A CLIMBER'S GUIDE

to the

Coastal Ranges of British Columbia

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Coastal Ranges of British Columbia

(International Border to Nass River)

By
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PUBLISHED BY THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA

This book is dedicated to 'the land of beyond' —
its explorers, its dreamers, and its victims.

It would be appreciated if climbers finding mistakes or omissions, however small, and those completing new ascents would report same to:—

Coast Guide Committee,
c/o B.C. Mountaineering Club,
P.O. Box 2674, Vancouver, B.C., Canada

in order that the work load for future editions will be lessened. The committee will also attempt to supply up to date information for those requiring it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To even list the names of all who have contributed unremunerated time and effort would not be feasible. Special thanks should be extended, however, to the Varsity Outdoor Club (University of British Columbia) for moral and financial support across several years, not to mention use of facilities. Several of the major maps are based on the results of many hundred hours of careful plotting from air photos by Dr. Neal Carter. Then there were some members of the B.C. Mountaineering Club who spent evenings over journals and typewriters, and a great many climbers who supplied information or proof-read. Diagrams, lettering, tracing, and related necessities reflect the efforts of John Fairley, Aubin Fairley, Robert Woodsworth, Nina Wisnicki, Mike Wisnicki, Arnold Shives, Peter Thompson, Timothy Auger, Anthony Ellis, Esther and Martin Kafer, and Monty Lasserre. Valuable advice from workers of other guidebooks should not be neglected, notably George Sainsbury and Earle Whipple. Under a more nebulous classification a word of thanks is extended to the many trappers, prospectors, bush pilots, forest rangers, surveyors, game guides, goat hunters, and other forms of wanderers who took time to discuss their areas with guide workers; and to the young mountaineers who hitch-hiked, rode freights, or coaxed vehicles into various parts of the Coastal Ranges to contact these people.

Above all, this guidebook owes its very existence to Glenn Woodsworth, without whose imagination and constant effort through all phases of the work, this task would not have been possible.

Dick Culbert

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INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

The information for this guidebook has been selected in an attempt to serve local residents on weekend climbs, tourists with a little free time, and trips on an expeditionary scale. It is assumed that parties which plan major efforts of the last category into little known parts of the Coastal Ranges do not wish a hold by hold recipe to ascents already made, but rather a few general directions and some idea of the boundaries of exploration. For this reason, many uninspiring summits which are close to populated centers or routes of travel demand more space and detailed description than greater challenges farther back.

The vast majority of people living in the Coastal Ranges, and all but a few of the mountaineers, reside within a half degree latitude of the 49th parallel. Even within the region easily accessible to this population, the logging roads are opening access faster than climbers are exploring the surrounding summits. In recognition of the fact that the unknown is still the essence of much of the attraction of the Coastal Ranges, many roads and trails have been described which are as yet part of no established route. On somewhat similar grounds, the reader should remember that many routes outlined in this guide have been done only once, and any group which repeats such an ascent and returns agreeing in all ways with the viewpoints of the original party, may consider itself a rarity.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The majority of useful contour maps for the region under consideration may be obtained from Surveys and Mapping Branch, British Columbia Dep't of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B.C. (An index is available on request). The court house or land registry office of any reasonably large town sells local maps. Other sources are the Canada Dep't of Mines Offices in Vancouver or Victoria, and the Map Distribution Office, Canada Dep't of Mines and Surveys, Ottawa, Ontario. An index to maps in Washington may be obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey Distribution Center, Denver, Colorado. (In the region of the International Boundary, the work of this guidebook overlaps that of *Climber's Guide to Cascade and Olympic Mtns. of Washington* published by American Alpine Club.)

A word of caution might be inserted regarding maps of the Coastal Ranges, as the older ones especially should never be

completely trusted. It is not uncommon to find creeks flowing the wrong way or non-existent, or valleys which are thousands of feet out in elevation. Glaciers are often missing or spread across a complex mountain area in the appearance of an ice cap. Seasonal snow is very commonly mapped as glaciers and conversely cases have even been known of forest cover maps marking light forests over a glaciated region. Summit heights should be trusted for neither absolute nor relative elevations, even when these are given to four-figure accuracy (e.g., 9614 rather than rounding number off to 9600). This uncertainty is reflected in different maps giving different elevations.

It is unfortunate that the reports of survey parties are not readily available as these would record a great number of original ascents. A triangulation station marked on a peak, however, does not necessarily mean that this was occupied, and most recent survey crews have landed by helicopter. It is also of interest that these station marks and their given heights do not always indicate a summit, but are often just the height of a conspicuous shoulder.

Aerial photographs may be bought, or rented by residents of British Columbia. For information, write Air Photo Division, Dep't of Lands and Forests, Victoria, B.C. Flying height or camera focal length must be requested if needed. Photos are also available from the Air Photo Library in Ottawa.

The map index number which appears after each mountain name or group in the guide can be used both in ordering maps of an objective or for locating it on a large map. Take 92G/8W for example. 92G represents the government index number for an area measuring one degree latitude by two degrees of longitude, and map 92G will be on a 1 in.= approximately 4 mi. scale with 500-ft. contours. The set of these maps covering the guidebook area will soon be complete, only a few being still without contours. 92G is divided into quarters (e.g., 92G/SW) with a 1 in.= 2 mi. scale and 100-ft. contours. Further division to a 1:50,000 (approximately 1.25 in. = 1 mile) scale cuts up the 92G block into 16 parts as shown below, the above example 92G/8 being one of these parts. Each part has an East and West half, 92G/8W being the separate west-half sheet, and a peak may thus be located within 15 min. of Lat. or Long. As only a small proportion of these last two map sizes are yet available, however, a recent government index should be checked before ordering.

13	14	15	16
12	11	10	9
5	6	7	8
4	3	2	1

Maps on scales of more than 4 mi. to an inch and many special maps are also available.

The Canadian Alpine Club Journal (CAJ) is the main reference for major expeditions in Canada. (As this is the first place climbers normally look for such information, any group completing an important trip and not sending in a report is showing a lack of consideration toward future expeditions). The Journal of the Varsity Outdoor Club (University of British Columbia) and the monthly publications of the B.C. Mountaineering Club and Vancouver Section of the Canadian Alpine Club are not as widely distributed or as easy to obtain as is the CAJ, although the B.C. Provincial Archives in Victoria, Vancouver Archives, Vancouver Library and its specialized Mountaineering Collection belonging to the Canadian Alpine Club, climbing club libraries, and the Canadian Alpine Club House in Banff all retain some issues. General books dealing with the combined problems of mountaineering and bushmanship typical of the Coastal Ranges are rare; one outstanding example, however, being *Mountaineering, Freedom of the Hills.*

References recorded for peaks are selective, rather than exhaustive.

GENERAL MORPHOLOGY

North and east faces are, on the average, steeper and more glaciated than south and west exposures. Coastal Range peaks which lie along the eastern edge of the mountain chain and adjacent to interior plateaus, tend to be high, barren, and gentle in nature. Summits along the coast, although of lower average altitude, are more precipitous.

Glaciation has played a major role in shaping the mountains

of the Coastal Ranges. Typical glacial features are hanging valleys and truncated ridges, the results of ice deepening pre-existing valleys to leave adjacent topography hanging a few thousand steep feet above the new valley floor. This effect is most pronounced near the coast and may make difficult the task of finding a route down into a major valley, especially where cloud, trees or convex slope prevent view of the valley side from above. Along the north coast, gouging becomes so pronounced that the majority of difficulties in a climb may lie in finding a route to the 4000 or 4500 ft. level.

ROCK

Contrary to some popular opinions, the Coastal Ranges are by no means all granite, nor does granite necessarily mean firm rock. Few general rules connecting rotteness with rock type are obvious. In the Howson Range for example, the volcanic rocks are fairly stable while the granite is rotten, but the reverse holds true for the Garibaldi Lake area. Recent volcanic rocks are almost always loose.

The Geological Survey of Canada at time of publication is engaged in a programme to complete mapping the geology of the Coastal Ranges. Some regions have been examined in past years by various departments and it will suffice to say that it is not advisable to attempt to identify location in the field from geology on maps.

WATER AND CREEKS

Almost without exception, water sources in the Coastal Ranges are free from contamination and need not be treated with purifying agents. Stagnant water and cedar water will taste unpleasant long before they are concentrated enough to be harmful. Glacial water carries considerable amounts of silt in suspension, and there has been speculation as to how harmful this load might be. The majority of material will settle out if water is allowed to stand for a few minutes.

Creeks and rivers constitute one of the most common barriers throughout the Coastal Ranges. Even streams marked as intermittent on maps may in fact be infordable. (Conversely, tributaries descending into a major valley often sink under the alluvium along the edges and never reach the main river, which makes things difficult if hunting for a tributary.) Crossing streams is an art which must be cultivated. Some climbing-oriented comments might be that ice axes are very poor for felling trees, that nylon ropes are poor for making rafts or

handlines and that a raging torrent is not the place to discover how much a climbing rope stretches on a tyrolean traverse. A safety rope during a river crossing is a tricky arrangement at the best of times and should never be worn if traversing above a snag. Some people use a tumpline when fording to be free of pack if they slip, but this setup can be unstable when the wearer is not used to it and could conceivably injure the neck in a fall. Attempting to swim under a pack is nevertheless an unpleasant alternative if footing is lost. Sweepers and partial log jams are typical of coastal rivers and should always be approached (when fording) from downstream, never from above. If you must fall off a low log, make it on the downstream side. (A log which sags under a person's weight to touch fast water will throw the person on the upstream side.) Ice axes are always handy in fordings, but are invaluable in the opaque waters of glacial streams for depth probing.

Most creeks of the Coastal Ranges are of a tender geological age, and many have cut canyons typical of young streams. The combined effect of gorges and bush make valleys rather unpleasant routes of travel. Small creeks often have their trenches criss-crossed by windfall. Larger streams may have boulder beds with flanking bars which make good travelling when not flooded, but these streams have the nasty habit of winding to cut a bluff out of one valley side and leave an opposing gravel bar. As bluffs alternate along a valley, a party may be in for tough going if following a stream too large to ford.

Flash floods are rare on the coast, but a difficult crossing may nevertheless become impassible in a matter of a few hours. Glacial streams will naturally rise during a period of hot weather. During spring runoff, air temperature above snowline is the important factor as this controls direction of heat radiation and hence melting. Freezing level altitudes may be obtained from the weather bureau.

In many coastal valleys the creek has cut through glacial till (a clay and boulder mixture). Where this is steep it can be both treacherous and deceptive.

Tributaries and even major river valleys are often considerably deeper than maps indicate.

Only on the high barren ridges bordering the interior plateau is lack of water likely to be a problem in the Coastal Ranges.

A few of the broader valleys are plagued with beaver ponds. For some unknown reason the beavers tend to build chains of dams along the main river and flood the adjacent regions rather

than choose strategic damsites on streams. The result is truly ugly swampland when the ponds get silted in and it may be necessary to walk miles of ancient beaver dams along the rim of a river. As yet there have been but few reports of quicksand from climbing parties.

ROADS AND TRAILS

The most important feature of coast trails and access roads is their transient nature. Parts of some trails may grow over completely in a single summer, while others which have remained in good condition for years may suddenly succumb to an epidemic of windfall. Forest fires also take their toll.

As a rule of thumb, few trails on maps are in existence, but few of the trails which do exist are on maps. Animal trails are common, but have the bad habit of fading out where needed most. Moose trails especially should be treated with suspicion as they commonly lead to swampy areas and often include rivers or swamps as part of their route.

Drivable roads are even more short lived than the average trail, unless maintained. Logging operations account for the vast majority of access roads in the Coastal Ranges and these are seldom built to last. Once an area has been logged the grades are abandoned unless timber still farther back is to be reached, or the Forest Service decides to do maintenance work. Conversely, a dilapidated road may suddenly be rebuilt for logging an adjacent timber stand. Road owners have a habit of barring access with locked gates to avoid theft of equipment. Most companies will loan keys on request for weekends or periods when their road is not in use by logging trucks and when the fire hazard is not too high. Which company controls which gate is not always easy to determine, however, and ownership changes are commonplace. Most maps do not show many of the logging roads, although recent issues on the 1:50,000 scale are improved in this respect.

BUSH

Coastal bush at its worst is as impenetrable as jungles anywhere. Experienced parties have been known to be held to two miles travel in a day of backpacking, but this is rare. A party in good shape when route finding and backpacking through average bush conditions requires about an hour for every mile travelled, plus somewhat less than an hour for every thousand feet elevation gained.

Bush is light near the interior and generally increases on approaching the coast. Timberline is about 5500 ft. along the southern coast but is usually controlled here by topography rather than altitude. On the northern coast (say Prince Rupert region) it runs about 4500 ft. Below timberline, light green foliage is a good thing to keep away from. On hillsides it usually means burned or logged regions with second growth, or tangled berry bushes. Light green foliage in valleys generally indicates deciduous trees with their associates the devil's club and willow thicket. The worst sign is the light green ribbon marking an avalanche track through the timber zone. This is the domain of the slide alder, and as the runs tend to fan out on the valley floor they can make travel very unpleasant. One compromise is to traverse about 100 ft. above the valley bottom to avoid the widest part of the fans yet not be inconvenienced by the valleys of tributaries.

Nettles are the only stinging plant at all common in the Coastal Ranges. Devil's club needles, if not removed after breaking off in the skin, may cause infection but this is uncommon.

A British Columbia government publication entitled "Fifty Edible Plants of B.C." is handy in emergencies.

WILDLIFE

The Coastal Ranges have an average quota of pack-robbing rodents and unpleasant inhabitants. Unlike those of national parks, the coastal bears are not accustomed to people and are usually timid unless wounded, surprised, or with cubs. There have been some exceptions to this rule, however, and the word 'unpredictable' is perhaps the best single adjective. The cougar or mountain lion is almost never troublesome and generally keeps out of sight. The moose mating season is in fall, and this is one case where it is best not to try scaring off an intruder by shouting.

About one out of every hundred camps which are left unattended for a day in the Coastal Ranges is going to get pulled apart by bears (which, incidentally, seem quite at home on glaciers). Local mountaineers seldom bother to take precautions on weekend trips but important expedition caches should be hung by wire. Porcupines and assorted other pests occasionally chew pack-straps for salt. In some areas it will be found advantagous to use one's pack as a pillow so as to awaken when some "snafflehound" starts on the food.

There is no fish, bird or mammal in the Coastal Ranges which

is poisonous to eat. The easiest emergency meat within the scope of rocks and an ice axe comes in the forms of porcupine (quill pigs) and grouse (fool hens). A fishing line is good survival gear. Parties which do not intend to spend most of their time hunting for food should not depend on game for supplies.

There are a few rattlesnakes in the valleys adjacent to the Okanagan region.

Mosquitoes, black flies, deer flies, no-see-ums, etc. are not confined to the Coastal Ranges and it will suffice to say that precautions should be taken. Some repellents on the market are of little value and it is best to become familiar with a brand before depending on it for an expedition. Ticks are found mainly in the southern interior portions of the range and are most active in the spring. They do not carry Rocky Mountain spotted fever. There are no poisonous insects which a climber is at all likely to meet, the most unpleasant encounters being with wasp nests which plague some localities in hot summers.

Ice worms are often abundant on the larger snowfields.

WEATHER

As the Coast Range is the first obstacle in a major storm path from the North Pacific, bad weather is to be expected. On the Northern coast especially, blizzards are common year around occurences above 6000 ft. Parties not experienced in navigation under storm and white-out conditions might try a little practice work in poor weather, with mixed rock and fresh snow climbing, before an expedition to high peaks of the Coastal Ranges. Parties which are out to climb something (as opposed to being out for enjoyable climbing) may have to settle for making ascents in spite of blizzards, and should come prepared for this. Groups of less violent purpose might consider such items as chess or crib boards and pocket-size books.

Both summer and winter temperatures are more extreme on the interior side of the Coastal Ranges but major storms are less common. Thunderstorms, on the other hand, are more frequent.

Weather forecasting, on the coast especially, is somewhat of a nightmare. In periods of unsettled weather, little faith may be placed in forecasts even for populated lowlands, and climbers attempting to extrapolate forecasts to nearby mountains should realize that they are doing little better than playing games.

The average climbing season extends from about the end of May to end of September.

FOREST FIRES

From the first of May to end of October a fire permit is required for open fires, (not including camp stoves, etc.). Permits may be obtained without charge from any Forest Service Station. Further requirements of the Forest Act are that no fire shall be located within 10 ft. of any stump, log, snag, or standing tree, and that all inflamable debris be cleared down to mineral soil for a 3-ft. radius from fire edge. Those who are responsible for starting any forest fire incur full expense of fighting it.

Forest Service employees have the right to take anyone away from anything at any time to fight a forest fire, and invoke this privilege whenever necessary. Refusal to fight results in fines of from $25 to $300. Tourists are thrown into the fire-lines only in emergencies, but such cases are not unknown. When fire hazard gets too great in an area a Forest Closure goes into effect, which means no person can enter. Special permission has occasionally been granted for climbing parties to fly in and out of high lakes in a closed area without going down into timber, but a group planning such an expedition should not count on this.

NAMES AND ELEVATIONS

Names which appear in single quotation marks are not known to be yet recognized by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names. These marks are generally used only where a name first appears in text.

Peak elevations are taken from maps as the recorded altitude when available; otherwise the highest contour to appear on the map series of smallest contour interval is quoted. It should be remembered that heights often differ among the various map series, and that new maps having a 100-ft. contour interval are constantly appearing. The expression "circa." denotes an estimation by a climbing party, as does "est." and "ca.".

Roads and trails along creeks are sometimes described as extending to a certain elevation. This denotes where the indicated map contour crosses the creek, and may not have much resemblance to aneroid elevation. With the exception of highways and major thoroughfares, road distances are taken directly from maps without accounting for minor bends. Road or trail length and elevation are therefore methods only of locating geographic position on maps when more distinctive features such as named creek tributaries are not available.

ABBREVIATIONS

In addition to the standard abbreviations for road (Rd.), highway (Hwy.), peak (Pk.), creek (Cr.), river (R.), mountain (Mt. or Mtn.), lake (Lk.), and directions (N, E, S, W, NE, etc.), the following have been used:

ATP	At Time of Publication. This is a reminder that things may change. No information received after December 1964 could be included.
AE	Avalanche Echoes. The monthly publication of Vancouver Section, Alpine Club of Canada.
BCM	British Columbia Mountaineer. The monthly publication of the British Columbia Mountaineering Club.
CAJ	Canadian Alpine Journal. Yearly journal of the Alpine Club of Canada.
NTD	No Technical Difficulty. Ropes not required, even for beginners.
VOCJ	Varsity Outdoor Club Journal. Yearly journal of the University of British Columbia's outdoor club.
1st asc.	First ascent. Denotes the first party to have reached a given peak, so far as is known. Order of names is of no significance.
1st rec. asc.	First recorded ascent. Party identified with this found no cairn or evidence of previous occupation, but peak in region frequented by non-mountaineers, and easily attained.
M#, D#	indicates the number of the map included in this book, or the diagram on which feature is shown.

Bold face numbers in parentheses (e.g. **(5)**) refer to approaches so designated within the text of the introduction to each Section.

CLUBS

Four clubs offer scheduled climbing trips in the Coast Range. They are as follows:

Alpine Club of Canada (ACC)
Vancouver Section—P.O. Box 2377, Vancouver, B.C.
Victoria Section

B. C. Mountaineering Club (BCMC)—P.O. Box 2674, Vancouver, B.C.

Island Mountain Ramblers
Varsity Outdoor Club (VOC)—c/o University of British Columbia.
The Mountain Rescue Group address is:
P.O. Box 2674, Vancouver, B.C.
In an emergency call: Rescue Coordination Centre, Vancouver, B.C.: RE 3-9111 *or* the nearest R.C.M.P. Station.

CLIMBING DIFFICULTY

The 1–6 system of denoting climbing difficulty has been adopted. Divisions are as follows:

Class 1. Hiking.
Class 2. Scrambling—use of hands required.
Class 3. Easy climbing—rope up beginners if exposed.
Class 4. Continual belaying required for average party.
Class 5. Artificial aids required for protection.
Class 6. Artificial aids for direct assistance.

This division is rough, but so is our knowledge of the Coastal Ranges. It should be kept in mind that given difficulties are for good conditions, and that the reports from which these ratings were taken or interpreted were by parties whose standards were far from similar and who might rate differently the effects of exposure, rotten rock, etc.

In the case of the 'Squamish Chief', where routes are more standardized and under comparable conditions, the class 5 and 6 climbs have been subdivided on the decimal system.

Numerical difficulties are for the hardest pitch unless otherwise indicated. No form of overall challenge rating such as the Yosemite grade system has been attempted, partially because it fits poorly ranges still under exploration, and partially because only four routes here recorded surpass even a grade 3 on the Yosemite system.

Conversion of ratings to the newly proposed Ortenburger or National Climbing Classification System (NCCS) would be approximately as follows:

Decimal system	NCCS
Classes 1 & 2	Class 1
3	2
4	3
5.0–5.2	4
5.3–5.4	5
5.5–5.6	6

5.7	7
5.8	8
5.9	9
5.10 (pronounced 'five point ten')	10
6.0–6.3	A1
6.4–6.5	A2
6.6–6.7	A3
6.8	A4
6.9	A5

AIR TRANSPORT

Floatplane use is becoming more and more popular among climbing parties for reasons which will be obvious to those familiar with British Columbia bush. Their one drawback is that bad weather may delay pick-up and leave a party stranded for some time. The practice of airdropping supplies on snowfields is also becoming commonplace.

The feasibility of a landing on a lake depends on a great number of factors. The experience of the pilot is one of the most important considerations. Wind, temperature, lake shape, and local topography are other important factors which are difficult to interpret from maps, and in the long run it will be the pilot's decision rather than any table or formula which determines whether a lake is safe for landing or not. In some cases it is feasible to land, but not take off fully loaded, so that the party must plan to walk out. At other times, taking off with a partial complement of passengers is the limit and a party may be shuttled out to some larger body of water nearby. Lakes at the snouts of glaciers are sometimes used but may change shape, be very shallow, contain icebergs, or require a take-off into the glacier due to prevailing wind direction. (Early morning landings are recommended in this case.)

Assuming fairly good conditions and an experienced pilot, the following table gives the length of run (i.e. lake length) required for float landing and take-off of common bush planes at various loadings and altitudes. A 50-lb pack is assumed with each passenger.

Group 1 aircraft	
DHC-2 "Beaver"	2 passengers
Cessna 185 "Sky Wagon"	2 passengers
Helio 391B "Super Courier"	2 passengers

Lockheed 60	2 passengers
Piper PA-18 "Super Cub"	1 passenger
Champion 7GC "Challenger"	1 passenger

Group 1 aircraft will land and take off as follows:

3000-ft. alt.	3000 to 5000-ft. take-off run
5000-ft. alt.	4000 to 6000-ft. take-off run
6000-ft. alt.	5000 to 7000-ft. take-off run

Group 2 aircraft

DHC-2	4 passengers
Cessna 185	3 passengers
Helio 391B	3 passengers
Lockheed 60	3 passengers
Piper PA-18	1 passenger
Champion 7GC	1 passenger
Cessna 180	2 passengers
Found FB2	3 passengers

Group 2 aircraft will land and take off as follows:

3000-ft. alt.	4000 to 6000-ft. take-off run
5000-ft. alt.	5000 to 7000-ft. take-off run

Group 2 aircraft will also *land only* under conditions given for Group 1 aircraft.

Group 3 aircraft

DHC-2	6 passengers
Cessna 185	4 passengers
Helio 391B	3 passengers
Lockheed 60	4 passengers
Piper PA-18	1 passenger
Champion 7GC	1 passenger
Cessna 180	3 passengers
Found FB2	4 passengers
Norseman	7 passengers
Cessna 172	2 passengers
Piper PA-22	2 passengers

Group 3 aircraft will land and take off as follows:

Sea Level	3000 to 5000-ft. take-off run
2500-ft. alt.	5000 to 7000-ft. take-off run

and will *land only* at:

1) 5000-ft. alt.	3000 to 7000-ft. run
2) conditions given for Group 2 take-off	

Companies chartering floatplanes near the Coastal Ranges (as of 1963 Aviation Directory):

Alert Bay Air Services	Box 141, Alert Bay (also stationed at Bella Bella).
B.C. Airlines Ltd.	Vancouver International Airport. also based at Port Alberni, Campbell River, Tahsis, Zeballos, Fair Harbour, Ocean Falls, Port Hardy, Sandspit, Prince Rupert.
Chilcotin Airways Ltd.	P.O. Box 9, Williams Lake.
Harrison Airways Ltd.	Vancouver International Airport.
Island Airlines	Campbell River.
Kent Aviation	Box 32, Chilliwack.
Nanaimo Airlines	Malaspina Hotel, Nanaimo.
North Coast Air Services	P.O. Box 446, Prince Rupert.
Omineca Air Services	Box 283, Burns Lk. (from Tchesinkut Lk.). (planes may also be chartered out of Tyee Lk. near Telkwa).
Pacific Wings	Vancouver International Airport.
Pacific Western Airlines	Vancouver International Airport. also based at Prince Rupert, Stewart, Fort St. James.
Powell River Airways	7576 Duncan St. Powell River.
Regal Air Services	Masset.
Sechelt Air Services	Box 99, Sechelt.
Skyway Air Services	Box 520, Langley.
Trans Provincial Air Carriers	Box 549, Terrace (from Lakelse).
Triway Air Services Ltd	Ft. of Dunlevy Ave., Vancouver 4.
Tyee Airways Ltd.	Box 124, Sechelt.
Victoria Flying Services	P.O. Box 720, Sidney.
West Coast Air Services	Vancouver International Airport.
Wilderness Airlines	Kleena Kleene (from Nimpo Lk.) also chartered from Bella Coola

Landing strips of possible mountaineering interest:

Strip

Port Alberni
Anahim Lk.
Bella Coola
Big Silver Cr. (Harrison Lk.)
Boston Bar
Campbell River
Charlotte Lk.
Chaunigan Lk.
Chilanko Lodge
Chilko Ranch
Chilko Lk. (N end)
Fishem Lk.
Fraser Valley (lower) (several strips)
Gibson's Landing
Harrison Hot Springs
Harrison Lk. (both sides of head)
Hope
Juliet
Kelsey Bay
Kemano
Lillooet
Lillooet Lk. (S end)
Lytton
Minto Lk. (Bralorne area)
Nahatlatch R.
Pasayten R. (10 mi. S of Border)
Port Hardy
Prince Rupert
Puntzi Lk.
Qualicum
Smithers
Stave Lk. (E of head)
Stokke Cr. (Harrison Lk.)
Telkwa
Terrace
Tetachuck Lk. (near Eutsuk Lk.)
Tofino
Topley
Tosh Cr. (Taseko area)
Towers Ranch (E of Manning Park)

Landing strips of possible mountaineering interest:—cont'd.

Strip—cont'd.

Tsuniah Lk. (by Chilko Lk.)
Tzoonie Lk.
Vancouver
Woodchuck (on Skeena R.)

This list is not exhaustive.

SAFETY

It is not within the scope of this book to discuss general rules for mountain safety, or the many common illusions the mountains are capable of producing. Special dangers have already been mentioned with respect to river fordings, weather and caches. Some other points which might be underestimated by newcomers unused to wilderness mountains are:

1) Carry a little extra food and clothing for emergencies.
2) Leave plans with some responsible person, and any last minute changes in writing with car or camp.
3) Do not underestimate distances on major icefields.
4) When ascending a ridge, note branch ridges and mark route if crest is indistinct. This is a great help if returning by the same route.
5) Always consider how route finding would be affected by sudden fog and/or the filling in of footprints.
6) Never trust completely any one source of information or the results of any single observation.

IN AN EMERGENCY CONTACT THE LOCAL POLICE, OR IF IN VANCOUVER AREA THE MOUNTAIN RESCUE GROUP AT RE 3-9111.

SECTION S-1
HOWE SOUND–BURRARD

This comprises a region immediately N of the city of Vancouver, between the Indian Arm–Indian R. system and Howe Sound. The N'ern and NE'ern boundaries follow Stawamus R. from the townsite of Squamish, but all summits N of Furry Cr. are under the Sky Pilot Subsection. Summits S of Furry Cr. tend to be neither high nor difficult, and their importance is due only to their proximity to Vancouver.

The majority of this Section is drained by the Seymour R., Lynn Ck. and Capilano R. systems; all of which are part of the Greater Vancouver Watershed Territory. Access is forbidden, with permission being granted only to established mountaineering clubs for a few scheduled trips. The rather arbitrary legal limits of Watershed Territory have been shifted occasionally for changing policy. In the past, trespassers have seldom if ever been fined unless property damage has been involved. Guard stations monitor most of the routes of access into Watershed Territory.

There are three major watershed roads, all of which become illegal before entering the mountains. The first of these **(1)** runs up the W side of Seymour R. and E side of Seymour Lk. reservoir with road and trail beyond to Loch Lomond. This road is a continuation of Lillooet Rd. which breaks from a clover-leaf at the N end of 2nd Narrows Bridge. The road up Lynn Cr. **(2)** is under slightly different watershed policy but with the same result. It is a continuation of Lynn Valley Rd. and Crawford Rd., but crosses to E side of Lynn R. valley before going up to Hanes Cr. A road from near Cleveland Dam, or from turnoff below Grouse Mtn. chairlift, follows the entire length of Capilano R. **(3)**, leaving Watershed Territory again S of Phyllis Lk. and continuing down Phyllis Cr. and Furry Cr. to the Squamish Hwy.

There are three chairlifts immediately N of Vancouver. The most E'erly is located in Seymour Mtn. Park and may be reached by the paved Mt. Seymour Hwy. **(4)** which runs to a lodge at 3700 ft.

The Grouse Mt. Chairlift **(5)** is served by a road breaking from Capilano Rd. just before Cleveland Dam. Follow signs. The lodge at top of lift (3600 ft.) may also be reached by the old and very rough Grouse Mtn. "Hwy." **(6)** which connects to Lynn Valley

Rd. This is passable, but not recommended for 2-wheel drive vehicles.

The road to the base of Hollyburn Mtn. Chairlift leaves Hwy. #1 as an extension of 26th St. in West Vancouver. There are trails leading from the lodge at the upper terminal (2800 ft.) to lodges **(7)** at Hollyburn Lk. and West Lk. The latter may also be reached by the old West Lk. Trail which starts as a continuation of 15th St. in West Vancouver, and has a spur to the end of Eyermont Dr. in British Properties.

The W'ern border of Howe Sound–Burrard Section is served by the Squamish Hwy. which runs from Horseshoe Bay turnoff on Hwy. #1 up the E side of Howe Sound to the town of Squamish. Mileages from Horseshoe Bay are as follows:

7.4 mi. Lions Bay Subdivision. The Lions Trail **(8)**, which is in good condition, leaves the top of the subdivision road complex on the S side of Harvey Cr. and climbs the ridge to summit of 'Unnecessary Mtn.' at 5000 ft.

8.5 mi. Harvey logging road (locked gate). This leads to about 3500 ft. on Mt. Harvey in 1½-hr. hike **(9)**. Approx. half way up another road forks left, leading to 2400 ft. on Mt. Brunswick **(10)**. Still another fork starting lower goes up the N side of Harvey Cr. and has been extended to near valley head **(11)**.

14.7 mi. Deeks logging road. (locked gate). This road starts up near Porteau Sta. on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (which parallels highway) and does an ascending traverse S for 2½ mi. A good switchback trail leads from end of road to Deeks Lk. (3435 ft.) **(12)**. This is 3 to 4 hr. pack from highway. The N fork of Deeks Rd., instead of leading to Deeks Cr., goes left to terminate at the lake at the head of Kallahne Cr. **(13)** in a bowl beneath Deeks Pk. Neither creek nor lake are marked on most maps.

17.7 mi. Furry Cr. Rd. (locked). The road on Furry Cr. is good to within a mile of Downing Cr. and a trail continues. A more important branch road (5 mi. from highway) goes S to enter Watershed Territory **(14)** at Phyllis Lk. and continues down Capilano R. to Cleveland Dam.

There is a lodge at Wigwam Inn at the head of Indian Arm. This is served by a ferry service from Vancouver (Harbour Navigation Ltd.) A road goes up the E side of Indian R. to Meslilloet Cr. and is being extended up this creek. There is a good trail all the way up the E side of Indian R. and over to meet the road from Squamish in the upper Stawamus R.

Siwash Rock (est. 40 ft.) 92G/6E D-1

A volcanic plug off the W shore of Stanley Park within Vancouver city limits.

Routes. The rock may be reached by scrambling down from lookout just off Stanley Park Drive, or via walk from Third Beach. Authorities frown on climbing but do not fine if no rescue is precipitated Something less than a 6-ft. tide is required to reach rock without wading.

Many routes have been put up on all sides, the easiest of these (low class 4) goes directly up face opposite shore. Next easiest route is just around the corner to the left and involves a prominent overhang. The NW corner is class 5.

Other favorite rock practice locations in the Vancouver area are the quarry just beyond head of W side of Grand Blvd. in North Vancouver, and the W side of Lighthouse Park (Pt. Atkinson) reached from Marine Drive in West Vancouver. More distant rock climbing centres are Murrin Park and the Stawamus Chief near Squamish (see Sky Pilot Subsection).

Mt. Seymour (4758) 92G/7W

Located W of Indian Arm and to N of Burrard Inlet. The true peak is at the N end of an open ridge.

1st rec. asc.—1908—W. Gray, C. Chapman, R. Mills, B. Darling, G. Harrow.

Route. There is a very well marked trail leading up from end of Mt. Seymour Hwy. or Chairlift **(4)**. The highest summit is a 1 to 2-hr. hike from the parking lot. Route is without difficulty but the N summit has a precipitous N face, and many lesser bluffs offer good practice climbing.

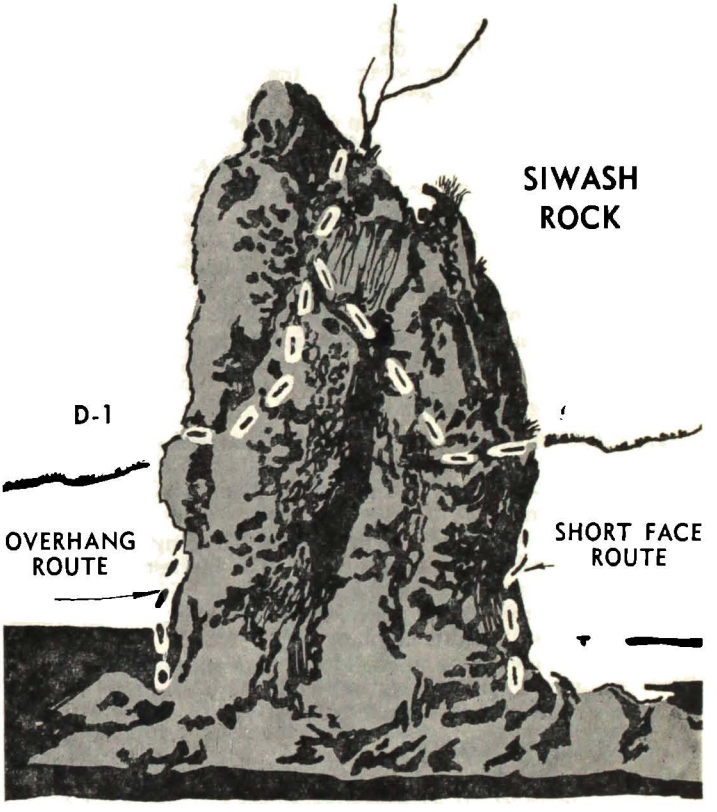
The W'ern side of the main ridge is in Vancouver Watershed Territory. Inexperienced hikers especially, are urged to keep to the trails as it is easy to become lost.

Mt. Elsay (4653) 92G/7W

An easy summit located 1 mi. N of Mt. Seymour.

1st rec. asc—1923—B. C. Mountaineering Club party of 20.

Route 1. From the peak of Mt. Seymour (q.v.) descend steep ridge connecting with Runner Pk. immediately N. This ridge is not prominent where it joins Seymour just NE of the highest point. Descend ridge until it drops off in a steep rib, then descend gulley to left. This leads to the Seymour–Runner gorge,


SIWASH
ROCK
D-1
OVERHANG
ROUTE
SHORT FACE
ROUTE

which may also be reached from the notch just S of final peak of Seymour by dropping to the W and then traversing N under prominent bluffs until it is feasible to descend into gorge. Ascend to the ridge NW of Runner Pk. This may be done directly, or by climbing to the head of the gorge and doubling back across the SW face of Runner Pk. Continue N along divide which first dips to 3900 ft. and then rises to objective. NTD. 6 hrs. return from Mt. Seymour.

Route 2. From the S'ern of the three main peaks of Mt. Seymour ('Pump Pk.'), descend prominent ridge to E until it is feasible to drop N into Gopher Canyon. Cross canyon and climb W to the main divide. Route 1 is joined in the Runner-Elsay col. NTD.

This route is longer and more strenuous but is preferred by ski parties in spite of some avalanche hazard in Gopher Canyon. A trail is being marked from notch in ridge E of S'ern of three peaks of Mt. Seymour over canyons and ridges to Elsay Lk.

'Runner Pk.' (4400) 92G/7W

A small rock horn immediately N of Mt. Seymour.

Route. The peak is a short, easy scramble from the head of the Seymour–Elsay gorge (see route 1, Mt. Elsay). 1 hr. from Mt. Seymour.

Mt. Bishop S. Pk. (4946) N. Pk. (4911) 92G/7W

Located 3 mi. N of Mt. Seymour on the Seymour R.–Indian Arm divide.

1st asc.—1909—B. C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route 1. Follow the main divide N from Mt. Elsay (q.v.), and climb the objective by easy SW slopes. These slopes might also be reached directly from the road to Seymour Lk. **(1)** for those with access to watershed territory. NTD

Route 2. From near Gopher Lk. (2800 ft.) in Gopher Canyon (see route 2, Mt. Elsay) cross two ridges N to Elsay Cr. Continue N to the main ridge SE of Mt. Bishop, via forested slopes W of the creek draining Clegg Lk. Both summits are easy from col between. The round trip takes two days from Mt. Seymour, as does route 1.

Route 3. From the mouth of Bishop Cr. on W flank of Indian Arm (boat required), follow old logging road up N side of creek until it crosses at about 1500 ft. Climb through bush along the S side of creek past the first major fork and then ascend to open country, gaining the SE ridge just below objective's summits. One

day return from boat. NTD. There has been a route marked with tape from end of road to Clegg Lk.

'Rice Pks.' *('Lynn Pks.')* (3200 & 3300) 92G/6E

Two minor, timbered summits on the extreme S end of Lynn–Seymour divide.

1st rec. asc.—1908—R. Mills, F. Perry, C. Chapman.

Routes. The peaks are entirely in Vancouver Watershed Territory and so all routes are illegal. The main divide may be followed up from the S using watershed roads on either Lynn Cr. (2) or Seymour R. (1) as approaches. The S ridge is easy but very bushy, and the E slopes leading from Seymour R. Rd. are preferable. NTD.

The Needles (4099) *('Lynn Pks.')* 92G/6E, G/7W

Three easy summits on the Lynn–Seymour divide N of the Rice Pks.

1st asc.—1908—R. Mills, F. Perry, C. Chapman.

Route. All routes and approaches are illegal (Vancouver Watershed Territory). Ascend from Seymour R. Rd. (1) up an indistinct ridge to the minor S peak. Follow divide N to the main summits. NTD. The ridge leading from the road to the central summit requires a little rock climbing. An easy day's return trip.

Mt. Burwell *('White')* (5025) 92G/6E, G/7W

A gentle, open summit on the Lynn–Seymour divide near head of Lynn Cr.

1st asc.—1908—R. Mills, Heney, F. Perry, W. Gray.

Route 1. All approaches and routes illegal (Vancouver Watershed Territory). Follow Seymour R. Rd. (1) circa 5 mi. and climb timbered slopes to the Needle–Coliseum col. Turn N and traverse along main divide over *Coliseum Mtn.* (4714). Continue through open, easy country to objective. NTD. Route finding in fog may be tricky.

Route 2. Ascend directly from the Burwell–Cathedral col (see Cathedral Mtn).

Cathedral Mtn. (5683) 92G/6E, G/7W

Located on the Seymour–Capilano divide, just beyond head of Lynn Cr.

1st asc.—1908—B. Darling, F. Hewton.

Route. All routes and approaches are illegal (Vancouver Watershed Territory). Take Seymour R. Rd. to the W side of Seymour

Lk. (1). A good trail N of Burwell Cr. leads to a Watershed Authority cabin at Burwell Lk. It is feasible to hike W up to the Burwell–Cathedral col and ascend objective's S ridge. NTD. Another route goes from lake up the obvious gully on the S face of Cathedral. From ridge above the gully, traverse around to approach summit from NW.

Flooding of Seymour Lk. has made Burwell Cr. difficult to reach with the result that parties might consider an approach traversing Mt. Burwell or using the ridge N of Cougar Cr.

The mountain may also be climbed by coming up the Capilano Rd. (3) and Eastcap Cr., but this is not so popular due to the problem of the Capilano Watershed guardhouse.

Mt. Fromme (*'Dome Mtn.', 'Timber Mtn.'*) (3861) 92G/6E

A minor timbered summit one mi. E of Grouse Mtn. The peak was the location of a mining claim as early as 1890, staked by A. Sullivan.

Route. The old Grouse Mtn. Hwy. (6) crosses the flank of Fromme. Ascent from the road is without difficulty. 1 hr. up.

Goat Mtn. (4587) 92G/6E

A rock and heather knoll ¾ mi. E of Crown Mtn.

1st rec. asc.—1894—S. Williams, G. Edwards, E. Cleveland, Knox, R. Parkinson.

Route. From the Chalet on Grouse Mtn. (5) a trail leads back over Grouse (3974), Dam (4390), and Little Goat (4315) Mtns. to the ridge running S from objective. (There are also trails bypassing Grouse Mtn. summit on the SW flank and Dam on the NE side.) Goat is an easy scramble from where the trails leave the ridge. 2 hrs up from Chalet. The area is sometimes counted as Watershed Territory and access is then illegal.

Some good rock routes were marked with red paint in 1956 on the SW face of Goat Mtn. above Crown Pass.

Crown Mtn. (4931) 92G/6E

A rock peak about 2 mi. NNW of Grouse Mtn. and standing between Lynn Cr. and Capilano R.

1st asc.—1895—G. Edwards, R. Parkinson, Knox, Musket.

Route. All approaches and routes are illegal (Vancouver Watershed Territory). The summit is visible from near the watershed ranger's cabin on Grouse Mtn. so that climbing parties may be spotted on peak.

From the col between Little Goat and Goat Mtns. (q.v.) a

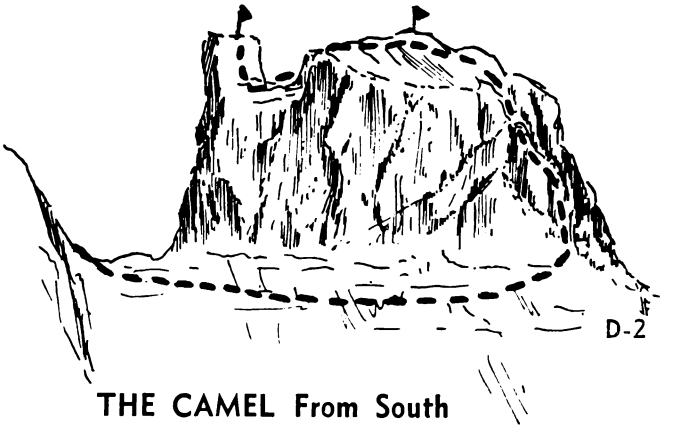
sketchy trail drops NW into 'Crown Pass,' crossing at the highest point. Follow up the far ridge out of pass until bluffs force an ascending traverse left over easy slabs. The trail picks up again at upper SW corner of slabs and continues to skirt bluffs until a small gully gives access to slopes S & E of the peak. Ascend a meadowed gully just beyond main SW ridge and follow skyline to peak. This is the highest summit, known as *'The Pyramid'*. NTD. 3 to 4 hrs. up from Grouse Mtn. Chairlift **(5)**.

West Pk. (4576)

Route. Follow the ridge connecting W peak with main part of the mountain. NTD. The route up the W ridge from the watershed access road on Capilano R. is beset with bush and bluffs.

North Pks.

Route. The ridge connecting The Pyramid with a chain of peaks to the N has one class 2–3 pitch. This may be avoided by a longer and less pleasant bush route to SW.



THE CAMEL From South

'The Camel' (4900) 92G/6E D-2

A small but steep rock peak directly N of Crown Mtn.

1st asc.—1908—R. Mills, F. Hewton, Lyttleton, Miskin.

Route. From base of The Pyramid (q.v.) traverse a ledge across NW face of the rock summit to Pyramid–Camel gap. This may also be reached by traversing around slabs to SE (both class 3).

Cross slabs (easy) on the SE side to NE corner of objective. The ascent from here is class 3. ½ hr. from The Pyramid.

The 'Camel's Head', (protruding from S side) may be reached by climbing down a convenient class 3 crack or by a short rappel. The head itself is not difficult.

Hollyburn Mtn. (4345) 92G/6E

A gentle N–S ridge whose spreading S'ern perimeter stands above West Vancouver.

Route. A trail leads to summit from Hollyburn Chair Lift **(7)** via Hollyburn Pacific Lodge and First Lk. (2 hrs. up.)

Watershed restrictions in effect in vicinity of peak.

Mt. Strachan (4769) 92G/6E

Located one mi. NW of Mt. Hollyburn summit.

Route. The Strachan Trail leaves the Hollyburn summit trail and firebreak at about 3700 ft. or approx. 1½ mi. from Hollyburn Lodge. Strachan trail traverses NW across the flank of Mt. Hollyburn and ascends objective from SE. 3 to 4 hrs. up from Hollyburn Chair Lift. The higher NE summit is an easy scramble from S'ern peak.

Black Mtn. (3992) 92G/6E, G/6W

A forest and heather clad summit above the junction of Howe Sound and Burrard Inlet.

Routes. Most of Black Mtn. is in West Vancouver Watershed Territory where access is forbidden, but this seems enforced only in the area of Dick ('Eagle') Lk. An old logging grade starts just above Horseshoe Bay and ascends past White Lk. (keep left at forks). From near end of grade a marked trail complex leads to summit. Ascent from the road leading to Eagle Lk. is also easy, but there are Watershed problems. Another trail has been cut from just W of the head of Hollyburn chairlift **(7)** across Cypress Cr. to summit of Black Mtn. It is also possible to follow Strachan Mtn. (q.v.) trail ½ mi. from Hollyburn firebreak, then do a descending traverse W, crossing first fork of Cypress Cr. and following main fork to Yew Lk. Ascend from lake by prominent gully. All routes require 3–5 hrs. up. NTD. Plans for ski development of Cypress Crk. area have already lead to a trail from part way up Hollyburn chairlift to Yew Lk., and more will follow.

D-3

THE LIONS From South

COAST RANGE HIGHLIGHTS

The Coastal Ranges are renowned for a number of things, not all of them pleasant. Among the features for which you are most likely to remember the Coast Range are:-

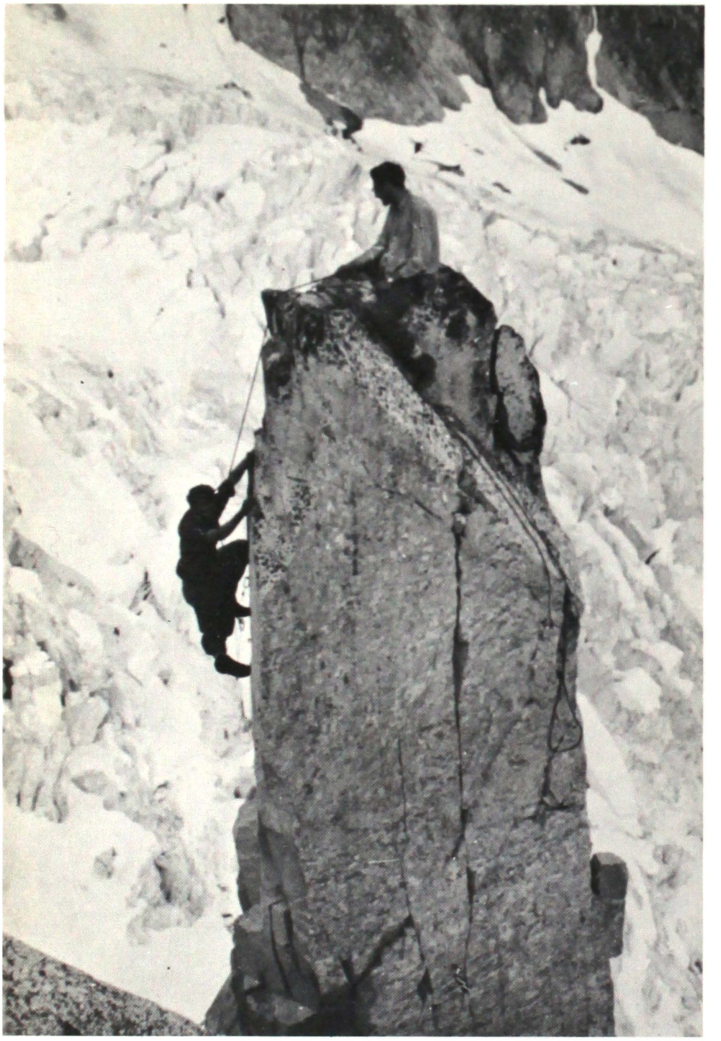


PHOTO BY G. WOODSWORTH

Icefalls and granite

PHOTO BY B. MCKNIGHT

The great open snowfields

PHOTO BY DR. N. M. CARTER

and deep valleys with relentless bush and wild rivers.

There are sudden crags

PHOTO BY M. LASSERRE

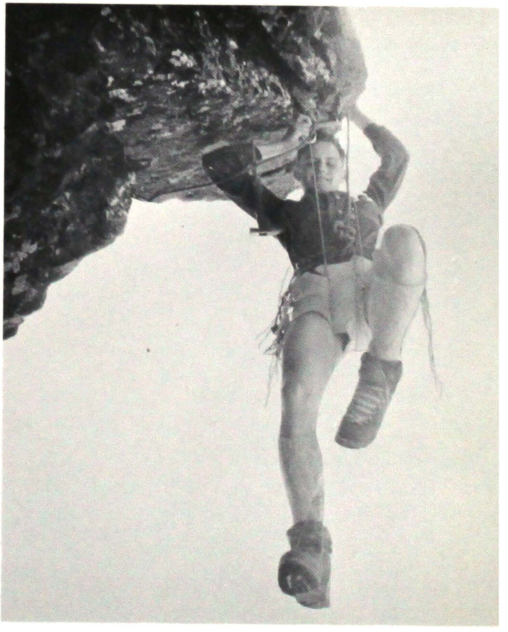


PHOTO BY G. WOODSWORTH

TOMBSTONE TOWER, WITH OVERHANG ON ROUTE 1

PHOTO BY F. BRODA

and sudden crevasses

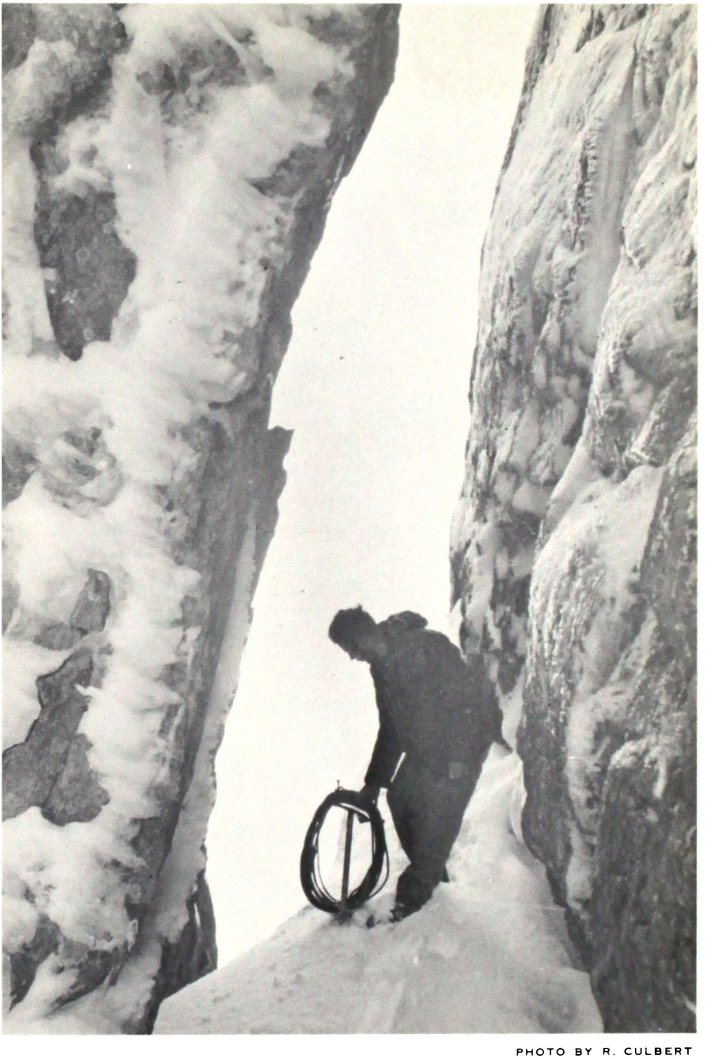


PHOTO BY R. CULBERT

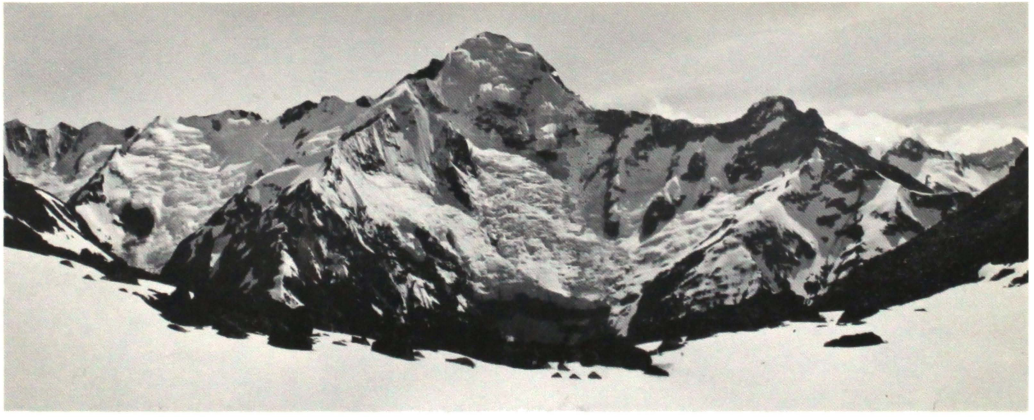
and storms with verglas in any season.

PHOTO BY M. LASSERRE

MT. SLESSE, N.E. FACE

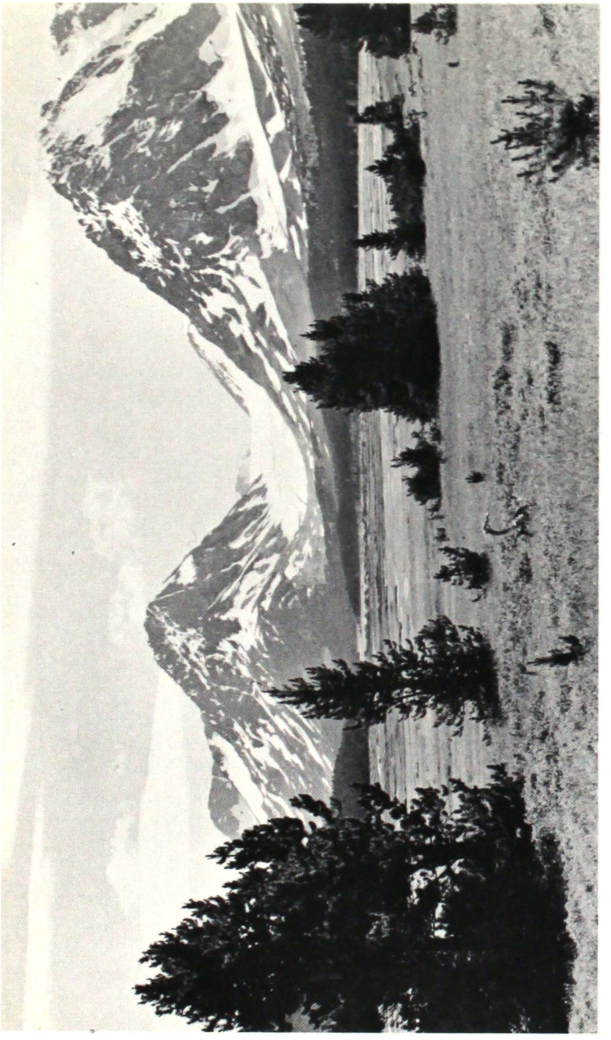
There are inspiring faces of rock

and magnificent faces of ice.



MT. BELL, N.E. FACE

PHOTO BY G. WOODSWORTH



TCHAIKAZAN RIVER VALLEY

PHOTO BY B. HAGEN

But don't forget the quiet places.

PHOTO BY H. MUTCH

So Good Luck!

FROM SUMMIT OF MT. MUNDAY

PHOTO BY W. A D. MUNDAY

A. Mt. Waddington
B. Mt. Combatant
C. Mt. Tiedemann
D. Mt. Asperity
E. Serra Peaks **I II III IV V**
F. Stiletto Peak

NORTHWESTERN MONARCH ICE CAP FROM MT. FYLES

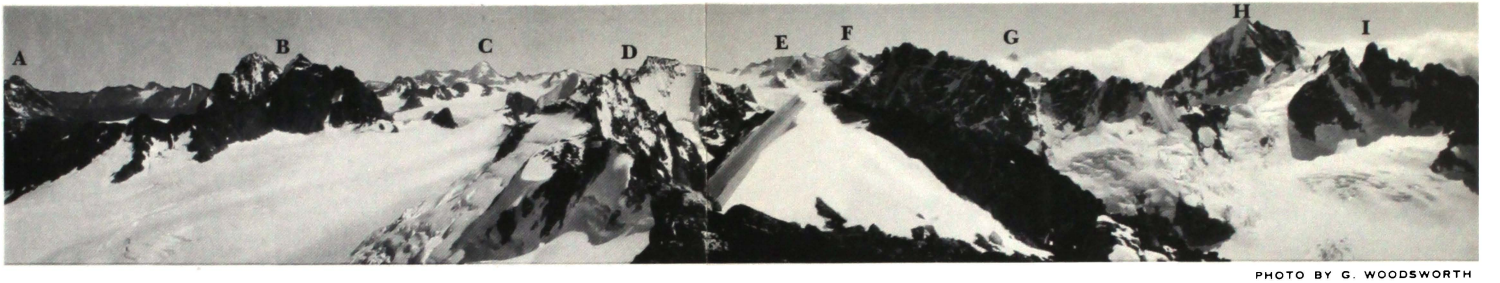


PHOTO BY G. WOODSWORTH

A. Mt. Talchako
B. Mt. Jacobsen
C. Mt. Monarch
D. The Mongols
E. Mt. Tzintli
F. Mt. Cerberus
G. Mt. Elfrida?
H. Ogre Mtn.
I. Taleomey Tower

PANTHEON RANGE

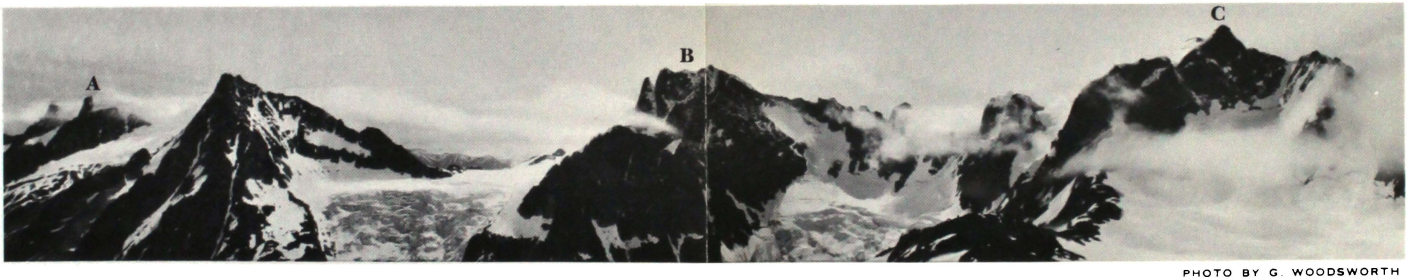


PHOTO BY G. WOODSWORTH

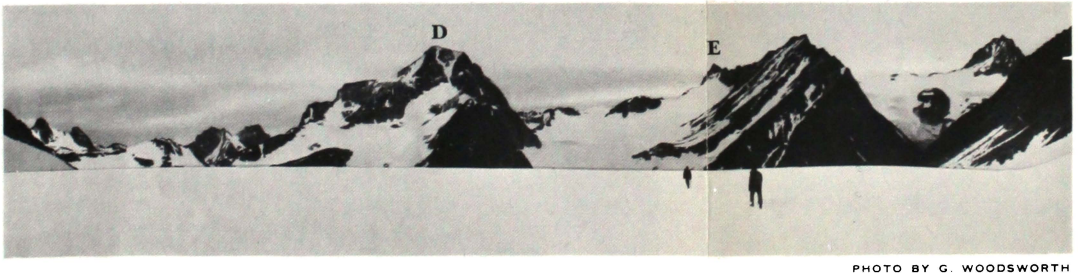


PHOTO BY G. WOODSWORTH

A. Septentrion Spire
B. Mt. Zeus
C. Mt. Thor
D. Mt. Fenris
E. The Cyclops

The Lions 92G/6E

Located on the divide between Howe Sound and Capilano R. at head of Sisters Cr. The two prominent rock peaks may be viewed looking up Capilano Valley from Vancouver.

Approaches. The commonest approach is via the Lions trail (8) from Lions Bay subdivision on the Squamish Hwy. It is a 4 hr. hike up good trail from cars to open country on 'Mt. St. Marks' ('Unnecessary Mtn.') (5000). This point may also be reached via a route which drops 1000 ft. down the gully running NW from between peaks of Mt. Strachan (q.v.). From bottom of gully pick up a fair trail which follows the main divide N, going over 'Mt. Apache Face' (4400) and lesser summits to Mt. St. Marks. Approach by this route is lengthy, requiring two days for return trip by the average party. There is a small lake for campsite just E of the summit of Mt. St. Marks.

West Lion (5401) D-3

The NW'ern and higher of the Lions.

1st rec. asc.—1889—H. Bell-Irving, J. Capilano and companion.

Route 1. There is a trail worn along the summit of the ridge from St. Marks to base of the W Lion. The easiest route is up the W and SW slopes. Cross small gap to base of objective and ascend the first set of ledges, then traverse right and follow a worn track through bush to summit. Class 2–3. 6 hrs. up from highway, 3 hrs. down.

Route 2. The road (11) up Harvey Creek provides a fast route of access to The Lions, but the road is so new that ATP no established trail leads on up. From last switchback before termination of road, drop through slash and ascend far side of Harvey Cr. valley on boulders and scree toward a rock knoll on ridge N of objectives. Traverse S under bluffs of knoll to gain divide beyond, and follow this to between Lions. This requires about 3 hrs. from the road, and is bluffy. Routes on either Lion are easily reached from between, the route 1 for W peak being intersected by skirting bluffs to SW ridge. A more direct route to SW ridge via gullies from end of road seems feasible.

East Lion (5245) D-3

The SE'ern and lower of the two Lions.

1st asc.—1903—W. Latta, J. Latta, R. Latta.

Routes. The East Lion is in Vancouver Watershed Territory and access is forbidden, although this has not been strictly enforced.

From the ridge near base of W Lion, drop E to the upper slopes of the small valley below. Traverse these slopes to base of the E Lion. The S face may be reached by continuing the traverse and is the most popular route, being a class 3 rock scramble. Farther along still there is a fairly prominent SE ridge which offers another class 3 climb. The easiest route is via the steep bush on the E side, which may be reached by descending from between the two Lions. (2 hrs. return from base of W Lion.) Several other routes of varying difficulty have been put up the rock faces of the E Lion but few have been recorded.
Ref.—VOCJ 1960

Mt. Harvey *('Brunswick Pinnacle')* (5590) 92G/6E

Situated to E of Howe Sound directly above Brunswick Beach.
Route. From Brunswick Beach walk up logging road **(9)**, taking first the left, then the right branch at major forks. From end of road, cross open slash and ascend through forests until ridge leading to summit is gained. Follow to peak. 5 hrs. up. NTD.

'Harvey's Pup' (ca. 5000) 92G/6E

A small rock tower on the NW side of Harvey.
1st asc.—1923—by large B. C. Mountaineering Club party.
Route. From end of logging road (as in route on Mt. Harvey) cross slash and enter the prominent gully to E. Ascend this, keeping left at forks, to the notch behind the Pup. Ascend from notch, keeping right at the summit block (class 2–3). Ascent requires 2 hrs. from road, and another 1 hr. of steep bluffs and bush is required if a party wishes to continue directly to main summit of Mt. Harvey from the Pup.
Ref.—BCM June/23

Brunswick Mtn. (5855) 92G/6E

Located above the Squamish Hwy. just S of Deeks Lks. and immediately N of Mt. Harvey.
1st rec. asc.—1889—H. Bell-Irving, J Capilano and companion.
Route 1. From Brunswick Beach on Squamish Hwy. follow the logging road **(10)**, taking left branch at both major forks. Shortly after crossing the creek, take spur road N until it ends at 2400 ft. Ascend open timber to base of summit rocks. (fair trail). Traverse right into large gully, and ascend to summit ridge. NTD. Time up from highway: 5 hrs.
Ref.—BCM June/54, June/60

Route 2. Bypass the N'ern (main) Deeks Lk. **(12)** via trail around E side and then cross creek to pass the other two lakes on W. There are good campsites at either end of the main lake for overnight parties. The peak may be reached by 2 hrs. easy scramble over snow and rock from upper lake.

Mt. Hanover (5730) 92G/6E, G/11E

Located 1½ mi. SE of Deeks Lk.

1st rec. asc.—1889—H. Bell-Irving, J. Capilano and companion.

Route 1. From S'ern (upper) Deeks Lk. (see Mt. Brunswick route 2) go straight up NE ridge of objective to summit crest. 2 hrs. up from lake. There is a little class 2–3 climbing on the lower ridge.

Ref.—VOCJ 1960

Route 2. From the summit of Mt. Brunswick (q.v.) follow ridge E to objective. Class 2–3. Time from Brunswick: 2 hrs.

Deeks Pk. (5490) 92G/11E

Located above the Squamish Hwy. circa 3 mi. S of Furry Cr.

Route 1. From the main Deeks Lk. **(12)** the summit may be reached directly without difficulty. An alternative approach involves taking the spur of the Deeks Cr. logging road **(13)** which leads to Kallahne Cr., rather than Deeks Cr. Follow the left fork to its termination in a bowl and then ascend slightly to the right through open forests to summit.

Route 2. From camp at Phyllis Lk. **(14)** bushwhack SW up slopes to reach steep ridge (2 hrs.). Ridge drops 100 ft. to narrow junction with Deeks Pk. ridge. Ascent from here not difficult. 6–7 hrs. return. Snow helps by covering bush.

Capilano Mtn. (5529) 92G/11E

Located to E of the head of Capilano R.

1st rec. asc.—1920—Dept. of Mines survey party.

Route. From spur road ½ mi. before Phyllis Lk. **(14)** ascend route flagged with tape, or prominent snow gully in slopes to NE. All slopes S of peak are in Watershed Area. From amphitheater above gully, climb to saddle W of summit and hence to peak. Snow helps keep bush down, so trips early in season advised. 6 hrs. return from lake. NTD.

Ref.—AE June/49

Leading Pk. (2475) 92G/11W

The summit of Anvil Island, located in Howe Sound.

Route. There is a good boat anchorage and floats at the mouth

of Champside Cr. near the S extremity of island. Follow up to E of the creek and then follow the main S ridge to summit. The going is not difficult, but it is easy to get led into dangerous bluffs to E if the route is lost coming down.

Sky Pilot Subsection 92G/11E

The Sky Pilot Subsection is separated along its S'ern perimeter from the main part of Howe Sound–Burrard Section by the Furry Cr. valley. N'ern and E'ern boundaries follow the Stawamus R., while Howe Sound marks a W'ern border.

The Squamish Hwy. from Hwy. #1 at Horseshoe Bay follows the subsection's W rim. Mileages from Squamish townsite are 5.6 mi. to Murrin Park, 7.6 mi. to the mining town of Britannia Beach, and 11.2 miles to Furry Cr.

A locked road runs 6 mi. from Britannia Beach to the recently abandoned mining camp of Mt. Sheer at 2200 ft. on Britannia Cr. A key to the gate on this road may usually be obtained from the company controlling Britannia Beach, although requests have sometimes been refused. From Mt. Sheer townsite, a poor road goes up N side of Britannia Cr., crossing to S side about ½ mi. below the dam on Park Lane Lk. A short distance along the N shore of lake, a good trail branches left to the Sky Pilot Cabin. This cabin is used more or less freely by the public although controlled in theory by the mining company. It is a 2-hr. hike from the townsite to the cabin and a good trail continues for 15 min. to the dam on Utopia Lk. at 4100 ft. A poorer trail goes S from Utopia Lk. to an alpine bench W of Mt. Sheer and then to Mountain Lk. (15).

The scree basin (16) S of Sky Pilot and Ledge Mtns. is about a 2-hr. hike from forementioned Utopia Lk. Cross dam at W end of lake and traverse around N side. The prominent gully descending from the objective basin to lake is a direct if bushy route (circumventing two major bluffs to the left). A more gentle approach involves gaining the ridge above E end of the lake and following this to the basin. Perhaps the best, if most complicated, alternative is to ascend forest slopes E of Utopia Lk. to just under ridge, then traverse under bluffs to left over meadows until across the prominent gully. Ascend far side of gully to scree basin. An altogether different approach is via Marmot Cr. From road beyond Mt. Sheer townsite, take short spur up E side of Marmot Cr. and continue another ½ hr. on marked route.

Follow valley as it opens and swings E. From head of valley cross col E to scree basin. This is about 2½ hrs. from road, likely the fastest route if not using Sky Pilot Cabin.

The Stawamus R. Rd. **(17)** leaves Squamish Hwy. beneath the face of Stawamus Chief to SE of Squamish Townsite. The gate on this road is usually locked. Just beyond 3 mi. marker a road branches right, soon crossing to W side of Stawamus R. The road is passable for 2 mi. farther to 4-wheel drive and then re-crosses river to continue for an undrivable 2 mi. Just beyond the first river crossing, a steep side road climbs W, then traverses S to end at 2700 ft. in Shannon Cr. valley **(18)**. This is an unexplored alternative approach to the Sky Pilot Group.

The left branch of Stawamus R. Rd. is in better condition. It crosses to Mamquam R. and goes up S side of this to Skookum Cr. A trail runs about 2 mi. up Raffuse Cr. from a road which climbs to circa 3500 ft. on Mt. Mulligan. The main road is being pushed rapidly up the S side of Mamquam R. and plans call for roads to near head of Mamquam R. with roads also on Skookum Cr.

Ben Lomond (5300)

A rotten tusk located just W of Loch Lomond.

1st asc.—1909—C. MacDonald, F. Perry, C. Chapman, W. Gray.

Route 1. From Utopia Lk., follow trail S to Mountain Lk. **(15)**. then continue to broad ridge leading S to objective. The summit tusk is an easy scramble by its N ridge. All but this northern ridge is inside watershed territory.

Route 2. From beginning of long ridge SE of Mountain Lk. **(15)**, descend a gully to E and walk up broad open valley to col NE of objective. Ascend by N ridge. NTD.

Time by either route is 6 hrs. up from Sky Pilot Cabin. Route finding is difficult in fog.

From col NE of Ben Lomond (route 2), the summit of *Red Mtn.* (5300) can easily be reached in 30 min. (1st rec. asc. —1919—Watershed Survey Party)

Mt. Sheer (5500)

A minor rock and heather knob at the head of Britannia Cr., about half way between Sky Pilot and Ben Lomond.

1st asc.—1909—W. Gray, C. MacDonald, F. Perry, C. Chapman

Route 1. From Utopia Lk. a trail **(15)** switchbacks S to alpine slopes below objective. Leave trail before it starts up into col leading to Mountain Lk., and ascend over meadows and scree to notch SW of objective. Summit ridge is short. NTD. Time: 2 hrs. from lake.

Ref.—AE Aug./61

Route 2. 1st asc.—1963—A. Shives, M. Lasserre.

Ascend as in route 1 until it is feasible to traverse under NW face to the base of NE ridge. The summit may be reached in 2 long class 4 leads.

Goat Ridge (5800)

Extends W of Sky Pilot and N of Sheer Mtn. Townsite.

Route. The ascent from upper Marmot Cr. or through bluffs directly from Britannia Cr. Rd. is not difficult. An easy day return.

Sky Pilot Mtn. (6645) D-4

A rock peak N of Utopia Lk., the highest in the Sky Pilot group. It is marked by a gendarme just SW of summit. The Sky Pilot group was once known as 'The Sawteeth'.

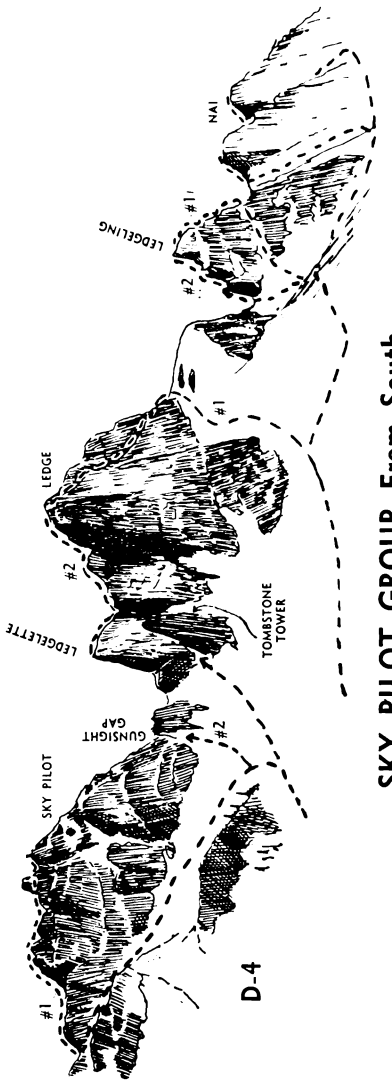
1st asc.—1910—B. Darling, H. Dowler, A. Morkill, J. Huggard, Grubbe.

Route 1. (S ridge). From scree basin **(16)** head toward 'Gunsight Gap' between objective to left and Ledge Mtn. to E. Just before entering the final scree funnel to gap, swing 90° left and ascend to notch in S ridge of objective. Climb ridge, by-passing the gendarme just before summit on the right. Class 2–3. Time from basin: 1½ hrs.

Route 2. (N face–E ridge). From scree basin **(16)** climb scree funnel to between Sky Pilot and Ledge (Gunsight Gap). Traverse left over steep snow or inside marginal crevasse for a short distance and double back on prominent scree ledge to E ridge. Ascend bush and easy rock to peak. Class 2–3. Time from basin: 1½ hrs.

Route 3. From Co-pilot (q.v.) ascend the class 2 W ridge, joining Route 1 adjacent to the gendarme. From Co-pilot it is also possible to cross intervening ice ('Stadium Glacier') and ascend the N ridge of Sky Pilot. Class 3. Time by either route: 1 hr. from Co-pilot.

Ref.—AE Aug/61; BCM Nov/53, Aug/57



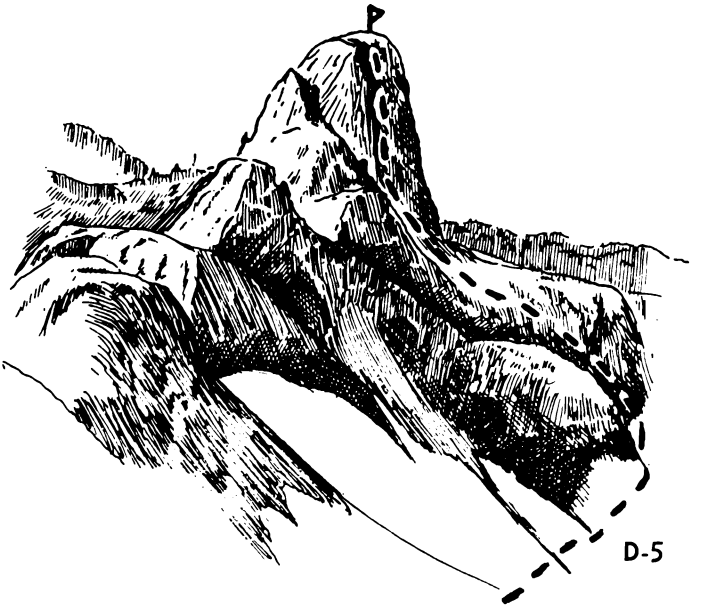
SKY PILOT GROUP From South

'The Co-pilot' (6100) D-5

A circular rock tower one mi. NW of Sky Pilot Mtn.

Route 1. From scree basin **(16)** ascend SW to lowest point in S ridge of Sky Pilot. Traverse NW across scree and ascend the first prominent gully to gain ridge connecting Sky Pilot and Co-pilot. Traverse snow slopes on N side of this ridge to base of the final tower, which is climbed by a large class 3 gulley on E side. Time up from basin: 2½ hrs. A shorter route from the Mt. Sheer townsite is to ascend as in Marmot Cr. approach **(16)** to a point under the Sky Pilot–Co-pilot ridge. Continue the ascent as above.

Route 2. From the peak of Sky Pilot (q.v.) descend W ridge and cross snow basin to base of objective. Continue ascent as in Route 1. Time from summit to summit: 1 hr.



THE CO-PILOT From S.E.

'Ledge Mtn.' (6300) D-4

An impressive block shaped peak immediately E of Sky Pilot Mtn. Ledge Mtn. and summits to the E do not show on most contour maps.

1st asc.—1912—D. Munday, F. Smith, C. Field.

Route 1. From scree basin **(16)** traverse scree to SE corner of objective. Ascend broad scree shoulder on this corner until shoulder peters out, then double back to left on a ledge traversing the S face. From W end of ledge, ascend meadows to summit. Class 2–3. Time from basin: 1½ hrs.

Route 2. From the scree basin **(16)**, ascend the gully between Ledge Mtn. and the separated buttress (Ledgelette) to W. Keep on the left of 'Tombstone Tower', the large rock tongue in this gully. From head of gully ascend to top of the large chockstone via right hand wall (class 4). One class 4 pitch leads to easy rock and the summit. Time from basin: 2 hrs.

'The Ledgelette' *('Witch's Tooth')* (ca. 6100) D-4

The W buttress of Ledge Mtn. as seen from the scree basin.

1st asc.—1962—T. Stevens, A. Shives, G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. Ascend as in route 2 on Ledge Mtn. to the top of chockstone between the Ledgelette and Ledge Mtn. Climb to the top of a large boulder on the E ridge of objective. By standing on top of this boulder, it is possible to make a long stride across a gap. 20 ft. of rock lead to meadows and peak. Class 4. Time from basin: 2 hrs.

'The Ledgeling' (5900) D-4

A rock tower immediately E of Ledge Mtn.

1st asc.—1958—W. Sharpe, R. Culbert.

Route 1. From scree basin **(16)** traverse E on scree under Ledge Mtn., and follow prominent shrub band leading from W side of objective across S face to E ridge. Ascend bushes, then double back to SE corner where one upper class 3 pitch leads to further bushes and summit. Time from basin: 1½ hrs.

Route 2. 1st asc.—1963—A. Ellis, G. Woodsworth.

From scree basin **(16)** traverse under Ledge Mtn. and ascend scree to Ledge–Ledgeling notch. The climb out of notch involves one long class 3–4 lead.

'The Nai' (5700) D-4

The two summits at extreme E end of Sky Pilot group.

1st asc.—1960—G. Woodsworth, A. Shives.

Routes. From basin **(16)** traverse scree under Ledgeling and ascend gully between the two objectives to its head. The W peak is easy; the E summit is climbed by a class 2–3 chimney. Time from basin: 2 hrs. Another route is to ascend to the Ledgeling–Nai notch and climb class 3 gully to bushes on W summit. The 'Nai Spires' are located in gully between the two summits and were first climbed in 1961 by A. Shives, G. Woodsworth, F. deBruyn. They are short class 4 climbs.

'Tombstone Tower' *('Witch's Tooth')* (ca. 5900) D-4

A 100 ft. tongue of rock located in the gully separating Ledge Mtn. and the Ledgelette (q.v.).

1st asc.—1958—J. Owen, E. Pigou, R. Culbert.

Route 1. From scree basin **(16)** ascend gully between Ledge and Ledgelette, keeping to left of the Tombstone. From just below uphill arete of the tower, traverse to its S ridge on a ledge. Surmount large difficult overhang by using shoulder stand or direct aid. Once above the overhang the climb deteriorates to class 5. The summit can be reached in one lead. Time from basin: 4 hrs.

Ref.—AE Oct/58

Route 2. 1st asc.—1962—P. Thompson, R. Woodsworth, G. Woodsworth.

From notch above objective ascend 100 ft. N arete. Class 5.

Ref.—BCM Sept./63

Mt. Habrich *('Eagle Pk.', 'Stawamus Pk.')* (5600)

A pyramid shaped rock peak located 1½ mi. N of Sky Pilot Mtn., and immediately S of the Stawamus R.

1st asc.—1912—F. Smith, D. Munday.

Route. Follow Stawamus R. logging road **(17)** to a point directly under objective. Cross river on a log and proceed up timber to right of large avalanche fan. Near top swing left to avoid bluffs and continue left to gain NE summit ridge, which is followed to peak. Class 3. Time from road: 6 hrs. Another route ascends to the Sky Pilot–Ledge col (see route 2—Sky Pilot Mtn.) and descends to ridge leading to Habrich. This is a somewhat longer, but less bushy approach. The Sky Pilot–Habrich saddle might also be reached by ascent from Shannon Cr. **(18)**.

Ref.—BCM July/60; VOCJ 1960

'Squamish Chief' (*Stawamus Chief, 'The Chief', 'Goose Rock'*) (2138) 92G/11E

The summit whose sheer NW faces rise just SE of Squamish. The region is rapidly becoming a rock climbing centre, owing to good rock and accessibility.

The SE side has a system of marked trails leading to the highest points. From Squamish Hwy. (1) at the S end of the Chief massif there is a spur road leading to a creek. A trail ascends the left bank of the stream for ca. 800 ft., from where marked branches break off. The NE summit is highest. 1½ hrs. up. A road runs between the Chief and Stawamus R., and is the best access for routes on N'ern parts of the face.

Because of many very mossy cracks, and owing to the slabby nature of many routes, it is best to climb after several days of dry weather. Summer is the best climbing season, although some routes can be done in winter. Climbers should bring their own pitons, as well as nuts and hangers for bolts (¼-in. except where noted).

The remaining pages to the end of this section describe in some detail the 22 routes that have already been worked out, and refers to a few other climbs in the near vicinity.

1. *'North North Gully'*. The most NE'erly of the four major gullies. There is one class 3–4 pitch in this dirty and unrewarding ascent. Time: 2 hrs.

2. *'North North Arete'*. This route ascends the entire ridge to the right of the North North Gully. From the base of the arete climb trees for 50 ft. to an obvious bush line which leads into the gully. Traverse left 100 ft. and climb a short reddish wall to a large tree area. Ascend diagonally up and right to hit rock at the right hand edge of the arete. Climb 15 ft. on the crest and continue up a small bushy crack to trees. Ascend directly through bush, and climb a large loose gully. Stem the right hand of two 20-ft. chimneys to trees, from where 200 ft. of easy bush and rock lead to the arete crest. Traverse 20 ft. left on flakes, and climb loose blocks to a belay tree. On the next lead climb 20 ft. left and up to tree. Stem between rock and tree, then ascend the flake system directly above for 75 ft. (class 4). Jam a 5.6 crack using one aid piton to a belay tree. Climb 30 ft. of class 4 to a gravelly belay ledge. Climb 10 ft. up a vertical chimney above belayer, step right across a flake (5.6) and proceed up to tree. Traverse left around corner and up to belay ledge. Traverse 30 ft. left, then ascend flake and shallow gully to bushes (class 4).

Scramble directly through trees to a large chimney-crack with a deep cave. Climb the chimney for 30 ft. and exit right along small ledges (5.1). Ascend trees to the arete, then follow the easy crest to where a small bulge blocks progress. Traverse on left side of arete, ascend short chimney, and continue on ledge system to the crest (class 4). The route is now noticeably marked by a break in the arete with two chockstones wedged in the gap. Ascend 10-in. jam crack (5.7) for 30 ft. and continue to ledge. Layback 20 ft. to a ledge, layback 20 more ft., and climb flake to belay platform. Ascend obvious aid crack 15 ft. to large boulder platform (knife blades). From upper left corner of platform ascend 20 ft. right and up on slabs to an open book, which is climbed on small flakes for 20 ft. (5.1). Using several 1-in. angles nail the crack and free climb to belay ledge. Traverse directly right around corner, descend 20 ft. of loose blocks, and traverse 30 ft. right along rotten ledge. Ascend an exposed chimney for 20 ft. (5.6), crawl through a cannonhole, and climb directly to a small platform with a large rock. A 30-ft. jam crack (5.4) ends the climb in trees. Time: 8 hrs. (1st asc.—1964—R. Woodsworth, W. Chernekoff).

3. *'North Gully'*. Located NE of the South Gully. A trail leaves the road S of Stawamus R. about 200 ft. W of the 'Mile One' sign, and leads to the base of the gully. The first chockstone is climbed on bush to its left (class 3), the second has a hole behind it, and the third may be climbed on the right (class 3) or by crawling through a long tunnel under the obstacle. The fourth chockstone is huge, but is easily overcome by climbing through a skylight under the stone. Some rotten scrambling is involved before reaching the gully top. Time: 2 hrs. (1st asc.—1958—E. Pigou, J. Owen, B. Moss, A. Bitterlich, R. Culbert, J. Baldwin).
Ref.—BCM Jan/63.

4. *'North Arete'* ('Angel Crest Route'). Ascends the entire ridge to the right of North Gully. Leave the North Gully soon after the end of the trail and climb a bush line to its end (class 3). From the right end of the ledge jam a crack and continue 80 ft. to bushes. Above is a large vertical wall cut by a prominent diagonal crack. Climb left up this crack to a bolt (5.5), then nail and climb up and left to belay platform. Climb the wall above on pitons and 2 bolts and free climb to flake belay. A class 4 lead ending in a layback leads to bushes. Scramble up the arete crest to the base of the next wall. Climb up and right around a corner, and up a crack (1 bolt) to a belay (class 5 & 6). One class 4–5 lead regains the arete crest.

Scramble 200 ft. to a large platform at the base of a wall. It is now possible to escape left and down into the North Gully. (1st asc. to here—1964—F. Beckey, E. Bjornstad). Climb 20 ft., then nail 70 ft. (1 bolt) to a belay at the base of a bushy groove. Climb the groove (2 aid pitons) to tree area, then ascend through the trees to obvious wall. Using 2 aid pitons climb a crack which begins 20 ft. right of a prominent jam crack, move left to small ledge, and climb bushy gully to small platform. Climb remaining 15 ft. to trees (5.4). Scramble up and right through trees and traverse several hundred feet left on a ledge to a point directly beneath the upper Acrophobe. Climb the last 3 pitches on Caramba Crags (q.v.) to the ledge above the Acrophobes. (8 hrs. to here). The climb now becomes considerably cleaner and more difficult. Ascend an obvious jam crack beside a small tree to protection bolt (5.6), then slightly right and up (5.4). Cross a steep slab to belay ledge. 3 ft. right of a rotten tree climb overhang (1 aid piton), then ascend a jam crack for a few feet. Move left into a second jam crack and climb to a second overhang (5.4). Use several aid pitons to gain the top of the crack. Hand traverse right on a small ledge, then climb down a few feet (5.8). Traverse right to belay tree (5.6). Climb a wall behind the tree to the height of an obvious ledge (5.6) and belay around the corner on a huge ledge. From the left edge of the ledge climb a crack by an overhanging layback to a small ledge (5.6). Ascend a 15 ft. diagonal crack on pitons and climb the last 15 ft. face to the top (5.4). 4 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1962—L. MacDonald, F. Beckey, H. Mather).

Ref.—AAJ 1962

5. *'The Acrophobes'*. Two 40-ft. pinnacles on a step on the North Arete. From the top of the fourth and largest chockstone in the North Gully (q.v.) walk out on large tree ledge to the arete and rappel 75 ft. to the base of the higher tower. Route goes around and up shoulder to the right (2 bolts in place). Class 5.4. (1st asc.—1961—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth).

The lower pinnacle is class 4 on inside face.

Ref.—BCM Mar/62

6. *'Caramba Crags'*. A route on the face between the North and South Gullies angling N to the Acrophobes. Walk up the prominent bushy ledge which ascends diagonally toward the South Gully until the rock above looks less steep and more bushy. Ascend 100 ft. of steep bush to a ledge, then traverse under overhangs from the left end of the ledge to a small platform (5.1). Climb the tree on this platform, then use angle

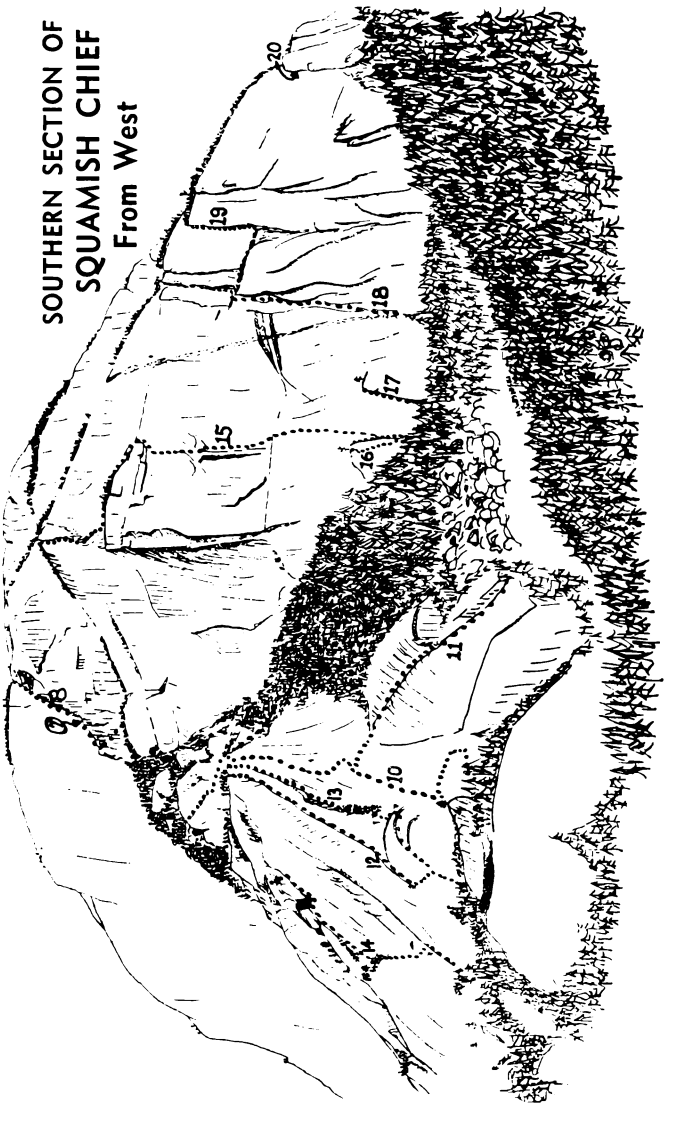
pitons to surmount 30 ft. overhanging corner (6.4). Continue 20 ft. (class 4) to a narrow tree ledge. From a point 10 ft. right ascend a shrubby crack (5.4) and then traverse left (class 5 or 6) to large bush area. Proceed 300 ft. to the highest trees at the left corner of the tree area. From here the Acrophobes can be seen; the route goes directly to them. Climb ca. 10 ft. (class 3–4) up and slightly left, then, using a small tree for a belay, tension traverse 35 ft. left and down. Scramble up bushy crack to a belay spot just above the belayer. (From this vicinity it would be possible to escape to easier and bushier ground to the left.) Ascend directly up a class 5 crack system involving a 5.6 layback to a small ledge. Continue ascending directly toward the Acrophobes for 80 ft. (5.3). Climb and scramble (class 3–4) 150 ft. up and left to ledge below upper Acrophobe. Traverse right 10 ft. and climb jam crack for 90 ft. (5.4). Climb 50 ft. (5.3) to the North Arete, just above the higher Acrophobe notch. On the last pitch traverse 15 ft. right and ascend to the ledge above the Acrophobes (5.1). 7 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1963—A. Shives, R. Woodsworth).

7. *'South Gully'*. The main gully as seen from Squamish. The first chockstone is class 5 & 6, climbed on the left side. After a class 4 obstacle the gully is blocked by a huge mossy chockstone with a cave under it. This may be climbed (5.0) on the left wall, or may be by-passed on a ledge leading to trees on the South Arete, from which it is easy to re-enter the gully. A bit higher the gully forks.

The right branch is the less rotten route. Scramble until the gully abruptly narrows, then climb a 15-ft. vertical wall on the left to a belay tree. Ascend a 40-ft. moss slope and a jam crack to a bombproof belay behind a pillar. The final lead is a 50-ft. chimney (5.0) leading to a good belay. (1st asc.—1957—H. Mather, J. Archer).

The first chockstone in the left fork is class 4. Scramble a few feet higher to a 'gravel pit'. Stem a 50-ft. rotten chimney directly up the gully (class 4) and crawl through a hole at the top to a good belay station. (Slightly higher it is possible to walk through trees to the right for an escape.) The next chockstone in the gully is class 4. To surmount the final chockstone stem a wide, awkward chimney, then crawl through a hole to the top of the obstacle. Take hard hats. (1st asc.—1961—P. Crone, A. Armour-Brown). Time by either fork, 6 hrs.

A group of large boulders opposite the hill leading N down to the Stawamus R. bridge provide short practice climbs. *'Eleven*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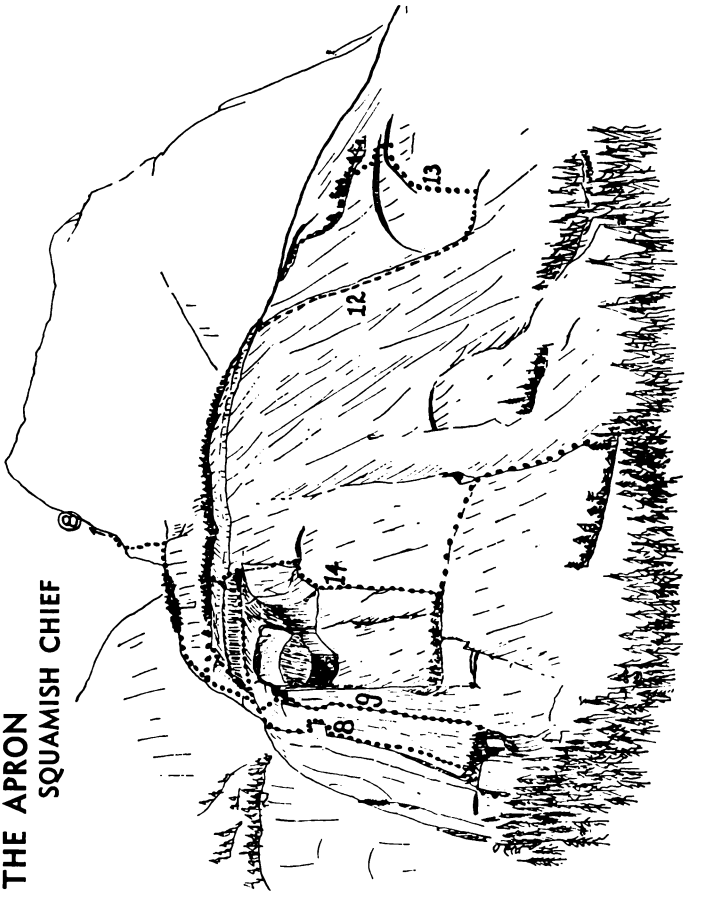
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Bolt Rock' ('Panic Route') is a 40-ft. high boulder with a sharp apex visible from the road. The N corner is easy class 6. Take bolt hangers.

8. *'South Arete'*. This route ascends the entire rounded ridge to the right of the South Gully. Follow the marked trail to the base of the rock, then climb class 4 bush to the prominent tree ledge. From the upper left edge of the trees ascend mossy class 4 jam crack for 2 leads. Climb a small overhang (5.4) and traverse right to a ledge. Next climb a 20-ft. jam crack at the right end of the ledge to a bolt, then climb up and left on slabs to the main crack system (class 5.4). Ascend the easy crack until the ridge steepens, then scramble left and up until able to stem a 25-ft. chimney to a platform (5.0). Step across onto arete and climb class 4 rock to trees. Ascend through bush until the ridge steepens again, then walk right almost to the end of a tree-covered ledge. Climb a short wall (5.6, one protection bolt), then ascend the wooded ridge to the final 100 ft. vertical pitch (6.5). 8 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1959—F. Beckey, H. Mather, D. Claunch). Ref.—CAJ 1960

9. *'Vector Route'*. Ascends the crack at the extreme right (S) edge of the bush platform at the base of the South arete (q.v.). The first lead goes directly up the crack for 140 ft. to a belay shrub (class 5 with poor protection). Continue for 40 ft. to a belay ledge. Ascend the crack past an obvious bush until it is feasible to traverse left along a narrow ledge. Cross a steep slab (5.4), then climb right and up to a good belay tree. Climb 30 ft. of slabs above the belay, then gain the tree at the top of the right hand of two overhanging cracks by means of a rope throw. Scramble up and left to the edge of the South Arete, then walk right and up bush to Broadway. 4 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Woodsworth).

10. *'Slab Alley'*. A route on the extreme right of the apron of slabs S of the lower South Arete. Follow the marked trail past the obvious power pole to the base of the route. Ascend 20 ft. up slabs to a flake belay. Traverse right along ramp to a protection bolt, then climb to another bolt (5.4). Traverse left along crack (5.1) until it steepens. Descend slabs to tree ledge, then ascend to belay shrub at the top of steep section of forementioned crack. Climb 140 ft. up groove and slabs to bolt ladder. Bolts may be eliminated by a variation 20 ft. to the right, or by 5.6 slabs just left of the bolts. From a point 15 ft. right of the third bolt traverse left into a groove, or ascend directly into the groove from a fourth bolt. Ascend 300 ft. to the last small tree beneath the

prominent tree ledge. Angle left to a crack which is climbed (class 4) to a detached boulder at 'Broadway', a tree ledge at the top of the Apron. 1½ hrs. up. (1st asc.—1961—J. Baldwin, T. Cousins). For a fast descent, walk to S end of Broadway and descend trees to road.

11. The *'Grove Variation'* starts at the extreme S end of the Apron. Ascend the lower of two cracks (class 3) to a tree platform, then climb along an obvious groove to its end. Climb 10 ft. right and up, and traverse left on a faint crack around a corner to a belay. Climb 10 ft. of slabs and traverse left to hit Slab Alley on the ledge above the bolt ladder. Class 4. One hr. up. (1st asc.—1963—M. Wisnicki, A. Shives.)

The *'Boomstick Crack'* ascends from Broadway to the trees leading to the South Arete and South Gully. From S end of Broadway climb N along top of the prominent exfoliation flake for 150 ft. to large tree area. Class 4. The *'Granville Street'* variation traverses right from the beginning of the exfoliation flake to a shallow jam crack, and then ascends for two rope lengths to the tree area. Class 4.

12. *'Diedre Route'*. Reach the base of the route by taking the right branch of the trail which begins at the prominent roadside boulder several hundred feet S of Stawamus R. bridge. The first lead climbs slabs to a small tree, left and down on friction, then up and right to a clump of trees. Angle left on the second lead to a dead tree at the base of an open book. Follow this book to its end at Broadway (5.4). 3 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1962—J. Sinclair, J. Baldwin).

13. *'Sickle Route'*. From the end of the first lead on Diedre Route (q.v.) climb a prominent open book for two leads (5.2) until it curves right under the 'sickle', a 4-ft. overhanging wall which swings S from the Diedre. From an upright tree ascend 10 ft. to a shrub at the base of the sickle, traverse right, then double back to large belay tree above sickle. Climb up and left to a tree, then ascend 5.5 slabs to a tree ledge. From highest tree climb obvious class 4 open book to Broadway. 3 hrs. up (1st asc.—1962—R. Woodsworth, A. Armour-Brown).

14. *'Snake Route'*. Take the left branch of the trail leading to Diedre Route (q.v.). Climb easy rock and bush to the base of an obvious open book. Ascend up this for 140 ft. to a prominent alder tree. Climb left out of the book (5.5) and traverse N to a belay. Continue traversing to the large tree area. Ascend a shallow diedre (5.6) for two rope lengths to a tree under the S end of the obvious overhangs. A short hand traverse to the right leads to

another open book which is climbed for one lead to trees (5.3). Scramble left and up to the South Arete to join Broadway. 3 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1962—R. Willmott, P. Botta).

15. *'Grand Wall'*. The longest and most continuously difficult climb on The Chief. A trail starts at the "hill" sign on Squamish Hwy. and leads to the base of a huge flake. Start just right of a large tree and climb a class 4 chimney to a belay tree. Continue up a crack (class 5 & 6) to a ledge, then climb class 4 chimney to the top of the flake. (The climb to here is known as the *'Flake Route'*. Walk N on ledges for an escape.) The next three pitches are a bolt ladder to a small ledge at the base of the 'Split Pillar'. Nail up the pillar, a 120-ft. crack (6.6) taking angles up to 4 in. wide, to a commodious ledge. Proceed vertically for 200 ft. (6.4) to a good belay ledge. From the right end of the ledge climb right and up (class 4) to bolts. From last bolt proceed upward on poor pitons for 20 ft., then nail right and down to a grassy ledge. Walk along the ledge to an ample belay platform. A short traverse left on a small ledge leads to a 6.0 aid crack which ends at a good belay. From under a large deciduous tree use bolts, the tree, and 1-in to 2-in. angles to gain the 'Dance Platform', a major tree ledge. (From the S end of the platform a tricky class 4 escape ledge leads to the top of Crap Crags.) From the left end of the Dance Platform ascend a jam crack (class 5–6) to a grassy ledge. From left end of the ledge proceed up and slightly left (5.4, 6.4) to a smaller ledge. 10 ft. above this belay traverse right 20 ft. on pitons, then ascend a vertical wall using pitons and bolts. When opposite the chockstone in the chimney on the right traverse on bolts to belay station on top of the chockstone. The next lead is the most difficult section of the climb. From the chockstone nail up wide-angle crack to a small tree, then up overhanging wall to the left (6.6). Reach a small ledge using two insecure bolts and crawl along lower ledge to a cave belay. A 40-ft. crack (6.1) taking up to 2-in. angles ends the climb at a ledge. Walk S to the backside trail. Take nuts and hangers for 3/16 and ¼-in. bolts, as well as a large assortment of pitons up to 4-in wide. It should be possible in the future to reach the top of the Split Pillar the first day, the Dance Platform on the second, and the top on the third. (1st asc.—1961—J. Baldwin, E. Cooper).

Ref.—CAJ 1962, AAJ 1962

16. *'Apron Strings Route'*. Start 10 ft. to the left of the tree at the base of the Grand Wall (q.v.). Nail 25 ft. up a corner and pendulum 5 ft. right to the belay tree at the end of first pitch on the Flake Route. Pendulum left past original crack to a 1-in

angle crack, and continue up on aid to a corner. Ascend to tree and traverse left to a groove (class 4). Climb the groove to a belay tree (class 4). Nail a corner 20 ft. (6.3) and climb a 5.3 bulge to a ledge. Jam and layback a crack for 60 ft. to the top of the flake (class 4). 3 hrs. up. Walk S for a fast descent. (1st asc.—1964—T. Auger, M. Wisnicki).

17. *'Peasant's Route.'* Ascends a prominent diedre 150 ft. S of the base of the Grand Wall (q.v.). About 50 ft. farther S is a diagonal crack which angles left into the diedre. Nail along the crack and climb 50 ft. (5.6) to a hanging station (one bolt in place). Alternatively, start at the very bottom of the diedre and climb 30 ft. (5.6) to the outcome of the diagonal aid crack. Climb 40 ft. of mixed free and aid to a very dirty 2-in. crack, which is followed (6.3) to the base of an overhang 40 ft. higher. Climb over a mossy roof (5.5) to a ledge. The route ends here, and 200 ft. of rappelling is necessary for the descent. Time: 4 hrs. (1st asc.—1958—J. Baldwin, L. MacDonald).

18. *'Crap Crags'.* This route follows a somewhat bushy fissure system starting at the base of the black dyke on the S'ern portion of the wall. The first pitch is a 100-ft. bushy corner. Traverse right on the second lead and follow crack and ledge system for 140 ft. to a prominent tree (class 4). Ascend straight up for 100 ft. (class 4), then climb up and to the right around a corner on a ledge. From the end of the ledge traverse 10 ft. right, ascend a shallow groove for 10 ft. (5.6), then climb 70 ft. of class 4 to a tree. Climb class 4 rock and bush to the obvious tree ledge two thirds of the way up the face. From the ledge climb up behind a flake to the left of the gully and then back into the gully again. Take a long lead directly up the gully (5.4). A 100 ft. class 4 pitch finishes the ascent. 4 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, H. Mutch).

19. *'Clean Corner Route'.* Start at the tree ledge two thirds of the way up Crap Crags (q.v.). Traverse right along the ledge as far as possible and enter a prominent corner by climbing a tree. The corner is stemmed and jammed for three leads to the top. Strenuous class 5. (1st asc.—1962—R. Willmott, R. Strachan).

20. *'South South Gully'.* The shortest and S'emmost gully on The Chief. After passing the first two dirty chockstones (class 4) continue up, keeping to the right of the gully. 20 ft. before rejoining the gully floor, climb 10 ft. from a small tree to a mantleshelf, then 10 ft. more to a good ledge (class 4). At left end of ledge ascend 6.0 aid crack and traverse back into the gully. The last obstacle is an awkward class 4 chockstone. 2 hrs. up. (1st

asc.—1961—A. Shives, G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis, F. deBruyn). An interesting variation after the first chockstone is to traverse right onto the ridge above the gully and ascend the last pitch on the 'Constriction Crack Route' (q.v.), re-entering the gully after the second chockstone.

21. *'Constriction Crack'*. Starts 150 ft. N of the base of Cataract Crags and stems and jams an obvious line up and left to hit the South South Arete (class 5). Climb a prominent crack (5.5) up the S side of the arete, then walk left into the South South Gully. (1st asc.—1962—G. Kristiensen, J. Turley).

22. *'Cataract Crags'*. The route follows the major fissure between South South Gully and the S end of The Chief. Climb up to the right of the fissure, then up a crack, and use a shoulder stand to reach a platform at the base of two chimneys. Ascend the right hand chimney until able to traverse to the left. Climb to belay at doubtful tree. The last lead ascend the chimney for 100 ft. to a tree ledge half way up the face. For an escape, walk right (one class 4 interruption) and ascend farthest gully for 150 ft. Class 5. 4 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1963—H. Mutch, R. Culbert.)

'The Squaw' is a somewhat broken cliff to the N of The Chief. Approach via the new road running S of Stawamus R.

'Kiddie Corner' starts at the base of the first and largest re-entrant corner S of the major fissure bisecting the cliff. From a large deciduous tree 30 ft. N of the corner climb up past bush to tree, and traverse left to good belay platform. Climb the overhang directly above the tree and continue 150 ft. up the crack to tree belay. Scramble left and down, then up to a large dead tree, and climb the open book above to bushes. Class 4 to here. Scramble 150 ft. up and left to the base of the steep wall. From the left end of a narrow ledge use three bolts to reach a small tree. Nail a 6.1 crack up, then left, and free climb to tree area. Walk left, then up, and climb an elusive class 4 pitch up and left to more trees. After further scrambling, a short class 3 pitch ends the climb. 4 hrs up. (1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, A. Shives).

'The Papoose' is a 400-ft. high satellite of The Chief, located 1½ mi. S thereof.

'Papoose One' Follow markers from the road to a small ledge. Climb up and left to a belay tree, then traverse left on a ledge and use pitons or bolts to reach a large tree ledge. From end

of ledge traverse 15 ft. left to a good tree. Layback directly up a crack (5.5) to a point 20 ft. past a bolt, then climb 20 ft. left and down to a belay tree (class 4). Climb right up slabs, then left up diagonal crack to small overhang. Ascend the overhang (5.4) and continue 60 ft. up a bushy crack to highest belay tree. Nail 30 ft. left to a prominent lone belay tree. Climb 30 ft. up and slightly left, then straight up slabs to large solution pocket. Mantleshelf onto small ledge (5.3) near a small bush and traverse right to belay trees. Climb up and right for 30 ft.; four aid bolts lead to the top. 4 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1961—F. Beckey, E. Bjornstad).

Ref.—CAJ 1961

'The Pin-up Route' starts at the large tree ledge near the bottom of the above route. Nail a flake-like crack beginning in the middle of the ledge to a belay in a slot. Climb 10 ft. to a shrub (class 4), then ascend an aid crack until able to traverse left on aid to another crack. Free climb up and right to a hanging belay by a small shrub. The next two leads nail an overhanging inside corner. Class 3 climbing leads to the top. Class 6.4. 5 hrs. up. (1st asc.—1961—D. Hiser, E. Cooper).

Ref.—AAJ 1962

Murrin Park is located on the Squamish Hwy. 2 mi. N of Britannia Beach, and is a favorite practice area. Many short routes have been put up on the cliffs at the N end of Browning Lk., as well as several on 'Nightmare Rock', a cliff ¼ mi. N. The cliff to the W of The Chief, above the P.G.E. tracks, also has several short routes.

SECTION S-2

INDIAN–HARRISON

This section is bounded on the W by Indian Arm and Indian R. and on the E by Harrison Lk. The S'ern rim fades out into Fraser R. Valley, and the N boundary follows a sketchy line along Meslilloet, Boise, Fourmile, and Sloquet Crks.

Harbor Navigation Co. runs a ferry service from Vancouver to Wigwam Inn at the head of Indian Arm. A bridge crosses Indian R. and a road running up E side is being extended up Meslilloet Cr. A spur road runs to near Norton Lk. via Hixon Cr. **(1)**. There is a good trail going up Indian R. to head and crossing into Stawamus R. Valley to meet the road up same from Squamish.

The drainage of Coquitlam Lk. and R. is property of the Vancouver Watershed Authority and entrance is forbidden. The road up E side of the river to the lake is guarded by a ranger's station.

The ski camp on Burke Mtn. may be reached from Coast Meridian Rd. NE of Port Coquitlam by following signs up a series of logging tracks **(2)**.

Another road runs NE from Port Coquitlam up the W side of Pitt R. Just before Munro Cr. this road turns sharply right and descends to fork, one branch leading to Pitt R. and the other continuing N. Just before the bend a trail leads up to Munro Lk. **(3)** (2–3 hrs. pack). The branch **(4)** continuing N is blocked by a gate on private land. Access is seldom permitted. This road goes up Widgeon Cr. to about 5 mi. beyond the tributary coming down from Widgeon Lk.

On Tue., Wed., and Fri. a ferry runs from the Government Wharf on Pitt R. to B. C. Forest Products Co. camp of Alvin at the N end of Pitt Lk. Stops at other points along the lake may be arranged. (Water Taxi also available). A road goes up the E side of Pitt R. to opposite Pine Cone Cr. and then crosses to go about 5 mi. up the W side. There is a branch up Corbold Cr. to about 1500 ft., with side roads on either flank to 3000 ft.

From Haney townsite a good road (with direction signs) leads to a government campsite at S end of Alouette Lk. A few miles before the lake there is a side road (marked "Service Depot") branching left to Mike Lk. **(5)**. A locked spur continues W of Mike Lk. and curves N past Jacobs Lk. to the pass leading to

Raven Cr. **(6)**. A road up the ridge to Alouette (Battery) Mtn. is planned for the near future. From the government campsite, a road goes around the W side of Alouette Lk. and about 2½ mi. up the N side of Gold Cr. A spur climbs from this point into the basin E of the Golden Ears **(7)**. After spring it is best to camp by stream at circa 2500 ft. rather than following road or dry (N'ern) creek bed to basin head.

A power line runs half way around the W side of Stave Lk. from Stave Falls, but the old trail under this is in very poor condition. There are no longer boats for rent although rides can usually be arranged while logging is in progress at the N end of the lake. Many snags make boat travel tricky. There is a road from the N end of Stave Lk. up Winslow Cr. to Winslow (Stump) Lk. **(8)**. The road on upper Stave R. **(9)** is on the E side for about 4 mi., the W side for 3 mi., and then returns to E side until due E of Thomas Lk.

Roads (locked) run up both sides of Norrish (Suicide) Cr. to Dickson Lk. These have now been connected with roads coming up Statlu Cr. from the Chehalis R. The Forest Service is building a complex of trails between this Norrish–Statlu Rd. and Stave Lk.

The road up the W side of Chehalis R. is locked and is accessible only on certain weekends (Canadian Forest Products Ltd.). The road runs around the W side of Chehalis Lk. and terminates about 2 mi. up Eagle Cr. from Chehalis R. **(10)**. Blazes may be followed up W side of Eagle Cr. to a rock slide and a good trail continues on to creek's W fork, which it crosses and then follows to timberline. One day pack from road. There is a road about 2 mi. up Skwellepil Cr. **(11)**, and a road on Statlu Cr. which joins the logging grade coming up Norrish Cr. to Dickson Lk. A road on E side of Chehalis R. crosses near Maisie Cr.

A rough road, starting from near the beginning of Chehalis Lk. Rd., goes up the W side of Harrison Lk. The system is complicated but is being improved by the Forest Service and will soon connect all the way to head of the lake. The road presently to 1500-ft. on Mystery Cr. may be pushed through a 1900-ft. pass in the near future to join a spur of Chehalis Lk. Rd. Several miles of logging road are reported on Trio Cr. and there have also been operations on Doctors Cr., leaving a road to 2500 ft.

A ferry service on Harrison Lk. runs from Harrison Hot Springs to Spring Cr. and Fort Douglas at head of the lake. It also serves logging camps along the way. The boat runs N on

Tue., Thur., Sat., and back on the following days. There are also planes and boats for hire at Harrison Hot Springs.

From Spring Cr. Camp there is a road up Sloquet Cr. which deteriorates beyond the N fork but continues to within a mile of Kinnear Lk. There is a spur to about 2500 ft. on the hillside E of South Sloquet Cr. A road runs up Tretheway Cr. to about 2500 ft. and to within 3 mi. of the head of Tipella Cr. The road system from Spring Cr. extends down to Bremmer Cr. and to 2000 ft. on the N side of this valley.

There are emergency landing strips at Spring Cr. (W side of N end of Harrison Lk.), and at head of Stave Lk.

Coquitlam Mtn. (5193) 92G/7E

Located at head of Or Cr., about 10 mi. N of Port Coquitlam.

1st asc.—1918—P. James, D. Munday.

Route 1. From Burke Mtn. Ski Camp **(2)**, follow trail N to Burke Ridge and Dennet Lk. This point may also be reached by a one mi. bushwhack from Munroe Lk. **(3)**. Follow ridge N about 2 mi. to the base of S ridge of Widgeon Pk. from 3600-ft. col below Widgeon, cross the bushy head of Or Cr. and ascend objective directly. NTD. This is a long day's return hike from roads.

Route 2. From Widgeon Cr. Rd. **(4)** take the spur leading into basin N of Widgeon Pk. Leave spur before it crosses at 1800 ft. to S side of a creek, and ascend NW to N ridge of objective. (The climb from here is not difficult). This N ridge is best gained via the NE rib of a 4200 ft. summit 1 mi. NE of Coquitlam Mtn.

Route 3. The road to Coquitlam Lk. starts near the town of Port Coquitlam. From one mi. below Coquitlam Lk. (which is in Watershed territory and forbidden to access) cross Coquitlam R. and ascend NE through burn above Or Cr. to SW ridge of objective. This ridge may be followed to summit. NTD. One day return trip.

Ref.—AE May/43, Oct/62

Widgeon Pk. (4701) 92G/7E

Located 1½ mi. E of Mt. Coquitlam.

1st asc.—1933—T. Fyles, B. Wheatley.

Route 1. Ascent via the S ridge is a 5 hr. walk from Burke Mtn. Ski Camp. See Mt. Coquitlam for approach.

Route 2. From Widgeon Cr. logging road **(4)**, take the spur to

FIVE FINGERS:
1. FOREFINGER
2. MIDDLEFINGER
3. THUMB
4. RINGFINGER
5. LITTLE FINGER
M-1
N
ONE MILE
COQUITLAM RIVER
DE BECK (DESPARATION) CR.
FIVE FINGERS
1
2
3
4
5
CONSOLATION LAKES
OBELISK PK.

basin N of Widgeon Pk. Spur ends at about 2000 ft. on the slopes of Widgeon and summit is a 3 to 4 hr. bushwhack from there.

Peneplain Pk. (5572) 92G/7E

Located 3/4 mi. NW of Widgeon Lk.

1st asc.—1938—L. Harrison, R. Pilkington.

Route 1. The S'ern approach route to the Five Fingers (q.v.) goes within 3/4 mi. of Peneplain Pk. It is easy to walk this distance along the ridge N of objective, and complete the scramble on scree of the upper E face.

Route 2. The peak may be ascended without difficulty from Widgeon Lk. There is a spur to the Widgeon Cr. Rd. **(4)** which goes up ridge E of the creek draining Widgeon Lk. From end of this spur the lake may be reached in 2 hrs. packing. Getting around the lake to objective at the far end is difficult, however, and some parties have found it easier to use early spring ice or make a raft from logs in the permanent log jam at the lake outlet. Any route requires two days' return from road.

Obelisk Pk. (5800) 92G/7E M-1

Located on the divide immediately S of the Five Fingers.

1st asc.—1938—L. Harrison, R. Pilkington.

Route. Obelisk Pk. may be reached by either the S or E approaches to the Five Fingers (q.v.) and climbed from the E without difficulty.

Ref.—CAJ 1939

'The Five Fingers' (ca. 6000) 92G/7E, G/10E M-1

A group of five rock peaks located on the Coquitlam–Pitt divide about 4 mi. N of Widgeon Lk.

Approaches. Leave Widgeon Cr. logging road **(4)** about 3 mi. beyond where the tributary creek descends from Widgeon Lk. (ca. 1500 ft.). Climb NNW into a 4100-ft. col and traverse ridges first W almost to Peneplain Pk. and then 4 mi. N to objectives. A party can get within striking distance of the Fingers in one day from road. *'Sharksfin Pk.' ('Canopener Pk.')* (5700) located 1½ mi. N of Peneplain Pk. may be by-passed on E, and Obelisk Pk. (5800) on the W. An alternate approach is via DeBeck ('Desperation') Cr., which flows into Pitt Lk. and requires a boat to reach. DeBeck's third major fork from the S has been used to get within striking distance of the Fingers in

one day from the lake. Difficulty was experienced in fording DeBeck Cr.

An approach via the pass on the SE fork of Hixon Cr. (1) may prove the easiest means of access, although illegal.

'Forefinger' and 'Middle Finger'

The two SW'ern peaks of the Five Fingers, the Middle Finger being the highest of the group.

1st asc.—1938—L. Harrison, R. Pilkington.

Route. Ascent from the S is not difficult on either peak. Middle Finger may also be reached by a traverse from the Thumb.

Ref.—CAJ 1940

'The Thumb'

Located SE of the Middle Finger and S of 'Ring Finger'.

1st asc.—1940—W. Mathews, R. Fraser.

Route. Ascended without difficulty from the SE.

Mt. Felix (ca. 4500) 92G/7W

Located immediately NE of the head of Indian Arm, opposite Wigwam Inn.

Route. From the mouth of Granite Cr. on E side of Indian Arm (boat required), follow up old logging road to remains of a camp. Ascend north to virgin timber and then angle W to the main ridge of objective, which may be followed over intervening summits to peak. NTD.

This is not the minor summit marked as Mt. Felix on Map 52 B Special.

Ref.—AE June/50

Eagle Ridge (4100) 92G/7W

The S portions of the ridge between Indian Arm and Coquitlam Lk.

Route. Take road from Ioco toward Bedwell Bay and turn right first on the Anmore Rd., and then on side road to the E. From 3/4 mi. along side road take old logging road to left and follow N past Cypress Lk. Continue N on poor trail through meadows and over small peaks to the final summit. NTD. The return trip is a fairly long day's hike, and it is easy to become lost.

Meslilloet Mtn. (*'Indian Chief'*) (6529) 92G/10W

A prominent rock massif between the head of Coquitlam R. and the Indian R.

1st asc.—1913—H. Selfe, P. Long, F. Colbourne.

Approaches. From road on Indian R. (1) take spur up Hixon Cr. Continue from end of spur through open woods of N fork to Ann Lk. It is a good day's pack from Wigwam Inn to a camp here. The old route to Ann L. via Brandt Cr. and Norton Lk. has been burned over, but is said to be still passable if the hiker keeps high on the side of Brandt Cr. valley.

Route. From Ann Lk. go N straight up ridge toward objective, traversing over a minor summit and continuing along the connecting ridge to the main peak. Climb is not difficult unless ridge is corniced.

The most prominent peak on the ridge E of Meslilloet and two summits on the N ridge were climbed in 1919 by P. James, D. Munday, T. Ingram.

Ref.—AE Sept/50; BCM June/33

Mt. Bonnycastle (5704) 92G/10W

A horseshoe ridge located between head of Hixon Cr. and Coquitlam R.

Route. Ascent directly from a camp at Ann Lk. to the N (see Meslilloet) is not difficult, but ascent from forks in Hixon Cr. is likely feasible and would be shorter.

Blanshard Pk. (*'Blanshard Needle', 'S. Pk. Blanshard', 'S Pk. Golden Ears'*) (5113) 92G/7E, G/8W D-6

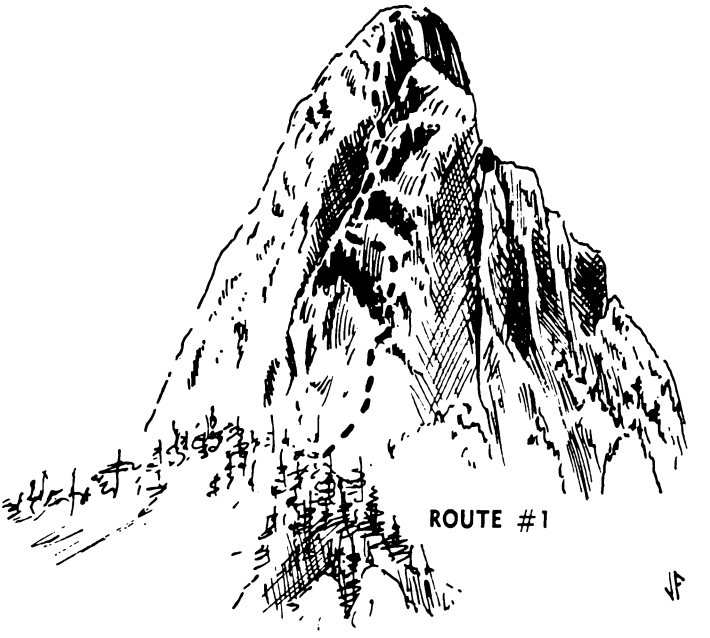
The S'ern of two rock peaks on divide between Alouette Lk. and N Fork Alouette R. ('Jack-knife Cr.')

1st asc.—1918—P. James, D. Munday, M. Worsley.

Approach to Kirkland Cabin. Follow Alouette Lk. Rd. for one mile past Park boundary and turn left on road to Mike Lk. (5). From 300 ft. before Mike Lk. hike up steep logging track to where it ends in cross road. Follow this to right about 20 min., then follow trail up short gully to next road. (This road may be reached more quickly by a steep trail from the outhouse behind work camp by Mike Lk. turnoff.) Follow road right for ½ mi. until a trail marked by sign and cairn leads to yet another road. Turn right and follow new road until it enters timber stand. Here take trail to right leading to cabin (now dilapidated). 1½ hrs. pack from cars.

Ref.—AE Sept/62

Route 1. From Kirkland Cabin, follow N up good trail. Do not take branch trail up Jack-knife Cr. (marked with sign) but



D-6

BLANSHARD PK. From South

continue on to high open ridge and *Alouette ('Battery') Mtn.* (4448). This minor summit may be traversed or by-passed on W to reach objective peak immediately beyond.

From point where the ridge meets the rock of summit tusk, climb one class 3 pitch directly upwards and continue through rock and brush until it is possible to traverse left without difficulty. Do not traverse into large gully on S face, but ascend ridge on gully's E flank until level with notch at head of gully. Cross notch and ascend the short summit ridge. A long day's trip from cabin with return to road.

Ref.—BCM Oct/59

Route 2. The summit may be reached by traversing from Edge Mtn. (q.v.). This is not difficult (class 2–3) but makes a lengthy day's return trip from Gold Cr. A gendarme on the Edge–Blanshard col is by-passed on the W.

The Golden Ears *('N. Pk. Blanshard', 'N. Pk. Golden Ears')* (5598) 92G/7E, G/8W

A double summit forming the highest rise in the Golden Ears (Blanshard) Group; located between Alouette and Pitt Lks.

1st asc.—1911—B.C. Mountaineering Club Party.

Route 1. From camp in basin E of objective **(7)** ascend to ridge to N and follow this W to main skyline, or follow newly marked route. Traverse S across face of objective, and ascend easy E ridge to the higher E'ern Ear. A short, steep, snow gully may require a rope. The W'ern Ear is a 15 min. scramble from the E peak. 4 hrs. up from road, 2 hrs. down.

Ref.—AE Sept/62; VOCJ 1960

Route 2. From same camp as for route 1, climb a long rock and/or snow gully (class 3) from S side of basin head, taking right (W'ern) fork before first chockstone or climbing white rock dyke between forks to Ears–Edge col. Left fork is suitable when snow covers class 4 chockstones. Ascend E ridge of the Ears to join route 1. The Ears–Edge col may also be reached by taking the trail N from Kirkland Cabin (see Blanshard Pk.) and branching off on side trail marked "Jack-knife Cr." The side trail soon disappears, however, and the trip up the N Fk. Alouette R. (Jack-knife Cr.) is unpleasant unless snow covers the bush.

Ref.—BCM April/57

Route 3. From the mouth of Raven Cr. on Pitt L. (boat required) walk ½ mi. S up road and cross S fork of the creek. From here proceed up through heavy timber between the two N branches of Raven Cr. to about 2800 ft., and then traverse S to enter shallow gully of the S'ern of the creeks nearby. Early in the season this gully will be filled with snow, providing easy travel to join route 1 on slopes E of objective. Use S branch where gully divides. A 10 hr. return trip from Pitt Lk.

Ref.—BCM Oct/54

Raven Cr. may also be approached from the logging road on E side of Jacobs Lk. **(6)**, by picking up an old railway grade below and beyond the road's termination. The grade crosses to drainage flowing N and joins route 3 at the forks in Raven Cr.

The 4600-ft. *'Raven Pk'* located immediately E of Raven Lk. was ascended by H. Mutch and R. Culbert in 1964 from Gold Cr. via bluffy SE slopes.

Mt. Edge (*'Central Pk. Golden Ears'*, *'Central Pk. Blanshard'*) (5400) 92G/7E, G/8W

The rock summit N of Blanshard Pk.

1st asc.—1929—H. Sommerville, A. Lambert, D. McKee, J. Irving.

Route 1. From camp in basin E of Golden Ears **(7)**, climb to the Ears–Edge col as in route 2 for Golden Ears, or ascend as in route 1 for Ears and traverse into col. The peak is approached directly from col by its NW ridge. There is a class 3 traverse to avoid a projection, and the upper section is a class 3 climb on rock or steep snow using gully to W of bluffs. 5 hrs. up from road, 3 hrs. down.

Ref.—BCM June/30

Route 2. From summit of Blanshard Pk. (q.v.) descend the rock and bush ridge leading N to Blanshard–Edge col. A gendarme in this col may be by-passed to W. Edge is climbed by continuing up its S ridge or over broken terrain to the W. There is a gap just before the summit which may be jumped or circumvented by a detour (class 3). 3 hrs. to summit from Blanshard Pk.

Ref.—BCM Aug/53

Route 3. NW face.

1st asc.—1962—J. Bryan, B. Olson.

From head of basin E of the Golden Ears **(7)** ascend the long gully (left fork) under the objective face (see route 2, Golden Ears). Route starts from this gully where it constricts, directly under what appears to be the summit. Of two open corners climb left one to where it ends against small wall. Follow line of weakness through trees and heather ledges under a wall of slabs above and to the right. (circa 200 ft.) At first break in this wall climb on to slabs and head for corner of wall with buttress to right. Climb corner to large gendarme and continue right behind gendarme until it is feasible to climb up through another wall on a broken section. Above this angle right through a rotten rock gully to come out on right of apparent summit. Class 5. 7 hrs. up.

Ref.—VOCJ 1962, 1963

East Pk. (ca 5000)

1st asc.—1963—T. Auger, P. Thompson, R. Culbert.

Route. From main summit descend to E, keeping right of ridge, and rappel est. 120 ft. into gorge isolating the E pk. A class 3 rock and bush route leads to saddle in objective's main ridge, hence to summit. To get back out of gorge, prussik up fixed rappel rope or climb and rappel down gorge to first tributary from W. Bush and class 4 rock on either side of this provide escape.

Ref.—BCM Feb/64

'Mt. Osprey' (5500) 92G/8W, G/9W

Located at the head of Osprey Cr. E of central Pitt Lk.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. From camp at mouth of Osprey Cr. on the E side of Pitt Lk. (boat required) follow old logging road 2 to 3 mi. ENE up main valley, avoiding a branch to the left about ½ mi. above lake. From end of road on N side of creek, head directly up a broad, steep, wooded ridge leading to a large cirque. Keep high on right side of the cirque to avoid bush until clear of trees, then make an easy ascending traverse to left towards notch in skyline just right of the summit. Snow ridge and easy rock leads from notch to peak. NTD. 6 hrs. up, 4 hrs. down.

There is another peak (est. 5550) to the E which may be reached from col S of Osprey via the easy W ridge. One hr. from Mt. Osprey.

Ref.—AE June/47, Feb/61

Mt. Robie Reid (*'Old Baldy'*) (6847) 92G/8W

Located N of the upper Alouette R. and W of Stave Lk.

1st asc.—1925—B. C. Mountaineering Club party of 10.

Route. Go up Stave Lk. by boat to deserted camp on W side opposite Deception Pt. Climb road to about 700 ft. above Stave Lk. and then strike out NW, keeping W of creek to high heather ridge. (4 hrs. to camp here from lake). Follow ridge to W, cross snowslopes, climb rocks to point where slabs come closest to summit ridge, and continue to ridge via an obvious gully. Climbing is class 3.

Ref.—BCM July/25; Oct/57

West Pk.

1st asc.—1954—H. Rode, D. Cowie

Route. From main summit of Robie Reid rappel into gap isolating the W peak. An exposed traverse leads to a prominent gully on N face. Climb gully and continue up face to the peak.

Loose rock and a chockstone provide difficulties. Class 4–5.
Ref.—CAJ 1956; BCM Oct/57

Mt. Judge Howay (*'The Snow Peaks'*) (7376) 92G/8W, G/9W

Two steep and prominent rock peaks located about 9 mi. N of Stave Lk.

1st asc.—(NE Pk) 1921—T. Fyles, E. Fuller, H. O'Conner.

Route 1. The original ascent party climbed from Stave R. **(9)** up stream draining objective's E face, and put up a class 3–4 route from E. This is likely the easiest route.

Route 2. S Face.

1st asc.—1949—H. Rode, A. Melville, L. Taylor.

From about 3 mi. up Stave R. **(9)** from Stave Lk., pack for several bushy hrs. up major tributary from S of objective. (In periods of low water it is possible to walk stones up part of creekbed.) At major forks it is best to keep on W'ern branch as this leads to higher campsite. From head of tributary, ascend to within 300 ft. of notch between the 'Snow Pks.', then swing right under main face. Climb lower face directly (class 3), but swing W on upper part and go up prominent faults to summit. The most difficult pitch is a 125 ft. class 3–4 chimney about 200 ft. below peak. 4½ hrs. up from camp.

Either route requires 3 days' return from civilization, and involves a ford of Stave R. which is very difficult at highwater.

Ref.—CAJ 1950; AE Dec/42, Jan/43; BCM May/34

Southwest Pk. (7200)

1st asc.—1921—T. Fyles.

Route. Climb to notch between 'Snow Pks.' The route runs directly up arête from notch over steep, broken rock. Class 3 & 4—loose in places.

Mt. Kranrod (*'Thunderbolt Ridge'*) (5600) 92G/8W

Located across the valley SE of 'Snow Pks.'

1st asc.—1920—J. Fyles, T. Fyles.

Route. The ascent is not difficult from the valley to N, which is drained by the same tributary used for S'ern approach to 'Snow Pks.' (q.v.)

Mt. Clarke (7100) 92G/9E

Located about 9 mi. NE of upper Stave Lk., and just E of Winslow (Stump) Lk.

1st asc.—1949—I. Kay, A. Melville, H. Rode, F. Miles.

Route. From camp at Winslow Lk. **(8)** bear 100 deg. magnetic up steep bush to open country at 4500 ft. and follow ridges E toward objective. Ascend a prominent rock ridge to the summit crest and then traverse easy rock to peak. Only one class 3–4 pitch on climb. 9 hrs. up from Stump Lk., 5½ hrs. down.

Approach from Chehalis R. **(10)** is likely shorter.

Ref.—CAJ 1950; AE July/49

'Mt. Ratney' (6650) 92G/8E

Located between Chehalis and Stave Lks. at the head of Skwellepil Cr.

1st asc.—1950—J. Dudra, H. Rode.

Route. The most convenient approach is from Chehalis Lk. via the road up Skwellepil Cr. **(11)**. The alternative requires a boat on Stave Lk. to reach the mouth of Winslow (Stump) Cr. **(8)**. Walk up road along creek about 1½ mi. and then follow up major tributary from the SE. The objective is at the head of this, and by contouring under its cliffs the NE skyline ridge may be reached. Follow same to summit. Class 4. It is likely that investigation to the SE would reveal an easier route. Two day return trip from Stave Falls.

Ref.—CAJ 1951; AE Oct/50

'Trio Pk.' (5500) 92H/12W

Located W of the head of Eagle Cr.

1st asc.—1962—L. Harrison, F. Arundel.

Route. The ascent from Eagle Cr. is not difficult **(10)**. There is some confusion as to location of the summit climbed in 1932 by A. Dellow, L. Harrison, W. Cadillac, J. Booth, T. Fallowfield. It likely stands N of the 7207-ft. summit at the head of Eagle Cr. NTD.

Ref.—AE Dec/43

SECTION S-3
CHILLIWACK–SILVER

This region forms a rough triangle between Fraser R., the International Boundary, and Silverhope Cr. It is dominated by summits of the Cheam Range, and by Slesse Pk. and the Border Pks. along the Boundary.

Trans Canada Highway (Hwy. #1) runs along N edge of the section. From near the town of Chilliwack there is a well marked turnoff to Cultus Lk. A minor trail runs from Cultus Lk. up Frost Cr. to about 4000 ft. near the Border.

The Chilliwack R. Rd. leaves Cultus Lk. Rd. on N side of the Vedder Crossing Bridge. (Chilliwack R. is called the Vedder R. below this bridge.) Roads run E up both sides of Chilliwack R. **(1)**, but the main thoroughfare starts on the N side, crossing to the S after about 5 mi., and continuing thereon until beyond Nesakwatch Cr. Side roads (locked) run up Tamihi Cr. **(2)** to the Border and to about 3500 ft. on Borden Cr. A locked logging road **(3)** leaves the main Chilliwack R. Rd. just W of Slesse Cr., crosses the creek, and goes about 3 mi. up E side. The road then re-crosses and continues almost to the Border, where it ascends SW, crossing the Border on a ridge of the Pleiades and climbing to the old Red Mtn. Mine at 4000 ft. **(4)**.

About one mi. along Chilliwack R. Rd. beyond Slesse Cr. bridge, a trail leads to Pierce Lk. at 4500 ft. **(5)**. The upper half of this trail is poor.

There is a bridge across Chilliwack R. at a bend E of Foley Cr. A road doubles back from here to the N. One branch goes to the roads on lower Chipmunk Cr., and to a road leading to near the top of 5500-ft. *Mt. Mercer*. The other branch goes up E side of Foley Cr. to 'Foley' (Ford) Lk. **(6)**. A good trail extends beyond the lake and up Granite Cr. S of Conway Pk. It is possible that an aerial tramway will eventually run up to abandoned mine near 'mile-high camp' (See Lucky Four Group). A trail is being built from Foley Cr. up onto *Mt. Laughington*. From E of the bridge across main river a good trail (being replaced by a road) climbs to 'Mt. Ford' Lookout Sta. at 4600 ft. on ridge between Foley Cr. and Chilliwack R. **(7)**. 2 hrs. to station.

There is a rough road about 3 mi. up the E side of Nesawkwatch ('Middle') Cr. **(8)**. A few miles beyond Middle Cr. the

Chilliwack R. Rd. crosses to N side of the river at a prison encampment. The side road (locked) up Center Cr. **(9)** goes about 4 mi. from the river and then climbs to est. 3500 ft. on W side of the valley. The main Chilliwack R. Rd. continues on to Chilliwack Lk. Just before the lake a good trail goes up the W side of Post Cr. Forest Service plans call for a trail on through Greendrop Pass and an improvement of the sketchy trail down Hicks Cr. to the Silver–Skagit Rd.

The Silver–Skagit Rd. **(10)** leaves the Trans Canada Hwy. at the W end of the Silverhope Bridge (a few miles W of Hope). The road follows Silverhope Cr., Klesilkwa R., and Skagit R. to the Border at Ross Lk. There is a short side road up Sowerby Cr. to ca. 2000 ft. and another rough road which leads from the mouth of Sowerby Cr. N and around to est. 4500 ft. in the basin **(11)** N of Silver and Isolillock Pks.

An old logging road goes up Cantelon Cr. as far as Yola Cr. The 'Jones' (Wahleach) Lk. Rd. starts from near Laidlaw on Hwy. #1, and permission for use may be gained from Jones Lk. Logging Co. at Laidlaw. A spur goes up to 3500 ft. on N of Mt. Barr.

From Bridal Falls on the highway, a road traverses above the Falls and switchbacks to the divide about 3 mi. SW of Cheam Pk. This road has already been pushed down into the head of Chipmunk Cr. and is to be continued to connect with Chilliwack R. Rd.

State Hwy. #1 in Washington connects Bellingham to Mt. Shuksan region. From the Shuksan Patrol Station, (about 50 mi. from Bellingham), a fairly good road runs 7 mi. along Swamp Cr. into Twin Lks. **(12)** at 5120 ft. Parties are requested to register climbs at Ranger Sta. near the town of Glacier.

Cheam Range 92H/4E

A chain of rock and ice summits located to the S of 'Jones' (Wahleach) Lk., and N of Foley Cr. and Chilliwack R. The entire traverse from Cheam Pk. to Foley Pk. has been done in both directions.

Cheam Pk. (6913)

Located above the Trans Canada Hwy., about 10 mi. E of Chilliwack townsite.

Route. The logging road on the NW flank of Cheam leaves the Trans Canada Hwy. just NE of Bridal Falls and traverses to

cut Bridal Veil Cr. above the falls, eventually crossing the divide to Chipmunk Cr. This road is property of Catermole Logging Co. and may be barred. Two spur roads double back across Bridal Veil Cr. and the route starts from the end of the upper one (4500 ft.). A trail traverses NE around a prominent ridge and into 'Killarney Valley' behind. A trail has been blazed from E side of valley SE to the skyline col on SW ridge of Cheam. Follow trail on up this ridge to open country and continue to summit. NTD. 5 hrs. return from road.

Ref.—BCM Oct/53; VOCJ 1958

Lady Pk. (7100)

Located about 1 mi. SE of Cheam Pk.

Route. From about 5500 ft. on SW ridge of Cheam Pk. (q.v.), traverse E into the Cheam–Lady col, and scramble up objective's easy W face. 5½ hrs. up from logging spur.

Lucky Four Group 92H/4E

This term is loosely applied to the E'ern and central portions of the Cheam Range. Summits as far W as Knight Pk. are included here as part of the group. (This division is on the basis of approach rather than nomenclature.)

Ref.—CAJ 1949; AE Feb/43, Mar/43, April/43; BCM Oct/24, July/25, Nov/33, May/62; Seattle Mountaineer 1951.

Approaches. There are two main approaches to Lucky Four Group. The first of these is via 'Jones' (Wahleach) Lk. and is a well established but troublesome route. The rather new alternative from 'Foley' Lk. is recommended.

A logging road to Jones Lk. leaves Trans Canada Hwy. at Laidlaw, where keys for the gate may be obtained when road is not in use. Drive around E side of Jones Lk. 2½ mi. and then take branch road up major valley to SE. Trail is blazed from last switchback before road ends, but is poor at first. After 15–20 min. pack, trail passes collapsed buildings and crosses a stream 300 ft. above. Trail then heads to forest line where it improves and is well marked to 4500 ft. Continue an ascending traverse S through open country to 'Mile-high Campsite' (5280 ft.) below Conway Pk. (13). 4 hrs. pack up.

For the Foley Lk. approach, follow Chilliwack R. road from Vedder Crossing near Cultus Lk. to about 4 mi. beyond Slesse Cr. (3rd. bridge). Just after crossing to N side of river turn

LUCKY FOUR GROUP From N.E.

left up Foley Cr. to Foley Lk. **(6)** (1850 ft.). Climb trail from S end of lake up an extension of the S ridge of Welch Pk. Timberline is at 4800 ft. and 'Williamson Lk.' at 5400 ft. **(14)** between S'ern ridges of Welch and Foley Pks. is a good campsite. 6 hrs. pack up. Plans have been approved to build a shelter at Williamson Lk.

Welch (*'Wahleach'*) **Pk.** (7900) D-7

Highest summit in the Cheam Range and Lucky Four Group. It is located between The Still and Foley Pk.

1st asc.—1925—A. Cooper, F. Smith, F. Spouse.

Route. The Welch–Foley col may be gained from Mile-high Camp **(13)** by a one-hour traverse S and E over glacier under Foley Pk., or by ascending directly from a camp by Williamson Lk. to the S **(14)**. (One hr.) From col, climb Welch's E ridge (rotten rock), by-passing a prominent gendarme by a 50 ft. descent and traverse on the S face. Class 3. 3 hrs. up from either camp.

Ref.—BCM July/57, Sept/60

Stewart Pk. (*'Mt. General Stewart'*) (7300) D-7

A glaciated member of the Lucky Four Group, located between Baby Munday Pk. and The Still.

1st asc.—1923—D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. From Mile-high Camp **(13)** traverse S and then W over two small glaciers under the flanks of Foley, Welch, and The Still. If using the Foley Lk. approach **(14)** this traverse may be joined by descending from the Welch–Foley col, reached by a 1 hr. climb from camp at Williamson Lk. to S. After traverse, ascend to Still–Stewart col and climb to summit over easy heather and rock ledges of the SE ridge, or up the short SW ridge. Not difficult. 4 hrs. up from either camp.

The long, steep, rock ridge descending from Stewart Pk. to near Jones Lk. was first climbed by A. Bitterlich, H. Mathers and proved to be class 5. It makes a very full day's ascent from the lake.

The Still (7500) D-7

Located between Welch and Stewart Pks.

1st asc.—1925—A. Cooper, F. Smith, F. Spouse.

Route. From the Stewart–Still col (see Mt. Stewart) the objective may be climbed without difficulty via its W face or NW ridge. 4 hrs. up from either camp.

Baby Munday Pk. (7200) D-7

A dark rock summit located immediately SW of Stewart Pk.

1st asc.—1933—W. Dobson, W. Henderson.

Route. Cross the Stewart–Still col (see Stewart Pk.) and traverse over ribs and gullies to meadows SW of Stewart, then W to foot of objective. Ascend E face a little S of the summit to S ridge and climb this to peak. The ridge may also be reached a little farther S over heather and ledges. Ascent is class 3 and rotten in places. 6–7 hrs. up from either campsite, 4 to 5 hrs. down.

Ref.—AE Jan/57

Knight Pk. (*'Mt. William Knight'*) (7200) D-7

Located immediately W of Baby Munday Pk. and about 1 mi. SE of Lady Pk.

1st asc.—around 1892—E. Knight.

Route. From Still–Stewart col (see Stewart Pk.) the base of the objective may be reached either by traversing over Stewart Pk. or by traversing around the S side of Baby Munday Pk. Ascent from between Stewart and Knight is not difficult. The climb from either camp at E end of the Lucky Four Group is lengthy, requiring 6–7 hrs. each way.

Mt. Foley (7400) D-7

A steep, dark pyramid of loose, metallic rock, located above Foley Cr. at the E end of Cheam Range.

1st asc.—1924—B. Cayley, E. Fuller, H. O'Conner, D. Foster, W. Wheatley, D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. From Mile-high Camp **(13)** ascend to ridge SW of Conway Pk. and follow this to collapsed mining cabin at base of Foley's NE ridge. The easiest route makes an ascending traverse over snow to an obvious notch in objective's E ridge, then follows ridge to summit. 4 hrs. up from camp. Low class 3. The snow basin NE of Foley may be reached by walking down from E ridge notch or in 2 hrs. from camp at Williamson Lk. (From Lake **(14)** climb to Welch–Foley col, then ascend snow slopes to cross gap between the main and S peaks of Foley to the SE snow basin.) The SW ridge or the face above basin offer class 3 routes to summit.

Ref.—AE Sept/62; BCM May/24, Sept/56, Oct 63

The rotten, class 3, N ridge was first climbed by J. Fairley, T. Fyles, and E. Otten, and may be reached by ascending a snow couloir from N of Foley–Welch saddle.

Conway Pk. (6500)

A minor summit located 2 mi. NE of Foley Pk.

Route. From Mile-high Camp **(13)** ascend easy slopes to ridge N of objective and scramble to summit. One hr. from camp.

Williams Pk. (*'Silver Pk.'*) (6965) 92H/4E, H/3W

A rock pyramid located N of the Chilliwack R. about 3 mi. W of Chilliwack Lk.

1st asc.—by survey party.

Route. Both the N and S ridges are class 2–3 rock scrambles. These may be reached directly from the Chilliwack Lk. Rd. **(1)** by ascending the steep hillside through light bush and bluffs. Traverse around W side of peak, if wishing to reach the N ridge. A long, bushy ridge connects Williams Pk. to the lookout station on Ford Mtn. to W. This provides a good trail to 4700 ft. **(7)** but the direct approach from Chilliwack R. Rd. is still more popular. 5 to 6 hrs. up from road.

Ref.—BCM Nov/61

Mt. Northgraves (6900) 93H/3W

Located 6 mi. N of Chilliwack Lk. at the heads of Yola, Cantelon and Foley Crks.

1st asc.—1960—B. McKnight, R. Culbert, A. Armour-Brown.

Route. From the base of the N ridge of Williams Pk. (q.v.) traverse over the top of *Goetz Pk.* Follow ridges N and E along main divide and then traverse meadows N on to the prominent ridge W of objective. Ascend to Northgrave's main S ridge and scramble up same to the summit. NTD. This constitutes a very long day's return trip from Chilliwack R. Rd. Approach from Foley Lk. might now prove shorter **(6)**. Another possibility is the spur from Silver–Skagit Rd. **(10)** to junction of Yola and Cantelon Crks. Survey lines extend up Yola Cr. and the next tributary W to beneath Northgraves.

Mt. Stoneman (5600) 93H/6W

Located W of Silver Cr. and about 2 mi. SW of Silver Lk.

Route. From Silver–Skagit Rd. **(10)** about 1 mi. S of the beginning of Silver Lk., walk W up logging road to a level section at circa 2500 ft. Cross slash to S and ascend on the right of a prominent gully. Near top of gully swing left to avoid bluffs and ascend until the main N–S ridge is reached. Follow crest S about 1 mi. to the highest point. NTD. 5 hrs. up.

Jeffrey Pk. (6729) 92H/3W

Located SW of junction of Yola and Cantelon Crks.

1st asc.—by survey party.

Route. From junction of Yola and Cantelon Crks. **(10)** approach objective via NE ridge. Route on final summit is up a snow gully under large chockstone. NTD.

Ref.—AE Nov/63

Isolillock Pk. (*'Holy Cross'*) (6806) 92H/6W

Located 6 mi. SW of Hope townsite and NW of Silver Lk.

Route. From a few miles up the Silver–Skagit Rd. take either the good pack horse trail up E bank of Eureka Cr. or follow the logging road which doubles back from just before Sowerby Cr. **(11)**. The trail and road intersect at about 4000 ft. From here climb W to above timberline and then ascend the prominent 30 deg. gully to S. (This has some avalanche danger early in the season and is bushy in the late summer.) At top of gully go right and follow open ridges to false summit. Final peak involves a short drop and rock scramble. 11 hrs. return from Silverhope Cr.

Ref.—AE Sept/61; BCM July/49, June/57

Silver Pk. (*'Eureka Pk.'*) (6400) 92H/6W

Located adjacent to and E of Isolillock Pk.

Route. Follow to end of pack horse trail mentioned in route for Isolillock Pk. This leads to an old mine under Silver Pk. Climb rockslides to right of old tramway into cirque between Silver and Isolillock Pks. Ascend W face of objective's N summit to col between the peaks, of which the N'ern is highest. NTD.

Ref.—BCM Apr/63

Mt. Lihumitson (*Liumchen*) (6000) 92H/4W

Located on Lihumitson–Tamihi divide near the Border.

Route. From Vedder Crossing on Cultus Lk. Rd. **(1)** drive about one mi. along S bank of the Chilliwack (Vedder) R. Climb S into a maze of logging roads, one of which ascends the ridge to almost 2500 ft. A good trail leaves the end of this spur and goes to the main divide, following this S to open country within about 1½ mi. of the easy objective. The round trip to peak from road is a fairly long day and slow parties are advised to camp on the ridge or at a cabin near the end of trail. NTD.

A new road starting about 1½ mi. W of Tamihi Cr. has now been pushed to within 10 min. hike of main divide.

Church Mtn. (5600) 92H/4W

Located about 2 mi. N of Mt. Lihumitson.

Route. The approach trail to Lihumitson (q.v.) goes within a mile of the objective. Ascent from here is easy.

Mt. McGuire (6620) 92H/4W

Located between Tamihi and Slesse Crks. immediately S of Chilliwack R.

Route. From Chilliwack R. Rd. just beyond first bridge crossing the main river, follow Tamihi Cr. Rd. **(2)** S about 1½ mi. There is an old logging spur at this point which helps in gaining objective's easy N ridge. There is also a logging road up Borden Cr. to about 3500 ft. and access via the gentle E slopes would be easy from here. Bush and windfall are to be expected.

Ref.—BCM July/50, Jan/56, Dec/60

Mt. Tomyhoi (*American Tomahoi*) (7389)

Located 1½ mi. S of the Border on Damfino–Tamihi Cr. divide.

1st asc.—1932—B. Thomson.

Route 1. From State Highway #1 drive 2 mi. up the Swamp Cr. Rd. **(12)** and follow Keep Kool Trail to timberline between the Yellow Aster Buttes. (The trail may be located at the top of highest switchback above a maze of logging spurs.) Ascend a broad easy ridge to NNW and cross a 2 mi. bench plateau to its W end where a 80 ft. descent leads to a notch. The summit is a short, easy rock scramble from notch.

Ref.—BCM May/49, Aug/50

Route 2. From Tamihi Cr. Rd. **(2)** cross creek, boulder field and terminal moraine, bearing right along edge of timber above glacier on flank of objective's NE shoulder. Traverse left on snow and climb to base of bluffs, which may be avoided to left or climbed directly (class 3–4). Follow broken ridge system to peak.

Mt. Pierce (6426) 92H/4E

Located at N end of Slesse–Nesakwatch Cr. divide.

Route. Follow sketchy trail around Pierce Lk. **(5)** and continue S to a second lake. Ascend to SW ridge and follow this to summit. NTD. An easy day's return trip from Chilliwack R. Rd.

Mt. MacFarlane (6885) 92H/4E

Located just SW of Mt. Pierce.

Route. The peak may be ascended without difficulty from a lake S of Pierce Lk. (See Mt. Pierce).

Canadian Border Pk. (7400) 92H/4E

A steep rock summit rising just NW of American Border Pk. on Slesse–Tamihi Cr. divide. NW'ern summit is highest.

1st asc.—1932—T. Fyles, S. Henderson.

Approaches from N and W, Route 1. From end of the Tamihi Cr. (2) logging road at about 3600 ft., ascend through forests and steep meadow traversing slightly right and gaining the divide before it rises steeply to objective. This steep section may be by-passed to the S by a loose gully (class 3). The final rock pyramid is class 3 by the ridge to the right and about the same by the left ridge (avoiding a projection by ledges on N face). A gully just to right of summit is somewhat harder and loose. 4 hrs. up from road, 3 hrs. down.

A variation of the above approach uses a road climbing to over 3000 ft. from the Chilliwack R. Rd. just before Slesse Cr. Follow remains of logging road steeply to right until first big gully, then strike directly up to old spar tree. Continue SSE to ridge and follow ridges back to join Tamihi Cr. approach on the divide. 7 hrs. up.

Approaches from S and E, Route 2. From about 6 mi. up the Slesse Cr. Rd. (3) ascend rough spur switchbacking to SW. From end of spur continue up through logging slash and a wooded ridge to about 150 ft. before its termination. Drop 100 ft. to left and traverse under ridge to large flat area, then descend 200 ft. to scree col. A further descent to S leads to scree basin. Climb scree to ridge connecting objective with peak to S and use left side of ridge with scree gully to gain base of summit pyramid. The easiest route up starts by traversing right into gully on N face. Ascent directly from ridge is class 3–4, while a traverse to the left leads to NW'ern routes. 4 hrs. up from road.

It appears possible to traverse from the Red Mtn. Mine (4) over open country to join this route at the head of the wooded ridge.

Route 3. From end of road between Twin Lks. (12) take the trail which skirts around Mt. Winchester, to col between Winchester and Red Mtns. Descend 800 ft. toward Tomyhoi Lk. to avoid bluffs and traverse over scree and meadows under American

Border Pk. until reaching scree basin as in Slesse Cr. approach. 7 hrs. from lake to peak.

Ref.—BCM Feb./62

Route 4 N Face. 1st asc.—1963—R. Culbert. From 5000 ft. on the wooded ridge in Slesse Cr. approach, traverse to right across shoulder in adjacent ridge and continue to base of N face. (From here it is also possible to circle around to usual N and W routes). The N face is a lengthy class 3 and 4 climb directly toward centre summit on skyline, traversing just below ridge crest to the higher summit on right.

American Border Pk. (8026) 92H/4E

Located on the Slesse–Tamihi divide immediately S of the International Border..

1st asc.—1930—T. Fyles, A. Dalgleish, R. Fraser, S. Henderson.

Routes. From Twin Lks. **(12)** follow trail over the S ridge of Red (Larrabee) Mtn. and then descend about 1000 ft. W toward Tomyhoi Lk. Traverse N under the W buttress of Red Mtn. and by an ascending traverse over rockslide gain objective's S ridge at base of final peak. An alternative approach is via the Gold Run Pass Trail which crosses to Tomyhoi Lk. from 3600 ft. on Swamp Cr. Rd. Traverse N to join first approach instead of descending to lake.

The S ridge has also been reached over slab, bush and glacier from Red Mtn. Mine about 2 mi. to the E **(4)**.

Ascend easy ledges on the E side of summit's S ridge to within 200 ft. of the top, then climb to E face by a short snow couloir and some rotten rock. Two class 3 chimneys lead to summit. 6 hrs. up.

Ref.—CAJ 1930

The NE face was climbed in 1951 by J. Dudra, F. Beckey, and D. Baker. Start on NW side and keep left of pocket glacier, working farther left on upper face. Difficulty need not exceed class 3. Start of route may be reached by traversing glacier from base of S ridge, from Red Mtn. Mine, **(4)** or directly from Slesse Cr. Rd. **(3)**, as in Slesse Cr. approach to Canadian Border Pk.

Ref.—Seattle Mountaineer 1952

Larrabee *('Red')* **Mtn.** (7868)

A rotten, reddish summit E of the head of Tamihi Cr.

Route. A trail leads from Twin Lks.**(12)** around the NE side of Winchester Mtn. to High Pass on a ridge S of objective. Ascent from here is not difficult. 3 hrs. up. While the road to

Red Mtn. Mine **(4)** terminates comparatively close to summit, no simple route is obvious from this approach.

The Pleiades (circa 7400)

A ridge of sharp peaks running NE of Mt. Larrabee towards Slesse Cr.

1st traverse:—1952—F. Beckey, J. Dudra, D. Baker.

Route 1. From the Red Mtn. Mine **(4)** ascend NE ridge of the most E'erly summit. (Class 3). The highest peak from here is class 3 on shattered rock.

Route 2. From Red Mtn. Mine cross basin and ascend ridge which drops N from most W'erly summit (class 4). The traverse from the W to E summit is class 3, using gully to S just beyond main notch. Descent by route 1 is advised.

Route 3. From Twin Lks. **(12)** follow trail to high pass between Mts. Winchester and Larrabee. Take trail N to shoulder of Red Mtn. and cross basin to N. A loose Gully gives access to main notch E of the W'ern summit.

Ref.—Seattle Mountaineer 1952

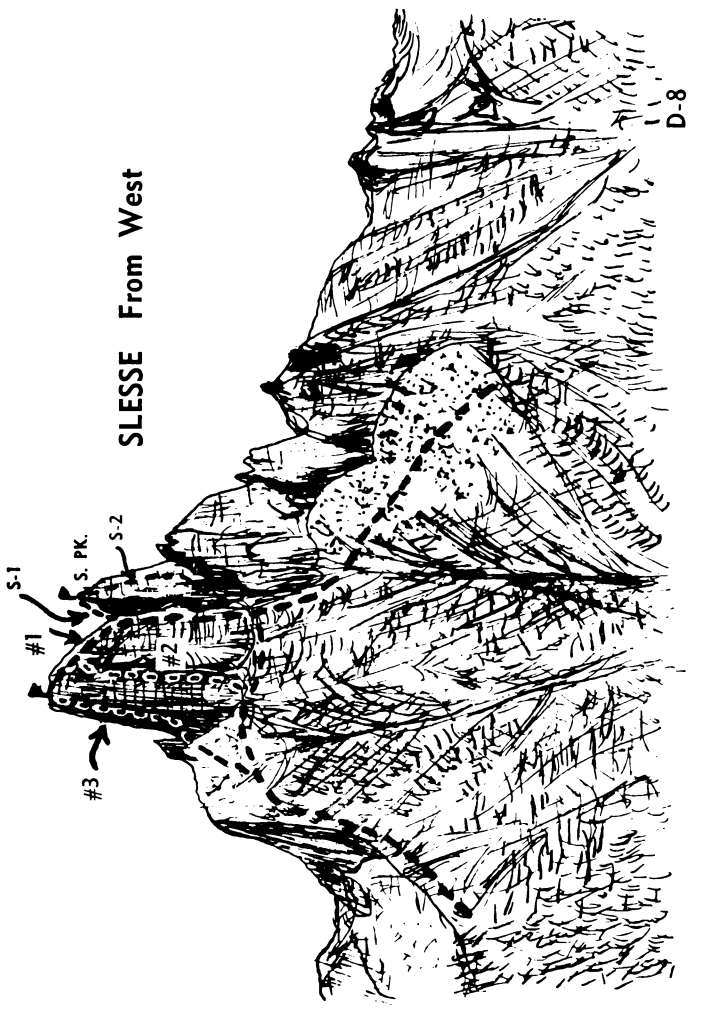
Slesse Mtn. *('King George Pk., Silesia, Canadian Tomyhoi')* (8000) (7970) 92H/4E D-8

A dark rock tower located on Slesse–Ensakwatch Cr. divide about 2 mi. N of the Border.

1st asc.—1927—S. Henderson, M. Winram, F. Parkes.

Approaches. Just before the Slesse Cr. Rd. **(3)** starts to switch-back up onto shoulder of the Pleiades, a branch crosses to E side of creek and runs to Border. Shortly after the crossing, a trail leads up the indistinct ridge to timberline on a shoulder W of the main peak. Slow parties are advised to camp here rather than make a one day trip from Slesse Cr. Continue up shoulder and traverse S under base of cliffs to reach routes.

A poorer approach route continues S along Slesse Cr. beyond where trail starts up. Cross the tributary coming down off Slesse and climb steep bank to follow blazes up to S of tributary, keeping close to this creek for about an hour. Climb over many windfalls on the steep flank, veering slowly to the right. After a short, shallow gully keep to the right of bluffs and climb a minor wooded ridge to a boulder field at about 5000 ft. Ascend two thirds of the boulder field, then cut to right through light bush leading to prominent rock spur and meadows beneath the S'ern ramparts of Slesse. This is a good camp spot. 5 hrs. pack from road.


SLESSE From West
S-1
S. PK.
S-2
#1
#2
#3
D-8

Ref.—CAJ 1942, VOCJ 1963, BCM Aug/41

Route 1. S Ridge. From near the W corner of Slesse's SW face (easily reached by either given approach) ascend and traverse NW toward two creamy blotches on the S corner of the SW face via a broad gully. Take a smaller gully NE from base of the rock for about 300 ft. This goes to left of a gendarme to a ledge above. Follow ledge E to first gully and ascend 150 ft. Continue on up to a band of vegetation and follow this left into a heather bowl. Ascend a whitish trough about 200 ft. to the level of a dry falls on left. Climb left to the lower rim of the steep scree bowl between main and S summits and a spur ridge. A reddish gully may be reached by an ascending traverse to the left. Climb this 100 ft. to a ledge on the spur ridge and traverse to a shallow gully on the right. Ascend remaining 100 ft. to top. 3 to 4 hrs. up from base of the rock. Class 3 and 4.

Ref.—AE Oct/62

Route 2. W Face. There are several feasible gullies to the W face. One of the best starts at S end of the basin below W face and is marked by a large gendarme on its S side. The gully is an upper class 3 rock climb and terminates on a shoulder above the SW face. Ascend directly to peak. 3 hrs. from base of rock. Alternatively, climb gully from N end of basin to notch in ridge at head. Traverse S across face to head of fore-mentioned gully marked by gendarme. There is less rock fall danger in this variation.

Route 3. NW Face. 1st asc.—1959—F. Beckey, D. Claunch, E. Cooper. From the notch in the divide immediately N of main summit tower, traverse about 300 ft. W and climb a system of diagonal cracks keeping to the W of the main N skyline. 3 hrs up. Class 5.

Ref.—CAJ 1960; AAJ 1960

Route 4. NE Buttress. 1st asc.—1963—S. Marts, E. Bjornstad, F. Beckey. From end of Nesakwatch Cr. logging road **(5)** cross valley and ascend to S of creek draining the cirque below N and E faces of Slesse. From a basin above timberline scramble up class 3 cliffs, or avoid by traversing from S, and reach the slabs beneath E face. Cross slab (exposed to falling ice) to reach a flat ledge at the base of objective buttress. From a point 200 ft. to the right of slab slope ascend crack system (class 5 and 6) to a ledge. A long lead on slabs is followed by one up the rounded buttress in a sloping open book. Climb left out of the book, then ascend a long open slab face to base of a 150 ft. steep section. This may be climbed (class 5 and 6) on either left or right side

of the crest. Climb 500 ft. of generally easy rock on left side of narrow crest. When it steepens climb a 5th class pitch, then a 6th class pitch to a clump of bush. Ascend the mossy buttress crest for 3 leads. When the ridge steepens again, traverse right on an exposed slab, then in two long leads climb crack system (difficult class 5). Next climb left and up a shallow groove to a small step atop the buttress. Ascend an overhanging pitch (class 5 and 6) to where the angle of the buttress decreases. Ascend unroped on the right side of the crest to base of the final wall. This section may be done in 4 to 6 leads, and may be expected to take 4–6 hrs. The free climbing is consistently difficult (up to and including class 5.9) and there is some class 6. The route ascends the right side of the indistinct buttress, occasionally making short traverses right on belay ledges. From a small step about 250 ft. below summit, climb class 4 rock to top. The ascent will take 3 days from Nesakwatch Cr.

Routes on W and NW faces may be reached from the basin below N and E faces by ascending NW to the col S of the 7172-ft. peak one mi. N of Slesse. Follow W side of divide to base of Slesse.

South Pk. D-8

1st asc.—1952—F. Beckey, J. Dudra, H. Staley.

Route 1. The col between S pk. and main summit may be reached from the steep scree bowl on route 1, main summit. The ascent from here is class 4–5.

Ref.—Seattle Mountaineer 1952

Route 2. 1st asc.—1961—J. Bryan, P. Binkert, F. Gechter, E. Kafer. From the broad gully at the beginning of route 1 for main summit, ascend a system of gullies always taking the right hand fork. This leads to a prominent notch in the ridge. Ascend a steep 40-ft. rock pitch to scree cirque, then traverse left and climb wall until slanted chimney leads back to ridge. Follow same to summit. Camp to notch 3 to 4 hours. Notch to peak 2 hrs. Class 3 and 4.

Mt. Rexford (*'Sawkwatch', 'Ensawkwatch Pk'*) (7600) 92H/4E

The highest summit N of the Border on Nesawkwatch–Centre Cr. divide.

1st asc.—1951—W. Sparling, H. Genschorek.

Route. From end of logging road on Nesawkwatch Cr. (8) walk 2 mi. SE up the valley (2 hrs.) to first tributary coming down from S of objective. This creek is just after a large windfall and before an overgrown burn. Ascend open creek bed until

just under cliffs, then traverse S into a major valley. Ascend scree and meadows until immediately below notch between objective and lesser S peak. Climb up through bush and traverse left to large easy gully descending from S ridge. Ascend gully to summit. Class 3. 4 hrs. up from Nesawkwatch Cr.

Ref.—BCM May/63, June/63

South Pk. (7200)

1st asc.—1963—A. Ellis, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From a point 400 ft. below notch N of objective, traverse S across ledge system to gain W ridge, which is followed to summit. NTD.

The odd block supported by two columns on N ridge of S pk. is known as *'Pi* (π) *Pillar'*

'Illusion Pks.' (6900) 92H/4E

The two main summits on the ridge N of Rexford.

1st asc.—1962—A. Shives, M. Lasserre, R. Hatch, R. Culbert.

Route. Go up the Center Cr. logging road **(9)**, taking branch which switchbacks W up the hillside. From a spur breaking S, climb through slash to S of burn and follow ridge to sub-alpine country. Traverse S off ridge to open meadows and streams in a basin at 5300 ft. 4 hrs. pack from road. Ascend meadows and rockslides W to a low point in the main divide and climb S along divide to the first summit, which is easily traversed to gap beyond. Descend to W of gap and then climb a few hundred feet of class 3 rock and bush to summit ridge of the first Illusion Pk. Continue traversing S for the second peak and rappel into intervening gap. The ascent requires several class 3–4 leads on firm granite W of the main divide. There is one upper class 4 pitch in regaining the first peak. Return trip from the road to the second peak would be a rather long day. The meadows below the divide are a good camp spot.

Ref.—BCM Feb/64

Middle Pk. (7464), **Mt. Lindeman** (7578), **MacDonald Pk.** (7029) and **Mt. Corriveau** (6400) are all located between Center Creek and Chilliwack R. (or Chilliwack Lk.) and may be reached by climbing from either watershed, then following the open divide.

Ref. for Middle Pk.—Seattle Mountaineer 1950; AAJ 1951

SECTION S-4
SILVER–MANNING

The section's W boundary follows Coquihalla R., Silverhope Cr. and Chilliwack Lk., crossing the gap between the last two valleys via Post Cr.–Hicks Cr. Pass. The E side fades into the Interior Plateau, and just enough country has been included S of the International Border to cover peaks most easily reached from Canada.

Main arteries of access are Hope–Princeton Hwy. and the Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)**. The latter runs from Trans Canada Hwy. just W of the Silverhope Bridge (a few mi. W of Hope) to beyond the Border at Ross Lk. The Border is 34.3 road miles beyond the N end of Silver Lk. Silver–Skagit Rd. is connected to Hwy.. 17A in Washington by a boat service on Ross Lk. 1½ miles S of the Border the road passes a work camp and a good U.S. Forest Service trail starts from behind this. It is a 2 hr. pack to the S end of Lk. Hozameen **(2)** with a branch trail continuing to Willow Lk. **(3)**. Poorer trails go on to Lightning Cr.

Silver Cr., on the W side of Ross Lk., may be reached by taking a boat across lake or as follows. Cross bridge over Skagit R. ½ mi. N of Border and follow roads to where they are flooded by lake just below Border. Climb 100 ft. of slash slope W of lake to good trail and travel S to Silver Cr. (2½ hr. pack). The trail on the N side of Silver Cr. is in good condition for first few miles and blazed all the way to the forks **(4)**. It is a good day's pack from road to forks.

About 5 mi. above the Border, a short spur leaves Silver–Skagit Rd. and runs to a cable car on the Skagit R. To reach the Galene Lk. **(5)** (or Matsaac) trail, cross on cable car or on partial log jam and pick up blazes along a minor creek beyond slash. It is a 5 to 6 hr. pack on good trail to Galene Lks. at 6100 ft.

A fair trail has been put up Maselpanik Cr. by the Forest Service **(6)**. Cross bridge over Klesilkwa R. from about 22 road miles up Silver–Skagit Rd. from Hwy., and about ¼ mi. W of Maselpanik Cr. Follow old road, the right fork of which leads to the Maselpanik Trail, running along Maselpanik Cr. to within 1 mi. of its final forks at about 4300 ft., 5 hrs. to end of trail.

The Forest Service plans to improve a very poor trail up Hicks Cr. to Greendrop Lk. and connect this with the trail from

Chilliwack Lk. to Lindeman Lk. This latter trail goes up the W side of Post Cr.

A good gravel road leads from N side of Vedder Crossing (on the Chilliwack–Cultus Lk. Rd.) to the N end of Chilliwack Lk. A road will eventually go down the E side of the lake, but a boat is required at present. A fire trail has been cut up Depot Cr. from the lake to an unnamed lake at 6000 ft. on a tributary 1 mi. N of the Border, and cleared up Depot Cr. to the Border itself. There are remains of an old trail from the S end of Chilliwack Lk. on the upper Chilliwack R.

Two trails connect Hope–Princeton Hwy. with the Silver–Skagit Rd. One of these starts from Lightning Lk. near Pinewoods Lodge on the highway and traverses open ridges N of the chain of lakes on Lightning Cr. to descend to Silver–Skagit Rd. 1.9 mi. SE of Nepopekum Cr. (or about 26 road miles from N end of Silver Lk.) The other trail **(7)** follows the E side of Skagit R., and is in good condition, especially on the N part. There is a side trail to open country on Twenty-six Mile Cr. and a short access road from the Hope–Princeton Hwy. about 23 miles from Hope.

The Crescent Lk. Trail **(8)** leaves a spur of the Silver–Skagit Rd. about 10.2 mi. from Trans Canada Hwy. A small area of logging slash and high bank cut will assist in locating this spot. Trail emerges from slash on N side of the creek from lake, but crosses about 500 ft. above. Approx. 3½ hr. pack from road to lake.

Logging roads run about 4 mi. up Berkey Cr. and 2 mi. up Wray Cr. The valley between Wray and the Sumallo R. has a road up to about 4500 ft. and Forest Service is considering plans to cut a trail from this into Crescent Lk. The road on Sumallo R. (locked) goes to 3300 ft. on the W fork and 3800 ft. on the E fork.

The trail on Eighteen Miles Cr. (16 mi. along highway from Hope) is in poor condition. There is a trail **(9)** to nearly 6500 ft. on Seventeen Mile Cr. Snass R. **(10)** boasts a trail up the W side and over into the Tulameen R. **(11)** to meet the road system coming up from Princeton as far as Podunk Cr. (A trail runs from the road along Tulameen R. up Vuich Cr. **(12)**.) A road starting up the E side of Skaist R. from the highway deteriorates to a trail, which leads on in good condition to Hope Pass. Nicomen Ridge and Granite Mtn. trails to Hope Pass have not been maintained, but the pass may also be reached by a poor road up Whipsaw Cr. from the highway.

There is a road (open to traffic in summer) which runs from beside the ranger station near Pinewoods Lodge on the Hope–

Princeton Hwy. to near the summit of Blackwall Mtn. (6768) **(13)**. Trails run back over open country under Three Brothers Mtn.

The road leading from near the ranger's station to a lookout on top of Windy Joe Mtn. (5987) is closed to vehicle traffic **(14)**. A jeep road which leaves the highway about 2 mi. E of the station is also closed. This goes to the Border area near monument 83 via Chuwanten and Monument Crks. **(15)**. A trail starts from the 1 mile sign on the forementioned jeep road and is well marked along the SE side of Castle Cr. **(16)** to beyond the Border.

The trail on Pasayton R. has pretty badly grown over, but there is a landing strip by the Pasayton about 10 mi. S of the Border.

From a few miles NW of Keremeos, a good gravel road leaves Princeton–Keremeos Hwy. and goes up Ashnola R. to Ewart Cr. **(17)** A complex of cattle trails and pack trails diverge from here. A road is now being extended up the main fork of the Ashnola R. and should soon be to about Wall Cr.

The Coquihalla R. Railway has recently been abandoned. A rough jeep road **(18)**, used to repair a pipeline, goes up Boston Bar Cr. and then crosses back from the head to continue up Coquihalla R. Pretty Logging Co. is presently hauling from Dewdney Cr. down the Coquihalla. Their locked road system may be used to gain access to road networks on the interior plateau and to branch roads up Dewdney and Cedarflat Crks.

Hope Mtn. (6030) 92H/6W

Located immediately S of Hope townsite.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. Follow the Hope–Princeton Hwy E from Hope for about 2 mi. to circa ¼ mi. beyond the first highway bridge. Leave cars and follow old logging road ½ mi. to its end. Proceed straight up through slash area and enter hanging valley just E of a small knoll. Follow E side of valley to where it broadens into a timbered basin at about 3700 ft. Here change direction from S to SW and climb headwall of basin to gain summit ridge at 5000 ft. Follow ridge NW to summit. NTD. 10 hrs. return trip from highway.

Ref.—AE May/51; BCM June/56, July/61

'Crescent Lk. Pk North' (7100) 92H/6W, H/3W

Located just N of Crescent Lk. about nine mi. S of Hope townsite.

Route. From Crescent Lk. **(8)** the ascent may easily be made by climbing through timber to the NW and following up an obvious ridge to open meadows and the broad summit. NTD.

Ref.—AE June/57; BCM July/51, Sept/56

Eaton Pk. (*'Crescent Lk. Pk. South'*) (6900) 92H/3W

Located just S of Crescent Lk.

1st asc.—1950—J. Butcher, F. Rodgers, E. Jenkins.

Route. From Crescent Lk. **(8)** at 4700 ft. climb S over subalpine and boulder slopes to traverse below the SE face of objective. Gain summit ridge at a low point E of the peak and follow to summit. Class 3. 4 hrs. from lake to peak.

Ref.—AE Nov/50; BCM Apr/58, Dec/58

Mt. Foddred (7100) 92H/3W

Located E of Silverthorpe Cr. at head of creek opposing Hicks Cr.

1st asc.—1964—P. Plummer, R. Culbert.

Route. From Silver–Skagit Road,**(1)** at mouth of Hicks Cr., ascend E up open valley of nameless creek. Continue through forests in upper valley to ascend objective over easy S or W slopes. One day return from road.

The nameless pk. 3/4 mi. south is slightly higher and might be reached from the intervening col, although approach from next valley to S would avoid certain difficulties.

Unnamed (8150) 92H/3W

Located on the Silver–Sumallo divide, NW of Rideout Pk.

1st asc.—1950—A. Melville, J. Bussel, W. Sparling, I. Kay, H. Genschorek.

Route 1. From Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)** ascend N–S ridge through light bush to col SE of objective. Climb ridge from col, bypassing pinnacle to S. Class 3.

Ref.—CAJ 1951

Route 2. 1st asc.—1956—R. Mason, J. Holmes. From Mile 19 on the Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)** cross 1/4 mi. of logging slash to foot of a narrow, steep ridge leading directly to summit. This ridge contains a succession of small cliffs which may be negotiated without much difficulty. 6 hrs. up from road.

Ref.—BCM Nov/56

Mt. Rideout (8029) 92H/3W, H/3E

Located 2 mi. W of Silvertip Mtn.

1st asc.—by topographic survey party.

Route. The summit may easily be gained from the Rideout–Silvertip col to E. This col is reached from Silver-Skagit Rd. (1) by way of the W fork of the gully on SW slopes of Silvertip Pk. (q.v.). These gullies are unpleasant when not covered with snow. A long day's return from road.

A less bushy route starts at gravel pit as for Silvertip Pk. and goes up ridge to left of nearby creek, veering to right around bluffs above timberline. 10 to 12 hrs. return.

Silvertip Pk. (8550) 92H/3E

A high rock peak NW of the Skagit–Klesilkwa junction.

1st asc.—1940—N. Kellas.

Route 1. A gully system S and W of the summit offers a good line of attack, especially when snow covers bush. The gully crosses Silver–Skagit Rd. (1) near a gravel pit about 3½ mi. W of the Skagit R. crossing. Climb slopes E of gully est. 1500 ft. and then traverse into gully above a gorge. Ascend, keeping right at first fork and left at the second. Leave gully at about 6500 ft., climb to Silvertip's W ridge, and follow this to summit. Not much difficulty. A longish day's return from road.

Ref.—AE Sept./60; BCM June/55

Route 2. From the Silver–Skagit Rd. (1) at the Skagit R. crossing, follow up along E side of Skagit R. on old trail for about 1½ mi. and then cross to Silvertipped Cr. (The trail up the W side of river is bushy but avoids the fording.) Climb to ridge N of Silvertipped Cr. and follow this to N ridge of the objective. Ascend ridge to the summit. A long day's return from road. This route is not well known, but has the advantage of less bush than route 1 when the snow has gone. Avalanche danger in spring. (1st climbed by Alpine Club of Canada party in 1950).

Route 3. Approach W ridge of Silvertip Pk. as for Mt. Rideout, and scramble up this to peak.

Ref.—AE Sept/60

Mt. Lockwood (6700) 92H/3W

A ridge located just W of Maselpanik Cr. and S of Klesilkwa R.

Route. From a short distance up the Maselpanik Trail (6) take a branch trail to W for about 2 mi. Ascend through open timber, keeping right of a large draw and left of burns. Once in open coun-

try, easy ridges N or S of the summit may be gained without trouble. 6 hrs. up from road.

Mt. Whitworth (*'Wolverine Pk.'*) (7572) 92H/3E

Located E of Maselpanik Cr. and S of the Klesilkwa–Skagit junction.

1st asc.—1905—T. Riggs (Boundary Survey).

Route. The peak presents few technical difficulties. There is a good trail up Maselpanik Cr. **(6)**, which, when coupled with some route onto the ridge W of the objective, will likely replace the longish approach from Skagit R. up the N ridge.

Ref.—AE Nov/54

Thompson Pk. (7000) 92H/3W

Located on Custer Ridge at the head of S fork Paleface Cr.

1st asc.—1961—D. MacLaurin, R. Mason.

Route. From a camp circa 6 mi. up the Maselpanik Trail **(6)** walk up valley to E and ascend to main divide S of objective. Both Thompson Pk. and the 7000 ft. peak to the S may be climbed without difficulty from here. One day from camp to summit and back to road.

Ref.—BCM April/62, May/62

Klesilkwa Mtn. (6800) 92H/3W

Located on Custer Ridge SW of the head of Klesilkwa Cr.

1st asc.—likely by survey crews.

Routes. The fastest approach at present is directly from the Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)** either via the N ridge or from the basin to NE. Spring snow helps by covering bush, but the NE face of the summit requires a rope in poor snow conditions. The summit may be ascended without difficulty from W or E but approach is longer, requiring a 4 mi. hike up the Maselpanik Trail **(6)** and then ascent to Custer Ridge S of objective. All trips are a long day's return from road.

If the Forest Service completes a projected trail system on Paleface Cr., approach from Chilliwack Lk. will be feasible.

Glacier Pk. (8894) M-2 *(Mt. Spickard)*

Located between the heads of Silver, Depot and Perry Crks., about 7 mi. W of Skagit R. and just below the Border.

1st asc.—1904—Boundary Survey.

Approach. From camp at the fork of Silver Cr. **(4)** go up N fork to base of the barrier retaining Glacier Lk. Four prominent

avalanche swaths may be partially avoided by keeping high to the N. Ascend steep forests on N and do an ascending traverse under the walls of the Devil's Tongue onto top of barrier. The lake may easily be crossed in spring on ice, and snow also helps cover the bush in Silver Cr. valley. In summer, the lake must be bypassed by steep traverses on SE side or on the NW. The former route requires chopping across a pocket glacier or wading under its snout.

An easy pass beyond the lake leads to the head of Depot Cr. where a camp may be placed for climbs such as Redoubt or Twin Spires, which are beyond the area covered by this book.

Route 1. From Depot Cr. watershed climb an obvious 40 deg. snow couloir on the SW face to ca. 200 ft. below summit on W side. A brief rock scramble leads to top. 5 hrs. up from Depot Cr. One day return from camp at forks in Silver Cr.

Route 2. The long 40 deg. snow couloir on the SE face may be climbed in about 4 hrs. from upper Perry Cr. The trail up Perry Cr. from Ross Lk. is in poor condition ATP.

Route 3. From camp near SW forks of Silver Cr. proceed 2 mi. up S fork to glacier on NE side of objective. The ascent from here is not difficult. 5 hrs. up from camp. This is the fastest route from Silver Cr.

Route 4 N Face.

From the S end of Glacier Lk. enter the glaciated cirque N of the objective and do an ascending traverse across steep glacier on the N face to gain N ridge ca. 200 ft. below summit. The ascent from here is straightforward. This route is more difficult without spring snow. One day return from camp at forks in Silver Cr.

Ref.—BCM June/59

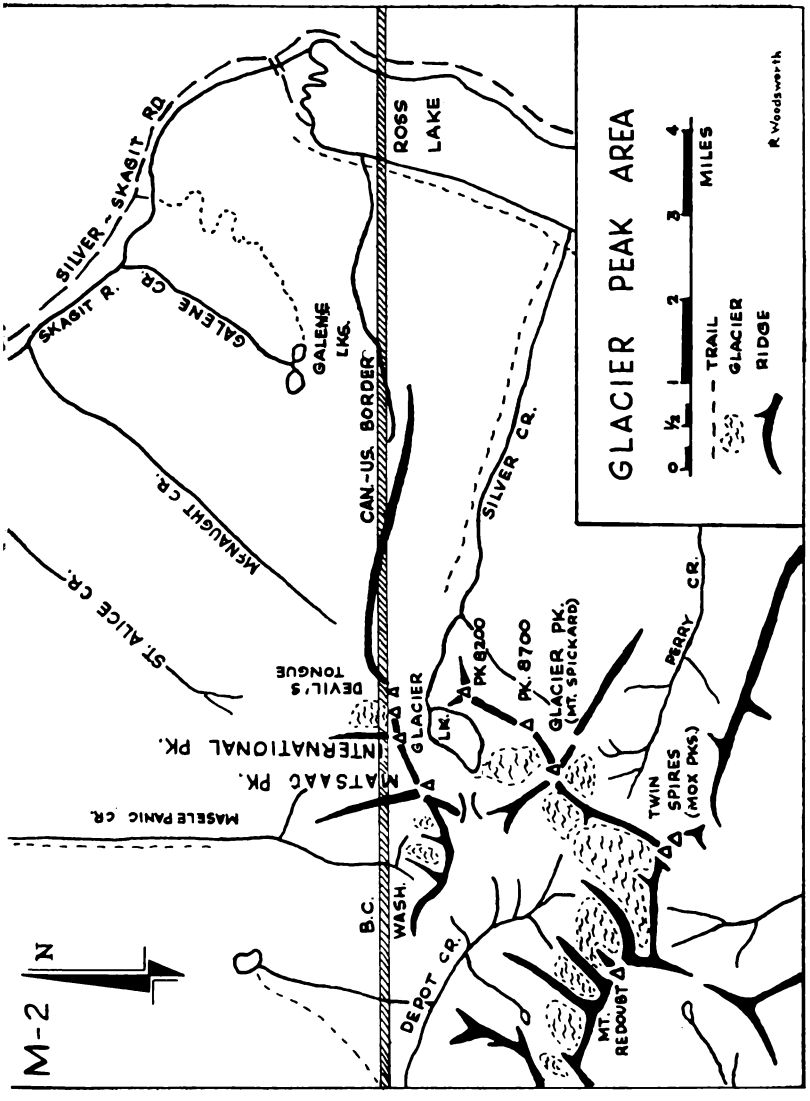
'Devil's Tongue' (circa 8000) M-2

A steep rock peak just S of the Border at the heads of Silver and McNaught Crks.

1st asc.—1957—D. Cowie, D. Thom.

Route. From camp near Galene Lk. **(5)** traverse a meadowed summit to SW and descend to the col at head of International Cr. Climb S to the next ridge and follow this first W and then S to base of objective. The dip just before the N ridge of the Tongue may also be reached by ascending from a camp at the forks of Silver Cr. **(4)**.

Ascend N ridge until it is feasible to traverse left into snow


M-2
N
B.C.
WASH.
DEPOT CR.
MASELE PANIC CR.
MT. REDOUBT
TWIN SPIRES (MOX PKS.)
PERRY CR.
GLACIER PK. (MT. SPICKARD)
PK. 8700
PK. 8200
GLACIER LK.
INTERNATIONAL PK.
NATSAAC PK.
DEVIL'S TONGUE
ST. ALICE CR.
MCNAUGHT CR.
CAN.-US. BORDER
SILVER CR.
ROSS LAKE
GALENE LKS.
GALENE CR.
SKAGIT R.
SILVER - SKAGIT RD.
GLACIER PEAK AREA
0 ½ 1 2 3 4 MILES
TRAIL
GLACIER
RIDGE
R. Woodsworth

basin under the N face, which may be ascended on its E side (class 2–3). 4 to 5 hrs. up from either camp.

Ref.—BCM March/58

Unnamed (8800) M-2

Located immediately N of Glacier Pk.

1st asc.—1961—R. Culbert.

Route. From half way around the SE side of Glacier Lk. (see Glacier Pk.) scramble to scree and slabs above the first line of bluffs and traverse towards objective until it is feasible to climb up ice to col at base of the N ridge. This ridge is a shattered, class 3 climb. 3½ hrs. up from lake.

Ref.—BCM Apr/62

'Matsaac Pk.' (8695) M-2

A reddish rock summit located W of Glacier Lk.

1st asc.—1958—R. Mason, F. Dawe, K. Teichman.

Route. From the S end of Glacier Lk. (see Glacier Pk.) climb to top of ridge bounding lake on the W. Go N along ridge to ascend rocky S face of objective. Gendarmes on the ridge may be bypassed without difficulty. Class 3. 4 hrs. up from lake.

'International Pk.' (8400) M-2

Located at head of McNaught Cr. W of Devil's Tongue.

1st asc.—1956—R. Mason, J. Hutton, P. Hutton.

Route. The ascent has been made by fording Skagit R. from Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)** and packing up steep slopes to camp on open ridge W of McNaught Cr. Climb from this ridge is class 3. The ascent from the SW would be very easy if a way is found through the bluffs W of Glacier Lk. (see Glacier Pk.).

Ref.—BCM Feb/56

Approach by way of Maselpanik Trail **(6)** may well prove fastest.

Unnamed (6784)

Located on W side of Ross Lk. just S of Silver Cr.

1st asc.—1960—large B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. Cross Silver Cr. **(4)** near mouth and ascend to NE of objective via prominent gully. Spring snow helps with the bush. The NE ridge is a steep scramble and NW ridge appears longer but easier. An easy day's return trip.

Ref.—BCM Aug/60

'The Moles' (*'The Hatchet'*)(6260) 92H/3E

A double rock pinnacle standing above the Skagit R. at about 6260 ft. on the W ridge of Hatchethead Mtn.

1st asc.—1952—J. Dudra, H. Rode.

Approach. Follow Skagit R. trail **(7)** from the Hope–Princeton Hwy. almost to Twentysix Mile Cr. Climb through bluffs and steep timber on the snout of Hatchethead's W ridge. The Moles are on this ridge at about 6260 ft. The gullies dropping SW to the Twentysix Mile Cr. trail are plagued with scree, but make a good route of descent.

Route. The E and higher Mole requires one class 4 lead on either the S face or W rib. There is a bolt in the summit.

The W Mole is more difficult. Make a short traverse from between the pinnacles to gully on the S face and climb this. It is possible that a longer but easier route could be found on the W ridge.

Ref.—AE Dec/56

Shawatum Mtn. (7081) 92H/3E

A double summit N of Nepopekum Pk. on the W'ern border of Manning Park.

Route on Main Summit. About 8½ mi. above the border, a 2300 ft. cross-ridge rises about 600 ft. above Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)**. The ridge of Shawatum which descends to behind this cross-ridge may be followed to objective summit through open woods. NTD

Route on East Peak. 1st asc.—1951—K. Keats, H. Rode.

The eastern summit is a class 3–4 rock climb from col between the two peaks. This col is reached by descending directly from the main summit or by traversing around the S side thereof. One day return trip from road.

Ref.—AE April/52

Hozameen Group

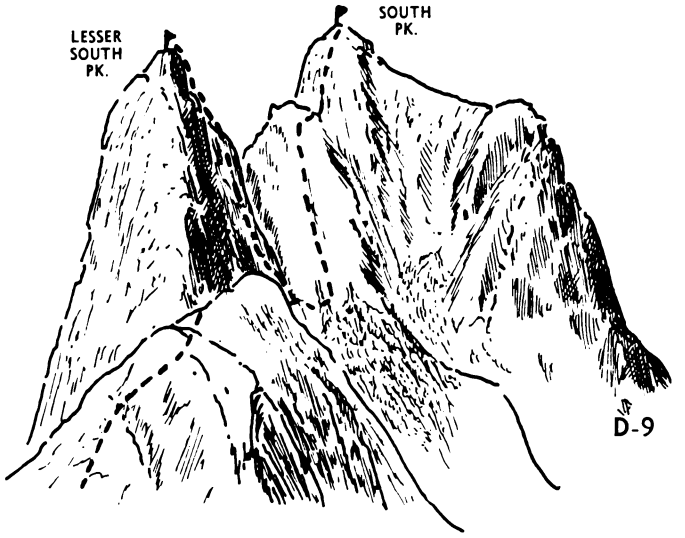
A knot of high rock peaks located just S of the Border and E of Skagit R. where it flows into Ross Lk.

North Pk. (8080)

1st asc.—by Border Survey.

Route 1. Drive down Silver–Skagit Rd. **(1)** to within 1 mi. of the Border. Climb E from road up indistinct forested ridges to open country N of the objective. (Areas of bush and windfalls make route-finding unpleasant.) Traverse S into the basin N of the summit and scramble up rock and snow to top. Class 2–3. 7 hrs. up from road.

S. HOZAMEEN From S.W.



Ref.—BCM July/57

Route 2. Traverse about 1 mi. N from camp at Hozameen Lk. **(2)**, then ascend gullies to objective's upper S face, keeping to left of pinnacles. The face is a class 3–4 climb.

South Pk. (8020) D-9

1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, H. Staley, C. Welsh, M. Marcus, J. O'Neil, K. Prestrud.

Route. From camp at Hozameen Lk. **(2)** ascend ridge from adjacent to camp and follow this to near summit of the SW Pk., whose face rises directly above lake. There is one short class 3–4 pitch on this ridge. The col between SW Pk. and the two S Pks. may be reached by traversing over or around the SW Pk. (easy). Alternative approaches to the col are via the long bushy gully leading up from Willow Lk. **(3)** or by a steep climb from the gorge between the N and S Pks.

Scramble E from col over minor rock knob to just under the buttress of lesser S Pk. Descend to S until it is possible to traverse under the lesser Peak onto the main S face beyond. To climb lesser peak, ascend beside prominent gully to main ridge and follow to summit. For the main S Pk. descend beside gully until it is feasible to cross and then scramble up S face to main ridge. The final ascent is near crest. Only one pitch is class 4. 6 hrs. up from lake.

Ref.—CAJ 1944, 1948; BCM Oct/57

South West Pk. (7500)

1st asc.—1951—H. Rode, J. Dudra.

For route see S Pk. Ref.—AE May/51

Frosty Mtn. (E. Pk. 7900, W. Pk. 7950) 92H/2W

Located 5 mi. SW of Pinewoods Lodge and 1 mi. from the Border on the Lightning–Castle Cr. divide.

Route. At 5200 ft. on the road up Windy Joe Mtn. **(14)**, a trail branches off and traverses to the S. This trail continues est. 5 mi. up the NE ridge of Frosty to alpine country. Continue NE up the ridge to E summit. The slightly higher W Pk. may be reached via the connecting ridge with little difficulty. The round trip is a fairly full day's hike from Pinewoods Lodge. The objective may also be reached by an unpleasant ascent directly from the Castle Cr. trail **(16)**.

Ref.—VOCJ 1960; BCM Dec/60

Chuwantum Mtn. (7048) 92H/2E

The highest summit on the Castle Cr.–Pasayten R. divide N of the Border.

The ascent is not difficult from monument 83 jeep trail **(16)** about 8 mi. from Hope–Princeton Hwy.

Castle Pk. (*Turret Pk.*) (8340)

A high rock summit located S of the Border on the Freezeout–Castle Cr. divide.

Route. The Castle Cr. trail **(16)** may be used to make connection with objective's gentle E ridge. Another approach is via Hozameen and Willow Lks. **(3)**. This necessitates crossing Lightning Cr. below the Border to reach Castle's SW ridge.

Ref.—Appalachia 1942

'Mt. Grimface' (8701) 92H/1E

Highest peak of the Similkameen Range N of the Border. Situated 1¼ mi. N of monument 95.

1st asc.—1932—K. Carter, N. Carter.

Route. From the Ashnola R. Rd **(17)** take a good trail along S side of the Ashnola R. to its junction with Lakeview Cr. (2900 ft). Follow a trail up the shoulder to the W onto wooded ridge (6500 ft). There is a nice campspot amid some small lakes at timberline. This is 11 mi. from the road. From camp it is a two hour climb to the skyline of a rocky ridge above. The peak is above a small lake at the head of Lakeview Cr. and final ascent is via a very prominent chimney in a rock face on the W side. Class 3.

Ref.—CAJ 1932

McLeod *(Manson)* **Pk.** (7100) 92H/6E

A rock summit located W of Hope–Princeton Hwy. between Eight Mile and Eleven Mile Crks.

Route. Climb to the objective's main W ridge via bush and timber on the slopes facing Hope–Princeton Hwy. and Eleven Mile Cr. This ridge may be followed over the first (lower) summit to main peak beyond. There is a class 3 rock climb involved, and it is a full day's return from highway.

Ref.—BCM Oct/55, Oct/61

Unnamed (7100) 92H/6E

Located 2 mi. E of Mt. McLeod.

1st asc.—1956—R. Mason, J. Hutton.

Route. From Hope–Princeton Hwy. follow up the N side of Eleven Mile Cr. via an old logging spur, slash and timber. Climb snow slopes to the low point in ridge connecting McLeod Pk. with objective and ascend heather ledges to summit. Some low class 3. 10–12 hrs. return from highway.

Mt. Outram *('Mt. Beaver')* (8050) 92H/6E

A high, barren peak at the head of Seventeen Mile Cr. just NE of where Hope–Princeton Hwy. enters Manning Park.

1st asc.—1924—F. Perry, H. Selwood, L. Ford, T. Thacker.

Routes. Mt. Outram may be climbed easily from almost any angle and may generally be done in a 9 hr. return trip from Hope–Princeton Hwy by following ridges back from either Seventeen Mile Cr. **(9)** or Fourteen Mile Cr. One such route doubles back on very old road from Hwy. about 1½ mi. inside

Manning Park boundary. Follow to W end of road (about 1 mi.), then follow trail up ridge and continue to summit.

Mt. Dewdney (7368) 92H/6E

The highest summit on the Snass R.–Twentyone Mile Cr. divide.

Route. Follow trail up the W side of Snass Cr. **(10)** about 1½ mi. to the gully descending from behind Mt. Ford. Ascend gully to ridge above and follow ridge N to the base of Dewdney's summit. This may be climbed directly by a rock scramble or without difficulty by first traversing W. An easy day's return trip from Hope–Princeton Hwy.

The summit of *Mt. Ford* may be reached without difficulty by following the ridge S from head of forementioned gully.

Snass Mtn. (7580) 92H/7W

The highest summit on Snass–Skaist Cr. divide.

Route. From about 6 mi. up Snass R. trail **(10)**, double back to SE, following blazes up to Punchbowl Lk. at 5500 ft. This is a good campsite. Ascend S to the prominent gap about 400 ft. above lake and follow left on ridge to summit. NTD. It is a fairly full day's return from the lake with pack-out to highway.

'Snazzy ('*Snitch*') Pk.' (7300) 92H/7W

A minor rock summit immediately NE of Snass Mtn.

1st asc.—1956—H. Rode, D. Cowie.

Route. From the summit of Snass Mtn. (q.v.) drop E about 200 ft. to reach base of the objective. The W ridge is a nice class 3 rock climb. It is possible to proceed directly up scree to summit, however, without difficulty.

Three Brothers Mtn. (7450) 92H/2W, H/2E

Highest summit between Copper Cr. and the Similkameen R.

Route. Open meadow ridges may be followed back from the road on Blackwall Mtn. **(13)**. This is a lengthy day's return hike but NTD.

Ref.—AE Aug/61; Sept/62; VOCJ 1962; BCM Sept/63

Coquihalla Mtn. (7088) 92H/11E

Located E of Coquihalla R. about 10 mi. S of Coquihalla Pass.

Route. The approach has become difficult since abandonment of the railway line on Coquihalla R., but Coquihalla Lks. may still be reached by a 4 wheel drive road **(18)** and pipeline right-

of-way. The peak could likely be climbed in a two day return trip from the lakes by first ascending to the top of the ridge which rises from 2–3 mi. to S and on the E side of the Coquihalla R. From this crest the objective may be seen about 5 mi. to the S and is reached by a series of open ridges. NTD.

It is possible that a one day return route might be worked out from Tulameen R. Rd. **(11)** near Jim Kelly Cr.

Mt. Tulameen (7499) 92H/6E

Located about 15 mi. E of Hope at head of Tulameen R.

Route. From Vuich Cr. on Tulameen R. Rd. **(12)** (5000 ft.), Mt. Tulameen may be seen about 5 mi. to SW and approached over open ridges. NTD. At least one full day return required.

Princeton–Keremeos Towers

Only a few pinnacles of the Similkameen and adjacent valleys have been explored and fewer have been found difficult. The pinnacle which may be seen above the mouth of Hayes Cr. from the highway about 5 mi. E of Princeton was climbed as early as 1926 by J. Norman. From Princeton, drive along N side of Similkameen R. to beyond Hayes Cr., then climb E on rough road to 3000 ft. Leave road and traverse N to objective over open country. The ascent is by a short class 4 chimney on the up-hill side.

The Nickle Plate Mine Rd., starting from 2 mi. E of Hedley, cuts through a rock bluff at circa 2700 ft. The four 'Van der Waals' towers just beyond this point were climbed in 1961 by B. McKnight and R. Culbert. Only the farthest required pitons (class 6).

'Transient Tower'

Situated about 30 mi. W of Summerland on the Trout Cr. Rd.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Location is N of Trout Cr. at section where road is on S side. One long, rotten, class 4 lead on back side.

SECTION S-5
HARRISON–COQUIHALLA

This includes all mountains between the Fraser and Coquihalla Rivers and those between Fraser R. and Harrison Lk. which are S of the Nahatlatch R. Few peaks may be classed as challenging, but the poor access which has kept exploration in the past to a minimum is rapidly improving.

All roads with the exception of highways are private and usually with a locked gate.

The Section is bisected by Fraser R. The Trans Canada Hwy. (Hwy. #1) follows W side of the Fraser from Hope to Alexandra Bridge where it crosses to continue up E side. The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways follow the W and E banks of the Fraser respectively.

There is a ferry service from Harrison Hot Springs on the S end of Harrison Lk. running to head of the lake on alternative days, (up on Tue., Thur., Sat. and South on succeeding days). Boats and planes may also be hired.

A road system going from the Hot Springs townsite up E side of Harrison Lk. is connected to Big Silver Cr. Permission must be obtained from both Pretty, and Fleetwood Logging Companies to get through locked gates. Side roads extend up Bear Cr. to 2500 ft., up Cogburn Cr. (1) to beyond the forks at 1600 ft., for quite some distance up Cogburn's tributary Talc Cr., and up Big Silver Cr. (2) almost to Butters Cr. There is a Forest Service trail running up Hornet Cr. (3) and down Urquhart Cr. to road on Spuzzum Cr. The blazed trail on Stokke Cr. is planned as a future 12 mi. road location, of which 5 to 6 mi. have been completed ATP.

Logging roads run to about 2500 ft. on the W slopes both N and S of Douglas Cr. There is about 4 mi. of road on Rodger Cr. and somewhat more on Gowan Cr.

A highway will soon be completed along the NW side of Fraser R. between Harrison Lk. and Hwy. #1 across from Hope. Of the road complex in the hills N of this new highway, the most important runs up Garnet Cr. This extends to 3000 ft. on the main fork (4).

The road up Emory Cr. (5) from just S of Emory Bar on Hwy. #1 is in poor condition. It crosses the creek at about 1500 ft. and continues up, using N side of the valley to about 3000 ft.

A road runs up the S side of Sawmill Cr. to about 3500 ft.

From Boston Bar on Hwy. #1 a car ferry crosses to North Bend. A road goes S along the Fraser, traversing into the mouth of Scuzzy Cr. valley. The road presently ends about 2 mi. beyond the first forks in Scuzzy Cr., but plans call eventually for roads on all forks. Another road goes up the Fraser R. from North Bend to the Nahatlatch R. **(6)** and up the Nahatlatch keeping first on the S side but then crossing to pass N around the Nahatlatch Lks. and beyond to Mehatl Cr. This road is property of Larsen Logging Co., with permission to use generally obtainable in North Bend. The Forest Service has built a trail all the way up Kookipi Cr. They further plan to connect this to Big Silver Cr. and build a bridge across Nahatlatch R. to the trail. Roads are just starting ATP up Log Cr. **(7)** but development plans call for their extension to near the head. The Nahatlatch R. and Rodger Cr. once comprised a major route from Lillooet R. to Fraser R., but it is likely that little remains of the old trail.

There are a few interesting peaks between the Fraser and Coquihalla Rivers. A good road now extends from Alexandra Bridge down the E side of Fraser R. to Wellington Bar, and from Hope up as far as Squeah, with a sideroad up Suka Cr. From Wellington Bar, roads go up Hidden Cr. and over to Siwash Cr. A spur is planned across the divide to forks of Anderson R.

The railway line from Hope up the Coquihalla R. has recently been abandoned. There is a locked logging road (Pretty Logging Co.) going up the Coquihalla to interior road networks with forks up both Dewdney and Cedarflat Crks. A very rough jeep road, used to service a pipeline, branches up Boston Bar Cr.

The old Ladner Cr. trail **(8)** may be picked up adjacent to remains of mine and mill workings about 2 mi. N of Jessica Sta. on the now abandoned rail line.

Landing strips at both sides of the head of Harrison Lk., at Stokke Cr., Big Silver Cr. and Juliet (on the Coquihalla) are of interest.

Ogilvie Pk. (5400) 92H/6W

Located above Hope townsite and 3 mi. to the NE

Route. From Kawkawa Lk. just outside Hope, climb timbered slopes keeping W to avoid bluffs. Traverse W under the final 500 ft. and ascend summit by grassy meadows on the N side. (The final 500 ft. will give a class 3 rock climb if taken from the S.) An alternate approach may be made by following the Kaw-

kawa Lk. road beyond the E end of lake to a point overlooking the Coquihalla R. Ascend old logging road to 2500 ft. The ridge between Nine Mile Cr. and the Coquihalla R. affords an easy route to a high rock buttress E of peak. From here the summit can be reached by a connecting ridge. NTD.

Squeah Mtn. (5500) 92H/6W

Located on the Fraser–Coquihalla divide directly W of Choate.

Route. Take Canadian National Railway or rough road to Squeah Sta. or arrange local boat transportation across Fraser R. below Yale. Follow logging road to 3000 ft., then climb up slides to base of bluffs to E. Skirt bluffs to left and ascend through obvious gap. The walk to top from here is straightforward and the various summits of Squeah are connected by easy ridges. The objective is also approachable over open ridges from head of Qualark Cr. (see Spider Pk.)

Jorgenson Pk. (5900) may be reached by walking open ridges from Mt. Squeah.

Spider Pk. (5200) 92H/11W

Located on the Fraser–Coquihalla divide at the heads of Siwash, Qualark and Ladner Crks.

Route. Take Canadian National Railway to Qualark Sta. or procure local transport across Fraser R. below Yale. Follow a blazed trail up the N side of Qualark Cr. The trail crosses to the S side 2 mi. upstream and continues to a pass leading to Ladner Cr., time from CNR to pass 6 hrs. Spider Pk. may be easily reached from this pass; in fact there is a trail along the intervening ridge. There is also a trail leading from the Coquihalla R. to claims in the upper Ladner Cr. **(8)**. This would be an easy but lengthy approach.

'The Medicine Man' *('The Pointing Rock')* (ca. 3900) 92H/11W

An 80 ft. pinnacle on the skyline E of Yale.

1st rec. asc.—1961—G. Milliken.

Route. Take the Qualark Cr. trail (see Spider Pk.), to just beyond first major tributary after trail crosses to N side of the creek. Climb N ascending 2000 ft. and traversing slightly to the W to gain main ridge at about 4400 ft. The pinnacle is below the ridge crest on the NW face. It is a class 2–3 scramble from S side.

'Anderson River Peaks' 92H/11W

Two granite peaks E of Anderson R. about 1 mi. SE of the summit "Anderson River Mtn." on topographical maps. The E faces are spectacular granite formations.

North Pk. (6600)

1st asc.—1962—A. Bentzen, H. Mutch, R. and G. Woodsworth.

Route. From the E side of Alexandra Bridge on Hwy. #1 drive S on rough road to logging camp. Permission may be gained here to use the road up Gilt Cr., which is followed to its end. Drop to Anderson R. and walk up gravel bars to camp by major forks. 2 hrs from end of road. (A road is planned to these forks from Wellington Bar on the Fraser R.) Ascend SE on prominent ridge until almost to summit of Anderson River Mtn. (as marked on map—not the same summit as objective), then drop to the S, crossing a rotten gorge (class 3). Traverse the minor 6500 ft. summit beyond, or circumvent it to the W. The objective lies directly S of this summit and is climbed by the class 3 N ridge. Time from forks: 6 hrs. up.

South Pk. (6500)

1st asc.—1961—R. Culbert.

Route. From the basin just N of the North Pk. traverse W under slabs and descend S down a bushy gully for 1500 ft. It is possible to bushwhack up valley to objective, or to save altitude by crossing slabs in a higher traverse (class 3–4). Climb the final peak by its W ridge (class 2–3). Time return from N Pk. 4 hrs.

Mt. Breakenridge (7825) 92H/12W

A heavily glaciated summit E of the head of Harrison Lk.

Route. From about 8 mi. up Big Silver Cr. **(2)** take spur road up tributary to W. From end of spur climb S and W to ridge above Harrison Lk. and follow to summit. NTD. This ridge may also be reached by steep timber and logging grades from Harrison Lk. Stokke Cr. is another hopeful approach route and the most likely approach to the *Cairn Needle* (7500).

Mt. Urquhart (6980) 92H/12E

Located about half way between Harrison Lk. and the Fraser R. just S of the Urquhart–Hornet Cr. Pass.

1st asc.—by Alpine Club Party.

Route. The forestry trail through Urquhart and Hornet Crks. **(3)** is one obvious route of access, but the ascent is likely to require a 3 day return trip from either end of trail.

There appears to be a shorter approach to the base of the objective from the end of the Cogburn Cr. Rd. **(1)** under Mt. Fagervik.

Urquhart's W ridge seems an obvious route.

The Old Settler (6990) 92H/12E, H/5E

A triple rock summit between the heads of Talc and Cogburn Crks.

Route. Drive up the rough Emory Cr. Rd. **(5)** taking the lower fork after crossing to N side of creek. Last 3 mi. of road not drivable—walk same. From road end strike obliquely left through logged area to pick up old trail at edge of slash. Follow trail one hour past old cabin to open country. Ascend obvious creek gully left to open ridge. A small lake to N up ridge is a good campspot. 3 hrs. from road.

Go N from camp and ascend NW up wide gully to obvious col. Follow ridge to N over minor bump and climb summit of first peak (class 3 rock). Drop off first peak by way of slabs on face to right of divide. The 2nd summit may be climbed by an obvious re-entrant corner. The third and highest peak is a short, class 3 ascent. 5½ hrs. from camp.

A new road up Garnet Cr. **(4)** may offer a better approach to campsite by forementioned lake, which is situated on the ridge to NE of the head of Garnet Cr. Talc Cr. is another unexplored possibility.

Ref.—AE Oct/48; BCM Sept/58

SECTION S-6
FRASER–LILLOOET

This includes mountains between the Bridge R. and Nahatlatch R. and E of the Lillooet R. The summits are generally high and vary from the spreading, barren lumps adjacent to the interior plateau to rugged, glaciated peaks of Lillooet R. country.

Trans Canada Hwy. goes up the E side of the Fraser R. as far as Lytton. The Canadian National Railway runs on the Fraser's E side and the Canadian Pacific Railway on the W, but these two lines trade sides for the 6 mi. S of Lytton. Hwy. #12 follows the E side of the Fraser from Lytton N to Lillooet townsite.

There is a car-ferry crossing on Fraser R. at Boston Bar, which connects with a locked road (Catermole-Tretheway Logging Co.) on Nahatlatch R. **(1)**. This road crosses to the N side and goes up the Nahatlatch R., as far as Mehatl Cr. The ancient route of travel between Lillooet and Fraser Rivers via Rodger Cr. and Nahatlatch R. has likely been obliterated. A rough side road leads N from the Nahatlatch Rd. to a lookout at almost 4000 ft. on the ridge between Nahatlatch R. and Fraser R. Another side road is being pushed up Log Cr. **(2)** and is expected to extend to near its head. ATP it reaches the main forks.

The good trail going up N side of Kwoiek Cr. from Kanaka Sta. may soon be replaced by a road. The trail is good to the first forks. From a short distance up the N fork, a trail climbs S to follow the divide W. It is about 2 days pack from the Fraser R. to 'Blue' Lk. (6000 ft.) just E of Antimony Pk. **(3)**. A poorer trail runs up the N side of the S fork until this in turn branches. Blazes follow up the most S'erly branch to the second large lake at about 3700 ft. **(4)**. A float-plane may also be used.

The car ferry just N of Lytton gives access to the Fraser River's W side. Roads go from here to about 5 mi. S of Lytton and up the Fraser to another ferry near Siwhe Cr. A good trail may be picked up above cattle pastures at the mouth of Stryen Cr. This leads to collapsed cabins near timberline on the S fork **(5)**. A poorer trail is reported on N fork.

The old horse trail which goes up the Stein R. **(6)** at least as far as Cottonwood Cr. is not recommended in periods of high water. There are also horse trails reported on Siwhe and Texas Crks. and a trail on Enterprise Cr. W of Lillooet.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway runs from Pemberton to Lillooet via the Birkenhead R. and N sides of Gates R., Anderson Lk., Seton Lk., and Seton R. A rough road connects Pemberton to Squamish. This road is just barely passable ATP to 2-wheel drive vehicles, but is being rapidly improved. It is also possible now to follow rough roads from Pemberton parallel to the railway up to Shalalth. A trail crosses McGillivray Pass to Bralorne from McGillivray Falls Sta. Both Bralorne and Shalalth are better reached by good gravel roads from Lillooet, and McGillivray Pass (7) is much more easily reached by road from the Bralorne side. Plans are being considered to join a rough road (8) up Hurley R. to head of Donelly Cr. (from Bralorne) with the fairly good road coming up the SW side of Lillooet R. from Pemberton. The road on Lillooet R. now reaches to South Cr. There is a bridge across the Lillooet at Wolverine Cr. (9) and a 5½ mi. trail leads from here to Owl Lk. Roads run to Birkenhead Lk. up both Birkenhead and Blackwater Crks. There is a trail up Tenquille Cr. to the forks and another trail to Tenquille Lk. from near Wolverine Cr. A short spur road starts up Phelix Cr. (10) and a road and trail combination reaches 6000 ft. on Poole Cr.

The road down the E side of Lillooet R. from Pemberton to head of Harrison Lk. is not bad going when dry.

There are two trails into Duffey Lk. One of these comes via Joffre Cr., and the other from a logging road in Haylmore Cr. Both trails are reported as fairly good, but it is a full day's pack into the lake by either route (11). The Forest Service has built a road up Cayoosh Cr. and around the S side of Duffey Lk. to its W end. A trail goes around N side. There is a three mile trail up Spetch Cr., and a side trail leading to Melvin Lk. from the trail on Haylmore Cr.

A landing strip is located at S end of Lillooet Lk. and a primitive strip by snout of (12) Southern Bridge Glacier. The lake here is a tricky but feasible float plane landing.

Kwoiek Needle (8700) 92I/4W

Located between S fork of Kwoiek Cr. and Log Cr.

1st asc.—likely by prospectors about 1890.

Routes. From forks in Log Cr. (2) ascend to divide between forks and follow this to objective. There is one class 3–4 discontinuity. The final summit is a scramble from S. This is a very long day's return from forks. The old approach via dry ridges

from Fraser R. (ref.—CAJ 1931, BCM Oct/31) is not attractive in spite of a road to ranger sta. at 4000 ft. One day return ascent seems feasible from the lake at 3700 ft. on S fork of Kwoiek Cr. **(4)** or from the Chochiwa Glacier (see Kwoiek Pk.)

The 7500-ft. *Nahatlatch Needle,* located by some maps N of Nahatlatch Lks., does not exist. Sometimes placed at 6400 ft.

Kwoiek Pk. (9100) 92I/4W

A heavily glaciated summit between central fork Kwoiek Cr. and the E fork of Mehatl Cr.

1st asc.—topo survey.

Approach. From the large lake at 3700 ft. on the S fork of Kwoiek Cr. **(4)** ascend SW up valley keeping on the NW side of the stream which drains Chochiwa Glacier until well past first series of falls, then ascend slopes to W. At 5500 ft. traverse S and W into an alpine valley containing a chain of non-glaciated lakes. Follow valley 1 mi. W to camp by last and largest lake. ('Haynon Lk.') One day pack from 3700 ft. Log. Cr. is a possible alternative approach **(2)**. The S approach to Tachewana Pk. might also be extended to Chochiwa Glacier.

Route. From camp at Haynon Lk. (6200 ft.) ascend scree and steep meadows to saddle NW of lake. Traverse W across glacier feeding central fork Kwoiek Cr. and ascend to col S of objective. Peak may be climbed by an easy scramble from this col or by traversing to W ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1959; BCM Jan/59

'Kumkan Pk.' (9200) 92I/4W

Located about 1½ mi. SE of Kwoiek Pk.

1st asc.—1958—R. Mason, A. Dellow, R. Hutchinson, R. Culbert.

Route. From the col S of Kwoiek Pk. (q.v.) and E of Kumkan, traverse on rotten rock across Kumkan's SW face and scramble up shallow couloir between objective peaks, or climb enclosed shaft to left of couloir. Not difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1959; BCM Jan/59

'Tachewana Pk'. (8200) 92I/4W

Located above Tachewana Cr. at the S rim of Chochiwa Glacier.

1st asc.—1958—R. Chambers, R. Hutchinson, R. Mason, R. Culbert.

Routes. The ascent is not difficult from Chochiwa Glacier at the head of S fork Kwoiek Cr. Camp at lakes 1 mi. W of Haynon Lk. (see Kwoiek Pk.) An alternative approach involves one day's pack in from the Nahatlatch Lks. **(1)** via an unnamed creek immediately E of Tachewana Cr. Keep high on SW slope to avoid bush until approaching first major N fork, cross main creek and ascend fork to camp by lake at head. Climb a steep gully to pass SW of lake. Traverse 1 mi. W and scramble up SW ridge of objective.

Two unimportant summits (7900 ft. & 8100 ft.) on the S ridge of Kumkan Pk. may be reached by the Chochiwa Glacier, and climbed without difficulty from the col between.

Ref.—CAJ 1959; BCM Jan/59

'Mehatl Pk'. (9100) 92I/4W

A glaciated rock peak about 1½ mi. WSW of Kwoiek Pk.

1st asc.—1958—R. Culbert, R. Mason, R. Hutchinson, A. Dellow.

Route. From the W ridge of Kwoiek Pk. (q.v.) traverse the NW face and cross Kwoiek's N ridge to the 'Rutledge Glacier.' Cross glacier and ascend ice to col W of objective. Class 2 & 3 rock scramble from col. A longish day return trip from Haynon Lk.

Ref.—CAJ 1959; BCM Jan/59

The unclimbed (ATP) *'Tiara Tower'* ('Tierra Tower') pictured in CAJ 1959 stands ½ mi. SE of Mehatl Pk.

'Haynon Pk'. (8100) 92I/4W

Located immediately N of Haynon Lk.

1st asc.—1958—R. Hutchinson, R. Mason, R. Culbert.

Route. The ascent is not difficult, either directly from Haynon Lk. (see Kwoiek Pk.) or from the col SW of lake.

Ref.—CAJ 1959

Skihist Mtn. (9660) 92I/4W

A high, barren, scree summit between N fork of Kwoiek Cr. and Nesbitt Cr., about 14 mi. WSW of Lytton townsite.

1st asc.—likely by prospectors.

Route. From camp at Blue Lk. **(3)** go around E side of lake and cross gap N of Antimony Mtn. to objective. The SSW ridge or S gully of Skihist present no difficulties. One day return from camp.

Antimony Mtn. (8600) 92I/4W

Located above Blue Lk. to the W.

1st asc.—likely by prospectors.

Route. From camp by Blue Lk. **(3)** scramble up easy S ridge. An alternative is from gap to S as for Skihist approach.

Doss Mtn. (8700) 92I/4W

Located about 2 mi. W of Antimony Mtn.

1st asc.—likely by prospectors.

Route. A 3 mi. trail connects Blue Lk. **(3)** with a small lake 1 mile SE of Doss Mtn. Ascent from this lake without difficulty.

Unnamed Pk. (8700) 92I/4W

Located about 4 mi. NNW of Kwoiek Pk. and 4½ mi. W of Skihist Mtn.

1st rec. asc.—1960—P. Nielsen, G. Walker.

Route. From lake below Doss Mtn. (q.v.) cross two N–S ridge systems and ascend objective's E ridge. There is one 25 ft. class 3 pitch on final peak.

Nikaia Mtn. (8400) 92I/4E

Located about 6 mi. SW of Lytton townsite at the head of Stryen Cr.

1st asc.—1941—W. Mathews, C. Ney.

Route. From camp by SE fork of Stryen Cr. **(5)** climb W into skyline col on ridge W of objective and follow this to summit. Not difficult. 5–6 hour pack to camp from Lytton. 8 hrs. return to summit from camp. An alternate route would be directly up snow and ice on the N face.

Ref.—CAJ 1941; BCM Nov/56

Mt. Roach. (8673) 92I/4E

Located between the two forks of Stryen Cr.

Route. Ascend through bush and scree from a camp at the head of SE fork Stryen Cr. **(5)**. NTD.

Ref.—BCM Jan/55

Petlushkwohap Mtn. (9100) 92I/4W

Located 3 mi. NE of Skihist Mtn.

1st asc.—1935—Dominion Topographical Survey.

Route. Pack up trail on NW fork Stryen Cr. **(5)** and to divide W of the creek's head (1½ day pack from Lytton). The objective may be climbed in a day's return trip from a camp on the divide by way of E or S faces. Not difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1941

Askom Mtn. (8150) 92I/5W

A scree ridge located W of the Fraser R. about 15 mi. S of Lillooet townsite.

Route. From Lillooet, drive S along the W side of Fraser R. and then up logging road on Della Cr. to end of left fork. Ascend W to objective's E ridge and follow horse trail to camp at 5600 ft. From camp, continue up E ridge above Intlpam Cr. over grass and scree. NTD. No water above 5600 ft.

Stein Mtn. (9010) and **Siwhe Mtn.** (9280) 92I/5W

Two high but gentle summits situated NW of Lytton townsite.

1st asc.—likely by prospectors.

Route. The long, barren ridges descending from the objectives to Stein R. (6) or Siwhe Cr. provide lengthy but easy routes. There are several other unnamed summits on the various surrounding high scree ridges.

Marble Canyon 92I/13E

Marble Canyon stands above Hwy. #12 in the Pavilion Lk. area between Cache Creek and Lillooet. Four routes have been recorded on the walls ATP. The first of these goes up obvious gully just behind the lodge on Pavilion Lk. This is class 4 and a bit rotten. 1st asc.—1957—H. Mather, E. Pigou, J. Stark, 4 hrs. A route on the corner to the left of forementioned gully requires 5 hrs. and is class 5. (H. Mather, J. Stark). Another 5 hr. route by the same party follows a gully SE of the one behind lodge. This is class 5 with some easy 6. The corner to the left of this second gully is a 5½ hr. class 5 route, put up by H. Mather and H. Donner, and is the finest of the climbs, but also the most tricky for route finding.

Chimney Rock (circa 5500) 92I/13E

A large limestone tower located above the NW end of Marble Canyon, not far beyond Pavilion Lk.

1st asc.—1957—H. Mather, E. Pigou.

Route. Chimney Rock may be seen from Hwy. #12 about 2 mi. W from the lodge on Pavilion Lk. Ascend ridge to W of tower and traverse across the head of intervening gully to the notch behind objective. (1½ hrs. to notch from road). Scramble up easy rock to shoulder above notch. The climb may be done in one lead of 130 ft. Ascend directly up a slabby nose and take the right hand of two shallow gullies to summit. Class 4 and 5.

Ref.—BCM Feb/64

Gott Pk. (9700) 92J/8E

Located about 5 mi. SE of Duffey Lk.

This summit appears on several maps and would have represented the highest summit in the southern Coast Range had it existed. There is, however, no such peak although the name has been dropped on a 8000 ft. summit which happened to be in the proper place (surrounding unnamed peaks reach over 8500 ft.). No reports of mountaineering activity in this area. Approach would be from Duffey Lk. (11) or road on Cayoosh Cr.

'Anniversary Pk.' (9050) 92J/8W

A prominent rock and ice summit, located 6 mi. SW of Duffey Lk. at head of Joffre Cr.

1st asc.—1957—R. Chambers, R. Mason, C. Scott, P. Sherman, J. Hutton.

Approach. From Duffey Lk. (11) at 3600 ft. pack SW about 3 mi. to 2nd major tributary (Cerise Cr.) entering from S. Follow up tributary through timber and light bush to camp (5000 ft.) at creek's head near snout of the glacier N of Anniversary Pk. 6–8 hrs. pack from Duffey Lk.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

Route. From camp go straight up glacier to snow pass N of objective. Climb S up steep glacier and snow slopes to intersect summit ridge about ¼ mi. from peak. Follow rock and snow ridge to summit. Class 3.

'Capricorn Pk.' (8200) 92J/8W

Located S of Anniversary Pk.

1st asc.—1957—R. Mason, C. Scott, J. Hutton.

Route. From same campsite used for Anniversary Pk. (q.v.) ascend meadows to SE and cross pass to major glacier beyond. This glacier is broken, but may be used to gain the broad neve basin above. Proceed to W face of the objective and climb an obvious chimney to summit ridge. Not difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

'Joffre Pk.' (ca. 8950) 92J/8W

A prominent rock summit between the heads of Twin One and Joffre Crks.

1st asc.—1957—R. Chambers, P. Sherman.

Route. From same camp used for Anniversary Pk. (q.v.) climb E up glacier to objective's E face. Keep to right of prominent

snow tongue leading NE, and climb the face directly from above this gully. Class 3.
Ref.—CAJ 1958

Mt. McGillivray (8475) 92J/10E

A dark rock pyramid on the N rim of McGillivray Pass.
Route. The objective may be seen plainly from McGillivray Pass **(7)**. An old trail cuts back from the McGillivray Pass trail at a point S of the objective and does an ascending traverse through meadows to the saddle SE of summit. The SE ridge is a class 2 rock scramble. 3 hrs. up from pass.
Ref.—BCM Feb/55. Dec/57

Mt. Piebiter (8500) Is located immediately NE of Mt. McGillivray and may be approached in the same way.

Mt. Whitecap (9552) 92J/10E, J/9W

A glaciated summit 12 mi. W of Shalalth Sta. and 4 mi. E of McGillivray Pass.
1st asc.—likely by survey party.
Route. From the saddle to SE of McGillivray Pk. (q.v.) descend into the valley to NE. Follow this until it veers SE just under the flanks of objective. Ascend over meadows and scree. 5 hrs. up from camp in McGillivray Pass.
Ref.—BCM Dec/57

'Fyles Pks'. (circa 7800) 92J/10E

Located between McGillivray Cr. and the head of Phelix Cr.
1st asc.—1919—T. Fyles, J. Fyles, P. Long, N. Maude.
Route. From camp in McGillivray Pass **(7)**, cross the 7000 ft. divide W into Cadwalder Cr. drainage and thence to it's headwaters. Ascend to divide between W fork McGillivray Cr. and the Cadwallader. Scramble up the E arete of objective's NE peak. The other summit lies about 1 mi. SW at the head of Phelix Cr. and may be ascended without difficulty. Both summits may be climbed in one long day's return from McGillivray Pass. Phelix Cr. **(10)** is another feasible approach.
Ref.—BCM Dec/57

'Prospector Peaks' (circa 8000) 92J/10E

Located NW of the forks in McGillivray Cr.
1st asc.—likely by prospectors.
Route. From camp in McGillivray Pass **(7)**, do an ascending traverse S and then climb W to a lake in a basin at about 6500

ft. Climb SW out of basin to a col and continue S over snow to objectives. There are two prominent summits, the first may be traversed to reach the second. Low class 3 rock scrambles. 4½ hrs. up from camp.

Ref.—BCM Feb/55, Dec/57

North Bendor Range 92J/15E, J/15W

The Bendor Range is located between the Bridge R. and Cadwallader Cr. Trails coming up from Bridge R. and old mining roads on Traux and Tommy Crks. have been cut off from the road to Bralorne by formation of an artificial lake in the Bridge R. valley. Several peaks rise above 9000 ft. but there has been no report of difficult climbing. Peaks near *Mt. Traux* may easily be approached on old mining trails from the vicinity of Gold Bridge. *Mt. Fergusson* is easily climbed over open country from the S, and *Mt. Williams* from the N.

Sloan Mtn. (8500) 92J/15W

Located 6 mi. W of the town of Bralorne.

1st asc.—1949—C. Fenner, B. Hardie, T. Pollard, G. Tanner, T. Waldon.

Route. A road leading from W of Bralorne to 7072 ft. Green Mtn. just E of objective is logical approach. The ascent is not difficult. A 7500-ft. peak above Hurley R. was climbed by T. Pollard, C. Fenner, and T. Waldon. This summit was named *'Terminal Mtn.'* and may be reached from the Hurley R. Rd. without difficulty. **(8)** It is likely that several peaks on both sides of the Hurley R. have been occupied by prospectors.

Ref.—Alpine Journal—1950

'Mt. Samson' (9300) 92J/11E

Located SW of the head of Hurley R.

1st asc.—1931—J. Ronayne, R. Ronayne, P. Tait.

Route. Best access would be from the road on **(8)** Hurley R. There is little technical difficulty. The 7500-ft. summit E of Donelly Cr. has been dubbed *'Chipmunk Mtn.'* and is also approached via Hurley R. **(8)**. NTD. The 7800-ft. *'Sun God Mtn.'* at head of the N fork of Tenquille Cr., as well as the higher summit on the S fork, are not difficult and likely best reached by trail to forks in Tenquille Cr., or from Wolverine Cr. **(9)**

Ref.—CAJ 1936

SECTION S-7
HOWE SOUND–CHEAKAMUS

This includes peaks W of Green R., Cheakamus R., and Howe Sound. An E'ern boundary has been drawn along the Clowhom R. and upper parts of the Ashlu Cr., Deserted and Elaho Rivers. This rather artificial division is to separate the region of coastal approach from interior access. The N boundary is Lillooet R. Much of the area is as yet unexplored by mountaineers, and a goodly percentage of the country offers little of a challenging nature. The Tantalus Range, lying between Fries and Ashlu Crks., is such an exception to both these characteristics that it is included as a subsection.

A government car-ferry runs from Horseshoe Bay on Hwy. #1 to Langdale on the W'ern side of the entrance to Howe Sound. A road goes from here up the W side of the sound to Port Mellon **(1)**, where permission may be obtained to use the road extending up Rainy R. to a dam on the lake near it's head.

The old track up McNab Cr. is in poor condition **(2)**, but has been surveyed as a road route into Clowhom Lks. The road to 500 ft. on **(3)** Potlatch Cr. is pretty badly grown in. Both McNab and Potlatch Crks. require a boat to reach ATP. From a few miles S of Squamish on the Horseshoe Bay–Squamish Hwy. a car ferry crosses (once every 2 hours) to Woodfibre. A road and trail leads from Woodfibre **(4)** up Woodfibre Cr. to Henriette Lk.

The suspension bridge across Squamish R. 1 mi. N of Squamish townsite has been removed and not yet replaced. From this location a road runs up the W side of the river to Fries Cr. **(5)** and up the N side of Fries Cr. **(6)** to the prominent buttress coming down from Mt. Lapworth. This is est. 4 mi. from the Squamish R. crossing. From the site of the missing bridge, old roads and the power lines may be used to gain the mouth of Monmouth Cr. **(7)** in about ½ hr. By cutting under the snout of a bluff farther S a steep logging grade **(8)** is reached. Another branch of this road descends to the very mouth of Squamish R. The road terminates at about 2700 ft. on the ridge E of Mt. Murchison. Easiest access to this area is by boat, and when travelling on the lower Squamish R. it is best to make use of the most W'erly channel.

Approaches to the region between Fries and Ashlu Crks. are under the Tantalus Subsection. The Ashlu Cr. is **(9)** served by a

bridge from the road on E side of Squamish R., just N of the Ashlu–Squamish junction. A short road climbs behind a knoll to the NW. This road is to be extended, but there is a locked gate (open week-ends) at the bridge—property of Canadian Collieries Resources Ltd. From end of the road a fairly good trail follows the 1400-ft. contour up N side of the Ashlu. There is a good cabin about 1½ mi. from the knoll and circa 2 mi. farther on the trail descends to an old mine camp opposite Roaring Cr. A cable crosses Ashlu Cr. at this point. A new trail continues to about Tatlow Cr.

Phantom Lk. **(10)** is best reached by plane and is a tricky landing for a lake of its size. A trail runs around lake's E side and N to pass above Tatlow Cr.

The good gravel road **(11)** up the E side of the Squamish R. from Squamish townsite is barred by a locked gate of Canadian Collieries Resources Ltd., just beyond the bridge crossing to Ashlu Cr. The road continues up E side of Squamish to the Elaho R. and is being extended, up both the Elaho and Squamish. ATP the road crosses Squamish R. 2 mi. above Elaho Junction, with roads continuing 4 mi. up N side, 3 mi. up E side, and 1½ mi. up E side of the Elaho. Trails continue up both sides of Elaho, but a boat is required to reach W side. Boats may be used above the canyon (7 mi. up from Squamish R.) as far as Sims Cr. but boats on the Elaho are presently private property. Just before the gate on Squamish R. Rd., another locked road belonging to the same company climbs E to about 2800 ft. on Mt. Cloudburst **(12)**.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway **(13)** follows Cheakamus and Green Rivers along the E'ern boundary of the Howe Sound–Cheakamus. The railway keeps to the W side of both rivers except for the 10 mi. stretch N of the mouth of Cheakamus R. There is also a road **(13)** from Squamish to Pemberton, which takes a course much like that of the railway except that it does not cross to the W side of the Cheakamus R. until N of Garibaldi Sta. ATP this road is rough beyond Alta Lk. but it is being rapidly improved. Its lower part has been by-passed by the new Brohm Lk. section branching from the Alice Lk. Rd., which in turn leaves Squamish R. Rd., just N of Brackendale.

A trail up Roe (Cypress) Cr. **(14)** starts behind Garibaldi Sta., above a gravel pit by Lucille Lk. It first follows the SW side of the creek but crosses after ca. 2 mi. and continues to an old cabin under Mt. Brew. A branch trail on Chance Cr. leads to pass above High Falls Cr.

A short logging road runs from McGuire Sta. into the mouth of Brandywine Cr. valley. A good packhorse trail leads from edge of slash near end of road and traverses the N side of valley about 2 mi. to collapsed cabins. To pick up blazes leading up valley **(15)** cross gully immediately beyond cabins. The main trail **(16)** climbs N from the cabins and a recent tractor swath leads around to E side of Metal Dome.

The old trail up Callaghan Cr. to Callaghan Lk. **(17)** is fairly clear to about half way, at which point a major tributary comes in from N. Go up ridge to keep on trail, rather than on along Callaghan Cr. It is a rather long day's pack into the lake from road or railway.

Trail from end of road on Twenty-one Mile Cr. leads to head of valley in 2 hrs. pack **(17)** and is being continued to Callaghan Lk.

A road runs up Sixteen Mile Cr. to divide at it's head. This route may be used to intersect a trail which follows Soo R. at least as far as end of meadows N of Rainbow Mtn. There is only 5 mi. of road on Rutherford Cr. **(18)** ATP and travelling beyond is poor, but a trail climbs to the Rutherford–Soo divide and follows this.

The road **(19)** up SW side of Lillooet R. from Pemberton terminates opposite the head of Donelly Cr. A short road and trapper's trail of questionable conditions are reported along Ryan Cr. (The road ends some 5 mi. beyond Wasp Cr.). A cattle trail runs all the way up Miller Cr. to alpine country.

Tetrahedron Pk. (5699) 92G/12E

Located near the head of the Rainy R. about 8 mi. NNW of Port Mellon, on the W side of Howe Sound.

1st asc.—1939—Canadian Alpine Club party.

Route. From Port Mellon drive ca. 5 mi. up the Rainy R. logging road. **(1)**, follow spur road up side valley S of objective. From end of spur make an ascending traverse through logging slash across 2 streams to pick up trail beyond second stream at fringe of timber. Keep to this trail to avoid bluffs. Upon reaching alpine country contour W and do an ascending traverse into the Tetrahedron–Rainy col. Climb E ridge to summit. NTD. Time from end of road: 4 hrs.

Ref.—VOCJ 1959

Mt. Rainy. (Rainy River Mtn.) (5400) 92G/12E

A gentle summit just E of Tetrahedron Pk. at the head of the Rainy R.

1st asc.—1938—T. Fyles, J. Fyles.

Route. From alpine country on the route up Tetrahedron (q.v.) ascend meadows to summit. The peak may also be climbed from Rainy–Tetrahedron col. NTD. Time from end of road: 4 hrs.

Panther Pk. (5540) 92G/12E

Located immediately W of Rainy R.

1st asc.—1933—Canadian Alpine Club party.

Route. From the Rainy R. Rd. **(1)** ascend the ridge one S of that leading to summit. Once on the main divide walk N to peak. NTD.

Mt. Wrottesley. (5330) 92G/11W

An open dome on the W flank of Howe Sound between McNab Cr. and Potlatch Cr.

1st asc.—1925—B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. Take a boat to the mouth of Potlatch Cr. **(3)** and follow road from behind cook-shack at Camp Potlatch. Just beyond power lines a trail (cut out in 1964) branches right to do an ascending traverse 1½ mi. N and then up the N side of an unnamed creek to S ridge of objective. Continue to summit. NTD. 4 hrs. up.

If plans materialize to push a road from Port Mellon to Clowhom Lks. via McNab Cr., an approach from the W will likely become preferred.

'The McNab Lions' (5000) 92G/11W

Located SW of McNab Cr.

The lower and more interesting summit was climbed in 1935 by a B.C. Mountaineering Club party, and the higher summit was reached by another such party in 1938. This adjoins peak 5437 first climbed by E. Fuller and R. Fraser in 1923. Approach is from Rainy R. **(1)** and none of the summits are very difficult.

Ref.—BCM June/23

Mt. Sedgwick (mistakenly called Mt. Roderick, Mt. Sir Roderick) (6815) 92G/11W

A prominent, barren peak located at the head of Mill Cr., W of Woodfibre.

1st asc.—1909—H. Dowler.

Route. Leave Woodfibre **(4)** by only road from town S of Mill Cr. Permission to use may be obtained at Woodfibre. A trail to Henriette Lk. begins on left at end of road about 3 mi. from Woodfibre. Follow trail past the cabin at Henriette Lk. and onto the ridge of *Mt. Roderick* (4800). From summit of Roderick (2½ hrs. from road) follow ridge E to Sedgwick. NTD. Time up from end of road: 5½ hrs.

Ref.—BCM July/23; AE Nov/63

Mt. Murchison (5600) 92G/11E

Located at the head of Monmouth Cr. W of Squamish townsite.

1st asc.—1909—H. Dowler.

Route 1. Since removal of the bridge across lower Squamish R., the least complicated route to Mt. Murchison is directly up from the town of Woodfibre **(4)**. The ascent is bushy.

Route 2. From the end of road above mouth of Squamish R. **(8)** follow bluffy ridges back.

An alternative is via Monmouth Cr. **(7)**. The old trail to Alec and Echo Lks. along Monmouth has pretty well gone, but travel is not bad. Keep to SW side of creek for initial steep 1500 ft. Ascent from lakes not difficult.

Route 3. From ¼ mi. beyond end of Fries Cr. Rd. **(5)** ascend creek from S., bypassing falls to left. Gain col between objective and easy 5000 ft. *Mt. Lapworth.* Open ridges lead to summit of Murchison.

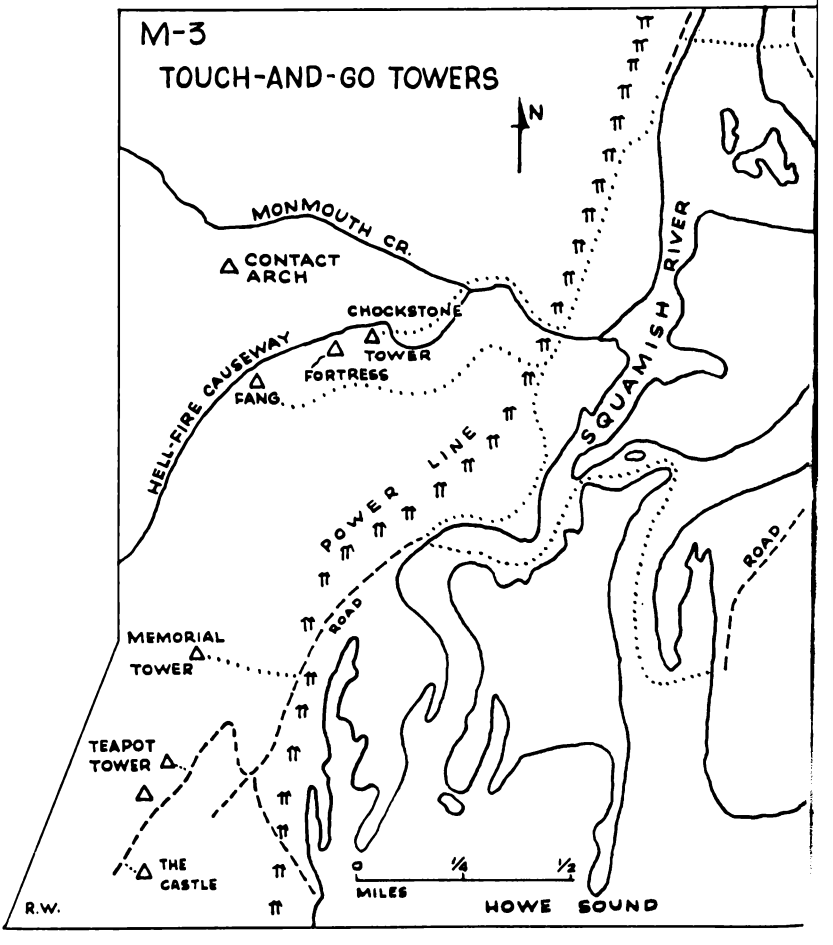
Ref.—BCM Aug/60

All routes are a fairly long day's return trip.

Mt. Conybeare (6000), located between the heads of Mill and Fries Crks. has been reached by traversing from Mt. Sedgwick (small bluffs) and might also be reached via ridges from Mt. Murchison or from the head of Fries Cr. This latter location is gained as described in Tantalus Range Subsection approaches or from the Lydia–Niobe col (See Mt. Lydia) 92G/11W

'Touch-and-Go Towers' 92G/11E M-3

A group of rotten volcanic spires situated on the W side of the Squamish R. opposite Squamish townsite. They are somewhat bushy, but provide a good practice area for rotten rock climbing. A boat is required for access.


M-3
TOUCH-AND-GO TOWERS
N
MONMOUTH CR.
CONTACT ARCH
CHOCKSTONE
TOWER
FORTRESS
FANG
HELL-FIRE CAUSEWAY
SQUAMISH RIVER
POWER LINE
ROAD
ROAD
MEMORIAL TOWER
TEAPOT TOWER
THE CASTLE
0 1/4 1/2
MILES
HOWE SOUND
R.W.

'The Castle' (*'Saddleback', 'Squamish Pinnacle'*) M-3

Most obvious of the towers. Located directly above Squamish R. mouth at circa 1700 ft.

1st asc.—1957—J. Owen, E. Pigou, J. Archer.

Route. Ascend road **(8)** for about a mile to directly behind objective. The summit may be reached in two rotten class 3 leads from saddle N of main spine.

Ref.—AE June/58

'Teapot Tower' M-3

Largest and most difficult of the towers.

1st asc.—1958—R. Culbert, J. Owen.

Route. From logging road **(8)** leading to Castle the Teapot appears as a reddish brown cliff about ¼ mi. before Castle. The route lies up N edge, which is reached by traversing out from behind tower. Class 5. Take 200 ft. of rope to descend by rappel on W face.

Ref.—AE July/58

'Memorial Tower' M-3

Located a mile N of Teapot Tower.

1st asc.—1961—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert, A. Shives, G. Hedley.

Route. Follow the logging road leading to the Castle **(8)** until it crosses under power lines. Ascend straight up hillside for est. 600 ft. to upper side of tower. Surmount the initial pitch by rope-throw, then climb obvious class 3 chimney to bushes on upper face.

'Chockstone Tower' M-3

Stands above 'Hellfire Causeway' ½ mi. W of the power lines.

1st asc.—1959—J. Owen, J. Baldwin, R. Culbert.

Route. Ascend Monmouth Cr. **(7)** to junction with Hellfire Causeway, at the base of the first waterfalls. Follow Causeway past bend until tower (on SW side) is reached. Either E or W sides may be climbed, using rope throw tactics for belay lines on first parts. This is followed by rotten class 4 rock.

Ref.—AE Feb/59

The *'Fang'* and *'Fortresses'* are located farther up the Causeway and are short class 3 ascents from the main ridge to SW. A very rotten and difficult route was put up on the obvious trough in E face of Fortress in 1958 by J. Owen and E. Pigou.

'Buck Mtn.' (*'Mt. Wood'*) (*'Mt. Coliseum'*) (6500) 92G/14W

At the SE end of the Ashlu–Squamish divide.

1st rec. asc.—1962—C. Gardner, P. Bowers.

Route. From near where road on Ashlu Cr. **(9)** climbs behind 1700-ft. knoll on divide, ascend wooded ridge NW to objective. A fairly long day's return. NTD.

'Zig-zag Pk.' (6900) 92G/14W

Located 1½ mi. NW of Buck Mtn.

1st asc.—1962—T. Widdowson, J. Denton.

Route. Leave Ashlu trail **(9)** and ascend by creek opposite Roaring Cr., keeping to W of watercourse for most of elevation. Objective is immediately E of creek head and NTD. Approach over ridge from Buck Mtn. also appears feasible.

Ref.—VOCJ 1963

'Mt. Story' (7500) 92G/14W, J/3W

A heavily glaciated summit on the Ashlu–Squamish divide NE of head of Pykett Cr.

1st asc.—1962—T. Widdowson, J. Denton.

Route. From camp by creek as in approach to *Zig-zag Pk.* cross glacier N and ascend objective from SW. Climb is not difficult. The same party climbed *'Mt. Charlie-Charlie' ('Pykett Pk.')* (8000) at the head of Red Mtn. Cr. From same camp, traverse NW above timberline on W side of main divide to gain the glaciers on divide NW of Mt. Story. Charlie-Charlie may then be climbed from ice to E without difficulty. (This summit has also been approached by Pykett Cr. and by ridge E of Red Mtn. Cr.)

Ref.—VOCJ 1962, 1963

'Icecap Pk.' (est. 8000) 92J/3W

Located at head of Red Mtn. Cr., NW of Mt. Charlie-Charlie.

1st asc.—1964—P. Bowers, C. Gardner, A. MacDonald, J. Coope.

Route. The objective may be reached by traversing from Mt. Charlie-Charlie (q.v.) or by ascending ridges flanking Red Mtn. Cr. (across from Tatlow Cr.) from a camp by Ashlu Cr. **(9)**. Recorded ascent party climbed snow on W side of S peak and then traversed to higher N summit.

Ref.—AE July/64

'Mt. Ashlu' (8250) 92J/4E

Highest of the summits NE of the head of Ashlu Cr.

1st asc.—1963—J. Pringle, J. Denton.

Route. The objective lies E of a small lake. ('Rugged Lk.') on

a NE tributary to the head of Ashlu Cr. It is a 2-day pack up Ashlu Cr. **(9)** to a camp near timberline on this tributary. Follow valley leading E from about 1000 ft. below Rugged Lk. to scree bowl, then ascend obvious class 3 gully and complete climb on objective's E ridge.

Ref.—VOCJ 1963

'Porterhouse Pk.' (8000) 92J/4E

Located 2 mi. SE of Mt. Ashlu.

1st asc.—1963—J. Pringle, J. Denton.

Route. Ascend valley S of Ashlu Pk. (q.v.) to glacier at head, and circle around N & E sides of objective into gully on S face. There is one class 3 pitch in this gully.

Ref.—VOCJ 1963

Mt. Crerar. (8000) 92J/4E

Located between heads of Tsuahdi Cr., Ashlu Cr., and Deserted R.

Route. The SE summit (circa. 7500) was climbed in 1963 by J. Pringle, and J. Denton from a camp near head of Ashlu Cr. NTD. The main summit has no recorded ascent ATP and approach from SE may not be straightforward. It is almost a 2-day pack to head of Ashlu Cr. **(9)**, and the road on Deserted R. might provide a shorter approach if suitable water transport is available.

Cloudburst Mtn. (6136) 92G/14W, G/14E

An open summit on the Squamish–Cheakamus divide, 4 mi. SW of Garibaldi Stn.

Route 1. From Squamish R. Rd. ascend side road **(12)** on W flank of objective. At 2400 ft. take right fork, then spur leading left up to rock slide. There is a route taped from end of spur up basin to lake S of summit. Ascend to col SW of peak and hence to top. NTD. 4 hrs. up from spur.

It is also easy to ascend from spur to Cloudburst's S ridge and follow this up to lake, or to angle across rock slide to gain main SW ridge and follow this to summit.

Ref.—AE May/63; BCM Aug/61

Route 2. From Watson Stn. on the PGE railway **(13)** pick up trail climbing wooded slopes W to timberline. The ascent from here is not difficult. An easy day's return from tracks.

'Tricouni Pk.' (7000) 92J/3W, J/3E

A rock summit on the Squamish–Cheakamus divide W of Garibaldi Stn.

1st asc.—1936—T. Fyles, J. Cherry, A. Fraser, H. Wynne-Edwards.

Route. A sketchy branch of the Roe Cr. trail **(14)** starts just beyond Gilder Lk. and goes to timberline below objective. A preferable alternative makes use of an old trail in fair condition up High Falls Cr. from Squamish R. Rd. **(11)** The final peak is easily climbed from the S. Parties coming down the divide from the N may traverse around the W side of Tricouni to reach S slopes.

Ref.—AE Sept/61, June/63

'Cypress Pk.' is an easy summit of lesser height located N of Tricouni Pk.

Ref.—CAJ 1931; AE Sept/61

Mt. Brew (6000) 92J/3E

Located between Roe and Brandywine Crks.

Route. The summit presents no difficulties and may be reached by ascending directly from an old cabin at end of Roe Cr. trail **(14)**. Another trail is being cut from near the railway station of Water Tank up onto Brew. Other approaches are from Brandywine Cr. **(15)** or from the open Squamish–Cheakamus divide.

Mt. Cayley (circa. 8000) 92J/3W

Located just W of the Squamish–Cheakamus divide to N of Turbid Cr.

1st asc.—1928—W. Wheatley, E. Brooks, T. Fyles.

Approaches. Beyond the 13 mi. post on Squamish R. Rd. **(11)**, a spur leads back to N of Turbid Cr. From where spur climbs NW, cross Turbid Cr. and follow ridge on S side to camp at timberline. (7 hrs. pack up) Alternatively it is a day's pack to camp at timberline in second N fork of Brandywine Cr. **(15)** via its valley or over Metal Dome. Objective is reached from here by col N of Mt. Fee.

Route. From glacier NE of Cayley, climb 800 ft. of steep snow to rotten volcanic rim and then follow loose rock ridge (class 3–4) to summit. The final 60 ft. is a thin flake. Climb has been completed in a day's return from Squamish Valley, but this is only for highballing parties.

Ref.—CAJ 1931

It is likely that future exploration will locate better approaches from Squamish R. to N of objective.

The large volcanic tower terminating the ridge south of Cayley is known as *'Vulcans Thumb'*, and is likely to prove exceedingly difficult. 'Talos Tower' to W of the thumb, and 'Pyroclastic Pks.' to the N may also be tricky. Best approach to date starts from end of spur road N of Turbid Cr. and goes through bluffs up ridge W of towers.

Mt. Fee—North Tower (est. 7400) 92J/3E, J/3W

The N'ern and lower of two steep rock fins on the Cheakamus–Squamish divide at head of Brandywine Cr.

1st asc.—1958—R. Chambers, H. Rode.

Route. The peak may be reached from either camp as for Mt. Cayley (q.v.). For Squamish R. approach, cross valley from bridge S of Mt. Cayley. From pass between Mts. Fee and Brandywine, climb to objective's NW face. This provides a dangerous two hour route and the recorded ascent party made use of spring snow stabilizing rotten slabs.

Ref.—CAJ 1931; BCM July/58

South Tower (circa 7500)

1st asc.—1963—R. Woodsworth, P. Thompson, M. Wisnicki.

Route. The tower may be reached by traversing below the N peak, or by climbing from the forks of Brandywine Cr. **(15)** to the divide S of objective. The recorded ascent party used spring snow on the W face to help gain S ridge behind prominent gendarme. This ridge is rotten and difficult. Class 5.

Ref.—BCM July/63

Mt. Callaghan (8000) 92J/3W

Located at the heads of Soo R., Squamish R. and Callaghan Cr.

1st asc.—1945—E. Henderson, L. Harrison, A. Dellow, J. Booth, T. Fallowfield.

Route. From a camp at Callaghan Lk. **(17)** the peak may be ascended on almost any side without difficulty. An approach along the Squamish–Cheakamus divide from the Mt. Cayley area is also feasible, the intervening summits being mainly snow domes. The 7500-ft. summit about 2 mi. NE of Callaghan was climbed without difficulty by L. Harrison and F. Arundel, who have also explored much of the region N towards the Lillooet R. and report that this contains little of a really challenging nature.

Ref.—BCM Feb/46

Mt. Sproatt (6010) 92J/3E

Located W of Alta Lk.

Route. A road runs NW from Jordon's Lodge on the railway **(13)** and a good trail from end of road leads to summit NTD. An easy day return trip.

Rainbow Mtn. (7500) 92J/3E

Located between the head of Twenty-one Mile Cr. and the Soo R.

Route. From Green Lk. on road and railway follow road and trail up Twenty-one mile Cr. **(17)** and hike directly to summit NTD.

'Mt. Ipsoot' (8500) 92J/7W, J/6E

A group of summits located 8 mi. due W of Pemberton.

1st asc.—L. Harrison, J. Booth, R. Pilkington, T. Fallowfield, W. Cadillac, A. Dellow.

Route. From end of road on Rutherford Cr. **(18)**, ascend N to objective's E ridge. The climbs are not difficult.

Ref.—BCM June/51

'The Strunk' (8000) 92J/7W

Located 4 mi. W of Pemberton Meadows.

1st asc.—R. Pilkington, T. Fallowfield, W. Cadillac.

Route. From road on SW side of Lillooet R. **(19)** in the vicinity of Pemberton Meadows, climb to ridge above Miller Cr. and follow ridge to objective.

Ref.—BCM June/51

Tantalus Range Subsection 92G/14

This includes all mountains between the Squamish and Clowhom Rivers which stand N of Fries Cr. Ashlu Cr. forms the N'ern boundary. Tantalus region boasts some of the finest climbing, both rock and ice, in the vicinity of Vancouver.

The Alpine Club of Canada (ACC) has established a cabin at Lake Lovely Water, and this is a good base for many of the climbs. Permission for use of this cabin must be obtained from the Club.

The trail to Lk. Lovely Water (elev. ca. 3850) may be reached as follows. Take the road from the town of Squamish up

Squamish R. to 1.2 mi. beyond the Cheakamus R. bridge at Cheekye. Turn left at a spur road and leave cars at locked gate. The spur passes through a field and a trail branches to the right a little farther along. This trail leads to a cable car crossing on the Squamish R., but the cable is (in theory at least) not for public use and it is strenuous to operate. A boat is the recommended way of reaching the trail on the far side of the river. Boats may be carried down the trail or driven to the river on another system of spur roads immediately S. ATP there is at least one boat owner on the river whose services may be hired. Do not attempt to bring a boat up past the Cheakamus R. mouth.

Pick up the trail on W side of Squamish R. and follow N. The trail crosses two creek beds and ascends just S of Lovely Water Cr. to the lake (4 hrs. pack from river). The cabin is located **(20)** just N of the lake's outlet.

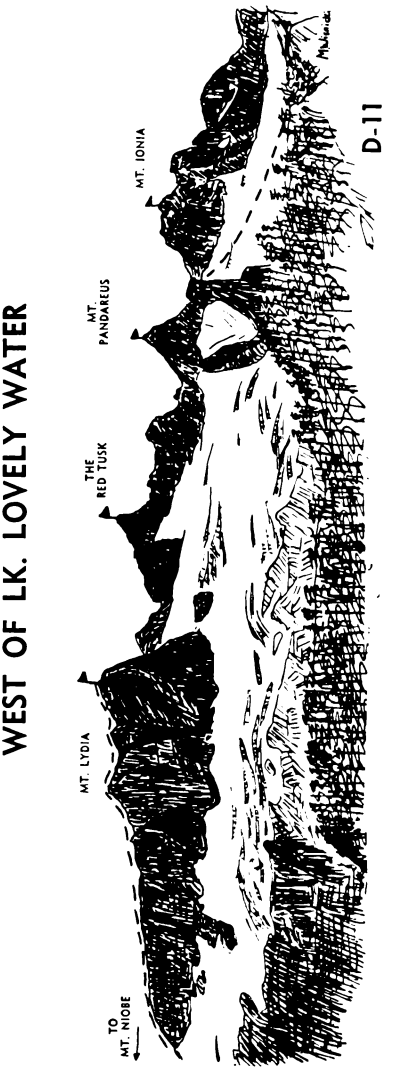
A branch trail before Lovely Water Cr. leads to "Clytie Lk" W of Omega Mtn.

A trail has been cut around the N side of Lk. Lovely Water from the cabin to Lambda Lk. **(21)** A lake and open basin at 4600 ft. to the W may be reached by ascending the steep forested ridge S of Lambda Lk. 2 hrs. from cabin. Another trail skirts the S side of Lk. Lovely Water to below prominent basin **(22)** flanked by Mts. Omega and Niobe.

The Fries Cr. approach has largely fallen into disuse with cutting of the Lovely Water Cr. Trail and removal of the suspension bridge across Squamish R., about 1 mi. N of Squamish townsite.

A road runs from this location est. 4 mi. up the river and Fries Cr. to a prominent buttress from Mt. Lapworth. Fries Cr. continues in 4 tiers of bush and rockslide. In spring it is possible to walk on snow, but come summer it is best to jump stones up the center of the creek to avoid bush. The Lydia–Niobe col may be gained by a short ascending traverse from the 4700 ft. col above Red Tusk Cr. at head of the main canyon of Fries Cr. This completes a fairly strenuous day's packing from the Squamish R.

The peaks in the N part of Tantalus Range may be approached from a camp near Zenith Lk. **(23)**. Reaching this from Lk. Lovely Water is made difficult by the broken glaciers on the E face of Dione and Tantalus Pks. To reach Zenith Lk., directly, a boat is required to cross Squamish R. from end of spur road just N of Pilchuck Cr. On W side of river, follow logging track up to where it bends S, then traverse N to ridge just S of Zenith Cr.


WEST OF LK. LOVELY WATER
TO MT. NIOBE
MT. LYDIA
THE RED TUSK
MT. PANDAREUS
MT. IONIA
D-11

Ascend ridge through bush and bluffs—8 hrs. from river to Zenith Lk. (elev. ca. 4250). Route finding difficult when descending. A higher camp (5800 ft.) near col S of Zenith Pk. is recommended for Mt. Tantalus. It is a 2-hr pack to this up ridges S of Zenith Lk., traversing S at about 5200 ft.

General Ref.—CAJ 1940, 1950, 1964; AE—April/42, May/42, Oct/49; BCM—Mar/62, April/62, July/61, Aug/63

Mt. Thyestes (5500)

A minor summit 2 mi. SE of Omega Mtn.

1st asc.—1942—F. Roots, R. McLellan, H. Parliament.

Route. Just before Lk. Lovely Water Trail turns up from Squamish R. Valley, another trial climbs to 'Clytie Lk.' between Mts. Thyestes and Omega. Ascent from here is not difficult.

Omega Mtn. (6100)

A rock peak forming the S'ern termination of the amphitheater surrounding Lk. Lovely Water.

1st asc.—1916—T. Fyles, J. Fyles.

Route 1. Climb half way up gully in Omega–Niobe basin **(22)** and then ascend easy slopes to base of objective's N ridge. This ridge is easy class 3.

Route 2. Continue on up gully mentioned in route 1 to gain saddle between Mts. Omega and Iota. The W ridge of Omega is a medium class 3 climb. It is easier to traverse S and use any of 3 gullys, of which the farthest is least difficult. Either route takes 4 hrs. up from lake.

Iota Mtn. (6000)

A minor rock peak on the ridge between Mts. Omega and Pelops.

1st asc.—1910—E. Kingsford-Smith, G. Warren.

Route. Climb gully of Omega–Niobe basin **(22)** to bowl at base of objective. Climb scree, rock, and snow to Iota–Pelops col and scramble to peak. 3½ hrs. up from lake.

Mt. Pelops (6500)

Located directly S of Lk. Lovely Water between Mts. Iota and Niobe.

1st asc.—1916—T. Fyles, J. Fyles.

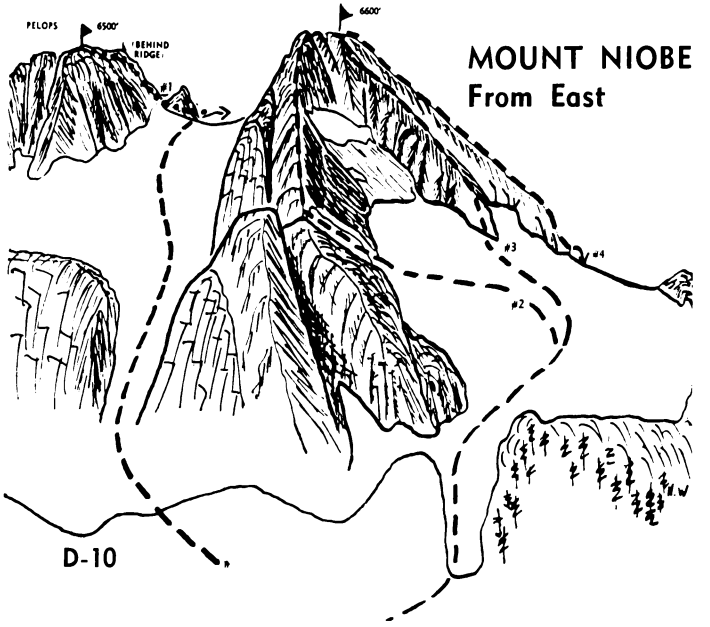
Route 1. Climb gully of Omega–Niobe basin **(22)** to below Mt. Iota, then ascend into Iota–Pelops col, from where a rock route leads directly to peak. NTD. Time from lake, 3½ hrs.

Route 2. From the gap between objective and Mt. Niobe (q.v.) the peak may be reached in 300 ft. of class 2–3 rock.

Route 3 E Face.

1st asc.—1962—J. Bryan, B. Moss.

Start at the very lowest point on the E face, just to right of major gully. Ascend to a point where, 200 ft. below the summit, the route angles left into the gully, which is followed to peak. Class 4. Time up from base of rock: 4 hrs.



Mt. Niobe (6600) D-10

NW'ern of the 3 peaks immediately S of Lk. Lovely Water.

1st asc.—1910—E. Kingsford-Smith, G. Warren.

Route 1. From summit of Mt. Pelops (q.v.) descend class 2–3 rock into Pelops–Niobe col, then climb Niobe directly (not difficult). It is also feasible to traverse around the lake side of Pelops to this col.

Route 2 East Ridge.

1st asc.—1960—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, J. Craig, J. Bryan.

From Omega–Niobe basin **(12)** ascend to right under buttresses terminating the objective E ridge. Gain ridge above buttresses and follow to summit. Class 3. Time up from basin: 3 hrs.

Route 3 N Rib.

1st asc.—1963—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, R. Woodsworth, R. Chambers, M. Lasserre.

From Omega–Niobe basin **(22)** ascend to right on easy snow to base of N rib which is followed to summit. Class 3. Time up from basin: 3 hrs.

Route 4. From Niobe–Lydia col (see Mt. Lydia) ascend almost directly E to SW ridge and follow this to summit. NTD. 1½ hrs. from col. The ridge leading directly up from col is class 3. From the pass at head of Fries Cr. an easy gully gives access to the SW ridge.

Lydia Mtn. (6700) D-11

A rock ridge located W of Lk. Lovely Water.

1st asc.—1914—B. Darling, A. Morkill.

Route 1. Take trail to Omega–Niobe basin **(22)** and ascend to est. 5000 ft., then traverse the N face of Niobe to the Niobe–Lydia col. From the col, proceed directly up S ridge of objective. The route is bushy at first and broken by bluffs, but most difficulties can be avoided. Time up from col: 2 hrs.

Route 2 E Ridge.

1st asc.—1962—J. Bryan, F. Crichard.

From Lambda Lk. **(21)** descend into glacial basin at foot of wall running below the Lydia glacier. Ascend a narrow deep gully (easy) through this wall directly under the snout of the glacier. Traverse across the glacier to the foot of E ridge. Follow ridge to summit, dropping into gully to the left for 100 ft. just before a prominent gendarme half way up the ridge. Class 4–5. Time up ridge: 6 hrs.

The Red Tusk (6900) D-11

A rotten tusk of red rock marking the SW corner of the amphitheater around Lk. Lovely Water. (Highest peak S of the lake)

1st asc.—1914—B. Darling, A. Morkill.

Route 1. From summit of Mt. Lydia (q.v.) rappel or climb down to snow cirque S of the Lydia–Tusk gap. From cirque, a section of the Lydia–Tusk ridge prevents a good view of the

latter. Climb to the top of this ridge by a class 3 gully in its S face. This gully is not the one adjacent to the NW wall of the cirque, but lies more towards the notch leading to the Red Tusk Icefall. From the ridge, a small bump just under the E face of the final tower is easily gained. The final lead may be done from between the bump and the summit. Class 4 and rotten. Time from cirque: 4 hrs. return.

Route 2 Red Tusk Icefall. The icefall is gained with some trouble by ascending from basin above Lambda Lk. **(21)**, or may be reached by traversing from Lydia–Niobe col along the ice under the NE face of Lydia. The icefall itself may be climbed directly or by a prominent rock island which bypasses the steepest section. A low notch in the Lydia–Tusk ridge gives access to the snow cirque in Route 1, but a marginal crevasse makes this difficult to reach.

Mt. Pandareus (6800) D-11

A rock peak W of Lk. Lovely Water and about ½ mi. N of the Red Tusk.

1st asc.—1949—I. Kay, H. Genschorek.

Route 1 SW Ridge. From a camp above Lambda Lk. **(21)** make an ascending traverse across a glacier to the saddle between Mts. Ionia and Pandareus. Traverse snow or scree to S ridge of Pandareus, which may be followed (class 3) to summit.

Route 2 W Ridge.

1st asc.—1961—J. Bryan, J. Craig, M. Kafer, E. Kafer.

From Ionia–Pandareus saddle (see route 1), climb over easy rock to a gap in the W ridge of objective. Rappel into the notch, and traverse right over slab beneath overhang, then ascend directly to crest. (Class 4) Climb class 3 rock to summit. 1½ hrs. up from base of ridge.

Ionia Mtn. (6800) D-11

A rock peak W of Lk. Lovely Water and immediately N of Mt. Pandareus.

1st asc.—1949—I. Kay, H. Genschorek.

Route 1 SE Ridge. From Ionia–Pandareus saddle (see Pandareus) follow the lower and slabby part of E ridge or bypass this on S. The remainder of ridge is loose, class 3. 1 hr. up from saddle.

Route 2 NE Rib and upper N Ridge.

1st asc.—1961—J. Bryan, J. Craig, M. Kafer, E. Kafer.

From Ionia–Pandareus glacier, the NE rib is clearly visible as the lowest rock ridge descending from main N ridge to the

basin. Begin route at lowest point of rib, following the crest fairly constantly to reach prominent gendarme. Descend ca. 300 ft. of easier rock, then traverse briefly along wide ledge on rib's E face. Regain crest by climbing vertical wall for a rope length (class 4). Climb the last gendarme on rib over slabs and blocks. Descend into notch, then climb directly out, traversing onto W face to avoid upper part. From here the N ridge is followed on fairly good rock. Climbing is class 3 and 4. Time from base of NE rib: 4 hrs.

Serratus Mtn. (7632)

A high, ragged ridge NW of Lk. Lovely Water and S of the Dione–Tantalus group.

1st asc.—1911—B. Darling, S. Davies, A. Morkill.

Route 1 NW Ridge. From the basin above Lambda Lk. **(21)** climb to Serratus–Ionia saddle and do a descending traverse in the direction of Serratus–Dione saddle for ca. 100 ft. Climb steep, obvious snow gully or rock rib to gain last gap in NW ridge of objective. Follow this ridge to summit. Class 2–3. Time up from saddle: 2 hrs.

Route 2 S Ridge. From Ionia–Serratus saddle follow broken and poorly defined S ridge, then up narrow crest (class 4) to where 400 ft. of class 2–3 leads to summit. 3 hrs. up from saddle.

Route 3 E Ridge. From Serratus–Alpha col (see Mt. Alpha), follow E ridge to first subsidiary peak. The gap beyond may be by-passed to N or S (through a gully) or by a rappel. Traverse back to ridge crest and follow to summit. Class 3. 4 hrs. up from col.

Alpha Mtn. (7562) (mistakenly mapped 7900) D-12

A large rock pyramid at the NE end of the amphitheatre surrounding Lk. Lovely Water.

1st asc.—1914—B. Darling, A. Morkill.

Route 1. From basin above Lambda Lk. **(21)** ascend N up scree and snowslope, then over easy slabs to prominent shoulder on SW ridge. Follow this wide ridge to summit. Class 2. Time from Lambda Lk. 3 hrs.

Route 2 E Ridge.

1st asc.—1961—J. Bryan, J. Craig, M. Kafer.

From Tantalus cabin **(20)** ascend steep bush to open slopes below E ridge then ascend to obvious notch in the ridge below 4 minor bumps. Climb over or by-pass these bumps on N, and scramble over easy rocks to flat wide ledge and small notch.

MOUNT ALPHA
From South

(4 hrs. from cabin.) Climb up a fine crack in good rock to a small overhang which is passed by jamming (class 5). At the top of this pitch is a good belay stance. The remainder of the ridge to peak is class 3 on fairly good rock. (1½ hrs. from notch)

DIONE AND TANTALUS

Mt. Dione (8500) D-13

A glaciated rock peak on the Clowhom–Squamish divide, immediately S of, and slightly lower than, Mt. Tantalus.

1st asc.—1916—T. Fyles, J. Fyles.

Route 1. From basin above Lambda Lk. (21) ascend to Ionia–Serratus col, then descend scree or snow to gain glacier below Dione–Serratus saddle. Traverse circa 1½ mi., always keeping on snow to W of objective's SE ridge. Climb last couloir leading to highest gap in ridge. Traverse on to NE face and ascend rock to summit. Class 3. 4½ hrs. up from Serratus–Ionia col.

Route 2 SE Ridge.

1st asc.—1959—J. Owen, P. Nielsen.

From the Dione–Serratus saddle the ridge is a long class 3 and 4 climb. If returning in fog, be careful not to get onto side ridge leading NW.

Mt. Tantalus (8540) D-13

Located on the Squamish–Clowhom divide, 4 mi. NW of Lk. Lovely Water. Highest summit of the Tantalus Range.

1st asc.—1911—B. Darling, J. Davies, A. Morkill.

Route 1 N Ridge.

1st. asc.—1944—N. Carter, R. McLellan, A. Cooper, V. Brink, R. von Zuben, W. Rolick. (used for descent in 1928 by A. Cooper, F. Spouse, H. Sommerville)

From Zenith Lk. **(23)** traverse over easy snow and open country to gain main ridge N of objective at about 6300 ft. First summit on ridge may be avoided by a ledge on E face (class 4) or by traversing steep snow on W to easy slopes beyond. Early parties used a gully to gain ridge crest of this section directly from glacier to E. Scramble S to a minor peak which may be by-passed on E and ridge regained via rotten trough just before summit. The final pitch is not difficult. A longish day's return trip.

Route 2 From NE. The N ridge crest just below final summit was gained by N. Carter, E. Nunn, and C. Townsend by way of prominent snow couloir (marked "B" on diagram) which runs up from nunatak in glacier to NE. This couloir may be reached by traverse from S or N (Zenith Lk.), and may represent the easiest route on Tantalus. The ridge S of couloir was used for descent by the party of 1911.

Route 3 S Ridge. The original ascent party (1911) climbed from glacier to E into gap between objective and large gendarme known as *'Witch's Tooth'* (unclimbed ATP) which straddles the Dione–Tantalus col. This approach has not been used recently and glacial retreat may have caused difficulties. Alternatively the Dione–Tooth notch has been reached by dropping from S of Dione's summit over E face, or by traversing to E of Dione's S ridge, then climbing several rope lengths of steep snow ("A" on diagram). To reach gap N of tooth, rappel 40 ft. down gully to W and climb back 200 ft. into gap.

Ascend directly up S ridge of Tantalus for 25 ft., then another 40 ft. on W side of ridge. The next two rope lengths are on E of crest and easier. From notch so reached, climb 40 ft. gully to summit. Substantial class 4 rock work.

Zenith Mtn. (6509)

A minor summit located about 2 mi. N of Tantalus, and just W of Zenith Lk.

1st asc.—1944—V. Brink, F. Roots, H. Parliament.

Route. From camp on the shoulder of the peak **(23)** the ascent is an easy 30 min. walk.

Pelion Mtn. (7500)

A glaciated rock peak about 3 mi. N of Mt. Tantalus.

1st asc.—1944—V. Brink, B. McLellan.

Route. From camp above Zenith Lk. **(23)** cross the col SW of Zenith Mtn. and follow main ridge leading NW to objective. The SE ridge may be ascended on it's W flank to about 6100 ft. and then traverse into snow basin between Mts. Ossa and Pelion. The summit is an easy scramble via the SW slopes. Class 2–3. Time up from camp: 5 hrs.

Ref.—AE Feb/61; BCM May/61

Ossa Mtn. (7400)

Immediately SW of, and a little lower than, Pelion Mtn.

1st asc.—1960—R. Chambers, J. Bryan, H. Rode.

Route. From Ossa–Pelion col (see Mt. Pelion) traverse snow W under E peak of objective and climb a class 3 gully to gain main ridge just E of summit. A gap in the ridge immediately before the summit is class 3–4. Time up from camp: 5 hrs.

Ref.—AE Feb/61; BCM May/61

Mt. Jimmy Jimmy (7231)

A spreading, glaciated peak between the head of the Clowhom R. and Ashlu Cr.

Summit occupied in 1952 by C. Irving (Helicopter Survey).

Route. The mountain is an easy climb from almost any direction, the major difficulty being in reaching it. Best access is from Ashlu Cr. **(9)**. It is a bushy day's pack from Ashlu Cr. to head of Pokosha Cr., located E of the objective. A little exploration will likely disclose a more pleasant approach from Ashlu Cr. via ridges, likely from near Tatlow Cr.

Mt. Jimmy Jimmy may easily be reached from about 2 mi. N of Phantom Lk. **(10)** and the S peak was ascended from this direction in 1961 by L. Harrison and F. Arundel. NTD

The 6350-ft. survey station E of Sigurd Lk. was occupied from Ashlu Cr. by E. McMinn 1952. Pokosha Cr. is a bushy, but feasible approach to lake.

Ref.—VOCJ 1962

SECTION S-8
GARIBALDI PARK

This section is bounded by the Cheakamus, Green, and Lillooet Rivers, with S'ern boundary following along Sloquet, Fourmile, and Boise Crks. to Mamquam R. A major percentage of the area lies within Garibaldi Provincial Park.

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway (PGE) and road under construction **(1)** run from Squamish to Pemberton along Cheakamus and Green Rivers. The railway keeps pretty well to the W side of these rivers except for the ten miles after leaving Squamish R. The road approximately parallels the railway, but does not cross to the W side until N of Garibaldi Station. This route is projected as a fairly major artery, and the road should soon be in good shape. The new road branches from the Alice Lk. road which in turn leaves Squamish R. Rd. just N of Brackendale (The old road leaves Squamish R. Rd. just past Cheekye and will continue to service lower Cheakamus Valley and Paradise Valley Resort.)

Logging roads climb from Brohm Lk. Rd., N. of Cheekye, to 4500 ft. near timberline on Brohm Ridge NW of Cheekye R., and from Alice Lk. to timberline on ridge SW of Atwell Pk. **(2)**.

From 4 mi. N. of Squamish townsite, the road to Diamond Head Chalet heads E, and a side road crosses Ring Cr. to follow Mamquam R. almost to Skookum Cr. A trail continues along N side of Mamquam to near Crawford Cr. This is not the trail which starts by crossing a small ridge adjacent to the road. A major system of logging roads is planned for Mamquam R. and Skookum Cr.

The government-owned Diamond Head Chalet **(3)** located circa. 2½ mi. SE of Mt. Garibaldi, is serviced by a poor gravel road branching E from 4 mi. N of Squamish. There is snowmobile service to the lodge in winter. A 2 mi. spur road has been cut beyond the Chalet to the NE, terminating at an est. 4500 ft. above the head of Ring Cr. Garibaldi Lk. **(4)** may be reached in one day from this road or by a 5 hr. pack in from Garibaldi Station. For the first approach climb N from end of spur road to Garibaldi Névé and traverse snow N, using the 6400-ft. pass just W of Glacier Pikes to gain Sentinel Glacier, which is descended to the SE end of Garibaldi Lk. (Table Bay). There is

a shelter at SE corner of the lake. Unless a boat is available or the lake is frozen over, several hours of bushy travel are required to reach the cabin at the NW end via Mt. Price. Garibaldi Lk. is usually approached from Garibaldi Station; reached by the road or railway along Cheakamus R. From across old bridge just S of Station, follow marked roads back into Rubble Cr. valley. A log bridge leads to N side of Rubble Cr. (A new road (marked with sign) has been cut from gravel pit E of Daisy Lk. Dam, to same road on N side of creek). One main trail from end of road switchbacks to meadows at head of Marble Cr. and then traverses to Black Tusk Meadows **(5)** and Mimulus Lk. A side trail connects with the cabin on Garibaldi Lk. near Battleship Islands. A major trail has recently been cut to the Black Tusk meadows up W rim of the volcanic 'Barrier' at head of Rubble Cr. Previously the fastest route to cabin went from head of Rubble Cr. NE up loose rock to Barrier Lk. Trails lead the last mile to cabin. The cabin and boats are property of the Provincial Government, and permission to use them must be obtained in advance from the Parks Branch of Dep't. of Conservation and Recreation in Victoria If the lake is not frozen over boats should be employed to gain Table Bay at the SE end of lake or the Sphinx Glacier on E side. The alternatives are lengthy bushwhacks, although trails are planned. Shelters have been erected at lake shore below Sentinel and Sphinx Glaciers.

Singing Pass **(6)** (between Fitzsimmons Cr. and Cheakamus Lk.) may be reached as follows. From railway or road about a mile N of Alta Lk., follow road up Fitzsimmons Cr. This **(7)** has branches on both sides of the valley to park boundary. From end of S branch traverse 1 to 1½ mi. beyond and ascend S to main divide along second tributary W of the creek from Singing Pass. Follow divide to pass, (8 hrs. from railway). The old trail ascending from Fitzsimmons Cr. farther E is reportedly plagued by windfall. Singing Pass might also be reached in 4 hrs. by traversing under S rim of the divide from Whistler (London) Mtn. (q.v.). Another alternative is a 3 hr. pack up ridge E of Singing Cr. from Cheakamus Lk. to plateau SE of pass. Singing Cr. may be reached by taking a floatplane into Cheakamus Lk. or by a bad 2 hr. bushwhack from lake's W end. There is a road to Park Boundary about one mi. W of Cheakamus Lk. **(8)** and a road is being constructed to lake along N side of the valley. It should be possible to pack to within striking distance of the peaks at head of Fitzsimmons Cr. in one day from summit of Whistler Mtn.

The Old Wedge Pass trail **(9)** along Wedge and Billygoat Crks. has pretty well disappeared. Some parties have reported that it is easiest to keep high to the N of Wedge Cr. for the canyonous section 2 mi. E of Parkhurst Station. It is fairly easy day's pack from station to Wedge Pass, and trail may be rebuilt soon. The section from Lillooet R. (boat required) to park boundary has been recently cleared.

The road down E side of Lillooet R. from Pemberton to head of Harrison Lk. is not bad travelling when dry. Roads from head of Harrison Lk. run about 30 mi. up W side of Lillooet R. with a cable car across river at 20 mi. Side roads go up Sloquet Cr. **(10)** to Garibaldi Park Boundary on S branch of N fork. A poorer track goes on up main fork to near Kinnear Lk. and within ¼ mi. of Stave R. divide. It is a 1 hr. hike from roads along Fire Cr. to Fire Lk. **(11)**, but at least a full day's pack beyond Fire Lk. on sketchy trails to Snowcap Lk. **(12)** so that a plane is generally a preferred means of access. The head of Harrison Lk. is served by a ferry (alternate days) from Harrison Hot Springs at S end of lake, and the Forest Service plans to connect logging operations on the two sides of Lillooet R. mouth with a bridge.

A ferry runs from Government Wharf on lower Pitt R. (near Port Coquitlam) on Tue., Wed., and Fri., to the B.C. Forest Products Co. camp of Alvin at N end of Lk. A road follows up E side of Pitt R. and crosses 2 mi. S of Shale Cr. One road goes up W side of river almost to Garibaldi Park Boundary and another goes back to S into Homer Cr. valley. Another road runs to about 1500 ft. on Corbold Cr. with spurs to est. 3000 ft. on both sides of this valley **(13)**.

Besides individual peak references, there are articles on Garibaldi Lk. area in Seattle Mountaineer of 1917, 1923, 1922 and 1931.

Mt. Garibaldi (8787) 92G/14E, G/15W

The highest and most prominent peak in the S'ern Garibaldi Park region. It is located at the head of Cheekye R. about 9 mi. ENE of Squamish townsite.

1st asc.—1907—J. Trorey, A. Dalton, W. Dalton, G. Warren, A. King, T. Patterson.

Route 1. From Diamond Head Chalet. Take the jeep road **(3)** leading N from Diamond Head Lodge into the head of Ring Cr. valley. Ascend N to reach Garibaldi Névé at about 5400 ft. and above the knoll on ridge NW of road's termination. Climb up

glacier between the main objective summit and Atwell (Diamond Head) Pk. to the ridge just S of summit. Traverse around W face to summit's NW ridge and follow this to peak. A bergschrund is the only difficulty, but there may be avalanche hazard. 6 hrs. up from lodge. This route may also be reached from road to ridge SW of Atwell Pk. **(2)**

Ref—CAJ; BCM Dec/55

Route 2. From Garibaldi Lk. From Table Bay **(4)** ascend Sentinel Glacier and then Warren Glacier, keeping W of Glacier Pikes. From head of Warren Glacier, continue SE to Garibaldi Névé, here joining route 1. 8 hrs. return from lake to summit.

Route 3. The original ascent was made by gaining the Warren Glacier and Garibaldi Névé from the open Brohm Ridge N of Cheekye R. **(2)** Recent road extensions have made this once again an attractive approach. In 1963 M. Kafer, E. Kafer, R. Chambers, E. Larson, I. Brown, and B. Richardson completed a route from Brohm Ridge up steep snow and rotten rock on the N face of Garibaldi's W Peak (known as Dalton's Dome). The main summit is an easy hike from here.

Ref.—CAJ 1908

Diamond Head (Atwell) Pk. (8700) 92G/14E, G/15W

Located immediately S of the main summit of Mt. Garibaldi. It is the prominent peak when viewed from Squamish townsite, and is generally considered a summit of Mt. Garibaldi.

*Route.*The summit is most easily reached by traversing from the main peak of Mt. Garibaldi. The long S ridge has also been used but is very loose and somewhat dangerous.

Mt. Mamquam (8475) 92G/15W

A complex group of summits on the S rim of Mamquam Snowfield, between Skookum Cr. and the Pitt R.

1st asc.—1911—B. Gray, F. Perry, C. Chapman, W. Taylor, H. Korten, F. Smith.

Approach. From end of the road in upper Ring Cr. **(3)** traverse E to gain the Garibaldi Névé near the 5500-ft. *Opal Cone.* Continue E across Névé and drop on bush slopes to Mamquam Lk. at 4090 ft. The summit of Mt. Mamquam is a lengthy day's return trip from a camp on this lake.

Route. Follow creek draining Mamquam Lk. down to Skookum Cr. (3500 ft.) and then ascend slopes to E reaching the Mamquam Snowfield N of the 7300 ft. summit on its W'ern border. Follow the easy snowfield to the peaks of Mamquam situated along its

S'ern border. The majority of these, including the highest summit are easily climbed from the N.

Ref.—CAJ 1912, 1917; AE Feb/62; VOCJ 1960, 1962, 1963

'Pyramid Pks.' (7000-7600) 92G/15W

Located immediately E of Mamquam Lk.

Route. Pyramid Pk. is usually a reference to the mountain rising directly above Mamquam Lk. This is confusing, however, as there are three distinct peaks of about 7000 ft. on the end of the mountain which is nearest the lake, and two higher peaks further E by the Mamquam Snowfield. The latter two peaks may be reached via the snowfield (see Mt. Mamquam), while the three peaks closer to the lake are reached as follows. From about half way around E side of Mamquam Lk. (see Mt. Mamquam approach) ascend slopes E and N to NW ridge of the centre peak. This is an easy scramble to the summit, and the other two peaks are reached therefrom. The NE peak is class 3.

Guard Mtn. *(Sentinel Pk.)* (7170) 92G/15W

Located between the SW rim of Sphinx Glacier and the snout of Sentinel Glacier.

1st asc.—1911—B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. From Table Bay **(4)** ascend the Sentinel Glacier to beyond objective and then double back to the N in an ascending traverse to gain col SE of final summit. The SE ridge is not difficult. The forementioned col may also be reached by ascending the Sphinx Glacier. 3 hrs. from lake by either route.

Glacier Pikes (6978) 92G/15W

A double summit located E of the head of Sentinel Glacier.

1st asc.—1911—B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. From Table Bay on Garibaldi Lk. **(4)** walk up the Sentinel Glacier and Névé to col between objective summits. Neither peak is difficult, the NW one being higher. 2 to 3 hrs. up from lake.

Castle Towers Mtn. (8778) 92G/15W

Located between Sphinx and Cheakamus Glaciers. The highest summit in the region E of Garibaldi Lk.

1st asc.—1911—T. Park, H. Korten.

Route. From Garibaldi Lk. **(4)** ascend Sphinx Glacier E to gain the divide N of Mt. Carr. The class 3 S ridge of Castle Towers may be reached by following the divide N, keeping to its E flank to

avoid pinnacles. Adjacent gullies also provide routes. 7 hrs. up from lake.

Ref.—Mazama 1932; BCM Sept/60

Mt. Carr *('Copper Pk.')* (8400) 92G/15W

Located at the head of Sphinx Glacier about 1 mi. S of Castle Towers.

1st asc.—1911—large B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. The summit of Mt. Carr is easily reached by ascending the Sphinx Glacier from Garibaldi Lk. **(4)** to the divide just N of objective and climbing the final peak from the N.

The Bookworms (7910) 92G/15W

Three small, sharp peaks near the head of the Sphinx Glacier and SW of Mt. Carr.

1st asc.—1922—N. Carter, C. Townsend.

Routes. The peaks may be reached in about 4 hrs. by ascending Sphinx Glacier from Garibaldi Lk. **(4)**.

SW Bookworm—May be climbed via the NE arete from the col leading to Middle Bookworm. A chimney on the SE face has also been used.

Middle Bookworm—Climb layback on SW arete to summit.

NE Bookworm—Ascend S arete and SE face.

Climbs are all class 3 and 4.

Ref.—VOCJ 1958

Sphinx Mtn (7886) 92G/15W

Located on the S'ern rim of the Sphinx Glacier.

1st asc.—1911—large B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. From Garibaldi Lk. **(4)** ascend Sphinx Glacier to col SW of objective. The ridge leading from col is an easy scramble. 3 hrs. up from lake.

'Deception Pinnacles' (7320) 92G/15W

A group of small peaks and pinnacles above Sphinx and Sentinel Glaciers and on the ridge SW of Sphinx Mtn.

1st asc.—1922—N. Carter, C. Townsend.

Route. The peaks are reached from the Sphinx Glacier (3 hrs. up from Garibaldi Lk.) **(4)**. A few are reported to reach class 3 calibre. All climbs are short.

Mt. Davidson (8200) 92G/15W

A granitic summit located across the Cheakamus Glacier to E of Castle Towers.

1st asc.—1925—N. Carter, E. Milledge.

Route. From Garibaldi Lk. **(4)** ascend the Sphinx Glacier and cross the divide just N of Carr Mtn. to the Cheakamus Glacier. Descend Cheakamus Glacier to the objective's SW ridge, which may be followed to the lower SW summit. The NE summit is 15 ft. higher and may be reached by traversing gendarmes in the intervening gap or by descending a series of ledges to traverse below the summit block. Class 3–4. 8 hrs. up from lake.

Ref.—CAJ 1958; VOCJ 1958

Isosceles Pk. (8156) 92G/15W

Located between the heads of Pitt R. and Isosceles Cr.

1st asc.—1922—D. Munday, P. Munday, N. Carter, H. O'Connor, C. Thompson.

Route. Ascend Sphinx Glacier from Garibaldi Lk. **(4)**, cross the ridge N of the Bookworms, and descend to 6700 ft. Gray Pass just NW of Parapet Pk. Isosceles Pk. is climbed by its N ridge from the Parapet–Isosceles col, which may be reached directly from Grey Pass or by traversing Parapet Pk. NTD. 6 hrs. up from lake.

Ref.—CAJ 1923; BCM Sept/26

Mt. Parapet (8100) 92G/15W

Immediately N of, and slightly lower than Isosceles Pk.

1st asc.—1922—D. Munday, P. Munday, N. Carter, H. O'Connor, C. Thompson.

Route. From Gray Pass (see Isosceles Pk.) the objective's NW ridge may be climbed without difficulty.

Ref.—CAJ 1923

'Mt. Luxor' (7725) 92G/15W

Three-quarters of a mile SSW of Mt. Isosceles and connected to it by 'Crosscut Ridge'.

1st asc.—1926—N. Carter, K. Carter, W. Martin, B. Martin, D. Hossie, H. Angus.

Route. From summit of Sentinel Glacier traverse around SE slope of the Sphinx to Grey Pass, thence traverse on glacier on W side of Parapet, Isosceles and 'Crosscut Ridge' to col between this ridge and objective. 200 ft. of class 3 rock lead to summit.

Mt. Pitt (8160) 92G/15E

Located near the E'ern boundary of Garibaldi Park, NW of Snowcap Lk. and S of the headwaters of Tuwasus Cr.

1st asc.—1938—E. Jenkins, C. Jenkins.

Route 1. The route of original ascent was via ridges from Garibaldi Lk. **(4)**. From Gray Pass (see Isosceles Pk.) the 5200-ft. col at the head of the Pitt R. was gained by traversing around the N side of Parapet Pk. and across a glacier to the ridge 2 mi. E of the pass. The col was reached in a day's pack from Garibaldi Lk., but as there were two more gaps to be crossed in the ridge leading to Mt. Pitt, a camp in the col was not close enough and a bivouac was required. The final summit was ascended by a scramble on the NW ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1938

Route 2. Mt. Pitt was ascended in 1959 by J. Hutton and D. McLaurin from Snowcap Lk. **(12)**. The climb was not difficult but required 12 hrs. return. Several other peaks in the area of Snowcap Lk. have been ascended and none have proved difficult. The 8000-ft. *Mt. Greenmantle* at the NE end of the lake was climbed in 1959 by R. Mason, D. McLaurin, J. Hutton.

Ref.—CAJ 1960

Mt. Price *(Red Mtn.)* (6800) 92G/14E

A minor summit immediately SW of Garibaldi Lk.

1st asc.—1912—large B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Routes. The fastest way to climb Mt. Price is directly up from the bay of Garibaldi Lk. to the NE. This is best done in conjunction with a boat however. From cabin on the lake **(4)** it is also feasible to traverse S and then W to gain Price's easy SW ridge. Alternately, the summit may be reached directly from Table Bay. All routes about three hours up.

The Table (6625) 92G/14E, G/15W

A remarkable volcanic mesa S of Garibaldi Lk.

1st asc.—1921—T. Fyles.

Route. From Table Bay **(4)**, ascend through bush and meadow to the base of the objective's E ridge. The first pitch (class 3) is on the ridge's S flank. The remaining two leads follow the crest of the rib which is rotten, dangerous, and a class 5 climb.

Descriptions of ascents prior to 1940 should not be relied upon as the ridge in question has undergone (and is still undergoing) extensive remodelling. 4–5 hrs. from Table Bay.

Ref.—BCM Sept/26; VOCJ 1958; Mazama 1932

The Black Tusk (7598) 92G/14E

A picturesque, black volcanic peak N of Garibaldi Lk.

1st asc.—1912—W. Gray.

Route. From Black Tusk Meadows **(5)** ascend N to the col between the Tusk and the barren dome to the W. Of the chimneys in the SW face of the final peak, the easiest is second farthest from Garibaldi Lk. and adjacent to the SW shoulder. This is a rotten class 3. 4 hrs. up from cabin on lake.

The outer peak of the Tusk, located about 100 ft. N of the main summit, is slightly higher and is isolated by a gap about 30 ft. deep. It is possible to jump to a gendarme straddling this gap, but a saner method is to rappel down and bypass gendarme to W. Leave fixed rope from main summit. Outer peak is a low class 4 climb and it is more difficult still to regain main summit. A ledge has been reported leading to gap along W face. 1st asc. was in 1920 by T. Fyles, W. Wheatley, N. Carter.

Gentian Pk. (7216) 92G/14E, G/15W

A minor summit NE of central Garibaldi Lk.

Route. The peak may be climbed without difficulty directly from Garibaldi Lk. or by skirting around the N side of Panorama Ridge from the Black Tusk Meadows **(5)**. NTD. 3 hrs. up from lake or meadows.

Helm Pk. *('The Helmet')* (7038) 92G/15W

Located E of the snout of Helm Glacier and at the N end of Gentian Ridge.

Route. From Black Tusk Meadows **(5)** traverse past Mimulus and Black Tusk Lks. and over Helm Glacier to ascend Gentian Ridge S of objective. The final summit is an easy scramble on the E side. The glacier may be avoided by following Gentian Ridge from Gentian Pk.

Ref.—Mazama 1932

Corrie Pk. (7423) 92G/15W

Located just W of the head of Castle Cr.

Route. From Gentian Ridge, reached via Gentian Pk. or as in Helm Pk., an easy connecting ridge may be followed NE to the objective.

Overlord Mtn. (8598) 92J/2W

The highest summit between Cheakamus R. and Fitzsimmons Cr., located at the head of the Fitzsimmons Glacier.

1st asc.—1923—P. Munday, D. Munday.

Route. From Singing Pass **(6)** follow open ridges E for circa 2 mi. to the col between *'Whirlwind Pk.'* (7972) and *'Red Mtn'* (8008) (both easy ascents). Cross snow N of Whirlwind Pk. to the SW ridge of the objective, which may be followed to the summit. Not difficult. Time: 3 hrs. up.

Ref.—BCM June/23, Nov/23, Sept/24

Fitzsimmons Mtn. (8500) 92J/2W

Located E of Overlord Mtn.

1st asc.—1924—B.C. Mountaineering Club party.

Route. From SW ridge of Overlord (q.v.) cross glacier E to SW ridge of objective, which is followed to summit. Rather than traversing the entire class 3 SW ridge, it is easier to make use of snow on S face to gain col behind the SW peak.

The 8564-ft. 'Mt. Benvolio' SW of Fitzsimmons Mtn. was climbed in 1964 by A. MacDonald and C. Gardiner. It is a rock scramble from the W.

Diavolo Pk. (8400) 92J/2W

Situated 1 mi. S of Mt. Fitzsimmons.

1st asc.—1923—C. Townsend, N. Carter.

Route. From glacier S of Overlord Mtn. (q.v.) cross in an E'rly direction until reaching the Diavolo–Fitzsimmons ridge. Follow this down toward objective, and climb summit by its class 3 N ridge. *Angelo Pk.* (8400) is located immediately S of, and a few feet lower than, Diavolo. The ascent may be made without difficulty from summit of Diavolo. (1st asc.—1924—B.C. Mountaineering Club party).

Ref.—BCM Nov/23, Sept/24

Cheakamus Mtn. (8490) 92J/2W

Located on the ridge running S and E of Mt. Angelo.

1st asc.—1950—I. Kirk, J. Kilburn, R. Hooley.

Route. Cross the glacier S of Mt. Overlord (q.v.) to the Diavolo–Fitzsimmons ridge. Descend to glacier on E, which is crossed until directly under objective. The summit is climbed by rock on the NW. Time from Singing Pass 5 hrs. Not Difficult.

Mt. Sir Richard (8700) 92G/15E

Located at the head of Cheakamus R.

The summit was reached in 1937 on skis (P. Munday, D. Munday, P. Brock) after a bushy trip up Cheakamus Valley (8). Final ascent was from the glacier to W and up W face. Access

from Lillooet R. might prove more feasible, as might either approach to Mt. Pitt (q.v.)

Ref.—CAJ 1936

Whistler *(London)* **Mtn.** (7118) 92J/2W

Located at the W end of Fitzsimmons–Cheakamus divide.

Route. Old pack horse trails lead up from Alta Lk. on PGE **(1)**, but the easiest route makes use of the road to microwave sta. at 3500 ft. to E of objective. A trail has been blazed on up. There are plans for ski development.

Blackcomb Pk. (7995) 92J/2W

Located on S edge of W end of Fitzsimmons–Wedge divide.

1st asc.—1923—P. Munday, D. Munday.

Route. From railway **(1)** or road about 1 mi. N of Alta Lk., follow logging road E to park boundary N of Fitzsimmons Cr. **(7)**. It is a 5 hr. pack from here up to timberline with a traverse to campsite by lake at 6300 ft. located to SW of objective. The ascent from here is easy and the return trip from road might well be done in one day.

Ref.—BCM Aug/34, AE Oct/63

The 8000-ft. summit to NE of Mt. Blackcomb is known as *'The Spearhead'* and was climbed without difficulty from the col leading to Mt. Blackcomb by B. Port, K. Ricker, and A. MacDonald in 1964. Another 8000-ft. summit (*'The Phalanx'*) still farther north was climbed without difficulty in 1922 by N. Carter and W. Wheatley.

Mt. Trorey (8075), **Mt. Pattison** (8147), and **Tremor Mtn.** (8840) are located about 3 mi. S of Wedge Pass and were all climbed in 1928 by B.C. Garibaldi Survey. None are difficult. Past approaches have been from Wedge Pass via the headwaters of Wedge Cr., but it is easier to come down the divide from Blackcomb Pk. (q.v.) area.

Snow slopes on the NE are the suggested route on Mt. Trorey, and the ridge from S col is not difficult for Mt. Pattison. The 8754-ft. *'Mt. Shudder'* to E of Mt. Tremor was climbed in 1964 by K. Ricker, and A. MacDonald. The Tremor–Shudder col may be reached from the glacier to NW, and neither peak is very difficult from this point.

Ref.—VOCJ 1964

Wedge Mtn. (9484) 92J/2W

The highest peak in Garibaldi Park. Located N of Wedge Cr. and E of Parkhurst Sta. at the N end of Green Lk.

1st asc.—1923—N. Carter, C. Townsend.

Route 1. The easiest route up Wedge Mtn. makes use of the objective's long W ridge. This starts from Parkhurst Sta. on PGE railway (1) and runs to N of Wedge Cr. The return trip is an extremely long day's outing so that a 5 hr. pack to camp at timberline is recommended. The final summit may be easily climbed on its W ridge.

Route 2. From camp in Wedge Pass (9) (4610 ft.) climb directly N to cross passes on either side of the 8900-ft. '*Lesser Wedge*' immediately E of objective. Wedge Mtn. is a class 3 rock scramble from the NE.

Ref.—BCM Oct/23, Aug/34, VOCJ 1960

Mt. Weart (9300) 92J/2W

Located 1½ mi. N of Wedge Mtn.

1st asc.—1932—P. Tait, B. Cook.

Route. Mt. Weart has been climbed directly from Green R. (1) via ridges adjacent to Wedgemount Cr. This is a long day's return trip. Alternatively, the objective's easy S ridge may also be reached from Weart Glacier, which is gained from a camp on the ridges W of Wedge Mtn. (q.v.) either by traversing to the NW or by traversing the S face of Wedge to its E side where passes on either side of Lesser Wedge give access to Weart Glacier. These passes may also be reached by ascending directly from Wedge Pass (9).

Ref.—AE Oct/57, BCM Aug/34, VOCJ 1960

Mt. Neal (8300) 92J/2E

Located at the head of the Carter Glacier, 3 mi. E of Mt. Weart.

1st asc.—1949—A. Ede, B. Nicholson, F. McConnel.

Route. From the Weart Glacier (see Mt. Weart and Wedge) the objective may be reached by traversing NE through passes and then across the head of Needles Glacier. Final summit is not difficult. This is a long day's return trip from a camp in the vicinity of Wedge Mtn.

Mt. James Turner (8913) 92J/2E

Located N of Billygoat Cr. and 2 mi. E of Wedge Mtn.

1st asc.—1923—N. Carter, C. Townsend.

Route. Camp in the general area E of Wedge Mtn. is reached either from Wedge Pass **(9)** by packing to the lake on a N tributary of Billygoat Cr., or by the more pleasant alternative of traversing across the S face of Wedge Mtn. (q.v.) from ridges to the W. Both routes are a strenuous day's pack from Parkhurst. Ascend N and E to objective's SW ridge, which is followed to its junction with Fingerpost Ridge. A class 3 climb E along Fingerpost Ridge leads to summit. The direct S face is also class 3.

Ref.—CAJ 1961, BCM Oct/23

Mt. Currie (8321) 92J/7W

Located S of the junction of Green and Lillooet Rivers.

1st asc.—likely by survey party.

Route. The summit may be reached directly from Pemberton, but it is easier to take a road climbing SW from near Tisdale Sta. **(1)** and then ascend rockslide. A foot bridge crosses Green R. at Nairn Falls about 3 mi. S. of Pemberton.

'Xenolith Group' 92G/15E, G/10E

The mountains E of Pitt R. from Remote Pk. to the area S of Snowcap Lk. appear to bear no official names, and may represent the least explored area in the vicinity of Vancouver.

The S'ern and central sections of this group may be approached from Corbold Cr. **(13)**, and it is possible that the summit of *Remote Pk.* has been occupied by surveyors. The 7500-ft. knot of peaks about 2 mi. N of Remote Pk. appears best attacked from the N. The 7000-ft. summit 2 mi. N once again was reached in 1963 by G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis, and R. Culbert as was the easy 7000-ft. peak directly across Stave R. from Stoney Cr. The summit ridge of the former peak may be reached by ice on the N face, bypassing bergschrund on class 3 rock to the right if necessary. The S face appears easier. There is a tower on the N side which is class 3 and 4 on its E face, and perhaps another tower to the E. These peaks may be approached from Corbold Cr. or by ascending the SE branch of 'Buddha Glacier' and crossing S through 'Pneumonia Gap' at its head.

The 'Buddha Glacier' complex enfolds much of the central section. Most of the major summits here appear to be easy snow climbs from the N, and this goes for peaks both sides of the main glacier. Some lesser peaks and pinnacles, however, may prove challenging. The easiest approach involves taking a float-

plane to the lake at the head of Stave R. and walking up the Buddha Glacier whose nose terminates at the lake. Approach from Corbold Cr. via ridges above Shale Cr. also appears feasible.

Northern parts of the group may be reached from Snowcap Lk. (12). The glaciated 8000-ft. summit at the extreme N end was climbed without difficulty over glaciers directly from Snowcap Lk. (1959—R. Mason, J. Hutton, D. McClaurin)

'Fire Spires' 92G/16W 7G/9W M-4

A group of steep rock peaks at the head of Sloquet Crk.'s N fork.

Approaches. The lake at the head of Stave R. is best approached by floatplane, and it is a 4 hr. pack from this lake NE up valley and through col to camp by a lake at head of S fork of Snowcap Cr. 2 hrs. more up glacier leads to 'Pyrotechnic Pass'. The pass may also be gained from S via glacier from head of Stoney Cr. This location has been reached by a bluffy route through a pass SW of Mt. Glendinning from Sloquet Rd. (10).

Alternatively, from the SE end of Fire Lk. (11) an old mine trail may be followed E to open ridges and these in turn followed S to objectives. There are many ups and downs, so that a day's pack is required to get within striking distance.

The road on N fork of Sloquet Cr. will likely prove the best approach when explored, although the adjacent ridge seems blocked by cliffs.

Ref.—VOCJ 1963

'Flicker Pk.' (*'Fire Lk. Pk. #1'*) (circa 7300)

The NW'ern summit

1st asc.—1963—G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis, R. Culbert.

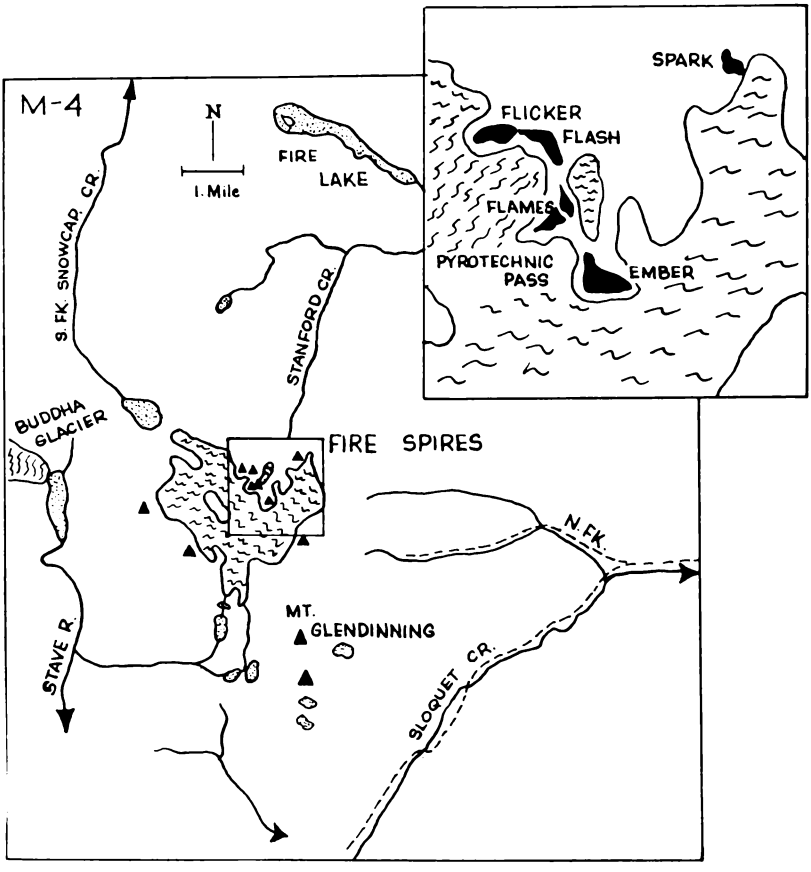
Route. From Pyrotechnic Pass, walk up to S of the Flicker–Flash notch. This notch may be reached by an easy scree ramp on the face of Flash Pk., and a gully followed to the summit of Flicker. Class 2–3.

'Flash Pk.' (*'Fire Lk. Pk. #2'*) (circa 7200) M-4

Located immediately E of Flicker Pk. and marked by four summit gendarmes.

1st asc.—R. Culbert, A. Ellis, G. Woodsworth.

Route. The summits may be reached via the S ridge from the Flash–Flames pass or by climbing to this ridge on ledges from scree ramp mentioned in route for Flicker Pk. Bypass summit


M-4
N
1 Mile
FIRE LAKE
S. FK. SNOWCAP. CR.
STANFORD CR.
BUDDHA GLACIER
FIRE SPIRES
N. FK.
MT. GLENDINNING
STAVE R.
SLOQUET CR.
SPARK
FLICKER
FLASH
FLAMES
PYROTECHNIC PASS
EMBER

(E'ern pinnacle) on N face (class 4) to climb it from SW side. The farthest (W'ern) gendarme is of nearly equal height and reached by traversing over intervening peaklet.

'The Flames' (circa 7100) M-4

A double summit located between Flash Pk. and Ember Pk. The higher (E'ern) summit is unclimbed ATP but appears to have a S ridge of about class 4. The lower peak may be reached by scrambling up loose rock from snow on S face.

'Ember Pk.' (*Fire Lk. Pk.* #3) (circa 7400) M-4

The highest and easiest summit of the Fire Spires.

1st asc.—1950—H. Genschorek, I. Kay, J. Lintott.

Route. Scree slopes on the S side provide an easy route. A narrow snow gully on the E side has also been used.

Ref.—CAJ 1951

'Spark Pk.' (circa 6700) M-4

The NE'ern summit.

1st asc.—1963—G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis, R. Culbert.

Route. From snowfield adjacent to Ember Pk., descend glacier N to objective. Scramble up loose rock on E face to summit.

Mt. Glendinning (6700) 92G/9W M-4

Located S of the Fire Spire group.

1st asc.—1963—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis.

Route. Approach either from Fire Spires to N or Sloquet Cr. to E are feasible. The highest summit is one of the peaks on the N end and easily approached from snow to N. The S summit is a fairly easy rock scramble reached by traversing basin from N peaks or circling to W from pass S of peak.

Ref.—VOCJ 1963

SECTION S-9

VANCOUVER ISLAND

While the peaks of Vancouver Island are not of great altitude, they represent some of the most rugged country in the Coast Range. Many mountain groups have not been visited by climbers.

Two car-ferry lines connect Vancouver City with the Island. Government services run a ferry each way every two hours between Horseshoe Bay and Nanaimo, and between Tsawwassen and Victoria. The Canadian Pacific Ferries still carry passengers between downtown Vancouver and Nanaimo. Another car ferry links Victoria with Port Angeles in Washington.

Highway #19 runs along the Island's E coast from Victoria to Kelsey Bay. A major side road crosses from Parksville W to Port Alberni.

The majority of Vancouver Island supports an astounding complex of logging roads, many of which are better than the public highways, but most of which are locked. These roads are constantly either dilapidating or being extended so that information is rapidly made obsolete.

The segment of Vancouver Island lying S of the latitude of Nanaimo R. is especially cut up by roads, and as there is little of climbing interest involved these will not be described. The area immediately N of Nanaimo R. is of only slightly greater importance. A trail in good condition follows Cameron R. from near Port Alberni to the road on Nanaimo R. A side trail goes up to the W of Yellows Cr. to open country on *McLaurin Ridge.*

A road complex S from Port Alberni to Franklin R. is controlled by MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell R. Co. Roads go up the river to Father and Son Lk. (1), up Corrigan Cr. to NW ridge of Mt. Olsen, and to near the head of China Cr. with trail on McQuillan Cr. to 2100 ft.

A trail up Effingham R. was rebuilt in 1961, but a boat is required to reach mouth of river.

The "Tofino Highway" (2) runs E from Port Alberni around the N side of Sproat Lk. and then to the Island's W coast via Kennedy R. Public traffic is permitted only at night or on weekends due to logging trucks.

A short road runs from Port Alberni to the E end of Great Central Lk. where a water taxi may be hired for transport to

Drinkwater Cr. at the W end. There is an old jeep track up this creek from which a trail goes up on S side of Della Falls to Della Lk. (3). Another trail leads NE from Drinkwater Cr. to Love Lk. (4). Margaret Lk. (5) may be reached in a 4 hour pack up tributary of Drinkwater Cr. Any of these lakes are within a day's pack of Great Central Lk.

From the towns of Courtenay and Cumberland a road (controlled by Comox Logging Co.) runs around the NW side of Comox Lk. to Cruikshank R. One branch follows Comox Cr. (6) to almost 2 miles beyond Datsio Cr., and a spur heads S to Comox Gap, here meeting the old Kookjai Mtn. trail (7) which traverses ridges W to Comox Glacier. The road on Cruikshank R. (8) ascends to 2500 ft. just below Cruikshank Canyon and a spur (9) cuts back onto ridge N of Eric Cr. climbing to about 3500 ft. Another road runs 4 mi. along Eric Cr. itself to within one mi. of Faith Lk. (10)

From the town of Campbell R. on Hwy #19, a public road runs W to Upper Campbell Lk. and then S to Strathcona Lodge where the boundary of Strathcona Park meets E side of Buttle Lk. Boats may be rented here for use on Buttle Lk. (11), the level of which has been raised until it extends far enough S to separate Price Cr. from Thelwood Cr. There is a fire road 2 mi. up Thelwood Cr. (12) and an old trail, likely in poor condition, on Price Cr. The lower part of Flower Ridge trail (13) from mouth of Henshaw Cr. has been burned out, but the route is still quite passable. 5 hours pack to camp adjacent to Mt. Septimus. A good trail (14) goes about 6 mi. up the NW side of Wolf R. to the main forks. Phillips Cr. is good travelling for about 4 mi.

A private road (15) (controlled by Elk R. Timber Co.) breaks from the Buttle Lk. road (running out from highway) and crosses N of Upper Campbell Lk. to the Elk R. It then follows the Elk, Heber, and Gold Rivers to Muchalat (Gold R. Townsite) on Vancouver Island's W coast. This road is open to public traffic on weekends and holidays. Permits may be obtained at gate by Buttle Lk. There is bus service twice a day. All side roads are kept locked. A trail (16) has been cleared up the W side of upper Elk R. as far as Butterwort Cr. and a good elk trail continues on to head of river. Keep to this trail as it climbs above final canyons on the E side. One day's pack from road to head of river.

A logging road runs up the Gold R. (from the main road connecting with Campbell R.) to about 7 mi. from Twaddle Lk.

(17). This road is being extended, and a good trail leads to the lake. Side roads are being pushed up Upana R. to Upana Lk. on the N side of river. A road on S side of Muchalat R. goes several miles beyond Muchalat Lk., while one on the N side of river branches up Oktwanch R. and is to be connected to roads on Nimpkish R. The road on Ucona R. reaches Strathcona Park boundary at outlet of Donner Lk. **(18)**.

There is a road 7 mi. up White R. **(19)** and a good trail continues up S side. Roads extend up Salmon R. **(20)** to near Jessie Lk. and up Grisle Cr. to swamp N of Chetwook Lk. about 5 mi. from Stewart Lk. Access to this is along Salmon R. itself or via a pass from Memekay R. Both roads property of McMillan, Bloedel, & Powell R. Co.

Hwy. #19 ends at Kelsey Bay. A ferry service reaches Beaver Cove and Port McNeil farther up the E coast. A road joins Port McNeil to Port Hardy and Coal Harbour. The road from Beaver Cove around NE side of Bonanza Lk. to the Nimpkish R. is property of Crown Zellerbach Co. The road from the S end of Nimpkish Lk. will soon connect with the Gold R. Rd. via the Oktwanch R. Side roads are numerous. One road on Davie R. reaches the W end of Shoen Lk. and two trails diverge from E end of the lake. One crosses to head of White R. via Nitnack and Gerald Crks. This is to be re-cleared by a timber company. The other trail crosses to Compton Cr. and then goes down SE side of Adam R. Nothing is reported on its condition until below Tlowils Lk. A road from the highway comes into this lake (take lower branch above lake) and a trail leads on to Adam R. Trail was cleared up E side of Adam R. in 1957 to within 3 mi. of Newcastle Cr.

A road starts down each side of Woss Lk. **(21)** from the N end, that on the E side reaches about half way. The S end of the lake is connected by road and trail to Tahsis on the W coast. Boat transport up Woss Lk. may be arranged at the logging camp at the N end of the lake.

A road goes around N side of Atluck Lk. and there is an old trail on Pinder Cr.

Two roads to the W coast of the Island have already been mentioned—one from Port Alberni to Tofino, and the other from Campbell R. to Muchalat. A daily plane flight from Alberni serves the camps along the W coast and in summer a ferry runs daily from Muchalat to Plumber Harbour, Tahsis, Nootka, Friendly Cove, and Zeballos. There is also a ferry service from Port Alberni to Tofino.

A road runs up Bedwell R. to about Blaney Cr., and a trail **(22)** continues to open country. Roads extend up Cotter Cr. from a camp on Moyeha Bay at its mouth.

From Muchalat Inlet there are roads to head of Jacklah Cr., 3 mi. up Houston R., to 500 ft. on E fork Mooyah R., and 800 ft. on W fork. Roads go to 2000 ft. on McCurdy Cr. E fork, and 2500 ft. on W fork. From Plumber Harbour a road runs S and W to Beano Cr. and then to head of this. A trail system is reported joining Sucwoa and Perry Rivers.

There is a road **(23)** some 5 mi. up Tahsis R. with a trail beyond to Woss Lk. From the port of Zeballos, a road extends a few miles up Little Zeballos R. and one up E side of Zeballos R. to one mile up Nomash R. with side spurs to 1000 ft. on Spud Cr. and 1500 ft. on Goldvalley Cr.

Espinosa Inlet is joined to the mouth of Kaouk R. via a road on Kaouk and Rowland Crks. Boats are reportedly available at Fair Harbour.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd. flights from Vancouver serve Comox, Campbell River, and Port Hardy.

B.C. Airlines Ltd. flights connect Vancouver with Tofino, Zeballos, and Tahsis. Shuttle services from Zeballos and Tahsis serve the following locations of possible mountaineering interest. Esperanza, Ceepeecee,* Espinoza Arm, Fair Harbour, Fleetwood, Stoltze logging camp,* Gran Bay,* Nuchatlitz,* Kendrick Arm,* Brentwood, Freill Lk., Hanson & Locke camp,* East Bay, Amai Inlet. (*indicates locations reached from Tahsis only.) Scheduled flights from Alberni include Tofino, Zeballos, Boat Basin, Nootka, Tahsis, Nahmint, Kildonan, Ecolle, and Bamfield. Port Hardy based flights of interest are to Anutz Lk., Nimpkish Lk., and Beaver Cove, which is also served by a flight from Campbell River. Although only scheduled points have been listed, arrangements can be made to set down at any reasonable floatplane landing location in the area during these flights.

Besides the ferry services already mentioned, the main scheduled boat service on Vancouver Island is provided by Northland Navigation Co. from Vancouver. Their stops include Bamfield, Tofino, Toquart Bay, Kakawis, Ahousat, Hot Springs Cove, Hesquiat, Nootka, Mooyah Bay, Muchalat (Gold River), Tahsis, Esperanza & Ceepeecee, Espinoza Arm, Zeballos, Fair Harbour, Ououkinsh Inlet, Telegraph Cove, Beaver Cove, and Port Hardy. Shuttle services connect Boat Basin with Hesquiat, Head Bay with Mooyah Bay, Herbert Inlet with Ahousat, and Plumber Harbour with Nootka.

Mt. Arrowsmith (5962) 92F/2E

Located about 9 mi. E of Port Alberni. Likely the most popular climb on Vancouver Island.

Approach 1. Cameron Lk. Trail. Trail starts from Forest Service sign opposite the entrance to Cameron Lk. Picnic Site on the Port Alberni Hwy. It is a 4-hr. hike to the summit of *Copley Pk.* ('The Humps') (5302) from hwy.

Approach 2. The Cameron R. Trail leaves Port Alberni Hwy. at the Ski Club sign about 1/4 mi. W of the Cameron R. crossing. The trail is very good to ski cabins at 3800 ft. and fair trail beyond provides a shorter but steeper route up to Copley.

Route. From the summit of Copley Pk., descend to Arrowsmith–Copley col and scramble directly to end of objective's NW ridge. Traverse over minor summits or bypass these to the SW to gain narrow col at base of final peak. Scramble 120 ft. up ridge and ascend a crack. Leave crack by traversing left on a ledge, then climb a steep 60-ft. section to end of difficulties. Class 3. The steep gully to the right of the forementioned ridge is a possible alternative route.

Mt. Arrowsmith is a fairly long day return climb from the highway and some parties prefer to camp by the ski cabins or at timberline (4000 ft.)

Ref.—BCM July/54

Mt. McQuillan (5168) 92F/2E

Located at the head of Franklin R.

Route. This peak may be approached from the roads on China Cr. or Franklin R. One route goes from Father and Son Lake (1) at head of Franklin R. up a small creek S of lake through open woods, then around a shoulder of the peak W of McQuillan to a narrow col at base of summit ridge. Ascend directly. NTD.

Mt. Klitsa (5388) 92F/6W

Located immediately S of the mouth of Taylor R.

Route. The summit of Klitsa may be reached without difficulty by ascending directly from the Tofino Rd. (2) at the end of Taylor Arm of Sproat Lk.

MacKenzie Range (4700) 92F/3W

A group of sharp rock peaks S of Canoe Cr. and E of the Kennedy R.

Approach. A creek crosses the Tofino Rd. (2) about 3 1/4 mi. N

of Kennedy Lk. Ascend the bushy ridge S of creek to timberline at about 3000 ft. This ridge is tricky to follow down. 3 hrs. pack to camp at timberline.

Highest summit Located on S rim of the group. Not a difficult climb from col to the E.

W Tower

Located W of the highest summit. This is the spectacular peak when seen from the road.

1st asc.—1960—R. Culbert, T. Stevens.

Route. Traverse W of highest summit and climb to col E of objective. The ridge from this col is a good class 4 climb. An easier route might be worked out on the S face.

N Towers

At least two of the towers N of the highest summit appear difficult.

1st asc. of 1st peak N of highest summit—1958—S. Watts, P. Gilbride.

Route. Climb to col E of highest summit and descend gully beyond until it is feasible to traverse to notch behind objective. Ascent from here is class 3 and 4.

Mt. Tom Taylor (5864) 92F/5E

Located W of Bedwell Lk. at head of Bedwell R.

1st asc.—likely by survey party.

Route. From Love Lk. **(4)** climb N and traverse to Cream Lk., then W to Bedwell Lk. Ascent from here is not difficult.

Mt. Septimus (6400 for highest peak) 92F/5E, 92F/6W

A chain of 7 peaks N of the head of Drinkwater Cr. The highest summit has been named *Mt. Rosseau.*

1st asc.—R. Rosseau.

Route. From camp on Drinkwater Cr. or at Love Lk. **(4)** the objective may be reached by going around lake to the W and then ascending to the N. The peaks themselves are not difficult, but a rope is required for traversing the group. Mt. Septimus may also be reached from Margaret Lk. **(5)** or via Flower Ridge **(13)**. 4th peak from W is highest.

Ref.—CAJ 1956

Nine Peaks (heights to 5975) 92F/5E

A chain of summits located S and W of Beauty Lk.

Route. All summits may be ascended without difficulty from

the end of the Della Falls Trail **(3)**. 3rd peak from W is highest.
Ref.—CAJ 1956

Big Interior Mtn. (6107) 92F/5E

Located between the heads of Bedwell R. and Drinkwater Cr.

Route. Of more interest to prospectors than mountaineers. Ascent easy from almost any side. **(3)** **(22)** The most usual route is up NE ridge from the end of Della Falls Trail.
Ref.—CAJ 1956

The Red Pillar (6665) 92F/11W

A steep, reddish summit located N of the upper Ash R.

Approach. A campsite at 5000 ft. on the ridge SE of Comox Glacier may be reached by a 4–5 hr. pack up ridge from end of the logging road into Comox Cr. **(6)**, or by a day's pack along the old Kookjai Mtn. Trail **(7)** from Comox Gap.

Route. Cross the Comox Glacier and then traverse S to bypass Argus Pk. to the E. Continue S across head of Cliffe Glacier and ascend to gap W of objective. Ascent from the W is class 3. A long day's return trip from camp.

Mt. Argus (6500) 92F/11W

Located a mile N of the Red Pillar.

Route. Approach as for Red Pillar (q.v.), the route on which traverses under the E side of Mt. Argus. NE and SW ridges of objective are both easy.

Mt. Harmston (6500) 92F/11W

Located just S of the head of Shepherd Cr.
1st rec. asc.—B. Bell.

Route. Approach via the Cliffe Glacier (see Red Pillar) The S ridge is not difficult. Class 3.

Rees Ridge (6695) 92F/11W

Located W of Memory Lk.

Route. From camp as for Red Pillar, cross Comox Glacier and traverse S to Mt. Argus. Descend on a traverse to the N, keeping E of Moving Glacier to the col between Milla and Mirren Lks. Rees Ridge is ascended from the point via its S divide. NTD.

The Forbidden Plateau

Forbidden Plateau is an elevated area of lakes and, on the western part at least, alpine peaks. Location is NW of Comox

Lk. between heads of Cruickshank, Ralph, and Oyster Rivers.

From the towns of Courtenay and Cumberland, a road leads up to ski resort E of Mt. Becher. A long trail leads from here back to *Mt. Albert Edward* (6868), ascending this by its E ridge. It is a day's pack along this trail to Moat Lk., however, and the mountains are much more quickly reached by climbing to open country from end of road on Cruickshank R. **(8)** and traversing SW of Lk. Beautiful. The main trail may be intersected in this way about a mile from Moat Lk.

From ridge W of Moat Lk., follow divide N to climb *Jutland Mtn.* (6003) by easy E ridge, or S to climb Peak 6385 by easy N slopes. Circle S of *Castlecrag Mtn.* (5700) to walk up from SE. This might also be reached by traversing over open timber W from end of spur rd. **(9)** above Eric Cr. and climbing open slopes SE of Castlecrag Mtn. *Mt. George V* (6300) is easy to climb after crossing saddle between Faith and Charity Lks. Traverse across N face at about 5400 ft. to W ridge. A steeper but shorter route could likely be found from road along Eric Cr. **(10)**

Mt. Adrian (6135) 92F/13E

Located NW of the head of Adrian Cr.

Route. The Oyster R. Rd. is driveable to within 1/4 mile of Adrian Cr. Ascend the ridge to S of this creek, keeping well to S side. Cross the creek at 3300 ft. and ascend open ridges to summit. NTD. 1 day return.

Mt. Alexandra (6503) 92F/11W

Located at the head of Adrian Cr.

Route. The peak is best climbed by ascending the ridge between Oyster R. and Adrian Cr. NTD. 1 day return.

Mt. Matchlee (6033) and **Splendor Mtn.** (5794) 92F/12W

Located above the lower Burman R. These peaks were likely climbed first by survey parties. The only aid to approach is a short trail on the N side of Burman R.

Mt. Moyeha (5887) and **Mt. Thelwood** (5697) 92F/12E

These peaks are located N of the upper Moyeha R. They were likely first climbed by survey parties. Approach from Buttle Lk. via Thelwood Cr. **(12)** is feasible. The peaks have also been approached by traversing ridges all the way from Love Lk. **(4)**

past Bedwell Lk. etc. Mt. Moyeh looks easy from the N, and Mt. Thelwood has been traversed N–S without difficulty.

Mt. Myra (5932) 92F/12E

Located SW of Buttle Lk.

1st asc.—likely by survey party.

Route. No difficulties have been reported on the ridge leading up from Buttle Lk. **(11)**.

Mt. Phillips (5653) 92F/12E

Located between Phillips Cr. and Buttle Lk.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. Phillips Cr. is fairly open travelling as far as the forks, 4 mi. from Buttle Lk. **(11)**. From here follow ridge to S of the objective. Ascend the easy S ridge to summit. The 5474 ft. peak one mile N of Phillips is easily ascended by its N ridge from Buttle Lk., but the divide between these two peaks is plagued with gendarmes. Either peak is a day's return from lake.

Marble Pk. (5800) 92F/12E

Located W of central Buttle Lk.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. From the mouth of Phillips Cr. on Buttle Lk. **(11)** ascend a bushless ridge to the alpine plateau and lakes S of objective. The summit's SW ridge is an easy scramble. Marble Pk. may also be climbed easily by its N ridge, coming up from the mouth of Marble Rock Cr. Either route requires one day return from Buttle Lk.

Mt. McBride (6829) 92F/12E

Located between the Wolf R. and Buttle Lk.

1st asc.—1937—by surveyors.

Route. From about 6 mi. up the Wolf R. Trail **(14)** cross river (crossing marked) and ascend ridge S to under glacier on McBride's E side. This glacier or the SW ridge provide easy routes. One full day return from lake.

Golden Hinde (7219) 92F/12E; F/12W

The highest peak on Vancouver Island. Located at the head of Wolf R.

1st asc.—by survey party.

Route. The fastest way to climb the Hinde is to fly into Burman Lk. and then ascend the objective's SE ridge which is a

class 3 rock climb. Foot approaches include making use of the Wolf R. Trail **(14)** and then packing on to head of the river, or following ridges back from the forks in Phillips Cr. (better). Only the fastest parties make this a three day round trip from Buttle Lk.

The 6700 ft. N peak of the Hinde has been climbed by coming up the ridge from between the forks of Wolf R. and also by descending the N side of the highest summit and climbing objective's S ridge. Class 3.

The 6526-ft. summit W of the Hinde may be reached by an ascending traverse from Burman Lk., and *Mt. Burman* (5760) located a mile S of the lake is an easy ascent via N ridge.

El Piveto Mtn. (6400) 92F/12W

Located about 2 miles N of Mt. De Voe.

There are no recorded ascents. Theoretical approach is from the end of Wolf R. Trail **(14)** to the ridges E of objective. A tower just N of the main summit may prove interesting. The 6900-ft. summit ('Rambler Pk.') just E of the head of Elk R. was climbed in 1964. This has been reached by packing up the Elk R. Trail **(16)**, and the final tower does not appear too difficult from the E.

Mts. Laing (5800), **Cobb** (6663), and **Filberg** (6677) 92F/13E

These three peaks are located E of Cervus Cr. The routes are not known, but reconnaissance has shown that if approaching from the Wolf R. **(14)** a camp is required at least as high as the lake at 2200 ft. on the plateau W of objectives.

Mt. De Voe (two peaks of 5600) 92F/12W

Located between the Ucona and Wolf Rivers.

1st asc.—S. Watts, J. Ware.

Route. This may be reached by traversing ridges N from Burman Lk. (see Golden Hinde) or from the head of Elk R. **(16)**. The W fork of Wolf R. provides a more direct but bushy and bluffy approach. Final summits are easy climbs from the W.

Mt. Con Reid (5723) 92F/12E

Located across the Wolf R. from Mt. McBride.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. The advised route runs from the forks in the Wolf R. **(14)** up to the ridge SW of objective. Ascent is not difficult from

the SW. Two summits just E of the main peak may prove more interesting. A two day return trip from Buttle Lk. is required.

The central of the three peaks of Con Reid is lower but steeper than the S summit. It was climbed in 1934 by F. Neave and W. McCoubrey. Their route ran from the Wolf R. up gullies to N of the peaks, then around W side of N'ern most peak. Final central summit provided several hundred feet of class 3–4 rock.

Ref.—CAJ 1937

The Elkhorn (7200) 92F/13W

This is the second highest summit on Vancouver Island, and is located on the Elk R.–Cervus Cr. divide.

1st asc.—1912—Alpine Club of Canada party of 9.

Route. Elkhorn's NW ridge may be reached by traversing over Kings Pk. (q.v.) or by ascending from the Elk R. **(16)** (One Elk River approach leaves the river at 2500 ft. and traverses back to the N under the final summit.) Climb NW ridge, traversing to the W face after passing a conspicuous gendarme. Ascend a steep chimney from ledge to near summit. It is a long day's return trip from Elk R. Climbing is class 3 on reasonably sound rock.

Kings Pk. (6774) 92F/13W

Located at the N end of the Elk R.–Cervus Cr. divide.

Route. The summit may be reached by following up ridges through bush and burn from about one mi. up Elk R. Trail **(16)**. A more pleasant approach is from Elk R. Rd. **(15)** keeping on the E'ern of two ridges ascending from the N. This is a 6 hr. ascent with some steep scrambling.

Mt. Colonel Foster (7000) (6900) 92F/13W, 92F/12W

A steep, rotten rock peak between Donner Lk. and Elk R.

1st asc.—1957—F. Neave, K. Ricker, H. Neave.

Route. The recorded ascent was made by bushwhacking up Butterwort Cr. from Elk R. **(16)**, one day pack to camp by lake at head of creek. This point might also be reached from Donner Lk. **(18)**. The route went up a steep, dangerous couloir on the objective's W side. 13 hrs. return from lake was required and route is feasible only in good conditions. It is likely that a better route would start from lake on upper W fork of Elk R. Climb to ridges S of lake then traverse W and N over lesser summits to the objective's SE ridge. Class 4 climbing can be expected from any direction.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

Puzzle Mtn. (5997) 92F/13W

A rather uninspiring summit N of Volcano Lk.

The peak may be reached either from the road on Heber R. **(15)** or from part way up the Elk R. Trail **(16)**. NTD

Mt. Heber (5468), **Big Den** (5827), and **Crown Mtn.** (6057) 92F/13W

All located N of Elk R., and all ascended by hiking and easy scrambles from road on Elk R. **(15)**. Crown Mtn. is climbed via its NE ridge which is approached from Tlools Cr. First ascents likely by survey parties.

Victoria Pk. (7095) 92L/1W

Located W of Consort Lk. between heads of Gold and White Rivers.

1st asc.—1961—D. Williamson, F. Stapley.

Approaches. The easiest approach is by flying into Consort Lk. Consort Lk. has also been reached by the long but fairly good trail up White R. **(19)**. The road on Salmon R. **(20)** is another likely means of access. Perhaps the brightest possibility is the trail **(17)** to Twaddle Lk. which is an easy approach but transportation must be arranged for road on upper Gold R.

Route. If approaching from Consort Lk., follow up Consort Cr. and then climb W to divide. Follow divide to camp on S side of Victoria Pk. The S ridge is not difficult. The more spectacular *Warden Pk.* (6460) (unclimbed ATP) farther N may be reached from the same campsite by traversing around E side of Victoria, and then traversing around W side of Warden to the steep N ridge. This ridge might also be reached by ascending directly from White R. **(19)**.

Schoen Mtn. (6109) 92L/1W

Located SE of Schoen Lk., and is unclimbed ATP. The peak appears interesting from both Schoen Lk. and from the S.

Rugged Mtn. (6105) 92L/2E

The major summit SE of the S end of Woss Lk.

1st asc.—1956—G. Lepore and companion.

Route 1. From S end of Woss Lk. **(21)** ascend steep ridge to left of large waterfall at head of lake. Keep left of a lake at head of creek and gain a pocket glacier leading to the SE ridge of objective ½ mile from summit. Ascent by this ridge is class 3 with a class 4 notch just before the summit tower. 1 day return.

Route 2. 1st asc.—P. Merrit, T. Best, J. Walsak, S. Bjorklund. From the town of Tahsis go 4 mi. N up road **(23)**. Climb dry creek bed and cross one ridge to objective's SE ridge, here joining route 1.

Mt. Hkusam (5460) 92K/5W

Located on the Island's E coast, not far SE of Kelsey Bay.

Route. The Forest Service reports a new road to 4500 ft. on the objective's SW shoulder, which will undoubtedly replace older routes. Road starts W of Stowe Cr. from Hwy. #19 and then branches back behind Valley Cone to the N before ascending shoulder. Ascent from end of road is easy.

SECTION S-10
POWELL-JERVIS

The Powell–Jervis Section encloses the coastal mountains from Salmon Inlet to Toba Inlet. An E'ern boundary follows Clowhom R. and Ashlu Cr., crosses head of Deserted R., then goes up Elaho R. and Clendenning Cr. to Racoon Cr. and Toba R.

A government car ferry connects Horseshoe Bay on Hwy. #1 with Gibson's Landing, and a good road goes on along the coast to the town of Powell River. Roads continue N to Bliss Landing and Lund, where a water taxi is available.

There is another car ferry on the road to Powell River, crossing Jervis Inlet **(1)** from Earle Cove where a water taxi may also be hired. A road from the inlet runs to 1700 ft. on S fork of Vancouver R., and 1800 ft. on N fork. An adjacent road reaches 2000 ft. on W fork of High Cr., then doubles back to 2300 ft. in E fork. A road goes up Deserted R. to about the first lake, with one good trail extending beyond lake and another on S fork. Old roads run up Earle Cr. to 3500 ft. and 1800 ft. on Treat Cr. There is also a road to the first fork on Tzoonie R. **(2)**. Another old logging grade which goes most of the way up Brittain R. **(3)** from Jervis Inlet is being reclaimed by bush.

The region SE of Powell Lk. supports a complex of logging roads. One of the more important of these goes to Freda Lk. **(4)** via Louis Lk. (Property of MacMillan, Bloedell, and Powell R. Co.)

The town of Powell River is at the S end of Powell Lk. Planes may be hired here and boats rented for use on lake **(5)**. At N end of lake there are two cabins, one floating and the other on shore E of river mouth. A trail goes up W side of upper Powell R. to cabin by Silver Cr., then up to timberline on N side of creek, while ancient trap trails still follow Daniels and Powell Rivers beyond Silver Cr. (The Daniels must be rafted to reach continuation of the Powell). A road starting up Jim Brown Cr. only goes 2 mi. The old 5 mi. road on Eldred R. from head of Goat Lk. may be revamped and connected to civilization. A road **(6)** goes up Olsen Cr. to Theodosia R. and then 5 mi. up this. It is to be extended to head of Theodosia R.

Both Forbes **(7)** and Homfray Crks. have road from Homfray Channel to lakes near their heads. It may be more feasible to fly

into lake at head of Forbes Cr., however, as a boat must be launched at Bliss Landing or a water taxi employed from Lund with a two hour boat trip to reach the roads.

There is a road up N side of Toba R. **(8)** with a 2 mi. spur up Klite R. Road crosses at Little Toba R. to go about 6 mi. up same and up S side of Toba R. to Filer Cr.

Warning! Many narrows and channels along the coast have swift, treacherous, tidal currents.

There is a trail around the E side of Phantom Lk. and N to the pass above Tatlow Cr. For its size, Phantom Lk. requires a tricky floatplane landing. There is a landing strip beside Tzoonie Lk. Locations have been surveyed for a road from Port Mellon to McNab Cr., and over the head of this to run a considerable distance up the Clowhom System.

Tzoonie Mtn. (6800) 92G/13E

A double rock summit E of the upper Tzoonie R.

1st asc.—1940—J. Fyles, J. Fyles, T. Fyles.

Route. The approach of the ascent party was from Tzoonie R. **(2)**, but there are several lakes in the area large enough for floatplane. Route goes up steep snow to wall dividing two summits. A loose chimney and snow ridge lead to highest peak. Ref.—CAJ 1940 The summit E of Tzoonie Lk. was climbed without difficulty by R. Mason, R. Chambers. A floatplane was used to gain the lake, but there is a landing strip nearby.

Phantom Mtn. (6000) 92G/14W

Located S of Phantom Lk.

1st asc.—1961—L. Harrison, F. Arundel.

Route. The ascent from Phantom Lk. is straightforward (Phantom Lk. is best reached by floatplane). Approach from end of Clowhom Lk. is also not difficult. (Clowhom Lk. has been flooded back to Red Tusk Cr.)

The Queens Reach Group

Several prominent summits rise steeply from the edge of Princess Louisa Inlet and the head of Jervis Inlet **(1)**. The valleys are very bushy and routes are begun directly from inlets where possible. The following ascents were made by A. Dalton and P. Easthope between 1929 and 1941.

Ref.—CAJ 1941; AE Nov. and Oct/45

Mt. Tinniswood (8800) (contoured at less than 8500) 92J/5W

A very prominent rock and ice summit located between the heads of Hunaechin and Sims Crks.

The ascent was made in 1941 by a 3 day trek up bushy Hunaechin Cr. Packs were then carried over *Mt. Edwards* (7500) and NE across glacier to objective. The summit was gained by its class 3 E arête. Final face is loose.

Mt. Albert (8260) 92J/4W

Located between Princess Louisa Inlet and Hunaechin Cr.

From Malibu at the mouth of Princess Louisa Inlet, traverse back over *Mt. Helena* (5451) to objective.

Mt. Alexander (8000) and **Mt. Victoria** (7482) 92J/4W, J/5W

Two summits located on the Hunaechin–Skwakwa divide.

Mt. Alexander was climbed in 1931 after a 4 day pack up Hunaechin Cr. Mt. Victoria was reached by traversing back at about 6000 ft. from Mt. Alexander. Difficulty was encountered on the final rock face. It seems likely that Victoria could be reached directly from Queens Reach and the traverse reversed to Mt. Alexander.

Mt. Alfred (8450) 92K/1E

Rises to the W of the head of Queens Reach.

From Queens Reach, ascend through woods and bluffs to most E'ern of three glaciers. Follow this on to shoulder of objective and then ascend the névé of the Powell Glacier (behind shoulder). A rotten rock face completes ascent. *Mt. Wellington* (6155) located SE of Mt. Alfred may be reached by climbing through forests and bluffs from Queens Reach.

Mt. Churchill (6570) is located just N of High Cr. and would likely be approached therefrom. The E side of the final peak appears least difficult. There is a cross of unknown origin on the summit.

Mt. Diadem (6050) 92F/16E

On the Princess Royal Reach–Brittain R. divide.

Route. Pack 2 mi. up Brittain R. Rd. **(3)** to across first bridge and turn left, keeping to right again when spur branches. Follow poor mining trail beyond to S and camp W of objective. (4–5

hrs.). Cross creek and ascend draw to ridge W of peak. Final ascent on N side over steep snow. 5 hrs. up from camp.

'Sentinel Pk.' (6100) 92F/16E

Located about 17 miles E of the town of Powell River, and just W of Walt Lk.

1st rec. asc.—1932—G. Stanley.

Route. Follow logging roads **(4)** back from Powell River to branch "E" in the Alice Lk. Logging Area. This may be driven with company permission. From 7 miles up "E" branch at ski area, cut up on to ridge and follow N. Easy rock scramble on final summit. 5 hrs. return from road.

'False Diadem' *('Freda Mtn.')* (5760) 92K/1E, F/16E

Located immediately S of Freda Lk.

1st asc.—1950—P. Lockie, T. Pickles.

Route. With company permission, cars may be taken **(4)** to Freda Lk. From far end of lake, go ½ mile E up valley to slide. From top of slide switch to open ridge and follow to peak. NTD. 3½ hours up from road.

'Rainbow Pks.' (5600) 92K/1W

Located 17 miles up Powell Lk. NE of Goat Island.

1st asc.—1935—R. Simmonds, P. Lockie.

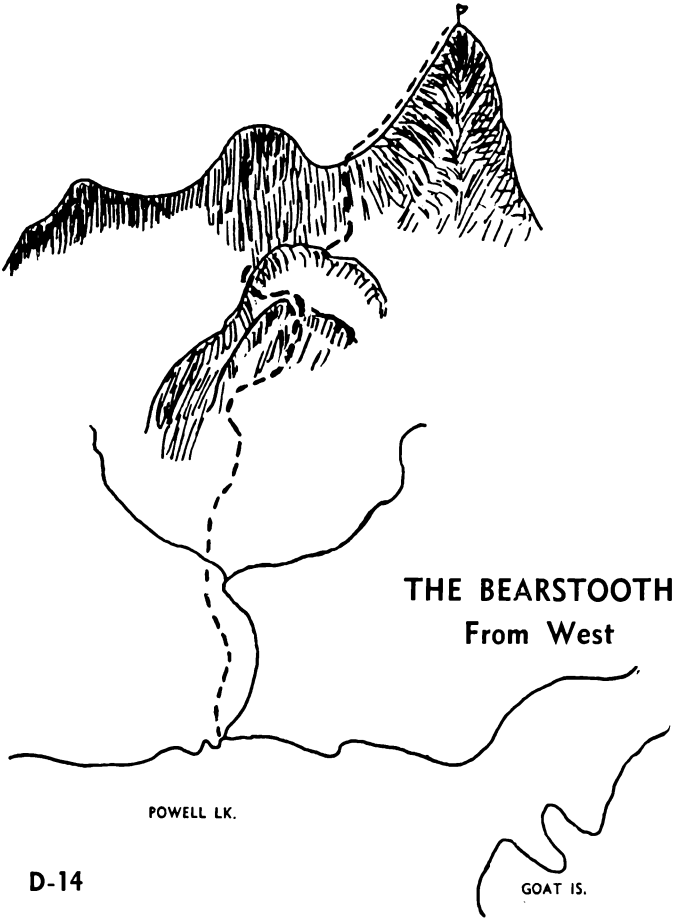
Route. Take boat up Powell Lk. **(5)** to mouth of creek at right of Rainbow Falls. Bushwhack up to left of creek to bluffs at 2500 ft.; then switch to an open draw and climb this to saddle at 4600 ft. The final ascent involves rock scrambling. 8 hours up.

Beartooth Mtn. *('The Bearstooth')* (5500) 92K/1W D-14

A sharp rock peak located E of Powell Lk. and NE of Goat Island.

1st asc.—1935—P. Lockie, R. Simmonds.

Route. Take a boat from Powell River up Powell Lk. **(5)** to Beartooth Cr. about 2 mi. N of Goat Island. Follow blazed trail up N side of creek to old road. From end of road pick up trail above creek again and follow across N fork of Beartooth Cr. This trail goes into a draw which is ascended to its termination at 4000 ft. Cross about 450 ft. to left and then scramble up ridge. From 60 ft. dip in ridge traverse to left around (not over) minor bump and descend to face of final peak. Summit is a class 3–4 rock climb going first up a steep gully to NW ridge and then following ridge. 8 hrs. up; 6 hrs. down.


THE BEARSTOOTH
From West
POWELL LK.
GOAT IS.
D-14

'Old Baldy' (6590) 92K/1W

Located E of Powell Lk. 20½ mi. N of Powell River townsite.
1st asc.—1939—R. Simmonds, A. Adams, O. Stevenson.
Route. Take boat up Powell Lk. **(5)** to creek just N of objective. 4500 ft. of bush and bluffs must be ascended in the region to right of this creek. From ridge above, follow left around canyon and then right over snow to NW base of peak. Steep snow and sound rock lead to summit.

'Slide Mtn.' (6700) 92K/1W

Located E of Powell Lk. at the head of McMillan Cr.
1st asc.—1942—I. Kay.
Route. From the town of Powell River **(5)** take a boat to within 2 mi. of the head of Powell Lk. Here climb E to timberline below objective. The first peak is not difficult, but the outer one may prove more challenging (unclimbed ATP). The ridge above McMillan Cr. is a faster but more difficult approach. Round trip from the lake takes about 20 hrs. steady going.

'Lockie's Table' (6200) 92K/8W

Located NE of head of Powell Lk.
1st asc.—1952—P. Lockie, B. Stenberg.
Route. Take boat up Powell Lk. **(5)** to cabin E of river mouth at head. A good trail leads 2 mi. to another cabin. Climb E on to ridge and follow this back to 5500 ft. where objective comes into view. Angle left over moraine and climb summit on good ledges. 4 hours up from cabin.

'Theodosia Pk.' (5500) 92K/1W

Located between Theodosia R. and head of Bradburn Cr.
1st asc.—C. Schiel, P. Lockie, B. McKnight, A. Smith, D. Lyon.
Route. The original ascent involved a bushwhack from Powell Lk. **(5)** to the easy SW ridge. An approach from the road on Theodosia R. might be more appealing **(6)**.

Mt. Crawshay (5000) 92K/2E

Located W of head of Theodosia R.
1st asc.—1952—F. Dawe, J. Christianson.
Route. The original ascent was from road on Forbes Cr. **(7)**. Approach from Theodosia R. **(6)** might be more appealing. NTD.

Mt. Denman (6000) 92K/7E

1st asc.—1955—J. Dudra.

Located between Forbes and Homfray Crks. Approach would be from roads on one of these creeks **(7)**.

Route not known.

Julian Pk. (7000) 92K/8W

Located SE of mouth of Toba R.

1st asc.—1933—T. Fyles, N. Carter, A. Dalgleish, M. Winram.

Route. Ascent from mouth of Toba R. **(8)** is not difficult. There is a reference to this summit in CAJ 1933, pg. 57, but the mountain referred to as Julian Pk. in this article was later named Mt. Dalgleish, while the peak now officially called Julian is left unnamed in the write-up.

SECTION C-1
BUTE–LILLOOET

This section comprises the region loosely termed as 'Lillooet Icecap' and also the country lying N of Toba Inlet and River. The S'ern boundary follows Meager Cr., Elaho R., Clendenning Cr., Racoon Cr., Toba R. and Toba Inlet. To the W lies Bute Inlet. The N border follows Southgate and Bishop Rivers, Ramose Cr., Edmond Cr., and crosses the head of Lord R. to the Bridge R. Salal Cr. and a section of Lillooet R. complete the E side.

The most popular approach from the E is to fly into newly formed 'Silt Lake' at the snout of Lillooet Glacier. The Bridge R. (1) has been used by a few parties and there is a primitive landing strip at the snout of Southern Bridge Glacier. The lake here has also been employed for floatplane access (tricky). A boat on Downton Lk. (snag filled) and trail up N side of valley beyond have been used, but fording Nicholas Cr. is a major problem on this route. The Lillooet R. (see Section VII) has also been used but the old trails have almost entirely grown in.

There is a road up the N side of Toba R. (2) with a 2 mi. spur up Klite R. The road crosses at Little Toba R. to go 6 mi. up same and on up the S side of the Toba to Filer Cr. Only 3 mi. of road are reported on Tahumming R.

A road on Brem R. goes almost to Larson Cr. and there is a spur up Hillis Cr. a short way. Seven mi. of ancient rail grade extend up Orford R. and a road is planned in this valley. There is a road climbing to about 2500 ft. onto a shoulder of *Superb Mtn.* (8100) from 3 mi. S of Purcell Point.

The logging road on Southgate R. (3) runs about 12 mi. up the N side but the main thoroughfare switches to S side at about 8 mi. and continues up to well beyond Charon Cr. on Bishop R.

Scheduled flights from Campbell River (B.C. Airlines Ltd.) run up both Knight and Toba Inlets. Southgate R., Orford Bay, Pryce Channel, Brem R. and the head of Toba Inlet are scheduled stops, but flights will also stop at any other suitable floatplane landing site in the area of the coastline.

Mt. Rodney (7843) 92K/15W M-5

Located S of the mouth of Southgate R.

1st asc.—R. Bishop, J. McPhee.

Route. From Bute Inlet S of Ward Point, ascend through bush and climb steep gully to basin S of objective. From camp here climb glacier W to col connecting Mt. Rodney with Blade Mtn. to the S. Either summit may be reached along connecting ridges from this col, the ascents not being very difficult. *Blade Mtn.* (7880 ft.) was first climbed in 1925 by D. Munday, P. Munday and A. Agur, while a W'ern summit of Mt. Rodney, which is reached from main summit via connecting ridge, was climbed by T. Ingram.

Mt. Sir Francis Drake (8800) is the highest summit in this region and located S of Mt. Rodney and Blade Mtn. It was climbed in 1930 by R. Bishop, but his route is not known. Approach would likely be directly from Bute Inlet or from the road climbing to about 2500 ft. from S of Purcell Point.

Portal Pk. (7500) (est. 8200) 92K/9W M-5

Located S of Headwall Cr. and at head of Klite R.

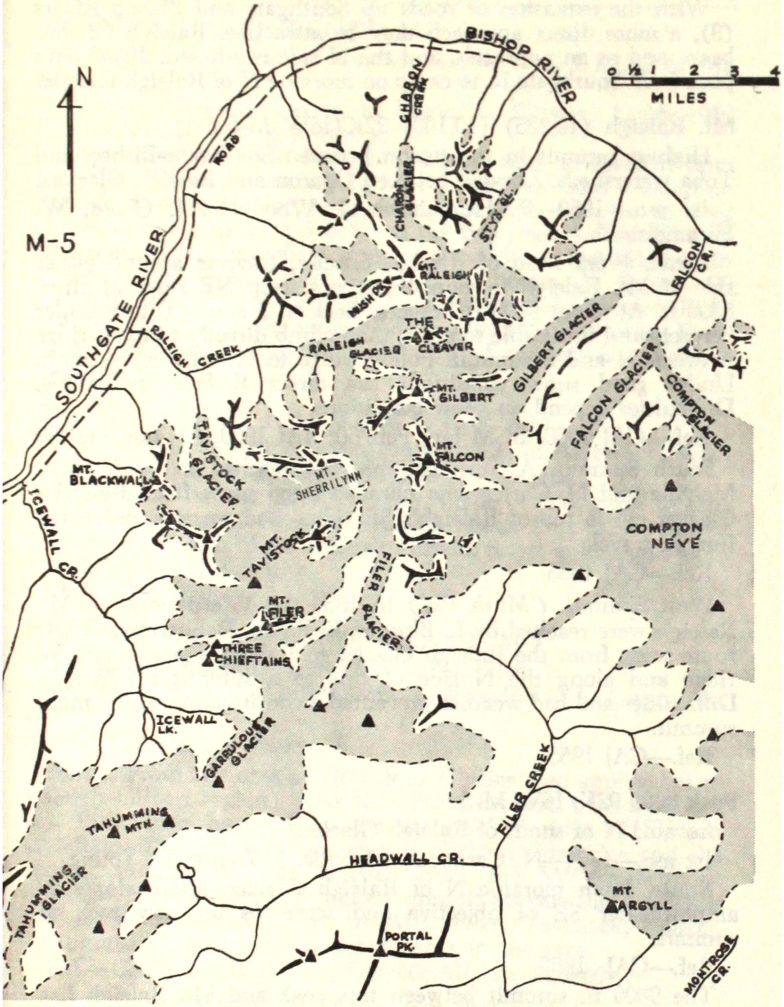
1st asc.—1939—F. Dawe, R. Prentice

Route. The recorded ascent party was attempting to reach higher summits in the area of Tahumming Glacier. These summits, as well as Portal Pk., would be best approached from Icewall Lk. (floatplane). The ascent party used a diagonal gully opposite mouth of Little Toba R. **(2)** to reach summit of *'Diagonal Mtn.'* (6500). This involves a class 2–3 chockstone near the top. A day's pack along Filer–Klite divide was required to get within striking distance of the summit, which is an easy scramble.

Ref.—CAJ 1940

Raleigh–Gilbert Region M-5

The area between the Southgate R. and head of Filer Cr., but W of Compton Névé, has seen a few exploring parties, especially in the region of Mts. Gilbert and Raleigh. This location has been reached in a two day pack from Icewall Lk. (floatplane). Climb E from lake up a 1000-ft. wall of rock and bush to 'Garrulous Glacier' beyond. Continue NE through col and drop to Filer Glacier which is followed N. Pass around the W side of Mt. Gilbert to camp on its N side.



RALEIGH--GILBERT REGION

COMPILED FROM GOVERNMENT MAPS AND

AIR PHOTO WORK BY DR. NEAL CARTER

With the extension of roads up Southgate and Bishop Rivers (3), a more direct approach may be attractive. Raleigh Cr. has been used as an approach, and the N side is advised. 1½–2 days pack from Southgate R. to camp on moraine N of Raleigh Glacier.

Mt. Raleigh (10,325) (10,100) 92K/16W M-5

Highest summit in the region between Southgate–Bishop and Toba watersheds. Located between Charon and Raleigh Glaciers.

1st asc.—1959—R. Hutchinson, J. Woodfield, J. Owen, W. Himmelsbach.

Route. From head of Raleigh Glacier, traverse around either side of Mt. Raleigh to gain objective's steep NE ridge at circa. 8500 ft. At about 9000 ft. traverse back to S across E face under bergschrund until able to cross, then climb directly to main ridge between N and S summit. Follow ridge to N (higher) summit. Under good snow conditions the direct E face is feasible. Difficulties depend on snow conditions.

Ref.—CAJ 1960; BCM Jan, Feb/60; AAJ 1960; AE Jan, Feb/60

South Summit. A S'ern summit was reached in 1954 by A. Melville and N. Carter who climbed steep snow from Raleigh–Cleaver col to top of Raleigh's SE ridge. Bad weather prevented further travel.

Ref.—CAJ 1955

West Summit. (*'Mush Pk.'*) In 1954 the W'ern peaks of Mt. Raleigh were reached by L. Blumer, E. Pigou, P. Sherman. Their route went from the Raleigh Glacier to Raleigh's gendarmed W ridge and along the N side of this to a summit at 9900 ft. Difficulties and bad weather prevented a continuation to the main summit.

Ref.—CAJ 1955

Peak 8000 92K/16W M-5

Located N of snout of Raleigh Glacier.

1st asc.—1954—N. Carter, A. Melville, J. Young, D. Young.

Route. From moraine N of Raleigh Glacier, climb slopes to amphitheater SE of objective and scramble up easy rock to summit.

Ref.—CAJ 1955

The 9000 ft. summit between this peak and Mt. Raleigh has been attempted by the E ridge without success.

Mt. Gilbert (10,200) 92K/16W M-5

Located S of head of Raleigh Glacier and 3 mi. S of Mt. Raleigh.

1st asc.—1954—N. Carter, E. Pigou, L. Blumer, A. Melville, P. Sherman, D. Young, J. Young.

Route. The snowfield N of Mt. Gilbert may be reached from the Filer Glacier by circling to E of Gilbert, or from a camp on Raleigh Glacier by following N'ern moraine and ice to near divide and then crossing S between the two peaks of The Cleaver (q.v.). From this snowfield a major snow dome (1st climbed in 1952—E. Pigou, N. Carter, I. Kay, D. Young, F. Rogers, T. Marston, A. Melville—CAJ 1953) blocks view of objective. Drop to E and traverse under snow dome to climb Gilbert's easy E'ern snow face beyond. A pinnacle just SE of summit is class 4.

Ref.—CAJ 1955

'The Cleaver' (9000) (est 9500), 92K/16W, M-5

A rock ridge located between the branches of Raleigh Glacier.

1st asc.—1954—E. Pigou, L. Blumer, P. Sherman.

Route. The 1st asc. party used the N side of NW ridge to gain the higher E summit from col between peaks. This col is reached from either branch of the Raleigh Glacier. Snow gullies and loose boulders provide difficulty.

Ref.—CAJ 1955

'The Three Chieftains' (9000) 92K/16W M-5

Three steep summits located SW of Mt. Filer.

1st asc.—1959—R. Hutchinson, J. Woodfield, J. Owen, W. Himmelsbach.

West and Central Peaks

Route. From the area of Garrulous Glacier (see approaches to Raleigh–Gilbert region) head N to basin between objectives and Mt. Filer, then bear NE to the granite SW ridge of SW'ern Chieftain. There is only one class 4 pitch in this ridge and the central summit may be reached from the SW'ern without difficulty. The NE'ern and highest summit appears more difficult and is unclimbed ATP, as are Mts. Filer, Tavistock, Falcon, Tahumming, and many unnamed peaks in the area.

Ref.—CAJ 1960; BCM Jan, Feb/60; AE Jan, Feb/60

'Garrulous Pk' (8000) (est. 8600) 92K/9W M-5

Located S of the Garrulous Glacier

1st asc.—1959—R. Hutchinson, J. Owen, W. Himmelsbach, J. Woodfield.

Route. The E ridge is easily gained from the N and presents no difficulties.

Ref.—CAJ 1960; BCM Jan; Feb/60; AE Jan, Feb/60

Meager Creek Group 92J/12E, J/11W M-6

In 1931 a party climbed several summits in the region of Meager Cr. to the S of the head of Lillooet R. A recent road location survey route on Lillooet R. gives foot access to this region and should mean a road in the near future. The presently recommended approach is from Silt Lk. (floatplane). Manatee Cr. appears to provide the best access, with a camp in the vicinity of 'Polychrome Ridge'. The major summits may easily be reached from here by traversing glaciers and snow passes on either side of Job and Capricorn Mtns.

Ref.—CAJ 1932

All 1st ascents—1931—T. Fyles, A. Dalgleish, N. Carter, M. Winram.

Plinth Mtn. (ca. 8885) M-6

Highest summit of the region and located above Lillooet R. at group's NE corner.

Route. Ascent from the SE is not difficult.

Meager Mtn. (ca. 8830) M-6

Located just SE of Plinth Mtn.

Route. Climb objective's S ridge from vicinity of a very prominent gendarme (*'Perkin's Pillar'*—unclimbed ATP). Circle first summit on right to gain notch beyond and continue up S arête of main summit. Rotten but not difficult.

Pylon Pk. (7500) (ca. 8175) M-6, D-15

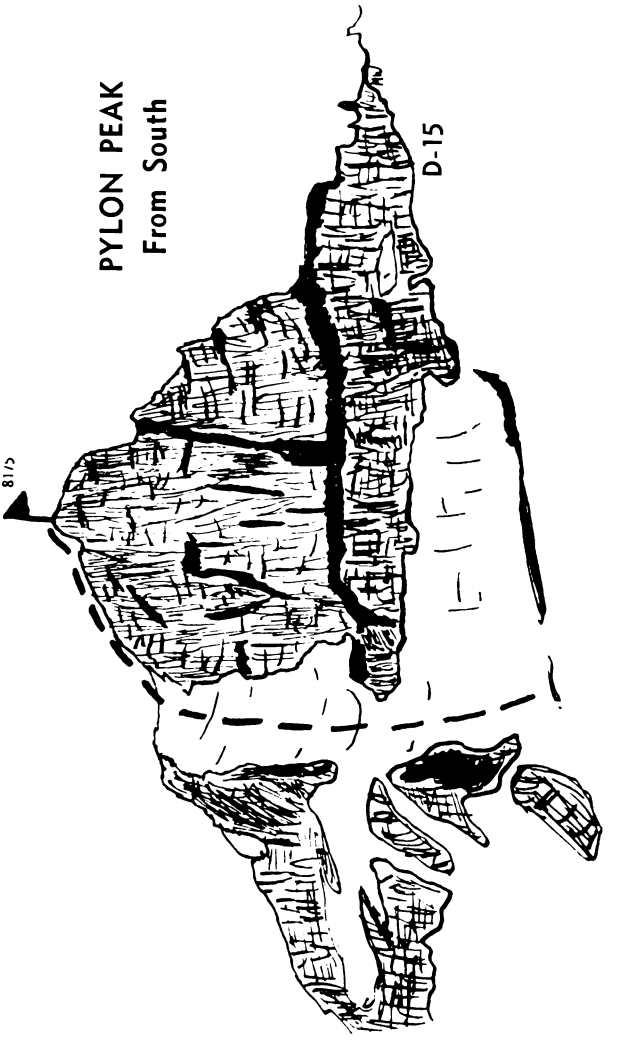
Located just N of head of Meager Cr.

Route. Ascend steep snow gully in N face and climb E arête to summit. Only the final 20 ft. of arête are even moderately difficult.

Mt. Capricorn (ca. 8440) M-6

Located 2 mi. N of Pylon Pk. and the same distance SW of Plinth Mtn.

Route. Ascend easy snow slopes from S or SE.


PYLON PEAK
From South
D-15
8175

Unnamed (8500)

Located S of the mouth of Meager Cr.

Route. Ascend wooded ridge SE of Meager Cr. from Lillooet R. to above timberline, then climb objective from NW. Not difficult. One day's return from river.

Lillooet Icecap Approaches

The large glacial complex at the head of Lillooet, Lord, Bridge, Toba and Bishop Rivers is loosely referred to as the 'Lillooet Icecap'. The best approach to this region is by floatplane to 'Silt Lk.' which lies at snout of Lillooet Glacier. This lake ATP has 3/4 mi. of useful water for landing and an elevation of about 2600 ft. There is also a lake of questionable condition at snout of Bridge Glacier, and the Bridge R. (1) is an alternative approach.

It is a 3 to 4 hr. pack up N side of Lillooet Glacier on moraine etc. to 4800 ft. Of the two major expeditions in the area, one packed from this point up the N fork of Lillooet Glacier to a base camp at 8300 ft. overlooking Stanley Smith Glacier and N of 'Cardinal Pk'. The other expedition went up main fork of Lillooet Glacier and down Bishop Glacier to 'Archbishop Glacier'. This was ascended to camp SE of Mt. Toba.

Mt. Dalgleish (9500) 92J/12W M-6

Located E of the head of Dalgleish Cr., a tributary of Toba R.

1st asc.—1933—T. Fyles, A. Dalgleish, N. Carter, M. Winram.

Route. The recorded ascent was from a camp near snout of glacier in N fork of Toba R. (which runs S of objective). Cross the glacier tongue to ascend rocky slope and slide alder above northern moraine to snow slopes. Make ascending traverse around W side of objective, outflanking icefall and following the broad N snow ridge to summit. Approach from Silt Lk. over Lillooet Glacier will likely be preferred by future parties.

Ref.—CAJ 1933

'Lightning Pk.' (10,000) 92J/13W M-6

Highest summit to N of head of Stanley Smith Glacier.

1st asc.—1963—E. Kafer, M. Kafer, H. Eigenmann, S. Eigenmann.

Route. From camp N of Cardinal Pk., cross Stanley Smith Glacier and ascend over moraine and snowfields to base of easy

SW face. Lightning Pk. may also be reached by ascending first to Thunder–Lightning col W of objective, then following blocky ridge to summit.

'Thunder Pk.' (9700) was climbed from this col by the same party. NTD.

'Daphnis Pk.' (ca. 9800) 92J/13W M-6

Highest summit between Stanley Smith and Bishop Glaciers, and located about 4 mi. NE of the latter's snout.

1st asc.—1963—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, H. Eigenmann, S. Eigenmann.

Route. From camp N of Cardinal Pk., traverse W across head of Cardinal Glacier to lowest point on objective's SE ridge. Follow ridge to S peak, then traverse gendarmes N to main peak. (Class 3). The ascent from Chloe–Daphnis saddle is also feasible, following the rotten S ridge. *'Mt. Chloe'* (ca. 9600), located SE of Daphnis Pk. was ascended over steep snow on E face by same party.

'Cardinal Pk.' (ca. 9750) 92J/13W M-6

Located between Cardinal and Ring Glaciers and about 4 mi. N of the divide between Bishop and Lillooet Glaciers.

1st asc.—1963—E. Kafer, M. Kafer, H. Eigenmann, S. Eigenmann.

Route. From camp N of objective, cross steep snow to E ridge and climb about 200 ft. up this. Descend boulder ledge on S face and cross snow basin to lowest point on S ridge. Ascend on class 3–4 rock to minor E peak and follow E ridge to summit.

'Stanley Pk.' (10,000) 92J/13E M-6

The NE'ern and more prominent of two peaks mapped as 10,000 ft. and located to SE of head of Stanley Smith Glacier.

1st asc.—1963—E. Kafer, M. Kafer, H. Eigenmann, S. Eigenmann.

Route. The saddle connecting Stanley Smith and Bridge Glaciers lies NW of objective and may be reached by traversing the S fringe of Stanley Smith Glacier from camp N of Cardinal Pk., or more directly from N fork of Lillooet Glacier. The peak is easy via SW ridge.

'Deception Pk.' (10,000) 92J/13E M-6

Located S of the head of Bridge Glacier.

1st asc.—1963—E. Kafer, M. Kafer, H. Eigenmann, S. Eigenmann.

Route. The N ridge may be reached as in approaches to 'Stanley Pk.' (q.v.). Climb ridge to first gendarme to avoid bergschrund. Continue over pinnacles and snow arête to summit. The rock is rotten and class 3. Snow and scree on W ridge provide an easier route.

'The Archbishop' (ca. 9850) 92J/13W M-6

Highest summit in the area S of Bishop Glacier.

1st asc.—1960—R. Hutchinson, J. Hutton, W. Himmelsbach, J. Woodfield.

Route. From camp SE of Mt. Toba, the recorded ascent party approached objective from W over glaciers, swinging to S side below summit tower. The prominent snow gully in S face would be easiest route in good snow conditions. The rock E of gully is firm and class 4–5

Ref.—CAJ 1961; BCM Jan, Feb/61

Compton Mtn. (ca. 9250) 92K/16E M-6

Located to E of head of Toba Glacier.

1st asc.—1960—R. Hutchinson, J. Hutton, W. Himmelsbach, J. Woodfield.

Route. From camp SE of Mt. Toba, recorded ascent party ascended to ridge of Toba Pk. at 8000 ft., and climbed W down a rock couloir to traverse E fork of Toba Glacier until under objective. Ascend glacier to easy E peak and cross rotten saddle beyond to base of final summit. Traverse left on ledge and climb to lowest tongue of summit snow. Class 4–5.

Ref.—CAJ 1961; BCM Jan, Feb/61

Toba Pk. (9000) 92K/16E, J/13W M-6

Located immediately E of Compton Mtn.

1st asc.—1960—R. Hutchinson, J. Hutton, W. Himmelsbach, J. Woodfield.

Route. From camp to SE, the objective is easily reached and may be climbed with little difficulty from the S. The N'ern rib is more difficult. Take steep snow crest from where rib jogs.

Ref.—CAJ 1961; BCM Jan, Feb/61

'White Cross Mtn.' (7500) M-6

Located between heads of the central and eastern forks of Salal Cr.

1st asc.—1964—R. Kellerhals, H. Kellerhals.

Route. The approach from snout of Bridge Glacier is over open country. Cross NW shoulder to make easy ascent from W.

'Athelney Pass Area' M-6

'Athelney Pass' is located at the head of Salal Crk.'s E fork, and is one long day's pack from snout of the Bridge Glacier (1). From the head of Salal's central fork, it is best to cut high and cross directly to the pass. The following summits were climbed from a camp here in 1964 by R. Kellerhals and H. Kellerhals.

Mts. 'Guthrum and Icemaker' (9000) are the two major peaks situated immediately S of Athelney Pass. Guthrum is the western of the two and is a class 3 rock and snow climb via the SW ridge. The summit of Icemaker may be attained by traversing the intervening ridge.

'Mt. Ochre' (8000) is located immediately N of the true pass and is an easy scramble therefrom.

SECTION C-2

TASEKO

The E'ern boundary follows Chilko R. and Chilko Lk. The S'ern boundary crosses the head of Lord R. from Edmond Cr. to Bridge R. N & E sides fade into the Interior Plateau.

The main road connecting the lodge at head of Chilko Lk. (1) with the Williams Lk.–Bella Coola road is high centered and rough. Another road leaves the Tatlayoko Lk. road near Cochin Lk. and crosses to the Chilko road. This connection is swampy in spring. Boats may be rented at Chilko Lk.

There is a new road around the W side of Tsuniah Lk. and down Chilko Lk. to Nemaia Cr. A horse trail continues 10 mi. down the lake, then E up major valley. A rough fire road has been cut up Nemaia Valley and around N side of Konni Lk. (2) to join with a spur from the Taseko Lk. road.

From Hanceville on the Williams Lk.–Bella Coola Rd., a rough road runs to N end of Taseko Lk. (3). Plans call for a bridge across Taseko R. at this point to join with jeep road down to Lord River Hunting Lodge on Fishem Lk. There is also a small landing strip here and arrangements may be made with the lodge for transport on surrounding roads, the most important of which traverses S to cross a 6000-ft. pass into the valley of Falls R. The road ends about 4 mi. above Lord R. and there is no crossing to old mine trail which climbs to pass NE of Mt. McLeod. It is an easy half day's pack, however up W side of Falls R. to camp near its head (4). There is also a good track leading from Upper Taseko Lk. up Falls R. to join the aforementioned road. A 1½ day pack is required to head of Tchaikazan R. (5). Going is fairly open with a hunting trail a third of the way and pack horses can get within 3 mi. of valley head.

The rough road around E side of Taseko Lk. is to be improved. It runs up the NE side of upper Taseko R. (which is fordable) at least to Battlement Crk. Trails of questionable condition continue S over into Gun Cr. and down this to the Bralorne area. For the most part, peaks in the neighborhood of this route and to E thereof are gentle in nature and not challenging. Horse trails are fairly common to the E. The major roads are on Yalakom R. and Tyaughton Cr. (from the SE), on Big Cr., and to a ranger lookout station on Mt. Verdan.

A good gravel road from the town of Lillooet runs over to the Bridge R. and up to Bralorne area, keeping to N side of the river. It is from this that the Tyaughton Cr. and Yalakom R. roads branch although the latter also connects with Fraser R. to E. There is a minor road past Little Gun (Lajoie) Lk. **(6)** and around to the W side of Gun Lk.

The trapping trail on Bridge R. above Downton Lk. keeps high on the N side **(7)**.

Mt. Taseko (10,047) 92O/3W

Located E of Taseko Lk. and N of Chita Cr.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. From Taseko Lk. **(3)** it is an easy 2 day return hike to summit through open country.

Mt. Tatlow (10,058) 92O/5W

Located 6 mi. S of Konni Lk.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. Ascent from Taseko Lk. **(3)** is open and easy but requires 2–3 days for return journey. Ascent directly from Konni Lk. **(2)** is faster. In 1964 the 9200-ft. summit S of Mt. Tatlow was climbed via its class 3–4 S ridge by A. Shives and H. Mutch.

Mt. Goddard (8093) 92O/4W

Located E of Chilko Lk. and N of Rainbow Cr.

1st asc.—1911—M. Goddard, Kese.

Route. From Chilko Lk. **(1)** ascend E to open country and traverse S to climb objective's S slopes. Not difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1913

'R.C.A.F. Pk.' (9500) 92O/4W, O/4E M-7

Located on divide N of Tchaikazan R. about 6 mi. from Fishem Lk.

1st asc.—1951—S. Shopland, H. Genschorek, W. Sparling, J. Baker, H. Jenkinson, J. Dagenault.

Route. The summits on this divide are not difficult and may be reached directly from Tchaikazan R. **(5)**.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

'Spectrum Pk.' (8700) 92O/4W M-7

Located NW of the bend in Tchaikazan R.

1st asc.—1964—H. Mutch, A. Shives.

Route. Approach from either Tchaikazan R. **(5)** or via Rainbow Cr. from the road connecting Yohetta Valley with Lord R. Lodge is feasible. The S ridge is a scramble.

Mt. Monmouth (10,480) 92O/4W, J/13W M-7

The highest summit in the region W of Chilko Lk., and located at the head of Tchaikazan Glacier.

1st asc.—1951—A. Melville, I. Kay, N. Carter, T. Marston, D. Blair, W. Sparling, H. Genschorek.

Route. Ascend Tchaikazan Glacier **(5)** and swing E past 'Monmouth Glacier' and the next glacier from the S. Swing back to S on next tributary and ascend to col at 9000 ft. in objective's class 3 SE ridge. A long day return trip from snout of Tchaikazan Glacier.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

Rim Mtn. (9000) 92O/4W M-7

Located S of 'Friendly Glacier'.

1st asc.—1951—N. Carter, T. Marston

Route. From Tchaikazan R. **(5)** approach via Friendly Glacier and ascend to objective over easy snow slopes.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

'Friendly Pk.' (8700) 92O/4W M-7

Located between Friendly Glacier and Tchaikazan Glacier snout.

1st asc.—1951—W. Sparling, A. Melville.

Route. The ascent from Friendly Glacier is easy via a snow gully. Ascent from Tchaikazan R. or via S ridge is a pleasant rock climb.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

'Mt. Altruist' (10,000) 92O/4W M-7

Located N of the head of 'Miserable Glacier'. Although the highest summit in the vicinity, it is contoured at only 9500 ft.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, L. Williams, B. Hagen, R. Culbert.

Route. The peak may be approached easily via the Miserable Glacier from Tchaikazan R. **(5)** and has also been reached in a long day's pack up the ridge N of Edmond Cr. from Chilko Lk. **(1)**. The SW ridge may be reached from either approach and was used in 1957 by D. Moore, S. Paterson and I. Smart to climb (class 3) the SW peak. A traverse from here is likely the

easiest route to the main (central) summit. The NE peak was climbed in 1951 by I. Kay, W. Sparling, D. Blair, and H. Genschorek from Miserable Glacier up easy snow and scree on the S face. To reach main peak from this snow ascend directly to the NE ridge of objective and gain crest S of major gendarme. The ridge is a loose class four.

'Spyglass Pk.' (est. 9800) (mapped at 10,000) 92O/4W M-7

Located E of 'Mt. Altruist' and N of Miserable Glacier.

1st asc.—1961—R. Kellerhals, H. Kellerhals.

Route. Ascend Miserable Glacier from Tchaikazan R. **(5)** and scramble up objective from S.

Ref.—AE Dec/61

'Moose Mtn.' (9300) 92O/4W M-7

Located S of Miserable Glacier and distinguished by hanging glacier on the W face.

1st asc.—1951—A. Melville, I. Kay, J. Kay, D. Blair, H. Genschorek, W. Sparling.

Route. From camp near head of Tchaikazan R. **(5)** ascend 'Friendly Glacier' and climb snow gully on SE side, or circle through pass S of objective and ascend over scree on SW side.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

'Rufous Mtn.' (10,000) 92O/4W M-7

Located W of the snout of 'Discord Glacier'.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, B. Hagen, L. Williams, R. Culbert.

Route. The 'Discord Glacier' may be reached from Falls Glacier **(4)** via the col NE of The Beast. Scramble up snow and scree to objective's easy S ridge. This makes a long day's return from Falls R. Ascent from Tchaikazan Valley appears easy.

'Desperation (*Marmot*) **Towers'** 92O/4W M-7

A group of four steep peaks between Discord Glacier and the snout of Tchaikazan Glacier.

'Deviation Pk.' (est. 10,100)

Most N'ernly of the group.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth, B. Hagen, L. Williams.

Route. The Discord Glacier may be reached from Falls Glacier **(4)** by packing through col NE of The Beast. From camp on the

Discord, ascend glacier and double back up tributary to col separating objective from ridge of 'Desperation Pk.' Start up ridge of objective, then traverse left into loose gully. The peak is a scramble from gully head.

'Desperation Pk.' (est. 10,200)

Highest of the group and second from N.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth, B. Hagen, L. Williams.

Route. The recorded ascent party used approach as for Deviation Pk. and crossed intervening ridge of gendarmes. The two major gendarmes and summit tower were climbed by ascending traverses across E faces. Class 4. A traverse from 'Inspiration Pk.' might be easier.

'Inspiration Pk.' (10,000)

Lowest and S'ern of the group.

1st asc.—1951—A. Melville, N. Carter.

Route. From camp at head of Tchaikazan R. **(5)** ascend to 'Pathetic Glacier' and scramble up rock to peak. The more difficult SE ridge was climbed in 1962 by R. Kellerhals and H. Kellerhals.

'The Beauty' (est. 10,150) 92O/4E M-7

Located at the extreme S end of Discord Glacier.

1st asc.—1963—J. Hutton, R. Hutchinson, W. Himmelsbach, G. Suddaby.

Route. Ascend Falls Glacier **(4)** and reach objective by crossing ice to SE of The Beast. Ascend NE ridge of objective, bypassing bergschrund by rock ridge on left. Not difficult.

'The Beast' (est. 10,200) 92O/4E M-7

A prominent rock peak between the two branches of Discord Glacier.

1st asc.—two routes were put up simultaneously.

Route 1 E Face.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, P. Plummer, G. Woodsworth, L. Williams.

From Falls Glacier **(4)** cross moraine and snow to under E face of objective. Ascend prominent snow gully on N side of face and work up couloir system to reach summit ridge at S end. There is one class 4 discontinuity between gullies, and a similar pitch on ridge. 3 hrs. up from glacier.

Route 2 N Ridge.

1st asc.—1964—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, K. Winterhalter, B. Hagen.

From Falls Glacier **(4)** cross col NE of objective and ascend snow to N ridge. This ridge is class 3, bypassing gendarmes first to E, then W.

'The Skunk' (est. 9900) 92O/4E M-7

Located immediately S of The Beast.

1st asc.—1964—K. Winterhalter, P. Plummer, E. Kafer, M. Kafer.

Route. The objective may be reached by swinging S from under E face of The Beast and climbing over easy rock or snow from the E.

'Galleon Pk.' (9,500) 92O/4E, O/4W M-7

Located immediately E of the head of Falls R.

1st asc.—1961—R. Kellerhals, H. Kellerhals.

Route. The ascent from camp near head of Falls R. **(4)** is easy and direct. Scramble up final summit from E.

Ref.—CAJ 1962; AE Dec/61

'Beehive Pk.' (est. 9,900) 92O/4E M-7

Located 2 mi. due north of the snout of Falls Glacier.

1st asc.—1961—R. Kellerhals, H. Kellerhals.

Route 1. From camp near head of Falls R. **(4)** climb N through bush and cross small glacier in major valley to W. Cross scree ridge N and then pass W around either side of objective to reach firm rock on NW ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1962; AE Dec/61

Route 2 SW Ridge.

1st asc.—1964—K. Winterhalter, M. Kafer, E. Kafer.

Proceed as in Route 1 to the pass S of objective, ascending prominent gully to base of summit rock. A 100 ft. class 5 pitch leads to easy SW ridge.

Unnamed (9500) 92O/4E M-7 92O/4E M-7

Located W of Beehive Pk.

1st asc.—1963—J. Hutton, W. Himmelsbach, G. Suddaby, R. Hutchinson.

Route. Approach to Beehive Pk. (q.v.) goes over E shoulder. Follow easy E ridge to summit.

Unnamed Pks. (9500) 92O/4E M-7

Two summits at head of major valley S of Beehive Pk., and above snout of Discord Glacier.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, P. Plummer, L. Williams, R. Culbert.

Route. From camp near head of Falls R. **(4)** ascend into major valley to W and walk glacier to head. Either peak is easily climbed from col between. The SE ridge of the S peak is class 4.

Unnamed (8500) 92O/3W

Located 1½ mi. NE of Mt. McLeod.

Route. The road leading to Falls R. **(4)** crosses the river to ascend into valley between Mt. McLeod and objective, finally ascending to old mine on shoulder of objective. The summit is a scree walk from here, and *Mt. McLeod* (9000) also appears accessible from the intervening valley.

The Pinnacle on the E slopes of the unnamed peak was climbed via its class 4–5 N ridge in 1964 by K. Winterhalter, J. Craig, P. Plummer, B. Hagen.

Unnamed (9000) 92O/3W, O/4E M-7

Located between main forks of Falls R.

1st asc.—1964—J. Harris, N. Thyer, M. Wells.

Route. From camp near head of Falls R. **(4)** scramble up easy S and SW faces.

Unnamed (est. 9600) 92O/4E

Located N of the E pk. of Mt. Winstone.

1st asc.—1963—J. Hutton, W. Himmelsbach, G. Suddaby.

Route. The summit may be reached easily from Falls Glacier **(4)** by first gaining the main divide to the E. The N ridge and N face are more difficult climbs, both having been done by parties in 1964.

'Mt. Winstone' (est. 10,300) 92O/4E M-7

Forming the S'ern headwall of Falls Glacier

1st asc.—E Pk.—1962—J. Hutton, I. Kay, A. Melville, H. Rode.

Center Pk.—1963—J. Hutton, W. Himmelsbach, G. Suddaby.

Route 1. From Camp at head of Falls R. **(4)** climb to col at head of E branch of 'Falls Glacier'. Pass E through notch in ridge and cross a névé to SE ridge of objective. This provides an easy rock route to E summit. 6 hrs. up. The central and highest

summit is reached by continuing on across the heads of several gullies.

Route 2. National Pillar (N buttress) Route. The attractive northern buttress falling from just E of the central summit was climbed in 1964 by E. Kafer, M. Kafer, K. Winterhalter, and P. Plummer. This required 11 hrs. up from camp at head of Falls R. Climbing mainly class 4 with two pitches of class 5.

West Peak.

1st asc.—1964—K. Winterhalter, P. Plummer, E. Kafer, M. Kafer.

Route. Ascend SW branch of Falls Glacier to col NW of objective. Gendarmes on this ridge provide class 4–5 climbing, and two rappels are required. Scree gullies on SE face provide a much easier route from Tchaikazan Glacier.

'Corner Pk.' (9500) 92I/4E M-7

Located W of W Pk. of Mt. Winstone.

1st asc.—1964—B.C. Mountaineering Club party of 9.

Route. From Falls Glacier **(4)** the ascent is not difficult via the objective's E ridge, or by first gaining the N ridge.

'Metacarpus Pk.' (est. 9800) 92O/4E M-7

Located SE of The Beauty and N of Corner Pk.

1st asc.—1964—J. Craig, B. Hagen.

Route. From Falls Glacier **(4)** ascend broad snow gully on objective's S face to between the two peaks. Either may be climbed from here—class 3.

'Rock Island Pk.' (est. 9700) 92O/4W M-7

Located S of Hourglass Glacier.

1st asc.—1951—H. Genschorek, W. Sparling, D. Blair.

Route. From near snout of Tchaikazan Glacier **(5)** ascend 'Hourglass Glacier' to gain SE ridge of objective just below final peak, which is a class 3 climb. The Hourglass Glacier may also be reached from Falls Glacier **(4)** or directly from the head of Tchaikazan Glacier.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

Fluted Mtn. (9500) 92J/13E, O/4E M-7

Located S of the head of Tchaikazan Glacier.

Route. The head of Tchaikazan Glacier may be reached as for Transition Pk. The summit marked Fluted Mtn. on map 92G and denoted Fluted Mtn. E on the enclosed map M-7, is easily climbed

via its W ridge and was so ascended in 1964 by G. Woodsworth, B. Hagen, L. Williams, and R. Culbert. The higher and actually fluted summit referred to in CAJ 1963 stands just E of Mt. Monmouth and is denoted Fluted Mtn. W. From Tchaikazan Glacier pass through col E of objective and circle to SW slopes, where snow and rock provide easy summit access. 1st asc. was in 1962 by H. Kellerhals, R. Kellerhals, H. Eigenmann, and S. Eigenmann.

'Transition Pk.' (Mapped at 10,000. Likely less) 92J/13W M-7

Located S of the head of Edmond Glacier.

1st asc.—1964—B. Hagen, L. Williams, R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. The head of Tchaikazan Glacier may be reached from Tchaikazan R. **(5)** or by col W of Mt. Winstone from Falls R. **(4)**. From camp near glacier's head cross S through W'ern of two passes and over col immediately beyond to Edmond Glacier. Cross this and continue S up ice to objective's easy W ridge.

Mt. Dickson (9217) 92J/15W, J/14E

Located 6 mi. W of Gun Lk. It is the highest summit in the Dickson Range, which lies N of Downton Lk.

1st asc.—likely by survey party.

Route. The peak has been reached from Lajoie Lk. **(6)** by traversing over or around *Mt. Penrose* (8500), and another peak of about equal height known as *'Mistaken Mtn.'* This route is not very difficult. Approach from the area of Gun and Roxey Creeks has also been employed.

The *Leckie* and *Shulaps Ranges* are high, but do not appear to have attracted climbing attention due to their gentle nature.

'Glacier View Pk.' (7500) 92J/14W

Located on the Nichols Cr.–Bridge R. divide.

1st asc.—1935—F. Dawe, N. Wilson, N. Phillips.

Route. From the W side of the junction of Bridge R. and Nichols Cr., this bald dome is an easy ascent. The same party climbed an easy 8500-ft. peak over toward the head of Lord R.

Several summits of about 8000 ft. in the region about 4 mi. W of the head of Nichols Cr. were climbed in 1955 by I. Kay, H. Winstone and A. Melville. Approach was by trail along N side of Bridge R. **(7)** and then up the N fork which was found to be unfordable.

Ref.—CAJ 1956

SECTION C-3
HOMATHKO

The W'ern boundary is the Homathko R. with its tributary Mosley Cr. The E and S boundaries follow Chilko Lk., Edmond Cr., Bishop R., and Southgate R.

It is possible to take a small boat up the Homathko R. to Scar Cr. There are scattered sections of logging operation along the way. From the town of Tatla Lk. on the Bella Coola–Williams Lk. road there is a sideroad S to Bluff Lk. **(1)** with a jeep road beyond to Twist Lk.

Another road from Tatla Lk. runs down to Tatlayoko Lk. **(2)** where a boat or horses may be rented. There are horse trails around both sides of Tatlayoko Lk. (7 hrs. ride) to a cabin at the S end. A stock trail goes up Ottarasko Cr. **(3)** into alpine country, and it is easy going on the next creek N. The trail down Homathko R. is only maintained for about 5 mi. and the poor trail up Nostetuko R. is due for recutting by the Forest Service soon. A good horse trail, soon to be a cattle trail, has been cut up Stikelan Cr. to alpine country **(4)**.

The main road to the lodge at head of Chilko Lk. is high centered and fairly rough. Another road leaves the Tatlayoko Lk. Rd. near Cochin Lk. and crosses to the Chilko Lk. Rd. This connection is swampy in spring. Boats may be rented at Chilko Lk. **(5)**.

From Chilko Lk. parties have required a fairly full day to pack to within a mile of the head of Norrington (Chilko) Cr. **(6)** and half a day to pack up Farrow Cr. **(7)** to camp near Goddard Glacier. Keep high on S side of Farrow Cr. near mouth, then cross to go up N side.

A road which starts up the Teaquahan R. **(8)** doubles back to the W up the S fork (Galleon Cr.) for about 3 mi. towards Bute Mtn.

The road on N side of Southgate R. goes to opposite Icewall Cr. The road on S side branches a few miles beyond Elliot Cr. and runs to beyond Charon Cr. on the Bishop R. The Southgate is also bridged just below Bishop junction.

B.C. Airlines Ltd. run scheduled flights from Campbell River on Vancouver Island to the mouth of Southgate R. and to Eva Cr. Camp by Waddington Harbour.

Razorback Mtn. (10,667) (10,432) 92N/10E
Located between the heads of Razor and Ottarasko Crks.
1st asc.—1931—H. Hall, H. Fuhrer.
Route. It is a very long day's pack on a poor trail from Bluff Lk. (1) to camp by lake at head of Razor Cr. The objective may be reached by ascending slopes E of camp. The final summit is a fairly lengthy climb on a rotten ridge.
Ref.—CAJ 1932; AAJ 1933

Blackhorn Mtn. (9870) (9950) 92N/10W
Located 4 mi. WNW of Razorback Mtn.
1st asc.—1931—H. Hall, H. Fuhrer.
Route. From camp as for Razorback Mtn. (q.v.) climb scree gully W to objective's S ridge. The ascent from here does not appear very difficult.
Ref.—CAJ 1932; AAJ 1933

Pagoda Pk. (10,161) (10,500) 92N/7W
Located between the head of Five Finger Cr. and Nude Cr.
1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, G. Matthews.
Route. The original ascent party crossed from the Waddington Range and approached via Five Finger Cr. to the E ridge, which was a class 4 climb. Shorter approaches likely exist from Ottarasko Cr. (3) or Razor Cr. (see Razorback).
Ref.—CAJ 1948; Appalachia Dec/47; Harvard Mountaineering Journal 1949

Niut Group 92N/9W, N/10E
The Niut Group is located W of N end of Tatlayoko Lk. (2) and the majority of it would be best approached therefrom. Peaks are contoured as high as 9500 ft; although Niut Mtn. itself is surveyed at 8815 ft. The 'Niut I' (9082) which was ascended by H. Manning, V. Josendal and R. Sipe in 1955, is at the N end of the group and closer to Bluff Lk. (1) than Tatlayoko. The ascent is described as a long rock and snow climb.
Ref.—Seattle Mountaineer. 1955

Mt. Whitesaddle (9752) 92N/10W
Located SE of Middle Lk.
1st asc.—1939—H. Hall, H. Fuhrer, R. Gibson, S. Hendricks.
Route. The recorded ascent party required two days return from N end of Middle Lk. (1), making use of steep snow slopes on N side of objective.
Ref.—AAJ 1940

Mt. Ottarasko (10,013) 92N/10E

Located between the heads of Nude and Ottarasko Crks.

1st asc.—1962—G. Dragseth, M. Dragseth, W. Moore, J. Peck, G. Price, D. Price, S. Trenholme.

Route. From a camp in upper Ottarasko Cr. **(3)**, ascend to col W of objective (8000 ft.) and climb E up glacier on N side of ridge. Gain crest below two "rounded knobs." Follow ridge to summit block, making use of rock to S of crest where necessary. The summit block is surmounted on loose rock or snow gullies.

Ref.—CAJ 1963; Seattle Mountaineer. 1963

Reliance Mtn. (10,282) 92N/7E

Located E of the junction of Homathko R. with Doran Cr.

1st asc.—1946—D. Munday, P. Munday, H. Hall.

Route. The recorded ascent party required 2 days to pack down the Homathko R. from Tatlayoko Lk. **(2)** and cross a ridge to camp by Reliance Cr. beneath buttress NE of objective. Climb steep slopes to glacier on N side and continue up this to crest of NE ridge. Ice on N side of the final peak gives access to summit ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1947; AAJ 1947

Homathko Pk. (9866) 92N/7E

Located E of Reliance Mtn. and S of the Homathko R.

1st asc.—1955—E. Pigou, D. Lloyd, D. Fabian, J. Fabian, D. Cowie, P. Sherman.

Route. A camp at timberline at Stansayoko Cr. (E of objective) may be reached from S end of Tatlayoko Lk. **(2)** by going about 3 mi. S up Nostetuko R. and then W into the Stansayoko valley.

From camp climb to objective's E ridge over scree and meadows. Ascend E ridge via rotten rock and snow gullies. Above a steep, exposed snow slope of 200 ft. continue to summit over snow gullies and rock ribs below ridge crest. A long day's return trip from valley.

Ref.—CAJ 1956

The unnamed 9000-ft. summit 3 mi. SW of Homathko Pk. and at head of Reliance Glacier's E branch was climbed in 1947 by H. Genschorek and B. McLellan.

Mt. Queen Bess (10,791) (10,870) 92N/7E

Highest summit between Doran Cr. and Nostetuko R.

1st asc.—1942—D. Munday, P. Munday, H. Hall.

Route 1. From Stansayoko Cr. (see Mt. Homathko) continue S

to camp on Mantle Glacier. Ascend glacier and skirt objective on W side to S ridges. Climb steep snow gully in S face to SE ridge which is followed to summit. This is a long day's return trip.

Ref.—CAJ 1943

Route 2 N Ridge.

1st asc.—1955—E. Pigou, D. Fabian, J. Fabian, D. Cowie.

From about 3–4 mi. up from snout of Mantle Glacier skirt icewall by following ice around rocky spur and climb rock rib above icewall to objective's N ridge. Climb ridge on granite, bypassing gendarmes on the way. The final 700–900 ft. are snow. This is a long day's return trip.

Ref.—CAJ 1956

Mt. Essex (9800)) 92N/7E

Located 1 mi. N of Mt. Queen Bess.

1st asc.—1955—E. Pigou, D. Lloyd, D. Fabian, J. Fabian, D. Cowie.

Route. From camp in meadows at 6500 ft. to E of Mantle Glacier, the recorded ascent party cramponed up snow on objective's W ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1956

Good Hope Mtn. (10,615) 92N/1E M-8

Located just S of the Franklin Arm of Chilko Lk.

1st asc.—1922—R. Bishop, G. Durham.

Route 1. From Farrow Cr.

1st asc.—1953—N. Carter, E. Pigou, L. Blumer, A. Melville.

From camp near head of Farrow Cr. (7) ascend to NE over meadows and scree. Cross a barrier ridge and follow snowslopes beyond to a col SW of objective. Scramble up loose rock, then traverse right across S face to major gully on SE side which is climbed to between peaks, and thence to summit.

Ref.—CAJ 1954

Route 2. The original ascent was from the head of Southgate R. via a creek N of Boulanger Cr., crossing an intervening ridge to the col mentioned in Route 1. Present access routes make this approach rather lengthy.

Mt. Kese (10,000) 92M/1E M-8

Located 1½ mi. NE of Good Hope Mtn.

1st asc.—1911—M. Goddard, Kese.

Route. The ascent directly from Chilko Lk. is not difficult. **(5)** Kese's N ridge was climbed in 1964 by H. Mutch, B. McKnight and proved to be class 4.

Mt. Durham (9700) 92N/1E M-8

Located at the W'ern head of Good Hope Glacier.

1st asc.—1953—D. Young, J. Young.

Route. The summit is easily climbed from the E, and reached by swinging W over snow from route 1 approach to Mt. Good Hope (q.v.).

Ref.—CAJ 1954

Mt. Merriam (10,100) (9684) 92N/1E M-8

The E'ern summit on the ridge N of Farrow Cr.

1st asc.—1911—M. Goddard, Kese.

Route. Via E face and SE arête from near mouth of Farrow Cr. **(7)**.

Ref.—CAJ 1913

A party of 1964 was stopped 50 ft. from summit of 'Mt. Glasgow' by an overhang after a lengthy class 4 climb along the SW ridge.

Mt. Cradock (9400) (9270) 92N/1E M-8

Located at the head of Goddard Glacier.

1st asc.—1953—E. Pigou, N. Carter, A. Melville, D. Young, J. Young, T. Marston, L. Blumer.

Route. From camp at head of Farrow Cr. **(7)** ascend Goddard Glacier, swinging W to objective's N ridge. This is an easy rock scramble.

The W peak was climbed by M. Hubbard, R. Kellerhals, H. Kellerhals, A. Wierum, J. Ryder, and N. Purcell in 1964 over steep snow and rock via ridge connecting with main summit.

Mt. Marsden (8930) 92N/1E M-3

The most northerly of summits W of Goddard Glacier.

1st asc.—1964—P. Wisniki, D. Hale, E. Pare.

Route. From camp near head of Farrow Cr. **(7)** ascend Goddard Glacier and climb straight up SE ridge of objective on class 3–4 rock. Some maps mistakenly mark Mt. Otranto at the position of Mt. Marsden.

The two highest summits (8800) between Mt. Marsden and Canopus Pk. were climbed from the Goddard Glacier in 1964 by J. Smith, V. Heller, N. Purcell, R. Kellerhals. The S'ern summit

(Mt. Leipzig) was climbed directly from the SE, while the N'ern peak (Mt. Otranto) was reached over rotten class 3 rock on its SW ridge.

Wednesday Mtn. (8400) 92N/1E M-8

Located on S rim of Goddard Glacier about 2 mi. E of Mt. Cradock.

1st asc.—1953—A. Melville, D. Young, L. Blumer, E. Pigou.

Route. Snow slopes to W and S provide an easy route. The E face is a bit loose but a fairly easy rock route. Approach is up Goddard Glacier from camp by Farrow Cr. **(7)**

Ref.—CAJ 1954

Chimney Pot Pk. (*'Schooner Pk.'*) (8500) 92N/1E M-8

Located about 2 mi. up Goddard Glacier on the E side.

1st asc.—1953—E. Pigou, N. Carter, J. Marston, D. Young, L. Blumer, A. Melville.

Route. From camp near head of Farrow Cr. **(7)** ascend Goddard Glacier and then E onto Roof Glacier. Circle N of objective to col between Chimney Pot Pk. and The Joker to the SE. Climb SE ridge to shoulder, then descend buttress to S and traverse S face to gap. Bypass gendarme and continue to summit (class 3). *The Joker* (8200) may be climbed from the col which separates it from Chimney Pot Pk. in a 10-min. scramble. (1st asc.—1953—E. Pigou.)

Ref.—CAJ 1954

Both Chimneypot and Joker were reached from Norrington Cr. **(6)** in 1957. Follow moraines N of Coronel Glacier, and climb either to ridge SE of The Joker or up the steep but not difficult S ridge of Chimney Pot Pk. (I. Smart, S. Paterson, D. Moore—1957).

Ref.—CAJ 1958

Mt. Coronel (8600) 92N/1E M-8

Located S of Chimney Pot Pk.

1st asc.—1957—S. Paterson, I. Smart.

Route. The summit of Mt. Dresden *('White Sail Mtn.')* (8200) may be reached from a camp near the head of Norrington ('Chilko') Cr. **(6)** by way of the buttress between 'Coronel' and 'Wind Scoop' Glaciers, or by ridge E of Wind Scoop Glacier. Traverse White Sail Mtn. to reach the S ridge of Mt. Coronel. This is a steep but firm rock climb. Class 3.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

Mt. Farrow (9500) 92N/1E M-8

Located between Farrow and Norrington Crks.

1st asc.—1957—D. Moore, S. Paterson, I. Smart.

Route. From Norrington Cr. **(6)** ascend 1000 ft. to timberline, then to small, steep glacier on objective's S face. Continue to col in SW ridge and climb this to summit (class 3). The SE ridge may also be used.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

Five Brothers Pks. (8000) 92N/1E M-8

A row of five towers above Chilko Lk. between Norrington and Farrow Crks.

1st asc.—1957—S. Paterson, D. Moore. (of highest summit).

Route. The highest (SW'ern) peak was reached from Chilko Lk. **(5)** by climbing up to N of creek 1½ mi. N of Norrington Cr. Climb steep rock on S side of final peak, swinging to NE near top. Class 4.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

In 1964 a party comprised of V. Heller, D. Hale, N. Purcell, A. Wierum, and E. Pare ascended the ridge from mouth of Farrow Cr. and climbed the first 3 pinnacles. Class 4.

Mt. Chilko (8866) 92N/1E M-8

Located at the S'ern tip of Chilko Lk.

1st asc.—1911—M. Goddard, Kese.

Route 1. From end of Chilko Lk. **(5)** ascend SW through bush and up a glacier on objective's N face. Climb central ridge on this side over loose rock to summit.

Ref.—CAJ 1913

Route 2.

1st asc.—1957—I. Smart, D. Moore, S. Paterson.

Ascend beside Norrington Cr's **(6)** first S'ern tributary and climb a subsidiary summit of the objective by its W face, then traverse to main summit. Not difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1958

The Homathko Snowfield

The major ice plateau and associated glacier complex between Homathko R. and the S'ern end of Chilko Lk. is known as the Homathko snowfield. The only recorded mountaineering exploration ATP was carried out by a party in 1957. Many of the summits and glaciers have been named, but only two summits on

the snowfield proper are known to have been climbed. Approaches from Homathko R., Teaquahan R., or Tatlayoko Lk. are possible, but the approach worked out from Chilko Lk. by the 1957 party still appears the most appealing.

A boat on Chilko Lk. (5) is required to reach Nine Mile Cr. mouth on Franklin Arm. (There is a cabin S of Deschamps Cr. delta). Follow Nine Mile Cr. for first 3 mi. on N side, avoiding gorge which forms after first mile. Cross creek and work up meadows on S side. From head of valley cross ridge W to Alph Glacier at head of Malim Cr. Glaciers may then be followed back into main part of the snowfield. This is 4 days pack from Franklin Arm.

Ref.—CAJ 1958; AAJ 1959; Cambridge Mtn. Journal 1958

Cambridge Pk. (9000) (est. 9500) 92N/2E, N/1W

Located at the head of Cambridge Glacier on the E'ern side of Homathko Snowfield.

1st asc.—1957—V. Cochran, A. Morrison, J. Rucklidge.

Route. The recorded ascent party approached from snowfield to NW and climbed snow to col in N ridge. The N ridge is a loose class 4 ascent, but the SW ridge is not difficult.

Nunatak Pk. (7000) 92N/2E

Located at the head of the Jewakwa Glacier.

1st asc.—1957—V. Cochran, A. Morrison, J. Rucklidge.

Route. Approached from the snowfield to SE. No difficulties recorded.

Mt. Dartmouth (9700) 92N/8W, N/1W M-8

A reddish summit, N'ernmost of the three major peaks between head of Nostetuko R. and Nine Mile Cr.

1st asc.—1957—D. Beatty, V. Cochran.

Route. Approach of recorded ascent party was via the major N'ern tributary of Nine Mile Cr. From camp at head, circle to NE of the glacier SE of objective and ascend ridges and snow to base of main rock mass. Route goes up scree and bluffs on central portion of peak to base of final 1000 ft. summit. Ascend snow on E ridge and continue over rotten rock, with final knife edge climbed on N side. A long day's return.

Approach from Stikelan Cr. might also prove feasible (4), and the NW summit was reached from here over the Trendcroft

Glacier by A. Shives and H. Mutch in 1964. Ascend W face or up NE face to class 3–4 N ridge.

Mt. Grenville (*'Mt. Memeia'*) (10,200) 92K/15E M-9

Located E of Revenge Glacier.

1st asc.—1941—P. Munday, D. Munday, P. Prescott.

Route. The recorded ascent party required several days to relay packs to the head of Elliot Cr. from the Southgate R. **(9)** Approaches from Teaquahan R. **(8)** or the Bishop–Southgate junction might be faster. Route from head of Elliot Cr. avoided icefalls of the W Grenville Glacier by climbing rock E of creek head to S Grenville Glacier. Cross to E and climb rock to Revenge Glacier. Ascend icefall and cross snowfields to objective's S ridge which provides a 300-ft. rock scramble to summit.

Ref.—CAJ 1940; AAJ 1940

'Gargoyle Pk.' (8500) 92N/2E, K/15E M-9

A sharp rock summit at the head of Eva Glacier.

1st asc.—1930—T. Fyles, A. Dalgleish.

Route. The ascent was made from a camp on Eva Glacier by ascending snow to objective's S arête. This ridge is class 4 rock and a rope throw was used on the final 50 ft. Approach would be from Teaquahan R. **(8)**

Ref.—CAJ 1930

Bute Mtn. (9200) 92K/15E M-9

Located S of Bute Glacier at the head of Galleon Cr.

1st asc.—1930—T. Fyles, A. Dalgleish, S. Henderson.

Route. From camp on Galleon Cr. **(8)** climb up ridge to S, then follow ridges to a snow couloir which may be ascended to easy summit slopes.

'Mt. Evans', (7000), which is located 1¼ mi. SW of Mt. Teaquahan, was ascended by the same party. It is long and bushy, but not technically difficult, ascent directly from Bute Inlet.

Ref.—CAF 1930

SECTION C-4

WADDINGTON

92N/6, N/3, N/5E, N/7W M-10

This region contains the highest summits within range of this guidebook. It is bounded by Knight Inlet and Klinaklini R. on the W and by Bute Inlet and Homathko R., with its tributary, Mosley Cr. on the E. The region N of Frontier and Twist Creeks is included as a subsection.

It is possible to take a small boat up Homathko R. to Scar Cr. There are scattered sections of logging operations along the way. From Scar Cr. it is a bushy day's pack up the Homathko R. to Coola Cr., and up the latter to the snout of the Waddington Gl.

Roads go up both sides of the Franklin R. to Fissure Cr. The snout of Franklin Gl. may be reached in half a day by walking gravel bars from the end of the road. The Franklin Glacier offers good traveling to 'Icefall Point'. Some firewood is available here. **(1)** Hoodo Gl. may be reached by ascending Confederation Gl. and crossing a pass W of 'The Barracudas'.

To reach the upper Franklin Gl. ascend Icefall Point until able to descend to Whitetip Gl., which is crossed to the Franklin. The main glacier and most of its tributaries may be ascended without much difficulty **(2)**. Fury Gap (7500) is a 1½ day pack from Icefall Point. Descent to the Scimitar Gl. is very steep. The Dais Gl. **(3)** may be ascended past its icefall to the base of S face of Mt. Waddington. A low pass E of Mt. Jester offers an easy route between Dais and Corridor Glaciers. The wall at the head of Corridor Gl. has been ascended to the Mt. Munday–Spearman ridge near the *'Arabesque Pks.'*, but a bergschrund can make this very difficult. The Spearman–Waddington col has been reached from the Buckler col, but this is not recommended.

The upper Waddington Gl. is easily reached from the pass at the head of 'Ice Valley' **(4)**. From the Waddington Gl. a difficult descent to the Tiedemann Gl. has been made via 'Splendor Gl.', but this is not recommended. A better route is to cross the upper Waddington Gl. to 'Echo Col' **(5)**, between Mts. Sierra and Fascination. Descend E to 'Smoking Canyon Gl.', which is crossed to 'Desparation Pass' **(6)** E of Mt. Marcus.

The 'Welcome Gl.' now provides an easy descent to the Tiedemann.

From Knight Inlet a road follows the E side of Klinaklini R. to Devereux Lk. A trail continues to Dorothy Cr. Scheduled flights from Port Hardy and Campbell River stop at camps at head of Knight Inlet and landings in Devereux Lk. are common.

From the town of Tatla Lake on the Bella Coola–Williams Lk. road there is a side road to Bluff Lk., with a jeep road beyond down W side of Mosley Cr. to Twist Lk. This has been used as a foot approach to the region, but two days of bushwacking are required to reach Scimitar Gl. via Scimitar Cr. Some streams are difficult to cross. Approaches from the Pantheon Range are described in the Pantheon Range Subsection.

Scimitar Gl. **(7)** may easily be ascended to the base of the icefall descending from Fury Gap. The final climb to the gap is steep, and should be made on the right of the icefall.

Parallel Gl. **(8)** may be reached from 'Pocket Valley', or by the right hand edge of the steep 'Dissension Icefall' ('Tumbling Gl.'), but the former is advised. From Pocket Valley 'Bifrost Pass' W of Mt. Delusion, is easily gained via 'Cornelia Gl.'. To reach the 'Oval Gl.' **(9)** it is best to traverse W across the S face of the unnamed peak N of the Oval Gl. icefall, but the icefall itself has been used (difficult and dangerous). Approach from 'Roovers Gl.' via 'Palisade Gap', between Outpost Pk. and Mt. Roovers is another possibility.

The Parallel Gl. is easily ascended (passing the icefall on the left) to the cols N and SE of Mt. Geddes, and to 'Propyleum Pass', at the head of Roovers Gl. **(10)**. From the col SE of Geddes descend 'Geddes Gl.' to 'Short Cut Col' **(11)** on W ridge of Mt. Privation.

There are several ways to reach Bell R. From Propyleum Pass descend Roovers Gl. to its snout, then descend N side of Roovers Cr. to Bell R. Roovers Gl. may also be reached from col N of Mt. Geddes by traversing glaciers under 'Polydactyl Ridge', and descending snow to the Roovers Gl. The Geddes Gl. offers an easy route to the Bell Gl. Descend Bell R. to the creek draining the Remote ('Hidden') Gl. Ascend this creek and keep left of the icefall to gain the upper Remote Gl. **(12)**. This is a 2 day's pack from Pocket Valley.

From Scimitar Gl. there are several approaches to the Tellot Gl. Ascend E side of lower Radiant Gl. **(13)** icefall, then climb the steep upper icefall directly to the Mt. Termination–Argiewicz col. The upper icefall may prove prohibitively difficult and

dangerous, however, it is possible to avoid the worst of the icefall by traversing high on the W slopes of Mt. Termination. Another route involves climbing to the Termination–Unicorn col to reach the upper Cataract Gl. A steep rock rib gives access to the Shand–McCormick col.

From the Scimitar–Cataract Cr. junction Cataract Cr. and Gl. may be ascended to 'Cataract Col' between Mts. Heartstone and Shand, and onto the Tellot Gl. The ascent takes one day, and may be quite difficult. The 'Isolation Gl.' may be ascended directly from Cataract Gl. From its head gain 'Malemute Gl.' and from this cross the col between Mts. Schultz and Despair to reach 'Sunrise' and Tellot Glaciers. **(14)**

There is a 6 mi. road along Bear R. A road and fire trail run to 3500 ft. on the ridge just S of the mouth of Mellersh Cr. This would be the best approach to *Granite Mtn.* (6720)

The most popular approach to the Waddington ATP is by floatplane. From Dumbell Lk. bushwhack to the base of the Tellot Gl. From the snout it is one day to a camp on the upper Tellot Gl. Ghost Lk. is probably a better alternative. From the lake ascend through heavy bush for ½ hr. to the lowest depression on the wide NE ridge of Mt. Jeffery and descend to the lower moraines of the glacier on the SE side of the peak. Cross scree and snow to the shoulder S of Jeffery and descend to 'Nabob Pass'. One day's pack.

From Nabob Pass descend steep bush and gain Tiedemann Gl. **(15)**. The glacier may be ascended in a day to a camp at 'Rainy Knob', a large rock outcrop N of the Bravo Gl. The Tellot Gl. **(16)** may easily be reached by ascending snow and rock to the col NW of the highest Claw Pk.

From Rainy Knob the ascent of the lower 'Bravo Gl.' may be difficult because of crevasses and avalanche hazard. It is best to keep to the right near the ridge above Rainy Knob. Cross the glacier and ascend steep snow to the rock ridge running S from Bravo Pk. It is now easy to gain the Bravo–Spearman Col. The Spearman–Waddington Col may be reached in another 2 hrs. **(17)**

References:

CAJ: 1926-27, 1928, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934-35, 1936, 1939, 1942-43, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1954, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1962, 1963.

AAJ: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1937, 1940, 1943, 1948, 1951, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1960, 1962.

BCM: Mar, Apr 1963.

VOCJ: 1962, 1964.

Appalachia: Dec. 1936, Dec. 1947, June 1949, Dec. 1954.
Sierra Club Bulletin: 1937, 1948, 1951.
Harvard Mountaineering Journal: 1949, 1955, 1957, 1963.
Seattle Mountaineer: 1961.
Stanford Alpine Club Journal: 1955.
"The Unknown Mountain" by W. A. D. Munday is a good account of Munday's trips into the region from 1926 to 1934.

Because of major conflicts in peak height estimates given by various parties, the majority of summit elevations have been taken directly from map 92N. These will, in general, prove to be rather low.

'Mt. Sepia' (7000)

A minor summit on the Isolation–Shiverick Gl. divide.
1st asc.—1953—J. Showacre, K. Karcher, S. Hendricks, D. Hubbard, J. Bullard.
Route. The ascent is easy by way of Isolation Gl. **(14)**

'Mt. Shiverick' (*'Mt. Charles Shiverick', 'Isolation Pk.'*) (8500)

The major summit on the Shiverick–Malemute Gl. divide.
1st asc.—1947—C. Shiverick, W. Putnam.
Route. From head of Isolation Gl. **(14)** cross Shiverick Gl. and ascend N ridge. The S summit is higher. Class 4.

'Mt. Mercator' (8500)

The E'ern summit on the Tellot–Mercator Cr. divide.
1st asc.—1947—D. Michael, W. Putnam.
Route. From Malemute Gl. **(14)** cross glaciers E of Mt. Williams and ascend objective by a gully on W face. Not difficult.

'Deception Pk.' (*'Mt. Williams', 'Mt. William Williams'*) (9000)

Located ½ mi. E of Mt. McCowan.
1st asc.—1947—W. Putnam, D. Michael.
Route. From Sunrise Gl. **(14)** the ascent may be made via the W rock ridge. Class 4.

'Mt. McCowan' (9000)

Located W of Sunrise Gl.
1st asc.—1947—D. Michael, W. Putnam.
Route. From Sunrise Gl. **(14)** the ascent is short and easy.

'Mt. Despair' (9000)

A granite peak on the Sunrise–Malemute Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1947—W. Putnam, D. Michael.

Route. From Sunrise Gl. **(14)** ascent is not difficult, although route finding may be tricky on the summit rocks.

'Mt. Schultz' (9500)

At the heads of Cataract, Malemute, and Sunrise Glaciers.

1st asc.—1947—C. Shiverick, W. Putnam.

Route. From Sunrise Gl. **(14)** ascend S snow face and broken granite to summit. Not difficult.

'Mt. Hall' (*'Mt. McNeil'*) (9000)

Located SW of Mt. Schultz.

1st asc.—1947—W. Putnam, D. Michael.

Route. From Sunrise or Tellot Glaciers **(16)** ascent is short and easy. On the ridge to the S *'Mt. Five S'* (9000) is easily climbed from E and N. First ascent by above party.

'The Four Guardsmen' (10,000)

A rock peak on the Cataract–Tellot Gl. divide. The 4 summits have been called, from W to E, *'Athos'*, *'Porthos'*, *'Aramis'*, and *'d'Artagnan' Spires.*

1st asc.—1947—F. Magoun, G. Matthews.

Route. From Tellot Gl. **(16)** ascend the long snow gully between the highest summit (Porthos) and Aramis. Both are easy from the notch between them.

'Mt. Heartstone' (10,000)

Located E of Cataract Col.

1st asc.—1947—W. Putnam, G. Matthews, F. Magoun, D. Michael.

Route. The SW'ern snow slopes may be ascended without great difficulty. The NE summit is higher.

'Mt. Shand' (10,500)

Located W of Cataract Col.

1st asc.—1947—G. Matthews, F. Magoun, D. Michael.

Route. The ascent is a short, steep snow climb from SW. On the slopes of Mt. Shand near Cataract Col are 4 pinnacles, *'The Four Horsemen'*. The lowest of these, *'Famine Spire'* was climbed in 1954 by A. Kauffman, and D. Sowles without much difficulty. The highest was ascended to within 15 ft. of the top, where bolts became necessary.

'Mt. McCormick' (est. 10,000)

A double rock peak on the Tellot–Cataract Gl. divide W of Mt. Shand. The W peak is 10 ft. higher.

West Peak

1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, F. Magoun, H. King.

Routes. From Tellot Gl. **(16)** ascend a narrow rock gully on the S face and follow exposed W ridge to summit. Class 4. The W face and ridge was climbed in 1954 by D. Sowles, G. Driggs and R. Brooks. Class 5.

East Peak

1st asc.—1947—F. Magoun, G. Matthews.

Route. Gain the gap between the 2 peaks from the S and ascend in a slight traverse to the right. Class 4 and 5.

'Mt. S' (*'Mt. Stella', 'Mt. Termination'*) (est. 9500)

Located on the Radiant–Cataract Gl. divide W of Mt. McCormick.

1st asc.—1948—W. Fix, H. King.

Route. From the col at the head of Radiant Gl. **(13)** the ascent is short and easy.

'Mt. Argiewicz' (10,500)

Located S of the Radiant–Tellot col.

1st asc.—1947—R. Gates, F. Hoyt, U. Ramm-Ericson.

Route. Ascent may be made from Tellot Gl. **(16)** via S snow slope without difficulty.

'Mt. Tellot' (10,500)

Two small summits on the ridge running NE of Serra III.

1st asc.—1947—L. Winchester, F. Beckey, H. King.

Route. Both summits may easily be climbed from Tellot Gl. **(16)** to the S.

'Tellot Spires' (10,500)

A prominent group of pinnacles between Mts. Tellot and Argiewicz.

Routes. The spires have been numbered 1 to 5 in decreasing order of height. Numbers 1, 3, 4, and 5 have been climbed from the Tellot Gl. **(16)** and were class 4. Number 2 appears very difficult.

'Mts. Dragonback and Eaglehead' (10,500)

Two summits on a ridge running SE of Mt. Tellot. Eaglehead is the N'ern and higher.

1st asc.—1947—F. Hoyt, U. Ramm-Ericson, R. Hansen, R. Houston, H. Parker, O. Cook.

Routes. Ascents are class 3 on snow and rock from N and W.

'Mills Tower' (est. 9500)

Part of a prominent ridge near the middle of the upper Tellot Gl., E of Mt. Dentiform.

1st asc.—1947—H. Parker, O. Cook, R. Houston, R. Hansen.

Route. From Tellot Gl. ascend W arête and face to the summit. Class 4 on rotten rock.

'Claw Peaks.' The sharp rock peaks on Tellot-Tiedemann Gl. divide between Nabob Pass and Mt. Dentiform.

'Claw Pk.' (8500)

The highest and NW'ern summit on Claw Ridge.

1st asc.—1947—H. King, C. Shiverick, L. Winchester, F. Beckey.

Routes. From Tellot Gl. **(16)** the base of the W ridge is easily reached. This is a very popular climb, being 2 hrs. of class 4–5 on excellent granite. The lower N face was climbed in 1954 by D. Sowles and G. Driggs. Route starts at base of face and angles up and right to meet the W ridge. Class 5.

'Harvard Claw' *('Second Claw', 'Fang Pk.')* (est. 8200)

The W'erly of a group of pinnacles immediately SE of Claw Pk.

1st asc.—1948—J. Maxwell, G. Bell.

Routes. Gain the notch between Claw Pk. and objective by rapelling from summit of Claw Pk. or by ascending steep snow from Tellot Gl. **(16)**. Climb 200 ft. of class 4–5 rock to summit. The S face was climbed in 1961 by G. Milliken, D. Dunn and S. Jervis, who skirted Claw Pk. on the S and climbed several class 4–5 pitches to the summit.

'California Claw' *('Third Claw')* (est. 8100)

Immediately SE of Harvard Claw.

1st asc.—1947—R. Hansen, R. Houston, F. Hoyt.

Route. From Tellot Gl. ascend class 4 rock and snow until 100 ft. below the notch between Harvard Claw and objective. Traverse left and down for 300 ft., and ascend class 4 rock to base of the 50 ft. summit block, which is class 5 and 6.

'Stanford Claw' *('Fourth Claw')* (est. 8000)

A pinnacle immediately SE of California Claw.

1st asc.—1947—U. Ramm-Ericson, R. Gates.

Route. From a point beneath the notch between Harvard and California Claws (q.v.) traverse E to the base of the NE face, which is class 5. Immediately SE is the pencil-like *'Fifth Claw'* (unclimbed ATP).

The 'Lower Claw Pk.' is possibly the major summit immediately SE of the Spiky Second to Fifth Claws. 1st asc.—1950—J. Wilson, W. Dunmire, via class 4 SE arête. The 'East Claw Pk.' climbed in 1960 by S. Fairley, D. Nicholson, M. Kennedy and M. Rees, is very likely the first summit NW of Nabob Pass. Both the SW and S faces offer class 4 & 5 climbing.

'Mt. Jeffery' *('Mt. Serpentine')* (7500)

The highest summit E of Nabob Pass.

1st asc.—1950—O. Cook, R. de Saussure, R. Houston.

Routes. The NE face, reached by traversing around the E side of the main peak, is class 4. The face directly above Nabob Pass **(15)** was climbed in 1953 by A. Wexler, A. Lembeck. Class 4. Also in 1953, D. Hubbard, K. Karcher, J. Bullard climbed the S arête via a prominent snowfield. Class 4. The NW ridge and face was ascended in 1963 by R. Martin, R. Pierce, and K. Schmitz. Class 5.

'Pendulum Pinnacle', a 120 ft. needle on the NW ridge of Jeffery, is climbed by a class 5 clockwise spiral from NW to SW. 1st asc.—1963—R. Martin, K. Schmitz.

'Mt. Dentiform' (10,000)

Lowest and E'ern summit on the ridge running E of the Serra Pks. The W peak is 10 ft. higher.

West Pk.

1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, F. Magoun, L. Winchester.

Routes. From upper Tellot Gl. **(16)** traverse across N'ern snow slopes to NE ridge, which is ascended to just below notch between the 2 peaks. One steep pitch leads to the summit. Class 4–5. The steep NW face was climbed in 1947 by F. Lippman, R. Gates, joining the above route on the summit pitch. Class 5.

East Pk.

1st asc.—1947—O. Cook, R. Hansen, H. Parker.

Route. Gain the notch between the 2 peaks by ascending straight up from the NE ridge of the W peak. Ascend W ridge to summit. Class 4.

'Stiletto Pk.' (10,000) D-17

Located W of Mt. Dentiform.

1st asc.—1950—W. Long, P. Bettler, A. Steck.

Route. From upper Tellot Gl. **(16)** ascend N face to the obvious snowpatch in the middle of the face. Above the snowpatch, one difficult pitch leads to easier rock and the summit. Class 4 and 5. 5 hrs. up.

'Stiletto Needle' (10,000)

A huge rock tower on the W ridge of Stiletto Pk.

1st asc.—1947—H. King, R. Gates, F. Magoun, F. Lippman.

Route 1. From Tellot Gl. **(16)** ascend snow to Stiletto–Serra notch. Descend 200 ft. S and ascend one rope length to a notch at SW base of the needle. Climb directly upwards, then traverse right and up into the Needle–Stiletto notch. Traverse across the N face (1 pendulum) and ascend a difficult crack to the summit. Class 5. 5 hrs. up.

Route 2. 1st asc.—1961—H. Abrons, R. Milliken.

From Tellot Gl. cross schrund on right hand side of the N face. Climb chimneys and faces left and up to the notch adjacent to Stiletto Pk., here joining Route 1. Class 5.

Route 3. 1st asc.—1962—B. Olson, K. Baker, K. Kennedy.

From the Neddle–Serra notch ascend over broken rock onto an 'apron'. Traverse to upper right corner of the apron, where 2 easy pitches lead to a small ledge 20 ft. right of an obvious inside corner. Ascend this corner and continue over blocks to an easy ledge traversing the N face to meet Route 1 on the summit pitch. Class 5. 5 hrs. up.

'Serra Pks.' D-17

A five-summited rock ridge between Stiletto Pk. and Mt. Asperity. From E to W, the peaks have been numbered one to five.

'Serra I' *('Mt. Wilson', 'Mt. David Wilson')* (est. 11,600)

Lowest and most E'ern of the Serra Pks.

1st asc.—1947—F. Hoyt, U. Ramm-Ericson, R. Houston, R. Hansen.

Route 1. From upper Tellot Gl. **(16)** ascend snow to Serra–Stiletto notch. Traverse S over snow and gain S ridge, which is ascended to summit. Class 3–4.

Route 2.

1st asc.—1954—J. Maling, N. Clinch, A. Kauffman, G. Roberts, R. Brooke.

From Serra–Stiletto notch traverse S and ascend SE face. There is one class 6 pitch and some rockfall danger.

Route 3.

1st asc.—1953—S. Hendricks, D. Hubbard, J. Showacre, J. Bullard, A. Wexler, A. Lembeck.

From Serra–Stiletto notch ascend NE ridge. Class 4.

'Serra II' (est. 11,800)

1st asc.—1950—P. Bettler, W. Long, A. Steck.

Route 1. From Tellot Gl. ascend steep snow to Serra II–III col, and ascend an obvious route on W ridge to summit. Class 4.

Route 2.

1st asc.—1961—D. Morton, G. Milliken, R. Milliken, T. Hallstrom.

From Serra II–III col ascend a class 4 subsidiary ridge to the left of the prominent ice gully on NE face. Rock is rotten.

'Serra III' (est. 11,900)

The 3-way divide between Tellot, Radiant, and Tiedemann Glaciers.

1st asc.—1950—W. Long, A. Steck, P. Bettler.

Route. From Serra II–III col ascend objective's E ridge, passing a gendarme to the S. Class 4–5.

'Serra IV' *('The Black Tower')* (est. 12,000) (11,500)

Highest of the Serra Pks.

1st asc.—1954—D. Sowles, A. Kauffman.

Route 1. From summit of Serra III (q.v.) descend gendarmed ridge to col beneath objective. Bypass a pinnacle here by descending 200 ft. S down a class 4 gully and then climbing back to the ridge beyond pinnacle. Follow crest to the final class 4 tower. This is a very long day's return trip from the Tellot Gl.

Route 2. In 1961 C. Bickel and G. Milliken traversed the S (Tiedemann Gl.) side of Serra III from the Serra II–III notch to the Serra IV–V gap. Ascent from here involves one class 4

lead. This party also climbed the small peak between Serras IV and V. A variation of this route is to traverse the N side of objective on a sloping ledge from the Serra III–IV notch to the Serra IV–V gap. (1st asc.—1961—R. Milliken, T. Hallstrom). Either route will likely involve a bivouac.

'Serra V' (est. 11,800)

A steep rock tower E of Mt. Asperity.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From Radiant Gl. **(13)** ascend steep Radiant Gl. headwall to Serra–Asperity col, passing the last icewall on the right. There is some danger from ice avalanches. Scramble up ridge to base of summit tower and ascend straight up for 2 leads. Traverse left and up on N face to gain summit ridge. A bivouac will likely be required.

'Mt. Asperity' (11,500) (est. 12,200) D-17

Between Serra Pks. and Mt. Tiedemann, on Radiant–Tiedemann Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, H. King, F. Magoun, G. Matthews.

Route. From Tiedemann Gl. **(15)** cross difficult bergschrund and ascend ice couloir between objective and Mt. Tiedemann to the col at its head. Ascend ice ridge to final 300 ft. rock tower. Class 4. There is considerable rock fall danger in the couloir. 1 day return.

Mt. Tiedemann (12,559) (est. 12,800) D-17

Second highest summit in the Mt. Waddington region.

1st asc.—1939—S. Hendricks, H. Fuhrer, R. Gibson, H. Hall.

Route 1. From Scimitar Gl. **(7)** ascend Chaos Gl. (difficult) to the ridge joining Mt. Damocles with objective. Follow the long, easy N ridge to the summit. One day return.

Route 2.

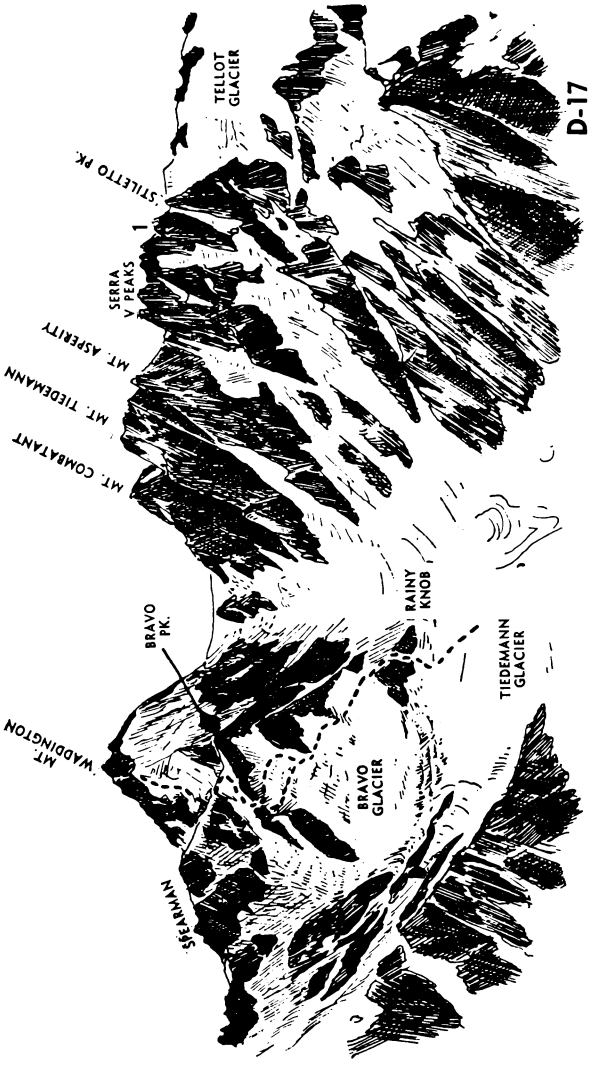
1st asc.—1954—R. Brooke, N. Clinch, G. Driggs, A. Kauffman, J. Maling, G. Roberts.

From Radiant Gl. **(13)** ascend the headwall beneath objective and Mt. Asperity to the Tiedemann–Damocles col, here joining Route 1. Route may be very difficult in late season. 1 day return.

Route 3.

1st asc.—1961—C. Merrihue, S. Merrihue, S. Jervis, R. Hartshorne.

From Radiant Gl. **(13)** ascend rock and snow to the col


STILETTO PK.
TELLOT GLACIER
SERRA 1
V PEAKS
MT. ASPERITY
MT. TIEDEMANN
MT. COMBATANT
BRAVO PK.
RAINY KNOB
TIEDEMANN GLACIER
MT. WADDINGTON
BRAVO GLACIER
SPEARMAN
D-17

between two small rock peaks on the ridge N of Mt. Damocles. Traverse the S'ern rock peak and continue along the ridge to the summit of '*Mt. Damocles*' (11,500). Descend an easy ridge S to join Route 1. 1 day return.

'Mt. Combatant' (12,143) D-17

Forms the Tiedemann–Scimitar–Chaos Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1933—H. Hall, H. Fuhrer, A. Roovers, D. Munday, P. Munday,

Route. From Scimitar Gl. **(7)** climb snow and scree toward the Combatant–Hickson col, then circle S and W to gain the saddle at the head of Scimitar Gl. Climb snow and rock to gain a large slanting shelf on S face of objective. Ascend couloir between the buttresses of the E peak to summit ridge. (E summit is higher). The ascent party bivouaced on top, and descended to the Scimitar by the couloir descending from col between the 2 summits.

'Mt. Hickson' (10,000)

Located E of the curve in the Scimitar Gl.

1st asc.—1953—J. Showacre, D. Hubbard, A. Peterson, K. Karcher, S. Hendricks.

Route. From Scimitar Gl. **(7)** ascent may be made from S and W without much difficulty.

'Chaos Pk.' (8500)

The N'ern summit on the Radiant–Chaos Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From Radiant Gl. **(13)** ascent is easy via E and S slopes.

'Mt. Unicorn' (9500)

E of Radiant Gl. and N of the col at head of W branch of Cataract Gl.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From the col S of objective **(13)** climb an easy gully on SE face to the summit.

'The Centaur' (est. 9000)

The lower of 2 rock peaks NW of Mt. Unicorn.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From Radiant Gl. **(13)** ascend snow slopes to the SE base of objective. Scramble up easy rock and surmount the difficult 20 ft. summit block.

Mt. Waddington *('Mystery Mtn.')* (13,104) D-17

The highest summit within scope of this guidebook.

1st asc.—1936—F. Weissner, W. House.

Route 1 S face. From a shelf on the Dais Gl. **(3)** below the 2400-ft. S face cross the bergschrund and climb the large, somewhat hidden, couloir descending from the notch between The Tooth and the objective.

When couloir forks follow left branch to a snow and rock band system. Traverse left along the bands (rotten and difficult) to reach the large triangular snowpatch half way up the face. From the upper left extremity of the snowpatch climb up and left along the base of several ridge towers for 4 rope lengths to base of final wall. Ascend the vertical wall for 3 rope lengths via a chimney, or traverse right and down for 50 ft. and ascend to the right of the chimney. Traverse right and climb a steep chimney to reach the summit ridge 20 ft. below summit. Class 5. The ascent will require 14 hrs. and is not recommended because of rockfall hazard and rotten rock. In 1956 A. Bitterlich and E. Whipple ascended directly to the snowpatch in one day's climbing. Class 5.

Route 2 SE face.

1st asc.—1950—W. Long, O. Cook, R. de Saussure, R. Houston.

From Spearman Col **(17)** ascend snow to base of the ledge system leading across the lower N face of The Tooth to the notch between The Tooth and objective. From this notch ascend obvious chimney past its 3 chockstones until it opens into a vertical wall. Several interesting variations continue to the summit. Class 4–5. Climb will take one full day. This is by far the easiest and most popular route on the peak.

Route 3 NE face.

1st asc.—1950—P. Bettler, A. Steck.

From Spearman Col **(17)** ascend snow to under The Tooth–objective notch. Cross schrund and traverse on a high angle ledge around to the NE face. Ascend upwards to reach the NW ridge a few hundred feet below summit. A notch in the ridge is the last difficulty. Class 5 on ice and rock. 13 hrs. up from schrund.

'Spearman Pk.' (11,000)

A minor summit SE of The Tooth, on the Tiedemann–Corridor Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1950—P. Bettler, R. de Saussure, W. Long, A. Steck.

MT. WADDINGTON
The Tooth
Main Peak
D-16

Route. The ascent is an easy 2 hr. snow climb from Spearman col **(17)**. *'Bravo Pk.'* (est. 10,000) is a small summit NE of Spearman Pk., and is a short snow walk from Spearman–Brave col **(17)**. 1st asc.—1950—P. Bettler, O. Cook, W. Dunmire, R. Houston.

'The Tooth' (est. 12,800)

A huge rock tower immediately SE of the main summit of Mt. Waddington.

1st asc.—1950—W. Long, A. Steck, R. de Saussure, P. Bettler.

Route. From Spearman Col **(17)** ascend snow to base of objective's SE face. Ascend several class 4 pitches to a large ledge on SE side of the tower. Use several aid pitons to surmount an overhang and traverse around SE corner. Ascend broken slabs on E face to E ridge, which is followed to summit. Class 4. 4 hrs. up from base of rock.

Mount Waddington–NW Pk. (est. 13,000)

A snow summit immediately NW of Mt. Waddington main peak.

1st asc.—1928—A. Munday, P. Munday, D. Munday.

Route 1. From Fury Gap **(2)** ascend 2000 ft. to summit of *Fireworks Pk.* (est. 10,500), then follow the ridge crest over *'Herald Pk.'* (est. 10,000), the 2 *'Men-at-Arms Pks.'* (est. 10,500) and *'Bodyguard Pk.'* (est. 11,000). Climb left around a shoulder of *'Councillor Pk.'* (est. 11,000) and ascend the 'Angel Gl.' to the base of the final steep 400 ft. ice slope. Not difficult in good conditions. One very full day return from Fury Gap. A variation of this route is to ascend a side ridge NW of Dais Gl. **(3)** and gain the main ridge about half way to the summit.

Route 2.

1st asc.—1962—BCMC/ACC party of nine.

From Spearman col **(17)** ascend NW over snow to bergschrund at base of objective. Cross the schrund and climb 400 ft. of 45° ice and snow to the N ridge, which is followed to summit. 6 hrs. up.

Mt. Munday (11,000)

The massive ice peak at the heads of Ice Valley, Waddington and Splendor Glaciers.

1st asc.—1930—D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route 1. From Agur–Munday col at head of Ice Valley **(4)** ascend easy snow N to 'Point A', the central of objective's 4

summits. The highest (W'ern) and the E peak ('Point W') may easily be reached from Point A.

Route 2 N face.

1st asc.—1950—Sierra Club party of eight.

From Tiedemann Gl. **(15)** ascend E'erly portion of the N face (crevassed), or a prominent rock and snow rib to gain the long ridge running diagonally from E to W. Ascend the ridge to summit plateau, from where all peaks may be reached. A long day's return trip.

Route 3.

1st asc.—1959—A. Guess, W. Siri, D. Rutovitz, E. Whipple.

Ascend the steep glacier between Ice Valley and Corridor Gl. **(4)** to summit plateau. Difficulties few, but there is some avalanche hazard. One day return.

The peaks on the ridge SE of Mt. Munday were first climbed in 1950 by J. Wilson, P. Bettler, W. Dunmire, R. de Saussure, W. Long, A. Steck, R. Houston, and O. Cook. From E'ern summit of Mt. Munday (q.v.) descend the ridge to the SE, traversing *'Campbell Pk.'* (est. 10,500), *'Lichen Pinnacle'* (est. 10,200), and *'The Snowdome'* (est. 10,500). None of these climbs is difficult.

'Mt. Roger' and 'Mt. Ferris' *('The Twins')* (9500)

Two small rock peaks SE of The Snowdome. Roger is the N'ern.

1st asc.—1950—by above party.

Route. From Waddington Gl. **(4)** ascend to lowest part of the Waddington–Tiedemann Gl. divide (may also be reached by descending The Snowdome). Gain the col between objectives, from which both are class 3 rock climbs.

'Mt. Irresistible' (est. 9500)

Located S of Mt. Ferris.

1st asc.—1950—by above party.

Route. From snow SW of Mt. Ferris walk S across snowfield and climb one class 4 pitch to the summit.

'Mt. Grenelle' (10,000)

Located on Tiedemann–Waddington Gl. divide 1 mi. E of Mt. Roger.

1st asc.—1950—W. Dunmire, W. Long, A. Steck, J. Wilson.

Route. From Upper Waddington Gl. **(4)** ascent may be made either via the NW of SE ridge, both gained by snow couloirs on the W. The NW summit is higher.

'Sierra Pk.' (10,000)

On Waddington–Tiedemann Gl. divide E of Mt. Grenelle.

1st asc.—W. Long, J. Wilson, W. Dunmire, A. Steck.

Route. From upper Waddington Gl. **(4)** ascend either an ice chute on S face, or the S face itself to gain the easy SE ridge. Class 4.

'Mt. Fascination' (10,000)

Immediately S of Sierra Pk. and separated from it by 'Echo Col'.

1st asc.—1950—Sierra Club party of eight.

Route. From Echo Col **(5)** ascent may be made by rock and ice of the N ridge. Class 4. A variation of this route is to ascend W face (steep ice), joining N ridge near summit. Class 4. (1st asc.—1950—W. Long, A. Steck.)

'Mt. Merlon' (9500)

At head of Waddington and Smoking Canyon Glaciers and E of Mt. Sierra.

1st asc.—1950—P. Bettler, O. Cook, R. Houston, W. Dunmire, W. Long, A. Steck.

Route. From Smoking Canyon Gl. **(5)** ascend a couloir on S face to SE ridge, which is followed to summit. Class 4.

Mt. Marcus (*'Mt. Marcus Smith'*) (9000)

Located E of Mt. Merlon and W of Desparation Pass.

1st asc.—1950—W. Dunmire, J. Wilson.

Route. From Smoking Canyon Gl. **(5)** ascend to a saddle in objective's E ridge. Climb class 4 ridge to summit.

'Whymper Dome' (6500)

A minor snow capped summit S of Tiedemann Gl.

1st asc.—1950—Sierra Club party of eight.

Route. Rock and snow on SE slopes give easy access to the summit.

Mt. Projectile (9000)

The major summit at the E end of the Scimitar–Twist Cr. divide.

1st asc.—1947—F. Hoyt, U. Ramm-Ericson.

Route. From Scimitar Cr. **(7)** take easy E'ern scree gully and ascend class 4 ridge to summit. 1 day return.

'Mt. Delusion' (9500)

Located immediately E of Bifrost Pass.
1st asc.—1947—H. King, L. Winchester.
Route. From Bifrost Pass **(8)** ascend snow, rock, and an ice gully to knife edged N ridge. Class 4.

'Frontier Pk.' (9500)

The major summit N of Mt. Cornelia.
1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, G. Matthews, F. Magoun.
Route. From Bifrost Pass **(8)** traverse glacier to objective's S face. Climb prominent couloir and make an easy 500 ft. traverse W. The final rock tower is class 4.

Mt. Cornelia (9500)

The massive summit NW of the snout of Parallel Gl.
1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.
Route. From Parallel Gl. **(8)** gain S ridge by S or SE slopes, and follow the easy ridge to the summit. Not difficult.

'Mt. Roovers' (9500)

Located S of Oval Gl.
1st asc.—1947—F. Magoun, H. King, G. Matthews.
Route. From above the main icefall on the Roovers Gl. **(10)** ascend the main gully on SW face to the summit. Class 4.

'Outpost Pk.' (9500)

The major summit at the head of Oval Gl.
1st asc.—1947—F. Beckey, F. Magoun.
Route. From Oval Gl. **(9)** ascend objective's SE ridge. Class 3–4.

'Mt. Haworth' (10,000)

Highest summit S of Roovers Gl.
1st asc.—1953—A. Lembeck, A. Wexler, J. Bullard.
Route. From Parallel Gl. **(8)** ascend snow and easy rock on SE to hit SW ridge above difficulties.

'Polydactyl Ridge' (9500) is the jagged crest running W of Mt. Haworth. The W'ern of two equally high 9500-ft summits on this ridge was climbed in 1964 by G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert, from the glacier N of Mt. Geddes **(10)**. The last 50 ft. of S ridge is class 4.

Mt. Geddes (11,000)

Highest peak at head of Parallel Gl.

1st asc.—1939—S. Hendricks, R. Gibson.

Route. From Geddes–Hermit col **(10)** the summit is a circa 2 hr. Class 3 rock climb.

'Hermit Pk.' (*'Mt. Serendipity'*) (9500)

Immediately SE of Mt. Geddes.

1st asc.—1947—L. Winchester, F. Beckey, F. Magoun.

Route 1. From col S of Mt. Geddes **(10)** ascent is not difficult.

Route 2.

1st asc.—1953—J. Showacre, D. Hubbard, S. Hendricks, J. Bullard, K. Karcher.

From Scimitar Gl. **(7)** ascend steep snow, rock, and ice to the Hermit–Hardship col. Ascent from here is easy.

'Threshold Pk.' (9000)

On Parallel–Scimitar Gl. divide immediately above Dissension Icefall.

1st asc.—1947—G. Matthews, H. King.

Route. Ascent is from Parallel Gl. **(8)** by way of N face. A schrund and 500 ft. of class 4–5 rock provide the difficulties.

'Mt. Hardship' (10,000)

A rock peak S of Hermit Pk.

1st asc.—1948—J. Maxwell, H. King.

Route. From Short Cut Col **(11)** the ascent is class 4 on rock.

'Mt. Privation' (10,000)

Located S of Mt. Hardship.

1st asc.—1948—G. Matthews, J. Maxwell.

Route. From Short Cut Col **(11)** objective's W side is an easy rock climb.

'Ribbon Pk.' (10,000)

On Bell–Scimitar Gl. divide S of Mt. Privation.

1st asc.—1948—J. Maxwell, G. Matthews.

Route. From Short Cut Col **(11)** cross glacier to S and ascend easy NW ridge.

Mt. Chris Spencer (*'Mt. Spencer'*) (9500)

Immediately NW of Fury Gap. Forms the 3-way divide between Franklin, Homathko, and Klinaklini watersheds.

1st asc.—1934—P. Brock, R. Munro.

Route. Ascend directly from Fury Gap (2) over easy rock and snow.

Remote–Bell Region. The area N of Dorothy Gl. and W of Bell Gl. and R. is rather separated from the rest of the Waddington Range. The Remote Gl. **(12)** is a convenient base, from which all summits may be reached.

Mt. Bell (10,670)

Highest summit at the head of Dorothy Gl.

1st asc.—1936—B. Robinson, H. Voge, R. Bedayan, K. Austin.

Routes. Ascend Portal Gl **(2)** to the col overlooking Bell Gl. Follow NE side of the long serrated ridge leading to amphitheatre under objective. Ascend SE snow ridge to summit. Difficulties are few. 12 hrs. up from Portal Gl. Ascent party descended snow and rock gullies on SW face to Dorothy Gl., which was ascended to the Portal Gl. Not difficult. Ascent from Remote Gl. **(12)** via the col W of objective appears feasible.

'Mt. Dorothy' (9500)

A rock peak 1 mi. SW of Mt. Bell.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From Remote Gl. **(12)** ascend glacier to col W of objective. Ascend W ridge; the last few feet are class 3–4. The 9500-ft. summit between Mts. Bell and Dorothy was climbed by same party. Ascend either by easy W slopes or by steeper snow from the col to the E.

'Broad Pk.' (9000)

Highest peak on Dorothy–Shadow Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From upper W part of Remote Gl. **(12)** ascend N up snow to a broad snow pass on the Remote–Shadow Gl. divide. Contour W across the head of Shadow Gl. to gain a col on the Shadow–Dorothy Gl. divide. Drop S to snow and traverse under objective until able to gain easy SW ridge.

'House Pk.' (8500)

A steep rock peak 1 mi. NE of Broad Pk.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From Remote Gl. **(12)** reach the Shadow Gl. by either of two prominent cols. Cross the Shadow Gl. and ascend

snow to the gap between objective and Broad Pk. Traverse NW on 'Wind Cirque Gl.' beyond to reach W ridge. Climb two hundred feet of class 3–4 rock to the summit. The Wind Cirque Gl. may also be reached by descending steep snow from SW ridge of Broad Pk. (q.v.).

'The Skean' (9000)

A sharp rock peak 1 mi. SE of Broad Pk. The summit is just W of the Remote–Dorothy Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From the second col on the way to Broad Pk. cross glacier to SE to gain objective's SW ridge. The last 300 ft. are class 3 and 4.

Remote Mtn. (9893)

Highest summit N of Shadow Gl.

1st asc.—1948—G. Bell, W. Fix.

Route. From above the main Remote Gl. **(12)** icefall ascend scree and snow to the low point in the Fan–Remote Gl. divide. Follow long easy 'Disintigration Ridge' NW towards objective. Skirt a gendarme on steep snow to the NE and climb NW ridge to the summit. Class 3–4.

'Harkness Tower' (9500)

Highest summit N of Fan Gl.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. Follow Disintigration Ridge towards Remote Mtn. (q.v.) until able to drop onto Fan Gl. Traverse a minor peak S of objective and climb prominent snow gully to gain S ridge near summit. Class 3–4.

Franklin Glacier Region. The peaks within the Franklin Gl. drainage are, (excepting Mts. Waddington and Munday), generally lower than those in the rest of the range. Glaciation is very extensive. The Franklin Gl. **(2)** and its tributaries provide generally easy access to the peaks.

'Mt. Halberdier' (est. 8000)

SW'ern summit between Corridor and Dais Glaciers.

1st asc.—1936—J. Riegelhuth, K. Adams, R. Leonard.

Route. Ascent from Franklin Gl. via S or W slopes is not difficult.

'Mt. Squire' (8500) **'Mt. Cavalier'** (8500)

Located respectively ½ and ¾ mi. N of Mt. Halberdier.

1st asc.—1934—P. Brock, R. Munro.

Routes. Both peaks may easily be climbed from junction of Franklin (2) and Dais Glaciers.

'Mt. Jester' (9000)

Highest summit between Dais and Corridor Glaciers.

1st asc.—1936—H. Voge, K. Adam, J. Riegelhuth.

Route. Ascent via rock ridge from E or from SW is not difficult.

'Mt. Agur' (10,000)

Highest summit at the head of Agur Gl.

1st asc.—1956—S. Spinkova, S. Lash, U. Bitterlich, E. Whipple.

Route. From Agur Gl. (2) icefall climb a prominent spur ridge NE to the Agur Gl.–Ice Valley divide. Follow divide SE to summit. Difficulties, few.

'Mt. Sockeye' (9000)

Located between Corridor and Agur Glaciers.

1st asc.—1931—P. Munday, D. Munday.

Route. From Agur Gl. (2) ascend either by E'ern portion of S face, or the SE rock buttress. Not difficult.

'Mt. Dauntless' (9000)

The E'ern and higher of 2 summits at head of Dauntless Gl.

1st asc.—1930—D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. From Franklin Gl. (2) ascend Dauntless Gl. to Dauntless–Vigilant col. The S arête is steep and fairly difficult. The W'ern summit is the higher.

'Mt. Vigilant' (9000)

Located immediately W of Mt. Dauntless.

1st asc.—1936—E. Henderson, K. Austin, D. Gillen.

Route. From Dauntless Gl. traverse W under objective to snow on S, from where the summit is an easy scramble. Several minor summits in this area were climbed in 1959 by a Sierra Club party.

'Mt. Jubilee' (9016)

A massive snow summit, the highest peak W of Confederation Gl.

1st asc.—1931—D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. From Franklin–Confederation junction **(2)** ascend easy slopes until able to gain Jubilee Gl. above main icefall. Ascent is now easy via the glacier.

'Mt. Lancers' (est. 7500)

A jagged ridge between the 2 major forks of Hoodo Gl.

1st asc.—1964—H. Mutch, B. McKnight, A. Shives.

Route. From Hoodoo Gl. **(1)** gain objective's obvious NE ridge (may also be reached from Confederation Gl.). Follow this ridge to the summit pinnacles. Class 3. The *'Dragon's Tooth'* is an obvious pinnacle on SE side of ridge, about 200 ft. below crest. From uphill notch traverse right and ascend straight up. Class 5. 1st ascent by above party.

'Mt. Redbreast' (est. 6500)

An unimportant summit N of Franklin–Confederation Gl. junction.

1st asc.—1930—P. Munday, D. Munday.

Route. An easy hike from Franklin Gl.

'Mt. Whitetip' (est. 8000)

On Confederation–Franklin Gl. divide immediately N of Whitetip Gl.

1st asc.—1928—D. Munday, P. Munday, A. Munday.

Route. From Icefall Point ascent is easy via Whitetip Gl. **(2)**.

'Mt. Myrtle' (est. 7500)

Highest summit on Breccia–Confederation Gl. divide.

1st asc.—1928—D. Munday, P. Munday, A. Munday.

Route. Breccia Glacier may be reached **(1)** from Whitetip or Confederation Glaciers. The ascent of Mt. Myrtle from here is not difficult. Located 200 ft. lower and on Mt. Myrtle's E ridge is *'Cormorant Crag'*, an 80-ft high pinnacle. Route is obvious from notch to W. Class 5. 1st asc.—1964—H. Mutch, B. McKnight.

'Mt. Steppenwolf' (est. 7000)

A steep rock peak ¼ mi. W of Mt. Myrtle.

1st asc.—1964—B. McKnight, H. Mutch, A. Shives.

Route. From col NE of objective traverse right under the prominent pinnacle into snow gully. Ascend to a notch in ridge, which is followed to summit. Class 3–4. The pinnacle just below

the summit is climbed by the NE ridge. Class 4–5. 1st asc. by above party.

'Bezel Pk.' (7500)

A minor peak at the head of Self and Confederation Glaciers.

1st asc.—1932—P. Munday, D. Munday.

Route. Ascent is easy from either Shelf or Confederation Glaciers. **(2)**

'The Barracudas' (7500)

A jagged ridge W of Bezel Pk., on Confederation–Hoodoo Gl. divide. The E peak is highest.

1st asc.—1964—H. Mutch, B. McKnight.

Route. From either Confederation or Hoodoo Gl. **(1)** climb to a notch on the W ridge just below the summit tower. Follow W ridge. Class 3. The lower W peak ½ mi. W was climbed in 1964 by B. McKnight. Climb is class 3 from low col to W.

'Mt. Finality' (9000)

A snow summit at the heads of Portal and Finality Glaciers.

1st asc.—1934—P. Brock, R. Munro, D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. From Finality Gl. ascent is easy.

'Hoodoo Pk.' (9000)

A rock peak W of, and equally high as, Mt. Finality.

1st asc.—1964—B. McKnight, H. Mutch.

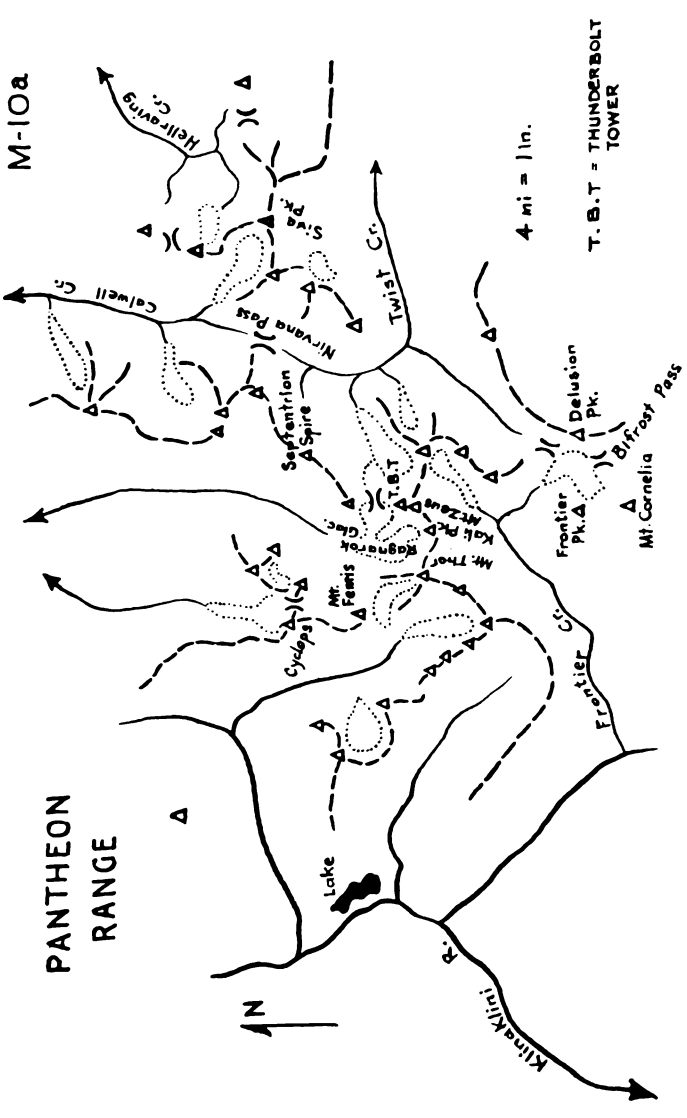
Route. From Hoodoo Gl. **(1)** climb a snow gully 400 ft. W of the peak, then follow W ridge. Class 4.

'Pantheon' Subsection M-10a

This mountain region is located immediately N of Waddington Range, which places it between Klinaklini R. and Mosley Cr. and N of Twist and Frontier Crks.

Approaches are lengthy. From Scimitar Glacier region of the Waddington Range **(7)** the Pantheon Group may be reached in about 1½ day's pack via Pocket Valley and Bifrost Pass. Continue across the head of Frontier Cr. or take a pass immediately NE and approach the Glacier via the head of Twist Cr. The W'ern section of the group might be reached by floatplane, using the nameless lake N of mouth of Frontier Cr.

The fastest approach by land is likely from the road connecting Twist Lk. to Tatla Lk. on the Bella Coola "Hwy.". Twist


M-10a
PANTHEON RANGE
N
Lake
Klinaklini R.
Cyclops
Mt. Fawns
Ragnarok Glac.
Mt. Thor
Kali Pk.
Mt. Zeus
T.B.T
Septentrion Spire
Nirvana pass
Calwell Cr.
Hellraving Cr.
Spire Pk.
Twist Cr.
Frontier Cr.
Frontier Pk.
Delusion Pk.
Bifrost Pass
Mt. Cornelia
4 mi = 1 in.
T. B. T = THUNDERBOLT TOWER

Cr. itself has not been used by climbers, but was an ancient trapping route, and might well prove the best access. An alternative is Hellraving Cr. which flows to the SW end of Middle Lk. Keep well to the NE and cross N fork well above junction, then follow E fork to its head. This might also be reached by pass at head of Sand Cr. from N end of Twist Lk. The central part of Pantheon range may be reached from head of Hellraving Cr. via a 7000-ft pass W to Calwell Cr. 2½ days should be allotted by any route to reach 'Nirvana Pass' between Twist and Calwell Crks. from road.

A logging road from Kleena Kleene on the Bella Coola road is to be extended to Klinaklini Lk., and there is a good trail from One Eye Lk. to Miner Lk. with fairly open going towards *Perkins Pk.* (9250).

The only mountaineering foray in the Pantheon Group ATP came in 1964 when G. Woodsworth and R. Culbert climbed three summits from a camp in the pass between Twist Cr. and 'Ragnarok Gl.' The 9000-ft summit immediately N of this pass is a class 3–4 rock climb via intervening ridge, but easier via gullies on SW face. *'Mt. Fenris'* (9500, class 3) is reached by crossing Ragnarok Glacier to climb SE slopes to S ridge. For *'The Cyclops'* (9000), ascend glacier SE of objective. Original ascent was by crossing a pass to E of peak and climbing steep snow back to class 4 E ridge. It is likely that easier routes might be found farther W.

SECTION C-5

KLINAKLINI-WEST

The region W of Klinaklini R. and Knight Inlet has seen very little exploration and is mainly difficult of access.

A road and trail system on the lower Klinaklini R. starts on the E side with road end at Devereux Lk. The trail continues up to beyond Dorothy Cr.

There is a trail to the forks in Sims Cr.

The section's N'ern boundary runs along Owikeno Lk., Sheemahant R., and through the region S of the Monarch massif.

A B.C. Forest Service road goes 10 miles up the W side of Kingcome R. to Clear R. with a spur across the Kingcome at 7 mi. to the Atlatzi R. Summits of about 5400 ft. on both sides of the head of Kingcome Inlet were climbed as early as 1900 by E. Halliday and H. Kirby. The 6300-ft. peak S of Clear R. mouth has also been climbed. None of these ascents is difficult, but more interesting summits will be available when roads are extended up Kingcome and Atlatzi Rivers.

A 12 mi. logging road (MacMillan, Bloedel, & Powell River Co.) runs up the Wakeman R. from the head of Wakeman Sound. This road starts on E side but switches to W. There are plans for future roads to head of Wakeman R., and on the Seymour and Atwaykellesse Rivers.

Small boats may be taken from Rivers Inlet to head of third Owikeno Lk.

Scheduled B.C. Airlines flights from Port Hardy and Campbell River serve the inlets and coastline. There follows a list of some of the more important scheduled stops, but these flights will land on any suitable floatplane location in the area. Rivers Inlet, Draney Inlet, Smith Inlet, Belize Inlet, Seymour Inlet head, MacKenzie Sound, Kingcome Inlet, Wakeman Sound, Thompson Sound, Tribune Sound, Sim Cr., Glacier Bay, Evans Products camp and Logco camp. The last two are between the mouths of Klinaklini and Franklin Rivers. Landings in Devereux Lk. are common. Northland Navigation Co. ships from Vancouver stop at the following places of possible climbing interest. Wadhams, Wakeman Sound, Dawson's Landing, Boswell, Simoon Sound, Sullivan Bay, Smith Inlet and Rivers Inlet. Shuttle services con-

nect R.I.C. with Wadhams; Charles Cr. with Wakeman Sound; Good Hope Cannery (Sandell R.) with Dawson's Landing; Kingcome Inlet with Simoon Sound, and MacKenzie Sound with Sullivan Bay.

The Fisheries Dept. have a station near first narrows in Owikeno Lks. and shallow boats capable of going about 7 mi. up Machmell and Sheemahant Rivers, and lesser distances on Tzeo and Washwash Rivers.

Silverthrone Pk. (9700) 92N/5W, N/12W, M/8E, M/9E

The highest summit in the vicinity of Klinaklini Glacier.

1st asc.—1936—D. Munday, P. Munday, H. Hall, H. Fuhrer.

Approach. The only known climbing expedition into the vast Klinaklini Glacier complex used a boat on lower parts of the treacherous Klinaklini R. Great difficulty was later encountered in crossing Tumult Cr., which might be recalled if plans to put a road up the W side of Klinaklini R. materialize.

Silverthrone Pk. may be reached by way of Silverthrone Glacier, which is the main W'ern tributary of Klinaklini Glacier. The recorded ascent party camped about 6 mi. up Silverthrone Glacier and followed ice N to objective's E ridge which was ascended to summit without difficulty.

Fang Pk. (7700)

Located NE of the glacial junction 5 mi. up Silverthrone Glacier.

1st asc.—1936—same party as above.

Route. From the same camp over snow arête and rotten rock on W. (The unclimbed rock tower for which Fang Pk. was named is lower and stands immediately E.)

Ref.—CAJ 1934, 1936

SECTION N-1
MONARCH-BENTINCK

This region extends from Bella Coola R. on the N to the unexplored area S of the Mt. Monarch massif. The W'ern boundary follows South Bentinck Arm and lower Tzeo R. The E'ern side extends to the interior plateau, where Atnarko R. and Knot Lk. provide a reasonable boundary to mountaineering interest.

The peaks are commonly very rugged and heavily glaciated. It seems likely that heights given for summits on contour maps are often low, and even maps with 100 ft. contours may not be trusted for either absolute or relative elevations. The typical deep valleys cutting this area are famous for their dense bush interspersed with canyons. These valleys were once well travelled and trailed but routes have fallen into disuse with the decrease in fur prices, and bush has proved quick to reclaim what was abandoned. Some areas which were once good travelling even without trails have recently fallen prey to windfalls after a timber disease.

There is no longer a regular boat service down South Bentinck Arm to Smitley, Noeick, and Taleomey Rivers, but there is a boat serving Crown Zellerbach Co. camps ATP during the season that logging is in operation, and also regular plane flights. There are plans to push a logging road (replacing old trails) from this region through to Tzeo R. and Washwash R. Only a few miles are complete ATP. Short roads presently run about 6 to 8 mi. up each of Smitley, Noeick, and Taleomey Rivers. The Noeick R. **(1)** was used by an expedition of 1956 to reach Mt. Snowside. This involved four days' unpleasant packing. The Taleomey R. **(2)** was used by a party of 1958 to reach a camp near Mt. Ogre in four days. Smitley R. and Brynildsen Cr. once formed a well known route which never developed much of a trail. From upper Brynildsen Cr. the route went W to a major unnamed lake and then down Clayton Falls Cr. Total trip from mouth of Smitley R. took about 3 days. Four days were required if blazes were followed up the Smitley beyond Brynildsen Cr. and then Nooklikonnik, Snootli, or (in summer) Thorsen Crks. used to gain the Bella Coola Valley.

The Bella Coola Valley is connected to Williams Lk. by a 300 mi. gravel road. This is not bad going except for the stretch descending into the valley itself which is steep, rough, and closed in winter. The road runs down the N side of the Bella Coola R. to near Cacootin Cr. and then crosses to the S side, which is followed to Bella Coola townsite.

Nooklikonnik Cr. is poor going, the E side being preferable. There is a logging spur about 2 mi. up the E side of Snootli Cr. (3) and a poor trail continuing on up. The trail on east side of Thorsen Cr. runs only about 2 mi.

A logging road runs some 4½ mi. up the W side of Nusatsum R. (to just beyond tributary from W) and about a mile farther up the E side. A trail continues on up W side.

All recorded parties operating from Ape Lk. (5) flew in by floatplane, but some walked out. This is a bushy trip of about four days. Cross W to head of Noeick R. and traverse up to NW behind (E of) obvious knoll W of Mt. Atavist. Drop to valley just W of 'Polar Bear Lk'. and on a steeply ascending traverse cross the flank of 'Polar Bear Pk'. to drop into head of Nusatsum R. Stick to E side of Nusatsum Valley and bushwhack. Pieces of trail help for last few miles before main forks under Bastille Mtn. A trail collects on W side below forks.

A bridge crosses Bella Coola R. to mouth of Cacoohtin Cr. Roads will run E.

Cacoohtin and Noomst Crks., the former especially, are not advised as access routes. The peaks at their headwaters are better reached as follows: Take road starting up east side of the Nusatsum R. to just beyond the last creek before that stream which descends from 'Mosquito Pass' behind Nusatsum Mtn. This is about 1½ mi. S of the Bella Coola Rd. Angle from this point in a steeply ascending traverse to the aforementioned pass (5000 ft.) then continue E, traversing around the head of Cacoohtin Cr. to cross a 6100-ft. pass S of Defiance Mtn. Another pass of equal elevation about ½ mi. SE leads to the head of Noomst Cr. (6). This is a 2 day pack in from the road.

There is a blazed trail up the lower part of Tsini-Tsini Cr. (east side).

The Talchako R. is not recommended for travel, except in winter when the trap trail is usable and the river may be forded in a few places. The trail runs up Talchako's E side (a bridge is being built at Stuie across Atnarko R.) to the third cabin which stands beyond Ape Cr. It then crosses and continues up W side.

The rugged tributaries from the W are likely to prove very poor travelling.

There is a 4 mi. jeep road up the E side of Atnarko R. and a very good trail following telegraph lines 3 mi. beyond to Hotnarko R. where the trail forks, one branch going on 2 mi. to 'Stillwater Lk'. (which is not shown on most maps). This lake is about 2 mi. long and has only a fair trail around the E side, with a poor trail continuing to Lonesome Lk. It is best to ford at the head of Stillwater Lk. to a good trail which runs up the W side of the Atnarko to Lonesome Lk. Swimming may be necessary at high water, and 'Hunlin Cr.' can be a difficult ford. There is a fair trail around the W side of Lonesome Lk. to homesteads at S end. A good trail runs from here to beyond the chain of lakes some 12 mi. farther up Atnarko valley. By keeping to trails between the forest and swamps, good going may be retained to within one mi. of Knot Lk. This last mile is over the debris of a recent slide. It is about 1½ days pack from road to S end of Lonesome Lk. and another 1½ days to Knot Lk. **(7)**. The old trail down the W side of Knot Lk. is pretty well gone and it would be at least a day's pack from the north end to Success Cr.

An alternative route to Knot L. **(7)** might be via the E fork of the Atnarko R. Take a boat into Charlotte Lk. (by road) and cross same. Follow the E fork down to join the main Atnarko valley near Tenas Lk., or use the valley S of Mt. Ada. Logging roads being extended up McClinchy Cr. may offer another possible approach. Parties descending from the plateau to E will find the river between the two parts of Knot Lk. fordable at reasonably low water.

There were once good horse trails from near the mouth of the Talchako R. up onto **(8)** Caribou Mtn., and also on Janet Cr. These are likely still followable, but the area is better approached from the E. From homestead at end of the 4 mi. jeep road on E side of Atnarko R., a cable-raft crossing leads to a fair-to-poor trail going to alpine country near Whistler Pass. Another trail was cut from this in 1959 by a survey party to get horses into Turner Lk. **(9)**. This trail fords above Hunlin Falls and goes down the E side of Turner Lk. to S end, where it refords and continues to Junker Lk. A lodge is being built ATP on Turner Lks. and a trail has been cut up to this from the S end of Lonesome Lk.

There are, unfortunately, few lakes in the Monarch–Bentinck Section suitable for floatplanes, the most useful being Ape Lk., Knot Lk., and, for a limited area, Turner Lk. It may prove

possible for a skilled pilot to land in one of the lakes at head of Success Cr.

Northland Navigation Co. ships connect Bella Coola with Vancouver; with a shuttle to Talleho from Bella Coola. B.C. Airlines Ltd. flights from Vancouver stop at Bella Coola and South Bentinck Arm.

'Mt. Wilderness' 92N/13E

This is likely the 8470 ft. summit located 8 mi. E of Knot Lks.

1st asc.—by survey party.

Route. For those who do not wish to use floatplane on one of the surrounding lakes, the road on McClinchy Cr. **(7)** seems best access. SE slopes of objective do not appear difficult. The class 3–4 N ridge was climbed in 1959 by L. Jones, J. Milton.

Noohalk Mtn. (6800) 93D/7E

Located on the E'ern of two ridges descending to Bella Coola valley between Thorsen and Snootli Crks. It is a one day pack up creek between these two ridges to lakes at 4600 ft. Both Noohalk Mtn. and the 6862 ft. survey summit to S are easily climbed from here. A traverse on ridges to Snootli Pk. also appears feasible.

Big Snow Mtn. (circa 7500) 93D/2E

Located at the head of Thorsen Cr. Photos taken from the N indicate gentle glaciers lead to the summit from N and E.

Thor Mtn. (7000–7200) 93D/2E, D/7E

This name applied to summits immediately NE of Big Snow Mtn. The profile of the S slope seems gentle.

Mt. Saugstad (9608) (9540) 93D/2E, D/1W, D/7E, D/8W M-11

A steep peak located between heads of Nusatsum and Smitley Rivers.

1st asc.—1951—J. Dudra, P. Schoening.

Route. The ascent of 1951 was made from a camp on objective's NW ridge. Under good conditions it would likely not be very difficult. The NW ridge may be reached by a day's pack across the head of the Smitley R. from meadows at the head of Snootli Cr. **(3)**.

Ref.—CAJ 1952

Bastille Mtn. (7500) 92D/8E M-11

A minor summit located above Nusatsum R. NE of Mt. Saugstad.

1st asc.—1938—H. Hall, H. Ulrichs, E. Munday, D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. The best approaches seem from the road on the W side of Nusatsum R., or by following open ridges back from Hagensborg townsite. The 7400-ft. unnamed summit 1¾ mi. NNW of Bastille Mtn. was reached via these ridges by F. Cooke in 1958. Neither this nor Bastille are difficult to climb.

Defiance Mtn. (8700) (8012) 93D/8W M-11.

Highest peak on the Cacoohtin–Noomst divide.

1st asc.—1952—W. Long, D. Long, R. Skinner.

Route. The original ascent was from the bushy Noomst Cr., 3 days being required to reach timberline on the E flank of Defiance, about 6 mi. from the Bella Coola R. Climb steep glacier on E of objective and through cliffs at head of glacier. The best approach to Mt. Defiance is likely from S **(6)**.

Ref.—CAJ 1953

Nusatsum (Noosatsum) Mtn. (8430) (8444) 93D/8W M-11 D-18

Located on the Cacoohtin–Nusatsum divide. Its appearance from Bella Coola valley is impressive.

1st asc.—1952—W. Long, D. Long, R. Skinner.

Route. Ascend objective's NE ridge from the mouth of Cacoohtin Cr. A camp on this (dry) ridge is recommended as the return trip is otherwise extremely long for a day's climb. Leave ridge at about 6000 ft. and traverse S under glacier on objective's E face. Climb E ridge to summit. Class 3.

Ref.—CAJ 1953

Some of the pinnacles W of Nusatsum Mtn. have been climbed by F. Cooke. Approach was from Mosquito Pass to S **(6)**. The spur SW of the main peak has also been reached directly from the Bella Coola valley by a survey party and ascent from that point looked feasible. One direct approach route involves coming up the W side of the creek immediately N of the main peak to about 3500 ft. and then switching to ridge on the W. Ascent from the lookout station above the Nusatsum R. is very bushy and unpleasant.

Ref.—CAJ 1953

D-18 MOUNT NUSATSUM From N.E.

Matterhorn Pk. (8800) (9019) 93D/8W M-11

A prominent rock peak standing between the heads of Nusatsum R. and Noomst Cr.

1st asc.—1954—D. Long, B. Skinner, J. Wilson.

Route. From camp near head of Noomst Cr. **(6)** climb S up W'erly of 3 main glaciers around head of valley ('Mad Dog Glacier'). Gain main divide at 'Lake Pass' to W of Orbit Spire, and follow rocky crest of divide SE to objective's NW ridge. Class 3 & 4.

Ref.—CAJ 1957

'Orbit Spire' (8300) 93D/8W M-11

A double spire located 1 mi. NNW of the Matterhorn Pk.

1st asc. of S. Pk.—1954—J. Wilson, B. Swift.

1st asc. of N. Pk.—1955—J. Wilson, G. Whitmore.

Route. Ascend to Lake Pass as for the Matterhorn Pk., then double back onto W face of objective and do ascending traverse to summit over steep but firm rock. The outer N peak is more challenging. The gap which separates it from the S spire must first be crossed on W face about 150 ft. below the ridge crest. Climbing exposed and fairly difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1957

'Mad Dog Mtn.' (8000) 93D/8W M-11

Located NW of Lake Pass, and about 2 mi. NW of Matterhorn Pk.

1st asc.—1954—D. Long, B. Skinner, J. Wilson.

Route. Ascend Mad Dog Glacier from camp at head of Noomst Cr. **(6)**. The objective is an interesting climb from NE on snow and rock. A route from near Lake Pass via SE ridge and S face was put up in 1955 by J. Wilson, and G. Whitmore. A large spire immediately E of the main summit of Mad Dog is known as *'Phantom Spire'* and requires class 5 tactics.

Another tower ⅔ mi. NW of Mad Dog Mtn. is known as *'Space Point Spire'* (8300) and may be reached by scrambling along the intervening ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1957

'Happy Meadow Dome' (7900) is located on the ridge about 2 mi. S or Mt. Defiance; and *'Monster Mtn.'* (6700) is a mile E of the Dome. Both summits are easy scrambles first completed by D. Long, B. Swift, B. Wilson, J. Wilson in 1954, from a camp near head of Noomst Cr. **(6)**.

'The Horn' (circa 9000) 93D/8W, D/8E M-11

An impressive peak about 3½ mi. ENE of Matterhorn Pk. Recent maps on 1: 50,000 scale show The Horn as a minor 8700-ft. unmarked summit with a much higher Mt. Nyland supporting a summit pinnacle to the SE. The Horn is actually considerably higher than Nyland, and the latter has no summit pinnacle.

1st asc.—1954—D. Long, R. Skinner.

Route. The S ridge has been termed good scrambling. A bivouac may be required if camp is on the W side of head of Noomst Cr. **(6)**.

Ref.—CAJ 1957

Mt. Arjuna (9100) 93D/8W, D/8E M-11

Located between the heads of Nordschow and Noomst Crks. In 1952, J. Murphy and T. Mutch bushwhacked up Nordschow Cr. and made the first ascent of a peak they named Mt. Arjuna. Their route followed the E ridge to 1000 ft. below summit and then traversed steep snow to S ridge, which was climbed to peak. It is possible that this is not the same summit now officially called Arjuna, however. The best approach to peaks at head of Nordschow Cr. would likely be up E'ernmost of glaciers around head of Noomst Cr. **(6)**, or from Nusatsum R.

Ref.—CAJ 1953

Mts. Marvin, Caribou, and Glacier 93C/4W, C/5W

These are the three named peaks on the N'ern part of Atnarko–Talchako divide. The area is gentle in character but scenic and accessible. All the main summits have been used as survey stations, and were likely ascended by prospectors before this. Approaches as in **(8)**.

Melikan Mtn. (7500) 93D/8E

Two minor summits situated S of the Talchako–Atnarko junction.

1st asc.—1952—J. Murphy, T. Mutch.

Route. A boat will be required to cross the Atnarko and Talchako Rivers, or to cross the Bella Coola R. formed by the joining of these two. The ascent party used a dry creek bed about 2½ mi. up Talchako R. to gain a snow saddle between the two objectives. Both peaks climbed from saddle—one providing a rock scramble.

Ref.—CAJ 1953

Stupendous Mtn. (8900) (8500) 93D/8E

Rises steeply from the Bella Coola valley between Noomst and Tsini-Tsini Crks.

1st asc.—1937—H. Hall, E. Munday, D. Munday, P. Munday.

Route. The peak was first reached from a camp in Noomst Cr. by going up the W face to S ridge. The climb is not difficult, although slabby and bushy in the valley and loose farther up. Ascent from about 3 mi. up Tsini-Tsini Cr. has been recommended.

Ref.—CAJ 1937

Mt. Monarch Group

A high and very rugged group of peaks located on the E'ern side of 'Monarch Icecap' and W of S'ern Knot Lk.

Approaches

Via 'Pandemonium Pass'. The N end of Knot Lk. may be reached by (7) or by floatplane. A stream descends from W to the divide between Atnarko R. and Knot Lk. A recent rockslide down this creek has obliterated a large section of forest and formed a boulder plateau on the divide. Cross plateau and pack up debris on S side of the creek. Beyond slide path, climb around a falls and continue through bush to open country and lakes above timber. Keep left up the valley to 6600-ft. 'Pandemonium Pass' above the Talchako Glacier. (One day from Knot Lk.) It is another ½ day's pack S on a scrub and scree bench traverse to camp by upper 'Success Lk.'

Turner Lk. approach. It may also be possible to gain Pandemonium Pass in a day from Turner Lk. area. This area is reached by (9) or by flying into the W end of the Turner–Junker chain of lakes. From W end of chain pack S up 'Sunshine Valley' and then climb left to a bench at timberline. Traverse S along this bench above Talchako Valley, climbing behind (E of) the 7500-ft. peak which splits Pandemonium Pass, here joining previous approach.

Success Cr. It is one long day's pack from Knot Lk. up Success Cr. to camp by lakes at the head. This is the fastest approach to Monarch Group for parties using a floatplane, unless it is possible to land in the 'Success Lks.' themselves. Foot approaches to Success Cr. are lengthy. It is at least a one day's pack from the N end of Knot Lk. down the W side to Success Cr. Several unpleasant days' march are required if crossing the plateau from

Charlotte Lk. or McClinchy Cr. to ford the river between the two parts of Knot Lk. This approach may be more feasible when roads on McClinchy Cr. are extended.

Ape Lk. Approach. The 1953 expedition skied to within 10 mi. of Mt. Monarch in 2 days from Ape Lk. (5). A bivouac was required and a closer camp is recommended. (See Monarch icecap approaches). An approach from the icecap leads to Mt. Monarch's W face (route 2), and another day's march across Talchako Glacier would be required to gain the head of Success Cr.

Mt. Monarch (11,720) (11,590) 92N/13W D-19 M-11

The highest summit within range of this guide-book outside of the Waddington Group. Although heavily glaciated, Mt. Monarch is basically a steep rock peak, located SE of Knot Lk.

1st asc.—1936—H. Hall Jr., H. Fuhrer.

Route 1 E Ridge. Contrary to maps, the highest of the lakes at the head of Success Cr. is only at 4800 ft. While ascent from a camp by this lake is feasible, parties intending to make more than one climb in the area are advised to camp higher. From lake ascend SE, traversing above W'erly of two glaciers on NE side of Monarch to gain the ice just above worst of the 'Anarchist Icefalls'. Proceed up glacier until a wide snow col gives access to the next glacier E. Cross col and ascend to the saddle between objective and its 10,700-ft. neighbor 'The Queen'. Route thus far is not difficult in good snow conditions. The remaining 2000 ft. are directly up the E ridge (mostly ice), except for the final few hundred feet which makes use of a gully a little S of where ridge fades out. Difficulties depend entirely on snow conditions and state of the bergschrund, and are few if conditions are good. Return trip from camp by lake is likely to take at least 13 hrs.

Ref.—CAJ 1934, 1936, 1963; AAJ 1933, 1934, 1936; BCM Feb/63, Mar/63

Route 2 W Face.

1st asc.—1953—J. Dudra, F. Broda.

A camp is required on the snowfields NW of Mt. Monarch. This position may be reached from Ape Lk. as described in approaches or reached in a day's pack up the Talchako Glacier from head of Success Cr. From camp, cross a gap in the rock ridge N of Page Pk. to glacier beneath the W face of Mt. Monarch. Route goes up central N face to a prominent buttress. Climb to top of buttress and continue up rock to left of steep couloir, and above this to the ridge. Follow up serrated ridge to

11590'
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#1
MOUNT MONARCH From East

summit. Ice conditions hampered the 1953 ascent, but class 4 rock climbing may be expected at the best of times.
Ref.—CAJ 1954; AAJ 1954

'The Queen' (circa 10,700) 92N/13W M-11
Located immediately E of Mt. Monarch.
Unclimbed ATP.
Route. Ascent from the 9500-ft. Queen–Monarch saddle directly up the Queen's W ridge does not appear difficult. See route 1, Mt. Monarch, for approach.
Ref.—CAJ 1963

'The Throne' (circa 10,000) 92N/13W M-11
A large and steep rock peak standing just N of the Queen–Monarch saddle.
1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.
Route. Cross wide snow col leading to the E'ern of two glaciers on NE side of Mt. Monarch. (See route 1, Mt. Monarch). Continue to traverse E, and then ascend S on glacier E of The Throne, whose E ridge is a long class 4 climb on good rock. Easier routes might be worked out on the E face. The equally high W peak is an hour rock climb from the E one. 15 hrs. return from camp at head of Success Cr.
Ref.—CAJ 1963

'Page Mtn.' (circa 9650) 92N/13W M-11
An impressive rock peak immediately W of Mt. Monarch.
1st asc.—1953—F. Broda, J. Dudra.
Route. Route 2 on Mt. Monarch goes through a gap in the Page's rocky N ridge. Climb to summit directly from col on good rock. Class 4. Some difficulty may be experienced in gaining col, due to a bergschrund.
Ref.—CAJ 1954; AAJ 1954

'Migma Mtn.' (circa 10,000) 92N/13W M-11
The highest summit in the area immediately N of Success Cr.
1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.
Route. From camp near Pandemonium Pass the ascent may be made without difficulty by first climbing over scree to the mountain's W ridge. Ascent from head of Success Cr. appears equally as direct and easy. See approaches to Mt. Monarch Group for both cases.
Ref.—CAJ 1963

Unnamed (circa 9000) 93C/4W

1st asc.—1962—A. Armour-Brown, R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Located immediately N of Pandemonium Pass, and is easily climbed therefrom. See approaches to Mt. Monarch Group.

Unnamed (circa 9500) 93C/4W

Located NW of the N end of Knot Lk.

1st asc.—1959—R. Culbert.

Route. Ascend ridge directly from N end of Knot Lk. **(7)** or climb scree slopes from valley leading to Pandemonium Pass. NTD.

'Princess Mtn.' (9450) 92N/13W, M/16E M-11

A heavily glaciated summit located about 4 mi. WSW of Mt. Monarch.

1st asc.—1953—J. Dudra, F. Broda, J. Atkinson, H. Rode.

Route. From camp as in route 2, Mt. Monarch (on the Monarch Icecap at head of Talchako Glacier), cross glaciers S to rib on N side of objective. The climb is not difficult via a large spur ridge leading to summit.

'Monarch Icecap' Approaches

The best approach by far is from Ape Lk. **(5)**, also referred to as 'Symphony Lake'. Passes on either side of Mt. Jacobsen may be used to reach the icecap in one day from lake, but the best route located ATP goes first to 'Deer Lk.' and then works around the E and S sides of Mt. Jacobsen over meadows, moraine, slabs, and woods to the névé of Jacobsen Glacier. The E'ern rim of the icefield could be reached in a day's pack from head of Success Cr. (See approaches to Mt. Monarch Group.)

Snow basins S and E of Cerberus Mtn. may be reached in two long days' pack across the icecap from Ape Lk. Use pass between 'Mt. Erehwon' and 'Chillycootin Tower'. The glacier S of 'Tzintli Pk.' may be reached from E via a pass N of Cerberus Mtn., or directly from the icecap by crossing Chillycootin–Tzintli saddle.

The expedition of 1953 showed that skiis could be used to advantage on the icecap, especially around June. While snowfields are generally easy to cross, distances are deceptive, and the danger of becoming lost amid a maze of glaciers in cloud should not be underestimated. Rock is generally fairly sound.

An expedition of 1958 packed into the SW part of the icecap in 4 days via Taleomey R. (2).

General References—CAJ 1954, 1959, 1962; AAJ 1954, 1962; Sierra Bull. Apr/59; Potomac Appalachian Trail Bull. July–Sept/62.

The Guide is indebted to George Whitmore for most of the research and data for this region.

Mt. Ratcliff (9500) 93C/4W, 92N/13W M-11

Located just W of the snout of Talchako Glacier.

1st asc.—1962—A. Armour-Brown, R. Culbert.

Approaches. Ratcliff may be climbed from a camp to W of the lower Talchako Glacier. This may be reached in ½ day from Pandemonium Pass by descending through forests and crossing the Talchako Glacier, or by a ½ day march across the same glacier from head of Success Cr. For both see approaches to Mt. Monarch Group.

Route 1. From camp above the Talchako Glacier and SE of Mt. Ratcliff, climb to glacier in the basin to S of Mt. Ratcliff's E ridge. Walk up glacier and ascend steep scree gully to the E ridge just below final summit. Climb ice ridge to summit; class 2–3. About 9 hrs. return from camp. The entire E ridge comprises a class 4 rock climb due to gendarmes.

Several other summits S of Mt. Ratcliff may be approached from a similar camp.

Ref.—CAJ 1963

Route 2 W Face.

1st asc.—1963—J. Wilson, L. Wilson, R. Houston, P. Bettler.

From Ape Lk. (5) pack to Deer Lk. and cross Jacobsen Glacier to canyon E of Mt. Beelzebub. Ascend S to cross two saddles, the first in Mt. Jezebel's NE ridge and the second to NE across glacial basin beyond. Two days' pack to head of glacier W of Mt. Ratcliff. Climb objective's W face to summit ridge N of highest point, then follow rocks up W edge of summit icecap to top. A long class 3 rock climb.

Mt. Beelzebub (9000) 93D/1E, 92M/16E M-11

Located 4 mi. W of Mt. Ratcliff.

1st asc.—1963—R. Houston, J. Wilson, L. Wilson, P. Bettler.

Route. From SE end of Ape Lk. (5) pack past Deer Lk. and cross Jacobsen Glacier to canyon immediately E of objective. Circle S of Beelzebub to gain foot of NW ridge. Follow this to

summit over class 3 rock. The recorded ascent is of the highest (SE'ern) of three summits.

'Mt. Jezebel' (8000) 92M/16E M-11

Located within the crook of Talchako Glacier and 3 mi. SE of Mt. Beelzebub.

1st asc.—1963—R. Houston, J. Wilson, L. Wilson, P. Beetler.

Route. The recorded ascent was from glacier E of Mt. Beelzebub (q.v.) by way of easy NW slopes.

Mt. Talchako (9820) 93D/1E M-11

A triple summited pyramid located NE of Ape Lk.

1st known asc.—1961—G. Whitmore, J. Wilson, R. Houston.

Route. Traverse around S side of Ape Lk. (5) (as outlet not fordable) and cross moraine and meadows to E, camping on meadow bench at 5500 ft. to SW of objective. The 1st asc. party completed the climb from here in 15½ hrs. return. Traverse at constant elevation to the moraine under Talchako's S face, and ascend to E of main couloir in this face. Climb is on rock, the last few hundred feet being class 3. Of 3 summits, the W is highest, although a later asc. party left their cairn on central peak. 1st asc. party found curious semi-circle of stones on summit slab.

'Mt. Horribilis' (8500)

Located 4 mi. due N of Talchako Mtn.

1st asc.—1964—G. Whitmore, J. Firey, J. Firey, F. de Saussure, A. Bloomer.

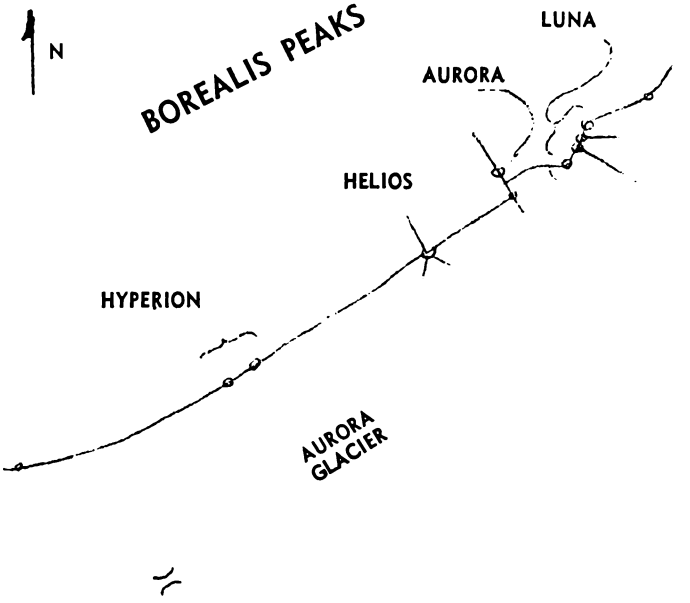
Route. From Ape Lk. (5) pack through pass E of Musician Pk. and camp beyond. The objective may be reached by traversing S of the Ape Pk. Group. Recorded ascent party doubled back from NW in a class 4 gully to enjoy a class 4–5 climb on the lower half of SW ridge. They were here forced onto W face which is loose but easier and might be climbed directly from the base.

'Aurora Tower' (8000) (est. 9000)

The central and most outstanding of the three steep eastern summits of the Borealis Range, N of Aurora Glacier.

1st asc.—1964—G. Whitmore, F. Whitmore.

Route. From Ape Lk. (5) it is a full day's pack through col E of Musician Pk. to camp at snout of Borealis Glacier. The climb is a long day's return trip from here



Prominent features on the objectives S side are a white dyke and a waterfall which join above to form a couloir. Their junction may be reached by climbing either to right of the dyke or left of the waterfall. Continue up class 3 and 4 in couloir above to its termination. Make ascending traverse right to steep snow patch from which a gully appears to give class 4 access to summit ridge. Cornice danger forced recorded ascent party to bypass gully via a class 6 chimney on left. On summit ridge stick to crest.

'Helios Pk.' (8000) (est. 8800)

Located immediately W of Aurora Tower.

1st asc.—1964—J. Firey, J. Firey, F. de Saussure, A. Bloomer, F. Whitmore, G. Whitmore.

Route. From Borealis Glacier (see Aurora Tower) ascend to col SW of objective. The climb directly from here is class 3 and loose at first.

'Luna Pk.' (8000)

Located immediately E of Aurora Tower.

1st asc.—1964—G. Whitmore, J. Firey, J. Firey, A. Bloomer.

Route. From camp as for Aurora Tower circle E under the peaks of the objective to make ascent via class 3–4 NE ridge.

'Poet Pk.' (9000) (est. 8500) and **'Musician Mtn.'** (7500) (est. 8400) 93D/1E M-11

Two summits just N of Ape Lk. Poet Pk. is more W'erly.

1st asc.—1962—G. Whitmore, F. Cooke.

Route. Ascend directly from camp on Ape Lk. **(5)** to W ridge of Poet Pk. 1½ hrs. to timberline. NTD. Musician Mtn. is an easy ascent via S ridge. The (8000) 'Second Fiddle' to the N was first climbed in 1964 on firm rock from E by F. deSausser A. Bloomer, J. Firey, J. Firey.

'Atavist Mtn.' (9000) (8500) 93D/1E M-11

Located E of the head of Noeick R.

1st asc.—1962—F. Cooke, G. Whitmore.

Route. The recorded ascent was made via W slopes from camp in valley to NW. NTD. This valley is near the Nusatsum–Noeick approach to Ape Lk. **(5)**. Ascent from the S is likely feasible and more direct for parties flying into the lake.

Ape Pks. (8500) 93D/1E M-11

Located E of Creek from Aurora Glacier.

Route. The four major summits of this area stand on the NW'ern part of the main horseshoe shaped ridge system. The two N'ern summits are higher than, and isolated from, the S'ern two.

The S'ernmost of these four summits was climbed in 1963 by J. Wilson, L. Wilson, and R. Houston in a very long day's return trip from Ape Lk. **(5)**. Cross pass E of Musician Mtn. and walk meadows down 'Aurora Cr.' beyond, then ascend slopes to objective. The SW face is a class 3 rock climb.

'Mt. Fyles' (8500) (est. 9000)

Terminating the ridge running NW from the Mongol Pks.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From Ape Lk. **(5)** ascend 'Fyles Glacier' and climb through heavily crevassed section to E face of Mt. Fyles. Continue to col between the two S'ern summits of objective, the N'ern of which is the highest. Both are easy scrambles from the col. The

worst of the crevasse system may be avoided by climbing objective's N ridge to a N'ern summit and dropping E to snow beyond.

'The Griffin' (8000)

A ridge of several summits located 3 mi. SE of Snowside Mtn.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert.

Route. Ascend Ape or Noeick Glaciers from Ape Lk. **(5)** and cross the War Drum snowfield to climb objective's NE flank. The first 3 peaks may be traversed (class 3) or avoided via steep snow to the SE. The fourth peak is highest—not difficult. A rather long day return trip from Ape Lk.

Snowside Mtn. (*'Snowslide Mtn.'*) (9500) 93D/1W M-11

An impressive summit located S of the head of the Noeick R.

1st asc.—1956—J. Wilson, J. Dorsey, D. Rynin, G. Whitmore.

Route. The peak is approached from head of Noeick R. This may be reached in one day from Ape Lk. **(5)** or by a 4–5 day bushwhack up the Noeick R. **(1)**. The 1956 expedition packed in one day from the upper Noeick R. over glaciers to their high camp near objective's SE ridge. Ascend glacier on S of Snowside and climb through its headwall to where SSW ridge meets the steep W face. A route must be worked out on ridges and gullies of the W face (take pitons) to main S ridge. Follow ridge to the summit at the near end of a delicate ice crest. The opposite end of this has been reached by a long class 4 rock and ice climb on objective's E ridge, but at that time the ice crest was not a feasible traverse.

Ref.—CAJ 1957

Iriquois Ridge (9000) 93D/1W M-11

The highest summit on this ridge (which runs NE from Snowside Mtn.) was climbed in 1964 by R. Culbert and G. Woodsworth from Noeick and War Drum Glaciers to S. Broken ice on objective's E face was avoided on the right and the final sharp NE snow arête circumvented by traversing to the class 3 S'ern rock ridge.

The 8000-ft. summit offset to E of Iriquois Ridge was climbed by the same party. From Noeick Glacier ascend bluffs and pocket glacier to obvious notch in objective's E ridge. Follow ridge to summit (class 3).

The Noeick and War Drum Glaciers are easily reached from Ape Lk. **(5)**.

'Polar Bear Pk.' (8000) 93D/1W M-11

Located NE of the head of Noeick R.

1st asc.—1962—G. Whitmore, F. Cooke.

Route. Ascent is not difficult from the pass between Gyllenspetz Cr. and Noeick R. via SE ridge. This pass may be reached from the Nusatsum–Noeick approach to Ape Lk. **(5)**. The lesser summit to NW *('Cub Pk.')* was first climbed by the same party via SW slopes.

Mt. Jacobsen (9500) 93D/1E M-11

Two high summits located about 2 mi. S of Ape Lk.

From a camp on Ape Lk. **(5)** it is a one day pack through passes on either side of Jacobsen to camp on the icefield beyond. (E side recommended).

East Pk.

Higher of the two summits.

1st asc.—1958—J. Wilson, A. Steck, F. Burnett.

Route. From camp on icefall to S ascend to col between peaks. The climb from here is class 3. A later party ascended from before the col to make use of the SW face, which is a little more difficult.

West Pk.

1st asc.—1953—J. Atkinson, F. Broda, J. Dudra.

Route. The 1st ascent was from the pass to W. This involved a long upper class 4 rock climb, however, and an approach from col between the two peaks of Jacobsen appears easier.

Satan Mtn. *('Mt. Moloch') ('Hornet Pk.')* (8000) 93D/1E M-11

Located about 4 mi. S of Mt. Jacobsen.

1st asc.—1958—J. Wilson, F. Burnett, A. Steck.

Route. From camp on icefield S of Mt. Jacobsen, ascend objective's NW ridge. Not difficult. The S ridge may also be used.

Mt. Rimmon (8000) 93D/1W M-11

Located W of the head of Taleomey Glacier.

1st asc.—1961—S. Hendricks, D. Hubbard, A. Wexler, A. Peterson.

Route. The peak has been climbed on rock from S. Approach was from N of Mt. Satan by crossing glacier and circling objective on snow. The route involved a diagonal shelf leading to a gully which required a safety piton.

Ogre Mtn. *('The Ogre', 'Mt. Yvonne', 'Mt. Evelyn')* (est. 9500) 93D/1W M-11

Located 3½ mi. NW of Mt. Rimmon. This is a higher summit than Mt. Jacobsen.

1st asc.—1958—J. Wilson, F. Burnett, A. Steck.

Route. Ascend glacier from S to gain W ridge. This involves steep snow climbing in places. The SE ridge is partly a high angle snow edge and was first acended by party recorded for 1st ascent of Mt. Rimmon.

'Mongol Pks.' (*'The Mongols'*) (est. 9000) 93D/1W, D/1E M-11

Three summits located 2 mi. W of Mt. Jacobsen.

1st asc.—1961—S. Hendricks, D. Hubbard, A. Wexler, A. Peterson.

Route. Ascent is made from a camp N of Satan Mtn. The central Mongol was climbed by its W ridge. The lesser eastern Mongol was climbed from the col between—reached from glacier to S or by descending steep rock from higher peak. Climbs are class 4.

Geryon Mtn. (9500) 92M/16E, M/16W M-11

The highest and NW'ernmost of summits on a ridge N of Cerberus Mtn. and E of Taleomy Glacier.

1st asc.—1958—J. Wilson, A. Steck.

Route 1 NE Ridge. It is a two day march across icecap from Ape Lk. **(5)** to camp in basin E of objective. From this point climb NE ridge.

Route 2 SE Ridge.

1st asc.—1963—G. Whitmore, J. Firey, J. Firey, F. de Saussure.

From camp S of Tzintli Pk., cross ice to objective's SE ridge and ascend over class 4 loose rock. The recorded party used easier W ridge for descent, involving only one short section of more difficult snow crest.

'Tzintli Pk.' (9500) 19M/16E M-11

A sharp, double summit located between Geryon Pk. and Chili Tower.

1st asc.—(of both summits)—1963—G. Whitmore, J. Firey, J. Firey, F. de Saussure.

Route. The recorded ascent party traversed the summits from a camp S of objective. The Geryon–Tzintli col may be reached by a class 4 rock and ice gully leading close under NW peak. Climb directly up steep rock to summit. The traverse to lower

SE summit is not very difficult. Approach from SE makes use of ice leading toward saddle below SE peak. Traverse NW at top of ice and cross loose gully to climb ledge and buttress (class 3) beyond to ridge crest. Continue up the remaining few hundred feet of class 4 rock to SE summit via ridge.

'Chillycootin (*'Chili'*) **Tower'** (9500) 19M/16E M-11

Located N of Mt. Cerberus and W of Mt. Erehwon.

1st asc.—1963—G. Whitmore, J. Firey, J. Firey, F. de Saussure.

Route. From camp to S & W traverse glacier under W side of objective to base of SW ridge. This is class 3 direct, but most difficulties may be avoided by crossing gully to easier rock circa. 200 ft. below summit. The lower S'ern summit was reached in 1961 by J. Wilson and R. Houston by an easy rock scramble from snow slopes to W.

Cerberus Mtn. (10,000) 92M/16E M-11

Located 4 mi. NW of the head of Sumquolt Glacier.

1st asc.—1961—G. Whitmore, J. Wilson, R. Houston.

Route. It is a two day pack from Ape Lk. **(5)** across the icecap to camp in basin E of Cerberus Mtn. or adjacent to the S ridge. A little class 4 rock work is required to reach the crest of objectives' S ridge. Ascend ridge to above steep step, then make ascending traverse of W face to summit snowcap.

'Basin Pk.' (9000) 92M/16E M-11

Located SE of Cerberus Mtn.

1st asc.—1961—G. Whitmore, J. Wilson, R. Houston.

Route. From camp in the vicinity of objective and Cerberus Mtn. (q.v.), the SW side of Basin Pk. is a class 3 rock climb.

'Mt. Erehwon' (9000) 92M/16E M-11

A snow dome located E of Cerberus Mtn.

1st asc.—1961—S. Hendricks, D. Hubbard, A. Wexler, A. Peterson.

Route. The recorded ascent party approached from the icecap to the N and required an ice piton to cross a bergschrund. Ascent from S is likely not difficult.

Mt. Sciron (9000) 92M/16E, M/16W M-11

Located at extreme SW corner of the Monarch Icecap Group between head of Marvel Cr. and Sumquolt R.

1st asc.—1963—G. Whitmore, J. Firey, J. Firey, F. de Saussure.

Route. The recorded ascent party camped near the S ridge of Mt. Cerberus and required 26 hrs. on the move to climb Sciron Mtn. and Crystal Spire with return. Route went to Cerberus–Sciron col, then up short snow slope to left and through notch in a subsidiary N–S ridge. Descend loose gully beyond, and climb down on left side when this drops off. Ascend glacier toward long rock mass on main E ridge of Mt. Sciron, surmounting this rock on S side and traversing on shelf beneath its crest. One more rope length of traverse beyond ledge's termination leads to ridge crest which is followed to base of Crystal Spire. Climb easy rock on E of major snow tongue for 200 ft. then cross tongue and follow ledge system beyond to prominent 'Crystal Couloir'. Climb rock to E of couloir until it may be crossed at same height as prominent overhang beyond. Traverse to overhang and then follow much easier (class 3) ledges on a descending diagonal to platform 150 ft. above snow on Sciron's E ridge. To reach this snow saddle W of Sciron Spire, drop S from platform, cross scree pile at head of long gully and then descend short chimney and purple rock to reach rubble ledge leading back across gully and around corner to snow saddle. Ascend steep snow and over rock knob to base of vertical wall, which is climbed on right, and leads to S end of summit ridge on SE (lower) peak. (8 hrs. up). (Considerable class 4).

Descend rock on N side of SE peak and traverse summit beyond, using non-obvious ledge system on E face to descend to glacial plateau. Cross to NW peak and climb via steep snow on SE face.

'Crystal Spire' (8500) M-11

Located on ridge NE of Sciron's SE peak.

1st asc.—1963—G. Whitmore, J. Firey.

Route. Continue up Crystal Couloir one rope length above crossing mentioned in route on Mt. Sciron (q.v.). This terminates adjacent to summit.

SECTION N-2

BELLA COOLA–DEAN

This area lies between Bella Coola and Dean Rivers. The W'ern boundary follows Dean Channel and the E'ern edge fades out into the Interior Plateau.

The Bella Coola Valley is connected to Williams Lk. by a 300-mi. gravel road. This is not bad driving except for the stretch descending into the valley itself, which is steep, rough, and closed in winter. The road runs down the N side of Bella Coola R. to near Cacoohtin Cr. and then crosses to the S side, which is followed to Bella Coola townsite.

A boat is required to reach Tallheo at the mouth of Nieumiamus Cr. on North Bentinck Arm. A 2-mi. road goes up the E side of the creek and it is an easy day's pack from road on up W side to head of creek.

A footbridge crosses the Bella Coola R. at the townsite and a road runs up the E side of Necleetsconnay R. to a mile beyond Christenson Cr. (1) This road is to be extended. It is a 2 to 3 day pack to head of the valley (2) on a fair-to-poor trail. The region is more easily reached by the upper Western fork of Salloomt River or via Talcheazoone Lk.

A bridge crosses the Bella Coola R. just E of Hagensborg, and a road from this runs about 4 mi. up Salloomt Cr. Cross to E side of valley and pick up a five mile trail at rim of slash. (3) It is a 2-day pack from road to Talcheazoone Lk. There is a minor trail for about 2 mi. up the creek across from Hagensborg townsite.

A 2-mi. road goes up the W side of Tseapseahdolz ('Big') Cr. and a poor trail (planned as the continued road route) runs on up E side. (4) There is a 4-mi. road on the W side of Noosgulch R. (5)

The trail system around Burnt Bridge Cr. is marked on most maps. The W branch of the trail has been burned out in places, but the branch starting from near Firvale has been maintained to Octopus Lk. The W fork of Burnt Bridge Cr. is crossed by this trail and is a difficult ford in spring. There is a horse trail from Octopus Lk. down MacKenzie Valley, with a cabin at valley head. The old trail on Tahyesco R. may still be followed

but the side trail leading W to Talcheazoone Lk. is difficult to keep, if existent at all.

The *Rainbow Range* is famous for beauty rather than climbing. Horse trails approach via Beef Trail Cr. and on East Branch Cr. (The latter trail leaves the main road just W of Heckman Pass.) Horses and guides may be hired. If on foot, it is just as fast to follow the height of land on compass, and less swampy, but this is an easy country to become lost in.

There is a good trail all the way down the N side of the Dean R., but the Sakumtha R. must be rafted. Shallow boats may be used on the Dean above the rapids at its mouth and planes may be landed below the Sakumtha. A road is being built on S side of the Dean to near Sakumtha R., where a crossing is planned. This should mean some sort of regular boat or air service to the mouth of Dean R. in the future.

Kalone Pk. (8390)

Located between the heads of Swallop and Crag Creeks.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From col between heads of Necleetsconnay R. (2) and Swallop Cr., the SE ridge of objective may be reached by traversing over the intervening 7375-ft. survey summit or bypassing this on its S flank. The final ridge is a class 4 rock climb. Ascent from the W appears easier.

The forementioned survey station, like most other triangulation points marked on present maps of this region, were occupied by parties on foot. The circa. 6500-ridge E of the survey point was reached in 1962 by G. Whitmore.

Index Crag (7500)

Located E of the head of Kalone Cr.

1st asc.—1964—M. Lasserre, J. Buckingham.

Route. From near head of Swallop Cr. (2) climb to col NW of Kalone Pk. Bypass intervening summit and ascend S ridge to W shoulder of objective. This is a class 3 scramble.

Mt. Creswell (7671) (est. 8300)

Located between the heads of Necleetsconnay R. and Swallop Cr.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From head of Necleetsconnay R., cross col to head of Swallop Cr. and traverse glaciers SW, ascending to NW ridge of

objective. Neither this ridge nor the final section of summit crest is difficult.

Unnamed (7000)

The southern of two summits between the E'ern forks of Jump Across Cr., and 5 mi. N of Mt. Pootlass.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. Ascent via the S face is not difficult. Approach would be by Christenson Cr.

'Preterition Pk.' (6000) (est. 7000)

Located immediately N of Talcheazoone Lk.

1st asc.—1964—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From Talcheazoone Lk., **(3)** the ascent by either SE ridge or S face is not difficult.

Unnamed (7000)

Located NW of the head of Tseapseahdolz Cr.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. The recorded ascent was from the forks of Salloomt R. **(3)** over intervening peaks along the NW ridge (not difficult). Approach via Tseapseahdolz Cr. would be more direct.

'The Wolf Ears' (7600)

A double summit located between Salloomt R. and Tseapseahdolz Cr.

1st asc.—1964—R. Culbert.

Route. This is a long day's climb from the Salloomt R. at end of logging road **(3)**. The recorded ascent used objective's SW ridge and encountered class 4 problems on a subpeak at 7300 ft. A route directly up glacier on S face appears easier. The E summit is the higher.

Thunder Mtn. (8797)

The highest summit E of Noosgulch R.

1st asc.—1964—F. Whitmore, G. Whitmore.

Route. From the Noosgulch R. **(5)** make ascending traverse to camp above timberline by south face of objective. Ascend face to cliff band which may be passed by skirting to W side of mountain and there ascending a prominent scree funnel to scramble up gully above. The N rim of summit plateau is highest.

SECTION N-3

GARDINER-DEAN-BENTINCK

This area is bounded on E by the Gardiner Canal, Kitlope R., Kapella R., Kimsquit R., Dean Channel, South Bentinck Arm, and the Owikeno Lks. It includes all mountains from this line W.

The entire region is almost totally unknown to climbers. Lack of transportation, combined with deep, bush-filled valleys, provide a good excuse for going elsewhere. The peaks are not high, but some areas are very rugged. Approach is always by either boat or floatplane. A few hunting guides work out of Bella Coola in this region with small boats.

From Rivers Inlet, boats may be taken into the Owikeno Lks., but the passage is somewhat tricky. There is a road about 7 mi. up the N side of Chuckwalla R. and from South Bentinck Arm S to Tzeo R.

In the area S of Burke Channel, only the *Bentinck Spire* (7554) has been named. The best access appears to be from an unnamed lake to the SW (floatplane), although a trail up the N side of Hotsprings Cr. puts the base of the mountain within an easy day's pack of Tallheo Hot Springs. The spire's summit has quite likely been occupied by a helicopter survey party, and Pk. 6655 to the N was climbed by a survey party on foot from Burke Channel (not difficult).

The Kwatana R. is passable to a small boat to Slousiska Cr. with a trail up Oak Cr. to the forks. A mainline grizzley trail is said to run up Slousiska Cr. and over to Moses Inlet. The highest summit (7000) N of the head of Ickna Cr. was climbed from a camp in the Ickna valley in 1963 by J. Ives and A. Teed. The ascent was not difficult, but peaks to the S appear more challenging. Logging camps on South Bentinck Arm are served by a boat from Bella Coola and by floatplane.

The region N and W of Dean Channel but S of the Kitlope and Sutslem Rivers has been described as mainly high ridges with little to draw climbers into such a jungle. The Sustlem R. is fair travelling to open country about 8 mi. up. Keep on N side and keep well above initial canyon. The first 8 mi. up N side of Skowquiltz R. is an easy day's pack. A 5169-ft survey point SW of Cascade Inlet and a summit between the inlet and Ikesumkah Lk., were both climbed over bushy bluffs from Cascade Inlet.

A special boat (presently stationed at Kimsquit Bay) may be taken about 15 mi. up Kimsquit R. A road has been started up the river valley and is planned to extend 25 mi. eventually. There is a new trail at least as far as Cascade Cr. and a 4 mi. trail up the S side of this. Prospecting parties in the Tsaytis R. area have reported spectacular spires in the region W of Kitlope R. and Lk. A shallow boat may be taken up into Kitlope Lk. at reasonably high tide, and there is a good cabin about 2 mi. down W side of the lake.

Namu, Ocean Falls, Aaitanhash Inlet, Butedale, and Kemano are stops on the Northland Navigation Co. routes from Vancouver and Prince Rupert. Ocean Falls is served by B.C. Airlines Co. flights from Vancouver and Bella Coola. There is a shuttle service to Namu in summer. Northland Navigation ships and a B.C. Airlines Flight from Port Hardy stop at Rivers Inlet from where local shuttle services are available. Boat service on Dean Channel is from Ocean Falls.

SECTION N-4

TWEEDSMUIR–KEMANO

This includes all mountains E of Kimsquit R., Kapella R., Kitlope R. and Gardiner Canal. The S'ern boundary is the Dean R. and the N border runs along Dala and Atna Rivers to Atna and Morice Lks. The section fades out into the lake-studded Interior Plateau on the E. The only center of even minor population is Kemano, and the area around this company town has been included as a subsection.

A road starting up Kimsquit R. will eventually run about 25 mi.

There are few peaks of challenging appearance between Dean R. and Eutsuk Lk. Floatplane is the recommended method of approach. Jeep tracks running N from Anahim Lk. (on the Bella Coola Rd.) connect with the ancient Dean R. trail. This follows down E side of the river all the way to its mouth, but the Sakumtha R. must be rafted. Boats may be used on the Dean above the canyon near its mouth. A road being pushed up S side of the Dean is almost opposite the Sakumtha R. A crossing is planned here with roads to go up Sakumtha R. and its tributary Sluse Cr. Planes chartered out of Nimpo Lk. (on the Bella Coola Rd.) will land in parts of Dean R. below the Sakumtha when water conditions are favorable. A trail goes up Sakumtha R. and through Sakumtha Pass to Tesla Lk.

Mt. Bernhardt (7254) and peaks N thereof are easily reached by flying into any of 3 lakes to the E. (Bernhardt itself was climbed without difficulty by a survey party.) Photos indicate that Tsaydaychuz Pk. and its satellites are of more than average alpine interest, but the summit of *Tsaydaychuz Pk.* (9085) has been occupied as a survey station.

Most maps ATP do not show the situation on the Interior Plateau since Nechako R. Dam has flooded the area. Tahtsa, Whitesail, and Ootsa Lks. are now one body of water, although the three names are still applied to respective parts of the lake. Water level is at 2800 ft. The lake complex so formed may be reached by driving S from Burns Lk. (located on Hwy. #16) to Wistaria, where there are boat launching facilities. A railway cart and hand-winch from Chikamen Bay makes it possible to take a boat up from Whitesail Lk. into Eutsuk Lk.

There are many named peaks, passes and lakes in the area immediately S and W of Eutsuk Lk. Some of the summits have been reached by prospectors and survey parties, but no sources of information have been found. Reports from climbers in adjacent areas indicate little of real alpine challenge among summits S of Whitesail Lk. and N of the more impressive Tsaydaychuz Pk. Similar reports classify the *Shark's Teeth Pks.*, (7000) between Robson Cr. and the Kapella R. as spectacular, especially when seen from the N.

Tsaytis Mtn. (6000) and *Mt. Gamsby* (5000) have been ascended, together with surrounding peaks by a survey party. From Kitlope Anchorage climb prominent ridge W of Tsaytis Mtn. and follow open ridges to peaks N and SE, NTD. The *Black Dome* group (6500) may be slightly more interesting.

A 7000-ft. peak across Gamsby R. from Mt. Sias may be climbed from any angle, but is especially easy from the E.

Mt. Chatsquot (7724) has been climbed from the Gamsby R. by ascending to col between Chatsquot and a 7000-ft peak to the N. (this 7000-ft peak may be climbed without difficulty from this col.) For Chatsquot, ascend objective's N ridge, traversing to W around a gendarme, and then up a gully on the W side. An easy ridge connects the two summits of Chatsquot.

(1st asc.—1960—M. Schau, S. Turner.)

The region N of Tsaytis R. is almost void of nomenclature and has few trails, the river valley itself being very bushy. Peaks may generally be climbed without difficulty, with ropes required only on glaciers. The summits immediately N of Tsaytis R. W fork have been reached from both N and S and climbed without much difficulty. Ridges leading W from the W fork of Tsaytis R. have been employed by prospecting parties to climb most of the peaks between the forks. The peak above the bend where the river turns N was ascended via gullies and ridges from S.

Kemano Subsection

This encompasses the area immediately around the town of Kemano and easily reached therefrom.

Kemano is served twice weekly by a ferry service from the town of Kitimat. A road was pushed from Kitimat to Kemano by way of Kildala and Kemano Rivers (1) when a power line was being constructed along this route, but the road has been allowed

to deteriorate and is likely locked. The section along Kemano R., and possibly the part from Kitimat to Dala R., is still useful to 4-wheel drive vehicles.

There are 2 cables across the Kemano R. from the road on NW side. One of these is at Kemano, and the other 6 mi. downstream.

A road runs to near the head of Horetzky Cr. where Penteuch Pass **(2)** leads to Tahtsa Lk. From Siffleur Lk. in this pass, it is possible to pack into S end of Sandifer Lk. **(3)** in a day. First cross S to Moraine Lk. and then traverse to Sandifer Cr., going up W side to cross below Sandifer Lk., then down the E side of lake. There is a very old and poor trail up Lavantine Cr. A good trail runs up Seekwyakin Cr., locally known as the 'Washwash' **(5)**.

Tahtsa Lk. is now flooded to 2800 ft. and joined to Whitesail and Ootsa Lks. There are boat launching facilities at Wistaria on Ootsa Lk., which is served by a road from Burns Lk. on Hwy.#16. The sideroad from this to Tahtsa Lk. is being improved by the Forest Service **(4)**. Both Kemano and Kitimat are served by Northland Navigation Co. ships from Vancouver, and a stop at Kildala camp is made twice monthly. There is a landing strip at Kemano.

Ref.—CAJ 1959

Tahtsa Pk. (7129) 93E/12W

Located W of Sandifer Lk.

1st asc.—likely by surveyors.

Route. The summit may easily be reached by following ridges up from Sandifer Lk., **(3)** or following ridges from a short distance up Seekwyakin Cr. **(5)**.

Sandifer Pk. (6500) 93E/12E, E/5E

Located S of Tahtsa Pk.

1st asc.—1957—A. Lockhart, E. Blix.

Route. The summit is easily reached from Sandifer Lk. **(3)** by the E ridge.

Unnamed (7577) 93E/5E

Located at the head of Tsaytis and Gamsby Rivers and SW of Seel Lk. It is a spreading, heavily glaciated summit.

1st asc.—1957—A. Lockhart, E. Blix.

Route. The summit may be reached in a long day's return

trip from the S end of Sandifer Lk. **(3)** by ascending objective's N ridge. NTD

There is little of climbing interest in the region bounded by Tahtsa, Troitsa, Seel, and Sandifer Lks. The summit (6500) between the forks of Laventine Cr. looks interesting from some angles, but is an easy ascent by its SW ridge. The summit to the NW is climbed by its N ridge. All approaches from Sandifer Lk. **(3)**.

Jaw Pks. (6500) 93E/12W

Three peaks located between Horetsky and Seekwyakin Crks.

'First Jaw' (6000)

SW'ernmost of the Jaw Pks.

1st asc.—J. Leitner & companion.

Route. The First Jaw may be reached by bushwhacking directly up from Horetsky Cr. **(2)** There is one class 3 lead on the final summit. The ascent has also been made from Seekwyakin Cr., **(5)** but this is a much longer and more difficult route (A. Lockhart, E. Blix).

'Second Jaw' (6500)

The highest and central of the three Jaw Pks.

1st asc.—1958—A. Lockhart, E. Blix.

Route. The ascent from the col leading to Third Jaw is not difficult. The easiest way to reach this col seems to be by traversing N around the Third Jaw (q.v.), a longish day's return trip from Penteuch Pass **(2)**.

'Third Jaw' (6000)

The NE'ern Jaw Pk.

1st asc.—J. Leitner & companion.

Route. From Penteuch Pass or end of the Horetsky Cr. road **(2)** follow easy NE shoulder of objective to base of final peak, then traverse around N side to the col leading to Second Jaw. The ascent of the final peak from the SW is not difficult.

'Cornice Pk.' (6000) 93E/12W, E/12E

Located immediately N of Penteuch Pass **(2)** and is a simple hike therefrom.

Mt. Mortella (6500) 93E/13W

Located immediately W of Nanika Lk.

Route. Several of the peaks in the region between Mt. Mortella and head of Kemano R. were climbed in 1956 by A. Lockhart

and E. Blix. This group is reached from Penteuch Pass **(2)** by traversing N for an easy day's packing over open country. Mt. Mortella itself may be climbed easily over glaciers from the W. The lower N peak is also climbed from the W. The peak above Kemano R. surveyed at 6553 ft. may be ascended without difficulty by its SE ridge.

This region might also be reached by coming down Morice Lk. in a boat. A good road connects the N end of Morice Lk. with Houston on Hwy. #16.

Sibola Range 93E/11 and E/14

Although several peaks in the Sibola Range (located N of Tahtsa Lk.) reach over 7000 ft. in altitude, all are easy to climb. There is an old mine road from Rhine Cr. **(4)** to over 5000 ft. on Mt. Sweeney and a mine road has been reported into the area just S of Rhine Crag. An 8103-ft. summit N of the main Sibola Range may be more difficult to reach but does not present any climbing problems.

Rhine Crag (6500) is the castle-shaped peak at the E end of Rhine Ridge. From just before Tahtsa Lk. on the Tahtsa Lk. Rd. ascend easy slopes on SW side of objective and complete ascent by W ridge. NTD

Powell Pk. (6600) 103H/9E

Located N of the mouth of Kemano R.

1st asc.—1955—A. Lockhart, E. Blix.

Route. The 10 mi. road from the town of Kemano to the mouth of Kemano R. keeps to S side. A boat is required to cross to the major creek (locally known as 'Wahu Cr.') coming into Kemano Bay from the N. A shallow boat may be taken about 2 mi. up this creek. Climb E to ridges, and follow these N to just E of the final peak. The ascent from here is not difficult. A 3-day return trip from Kemano.

The area N and W of Powell Pk. is likely to provide much good climbing on firm granite. The only report of ascents in this region so far has been of two summits about 4 mi. NE of Powell Pk. These were climbed by A. Lockhart and E. Blix from the road on Kemano R. **(1)**. The river must first be forded, and the route used involves class 4 climbing with complicated route finding.

SECTION N-5
KITIMAT–MORICE

This is the region bounded on the W by the Kitimat–Lakelse Trench and Devastation Channel, and on the N by 'Copper' (Zymoetz) and Clore Rivers. The E'ern margin fades into the Interior Plateau. A S'ern boundary follows Atna and Dala Rivers.

There is a logging road (permission for use from Columbia Cellulose Co. in Terrace) going up the S side of Copper R. This should be extended to the Clore R. by 1965 and a side road will eventually go up the Clore to about Thomas Cr. There is presently a 10 mi. trail up Clore R. (condition questionable) with cabins at the mouth and at Moraine Cr. The canyon just below the Clore–Burnie junction is almost impassable. It is thus best to turn S about 9 mi. below junction and cross the pass behind Hope Mtn. to get into the open basin of upper Clore R. There is a good trap trail all the way up Williams Cr. to open country. The first good cabin is a 2 hr. pack from Terrace–Kitimat Hwy., and the easy summits in the area of *Mt. Attree* may be reached directly from this cabin. There are other cabins at the forks in Williams Cr. and in passes at the head of either fork. The pass on N fork leads over into Moraine Cr., a tributary of the Clore R. On the S fork, a low pass leads into the head of Chist Cr., and a second low pass continues SE to Hunter Cr. A rather rough pass connects the head of Chist Cr. to Thomas Cr. The peaks at head of Hunter Cr. may also be reached as follows. Leave the Terrace–Kitimat Hwy. about 3 mi. N of the Kitimat R. bridge, cross gravel pit and power line clearing, and locate old Kitimat Trail. Follow S across Chist Cr. and then ascend ridge between Chist Cr. and Kitimat R., 4 hours from highway to timberline. It is a one day's pack along open ridges to Hunter Cr. area, but the best peaks seem to be beyond (E of) the Hunter Cr. valley.

There has been a fire road put up the N side of Kitimat R. to within 8 mi. of Hunter Cr. The trail which continues on up Davies Cr. **(1)** and through a pass S of the Dog's Ear Pks. to Clore R. is washed out in places and poor in general. The open basin of upper Clore R. may also be reached by bringing a boat to Morice Lk. via the Forest Service Rd. from Houston on Hwy. #16. Take boat down Morice Lk. to Atna Lk. **(2)** and then cross a low pass W to the head of the Clore R.

The summits between upper Clore R. and Morice Lk. are open and rolling in nature. They have been thoroughly covered by survey parties and represent little of mountaineering interest. The summits W of Clore R. on the other hand are rather rugged. Survey parties, both helicopter and on foot, have occupied several peaks, but just which ones is not known.

There is a good trail up the S side of Hirsh Cr. **(3)**. After a 3 hour hike the trail crosses creek and *Mt. Elizabeth* (6000) (to N) may be climbed from this point. Ridges are followed E to reach *Mt. Boulton* (5356). NTD.

Mt. Atna (9040) 103H/16E, 93E/13W, 93L/4W, 103I/1E 103I/1E

Located at the head of the Atna and Dala Rivers.

1st asc.—1963—W. Heberle, J. Wipfle, P. O'Connor.

Route. The recorded ascent party required 3 days from Atna Lk. **(2)** (floatplane) to reach a camp at 6000 ft. on ridge to SE of first fork of the glacier at head of Atna R. The approach is bushy, but the clinb not difficult. The outskirts of the mountain have also been reached by following ridges between forks of Hirsh Cr. **(3)**.

The Dog's Ear Pks. *(Mt. Cumulus)* (7855) (7500) 93L/4W, 103I/1E

Six summits surround the Dog's Ear Glacier between Clore R. and head of Davies Cr.

There is some nomenclature confusion here. It is likely that the two summits recognized as Dog's Ear Pks. (7855 and 7711) are the two highest summits adjacent to the Dog's Ear Glacier and hence the two central peaks on S side. Mt. Cumulus (7604) is likely one of the other summits W of glacier. Approach from either head of Clore R. **(2)** or from Davies Cr. **(1)** seems feasible. All summits were climbed in 1959 by R. Culbert, those S of the glacier being ascended from the S and the rest directly from the glacier. Not very difficult.

SECTION N-6

SKEENA–BULKLEY

This section contains all country lying between the Skeena R. to the W, and its tributary the Bulkley. These two rivers join to pinch out the section to the N, while the S'ern Boundary follows the 'Copper' (Zymoetz) and Clore Rivers to the Interior Plateau. The peaks tend to rise in knots and groups of varying size and ruggedness. Few reach the 8500 ft. mark. The region has been subdivided, and only the most general approach routes are given here, local trails etc. being left for subsection approach descriptions.

Hwy. #16 follows the Skeena and Bulkley Rivers around the section margins. This part of the highway is about one half paved ATP.

The Copper R. crosses Hwy. #16 just E of Terrace. A logging road **(1)** goes up the S side; obtain permission to use from Columbia Cellulose Co. in Terrace. The road extends to within 5 mi. of Clore R. This 5 mi. may be walked on gravel bars along the river, and road is to be extended to the Clore by 1965 **(2)**. The Clore is difficult to ford; the 6 mi. to Kitnayakwa R. **(3)** is bushy, and the Kitnayakwa is difficult to ford near its mouth. There is a good cabin on N side of the Copper–Kitnayakwa junction. Logging plans call for an eventual road system up Kitnayakwa R., up the Clore to Thomas Cr., and up the Copper to about Blackberry Cr. This will take many years to effect. At present there is an old trail 10 mi. up the Clore **(2)** with cabins (likely in fair condition) at the mouth and Moraine Cr. There is a trail cut 20 mi. up the Kitnayakwa **(3)** along the NE side to timberline. It is not difficult to continue through a pass to the Burnie R. and the trail blazed down the W side of the Burnie from North Burnie Lk. to opposite Herd Dome.

The Copper R. **(1)** is extremely difficult to ford if one wishes to reach the N side from the road. (Plans are being considered ATP for a bridge over the Copper just below the Clore junction with a road to a microwave relay station to be built on a summit to the N.) There is a fairly good trail up N side of the Copper from the highway, and it is a full 2 days pack to a cable crossing (basket ferry) leading to just N of the Kitnayakwa R.

(3). A deteriorating trail continues up the W side of the Copper to beyond Treasure Cr. (4).

From N of the mouth of the Kitnayakwa, a trail goes N to Limonite Cr. (5) and climbs E through 2200-ft. Telkwa ('Top') Pass to the Telkwa R. There is a fairly good road up the Telkwa R. (6) from the town of Telkwa on Hwy. #16. This Telkwa R. road branches from the main road running SW from Telkwa about 4 mi. from the townsite, and is driveable to Winfield Cr. (about 20 mi. from highway.) The trail to Telkwa Pass (7) breaks from a group of logging spurs at the end of this road. Milk Cr. is a troublesome ford at high water.

A good road runs from the town of Smithers to the W past Seymour, Aldrich, and Dennis Lks. to Passby Cr. A dry weather jeep road branches S at Passby Cr. and leads to a boy's camp on the NE corner of McDonell Lk. (8). A horse trail runs from this point to Sandstone Lk. and other lakes to the N. Another horse trail goes around the N side of McDonell Lk. Fording of the Copper R. at either end of the lake is possible, but not easy, for parties wishing to reach the S side of the valley. From above the NW corner of McDonell Lk., another good horse trail (9) starts at the top of a meadow (beginning poorly marked) and traverses S across Sandstone and Coal Crks. It continues in a deteriorating manner to Red Canyon Cr., which is very difficult to cross.

Topographic maps of the 500 ft. contour type are poor in the Skeena–Bulkley Section. A special Department of Mines map for the E'ern half gives a better representation of peaks than the regular map series.

Goathorn Subsection

The area S of Telkwa R. at the head of Goathorn, Tenas, and Howson Crks. is not of a challenging nature, but does provide an alpine country of easy access.

From the town of Telkwa, take road SW up Telkwa R., keeping to the left on the main road, which leads to open country at the head of Cabinet Cr. (driveable when dry). The old road up Howson Cr. from Telkwa R. (6) once gave access to Mooseskin Johnny Lk., but is now washed out. There is a trail connecting Cabinet Cr. with Mooseskin Johnny Lk., and a horse trail W via ridges to the head of Starr Cr.

The area covered by Goathorn Subsection is referred to locally as the 'Howson Basin', and the peaks therein are hence confused with the 'Howson Range' to the W.

Howson Range Subsection M-12

The Howson Range lies between the Burnie–Telkwa R. system and Kitnayakwa R. The N boundary is Telkwa ('Top') Pass. Peaks of the Howson Range appear to be the most rugged and compact in the Skeena–Bulkley Section.

The easiest means of access entails flying into N Burnie Lk. The Burnie Lakes may also be approached by foot in 2–3 days from Telkwa R. Rd. **(6)**, either via Starr Cr. (see Goathorn Subsection), or by bushwhacking up Telkwa R. itself. For the latter approach (not advised at high water) leave Telkwa Pass trail before Milk Cr., cross swamps and go S up Telkwa R. Climb SW up a forested ridge before canyon coming in from S, where main valley bends E. Cross the pass so reached to Burnie Lk.

A route has been blazed down the W side of Burnie R. from the N'ern lake to opposite Herd Dome. Burnie R. is difficult to ford if taken much below the lakes.

The central and S'ern parts of the Howson Range are best approached from 'Sandpiper Lk.' (3800 ft.). The creek from Sandpiper Lk. comes down near the N end of N Burnie Lk. There is a trail blazed on the S side of this creek valley to open country. 3 hrs. pack from Burnie Lk. to Sandpiper Lk.

A good trail breaks from the Telkwa Pass trail **(7)** just W of an old cabin located not far E of Top Lk. This trail climbs W of a fairly major unnamed creek to open country on the N edge of the Howson Range. Telkwa Pass is one short day's pack from the Telkwa R. Rd.

Approach to the Howson Range from the Kitnayakwa R. **(3)** is already inviting. When logging roads have been extended up the Kitnayakwa this may well become the best route of access. Glaciation is not as intense on the W side of the range, nor are the approaches from the valley difficult.

Ref.—CAJ 1957, 1958, 1959, 1963

Southern Howson Range 93L/5E, L/5W

Any summit S of Sandpiper Lk. may be climbed from a camp by this lake in a day's return, but a higher camp is advised for

parties planning multiple ascents. A gully from SE corner of lake leads S to a 4900-ft. col. To reach 'Del Col' (6800 ft.) continue W up ridge S of Sandpiper Lk. and climb snow slope beyond. Traverse snow NE from S of Del Col to reach 'Confusion Col'. 'South Col' (of Howson Pk.) at 6600 ft. may be reached easily from Confusion Col, or in 2 hrs. directly from Sandpiper Lk. over steep snow and easy rock. (South Col is the location of the Rex Gibson Memorial Cairn built in 1958.)

'Mt. Desdemona' (ca. 8400)

Second highest summit of the Howson Range.

1st asc.—1962—A. Shives, A. Armour-Brown.

Route. Cross glaciers S of Sandpiper Lk. and ascend steep snow couloir separating objective's E ridge from 'Dire Spire'. This E ridge is a class 3 snow climb, and the W ridge may prove even easier. The 6500-ft. *'Dire Spire'* is best reached via its W ridge and final N face. Class 3–4 on rock. (1st asc.—1962—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert, A. Armour-Brown, A. Shives.)

'Mt. Cassio' (ca. 7500)

A rock summit immediately S of Mt. Desdemona.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From col in E ridge of Desdemona (q.v.) cross glacier to col N of objective and scramble to peak. A minor 7300-ft. summit by the W ridge of Desdemona was climbed by same party. NTD.

'Delta Pk.' (ca. 7800)

Located immediately S of Del Col.

1st asc.—1956—R. Gibson, R. Schluter, J. Strong.

Route. Ascent from Del Col is not difficult.

The 7100-ft. summit N of Del Col is also climbed from this pass, avoiding an initial step on the E. The 6900-ft. peak just W of Del Col is a class 3 rock climb on E face. 1st ascents—1962—A. Shives, R. Culbert. The 7300-ft. summit just S of South Col is easily reached from Confusion Col. 1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert.

Unnamed (6500)

Located 1½ mi. S of Sandpiper Lk.

1st asc.—1962—A. Armour-Brown, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From glaciers N of Sandpiper Lk. and W of objective the ascent is not difficult.

'Gamma Pk.' (ca. 7600)

Located S of Delta Pk.

Route. The summit is easily climbed on ice from the E. Class 3 rock on W ridge has also been used.

Central Howson Range 93L/5E, L/5W

Any summit in this area may be done in a day's return from Sandpiper Lk. A higher camp on snow or ridge to W of head of the icefall N of lake is advised for parties planning several ascents. Circle lake to N and ascend behind moraine to reach base of ridge. 3–4 hrs. pack to campsite near top of ridge. Howson's South Col may be reached directly from this location, and the West Col (6400 ft.) by traversing snow beyond. From West Col the 6000 ft. pass between 'Mt. Utica' and the 'Barrel-Sides Group' is easily attained. This is also reached by crossing 'Polemic Pass' (6600 ft.), then bearing W through the N'ern and lower (6750 ft.) of two cols on the main divide N of 'Felber Pk.' Descend 1200 ft. before climbing to Utica–Barrel-Sides pass.

Howson Pk. (9000) (ca. 8700)

Highest summit of the Howson Range, and located about 3 mi. W of the N end of upper Burnie Lk.

1st asc.—1958—A. Bitterlich, J. Owen, W. Lash.

Route. From glacier to E, climb steep snow to Howson's North Col (7700 ft.), and ascend N ridge. There is one class 4 rock lead and often cornice problems. 5 hrs. up from high camp.

'Felber Pk.' (ca. 8300)

The major summit immediately N of Howson Pk.

1st asc.—1962—A. Armour-Brown, R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From the North Col of Howson Pk. (q.v.) climb class 3 snow ridges N and W to summit.

'Specular Pk.' (ca. 7400)

The rock peak immediately W of Polemic Pass.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth, A. Shives.

Route. From glacier to S scramble to objective's W ridge. One class 3 pitch. *Peak 7700* to W is easy from SW. (1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth).

'Polemic Pk.' (ca. 8300)

Located 2 mi. NE of Howson Pk.

1st asc.—1962—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. It is feasible to ascend steep snow gullies on S face, but easier to use the main couloir E of objective to reach the E ridge, which is ascended on the N slope. Class 3.

'Epidote Outrider' (ca. 7600) was reached by the same party via the connecting ridge N of Polemic Pk. One class 3 pitch.

'Lonesome Crag' (ca. 7500)

A rock tower terminating the divide E of Polemic Pk., and standing above Burnie Lk.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, A. Shives.

Route. Ascend couloir E of Polemic Pk. and traverse minor peaks to base of objective. Ascend rock directly, using NW face near summit. Class 3–4.

'Barrel-Sides Group' D-20

A row of 4 rock towers on the ridge W of Felber Pk.

'Old Barrel-Sides' (ca. 7600)

Highest of the group.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From Utica–Barrel-Sides pass it is a long class 3 and 4 climb up walls on W and SW rim of the main massif to between objective and *'The Chopping Block'* to the W. For Barrel-Sides, double back over ledges to climb the final 150 ft. of class 4 rock on S side. The Chopping Block (ca. 7400) was first climbed by the same party. Circle to W (class 4) and climb the N ridge. (Carry pitons for rappels.)

'The Thimble' (ca. 7500) D-20

Most E'erly summit of the Barrel-Sides Group.

1st asc.—1962—A. Armour-Brown, A. Shives.

Route. The gap separating objective from unclimbed tower to E may be reached from glaciers to N or S, but the latter is advised. Climb E ridge to summit. Class 3–4. The same party ascended *'Tiddlywink Tower'* (ca. 7550) by traversing The Thimble. Class 3–4.

'Tabernacle Tower' (ca. 7300)

A 150 ft. spire on a rib N of the Barrel-Sides Group.

1st asc.—1962—A. Shives, A. Armour-Brown.

Route. Cross main divide at the 6750-ft. col N of Felber Pk.

BARREL-SIDES GROUP From South
OLD BARREL SIDES
TIDDLYWINK TOWER
THIMBLE
THE CHOPPING BLOCK
UTICA BARREL SIDES COL
D-20

and NE of objective. Descend a few hundred feet, and climb snow to notch just E of tower. Overhangs and rotten rock provide difficulty on face above notch. Class 5–6.
Ref.—BCM May/63.

'Mt. Utica' (ca. 6500)
Located W of the Barrel-Sides Group.
1st asc.—circa 1925—J. Felber.
Route. Ascent from Utica–Barrel-Sides pass is not difficult.

'Outcast Pk.' (ca. 7750)
The only prominent summit on the main divide N of Iceflow Cr.
1st asc.—1962—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.
Route. Cross glaciers from Polemic Pass and climb objective's SE ridge. NTD.

'Breccia Buttes'
A group of flat topped summits on the ridge N of Polemic Pk.
'Pyrite Pk.' (ca. 7700)
Highest and most W'erly of the Buttes.
1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.
Route. The rotten S face and ridge is class 3, as is E ridge. The next 2 summits to the E were first climbed by the same party. The first of these (ca. 7450) is not very difficult from pocket glacier to W. Traverse to next butte (ca. 7500) is class 4, but this summit is more easily reached from glacier to E via SE face, class 3. The next peak E (ca. 7550) is class 3–4 on SW face from same glacier. (1st asc.—1958—R. Culbert.)

'Sob Spire' (ca. 7000)
Located E of the Buttes.
1st asc.—1962—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.
Route. Approach over scree and meadows from col between Burnie Lk. and Telkwa R., or by skirting the most E'erly Breccia Butte (7550) well to the S. One class 4 lead surmounts difficulties.

Northern Howson Range 93L/5W, L/5E, L/12W, L/12E
From Sandpiper Lk. this area may be reached in a day of packing by way of Polemic Pass and 'Verdict Pass' (7100 ft.). From trail at timberline N of Top Lk. a good approach is SW

to a 6200-ft. col and NW on a traverse below cliffs beyond. Sidehill across scree and heather to hit 'Fubar Glacier' above the main icefall.

'Perdition Pks.' (ca. 8300)

Four summits located immediately S of Fubar Glacier.

1st asc.—1962—G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Routes. The highest of the peaks (ca. 8300) is second from the W, and may be reached by climbing over the most W'erly peak (ca. 7950). The intervening gap provides most of the difficulties. Class 4. Both the E'ern summit (ca. 7700) and the next peak to the W (ca. 8100) may be climbed from snow above Fubar Glacier over class 3 rock to the easy W ridges. These ridges may also be reached from snow to S.

Ref.—BCM May/63

'Tattered Tower' (ca. 7050)

A rotten rock peak on ridge SE of Perdition Pks.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

Route. From W ridge of either of the E'ern Perdition Pks. (q.v.) descend snow and climb to *'Ruination Ridge'*. Traverse this crest (ca. 7200 ft.) and work along heavily gendarmed ridge to W shoulder of objective. Ascend directly, keeping to right at difficulties. Class 3 and 4.

Ref.—BCM May/63

Northern Ridge. The two W'ern summits (ca. 7900 and 7600) on the most N'erly ridge of the Howson Range are easily reached from the SW. The most E'erly peak (ca. 8000) is a class 3 rock climb from the E, and a traverse of similar difficulty leads to the highest summit (ca. 8200). An easier route to this from SW likely exists. G. Woodsworth and R. Culbert climbed all summits in 1962 and found a cairn of unknown origin on peak 8200. The minor 6500-ft. summit referred to in CAJ 1957 is on the ridge E of the 6200-ft. col.

Pillar Pk. (7000) 93L/4W, L/5W

Pillar Pk. is a double summit on the Clore–Kitnayakwa divide and S of the Howson Range. Approach is a problem. The trail blazed down from Burnie Lk. along the W side of Burnie R. would be fastest if combined with air transport. The Clore **(2)** and Kitnayakwa **(3)** Rivers are also feasible routes. Approach

from Morice Lk. requires a boat, a 3 day bushwhack over the Goshnell area, and a difficult ford of Burnie R.

Neither summit appears difficult to climb from the col between them. Nothing else on the Clore–Kitnayakwa divide looks very striking.

Serb Subsection

The knot of peaks between Telkwa R. and Copper R. does not seem to have any mountaineering history, partly because it is overshadowed by the more rugged Howson Range immediately across Telkwa Pass. The peaks are, nevertheless, of alpine interest, and some summits have been attained by survey parties.

The most obvious approach is from the Telkwa R. Rd. and trail **(6)**. A horse trail has been cut from this road up the E side of Jonas Cr. to open ridges above. Another such trail goes from the E end of McDonell Lk. **(5)** to NW end of the same ridge system. This country is pleasant, but far from challenging.

Milk Cr. is a direct route to the most rugged portions of the subsection. The glacial bench on N side of Milk Cr. is said to be easy going—one day pack to head of creek from trail on Telkwa R. **(6)**. It appears that some of the bush in the lower creek could be avoided by cutting across a low intervening ridge from Cleat Cr.

Approach directly from Telkwa Pass **(7)** area is obvious for adjacent peaks.

From the W end of McDonell Lk. **(8)** there is a horse trail leading up the Serb R. It is one day's pack from lake to the mountains, but crossing the Copper R. can be difficult. The trail goes up E side of the Serb for about 4 mi. and then crosses before continuing an equal distance to open country. Another trail climbs from about 1 mi. up the Serb W to open ridges, which may be followed W again to summits on the NW corner of the subsection. The beginning of this trail is somewhat camouflaged.

Approach via lower Copper R. **(1)** to W margin of the subsection was once the favorite route, and may become feasible again when roads are extended. From 3 mi. up Limonite Cr. **(5)** an old trail branches N to traverse above the Copper and gives access to SW corner of the subsection.

Coal Cr. Subsection

A small and isolated group of peaks N of the Copper R. and W of Kitsuns Cr.

Approach is by the trail **(9)** on the upper Copper R., but a 2 day pack is required from the end of the road at Passby Cr., and much bush is involved in gaining the major pass SE of the main massif.

Ref.—CAJ 1963

'Paleo Pk.' (ca. 7900) 93L/13W

The highest of the Coal Cr. Group.

1st asc.—1962—A. Shives, A. Armour-Brown, G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From camp in pass to SE ascend through bush and meadows to ridge E of the 2 highest summits. Follow ridge until it is feasible to traverse right onto glacier leading to col between Paleo Pk. to the S and Coal Crag to the N. Climb steep snow to ridge E of Paleo Pk. and scramble to summit. 4 hrs. up from camp. The area is richly endowed with fossils.

'Coal Crag' (ca. 7700) 93L/13W

A rock tower immediately N of Paleo Pk., and the second highest summit of the Coal Cr. Group.

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, A. Shives.

Route. From the col between objective and Paleo Pk. (q.v.) cross ridge to N and gain snow basin beyond. Coal Crag may be climbed from the basin either by its rotten class 3 E ridge or by the firmer class 4 N face.

Hudson Bay Subsection 93L/14W

The Hudson Bay Range is a high group of summits immediately NW of the town of Smithers. Although the peaks have largely been left in peace, the alpine slopes have been thoroughly combed by prospectors.

The McDonell Lk. Rd. **(8)** follows the S edge of subsection. Just before Aldrich Lk. (11 mi. from Smithers) a spur road traverses up to the right. This leads to the Duthie Mine and is closed to car traffic. A trail leads from the lower road of the abandoned mine camp and is good for 8 mi. to Silvern Lk. (3 hrs. pack). Silvern Lk. may also be reached by an old trail up Toboggan Cr.

The poor trail up W side of Passby Cr. (8) is of little direct mountaineering consequence.

About 9½ mi. up the McDonell Lk. Rd. from Smithers a logging grade climbs to N. Keep to left fork and follow up switchbacks to reach private cabins and ski slopes at timberline (5000 ft.) to E of the head of Miller Cr.

There is a very good trail leading to the snout of Hudson Bay Glacier. The road up Glacier Gulch from Kathlyn Lk. leads to this trail.

Hudson Bay Pks.

The highest summits of the Hudson Bay Group consist of a chain of four peaks above Hudson Bay and Toboggan Glaciers. Only three of these are described, as the N'ernmost peak is very minor.

South Pk. (8300)

Route. From head of road to open country E of Miller Cr. traverse NW over meadow and scree to objective's SE ridge. Walk ridge to summit. 3 hrs. up from timberline. This is a popular hike.

Central Pk. *('Bulkley Pk.')* (8350)

1st rec. asc.—1962—A. Shives, G. Woodsworth, C. Dahlie, R. Culbert.

Route. The ridge connecting objective with the S Pk. is a class 2–3 traverse. The central peak may also be reached by a long class 3–4 rock climb from just above The Moes (q.v.).

North Pk. (8400)

Highest peak in the Hudson Bay Group.

Route. From the Silvern Lk. trail at a prominent ridge (circa. 4500 ft.) follow ridge up to where it levels off, and then drop right into valley. From timberline, ascend E over snow, scree, and easy bluffs up headwall of the valley and to main ridge N of objective. Traverse S over the minor N'ernmost summit and scramble along intervening ridge. 5 hrs. up from trail.

'The Moes' (est. 6800)

Two prominent rock towers on the SW ridge of the central Hudson Bay Pk.

1st ascents—1962—A. Armour-Brown, R. Culbert.

Routes. The towers may be reached in about 3 hrs. hike from either the Silvern Lk. trail or upper Miller Cr. Leave Silvern trail before Glacial Cr. and ascend to timberline, but then travese left

into upper Glacial Cr. and hike up scree to valley S of objectives. The same point may be reached by traversing open country from W of Miller Cr. and dropping from col at 7000 ft. in ridge to S. Keep low until past Sloan Cr.

Approach objectives from SW. The Little Mo is a class 4 lead on NE side. For Big Mo, traverse across S face to ascend SW ridge. One lead is class 4.

Ref.—CAJ 1963

Rocher de Boule Subsection 93M/4E

This comprises a group of high and accessible summits lying between the Bulkley and Kitseguecla Rivers, and N of Trout Cr. The entire area has been heavily prospected and most summits have succumbed to wanderers in search of mineralization, but information has been obtained for only a few of the individual peaks.

Hwy. #16 follows the subsection's E and N boundaries.

A logging road leaves the highway at Doughty Sta. (on Canadian Pacific railway line) and goes up N side of Trout Cr. to Kitseguecla Lk. A trail once continued on down Kitseguecla R. but the country is difficult to maintain a permanent trail through and there is little left to follow.

A good road leaves Hwy. #16 at Skeena Crossing and goes up the E side of Kitseguecla R. to opposite Deep Canyon Cr., where it crosses the river and switchbacks up hillside to W. A side road not far from Skeena Crossing goes E up N side of Juniper Cr. and is still passable to 4-wheel drive vehicles ATP. This road leads to an abandoned mining camp at about 4500 ft. (Trails continue N up the open hillside to barren ridges above Hwy. #16). There is a spur road to Red Rose Mine on an E tributary of Juniper Cr. about 2 mi. N of Brian Boru Cr. The trail on Brian Boru Cr. itself starts on E side of valley, but switches to W. It is a 3 hr. pack to head.

A trail goes up Chicago Cr. to open country along the ridges. It keeps mainly to the NE side of creek, but is described as sketchy.

From near the town of New Hazelton, a short, poor road leads to a good trail up E side of Station ('Mission') Cr. to beyond timberline.

A road goes up Mudflat Cr. to est. 2500 ft., and a good trail continues up the N side to beyond lakes. Easy going SW onto the divide.

There is a trail up Porphyry Cr. to open country.

'Mt. Rocher de Boule' (6700), which stands directly behind the town of New Hazelton, is the best known of the surrounding summits. It does not have a peak of much differential relief, however, being largely the end of a truncated ridge. The ascent is easy from end of Station Cr. trail, Chicago Cr., or the head of Juniper Cr. The sharp pinnacle (called *'Bear's Tooth'* or *'Tolman's Tooth'*) which may be seen from near New Hazelton is also the jutting end of an easy ridge.

Tiltusha Pk. *('Red Rose Mtn.')* (7790)

Located about 3 mi. ESE of Red Rose Mine (abandoned). It is easily picked out by two blocky sub-peaks on a W ridge.

1st asc.—likely by prospectors.

Route. From Red Rose Mine, cross pass immediately W of objective (and SE of mine), then traverse around to S ridge, which is a class 3 ascent.

Brian Boru Pk. (8200)

The highest summit in Rocher de Boule Group. It stands between Brian Boru and Corya Crks., and is impressive when seen from Smithers.

Route. Take class 3 gully up W face from head of Brian Boru Cr., reached by trail up the creek or via pass from Red Rose Mine.

The Nipples (7000) 93L/13E

Situated between head of John Brown Cr. and the Kitseguecla R.

1st asc.—1959—R. Culbert.

Route. The objective appears as a steep rock peak when viewed from Hwy. #16 near Doughty Sta., and is best approached from Doughty up Trout Cr. to Kitseguecla Lk. Traverse to NW through open woods to ascend SW ridge of the main summit. This is a long climb but most difficulties may be avoided. A lengthy day's return from lake.

'The Hiccup' (5500) is also visible from Hwy. #16 near Doughty and constitutes a sharp rock tusk on the E end of Rocky Ridge. From Trout Cr. Rd. in vicinity of Taltzen Lk., cross wooded ridge N and ascend one of several scree gullies to crest

of Rocky Ridge. The final tusk is a short class 4 climb on N side. 1st asc.—1959—R. Culbert.

Copper–Skeena Subsection

This contains those summits between the Skeena R. and the Copper (Zymoetz) R., and situated S of the Seven Sisters Group. While only one peak is over 8000 ft., some of the mountains are rugged.

The Okay Range has little of alpine interest beyond meadows, and has attracted no recorded mountaineering interest.

The Kleanza (Gold) Cr. trail is in very poor condition, but the Chimdemash Cr. trail is in good shape and goes to about the same place. Follow to end of first logging road to leave Hwy.#16 N of Usk gas station and continue across slash to pick up the Chimdemash trail. There are 3 cabins on the Chimdemash. Trails once extended down Treasure Cr. (4) to the Copper R., but it is likely that little remains. Another branch trail (in questionable condition) climbs the N fork of Chimdemash Cr. and then to a 5300 ft. ridge above St. Croix Cr. This is likely the best approach to peaks on the Legate–Chimdemash divide.

The W end of the Bornite Range is good for alpine tramping and rock scrambles. Turn off Hwy. #16 at the Terrace Ski Club sign. Drive up road and continue on trails to meadows on *Mt. Bornite* (5300). Open ridges may be followed back to the head of Chimdemash Cr., an area equally well reached by the Chimdemash trail.

Reports indicate that the Legate Cr. trail has almost entirely disappeared.

Mt. Sir Robert (Borden) is surrounded by some confusion in nomenclature. The 7897-ft. summit to receive this name on 100-ft. contour maps stands E of the forks in Little Oliver Cr. It does not look difficult to climb although no ascents have been recorded. The 8094-ft. peak to the S has been left unnamed. It was first climbed in 1939 by H. Hall and H. Fuhrer. Their route ran to the ridge S of Little Oliver Cr. and followed this first S, then E, to the objective. NTD. 12 hrs. from highway to summit.

Ref.—CAJ 1940; AAJ 1940

The peaks N of Mt. Sir Robert have access problems. Those immediately E of Oliver Cr. have been approached by a good trail on the plateau NW of Oliver Cr. To reach trail, drive N on Hwy. #16 from Oliver Cr., est. 7 mi. Trail starts after a straight

stretch of highway and ascends a ridge to 2100-ft. plateau. Leave trail here and cross plateau E to descend into canyon of Oliver Cr., which may be crossed to objective country beyond. Bush makes this approach unpleasant except in Spring, at which time a difficult ford may be expected.

Seven Sisters Subsection 103I/16E, I/16W D-21

A chain of high and rugged peaks which rise above Hwy. #16 near Cedarvale.

The trail which leads to a cabin on The Sisters leaves highway about 3 mi. S of Cedarvale. This starts as an old logging grade and climbs just S of a major creek to 2200 ft. A very good trail leads from road end here to old mining cabins at timberline (4600 ft.). One of the cabins is still habitable ATP. 3½ hrs. up from highway.

Ref.—CAJ 1941, 1962, 1963; AAJ 1941

'Sister One' (Tlooki) (*'Asterope'*) (8400)

Immediately W of the highest summit, which is Sister Two.

1st asc.—1958—C. Mair.

Route. From the cabin, ascend short trail to mine and then traverse N over heather basin to cross 5300-ft. col behind a minor summit *('Parachute Pk.')*. Descend to valley beyond, crossing below glacier snout on moraine and continuing to objective's W ridge. This ridge is a long class 3–4 climb. A lengthy day's return trip from the cabin. The W ridge of Sister One might also be reached by bushwhacking directly from cabin approach trail.

'Sister Two' (Weeskinisht) (*'Alcyone'*) (9038 or 9140)

The highest summit of the Seven Sisters Group, and second peak from W on main divide.

1st asc.—1941—K. Carter, N. Carter, G. Baker, J. Cade.

Route. From cabin, ascend trail to old mine and continue up to E over meadows to ridge. Follow ridge system which goes first NE, then E, and NE once again. The ridge becomes a class 3 knife edge (rock) and then swings N in a sharp snow crest. The final summit is an easy scramble from the S. Return trip is about 10 hrs.

The rock portion of the knife ridge may be avoided by ascending a snow gully from first glacier on approach to Sister

SEVEN SISTERS RANGE From N.W.

Three (q.v.). This route depends on snow conditions but is usually more difficult than following ridges.

Sisters Three to Seven

From cabin ascend short trail to old mine, and then climb meadows E to ridge. Follow ridge N until it is feasible to drop E into scree basin. Traverse across basin and climb narrow snow gully to next ridge E. (Small lakes on E side of basin offer the last good campsite and may be preferred to the cabin for parties climbing more than one of the summits beyond Sister Three. The lakes are a 1½ hr. pack from cabin.) Cross wide ridge and traverse E over broken glacier to hit next rock rib just before it terminates. Cross this and continue to traverse E over the next glacier to gain S ridge of Sister Three at a prominent shoulder on the 6600-ft. level.

'Sister Three' (Tagai) (*'Electra'*) (8734)

Second highest of The Sisters.

1st asc.—1962—A. Shives, A. Armour-Brown.

Route. Gain the objective's S ridge either at the 6600-ft. shoulder or at a snow saddle about 7300 ft. The ridge is a class 3–4 rock climb of about 3 hrs.

Sisters Four to Seven

The main technical difficulty is getting off the ridge of Sister Three (q.v.). From the 6600-ft. shoulder, drop a short distance down rock on the E side of ridge and then traverse a system of scree ledges N to gain the main glacier at the top of the icefall. Route finding is tricky. It may also be possible to drop S and get off the rock below the worst of the icefall.

None of the summits are difficult. They may be climbed by easy scrambles from the glacier up S ridges, or by slightly steeper scrambles from the intervening cols.

'Sister Four' (Tingi) (*'Merope'*) (8500)

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert.

'Sister Five' (Kitshin) (*'Taygeta'*) (8600)

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

'Sister Six' (Kletoosho) (*'Celaeno'*) (8600)

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert, G. Woodsworth.

An outer (NE) peak may be gained by the connecting ridge. Class 3.

'Sister Seven' (Tuatoosho) (*'Maia'*) (8576)

Unclimbed ATP. Glacial cap seems to extend to summit.

'Outpost Pks.' (7300)

Two rock summits immediately N of the Seven Sisters.

Approaches. Drive N from Cedarvale on Hwy. #16 to first bridge. Ascend skid road immediately beyond. Road eventually reduces to a trail which crosses creek from between the objectives and goes up the N side. At about 3½ hrs. pack from road, trail returns to creek and ends. Walk up open flood plain to camp where creek leaves canyon.

'Orion Pk.' (*'Outpost Pk.'*) (7300)

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert.

Route. From camp climb W through bush and bluffs to the objective's main N ridge. Scramble up ridge to final snow bowl on the N face and then cross to ascend rock on W side of the bowl. A long class 3 climb. 8 hrs. return from camp.

'Artemis Pk.' (*'Outer Outpost'*) (6200)

1st asc.—1962—R. Culbert.

Route. From camp, avoid creek canyon to E and follow creek bed up to moraine above. Ascend to the 5200-ft. col behind objective and follow S ridge to peak. Not difficult. Traverse on W face where necessary. 5 hrs. return from camp.

SECTION N-7

BULKLEY-EAST

This area lies between the Bulkley R. and Babine Lk. Suskwa R. marks the N boundary. Summits are of less than average alpine interest and the only ascents of peaks seem to have been by prospectors looking for a better view.

There are two roads leading E from the farm area across Bulkley R. from Smithers. The S'ern of these follows McKendricks Cr. to Chapman Lk. and then continues on to Babine Lk. The other road goes up Driftwood Cr., crossing to the N side thereof at about 3500 ft. This crossing marks the beginning of the Reiseter Lk. trail and also the end of the road for 2-wheel drive vehicles, although a poor jeep road continues to an old mine near 5000 ft. in alpine country below Mt. Cronin. The summits around *Mt. Cronin* (7827) are not difficult to climb. A trail crosses a pass (from the forementioned mine) between Mts. Cronin and Hyland to meet a spur of the McKendricks Cr. Rd. in upper Cronin Cr. The trail traversing N from Cronin Cr. is muddy in spring, but is quite passable at least as far as Debenture Cr.

The Reiseter Cr. trail starts from the Driftwood Cr. Rd. as just described, and crosses a pass to the N, keeping to W side of valley. The trail next runs above the E side of Reiseter Cr. valley and then forks. The upper fork leads to timberline above lower Reiseter Lk. The lower trail leads to the lake itself. An upper lake at timberline may be reached by following game trails along the N side of the lower lake and creek beyond, or from Debenture Cr. The upper lake is under the glaciated N face of the Cronin Group and is one full day's pack from Driftwood Cr.

A good gravel road goes along the E side of Bulkley R. and there is a crossing to Hwy. #16 at Moricetown. A jeep road has been pushed farther N along the E side. This road climbs to est. 2500 ft. on the corner above Suskwa R. and runs some distance E up same. There are plans to put in a bridge to connect with a road up N side of the Suskwa R. from Hazelton to Natlan Cr. The trail continuing up the N side of the Suskwa over Suskwa Pass is described as in fair condition.

SECTION N-8

SKEENA–EAST

This section lies E of Skeena R. and N of Suskwa R. Little is known of the peaks.

There is a road from the town of Hazelton up the N side of the Suskwa R. to Natlan Cr., and this may be extended in the future. A trail described as in fair condition continues on over Suskwa Pass.

A good gravel road runs from Hazelton up the E side of Skeena R. and then the S side of Babine R. almost to the "big slide" N of *Mt. Thomlinson* (8000).

The Mt. Thomlinson Group may be seen from Hazelton and is not particularly impressive from this angle. Some of the summits may nevertheless be of climbing interest. The most hopeful approach would be directly from the end of the road on Babine R. Another possibility is an ascent from the road on Skeena R. There is a minor road to about 2000 ft. N of Sterritt Cr. An old trail runs up Shegistic Cr. to above timberline.

A good gravel road goes from Hazelton up Kispiox R., and the old trail on the W side of Skeena R. breaks from this. The trail is in poor condition, but a Forest Service party has done some clearing as far as Kuldo Cr.

A bridge has been placed across Babine R. at Kisgagas, E of Shedin Cr., and a cat-road driven into Atna Pass. The old trail can still be followed beyond to the Sicintine Range but a ford on the Shelagyote R. may be difficult. Old trails up the Shelagyote R. and Shedin Cr. are likely gone but Shedin Cr. at least has been described as fairly open travelling. There have been reports that the Atna and Sicintine Ranges are both rugged and spectacular. Air photos indicate definite alpine interest but do not presage great difficulties. Best access is undoubtedly by floatplane.

SECTION N-9

KITSUMKALUM–SKEENA

This constitutes the region between the Skeena R. and the Kitsumkalum–Tseax Trench, which runs N of Terrace to the Nass R. The Nass R. and Cranberry R. are the N'ern boundary, while Kispiox R. forms the E'ern margin.

The entire mountain region involved is known as the Nass Range, and has little of mountaineering interest when compared with neighboring groups. The dominant alpine formation appears to be high, barren ridges with few striking summits to mark the horizon.

The Canadian National Railway line comes down the W side of Skeena R. and has several minor stations along the way. Hwy. #16 is on the Skeena's E side with free ferry crossings at the towns of Kitwanga, Cedarvale, Usk, and Copper River. A road connects Kitwanga with Hazelton and another road (to be extended) runs 4 mi. N from Cedarvale.

Climbing history in the E'ern Nass Range seems non-existent and suitable summits are few. Prospecting and trapping trails once followed all the main creeks and there was a trail which followed ridges back from Ritchie Sta. to claims above the head of Lorne Cr. Recent reports on these trails are not encouraging. *Mt. Knauss* (6200) and surrounding summits may prove of some interest. Approach would be from Doreen Sta. up a mining road on Knauss Cr. to 2100 ft. and then by trail to an old mine at 3000 ft. on the flank of Mt. Knauss' N ridge.

The summits immediately E of the Kitsumkalum are a little more appealing to mountaineers. The Kalum Lk. Rd. runs from Terrace to the SE corner of Kitsumkalum Lk. and a trail continues around the E shoreline.

The Nass R. Rd. (See Kitsumkalum–West Section) crosses to the E side of the Kitsumkalum–Tseax Trench between Sand and Gainor Lks. This road then continues N along the E side of Tseax R. to Nass R. The road's E fork goes up the S side of Nass R. to Kiteen R.

There is a large and expanding network of logging roads in the flat area between Cedar R. and Clear Cr. Branch #70 from the Nass R. Rd. leads to this network, to Allard Camp, and to Rosswood at the head of Kitsumkalum Lk. The summits E of

Kitsumkalum Lk. and R. were climbed as early as the 1920's by J. Felber. None of these peaks are difficult and all may be climbed by ridges leading up from the Kitsumkalum. They also may be climbed by first attaining the open, easy, main divide of the Nass Range. A fairly good trail up the Washach Cr. provides one of the best ways of doing this (5 hrs. to cabin above timberline). The old trail on Maroon Cr. is difficult to follow. There is a blazed route up *Wasach* ('Goat') *Mtn.* (6950) from end of the logging spur on its W ridge.

The peaks E of Tseax R. (including *Mt. Priestly* (7770), the highest in this section) are very easy to climb once reached. The fastest approach is quite likely up the lava flow from N end of Lava Lk.

Little is known of the country W of Cranberry and Kitwanga Rivers. There is a gravel road up the latter river to Kitwanga Lk., and the old Grease Trail may still be followed down Cranberry R. to meet the Nass R. Rd. at Kiteen R.

SECTION N-10

KITSUMKALUM–WEST

This region lies between the Skeena and Nass Rivers, and W of the Kitsumkalum–Tseax Trench which runs N of Terrace. The mountains are rugged and largely unexplored. Detailed information is confined to the accessible margins and little is known about the large glaciated area from which such rivers as the Exstew, Kitsumkalum, Ishkheenickh, and Exchamsiks radiate. Views from outside areas indicate that SE ridges often offer easy routes on otherwise imposing peaks. Valley character is typically deep and bushy. The rock in the W'ern part of the section especially is dominantly granitic, tending towards slab walls. The effects of glaciation may be seen everywhere.

There are few roads or trails of use in the vicinity of Prince Rupert. A 2 mi. logging road runs up the first valley N of Leverson Lk. at the head of Work Channel. This gives access to *Split Pk.* (3200) and other granitic summits N of Leverson Lk., but approach to the head of the Channel requires a long boat trip or short plane hop from Prince Rupert.

Hwy. #16 (paved) and Canadian National Railway run on the N side of the Skeena R. from Terrace to Prince Rupert. The trail up *Mt. Blaine* (3500) leaves the highway 17 mi. E of Prince Rupert, and about 300 ft. E of Bruach Cr. There are cabins of a private ski club on the mountain. The approach may have to be abandoned when the highway is re-routed along the Skeena R.

There is a blazed trail up *Skip Mtn.* (3480) from the Tyee Rifle Range. Pleasant ridge walking only available.

A small boat may be taken 15 mi. up Khyex R. The summits here are low but rugged, with typical polished granite faces. There is a trail blazed to alpine country (with minor rock peaks) from the highway just W of Khyex R.

Another trail has been cut from Telegraph Pt. (about 8 mi. E of Khyex R.) to alpine meadows at the amazingly low altitude of 1000 ft. Continue to *'Telegraph Point Pk.'* (4000) where open country leads back to higher summits beyond. A television relay station has been established above Telegraph Pt. with a line slashed thereto.

From behind Kwinitsa Sta. there is a route marked to 4000 ft. (5 hrs. up). Descend 1000 ft. and continue to alpine plateau beyond with several pleasant 5500–6000 ft. peaks.

'Polymar Lk.' (3000), like other high lakes in the area, only unfreezes in warm summers. From 42 mi. W of Terrace, follow blazes up a minor creek (about 2 mi. E of Polymar Cr.) and ridge. 3 hrs. to open country near the lake, with small summits and alpine country beyond.

A boat may be taken only 4 mi. up the Kasiks R. and there seems little of climbing interest nearby.

There is a sharp summit (circa 6000) just N of the banana-shaped lake on the Exchamsiks–Kasiks divide. The lake is at 3200 ft. and ice free only in hot summers. Best non-air approach seems to consist of fording the slough behind Salvus Sta. at low water (Aug., Sept.) and ascending directly to the high ridges.

It is possible to get about 8 mi. up the Exchamsiks R. by small boat, but a short portage is required near the 2 mi. point.

Polywog Mtn. (circa 6000) stands above the highway between mile 29 and 31 W of Terrace. The peak itself is not difficult to reach, but the 3500-ft. face of slab granite above the highway was climbed in 1958 by C. Mair and J. Baldwin, and required 10½ hrs. with direct aid on the upper portion.

A trail has been blazed up the creek draining Exstew Lk. (2500 ft.), about 1½ mi. W of Exstew Sta. (about 4 hrs. up to lake with easy alpine country beyond).

The main summit between the Exstew R. and Exstew Lk. was climbed in 1954 by H. Winston and D. Ridsdale via the ridge leading up from Exstew Sta.

A small boat may be taken about 12 mi. up the Exstew R. The main glaciers near the head of the valley appear to be about 2 bushy days' pack beyond.

Mt. Remo (6344), situated between the Skeena, Zymagotitz ('Zymacord'), and Shames Rivers, may be reached by following a ridge from the highway about 5 mi. W of the Zymagotitz crossing. It is an easy trip of about 10 hrs. return. 1st asc.—likely by J. Felber.

Ref.—AE Mar/54

There is a very good road (the Nass R. Rd.) running N from Terrace to the Nass R. This road goes up the W side of Kitsumkalum and Cedar Rivers, then cuts between Sand and Gainor Lks. to go down lava flows on the E side of Tseax R. The road forks at Nass R. with the W branch down beyond Ishkeenickh R. (A side road is planned up the Ishkeenickh R.) This entire

road complex is controlled by Columbia Cellulose Co. of Terrace and permission for travel is granted only in evenings and on weekends with restrictions on the use of side roads.

In the area W of the Nass R. Rd. from Terrace to Sand Lk., a network of logging roads leads back to the Forest Management License Boundary (which is shown on most maps).

A helicopter survey occupied many summits on the W side of the Kitsumkalum–Tseax Trench. Some of these had been previously climbed by prospectors and goat hunters. Branch roads 3, 4, and 7 lead into the Zymagotitz R. area, locally called the 'Zymacord R.' It is a full day's pack on the N side of this river to first forks, and another day to open country at the head of the two N forks, either by going up the first N fork, or the bench between the two. The Star Cr. approach to this area is preferable. The region NW of the Zymagotitz may be reached directly from the forks or by taking a boat up Exstew R.

Logging roads extend to the forks on Erlandson Cr. and the going is not bad from here to the mountains such as *Sleeping Beauty Mtn.* (6085), *Mt. Kenney* (6800) and *Alice Pk.* (6698). These peaks are not difficult to climb but are of rotten rock. Alice Pk. has also been climbed via the S fork of Alice Cr.

It is possible to reach open country at the head of Star Cr. in one day's pack from the roads, use the N side. It is a 1½ day pack up Mayo (Little Beaver) R., also employing the N side. The Nelson R. is passable, but unpleasant, due to quicksand and canyons. It is easier to get to its head via Star or Mayo Crks. The upper Kitsumkalum (Beaver) R. flows from the W into the N end of Kitsumkalum Lk. ATP there are no roads up this river for any useful distance although the Forest Management License is marked to within 4 mi. of the first forks. It is possible to take a shallow boat 22 mi. up from the lake (20 mi. above Nass R. Rd. crossing). The best foot approach is via the open ridges N of the river. This approach may be used to reach the first forks, or the peaks N of the W fork. The W fork itself is poor travelling but the S fork is not bad, keeping to S side. The S fork has two branches, both leading to areas of heavily glaciated peaks.

To reach *Mt. Poupard* (7464) and *Oscar Pk.* (7500) climb through open timber on a ridge about half-way around Sand Lk. Mt. Poupard was first climbed by J. Felber in 1927. It is not difficult from the S. The first ascent of Oscar Pk. was by P. Broden and O. Olander in 1925.

There have been no confirmed ascents by mountaineering parties (ATP) in the vast, glaciated region between the heads of

the Kitsumkalum, Nelson, Zymagotitz, Exstew, Exchamsiks, Kateen, and Ishkheenickh Rivers. While difficult to reach this area is open in nature and easy to travel about in.

Note on River Travel

Maximum distances given for boats on rivers are usually assuming high water, proper equipment, and experienced handling. Boat trips on the river are made dangerous by log jams, unpredictable water conditions, etc. Currents are often strong and at least a 10 hp motor on a shallow boat are basic requirements. High water is usually in June and July and again in Oct.–Nov. with flash floods at each heavy rainfall.

Northland Navigation Co. ships from Vancouver and Prince Rupert visit Kincolith with shuttle service to Nass Harbour and Arandale.

SECTION N-11

KITIMAT–WEST

The country S of Skeena R. and W of the Kitimat R.–Lakelse Trench is a tangle of ridges and bushy canyons. Little is known of the peaks, except that they are not high, and have a tendency toward smooth granite faces in the W'ern parts especially.

The road from Terrace to Kitimat goes down the E side of the Kitimat–Lakelse Trench and is about half paved ATP. A railway connects the same two points, keeping well to W of the trench.

A helicopter survey party in the area E of 129° longitude occupied several summits. While not overly spectacular, peaks in the region of *Mts. Wye* (6400), *Wedeene* (6600), and *Temple* (6800) are of mountaineering interest, as are those at the head of Jesse Cr. Approach is a problem as the old trail up Wedeene R. is not likely still of use and no information has been collected regarding feasibility of boats on this river. (The railway follows Lone Wolf Cr., a tributary of the Wedeene.) Ridges may prove the easiest means of access to the summits in question.

Mt. Claque (4416) is a 4 hr. hike up a good trail from the town of Kitimat. There are ski cabins on the mountain.

Mt. Charlie has been climbed by following ridges on both sides of Raley Cr. These ridges may be reached from the railway.

A logging road goes down the S side of the Skeena R. from near Terrace to beyond Dasque Cr. In the area E of Dasque Cr. there have been spurs driven back about a mile from the Skeena.

Information regarding the W'ern and central portions of Kitimat West Section is scarce. The 5000-ft. summit at the SE corner of Khtada Lk. was climbed in 1937 up steep bush and bluffs from the lake by J. Cade, W. Steffensrud, K. Carter, N. Carter. This is a 4 hr. scramble from Khtada Lk., which is best reached by plane. Several fairly attractive groups of peaks have been reported in the region E of Ecstall R., such as the one NE of Johnstone Lk. Several summits on both sides of Lower Skeena River have been occupied by geological survey parties with helicopters.

The Ecstall R. is mainly a steep-sided tidal channel, whereon a boat may be taken almost 40 mi. up from Skeena R. The many steep, smooth, granite faces along the river are impressive, but most summits seem to have at least one side on which bush is the only obstacle.

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Kumkan Pk.	9200	100
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