

The Mountaineer

Vol. XIII., No. 1

Seattle, Washington

November, 1920



ICE LAKE, Dodwell-Rixon Pass

R. L. Fromme

THIRD OLYMPIC OUTING

WINONA BAILEY

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

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

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

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

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

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

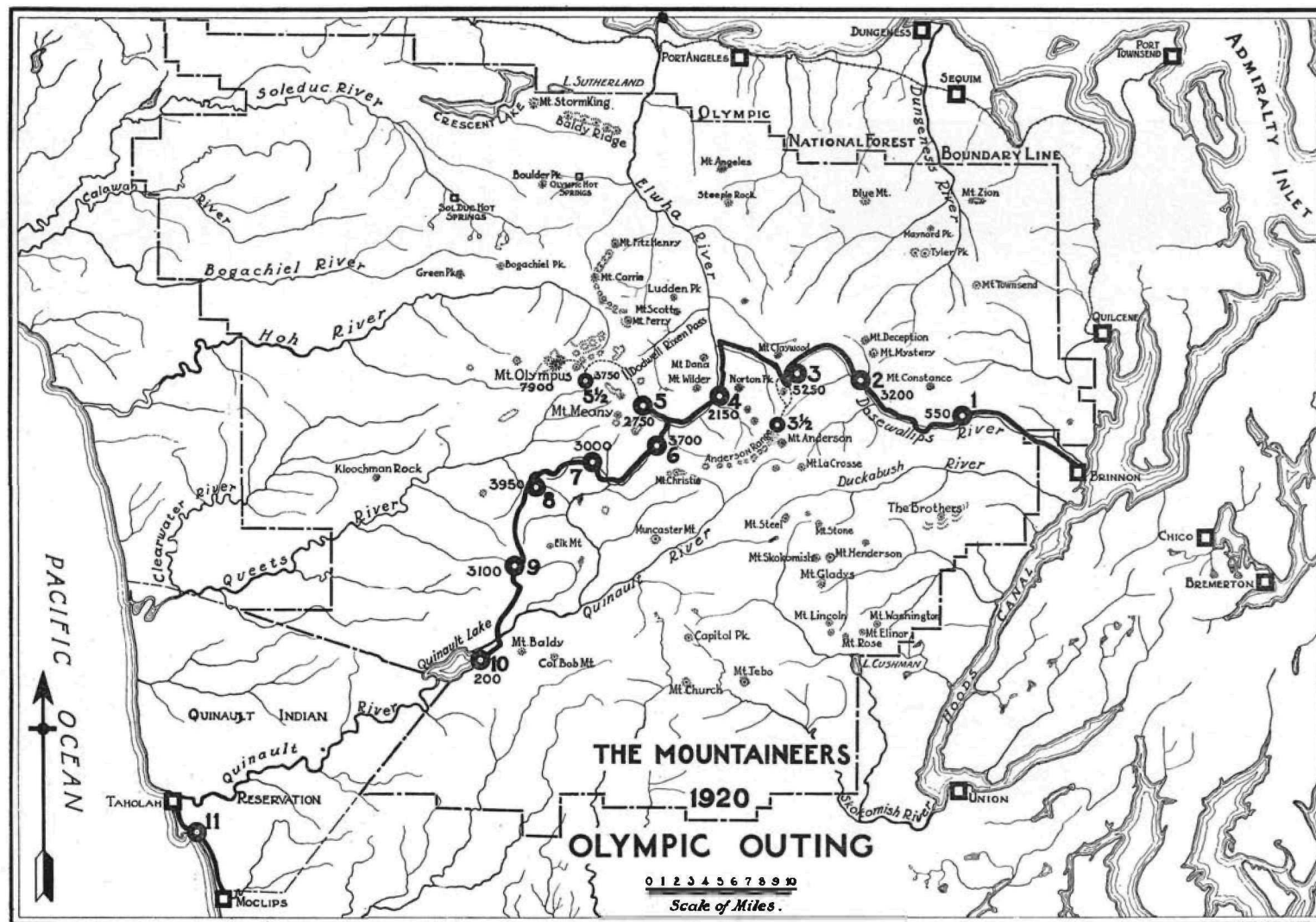
August 1. Twelve miles forest trail up river to Northeast Burn, a widening of the valley closed behind by huge rock masses known as Mounts Deception and Mystery, the beckoning finger of Mount Claywood far ahead.

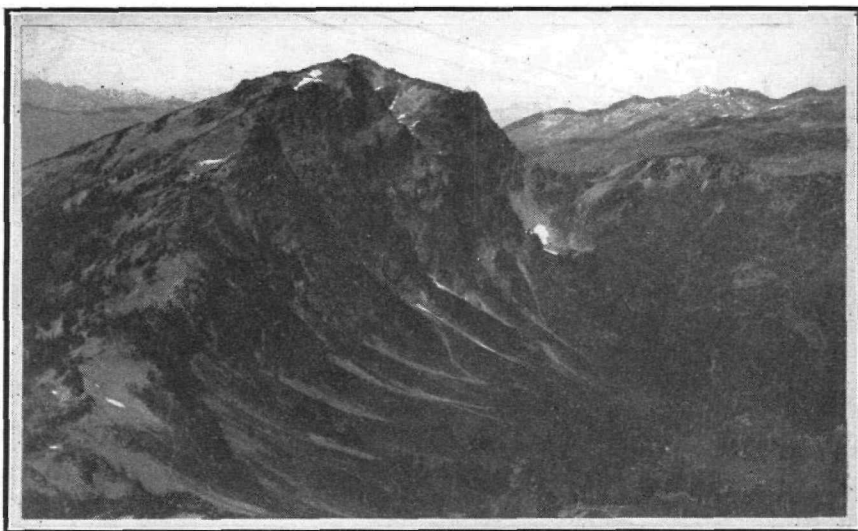
August 2. Seven miles forest and meadow to Dosewallips basin (5500 ft.) where the river heads below Hayden Pass (5980 ft.). Here camp was maintained five days.

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

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

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





DOSEWALLIPS BASIN.

Mount Claywood and Mount Fromme

Mabel Furry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

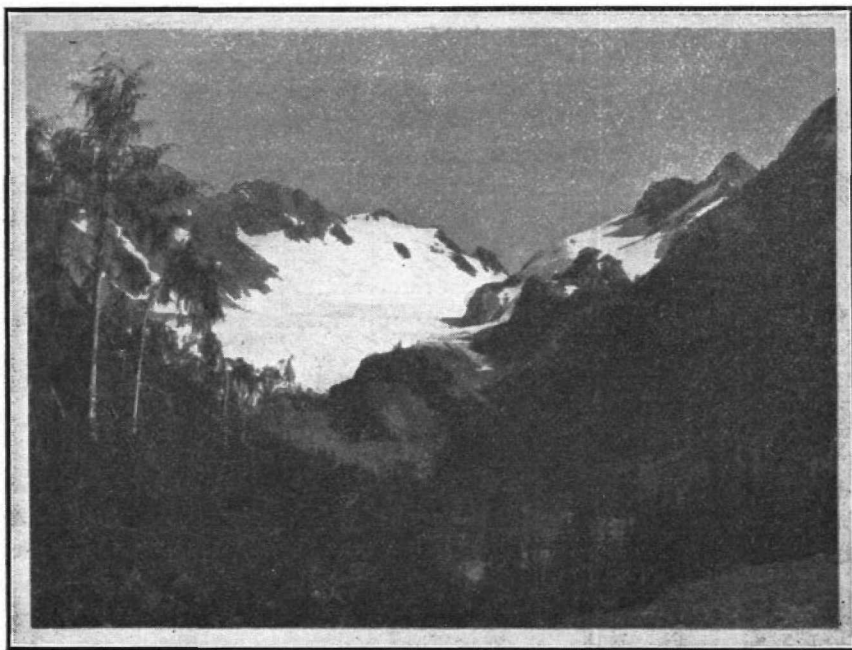
A party climbing Mount Claywood and continuing on to a peak about a mile farther northwest named it Mount Fromme in honor of R. L. Fromme, supervisor of the Olympic National Forest, who was accompanying the outing and who throughout the years of preparation for the outing had secured the co-operation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

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

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

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

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



VALLEY OF THE SILT.

Mount Anderson

R. L. Fromme

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

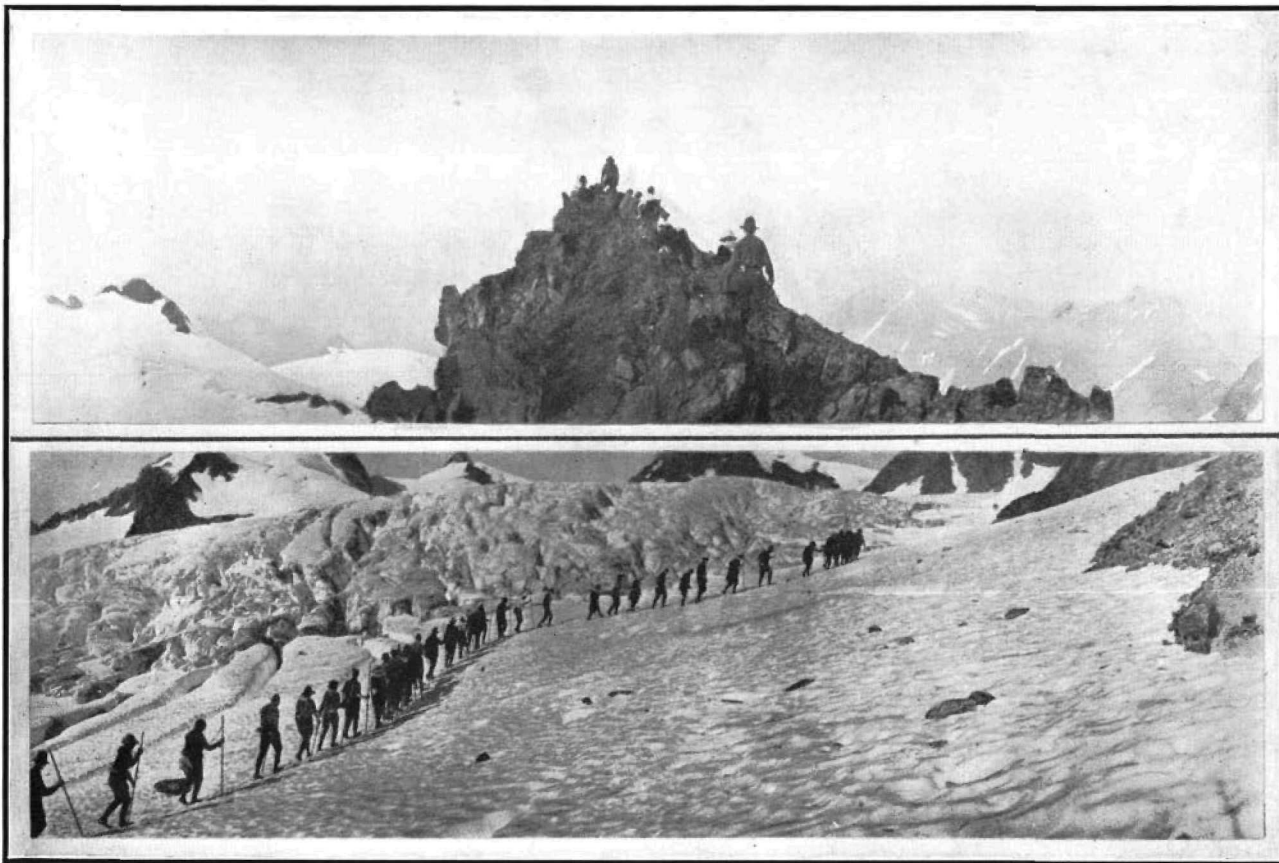
"Temporary camp this year was located in the same place as

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

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

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

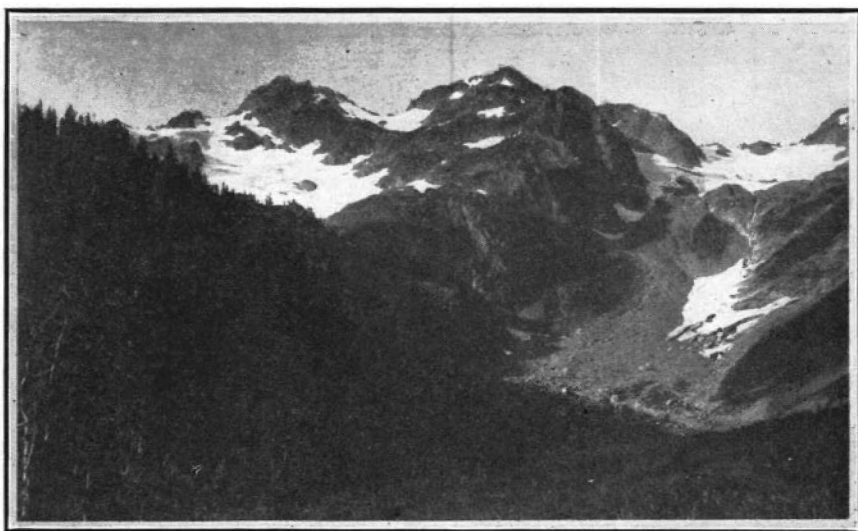
Time proving more limited than the number of peaks to be climbed, those eager for scalps decided to get Seattle's on the march, so instead of back-tracking down the Elwha and switch-



ON THE CLIMB OF
OLYMPUS

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

Redick H. McKee

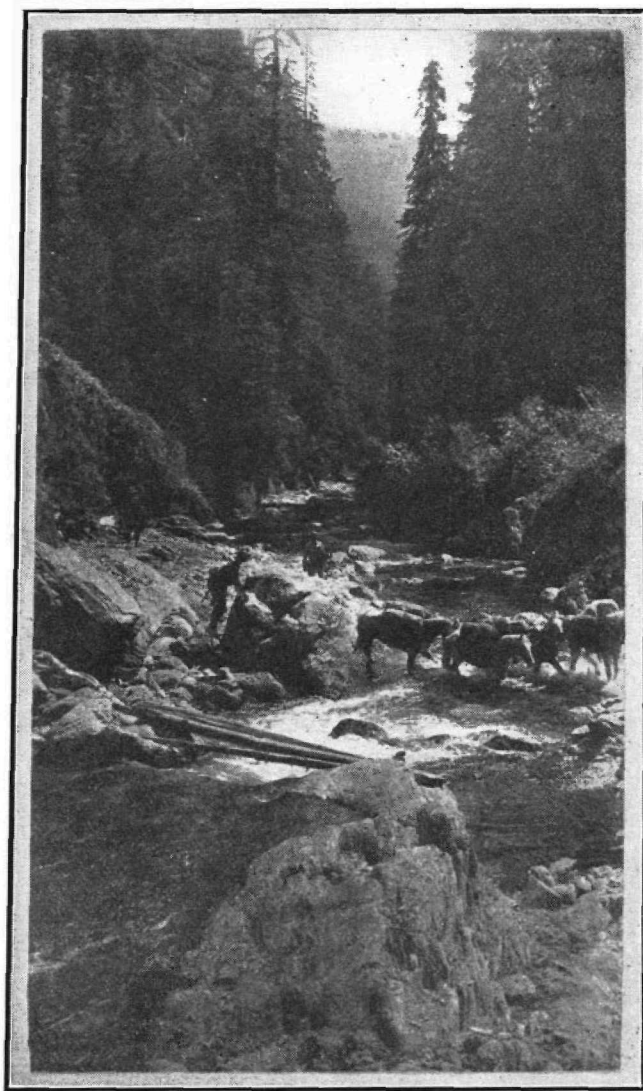


Mabel Furry

The rocky bulk of Mount Seattle as seen from Elwha Basin

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

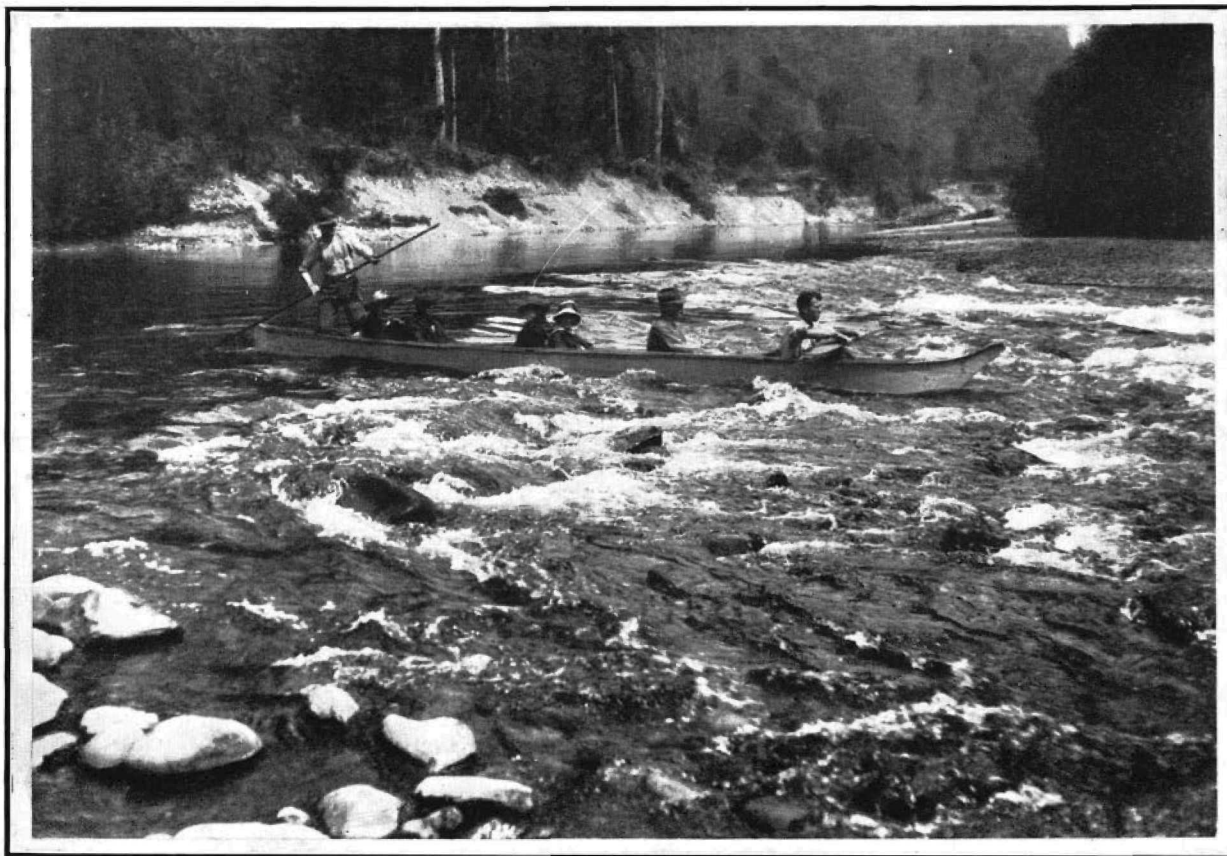
The last opportunity for a climb was offered by Mount Christie from Low Divide. Miss Shelton, one of the twenty-five



Crossing Promise Creek

R. L. Fromme

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



DOWN THE QUINAULT

"The scraping of boat and pole over rocks, the noise of rapids ahead, the dark outstanding rocks avoided."

Hubert West

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



Redick H. McKee

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

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





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

Mabel Furry

TRIPLE PEAKED OLYMPUS HAS THREE RECORDS

GERTRUDE INEZ STREATOR

EAST PEAK, ALTITUDE 8,050 FEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIDDLE PEAK, ALTITUDE 8,150 FEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEST PEAK, ALTITUDE 8,200 FEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNDETERMINED PEAK

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

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

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

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

