

Camp Hozameen on Ross Lake in northwest Washington to climb Hozameen Peak about two miles south of the Canadian border. They intended to establish a camp part way up the mountain and to complete the ascent the following day. The party was ascending a rocky stream bed which had a moderate slope with a few ledges. It is believed that a rock rolled under the foot of the injured climber (Romeo Quinter, 20-30) as he stepped forward and that his heel caught resulting in a stationary fall. One hand was severely cut and both bones of the right leg were broken just above the ankle. The accident occurred about 3:00 p.m. First aid was administered by the party and one man was sent out to make a report. He arrived at Camp Hozameen about 5:00 p.m. and a radio report went from there to Ross Power House of Seattle City Light.

A three man party was flown in to Hozameen Lake and a four man party consisting of the forest ranger, two City Light employees, and the climber who made the report started for the scene about nightfall. A twenty-four man party of Mountain Rescue Council members was dispatched from Seattle, Everett, and Paine Air Force Base to Diablo Dam and transported from there by City Light to Camp Hozameen. A Royal Canadian Navy helicopter arrived at the same time and a second member of the climbing party arrived shortly after. A flight over the accident scene indicated that an air lift could not be made without too great a risk. The Mountain Rescue group left the camp about 8:30 a.m.

The parties which departed the night before arrived at the accident scene about 11:00 a.m., prepared the climber for transportation and descended with him about 500 feet of elevation when they were met by the Mountain Rescue group. Together they carried him about three and a half miles to a trail and by trail a mile and a half to Camp Hozameen. From here he was flown by helicopter to Vancouver.

Source: MRC Newsletter—October 6, 1959.

Analysis: This accident happened to a highly experienced party under ordinary circumstances and no errors of judgement, safety precautions, or techniques were involved.

Washington, Mt. Johannesberg—On August 30, Don Grimlund (24) and five companions, all experienced climbers, had reached the summit of Mt. Johannesberg. The approach had been from Cascade Pass by a circuit around Mixup via Gunsight Pass and a contour along the south side of east ridge of Johannesberg. Base camp was near the mountain, behind the Triplets.

The climb was not technically difficult, but loose rock was a hazard most of the way. Ropes were carried rather than worn because the dragging ropes would have increased the risk of rockfall. The climbers took due precautions, traveling bunched together and avoiding one another's fall lines. The route required care because of debris on ledges, unstable talus slopes and loose rock along the crest of the east ridge. The party had reached the summit without difficulty. Climbing down they traveled in pairs, widely separated for safety. Nearing the end of the descent, however, a rock dropped from the ridge and triggered a very

large rock avalanche which quickly fanned out over the slope below. Don and Dick Grimlund were on a face below the avalanching slope, partially protected by a small gully and out of sight of the avalanche.

The size and force of the rockfall carried many rocks over the gully and down the face. A large rock struck Don squarely on his hard hat, fatally injuring him and knocking him to a snow slope below.

Source: The Mountaineer—November 1959, page 4.

Analysis: Many climbs, if they are to be made at all, must be made over unstable terrain. The climbers had taken sound, logical precautions to prevent just such an accident; precautions that are usually effective. However, the size of the rock avalanche, the route and distance that a large number of the rocks traveled and the size of rock that struck the climber all combined to produce this unpredictable accident.

Nevada, White Mountains, Boundary Peak—On May 2, Burl Parkinson (55) and Francis Foley (53) were killed in a fall near the summit of 13,145-ft. Boundary Peak. Both men were active members of the Sierra Club, and experienced climbers in the Sierra Nevada and neighboring desert ranges. Parkinson was anxious to climb this peak and nearby 13,465-ft. Montgomery to complete a Club section qualification. It was the first climb of the season above 10,000 feet for both men. Since they climbed alone, this report is based on the findings of the search and evacuation parties.

Their route was a standard one-day climb, starting from the road-end at 8900 feet in Trail Canyon, Nevada, and climbing ridges or from the head of the canyon, up steep snow, scree and talus, to the summit of Boundary. A sharp $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile ridge leads from Boundary, across the California border, to Montgomery. No rope is required under normal conditions.

Informants from a nearby mine reported a storm on the peaks early in the May 2 morning. The two men had put chains on their truck and there was a mound of snow in front of their truck at 8200 feet. By noon the peaks were partly clear, but another storm hit with violence late in the afternoon. This storm continued until the morning of May 6, with snow and strong northerly winds.

Family and friends had been informed of the intended route and of their expected return to Los Angeles, May 3. The men were reported missing late May 4. Search parties combed Trail Canyon on May 6, and climbed Boundary Peak. The bodies were found in the evening of May 6, about 150 feet below the summit. A Marine mountain rescue team, commanded by Lt. Col. G. F. Averill, and assisted by three Sierra Club members, moved the bodies down to timberline on May 8. They were carried the rest of the way by horses on May 9.

Both men had climbed Montgomery, and returned along the ridge to Boundary. They were facing the storm. Their glasses were in their pockets. (From this it was concluded it was cloudy and possibly stormy.) Apparently they were traversing the SE face of Boundary to avoid regaining the summit. Scree on this slope is very loose and at the angle of repose. It