>\$20,634.56</u>	
Land—Snoqualmie Pass			1,100.00	
Accumulated costs—Linda Coleman Memorial			117.80	21,852.36

OTHER ASSETS

Unexpired insurance	\$ 933.35	
Prepaid rent, postage deposits	287.18	
Due from Expedition Committee	1,045.09	
Tacoma clubroom construction advances	3,500.00	5,765.62
		<u>\$35,091.55</u>

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

LIABILITIES

Dues and initiation fees allocated to branches	\$ 712.00	
Accounts payable	305.31	\$ 1,017.31

SURPLUS

Capital surplus	\$21,852.36	
Free surplus	12,221.88	34,074.24
		<u>\$35,091.55</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS — CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
 August 31, 1956

ASSETS

Cash in savings accounts		\$11,048.00
U. S. Government bonds (at cost):		
Permanent fund	\$ 5,000.00	
Seymour fund	1,000.00	6,000.00
		<u>\$17,048.00</u>

SPECIAL FUND BALANCES

Glacier Peak Wilderness Area fund	\$ 20.00
Junior Memorial Cabin fund	54.94
Kitsap Land Acquisition fund	116.73
Linda Coleman Memorial fund	637.13
Permanent fund	5,000.00
Permanent Building and Improvement fund	9,719.70
Rescue fund	50.00
Seymour fund	1,276.74
Snoqualmie Hill fund	172.76
	<u>\$17,048.00</u>

THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1956

INCOME

DUES

Seattle	\$12,572.85	
Tacoma	1,426.25	
Everett	408.10	\$14,407.20
<u>INITIATION FEES</u>		<u>2,070.00</u>
		\$16,477.20

Less allocations to branches:

Tacoma—dues	\$ 349.00		
—initiation fees	198.00	\$ 547.00	
Everett—dues	\$ 107.00		
—initiation fees	58.00	165.00	712.00
			<u>\$15,765.20</u>

LODGE OPERATIONS

Net income before depreciation (see schedule) 1,396.76

OTHER COMMITTEE OPERATIONS

Annual Banquet	\$ 3.64		
Campcrafters	60.62		
Climbers (including purchase of first-aid kits)	(408.96)		
Conservation	(416.45)		
Dance	303.76		
Dinner meetings	33.80		
Photographic	6.57		
Safety	(44.96)		
Special Outings	6.29		
Summer Outing	765.69		
Trail Trips	70.80		380.80

TOTAL INCOME FROM DUES, INITIATION
FEES AND COMMITTEE OPERATIONS

\$17,542.76

OTHER INCOME

Miscellaneous sales—			
Mountaineer Handbooks	\$ 196.55		
Publications	234.65		
Pins and emblems	66.05	\$ 497.25	
Interest		425.27	
Donations		45.00	967.52
			<u>\$18,510.28</u>

EXPENSES

COST OF PUBLICATIONS

Monthly bulletin	\$ 4,250.87		
Annual	3,429.42	\$ 7,680.29	

GENERAL EXPENSES

Salaries	\$ 2,956.20		
Rent	1,460.00		
Insurance	691.66		
Stationery and postage	579.49		
Telephone	439.98		
Dues, donations and subscriptions	377.50		
Clubroom expense	356.78		
Architect fee—Tacoma clubroom	350.00		
Office supplies and expense	283.51		
Election expense	205.94		
Pins purchased	198.51		
Miscellaneous	460.87		8,360.44

DEPRECIATION

2,179.68

TOTAL EXPENSES

18,220.41

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES

\$ 289.87

THE MOUNTAINEERS
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (continued)
For Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1956
INCOME FROM LODGE OPERATIONS

	Excess of receipts over direct expenses	Taxes and insurance	Net income (loss)
Meany Ski Hut	\$ 1,100.65	\$ 297.99	\$ 802.66
Mt. Baker Cabin	(164.75)	—0—	(164.75)
The Mountaineers' Rhododendron Preserve (Kitsap)	(254.77)	262.70	(517.47)
Snoqualmie Lodge	1,334.05	368.47	965.58
Stevens Ski Hut	468.63	157.89	310.74
	<u>\$ 2,438.81</u>	<u>\$ 1,087.05</u>	<u>\$ 1,396.76</u>

SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM H. BRAUER, TREASURER

AUDITOR'S OPINION

THE MOUNTAINEERS
Seattle, Washington

I have reviewed the accounts of The Mountaineers, consisting of the records of the Treasurer, the clubroom secretary and the committees. The reported receipts were properly accounted for, the disbursements were supported by properly approved vouchers or vendors invoices, and the bank accounts and bonds were in existence as reported.

The foregoing financial statements of The Mountaineers were prepared from the records and, in my opinion, present fairly the financial position at August 31, 1956, and the results of operations for the year then ended, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

FRANK V. SINCOCK, Auditor

THE MOUNTAINEERS — TACOMA BRANCH
Statement of Financial Position
August 31, 1956

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash in banks—		
Regular and savings accounts		\$ 2,523.20
Dues and initiation fees receivable from the Mountaineers		547.00
Investment in U. S. Government Bonds (at cost)		600.00
		<u>\$ 3,670.20</u>

IRISH CABIN PROPERTY (at estimated values)

Land	\$ 200.00	
Cabin	1,900.00	
Furniture and equipment	400.00	2,500.00

NEW CLUBHOUSE

Land	\$ 800.00	
Building—cost to date	7,265.90	
Furniture	300.00	8,365.90
		<u>\$14,536.10</u>

LIABILITIES

Due to The Mountaineers—advance loan on new clubhouse		\$ 3,500.00
Surplus		11,036.10
		<u>\$14,536.10</u>

Statement of Operations
For Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1956

INCOME

Dues and initiation fees—current year	\$ 547.00	
Interest on U. S. Government bond	27.50	
Clubhouse donations—current year	888.23	
Committee operations—		
Climbing	\$ 159.06	
Trail Walks	63.26	
Special Outings	12.87	
Photographic	10.25	
Irish Cabin	(199.37)	
Membership	(16.18)	
Nominating	(10.71)	
Social	(3.80)	15.38
		<u>\$ 1,478.11</u>

EXPENSES

Rentals	\$ 88.50	
General	38.00	126.50
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES		<u><u>\$ 1,351.61</u></u>

THE MOUNTAINEERS — EVERETT BRANCH
Statement of Financial Position
August 31, 1956

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 305.99
Dues and initiation fees receivable from the Mountaineers	165.00
Investment in U. S. Government Bonds (at cost)	504.00
	<u>\$ 974.99</u>

SURPLUS

\$ 974.99

Statement of Operations
For Fiscal Year Ended August 31, 1956

INCOME

Dues and initiation fees—current year	\$ 165.00	
Interest on bonds matured during year	130.00	
Committee Operations—		
Climbing	\$ 92.90	
Salmon Bake	16.95	
Everett showing—"Himalayan Adventure"	25.70	135.55
		<u>\$ 430.55</u>

EXPENSES

Rentals	\$ 47.00	
Emblems purchased	74.56	
Administration and miscellaneous	53.22	174.78
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES		<u><u>\$ 255.77</u></u>

The Mountaineer Climbing Code

A climbing party of three is the minimum, unless adequate support is available who have knowledge that the climb is in progress. On crevassed glaciers, two rope teams are recommended.

Carry at all times the clothing, food and equipment necessary.

Rope up on all exposed places and for all glacier travel.

Keep the party together, and obey the leader or majority rule.

Never climb beyond your ability and knowledge.

Judgment will not be swayed by desire when choosing the route or turning back.

Leave the trip schedule with a responsible person.

Follow the precepts of sound mountaineering as set forth in the *Mountaineer's Handbook* and the *Manual of Ski Mountaineering*.

Deport ourselves at all times in a manner that will not reflect unfavorably upon our club or upon mountaineering.



OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Paul W. Wiseman.....President	Stella Degenhardt.....Secretary
Roy A. Snider.....Vice President	Richard G. Merritt.....Treasurer
Pamela Bobroff.....1956-58	John R. Hazle.....1955-57
William E. Brockman.....1956-58	Victor Josendal.....1955-57
Stella Degenhardt.....1956-58	Pete Schoening.....1955-57
Arthur Winder.....1956-58	Roy A. Snider.....1955-57
Leo Gallagher.....1956-58	Harriet K. Walker.....1955-57
Stanley R. Engle.....Tacoma Br.	Kenneth C. Carpenter.....Everett Br.
Lesley Stark.....Junior Representative	

Mrs. Irene Hinkle, Clubroom Secretary, P. O. Box 122 (ELiott 2314)

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Achievement Records.....Frank W. Perry	Meany Ski Hut.....Tom Van Devanter
Annual Banquet, 1956.....Dorothy M. Newcomer	Membership.....Lois Irwin
Annual Editor, 1956.....Bob Koehler	Monthly Meeting Programs.....Virginia Bratsberg
Auditor.....Frank V. Sincock	Mount Baker Cabin.....Frank Moon
Bridge Group.....Beryl Elmslie	Operations Manual.....Paul W. Wiseman
Building Policy.....Roy A. Snider	Players.....Morris Moen
Bulletin Editor.....Virginia H. Murray	Photographic.....John M. Hansen
Campcrafters.....Dewey Engeset	Recording Secretary.....Patricia Gamradt
Climbing.....Harold E. Blinn	Rhododendron Preserve.....Robert L. Landon
Clubroom Custodian.....Mrs. Irving Gavett	Safety.....Vic Josendal
Conservation.....Chester L. Powell	Seattle Trail Trips.....Frances Owen
Dance.....Bill Cook	Ski Recreation.....James A. Martin
Dinner Meetings.....Elvera Lehtinen	Snoqualmie Lodge.....H. L. (Bill) Cross
Expedition.....Pete Schoening	Special Outings.....Andrew Bowman
Irish Cabin.....James S. Holt	Stevens Ski Hut.....Roy A. Arwine
Librarian.....Sophie Laddy	Summer Outing, 1956.....M. F. Muzzy
Lodge Operations.....Richard Feringer	Typing, Duplicating.....Glenna M. Lockwood

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES, TACOMA BRANCH

Earl Gjuka.....President	Vi Michael.....Secretary
Walter Frederick.....Vice President	Harold Sherry.....Treasurer
Joseph Pullen — Robert B. Rice	Ted Ohlson — Jessie A. Johnston

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Campcrafters.....Charleen and Earl Gjuka	Membership.....Winifred A. Smith
Climbing.....James Henriot, Carl Gieche	Music.....Clarence Garner
Clubroom Building.....Charles Kilmer	Photographic.....Roland Cushman
Clubroom Finance.....Helen Engle	Publicity.....Val Renando
Conservation.....Carl E. Heaton	Skiing.....Leroy S. Ritchie
Irish Cabin, 1956.....James S. Holt	Social Activities.....Sue Rabenold, Ruth Cox
Junior Members.....Tina Hess	Trail Trips.....Eugene R. Faure

OFFICERS, EVERETT BRANCH

Herbert H. Denny.....President	Mildred E. Arnot.....Secretary
Frederick Spencer.....Treasurer	

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Annual Banquet.....Gertrude Eichelsdoerfer	Membership.....Maurice B. Jones
Climbing.....John Hisey	Publicity.....Gail Crummett
Achievement Records.....Dean Parkins	Social.....Joanne Carpenter
Hiking.....Joan Astell	Telephone.....Florence Rogers

PAST PRESIDENTS

Henry Landes, 1907-08	Arthur R. Winder, 1942-44
Edmond S. Meany, 1908-35	Burge B. Bickford, 1944-46
Elvin P. Carney, 1935-37	Lloyd Anderson, 1946-48
Hollis R. Farwell, 1937-38	Joseph Buswell, 1948-50
Harry L. Jensen, 1938-40	T. Davis Castor, 1950-52
George MacGowan, 1940-42	William Degenhardt, 1952-54
Chester L. Powell, 1954-56	



OUR
Vagabond
POLICY

Regardless of age, faith, or circumstance, the welfare of the individual members of every Vagabond Tour is of prime importance. It is our aim to accommodate the taste and preference of each tour participant . . . whether on a conducted tour or traveling individually to any part of the world. You will be with friends when the Vagabond representatives greet you upon arrival in any country. They will offer you every assistance to help make your trip more enjoyable.

In order to give you first-hand information about travel conditions throughout the world, to gain a working knowledge of interesting foreign areas, and to help you stretch your travel dollar, we have visited out-of-the-way places on all six continents during the past three years, and we can give you an accurate and dependable account of what you as a tourist may expect to find as you travel, both in this country and abroad.

KATHERINE and ED WHITE

EXOTIC TOURS TO HORIZONS UNLIMITED

NO TRIP TOO SMALL

No service charge when tickets are purchased through our office

Your transportation is as close as your telephone . . .

for business or pleasure travel call

SEneca 5995

VAGABOND CRUISES & TRAVEL SERVICE

1331 Third Avenue, Seattle 1, Washington

Representing Air . . . Rail . . . Steamship . . . Bus . . . Hotels and Resorts

The Purposes of The Mountaineers

To explore and study the mountains, forests and water courses of the Northwest;

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

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

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

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

—FROM THE AGREEMENT OF ASSOCIATION OF THE MOUNTAINEERS.