Labeled Panoramic Views from Bald Mountain

Bald Mountain, looking west

Larry Robinson

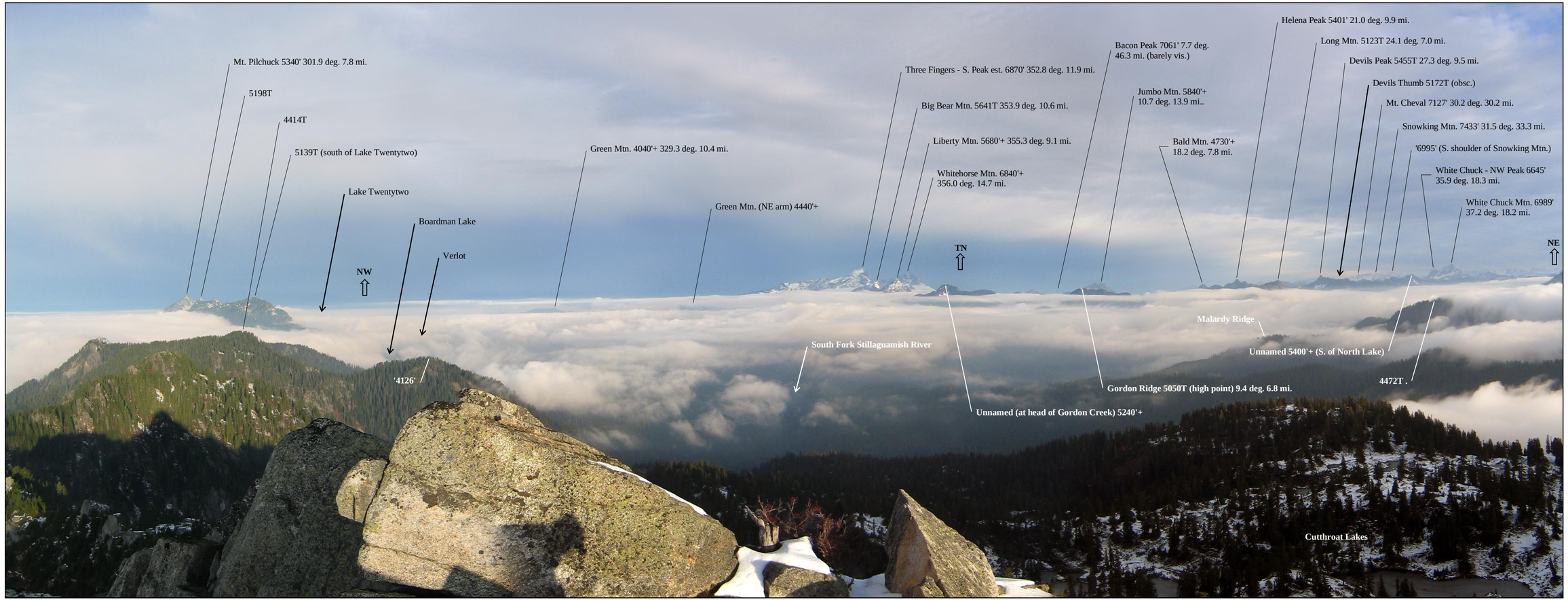
Labeled Panoramic Views from Bald Mountain

Bald Mountain is located to the north of the Spada Lake Reservoir

Revised September 22, 2024

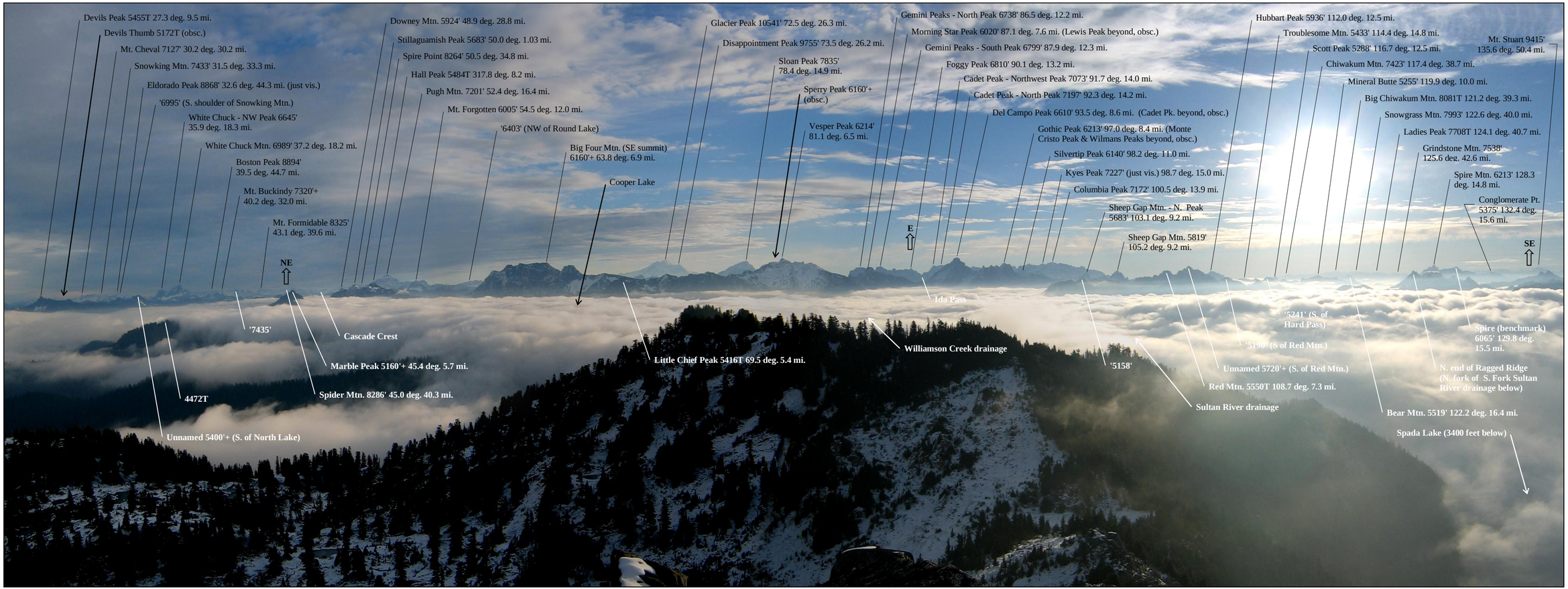
Acknowledgement
I would like to thank John Morrow for his inspiration, enthusiasm, and help with this project, without which it would not have happened. Thanks also to Nancy Jones and others in the Cle Elum Ranger District office for their encouragement.

Contents



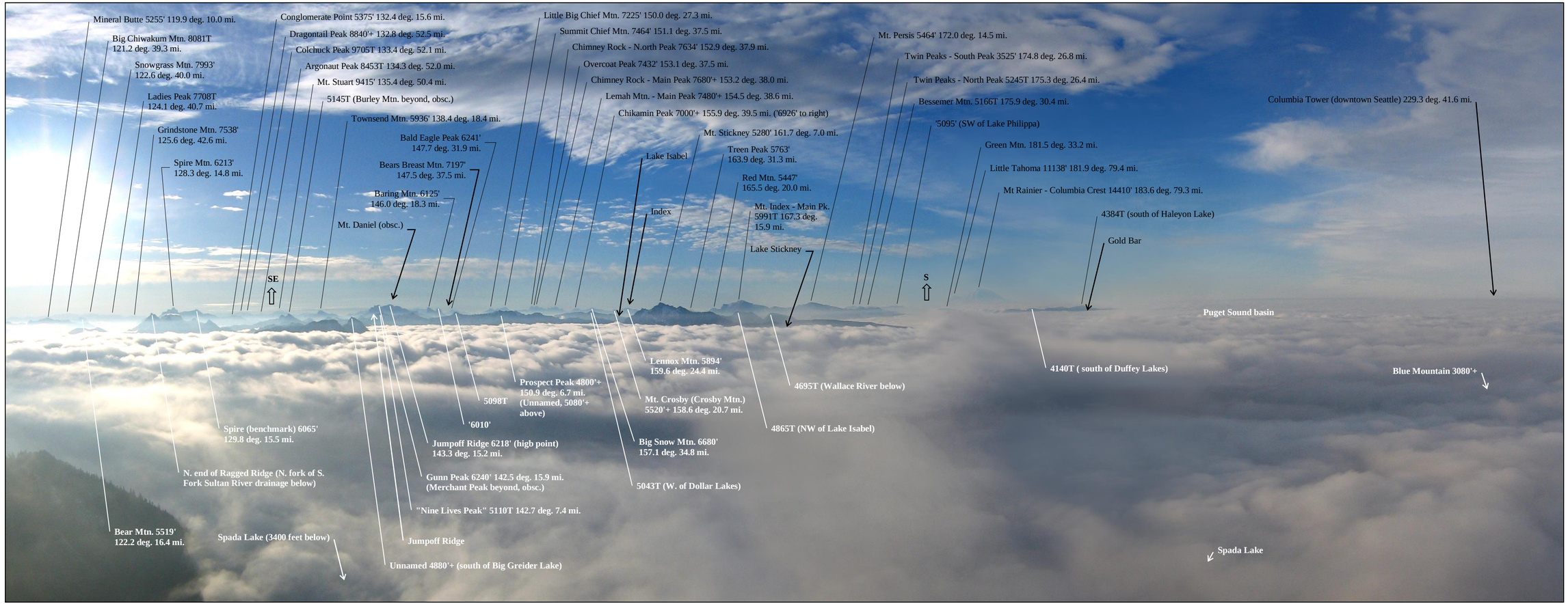
Looking North

October 28, 2004 8:30 am



Looking East

October 28, 2004 8:30 am



Looking South

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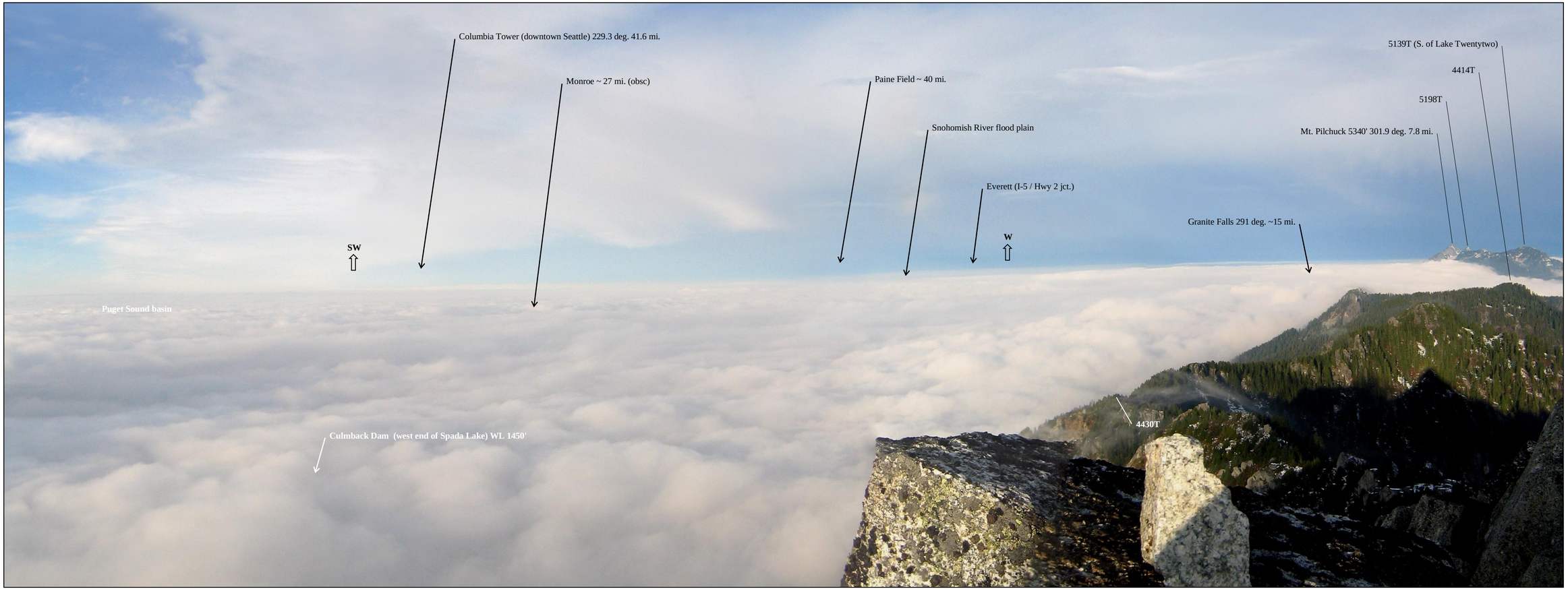
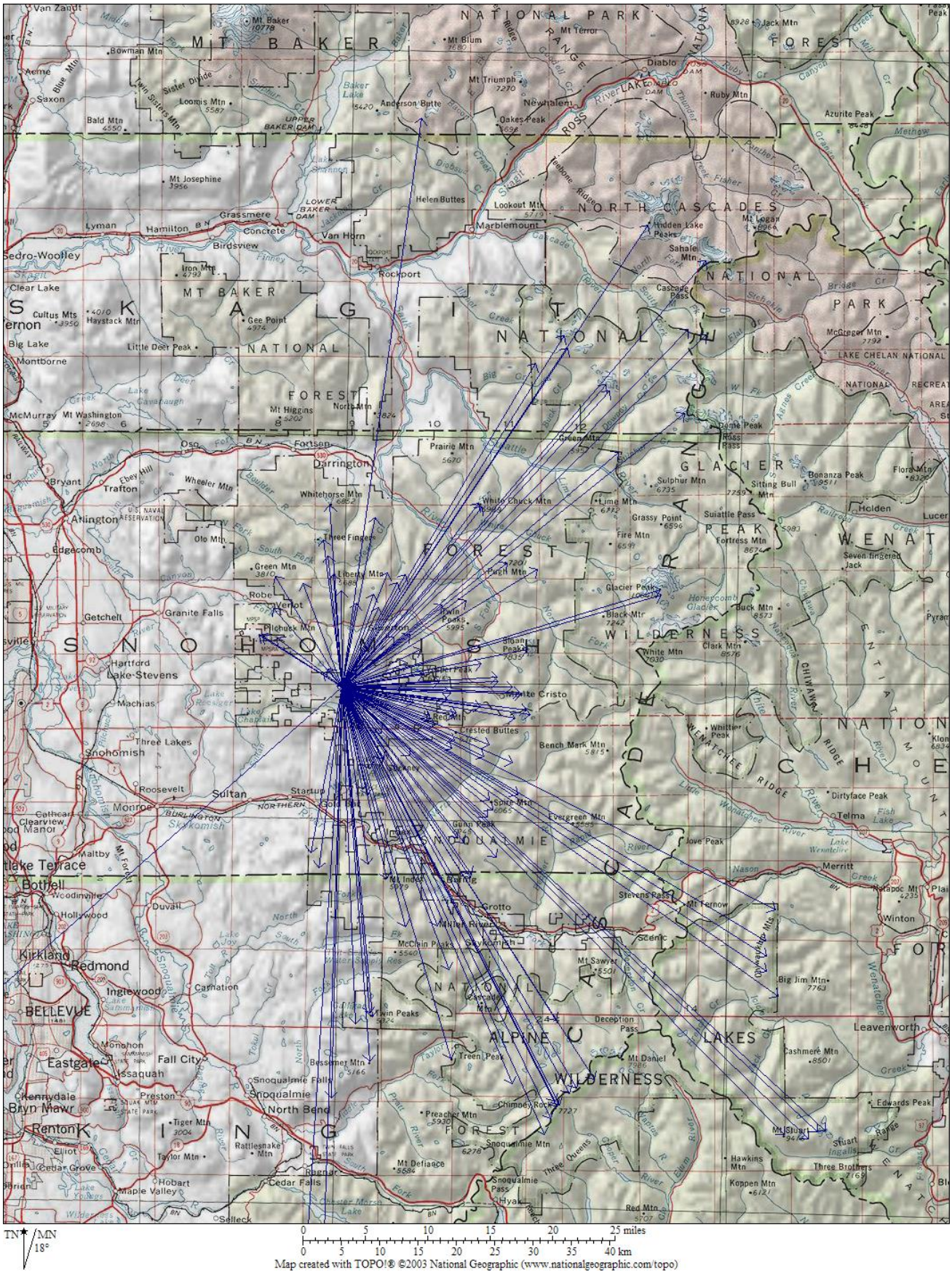


Looking West

October 28, 2004 8:30 am

Identification Overview



Notes:

These notes accompany panoramic photos from Bald Mountain (above Spada Lake), Bean Peak, Earl Peak, Mt. McCausland, Mac Peak, Miller Peak, Red Top Mountain, Silver King, Silver Tip Mountain, South Ingalls Peak, Jolly Mountain, Thorp Mountain, Tucquala Peak, Point 7039, and other locations.

Abbreviations:

deg: degrees from true north

DEM: indicates that the elevation was determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model

elv: elevation in feet

mi: distance in statute miles

obsc: obscured, either by fog, cloud, or by an intervening feature, in some cases as determined from an elevation profile along the bearing line using NGS Topo!® software.

T: (as in '4589T') elevation determined by transit.

Conventions:

Callout lines with arrowheads indicate that the feature is not visible either because of an intervening feature, or because it is obscured by fog, cloud or haze.

Quotation marks indicate unofficial names, in most cases taken from Jeff Howbert's Home Court and Back Court lists, or from what I understand is common local usage. Names from USGS topographic maps, Green Trails maps, or from Fred Beckey's *Cascade Alpine Guide* (CAG) are used without quotation marks. In addition, names from the now out of print *Teanaway Country* by Mary Sutliff, published in 1980 by Signpost Books have been used in a few cases, and are enclosed in quotation marks.

When locations are identified only by the elevation, and the USGS 7.5 minute maps note the elevation without a 'T' (for transit) the elevation is enclosed by single quotation marks (e.g. '6755').

In a few instances, a proposed name in quotation marks follows the elevation.

Elevations:

With a few exceptions, elevations are listed as they are on the USGS 7.5 minute map series. For some major peaks where there is a discrepancy between the USGS quads and Becky's guides, the information from Becky is used. (The elevation of The Citadel listed in the CAG appears to be in error. The value of 7280'+ is used here instead of 7020'). Elevations followed by a plus sign (+) represent the "height of the highest contour of the associated topographic map".

Where no elevation is noted on the 7.5 minute map series or in the Cascade Alpine Guide, the maximum elevation indicated by Topo! (which uses the USGS Digital Elevation Model) may be listed instead of the height of the highest contour followed by a plus sign. Such elevations are followed by 'DEM'.

Ranges and bearings:

Ranges and bearings were determined with National Geographic Topo!® using the 7.5 minute map series in most all cases. For less than obvious identifications, an overly long bearing line was drawn based a bearing estimated from the scale. An elevation profile of this line allowed narrowing the choices, which could then be examined in more detail. Features such as multiple summits, ridges, cliffs, or the general configuration would often allow definite identification. For

confirmation, an elevation profile was done on the final bearing line to the feature. Holding a ruler across the elevation display on the monitor would indicate if the feature would be visible. With the drag and drop scale, the numbers of candidates for an ID are greatly reduced.

Accuracy:
Estimating ultimate accuracy is problematic. Errors may result from inaccuracy in locating a feature seen in the photographs on the map or in locating the origin of the bearing line, or inaccuracies in the map itself.

In some cases the precise location of a feature, such as the exact true summit, is not clear from the topographic map. In addition, bearings to nearby features as reported by Topo! change in an incremental fashion. For distances less than a mile or two, this increment can be significant, unless the map is used with a magnification of 200 or 300%. However in the majority of cases, and baring mis-identification, bearings should be accurate to one or two tenths of a degree. Likewise distances should be accurate to one or two tenths of a mile. Although Topo! displays these values to 1/100 of a mile and 1/100 of a degree, they were rounded to the nearest tenth on this basis.

USGS topographic maps use Lambert Conformal Conic projections. Distances and directions (bearings) are considered to be 'reasonably accurate' by the USGS, but the error increases with the distance from the standard parallels used in making the map. For 7.5 and 15 minute USGS topographic maps, standard parallels vary between mapping locations. A first approximation of the magnitude of error for this projection suggests that for distant identifications (e.g. Mt. Adams) specifying distances to a hundredth of a mile would not be appropriate, but reporting to a tenth of a mile is. More information is available on the USGS website at http://mac.usgs.gov

Errors:
With every proofreading, a few typos and other errors continue to pop up. There are certain to be more, and I would be most grateful to hear of any errors you find so that they may be corrected.

Larry Robinson