

1968 SUPPLEMENT
to
A CLIMBER'S GUIDE [1965]
to the
COASTAL RANGES OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

(International Border North to Nass River)

By
DICK CULBERT

PUBLISHED BY THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA
1969

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It is regretted that through an oversight the 1965 first edition of *A Climber's Guide to the Coastal Ranges of British Columbia*, to which this is a *Supplement*, failed to include an acknowledgment of the generous donation of \$2000 by Dorothea Sophie, Lady Wheeler, toward the publication cost of the first edition.

Lady Wheeler was the widow of Brigadier Sir Edward Oliver Wheeler, President of the Alpine Club of Canada 1950–1954 and son of Arthur Oliver Wheeler, a co-founder of the Club in 1906 and its first President. Unfortunately, Lady Wheeler passed away in 1963 while the *Guide* was still in preparation.

It would be appreciated if climbers finding mistakes or omissions, however small, in the original edition of the *Guide* or in this *Supplement*, and those completing new ascents in the Coastal Ranges of British Columbia, would report these 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 preparing any new editions of supplements will be lessened. The Committee will also attempt to supply up to date information for those requiring it.

NOTE

This Supplement is intended to be used in conjunction with the original edition of the Guide and its accompanying maps in the separate envelope supplied therewith.

The Introduction in the Guide contains much interesting and valuable general information, including explanation of the plan of its coverage, abbreviations used both in it and in this Supplement, and other pertinent matters, whereas the present Supplementary Introduction adds new information for only certain headings of the original Introduction.

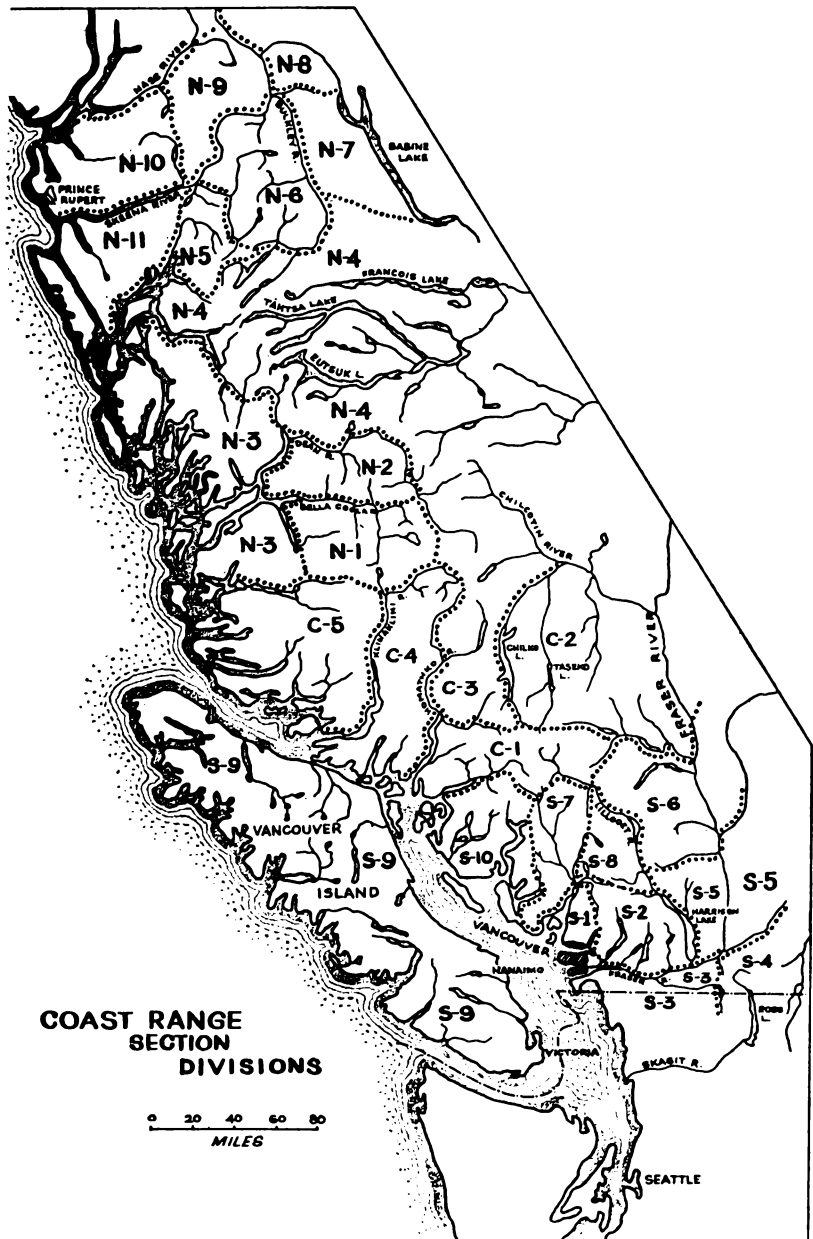
Names of features shown in single quotation marks the first time they are mentioned in the text are not as yet known to be official.

Bold-face numerals in parentheses refer to approach routes so designated in the introduction to each Section in the original edition or in this Supplement.

The Index to this Supplement shows elevations only for features not described in the Guide; where no elevation is shown, the information on the page indicated is supplementary to that in the Guide (refer to its Index commencing on page 327). The distinctions of single quotation marks and italics, used in the text, are not used in the Index.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Once again the author is indebted to several people for their assistance in preparation of this supplement. A special word of thanks goes to Karl Ricker for much valuable criticism and to Dr. Neal Carter who took on the job of editing.



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SECTION
DIVISIONS**

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MILES

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SUPPLEMENTARY INTRODUCTION

This supplement has been completed as of December 1968, four years after the main text was closed and sent for publication. That the last four years have been active ones for climbing in the British Columbia Coastal Ranges is clearly shown by the volume of this Supplement, although some of this bulk is admittedly the result of corrections and expansions rather than innovations.

Mountaineering itself in the Coastal Ranges has not really been expanding at any prodigious rate, certainly not nearly as quickly as rock climbing or hiking. Most of the rock climbing has been confined to the 'Squamish Chief' (actually Stawamus Chief) and that vicinity. In 1967, Glenn Woodsworth's *A Climber's Guide to the Squamish Chief* was published by the Varsity Outdoor Club, University of British Columbia, and the Coastal Ranges Guidebook will henceforth cease to keep track of the route explosion in that area. An informal list of some trails in the Vancouver area, called *Mountain Trail Guide for S.W. Mainland Area of British Columbia* is published by the Mountain Access Committee and gives information in detail such as this present guidebook cannot afford. The Mountain Trail Guide is available for a small fee from the Mountain Access Committee, c/o Miss Mary Wells, #204 - 1504 W. 13th Ave., Vancouver 9, B.C., and trails listed in it are indicated by (MTG) where mentioned in this Supplement. A general hiking guide to southwestern B.C. is presently being written by a committee of the B.C. Mountaineering Club.

With regard to access routes, an approach which is not mentioned in this Supplement should not be assumed to be unchanged from the description in the original text of this Guide. More likely there just have not been any reports from climbing parties over it, and a major percentage of the north coast access roads have not been checked since the original edition, let alone within the last year or so.

CLUBS

To the list of clubs scheduling climbing trips in the Coastal Ranges add:

- Comox and District Mountaineering Club
- North Shore Hikers
- Island Mountain Ramblers
- Simon Fraser Outdoor Club
- Victoria Outdoor Club

The Kamloops Outdoor Club, and Canadian Youth Hostels also run mountaineering outings occasionally into this area.

ROCK CLIMBING, RATING OF DIFFICULTY

Although the NCCS system has not caught on in this region, artificial climbs are no longer generally rated by the decimal system, but rather denoted A-1 to A-4 with increasing difficulty. The free-climbing classification system used on the Squamish Chief tends to rate climbs somewhat lower than other areas, notably Talquitz and Yosemite which are the standard localities. Typically a crack climb would be rated one point higher in Yosemite and a slab climb two points higher. This is somewhat dangerous, and in this Supplement some of the new rock routes have been rated by decimals. These are not the same as "The Chief" rating, and are set to jibe with Yosemite standards. Hence a 5.5 slab climb on The Chief would be about 5.7 if met elsewhere in the guidebook.

AIR TRANSPORT

There have been several requests for information on packaging for air drops. Most things may be free dropped without much damage, except for obvious items such as glass jars and pressurized cans, etc. Typically items are placed in sturdy cardboard boxes and the air spaces packed with some filler. Messy things such as tins of jam should be wrapped in plastic. Bind the boxes tightly with wire or cord, and waterproof them with paint if they are to be out on the snow for more than a few days. A bright colour assists in finding them. Light parcels, or ones with wrappings which can entangle, are somewhat dangerous as they may snag a float or hit the back gear of the plane. Parties usually assume a certain percentage loss, especially with tins of liquids such as white gas.

There have been several changes in the scheduled airline flights to coastal points, as well as in the commercial floatplane bases and landing strips. As these have not proved of much value, the changes have not been brought up to date. Furthermore, page 13 of the original text was an unlucky number. Several of the planes rated there would be overloaded at the passenger levels indicated, and the list should be disregarded.

RESCUE CO-ORDINATION CENTRE TELEPHONE IS NOW 738-2111

All rescues are the responsibility of the nearest R.C.M.P. office.

SECTION S-1 HOWE SOUND-BURRARD

The chairlift on Hollyburn Mtn. has ceased to operate, although the track beneath it may still be used (7). A well marked trail system spreads N and W from the W terminus of Eyremount Drive in the British Properties, and maps of this may be obtained from the West Vancouver Forestry Dept. Development of ski facilities in Cypress Bowl is presently a political football, but logging of this area is continuing. Roads will eventually run to near summits of Mts. *Black*, *Strachan*, and *Hollyburn* and are already to within a few hundred feet of the Strachan-Hollyburn saddle and of the summit plateau of Black Mtn. This road complex comes to the main highway near power station by Westmount turnoff (23).

There is now a poma-lift ("skyride") to the chalet on Grouse Mtn. (5). From near Cleveland Dam take road marked Nancy Greene Way. The Lynn Valley Road (2) is reported bushed in shortly above intake and guard station. Seymour R. road (1) now goes to beyond Balfour Cr.

The previous description of the Brunswick-Harvey logging road (starting from 1.3 mi. N of highway bridge at Lions Bay) has proved confusing. At top of first hill is a fork, at which go left. The main thoroughfare now holds right at the two succeeding forks, which occur many switchbacks higher. This main branch swings in above Harvey Cr. (11), giving access to the Lions and then climbing almost to timberline on the S slopes of *Mt. Harvey*, which is easily gained therefrom. The lower of the forementioned left forks leads to the Brunswick Mtn. (q.v.) trail (10). The second left fork swings high into the Magnesia Cr. valley, giving access to the N face of Mt. Harvey and an alternative route on Brunswick Mtn. (9). Spur roads climb high on the slopes W of 'Harvey's Pup'.

Deeks Lk. road (12) is bushing in, and newer roads keep to N. A trail starts from highway atop bank just N of Deeks Cr. bridge and ascends to the old road, cutting off considerable distance.

A good road runs up Indian R. to Meslillooet Cr. Roads are being extended up both sides of the river beyond. Harbour Ferries Ltd. run two tours daily in the summer to Wigwam Inn near head of Indian Arm.

Siwash Rock

A sign has been placed on the SW face, threatening climbers with prosecution. The sign is cemented on and makes a good foothold.

Mt. Seymour

The rock climbing potential of Mt. Seymour has been largely ignored, although some years ago L. McDonald and P. Taylor put up some of the larger and more obvious routes on the N and E faces of the main peak.

Mt. Elsay

The route mentioned as bypassing the final peak of Mt. Seymour by descent to W has been marked as a trail (MTG), which then bypasses 'Runner Pk.' to ascend Mt. Elsay from the S.

The Needles ('Lynn Peaks')

Balloon logging has cleared a strip onto S ridge from SE.

Crown Mtn.

A Crater Rim variation to the usual route ascends from "easy slabs" mentioned, directly along the arete SW of objective. This is a pleasant class 3-4 and requires an extra hour.

'The Camel'

The Camel's head is class 4, not class 3. Several more difficult routes have been put up across the years on this good rock. The main 'Widowmaker Arete' which drops from The Camel NE to Hanes Cr. was climbed by L. McDonald and H. Mathers, as was another route on the S flank of this ridge. Both were mixed class 4 and 5.

Should the Vancouver Water Board ease restrictions on access in the future, this area should be kept in mind by rock climbers. There have also been about 6 routes put up on the N and W faces of *Goat Mtn.* by L. McDonald, G. McGill, and M. Castro.

Black Mtn.

New logging roads in Cypress Cr. basin (23) extend to near summit plateau on NE side. The old Black Mtn. trail (MTG) begins at junction of Upper Levels and Squamish Hwy. at Horse-shoe Bay. Follow old logging road about 1 hr. (do not branch right) to where trail's start is marked by a sign. About 5 mi. to summit from highway.

The Lions

Trail approach from Lions Bay (8) is still most popular. Trail is now reached by going about 200 yds. up a road starting where highway crosses Harvey Cr. (MTG). A chain now assists hikers into the abrupt gap just before western Lion.

There is still no trail approach from Harvey Cr. road (11). From where road first swings in to follow creek, it is possible to cross the valley and ascend timbered ridge to meet *Route 1* on divide just W of Lion.

Route 3. N Face.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, A. Purdey.

Drop from road (11) near head of Harvey Cr. and follow *Route 2* until able to skirt into cirque below the face. Switchback to left on lower face and ascend crack system on main face to right of center. 7 hrs. from road, class 5.5. Lower parts are slabby, but upper wall is on good gabbro and the climb is recommended.

Ref—BCM Oct/66.

Route 4. NE Buttress.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, D. McRae.

Approach as in *Route 2*. The buttress is interrupted by a shoulder, and has unstable rock in places. Bushes close by on E face and on parts of route make it less than aesthetic. Climbing is to class 5.3, 6 hrs. from road.

Mt. Harvey

Harvey Cr. logging road (11) now leads to within a few hundred feet of the summit ridge on S side. The abrupt N face presents good rock, and is easily reached from the very end of the second branch forking left from the Harvey Cr. road (9). Branching is at approx 2500 ft. elevation.

'Harvey's Pup'

Route 2. N Buttress (the 'Pup's Butt').

1st asc.—1969—A. Purdey, R. Cuthbert, G. Kozel, R. Culbert.

Route starts under nose of buttress adjacent to corner of main Pup-Harvey gully. Climb overhanging rock and traverse down to right at roof, then ascend a lead up prominent chimney. Cross slabs above and do overhanging crack beyond (a 3-in. bong here is first aid pin). Mossy exit pitch 100 ft. higher may be avoided by aid crack to right. Four more leads on easier rock complete this pleasant route. A fairly full day. Class 5.6, A2.

Ref.—BCM Jan/69.

Brunswick Mtn.

A trail to summit of Brunswick Mtn. may be reached (MTG) from the first left fork of the Brunswick-Harvey logging road (10). Keep right at next two forks after crossing Magnesia Cr. From end of road, climb through burned and logged area to pick up trail at timberline. Trail generally follows Brunswick's timbered ridge.

Mt. Windsor (5500)

Route. From Deeks Lk. (12) ascend valley toward Deeks-Windsor col, keeping close to valley bottom. Just below col, ascend to right to ridge of Windsor and scramble to summit. 6 hrs. up from highway.

Ref.—BCM Nov/65.

Mt. Hanover

Route 2 requires rappel into a gap, or circle to approach summit from E.

Sky Pilot Subsection

The Sky Pilot Cabin has collapsed, and Anaconda Company policy regarding use of the road to Mt. Sheer Townsite has fluctuated, although parties may usually arrange to obtain use of the road on weekends now without much trouble.

Marmot Cr. has become a popular approach to the Sky Pilot group, but it may well be replaced by the Shannon Cr. approach which is about the same length and more aesthetic. The Stawamus R. road (17) is now reasonably passable and not locked, although a sign does claim it is watershed territory. Shannon Cr. road (18) forks right just after the crossing to W side of the Stawamus and climbs to plateau at 1700 ft., where a gate is usually locked. It is a 2-hr. hike on the road to its end, or end of any of the major forks.

The main fork of the forementioned Stawamus R. road (19) goes on the E to pass at head of Indian R., and a W'ern branch climbs to about 3000 ft. on NE ridge of Sky Pilot group.

The Mamquam R. road complex is the main thoroughfare which starts from Squamish Hwy. just S of the Stawamus R. bridge, and from which the Stawamus R. road branches just beyond the 3-mi. marker. It is now quite extensive, leading to near the head of Raffuse Cr. and to final bend in Mamquam R. 3 mi. S of Crawford Cr. Sideroads climb onto Mt. Mulligan (5300 ft.) to 3500 feet on the NW shoulder and from Raffuse Cr. to near

timberline on the W side of *Alpen Mtn.* (5588 ft.) The Mamquam road complex is usually barred by a gate just beyond Stawamus road turnout.

Sky Pilot Mtn.

When Shannon Cr. road (18) reaches Shannon Cr. there is a major fork. Continue up NE side of valley and cross on next bridge up. From bend in left fork of road just beyond climb steep forests (keeping right) to prominent ridge and follow this to meadows and Stadium Glacier. 1½ hrs. from road. Sky Pilot is usually climbed from this glacier by traversing a prominent scree and snow ledge to upper N ridge. Class 3. Climbing to S ridge directly from divide bounding glacier has one upper class 3 pitch at bottom.

To reach *Route 2* on Sky Pilot, or to cross to the scree basin on S side (16), one must climb the steep and crevassed snow and ice couloir between Sky Pilot and Ledge, when approaching from Shannon Cr.

'The Co-Pilot'

Route 3. W Ridge.

1st asc.—1965—R. Woodsworth, G. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Approach from Shannon Cr. road as for Sky Pilot. The ascent is a rather uninspiring class 3-4, keeping right on final buttress.

Route 4. N Face.

1st asc.—1968—T. Hall, R. Culbert, R. Cuthbert.

Start on W corner of N face and climb up and left to small basin, then straight up. There is a class 5.5 chimney on the final lead. 3 leads. 3 hrs., and surprisingly firm rock.

'The Ledgelette'

Route 2. W Arete.

1st asc.—1965—T. Kempter, F. Gratwhol.

Class 5 directly from Gunsight Gap (see *Route 2, Sky Pilot*). About 2 hrs. on reasonably good rock.

Route 3. N Face.

1st asc.—1967—G. Woodsworth, M. Lopatecki.

Traverse from Stadium Glacier (see Sky Pilot), or ascend from end of road in Shannon Cr. valley (18) to base of steep snow leading to Gunsight Gap between Ledgelette and Sky Pilot. N face from here is class 5 for 3 hrs. on generally good rock.

Mt. Habrich

The Shannon Cr. approach (18) is now used almost exclusively. Cols on either side of Habrich, and the SW faces which lie between, may be reached from end of the road on NE side of Shannon Cr. valley via gully which leads to col immediately NW of the summit. This requires just over an hour to base of peak and it is best to enter this gully just above logging slash. Ascend gully a few hundred feet and then transfer right to ascend open timber. Bluffs farther up are avoided by entering gully again. Some parties recommend using next gully N and then crossing rocky knob to base of objective.

Route 2. NW Ridge.

1st asc.—1965—B. Hagen, G. Woodsworth.

From forementioned col NW of summit, or from slightly E of col, class 3 bluffs and ledges lead on up. Most difficulties are near the bottom. This is the most popular route, although *Route 1* may be reached by a descending traverse through basin to E.

Route 3. SW Face, the initial route.

1st asc.—1965—B. Hagen, D. Tate, S. Pilkington, A. Purdey.

Route goes up broken zone on W side of face. There is a bush patch about 3 leads up, but climb is mainly class 5 and 4 on good rock. 5 hrs. from base.

Route 4. SW Face, the Gambit Grooves.

1st asc.—1968—T. Hall, R. Culbert, R. Cuthbert.

This starts just left of indistinct SSW nose which is the lowest rock at base of the SW'ern wall. Swing into chimney from left. Second lead is a chimney with a 5.6 exit. Continue up and left on slabs and cracks, then nail a 30-ft. overhanging section (block and corner affair) and continue up gully beyond. Final lead is 5.7 on groove and slab system. Climbing is continuously interesting and aesthetic. 8 leads, 6 hrs.

Ref.—BCM Dec/68.

Goat Ridge

A logging road now extends up under the N'ern bluffs. It ends at about 4000 ft., and slash to S is within a couple of hundred feet of open basin beneath bluffs. This road is the second left fork of Shannon Cr. road (18) after taking first (main) branch crossing Shannon Cr.

'The Chief'

There has been an impressive increase in the amount of rock climbing done in the Squamish vicinity. There are now close to

100 routes on 'The Chief' and its satellites, and in 1967 a guide-book to rock climbing in this area was written by Glenn Woodsworth and published by the Varsity Outdoor Club of the University of B.C.

There will be no attempt to update The Chief routes here, but for those using route descriptions already in this book it should be mentioned that Sickle Route is now considerably more difficult as a result of a landslide in 1965. For a comparison of climbing difficulty grading on The Chief as opposed to elsewhere in this book, see the Supplementary Introduction.

Trail systems, on the back of The Chief especially, are now quite good. Trails lead from the main line up S summit to both N'ern summits and intervening cols (MTG).

SECTION S-2

INDIAN-HARRISON

A good road runs up Indian R. to Meslilloet Cr., and spurs are being extended up both sides of the river beyond as well as up the Meslilloet. In summer the Harbour Ferries Ltd. run two tours a day to Wigwam Inn near mouth of the Indian R. The road (1) to Norton Lk. now extends farther N almost to *Meslilloet Mtn.* A new power line is being placed around the E side of Indian Arm.

The S'ern part of Garibaldi Park has changed its name to Golden Ears Park, and the vicinity of Mt. Judge Howay has been added. A branch of the Stave R. (9) road crosses the river from E side and enters the mouth of the valley just N of Mt. Judge Howay. The lake at head of Stave R. is suitable for flying into, but may not be large enough for taking loaded planes out of, and is frozen over much of the year.

The road complex around W side of Harrison Lk. is now continuous, indicating that it would be possible to drive a rugged vehicle all the way to Pemberton if logging company gates were open.

The ferries on Harrison Lk. now make the return trip in one day. They run Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; reducing to only Tues. and Fri. in the winter.

Five Fingers Group

From Pitt Lk. (boat required) Consolation Lk. may be reached in a day's packing — ascend on S side of DeBeck Cr., then N side of the 3rd major tributary. All peaks may be climbed in a long day from camp by this lake.

'Ring Finger'

Located N of the Thumb.

1st asc.—1965—J. Bryceland, R. Woodsworth, A. Ellis.

Route. From near summit of Middle Finger on ridge to Thumb, descend to col at base of objective. Ascend directly until able to cross major gully 100 ft. below its head, then angle up and right to summit. Class 3-4.

'Little Finger'

Most N'erly of the group.

1st asc.—1952—J. Roddick, J. Chamberlain.

Route. Peak may be reached by ascending traverse from Consolation Lk. or by traversing around W side of Consolation Lk. S side is NTD.

The Forefinger was likely first climbed in 1924 by T. Fyles and party. A map on page 155 of 1940 CAJ is recommended for this group, as the foregoing guidebook version is apparently misleading.

Mt. Blanshard

At Mike Lk. (5) the main road is blocked by a gate, which may soon be removed. This road switchbacks to a new logging patch, and Kirkland Cabin (renovated) may be seen through trees about $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. before this patch. Furthermore the trail to Battery Mtn. may be picked up about 100 yds. W of the logging patch. About 2 hrs. to Battery from there.

Golden Ears

A trail to timberline E of the Ears gives easy access. The road to 2800 ft. in basin E of the Ears (7) is no longer connected to the main road of E side of Gold Cr. It is best to follow latter road until a cabin is reached. Forging here is reasonably easy and there is a good road on the far bank. Trail starts from bank cut near end of the highest branch of this road. Cutting across saddle from Edge to Golden Ears has been described as tricky.

Edge Mtn.

Edge may be reached from forementioned trail to Golden Ears by crossing the Ears-Edge saddle. The gully approach under the walls of Edge itself is exposed to avalanche danger in spring, and the class 3-4 white dyke starting from this gully, or the couloir to the right of it, are safer routes for reaching Edge directly.

East Pk.

Route 2. N Face.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, D. Harris, B. Moorehead, J. Rance.

Shoulder above chasm on N face of Edge may be reached from E via a gully system. Keep to right in trees until in basin NE of E peak. From shoulder, route goes up between NE corner and shallow gully. First lead is bushy, but others are on excellent gabbro. Half way up, face becomes easier, and ascent on either side of a major gully is possible. Difficulty need not exceed 5.1.

Mainly as a result of problems in getting down off E peak, this is a long day return from valley.

Ref—BCM Feb/69.

Mt. Judge Howay

The following route is apparently that of the first ascent party, and is recommended. Map in BCM Oct/66.

Cross Stave R. (boat required) (9) to creek draining the main cirque on E side of peak. A class 4 gully leads to a hanging valley. At about 3500 ft. gain ridge forming to S, and ascend this and snow gully above. Difficulties may be avoided on left. Summit is class 3. A strenuous 2-day return trip from civilization.

Unnamed Pk. (6500)

Located S of Doctors Cr.

1st asc.—1966—E. Lance.

Route. The road on Doctors Cr. now goes to 3700 ft. at least. From this point, climb into amphitheatre under objective (bushy). Go up and to right through S end of cirque on gully and ascend class 4 E ridge. 4 hrs. up from road.

Ref—AE Nov/65.

Unnamed Peaks (7000)

Three summits located between Sloquet Cr. and the head of NW fork of Tipella Cr.

1st asc.—1954—J. Roddick and companion.

Approach was via Ironstone Cr., and ascents were not difficult. 2 mi. farther N the 6500-ft. summit just W of lake flowing into South Sloquet Cr. was climbed without difficulty in 1954 by J. Roddick and O. Tokarsky.

SECTION S-3 CHILLIWACK-SILVER

The Chilliwack R. road (1) has been rerouted, and is now in good condition. To reach the old Slesse Cr. road (3), turn right where new road crosses Slesse Cr. about 13 mi. from Vedder Crossing. To reach Nesakwatch Cr., turn right where main road crosses the Chilliwack R. about 16 mi. from Vedder Crossing. Old road is washed out at Nesakwatch Cr., and there is 1½ hrs. of walking to its end from here (8).

The Pierce Lk. trail (5) has been cleared out almost to the lake. The old trail does not quite go to the lake, but cuts around its E flank to mountains beyond.

The "Centennial Hiking Trail" follows bits and pieces of the road complex in Chilliwack R. valley, but is of little use here to climbers. It also follows Hicks and Post Creeks to the Silver-Skagit road, so this is now a good travel route.

From the Silver-Skagit road, Sowerby Cr. now has logging roads up the N side to about a mile beyond the forks, on both branches. From the S branch, a road climbs SW to 4500 ft. on ridge SW of *Mt. Stoneman*. From near the mouth of Sowerby Cr., roads run high on E flank of Silver Pk. and to Eureka Mine. From mine a good trail leads to *Silver-Isolillock* col and both peaks are easily climbed therefrom.

Hunter Cr. has a road on W branch to about 2 mi. beyond forks. From the Yola-Cantelon Cr. forks, there is a road about 3 mi. up Yola, and some 2 mi. up S branch of Cantelon beyond its final forks.

Cheam Pk.

Route 2 NE ridge.

1st asc.—1966—E. Larsson, H. VonHave.

A road now leads from highway just E of Popkum to small lakes at 3500 ft. about 1½ mi. NE of Cheam Pk. The ridge is class 4. Keep to left of crest and use obvious gully through cliff band near top.

Lucky Four Group

The Batzer Hut at 'Williamson Lk.' (14) has now been established by the B.C. Mountaineering Club and is open for use by all.

It may be reached by a good trail (MTG) as follows. The Chilliwack R. road crosses back to N side of the river about 16 mi. from Vedder Crossing. Just before this bridge, a road goes left, and crosses Chilliwack R. to NW side of Foley Cr. Follow good trail up this to Foley Lk., and continue as trail climbs steeply to hut. About 5 hrs. pack in is required, and this is the most popular base for climbs in the Lucky Four.

The road to Wahleach (Jones) Lk. is open on weekends presently. The route to mile-high camp (13) is now cut by a road about 1500 ft. higher on the valley flank, but is no longer easy to find in its lower portions. A main road now climbs to near ridge crest at 5000 ft. to E of lake, giving open hiking to *Mt. Ling* (6472). The *Mt. Stewart* area may be reached directly from the lake by a spur road S of lake and open timber on the prominent ridge here.

Foley Pk.

Description should read: "The snow basin SE of Foley may be reached . . .", rather than NE. To avoid confusion, the E and N ridges might be referred to as SE and NW respectively. The latter is not distinct.

Welch Pk.

Route 1 should read: "traverse S and W over glacier".

Route 2. SE Face.

1st asc.—1964—by large B.C.M.C. party.

The face is not difficult (class 3), and easily approached from Williamson Lk. (14). Route leads to S ridge just below summit.

Route 3. S Ridge.

1st asc.—1965—E. Kafer, M. Kafer.

This is immediately accessible from Williamson Lk. and provides class 3-4 climbing on reasonably firm rock.

Peaks W of Welch may be reached by crossing col E of Welch and traversing glacier around N side, but this is heavily crevassed late in season.

Chilliwack River Area

Elk Mtn. (4700) and Mt. Thurston (5335)

Two minor summits at W end of Chilliwack-Fraser divide.

Route. These are now served by a trail (MTG) whose markers may be picked up by crossing an old farm clearing 400 yds. E of a

gated side branch to Elk View road, just over 2 mi. past Ryder Lk. Community Hall. A pleasant hike along a meadowed ridge. No water.

Tomyhoi Pk. (Wash.)

The Keep Kool trail has a deceptive hairpin bend about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. from beginning. Don't follow track straight ahead. The traverse from timberline under Yellow Aster Buttes involves 2 gaps and 5-6 hrs. to summit. There is a cabin (suitable for emergency shelter) in trees on NW side of pass separating the N Butte from Tomyhoi massif.

Canadian Border Pk.

1st. asc. should read S. Henderson and companion. The mountain is now very accessible by a new branch of the Slesse Cr. road (3) which climbs to high on the NE flank. This gives direct access to *Route 4*, allows traverse to *Route 2*, and the divide N of summit is easily crossed to *Route 1*.

Mt. Larrabee (Wash.)

Ascent from S is usually up SW rib and face (NTD), or the slightly more difficult SE ridge.

Route 2. N Face.

1st asc.—1968—F. Douglas, J. Douglas.

The N face is reddish and rotten, but a buttress to upper E ridge is white-coloured, firmer rock. From mine site, traverse to glacier and ascend to this buttress. Cross moat (tricky) and ascend a few leads of class 4 rock to buttress. Here climbing is easier. Above, buttress fades out—continue on loose but easy rock to summit. 9 hrs. up from mine.

Slesse Mtn.

The W (or SW) face is bounded on N by a prominent couloir leading to divide N of peak and to *Route 3*. On the S side is a major gully which is the easiest route and which is marked by a large gendarme on S side near top. A shelf system not shown on diagram D-8 runs from divide at base of NW face clean across to near gendarme. Furthermore, a shallow class 4 couloir goes directly up center of W face. This overhangs at bottom when snow below face has melted. Any combination of the ledge and gullies may be used to gain summit.

The Slesse Cr. road is now poor beyond where new road crosses creek to ascend flank of Canadian Border Pk. The trail to shoulder

W of peak (MTG) is in good condition, and as it requires 14 hrs. return from road for most parties, many prefer to camp at head of trail. Water is scarce when snow melts.

Illusion Pks.

Roads now climb to near 4000 ft. above Center Cr. (9), giving better access. A route of questionable condition has been flagged on up (MTG).

Mt. Rexford

The new Nesakwatch Cr. trail (MTG), leading from end of the rough road (8) on this creek, runs to basin under Mt. Rexford at 5500 ft. Ref.—BCM Apr/68. This is one basin N of the major cirque between main and S summits.

Route 2. W Buttress.

1st asc.—1967—B. Howard, E. Hansen.

Climb cracks and ledges to left of the indistinct W ridge to major jam-crack high on ridge. Ascend crack and layback last pitch to summit. Class 4 and 5.

Ref.—BCM May/68.

“Pi Pillar”

An immense block supported on two pillars and mounted on N ridge of Mt. Rexford's S peak.

1st asc.—1967—R. Cuthbert, G. Mellor

Route. Climb from W to ridge N of tower and rappel 60 ft. down E side into rotten gully which is climbed to between pillars. Climb N pillar by pinning or inserting chockstones. 20 ft. of strenuous class 5 ends climb.

Ref.—BCM May/68.

Macdonald Peak and Mt. Lindeman

Radium Cr. trail is only to about 2000 ft., and recommended approach is up creek between these two summits from Chilliwack Lk. This is fairly open going and also gives access to ‘*Middle Pk*’.

SECTION S-4 SILVER-MANNING

The Centennial Hiking Trail has been routed from Chilliwack Valley up Post Cr., through Greendrop Pass, down Hicks Cr., along the Silver-Skagit road and then over the old Skyline Trail which starts from this road about 2 mi. SE of Nepopekum Cr. and follows ridges N of Lightning Lks. to Pinewoods Lodge. Ski and trail developments in Gibson Pass N of the Lightning Lakes have provided better hiking and ski touring on the surrounding easy hills. The Government is presently establishing a trail and shelter system in Manning Park. The old Skyline Trail is being improved and now starts from 5 mi. up the Gibson Pass road. The trail over Three Brothers Mtn. is also being renovated and a new trail is being cut from Lightning Lks. up *Frosty Mtn.* A shelter is planned on each of these three trails. Connection is also being established with the Cascade Crest trail system in Washington. Check with the Ranger at Pinewoods Lodge regarding the standing of this trail system.

Chilliwack Lk. road now extends down the NE side of the lake to Paleface Cr., and will replace trail up this to forks on the creek's S branch. Going is open beyond end of the present trail. The trail going S from end of Chilliwack Lk. is good once S of the International Border. The first $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. from lake is very sketchy and generally avoided by taking boats around first bend to white water. There is a shelter 1 mi. S of Border, another at Bear Cr., and yet another at Indian Cr. It should be possible to reach Whatcom Pass via Bush Cr. trail in one day. Indian Cr. trail is only good for 2-3 mi. The Bear Cr. trail starts just beyond shelter and climbs spur to right before descending and crossing creek to go up left side. It is a day's pack from Chilliwack Lk. to head of Bear Cr.

The Maselpanic Cr. trail (6) is falling into disuse. Wray Cr. has a road up E side to lake at 4500 ft. opposing Crescent Lk. There is a road on Berkey Cr. to about 4000 ft. on its S fork, and from here it is an easy hike up *Wells Pk.* (6000 ft.) approaching from SE.

The Sumallo R. road runs to near the final forks, under Silver-tip Mtn., and a branch of possible interest to climbers runs up the third (penultimate) W'ern fork.

'Silver Bluffs'

These are the impressive cliffs rising above Silver Lk. on the E. They may be reached easily from the Silver-Skagit road (1) by ascending a creek bed from near N'ern end of Silver Lk. The prominent buttress or shoulder of the main summit here was climbed in 1966 by R. Culbert and A. Purdey. It was class 4-5 and fairly loose, although the main walls to the right appeared firmer.

Silvertip Mtn.

Route 4. N Face.

The Sumallo R. road is only sporadically locked, and it runs to the objective face and for a short distance up creek under it. Go right at final forks under face and ascend directly or along an old track to a mining cabin visible at base of bluff above. Take gully to right above cabin, and follow fixed rope to another cabin on nose of ridge. Climb to Rideout-Silvertip col through headwall of basin beyond then follow ridge to summit, using slopes to right of crest and avoiding false summit. Class 3. 6-8 hrs. up from road. Likely the fastest route and recommended for skis.

Ref.—BCM Jan/67, June/67.

Hozomeen Mtn. (Wash.)

North Peak.

Route 1. Clarification.

It seems best to ascend from Skagit R. (1) on ridge leading to 6400-ft. summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N of objective. This may also be reached by a lengthy crest walk from Skyline Trail. Snow basins on NE face give a class 3 route to summit but the E buttress is also class 3, being slightly more difficult but on firmer rock. Most difficulties may be avoided to right.

Route 2. Clarification.

Ascent directly from Hozomeen Lk. is perhaps the fastest approach. Ascend gully just NW of the SW peak and at timberline or in basin above, cross left to climb gully leading to col between objective and ragged summits on its S ridge. This ridge is class 3.

Route 3. SW Buttress.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, A. Purdey.

Climb slopes from about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. up Hozomeen Lk. trail (2) to base of wall at 5000 ft. Initial bluffs are easily passed on crest near

about 5500 ft. Climb left into chimney whose final cave pitch requires 3 aid pins. At 6000 ft., major walls are turned by 5 leads up right fork of a prominent gully system (class 5.4). Traverse easy slabs to right around the 'Untouchable Tower' group and ascend gully against face beyond to gap behind towers. Two class 4 leads up nose, then traverse left into easy gully leading to S ridge one pitch below summit. Climb is 5.5, A2, and will require bivouac from Ross Lk. No water but usually snow in gully behind Untouchables.

Ref.—BCM Jan/69.

South Peak.

The col between S and SW peaks may be reached from Willow Lk. (3) by climbing to left of the gully which descends from this saddle, then switching into gully higher up. This is bushy, but avoids the loose class 4 pitch on the SW peak. The S peak route is intercepted in the col. One tricky pitch on the summit arete of the S peak, although brief, is class 5 rather than 4.

Mt. Spickard Area

The Silver Cr. trail is now difficult to reach owing to flooding of Ross Lk., and has not been much used lately.

International Pk. (Wash.)

This has been approached from end of the Maselpanic trail (6). Ascend E fork, avoiding water falls to right. Cross cirque to gain N ridge of objective near its base. This may also be reached from end of trail by first climbing steep timber to ridge connecting objective with Whitworth Pk.

Unnamed (8200) (Wash.)

Located between International Pk. and Devil's Tongue.

1st asc.—1965—J. Bryceland G. Longmuir.

Route. Objective is a $\frac{3}{4}$ -hr. scramble along intervening ridge from International Pk. Class 2-3.

Keremeos Area

'Rattlesnake Ribs'

Several rock ridges protrude from the hillside directly across Similkameen R. from Keremeos. These provide reasonably good rock in the interior dry belt. The largest of the buttresses was climbed in 1968 by A. Purdey and R. Culbert. It is a long climb (2500 ft.), but mainly class 4. Chimneys and walls of all degrees

of difficulty allow one to construct a route of any difficulty from low class 5 on up.

Cathedral Lakes Area

The Ashnola Forestry Access Road (17) now runs up N and W side of Ashnola R. to within a few miles of the border. There is a private jeep road up Lakeview Cr. to Quiniscoe Lk. The road leading to this up the S side of the Ashnola from Ewar Cr. junction is locked.

From Quiniscoe Lk. traverse slopes to either Glacier or Lady-slipper Lakes. The divide beyond may be gained by ascending scree at head of these basins, or scrambling up ridge between lakes to 'Pyramid Mtn.'. Once on divide it is possible to go N to easy 'Quiniscoe Mtn.' (8369) or S on W side of divide past 'Ovis Pk.' (8570). This has two summits which are scrambles from the abrupt notch between. Farther S a summit with a prominent W facing chimney may be seen. This is *Grimface Mtn.*, the highest summit, and is class 3 via the chimney. The area provides very pleasant hiking.

Snowy Mtn. (8507)

A broad, rambling summit located N of the border and W of Similkameen R.

Route. Drive across Similkameen R. about 10 mi. S of Keremeos and go up logging roads to W beyond. These extend to at least 5700 ft. elevation and it is a 5-hr hike from there to summit. Thick bush and compass travel give way to open country.

Ref.—VOCJ 1963.

SECTION S-5

HARRISON-COQUIHALLA

A new powerline runs up Ruby Cr. and Garnet Cr. (4) and down Emory Cr. (5). Garnet Cr. has a road to near the pass leading to American Cr., and another road comes up American Cr. to about 3000 ft. on the W^{ern} S fork. B.C. Telephone has a private tramway to top of the 4800-ft. summit between Ruby and American Creeks.

There is a logging road now to within about 4 mi. of the head Spuzzum Cr. and a branch about 3 mi. up Urquhart Cr. There is about 4 mi. of road on Tsileuh Cr.

Scuzzy Cr. has a road about 2 mi. up its N fork. About 4 mi. farther up is another major fork SE of Scuzzy Mtn. The S^{ern} branch at this point has a road to near its head, and the other has est. 3 mi. of road.

The road up Nahatlatch R. (6) goes to Mehatl Cr., and there is a wire across this. A road S up Kookipi Cr. runs almost to the final forks.

From Big Silver Cr. there is a short road starting up Hornet Cr. and a road almost to the head of Clear Cr.

The ferry schedule on Harrison Lk. calls for return trips on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.; or Tues. and Fri. in winter.

Sollicum Pk. (5131)

Located at head of Mahood Cr., E of S^{ern} Harrison Lk.

Route. A logging road from SE corner of Harrison Lk. goes E past Deer Lk. and up Mahood Cr. This is usually locked. The ascent is neither lengthy nor difficult.

Cairn Needle (7700)

Located NE of the head of Stokke Cr.

1st asc.—1967—R. Culbert, E. Lance, A. Purdey.

Route. The Stokke Cr. road now goes to beyond forks at 2500 ft. It is a 3-hr. pack up the N^{ern} fork here to camp under objective. Direct ascent is likely bushy when spring snow absent, and it is possible to reach the class 2-3 N ridge by traversing around either side of the objective. Crossing the divide well to E of the summit appears a good approach. The peak immediately E of the

Needle was climbed by its easy E ridge.

Ref.—BCM Aug/67.

Unnamed Pk. (6800)

Located E of Cairn Needle at head of W branch of Douglas Cr.

1st asc.—1967—A. Purdey, R. Culbert.

Route. Summit may be approached from N fork of Stokke Cr. approaching the S ridge from the E. Ascent from S or NW is not difficult.

SECTION S-6

FRASER-LILLOOET

A good road from Squamish to Pemberton has now given easy (13) access to Lillooet R. area. This good road goes on to D'Arcy, but its continuation around W side of Anderson Lk. is rough.

The road down Lillooet R. (14) from Mt. Currie townsite to Port Douglas on Harrison Lk. (62 mi.) is rather steep and tortuous in places. S of Lizzie Cr. it is controlled by Tretheway-Wells Logging, who keep it locked when trucks are operating. Over on the W side of Lillooet R., there are now roads from Harrison Lk. up to nearly opposite Lizzie Cr., with a bridge across the Lillooet 6 mi. N of Port Douglas, and a temporary floating bridge across at the narrows in Little Lillooet (Tenas) Lk. A 5-mi. road up Lizzie Cr. (15) is being extended to Lizzie Lk. There is a road to 5000 ft. on flank S of lower Rogers Cr. (16), and to 3000 ft. in the main valley of Gowan Cr. There is a 5-mi. trail (19) up Twin One Cr., with markers beyond to lake W of Mt. Duke. A logging road on Joffre Cr. has just been started.

A trail (18) from the D'Arcy road runs up Place Cr. to two government shelters near Place Glacier. When not in use by glaciological crews, these are open. The rough road up Haylmore Cr. leads 14 mi. to a settlement in Barkley Valley and then beyond to pass W of Melvin Lk. Just before Duffey Lk., a mining road leaves the Cayoosh Cr. road and climbs to 7000 ft. on the divide above Haylmore Cr. The high summits between Cayoosh Cr. and Stein R. are generally dry and without technical difficulty, thus having escaped attention from climbers although tramped by goat hunters and prospectors.

Birkenhead Lk. has been set aside as a park. There is a road around the NW side of the lake connecting Blackwater and Birkenhead R. roads. The Birkenhead has a road up its SW side to Tenquille Cr. Tenquille Lk. has become quite popular as a result of its friendly peaks and meadows. The trail (9) to this lake from Lillooet R. starts from a road crossing river $12\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above Pemberton. Cross river on Wilson Road, and trail is well marked from 0.7 mi. W of crossing. A cabin (open to public) stands at W end of Tenquille Lk., about 4-5 hrs. pack from road (MTG).

The Nahatlatch R. road (1) now goes to Mehatl Cr. on N side of the river, and there is a cable across the Mehatl.

Arthur Seat ('Art's Ass')

This is the mountain, or more aptly the face, which stands immediately SE of Spences Bridge. It is easily reached by open terraces from where highway crosses Thompson R., and is reasonably good rock. Route possibilities are vast. The buttress S of the S'ern gully was put up in 1965 by A. Purdey, B. Howard and R. Culbert, and a BCMC trip (BCM July/67) put up a route on the SW face in 1967, but the lines cannot be uniquely described. As a climbing ground, it has the advantage of being in the interior dry belt.

Mission Ridge (7886) and Shulaps Range

This region N of Seton Lk. is a good hiking area. A road from Mission Pass N of Shalalth leads to over 6000 ft. There is also a road up Marshall Cr. to Liza Lk., running SW of the Shulaps Range. The road up Tyaughton Cr. goes to about 5000 ft. on the N shoulder of Eldorado Mtn.

Unnamed Pk. (8235)

Located N of Birken.

Route. Scramble up from a road to microwave station on E ridge at about 6500 ft. This road heads W from Devine, S of D'Arcy (13).

'Mt. Fyles'

This name has been officially rejected, and the N summit is now *Mt. Taillefer*. The two peaks lie N-S of each other rather than NE-SW.

Mount Samson, Chipmunk Mtn., Sun God Mtn., and the Prospector Pks. are now official names.

Unnamed Pk. (8000)

Located between forks of Donelly Cr.

1st rec. asc.—1965—R. Price, B. Mitchell, R. Burton.

Route. The highest summit is the most N'erly, and may be climbed from Hurley R. road (8) on the N. Not difficult.

McGillivray Pass

This has been set aside as a ski reserve, for which it is well suited. Two cabins are available here for rent. A rough road (7)

from Bralorne leads to within a few miles of the pass, and a good trail continues. The road is only snow free after May, and reported to be deteriorating beyond Pioneer Mine.

Mt. McGillivray

Route 2. N Ridge.

From cabin 1 mi. N of pass, ascend heather slopes to N ridge. This is an exposed class 3 rock climb. Time return, 4-5 hrs.

The traverse from *Route 1* to *Mt. Piebiter* is loose and steep. It is likely easier to drop NE into head of Connel Cr. as for Whitecap Mtn., then ascend gully and rib system on Piebiter's S slopes.

'Royal Mtn.' (8000)

A granitic knob on N'ernmost extension of McGillivray-Piebiter massif.

Route. From N of McGillivray Pass, ascend to Royal-McGillivray ridge and scramble to summit. A popular ski trip, 2-3 hrs. return.

The 7500-ft. 'Standard Ridge' SW of McGillivray Pass is also a popular ski ascent.

Whitecap Mtn.

This has been described as one of the best ski mountaineering trips in the Vancouver area. It requires about 10 hrs. return on skis from McGillivray Pass, and provides a ski descent of more than 4000 ft. on smooth slopes.

Lone Goat Cirque

It is a day's pack from Hurley R. road (8) to cirque at head of Lone Goat Cr. Contour maps notwithstanding, the highest summit in this cirque is the W'ern one above head of Surfusion Glacier. It is est. 9000 ft. and was climbed in 1965 by R. Culbert and A. Purdey by its E ridge, which is not difficult. The peak contoured at 9000 ft. and standing farther S above Hurley R. is likely about 8500 ft. Along with summit immediately N, this peak was ascended without difficulty by first gaining the main divide and W'erly slopes.

The Frost Fiend (8500)

Highest summit on ridge E of Surfusion Glacier. It is the central of the three, although map contours N'ern as higher.

1st asc.—1965—A. Purdey, R. Culbert.

Route. Summit is class 3 on rock from S. It was reached by traversing two cirques from Lone Goat Cr., keeping E of divide, but might also be gained from Surfusion Glacier. A long day return trip from Lone Goat Cr.

Mt. Vayu (9000)

Central and highest of 3 summits due S of Downtown Lk's. W. end.

1st asc.—1967—R. Culbert, A. Purdey.

Route. Surfusion Glacier may be reached by crossing a high col from Lone Goat Cr. From glacier snout, traverse into basin S of objective and ascend to col in its E ridge. Ridge is corniced but not difficult. The two 8500-ft. rock summits N of Surfusions' W'ern lobe were also climbed, both being rock scrambles.

Mt. Thiassi (est. 9000)

Highest summit between heads of Hurley R. and McParlon Cr. (despite map.)

1st asc.—1965—R. Culbert, A. Purdey.

Route. From the W'ern edge of Surfusion Glacier, cross low col and traverse snowfields at head of McParlon Cr. and Hurley R. Climb snow to col leading to SE summit. Both peaks are climbed from this. The highest summit has a sharp ridge, class 4 with a tricky gap.

Cayoosh Range

The Cayoosh Range and the summits SW thereof are usually open and easy. They make pleasant alpine hiking, and have usually been tramped by goat hunters, prospectors, and local residents. No detailed information has turned up in the guide-book files, and in this type of terrain the approach is usually important, rather than routes of ascent. 'Mt. Gardiner' (8000 ft.) above the Place Glacier (18) has become a popular ski and hiking trip, see for instance BCM June/68.

'Anniversary Pk.' (now officially *Mt. Matier*)

Route 2. S Ridge.

From Matier-Capricorn (q.v.) col, climb objective's class 3 S ridge, using snow on E flank to skirt a gendarme.

'Capricorn Pk.' (Name now officially rejected.)

Route 2. From trail on Twin One Cr. (17) just beyond main N'ern tributary, climb ridge to NE, passing over 7500-ft. summit

and traversing snow to S of objective. Ascend class 3 chimney in E ridge to summit. A 2-day trip from Lillooet Lk.

Mt. Duke (7800) (mistakenly contoured 8500 on some maps)

Located at head of Twin One Cr.

1st asc.—1966—T. Anderson, M. Juri.

Route. From lake at head of Twin One Cr. and W of objective, ascend by the easy S ridge. Party continued on to climb Pk. 7400 ft. on the ridge to E. NTD.

'Snowspider Mtn.' (8250)

Highest summit between Twin One and Twin Two Creeks.

1st asc.—1966—T. Anderson, M. Juri.

Route. Ascend objective's NW ridge from head of Twin One Cr. NTD. A 2-day trip from Lillooet Lk.

'Goat Mtn.' (7400)

Located 2 mi. N of mouth of Twin One Cr.

1st asc.—1963—C. Adam, T. Anderson, G. Richardson.

Route. Ascend objective's E ridge from 4 mi. up Twin One Cr. (17), or climb to SW ridge from 2 mi. up this creek. NTD. 6 hours to summit. Trig. point Duffey (7282 ft.) 2 mi. to NW may be reached from Goat Mtn. easily. The intervening col may be reached directly from Lillooet Lk. by climbing prominent gully, keeping left at all branches except the last.

'Rex's Pillar' (8700)

A prominent peak, visible from Pemberton and located about 2 mi. W of Mt. Matier.

1st asc.—1965—G. Richardson, M. Juri, T. Anderson, B. Thornton.

Route. From valley to S (reached in this case by traverse of trig. point Duffey), climb N to col between objective and 7800-ft. summit to W. Either may be climbed from col, the Pillar being class 3.

Unnamed Peak (7600)

W'ern peak of the double summit at W end of Twin One-Lizzie Cr. divide.

1st asc.—1965—C. Adam

Route. Ascent from mouth of Twin Two Cr. is not difficult (14). Higher summits farther E are not known to have been climbed.

'Pyramid Mtn.' (7600)

Prominent rock peak above main forks in Lizzie Cr.

1st asc.—1965—T. Anderson, B. Thornton, G. Richardson

Route. From end of first fork of Lizzie Cr. road (15), ascend to scree slope at 5100 ft. and climb to pass, circling to ascend summit by E ridge. NTD. *Meadow Dome Mtn.* (7300 ft.) to the N may be climbed by its easy S ridge.

'Bellavista Mtn.' (7200)

A ridge E of Pyramid Mtn.

1st asc.—1965—T. Anderson, B. Thornton, G. Richardson.

Route. Easily reached and climbed either from Pyramid Mtn. or by climbing through open timber on S ridge from 5 mi. up Lizzie Cr. road (15).

Unnamed Pk. (8500)

Located between heads of the two main forks of Lizzie Cr.

1st asc.—1967—C. Adam, T. Anderson.

Route. From Bellavista Mtn., walk E along divide and climb to col between objective and an 8000-ft. summit to NW. Both peaks may be climbed easily out of this col.

"Cloudraker Mtn." (7800)

A double summit on Rodgers-Lizzie Cr. divide 4 mi. E of Little Lillooet Lk.

1st asc.—1967—T. Anderson, M. Juri, G. Richardson.

Route. From roads above logging camp at narrows in Little Lillooet Lk. ascend open timber and scree to lake W of objective (14) (15). Cross pass to NE and traverse until snow slope gives access to col between summits. Both may be climbed from this.

The same party traversed the divide 2 mi. E to climb 7300-ft. 'Ptarmigan Mtn.' NTD.

'Anemone Pk.' (7500)

A rock summit 2 mi. E of Lizzie Lk.

1st asc.—1967—C. Adam, T. Anderson

Route. From mile 5 of the Lizzie Cr. road (15) climb ridge to lake E of objective. From here ascend to W ridge, not difficult.

'Mt. Scotscheen' (8600)

Highest summit in the region SSW of Stein Lk.

1st asc.—1967—T. Anderson, C. Adam.

Approach. The group of high summits between heads of Stein

and Nahatlatch Rivers is best reached by flying into Stein Lk. or nameless lake to S. Recorded ascent party used a 3-day approach from Lizzie Cr. road (15). This went over Anemone Pk. (q.v.) and around head of Rogers Cr., thence SE over meadows to pass 1 mile S of the W'ernmost of the three major lakes. From camp here cross summit of easy 7300-ft. 'Vanguard Mtn.' to SE, and continue E over glacier.

Route. Approaching from W, ascend to col between objective and 8300-ft. 'Mt. Cline' to the N. Both summits are class 3 from this col, which may be used as a campsite for peaks beyond. Recorded party also traversed snow ridge S from Scotscheen to 8400-ft. 'Snowblood Mtn.' (not difficult).

'Klackarpun Mtn.' (8600)

Located S of S'ernmost of three major lakes at head of Stein R.

1st asc. likely by survey party.

Route. From N of Snowblood Mtn. (q.v.) traverse ridges and snowfields to objective. The intervening unnamed 8100-ft. summit and rotten 8300-ft. 'Crevasse Crag' were so traversed in 1967 by C. Adam and T. Anderson.

SECTION S-7

HOWE SOUND-CHEAKAMUS

The Rainy R. road (1) has been opened to public traffic on weekends lately. Sideroads now cover much of the area to the E, giving access to 'McNab Lions', etc. A logging road from Wood-fibre runs up Foulger Cr. toward Brennan Lks.

Roads on Ashlu, Elaho, and Upper Squamish Rivers are now property of Empire Logging Co. The public is usually allowed access on weekends. Mileages from turnoff to Alice Lk. and Whistler Mtn. on the Squamish R. road (11) are as follows: turnoff to Paradise Valley, etc., $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; turnoff to Lk. Lovely Water crossing $2\frac{3}{4}$ mi.; side road to Zenith trail crossing, 11 mi.; Ashlu Cr., 15 mi.; gate and guardhouse, 17 mi.; Mud Cr., etc., $28\frac{1}{2}$ mi.; Elaho junction, $32\frac{1}{2}$ mi. Beyond the Elaho junction there is about 4 mi. of road on W side of Squamish R. and some 7 mi. on E side, presently ending below pass S of Mt. Callaghan.

A bridge near mouth of Elaho R. (24) gives access to about 2 mi. of road on the SW side, while est. 3 mi. of road on N side is being extended.

The road to Pemberton (13) is now good driving all the way, and is paved to beyond the Whistler Mtn. ski development. A continuation of the Lillooet R. road (19) runs presently to South Cr. on the S side of valley and then crosses for another 7 mi. up N side. It is being extended to at least Pebble Cr. The trail to meadows at head of Miller Cr. is on its N fork.

The Callaghan Lk. trail (17) is reported to have been cut in from both ends (the lake and head of Twentyone Mile Cr.) and taped in the middle. It is now superseded by a road which runs up NE side of Callaghan Cr. to very near the lake, and then heads up major W'ern branch of the creek. This is slated for ski development eventually under the name Powder Mountain.

The Brandywine Cr. trail is reached via side road leaving Pemberton Hwy. 1 mile N of Brandywine Cr. crossing. Where side road turns hard right, trail continues. Cross gully at old minesite and follow markers on up Brandywine Cr. and then up tributary to timberline to N. (MTG) (16).

Finding and keeping the Roe (Cypress) Cr. trail (14) is complicated. Consulting MTG or other detailed source is recom-

mended. About a 6-hr. pack to divide and 4 hrs. more to climb *Tricouni Pk.*

Tetrahedron Pk.

A trail has been marked up Tetrahedron Peak (MTG). At main forks in Rainy R. road take left branch back cross river. Just beyond where this crosses creek from N of Panther Pk., a bushy side road leads left, and trail is marked from end of this. Parties not able to locate trail may continue on line of side road to second of 3 major creeks from objective. Ascend this, taking right fork and then doing ascending traverse under bluffs to where open timber gives access to Tetrahedron-Rainy col.

Panther Pk.

Route 1. There is now a short spur road into mouth of valley S of objective. Objective's easy S ridge may be reached along S side of this creek. Spring snow helps subdue bush.

Route 2. N Side.

The peak may be climbed in one day return by following spur of Rainy R. road (1) into valley N of objective. Follow this on up to where a prominent snow couloir gives access to alpine country NW of summit. NTD by W ridge.

Route 3. SE Face.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, R. Cuthbert.

This is the dark wall visible from Vancouver. It is approached from creek to S, and only the central "V" between prominent gullies is not bush-choked. Route went up to right of center of this section, past prominent cave. Rock is poor and piton cracks rare. 5 hrs. up from base, class 5, and not recommended.

Mt. Wrottesley

The trail from Camp Potlatch (3) goes to summit from a short distance up Potlatch Cr., but upper portions are sketchy. At 4000 ft. trail goes SW behind a knob to approach summit from S, keeping to left of bluffs.

'Sechelt Ridge' (5300)

Located SE of Sechelt Lk.

Route. From Henrietta Lk. (4) ascend to Sylvia Lk. and pass around N side to gain objective's E ridge. Pass initial bluffs on N side. 5 hrs. up from Woodfibre.

Ref.—BCM Dec/66.

Mt. Sedgwick

A marked trail (MTG) begins a few hundred feet past the dam on N side of Henrietta Lk. (4). 2½ hrs. up to open country by Mt. Roderick.

Mt. Murchison.

With regard to *Route 1*, walk 25 min. up Scott Cr. from Mill Cr., then climb N and pass around either side of Scott Lk. on the creek's N fork (AE Sept/66). Murchison's W ridge is not difficult. A long day return from Woodfibre.

Mt. Conybeare

This may be reached from the Lydia-Niobe col (see Tantalus Range) by traversing first to col at head of Fries Cr. Continue S and climb objective's N ridge or traverse W flank to Sedgwick-Conybeare col from where ascent is NTD.

'The Castle'

Route 2. E face.

1st asc.—L. McDonald, H. Crabtree.

This climb is class 5 on very rotten rock and not recommended.

The names Cypress Pk., Tricouni Pk., Vulcans Thumb, Pyroclastic Pk., Shortcut Cr., Rugged Lk., Ashlu Mtn., Pykett Pk., Porterhouse Pk., and Icecap Pk. have been accepted as official. Pyroclastic and the Vulcans Thumb remain unclimbed and exceedingly dangerous.

The *Icecap Pk.* area has been reached from the road crossing Elaho R. at its mouth (24), by walking S up spring snow in first valley to enter the Elaho above its mouth. '*Mt. Wood*' should receive preference over '*Buck Mtn.*' and other conflicting names. It is so named on early marine charts, and was climbed as early as 1919 by A. Maud, F. Perry, and companion.

The 'Anonymous Icefields'

The great glacial complex lying between Lillooet, Rutherford, Squamish, and Elaho Rivers is the closest icecap to Vancouver and approach from both N and S is now feasible. Nevertheless it has not been explored by climbers and appears to bear no names, official or otherwise. In part this is because of a lack of outstanding peaks, although it would doubtlessly make a very fine ski tour area. Ski trips have been made from spur roads above upper Squamish R. (13) onto 7000-ft. peaks near the lakes on extreme S end of Squamish-Elaho divide. The highest of these was ascended

in 1968 by M. Lustenberger, G. Walter, and M. Putz. They are not difficult.

Cloudburst Mtn.

Although roads now climb a long way up S face from near Paradise Valley, the logging road which breaks from Squamish R. road (13) 12 mi. beyond Whistler Mtn. turnoff is the most popular approach. Markers show route through this road complex to 2900 ft. where trail is marked (MTG) to alpine lake at 4900 ft. Go around lake to right and up open draw to summit. Trail is discontinuous at two rock slides. At first do contour traverse, and at the second head for upper right corner.

Mt. Brew

The trail on Mt. Brew is cut from a bend in the PGE (13) tracks some 25 min. walk from Brandywine Cafe. It presently ends at a rockslide at 3300 ft. Cross slide and follow tapes beyond to 4700 ft. on objective. 4 hrs. up.

Ref.—MTG; BCM Feb/68, June/68.

Brandywine Mtn. (7271)

Located N of Brandywine Cr.

Route. The Brandywine Trail (16) leads to open country E of objective and ascent from here is not difficult. Hiking up W side from main divide is also easy.

Mt. Cayley

This is a quite feasible weekend trip, using ridge N of objective for approach. The ridge leads to glacier NE of summit. The volcanic rim mentioned in text extends E and S of the main summit, and gives access to the S ridge. The N ridge is steep, but also feasible.

Rainbow Mtn.

This has become a popular hike. Turn left at Function Junction just before the Whistler Mtn. development (13). Twentyone Mile Cr. logging road starts beyond Cypress Lodge and trail up creek starts just where this road crosses. 2 hours to lakes at head. *Mt. Sproatt* is easily climbed from where trail crosses creek, by hiking SW up major side valley. Either summit may be reached in a day's return trip from cars, although camping at lakes is popular. *Sproatt* may also be climbed by a bushy scramble from end of a logging road which climbs to the massif's NE slopes from near PGE-Pemberton Hwy. crossing about 3 mi. S of Whistler Ski

Village. Logging on this side is likely to keep the approach in a state of flux, but the road network may be studied from the Whistler Ski Lift.

Mt. Callaghan

The pass S of Callaghan may be reached in 3–4 hrs. from end of road (11) on E side of upper Squamish R. The new road to Callaghan Lk., however, will provide even better access. 'Ring Mtn.' SW of Mt. Callaghan presents no ascent difficulties and has a novel crater shape.

'Soo Bluffs'

These are located N of the mouth of Soo R., and are of possible future interest to rock climbers. Park N of Green R. crossing (13) and cross Soo R. on railway bridge. The bluffs are reached in 1½ hrs., avoiding swamps by circling on right on higher ground. In 1967, three routes were put up. The 800-ft. central rib ('Gargoyle Ridge') was completed by C. Oloman, M. Belford and R. Pasker. It is class 5 and recommended. A 200-ft. route to left of waterfall (on right of main bluffs) was put up by T. Hall, C. MacRae and T. Rollerston — also class 5. the third route (S. Saba, P. Sanford and P. Devisser) goes up to right of major gully right of Gargoyle ridge and ends on a gendarme at bluff rim. Class 5, 400 ft.

Unnamed Pk. (7500)

Located S of Lillooet R. and E of South Cr.

Route. From Lillooet R. road (19) climb first to 7000-ft. summit 4 mi. ESE, then walk intervening divide. Not difficult, 2-day return trip. (1968—J. Clarke).

Tantalus Range

The approach to Lk. Lovely Water (20) has altered little, although there is no longer a gate on the approach road. Climbers intending to tyrolean the cable car wire are reminded that this has been replaced by a thicker version, requiring an extra large carabiner. Most notable additions in the Lk. Lovely Water vicinity have been a boat on the lake (oars in ACC cabin) and establishment of a shelter just beyond the Serratus-Ionia saddle. This was put up by the Alpine Club of Canada in 1968, and is open to the public. It is about 6 hrs. pack to the shelter from the main cabin. but a couple of hours may be cut off by crossing the lake by boat or spring snow.

The glaciers under Lydia, Red Tusk, etc. are usually reached by traversing from below the Lydia-Niobe col. This in turn may be gained by traversing across the N face of Mt. Niobe from about 5000 ft. in the Omega-Niobe basin (22), or directly up snow and meadows from Lk. Lovely Water. Ascent from the lake directly to the Lydia-Red Tusk cirque is possible but not straightforward. A hidden gully below Mt. Lydia is the easiest short cut through cliff bands.

Further access information is given below under the heading Northern Tantalus Range.

Mt. Thyestes

This summit may also be reached by dropping from divide near Iota Mtn. (q.v.) to contour around 'Clytie Lk.' basin to objective's easy W'ern slopes.

Omega Mtn.

The N face, like the N ridge (buttress), is class 3. They may be reached by ascending forested ridge from the cabin, as well as from Omega-Niobe basin.

Lydia Mtn.

A brief class 4 discontinuity has been reported in the ridge of *Route 1*. Two steep buttresses drop NE from near summit of Lydia. *Route 2*. Goes up near the We'rnlly of these. *Route 3* runs to right of gully between buttresses, and *Route 4* is to S of S'ern buttress.

Route 3.

1st asc.—1966—G. Kozel, D. Williams.

Ascend ledges to right of gully between buttresses. On upper part, traverse right over slabs to complete climb under main peak. 8 pitches, class 4.

Route 4.

1st asc.—1968—R. Cuthbert, G. Kozel.

From below E faces, summit appears triple-peaked, with route going toward left one. Start on right of grassy gully with overhang at bottom. Ascend to grassy ledge, go 60 ft. left and climb up and right to avoid overhangs. Go back to left and ascend chimney to green-stained gully which is climbed to summit. Class 4-5. 3½ hrs. up.

Serratus Mtn.

Route 1 correction. Apparently the gap reached is in the objective's SW ridge rather than NW. This vicinity may also be

reached via snow gully on S flank. Climb up SW ridge on N side of crest to summit block, then cross left to top of NW arete.

Alpha Mtn.

Route 3. S Face.

Several variations seem to have been done on this face across the years. Two prominent snow gullies form a "V" here, and the ridge between was climbed in 1966 by G. Kozel and C. Oloman. Class 3 ledges allow access to base of ridge in an ascending traverse from left. Initial overhang on ridge is bypassed to right (class 4-5) and ridge followed to summit. 4 hrs. from base. Easier variations likely exist.

Route 4. N Rib (E'ern)

1st asc.—1968—A. Purdey, R. Cuthbert.

Base of ridge may be gained by descending and traversing from either *Routes 1* or *2*. The first 10 leads are the hardest, involving class 5 and a 30-ft. rappel to right to avoid difficult crestal section. These leads may be avoided by cutting in at top of flanking glaciers. From here ascend avalanche cone and climb wall beyond. Go up rock to right of ridge crest for 6 leads, then 3 more on sharp crest to snow face above. Ascend snow to summit. One day, mainly class 4.

Ref.—BCM Feb/69.

Mts. Tantalus and Dione

These have become popular climbs, and a detailed route description follows.

From Serratus-Iona col (shelter) traverse snow W of Dione's S ridge. Swing back and up on wind cirque rim to climb short couloir to this ridge. (The couloir immediately before summit block may also be used but is class 4.) Dione's ridge is a class 3 rock climb.

To reach Mt. Tantalus, traverse on a ledge system around E side of Dione's summit block. This route did not show properly on diagram D-13, and the variation dropping to snow below is not recommended. The ledge leads to above Dione-Witch's Tooth notch, and the far side of the Tooth may be gained by a direct traverse across its E face or by descending and re-ascending a "V" system of gullies lower on this face. No two descriptions of route beyond this gap appear to match, but parties do not seem to have had much trouble in route finding. It appears that there is a class 4 pitch just beyond gap, and a shoulder beyond this. Most parties

stay on ledges on E side of ridge, passing behind chockstone on right fork of a gully here in ascending to main ledge below crest Final Peak is climbed on its E face, which is served by a good ledge and presents a variety of cracks, couloirs, and shelves. Some parties have gone on these ledges around to gap below N peak, but ascent directly to main summit is more usual and need not exceed class 3. Time return from shelter is about 10 hrs.

Mt. Tantalus

Route 1 (N Ridge). 1st asc. party correction — add L. Von Zuben.

Route 4. W Face.

1st asc.—1968—R. Cuthbert, G. Kozel, A. Purdey.

From Serratus-Iona col. traverse snow to camp in saddle on ridge SW of Mt. Dione. Traverse basin beyond to ridge (which descends from Witch's Tooth) beyond Tantalus-Dione couloir. Climb ridge est. 800 ft. to minor peak. Downclimb and bypass next pinnacle to right, regaining ridge crest beyond and traversing N over next couloir to major ledge. Follow to end of ledge and go up wall to ridge, climbing which to summit of a major tower. Rappel off tower and go 75 ft. up and right to climb poor crack. This is loose and class 5.7. From top of crack go up and right, then follow ridge to summit. Party required 15 hrs. up.

Mt. Dione

Route 2. SW side.

1st asc.—1968—R. Cuthbert, G. Kozel, A. Purdey.

From glacier SW of summit, go 100 ft. up snow couloir leading to immediately S of summit block. Here do ascending traverse up and left to face-centered gully and ascend rock on the left flank of this to gap below pinnacle. Climb face up and right, keeping in right-hand crack to summit. Class 4, 4 hrs. up.

'The Witch's Tooth'

An 80-ft. gendarme in the Dione-Tantalus gap.

1st. asc.—1966—A. Gruft, L. Green, G. Cootes.

Route. From ledge E of objective (see Mt. Tantalus) the route goes up a chimney system on the NE side. Chockstones provide entertainment. Class 5.

Zenith Mtn.

It seems this summit was probably first climbed in 1913 by K. White, B. Darling and Shanley.

Ref.—CAJ 1965, p. 172.

Northern Tantalus Range

A trail is presently being cut to Zenith Lk. (23). Turn left from Squamish R. road (13) about 9½ mi. N of Cheakamus R. crossing. From road end, cross river (boat required) to top end of opposing gravel bar. Markers start here, and trail goes down along river to ascend N of Zenith Cr. At 4200 ft. leave flank paralleling ridge and traverse to mouth of Zenith Lk., a good campsite. Boats with reasonable power can tackle the swift water below normal crossing to reach mouth of Zenith Cr. directly.

The road crossing Squamish R. to Ashlu Cr. now crosses the Ashlu just above Sigurd Cr. Sigurd is very bushy, but becoming a popular access route when spring snow covers the slide alder. Keep a couple of hundred feet above creek on right, keeping especially above canyon 2 mi. up. About 6–8 hrs. pack to lakes on E fringe of headwaters.

Ossa Mtn.

Route 2. W. Ridge.

1st asc.—1967—J. Clarke, T. Rollerson.

From head of Sigurd Cr., follow divide NW of objective and continue up W ridge. A gap before summit is avoided by dropping to S. Class 3.

Unnamed Pk. (6600)

Located 2¼ mi. S E of Mt. Jimmy Jimmy.

1st asc.—1967—T. Rollerson, C. Evans, S. Saba, J. Clarke.

Route. From head of Sigurd Cr. traverse to col at head of Polaska Cr. From this point both objective and *Mt. Jimmy Jimmy* are easily available.

Pelion Mtn.

Route 2. N Ridge.

1st asc.—1968—M. Putz, G. Walter, M. Lustermerger, J. Clarke.

From Sigurd Cr. almost due N of objective, climb SE up a ridge to glacier N of objective. The N ridge is class 3.

SECTION S-8

GARIBALDI PARK

The W'ern rim of Garibaldi Park has seen extensive development and change since publication of the original guidebook; and increased public use of certain regions has made it advisable to expand their treatment to greater detail. This has been made possible largely through the considerable experience and research of Karl Ricker.

By far the largest development has been the ski resort on Whistler Mtn. (previously London Mtn.). The highway to Pemberton (1) is now paved from Squamish to beyond the Whistler development, and in good condition to Pemberton. Lifts, and the Alpine T-bar extend to about 6350 ft. on the ridge NE of the summit of Whistler.

The other innovation precipitating alpine mob scenes has been construction of a graded trail to Black Tusk Meadows (5). This will be discussed under the heading of these meadows.

Access to N'ern Garibaldi Park has improved. A bridge crosses Green R. about 1½ mi. NE of Green Lk., and a railway bridge crosses about a mile further NE. Powerlines are being constructed on the park side in the vicinity of Wedge and Wedgemont Creeks. Farther N there is a bridge across Green R. ¼ mi. N of Green R. Provincial Campsite, but the old footbridge at Nairn Falls is presently unsafe.

The Lillooet R. road (14) running S from Pemberton down the E side of Lillooet R. to Port Douglas is 62 mi. in length and rough in places. S of Lizzie Cr. it is controlled by Tretheway-Wells Logging, who keep it locked when trucks are operating. On the W side of the Lillooet (15), roads run from Harrison Lk. N to opposite Lizzie Cr., and there are bridges over the Lillooet 6 mi. N of Port Douglas and at the narrows in Little Lillooet (Tenas) Lk. The latter is a floating bridge of questionable life expectancy.

Cheakamus Lk. (8) is reached by turning to right off Pemberton Hwy, about 6.3 mi. beyond Brandywine Falls Coffee Shop, or 2 mi. SW of Alpha Lk. This is called "Function Junction". About ¼ mi. from highway, take left fork. Trail starts where road becomes impassible about 5 mi. from highway, and it is an easy 2-mi. hike

to lake. A road (16) to shore of Cheakamus Lk. S of the river starts from Pemberton Hwy. at the same junction. It is from this that a locked road runs to microwave station N of Black Tusk Meadows.

Development of skiing facilities has commenced on Brohm Ridge (17), and access will hence be changed drastically soon. Presently it is reached by a road branching from Pemberton Hwy. 2.4 mi. N of the Alice Lk. junction. Cross Brohm R. and drive S, doing a left turn 0.8 mi. after turnoff. At 3200 ft. keep right at forks onto divide between branches of Brohm R. Road flattens out here and a trail (MTG) leads to alpine country at 5700 ft. on ridge. Extension of logging operations is likely to disrupt this route.

A road up S side of Culliton Cr. (18) crosses and extends to the main forks. A route has been taped on up to Warren Glacier outwash plain, but this is a long day's trek through some rough country (MTG). Roads on Cheekeye R. end at about 3500 ft. on flank N of main forks.

Alice Ridge road (2) starts in Alice Lk. Park. At park entrance take left fork and after passing buildings keep left at forks. Trail starts at end of the highest switchback and leads to open country in about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. From here it is possible to climb to S of Little Diamond Head and continue to Diamond Head Chalet or Garibaldi Neve.

The road to Diamond Head Chalet (3) is rough in its upper parts, and jeeps or a snowmobile service are usually employed by those who do not wish to walk. This road branches right about 2.5 mi. N of Squamish, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N of the Mamquam R. bridge, and is marked Diamond Head Recreational Area.

Beyond the Chalet, a 2-mi. spur road traverses into the head of Ring Cr. Garibaldi Neve (19) may be reached directly from end of this road by crossing to E side of creek and ascending to head of valley. In spring and winter there is avalanche danger on the spur road and ski parties often prefer the following route: Cross the 5700-ft. "Saddle" between *Columnar Pk.* and *Lava Pk.* (both 6000 ft. and served by a trail in summer), and descend to col leading to the easy 6800-ft. Little Diamond Head. This point may also be reached in 3 hrs. from road via Alice Ridge. From col, descend and traverse down valley to NE, crossing Ring Cr. above road end but below bluffs W of head of the creek. Continue as in summer route.

Several special maps and publications cover Garibaldi Park or sections thereof. The 1928 map of Garibaldi Park at a scale of 1:40,000 is still available but only from the B.C. Dept. of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources at Victoria. Another map by this department, known as P.S.-G.2, is a 2 mi./in., 500-ft. contour of the entire park, including what is now Golden Ears Park. The W'ern half of this map also appears as the very useful P.S.-G.3, updated to 1967 with recent nomenclature, trails and ski lift developments, on a 1 mi./in. scale. A 47-page booklet entitled *Mt. Garibaldi Park—Vancouver's Alpine Playground* by D. Munday was published in 1922 (Cowan and Brookhouse). The VOCJ deals extensively with the mountains of Garibaldi Park.

Diamond Head—Mamquam Region

Mt. Garibaldi

Corrections—Summit stands NE rather than ENE of Squamish, and T. Pattison of the 1st asc. party was misspelled.

Mt. Garibaldi and adjacent summits are composed of very rotten rock, hence routes tend to keep to the glaciers. These may yield crevasse problems, especially late in the season.

E. Side Route. From Garibaldi Neve (19) climb glacier descending from between Atwell and Garibaldi, then ascend summit glacier to between objective and the easy Dalton Dome. The main peak is reached via an easy ledge and short couloir leading to NW ridge. 6 hrs. up from Diamond Head Chalet. It is becoming increasingly popular to approach this from Alice Ridge road (2), traversing from Little Diamond Head to W'ern parts of Garibaldi Neve.

NE (Warren Glacier) Route. The Warren Glacier may be approached from Garibaldi Neve (19) or by a descending traverse from Brohm Ridge (17). The Culliton Cr. trail is another alternative (18). When traversing around from neve, do not try to pass behind the 8200-ft. summit known as 'The Tent' on Garibaldi's E flank. Climb glacier on NE side of main objective to bergschrund just below summit. This must often be outflanked, rotten rock to the NW being recommended. More rotten rock on the final ridges to either right or left make this a poor summer route.

Routes from Brohm Ridge. Plans to develop Brohm Ridge as a ski resort may make this approach (17) attractive. Unfortunately the routes immediately at hand are steep and rotten. A route via the N face of Dalton Dome has been described (p. 134) and in

1966 the class 3 W ridge of Dalton Dome was climbed by F. Douglas and N. Varco. This is reached by traversing S from Brohm Ridge, and it is this traverse which is exposed to rock and ice fall. New roads being extended in Cheekye R. valley may offer safer approach. Traverse to Warren Glacier from Brohm Ridge is not difficult.

Mt. Atwell (Diamond Head)

✓ 1st asc.—1911—B. Darling, A. Armistead, J. Davies, F. Hewton, A. Morkill.

Approach via rotten ridge from saddle to N is easiest (see E side route, Mt. Garibaldi). The exposed and very rotten S ridge is a classic climb under winter conditions.

Opal Cone (Open Dome) (5700, 5500)

Located W of the head of Ring Cr., and approached as for Garibaldi Neve (19). Ascend by easy NW slopes.

Unnamed Pks. (6800)

Three summits located E of Garibaldi Neve and N of Bishop Glacier appear easy via their SW slopes.

Mamquam Mtn.

Mamquam Lk. may be reached from road to head of Ring Cr. beyond Diamond Head Chalet (3) by passing around either side of Opal Cone and traversing rim of Garibaldi Neve to low point in ridge W of lake. Descend on game trails. Ascents via this approach and the Mamquam Snowfield are well suited to ski mountaineering, and are a long slog at any time.

To reach Mamquam Snowfields, descend on N side of creek draining Mamquam Lk. to Eenastick (Enostuck) Meadows at 3500 ft. in Skookum Cr. valley. Ascend low-level N-S gullies to gain buttress adjacent to NE tributary of Skookum Cr. Staying S of ridge crest, bear up and left to cross indistinct notch in ridge at lower SW corner, where snowfield is reached at 6500 ft.

An alternate variation goes up NE tributary of Skookum Cr. from the meadows to between Pyramid Pks. and terminus of snowfield. Ascend steep snowslopes and couloir to ice shelf below double summit at head of valley. Traverse to S to gain snowfield. There is some avalanche hazard.

A more major variation (J. Ricker, K. MacKenzie, 1961) goes from near Eenastick Meadows around buttress adjacent to NE tributary of Skookum Cr. S into the basin beyond, thence to glaciated shelf above ice face NW of Darling Pk. (best shown on

the 1928 map) and W of Mamquam's subsidiary summits. Gain the snowfields via corridor between these and Darling Pk.

To reach final summit from NW, cross snowfields staying E of the lesser summits. Several parties have ascended wrong summits, as the highest is not obvious, often hidden, and lies furthest S. The rock ridge S from col between the two highest peaks is used to gain summit, class 2-3. A long day return from Mamquam Lk.

Approach from South. In 1953, R. Hooley, A. Hall, R. Nicholson and A. Ede approached via the SE branch of Skookum Cr., swinging to the massif's SW ridge at about 6000 ft. and gaining the snowfield without difficulty. New roads are now pushing onto the hillside 4 mi. SW of Mamquam Mtn. from the Mamquam River complex. These already give access to the 6500-ft. summits in this region and possibly to Mamquam.

Pyramid Mtn.

Route 2. Pyramid (SW) Mtn. by its SW ridge is a class 3 rock climb. The ridge is reached by contouring from Mamquam Lk.

Garibaldi Lake Area

Garibaldi Neve-Lake Traverse—The trip from Diamond Head Chalet to Black Tusk Meadows N of Garibaldi lake is becoming quite popular. Usually it is done in spring on skis, when the lake is frozen and crevasses are few. The trip will require between 1 and 3 days, and is famous for whiteouts in bad weather. In crossing lake, beware of ice near creek outlets or in dark areas with surface water.

From Garibaldi Neve (19) cross the divide E of 8200-ft. 'Tent Pk.' and traverse head of Warren Glacier (sometimes crevasse problems here). Pass through easy 6400-ft. col E of glacier on W side of Glacier Pikes and descend Sentinel Glacier to Garibaldi Lk. There is a public shelter here, and another is planned on the divide. If lake is not frozen over, it is a day's journey to NW end via unpleasant trips around either side of Price Mtn., or by passing from Sentinel to Sphinx Glacier between Guard Mtn. and Deception Pks., then ascending the lower portions of Polemonium Ridge to Gentain Pass and then up Gentian Ridge to Helm Glacier. Note alternative escapes from Warren Glacier out Brohm Ridge (1) or the sketchy Culliton Cr. trail (18).

Black Tusk Meadows—The meadows at N end of Garibaldi Lk. are now serviced by a good trail. A surge of public interest has

resulted in the first alpine population control problem in the Coast Mtns., with resulting restrictions on use of the meadows.

The trail in question is reached from a road that leaves the Pemberton Hwy. (1) just before Daisy Lk. and which is marked "Black Tusk Recreational Area". It is a 2-3 hr. hike up easy switchbacks to the meadows or to Garibaldi Lake via the Barrier cutoff trail, and additional trails have been constructed up toward the Black Tusk and down to the outlet of Garibaldi Lk. (Battle-ship Islands and park headquarters cabin). Camping in the meadows is restricted, and the public is asked to keep to the trails to avoid trampling the meadow terrain into a mud field. There is a ranger's cabin (occupied when snow free) near the entrance to the meadows. The park headquarters (formerly QCA) cabin on Garibaldi Lk. is no longer available to the public, nor are the boats. Public shelters are found near outlets of Sphinx and Sentinel Glaciers, but these are difficult to reach and of limited use.

A microwave station has been established at 6000 ft. about a mile NW of the Black Tusk, and a second station is to follow. This somewhat unfortunate addition is serviced by a road which branches from the S fork of Cheakamus Lk. road (16) and which is currently being left unlocked. It is 7 mi. to the microwave station this way, but it is considered the more rapid if less aesthetic approach to Black Tusk. From the same Cheakamus Lk. road (16) a route has been taped up Helm Cr., leading to meadows at head thereof in about 4 hrs.

The Black Tusk

The Tusk has recently been the centre of some extraordinary mob scenes, and a track is worn to the proper route. The usual summer route is a chimney which intersects a prominent diagonal gully near the objective's SW'ern scree shoulder. The gully itself blanks out at the bottom but spring snow will give access to its lower parts and this is sometimes preferred as a winter and early spring route. Low class 3.

Correction — First ascent of the outer peak (highest point) was by Tom Fyles in 1917, not by a 1919 party.

Other Hikes in the Black Tusk Meadows — West Bluff and East Bluff, located SW and S of the Tusk respectively, are pleasant hikes from the meadows. *Empetrum Ridge* (6500 ft.) to the N is climbed without difficulty from the S, and is an easy day from the meadows or microwave station. Crossing the meadows on

trails, Mimulus Lk. and thence Helm Lk. are reached. From here the Cinder Cone (6200 ft.) makes a short, interesting hike and Helm Glacier gives access to *Gentian Pk.* and Ridge. *Panorama Ridge* may be ascended easily from the NW, N, or NE, and is an excellent viewpoint.

Helm Pk.

Approach to *Gentian Ridge N* of objective is possible by ascending a spur of this ridge from Helm Glacier or by descending Helm Creek valley from Black Tusk Lk. and climbing easy slopes. Pass around E side of summit to climb class 2-3 couloir on NE side. 6 hrs. return from meadows.

Corrie Pk.

Ascend Helm Glacier to crest of *Gentian Ridge*, then cross N and descend a ridge spur to skirt upper rim of glacier SW of objective. Corrie's SW ridge is NTD.

Gentian Pk.

This may be reached by traversing *Panorama Ridge*, by ascending to *Gentian Ridge* via Helm Glacier (or directly from glacier in snow couloir), or over meadows from *Gentian Pass*. None of these is difficult.

Gentian Pass

This is a reasonably easy day's pack from cars, crossing Black Tusk Meadows to Black Tusk Lk. and ascending Helm Glacier to cross *Gentian Ridge* and descend to pass. It may also be reached from snout of Sphinx Glacier by contouring around and ascending *Polemonium Ridge*.

Castle Towers Mtn.

Despite access improvements, only the fastest parties make this a day return trip from the cars. Camping in the meadows or *Gentian Pass* is customary, and the W ridge has become the most popular route of ascent.

West Ridge. From *Gentian Pass* ascend *Gentian Ridge*, or from *Garibaldi Lk.* ascend *Polemonium Ridge* to apex where these join. Traverse around minor 7500-ft. peak here and climb objective's W ridge. This is easy except for gap between W'ern and main summits, which is steep and rotten (class 3-4). Beyond this avoid difficulties on ledge to left. 4 hrs. return from *Gentian Pass*.

From South. The Glacier S of objective may be reached from *Gentian Pass* by traversing from about the 7000-ft. level on the W

ridge of Castle Towers. Crampons recommended in fall and summer. It may also be reached by traversing from upper Sphinx Glacier. From ice, ascend couloir to gap mentioned in W ridge route. This gives a class 3 route. Near bottom of this couloir a prominent shelf runs to right, and two routes have been put up from this ledge. The first of these (J. McGhee, K. Ricker—1957) ascends to broad crack system slanting to W of objective overhead. Follow this weakness to W ridge. Easy class 4. The second variation (1957—K. Hunt, S. Fall, I. Leaming, J. Bryett) goes up and to E to block and slab system on SE corner of face about 200 ft. below objective. Follow corner to summit, using S face where necessary. A stiff class 4.

From East. From Sphinx Glacier cross divide N of Mt. Carr and traverse over Cheakamus Glacier to ascend objective's E peak on steep E'ern snow slopes. To reach main summit, a class 4 notch must be negotiated.

The E side has also been reached from Gentian Pass by ascending the steep Castle Towers Glacier and crossing col in the massif's long N ridge, then walking rim of wind cirque and traversing Cheakamus Glacier on E side of ridge.

Mt. Davidson

This may presumably be reached by traversing col in N ridge of Castle Towers (see preceding section). Ascent of SSW ridge and passing of final gap between summits by ledges to S (class 3) is recommended. A full day return from Garibaldi Lk. or Black Tusk Meadows. Approach from head of Sphinx Glacier is likely to remain the most popular.

'Phyllis' Engine' (8500)

A group of granite spires on divide between Castle Towers and Mt. Carr.

1st asc.—1966—F. Gratwhol, T. Kempter.

Route. The N'ern spire (smokestack of engine) is highest. From head of Sphinx Glacier, climb up and right on large ledge system and traverse back across face on another ledge. Climb class 5 jam crack and enter cleft leading completely through massif. Stem this to ridge just S of smokestack. Final climb is a short but exposed and difficult (5.6) jam crack to right of arete. Rock is good and lower pinnacles are unclimbed.

Mt. Carr

From Sphinx Glacier the easy NW ridge may be gained by a short snow couloir, or a longer trek to Cheakamus Glacier via a

col adjacent to Phyllis' Engine may be used to gain easy N'ern snow slopes.

The Sphinx

A steep couloir adjacent to a prominent spike has been used to gain objective's SW ridge directly from Sphinx Glacier, rather than going first to Sphinx-Deception col. The col may also be reached from the SE arm of Sphinx Glacier, or alternatively from head of glacier W of Guard Mtn. by passing through Deception-Guard col and behind Deception Pk. All the minor pinnacles in the Deception-Sphinx col were climbed by D. Holden in 1959, if not before.

'Deception Pinnacles' are officially known as *Deception Pk.* They are 5 or 6 in number and may be traversed from W without difficulty, except for the isolated E'ernmost spike, which is better ascended from the E or SW.

Guard Mtn.

A minor class 2-3 gap separates the easy S peak from the slightly higher N'ern one.

Ascent to the forementioned gap directly up W face from Garibaldi Lk. is class 3-4 and unpleasantly loose, so the regular approach from SE is strongly advised.

Route 2. N Arete.

1st asc.—1967—M. Warr, A. Purdey, R. Culbert.

Arete may easily be reached from lower parts of the glacier to E. There are 3 steps of class 4-5 on good rock.

Ref.—VOCJ 1967, BCM Aug/67.

Glacier Pikes

Location is better described as S of Sentinel Glacier. The 7000-ft. SE peak is highest.

The Table

Correction — 1st asc. (by Tom Fyles) was in 1916, not 1921.

Mt. Price

The SW slopes of Mt. Price are bushy and bouldery and not suitable for summer ascent. From area of Battleship Islands, it is best to proceed to the objective's first prominent NW ridge and follow adjacent gullies to col W of summit, which is then ascended by SW slopes. NTD. Routes from NE, E, and S are better reached from S'ern or central Garibaldi Lk. which requires a boat for easy access unless lake is frozen.

Fitzsimmons-Whistler Area

A public shelter (Himmelsbach Hut) has been established by the B.C. Mountaineering Club at Russet Lk., which lies ESE of Singing Pass and NW of Fissile Pk. This and Singing Pass will be served by a trail which is nearing completion ATP via Fitzsimmons Cr. A mineral exploration shaft is being sunk on the S side of Fitzsimmons Creek Valley near Park Boundary and the road to this breaks from Pemberton Hwy. (1) 2 mi. N of Whistler Mtn. ski development on a side road presently marked only as a garbage dump. Road forks near end, and trail starts from lower branch. It is 3 hrs. to Singing Pass and another hour to Russet Lk.

Singing Pass is easily reached (2½ hrs.) from the upper terminal of Whistler Mtn. chairlift. From top of "Red" chairlift cross Harmony basin on upper of two benches located above alpine tarn (following cairns) and cross notch in NE shoulder of Whistler to basin below minor Piccolo summit behind. Traverse to Piccolo-Flute saddle and continue along ridge to Singing Pass. Some parties prefer to stay lower in Flute basin, rounding its NE ridge to gain Flute-Oboe saddle. After middle of spring it is advisable to go first to top of Alpine T-bar and climb N ridge of Whistler Mtn. to minor SE-trending trough leading to N side of Piccolo summit, then follow divide on back.

Whistler Mtn. (London Mtn.)

From top of Alpine T-bar follow ridge around rim of glacier E of objective. Not difficult, one hour up. Several more interesting routes have been put up directly from this glacier or the lower terminus of the T-bar. A steep snowbowl leading to summit on NNW side is good for snow climbing instruction. A rough road S of the chairlift leads to a microwave station at 4700 ft. on Whistler's W ridge. A 2-hr. trail leads on up.

Fissile Pk. ('Red Mtn.')(8008)

Located directly E of Russet Lk.

Route. From Russet Lk. the summit may be reached by scrambling up W buttress and ridge above, or by going first to Whirlwind-Fissile saddle and scrambling up SE ridge. Between these two, a moraine and snowslope on SW side offer a loose but easy approach. Any route is about 3 hrs. return. The Whirlwind-Fissile saddle is also used to gain the easy NW snow and scree slopes of *Whirlwind Pk.*

Overlord Mtn.

This and summits farther E will require a camp in Singing Pass or a night at the shelter at Russet Lk. for most parties. Overlord is reached from Whirlwind-Fissile (q.v.) saddle by crossing the head of Overlord Glacier and scrambling up objective's WSW ridge (class 2). A pinnacle on this ridge (Refuse Pinnacle, 8200) has caused ski parties difficulty and an alternate ski route is recommended. For this cross Overlord Glacier W of objective and over the NW and N ridges and steep snow slopes to Fitzsimmons Glacier. Do ascending traverse on steep snow to col between objective and *Mt. Benvolio* (8564) to SE. Both summits are easily gained from this saddle.

The Benvolio-Overlord saddle may also be reached from Diavolo Glacier E of Benvolio. Climb to Fitzsimmons-Benvolio col and up steep snow on NE slopes of Benvolio. Traverse around summit block to S to reach saddle. Alternately, from the col traverse onto head of Fitzsimmons Glacier to N of Benvolio, and make a gradual ascent to the saddle.

Diavolo Pk.

Route 2. From near Refuse Pinnacle (see Overlord Mtn.) traverse Benvolio Glacier S of Overlord and proceed to ridge S of Benvolio, then descend loose rock or snow to col adjacent to Diavolo. From col ascend steep snow to NE arete. Six pitches on crumbly rock lead gradually from this crest to white blocky dyke on E face and thence to rotten summit ridge. (class 4).

Cheakamus Mtn.

Diavolo Glacier NW of objective may be reached from Benvolio-Overlord (q.v.) saddle by passing S or N of the former. Descend to flat glacier and then climb steep snow on NW side of objective into col E of highest peak. Follow ridge crest to summit (class 2-3).

The E peak was ascended by a large party in 1968 and may be climbed from the same col. Bypass first gendarme on S and ascend across face of gendarme beyond gullies leading up to E peak. These gendarmes and the first one E of the E peak have been climbed, but others on SE ridge of this mountain have not.

Mt. Fitzsimmons

From Benvolio-Overlord (q.v.) col, pass around S or N side of former to reach base of objective's W buttress. This was climbed in 1964 by K. Ricker and A. Port, and is class 3 rock. To get off W

peak to higher E'ern summit, descend rib on SE face into gully and traverse ledge to col. The col and higher peak are more easily gained from Benvolio-Fitzsimmons col by descending Diavolo Glacier to NE and climbing snow gully to just below this col between the peaks, then veer right on class 2-3 rock. From farther down the Diavolo Glacier, it is possible to cross steep snow and ascend couloirs to summit of 8200-ft. *Mt. Iago*, NE of *Mt. Fitzsimmons*. Use couloir between highest two summits, and climb S to peak on class 2-3 rock. This was first climbed in 1968 by K. Ricker, B. Ellis, M. Dempsey, and E. Buss. Either *Iago* or *Fitzsimmons* will require 8-10 hrs. return from Russet Lk.

Spearhead Range

Blackcomb Pk.

This may be reached from road near Horstman Cr. (on NW slopes of massif), which branches from Pemberton Hwy. (1) a mile S of where it crosses PGE tracks N of Whistler Mtn. ski development. Ascend to S of creek to cross objective's NW ridge, and glacier beyond. Final ascent is over easy slopes on NE. One day return from road. It is also possible to traverse around the S side of Blackcomb at about 6000 ft., here joining *Fitzsimmons Cr.* approach. Routes on the latter approach use either the N or SW ridges.

Decker Mtn. (7950)

Located 1 mi. E of Blackcomb Pk.

1st asc.—1954—F. Bennett, A. Burton, R. Lazenby.

Route. The mountain is easily reached by traversing from either N or S of Blackcomb Pk. (q.v.) and is NTD by NW slopes.

Tremor Mtn.

The NE arete of Tremor Mtn. is steep snow and rock, and a traverse around E side of summit block to SE or S ridge may be required. *Quiver* and *Shudder Pks.* to the E were first ascended by way of Platform Glacier during the 1928 Garibaldi Park Survey. Two unclimbed 8500-ft. summits (The Ripsaw and *Mt. MacBeth*) still lurk at the head of Curtain Glacier in NE part of head of *Fitzsimmons Valley*.

Wedge-Currie Area

Wedge Mtn.

The wooded ridge W of Wedge has become the most popular route to the Wedge-Weart area. To reach this ridge from the

Pemberton Hwy. (1), cross Green R. on bridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below Green Lk. and walk PGE to Wedge Cr. Ascend directly from here or start with old logging track $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. further N where railway crosses Green R. The ridge is bluffy but fairly good travel, a major cliff band near 5000 ft. being bypassed to left. Bushy going beyond leads to timberline at about 6000 ft., and a 3-5 hr. ascent from here leads to summit, either directly up from W or via the SW buttress. The latter is reached by traversing around S slopes of minor basin on objective's W ridge, before scrambling onto buttress in an ascending traverse to summit ridge. Highest point is $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. E. The SW buttress may also be reached by an ascending traverse from Wedge Pass, although this approach is no longer popular as the Wedge Cr. trail has almost disappeared and there are mixed opinions as to whether it is better to keep on N side of initial canyonous section or face a difficult ford from the easier S side. Some prefer to reach the pass by climbing W ridge (q.v.) to about 3500-4000 ft. and then traversing slopes S of Wedge Mtn.

Route 3. From glacier NW of objective, ascend to the N arete. This is est. class 4, and leads to summit ridge just W of highest point.

'Lesser Wedge' ('Little Wedge') (8900)

Located immediately E of Wedge Mtn.

Route. A class 2-3 scramble leads up from col adjoining Wedge Mtn.

Mt. Weart ('The Armchair')

Mt. Weart and the Weart Glacier in general are usually approached from timberline on the W ridge of Wedge Mtn. (q.v.) by crossing E through two saddles. Weart is climbed easily by its SE ridge along the main divide, or up the SW buttress. These ridges may also be reached directly from power line along Green R. by ascending to N of Wedgemont Cr. (5 hrs.). About 3 hrs. more to peak. Weart's W ridge has also been climbed directly without much difficulty, and some parties reach this ridge via the prominent cirque glacier facing to the SW.

The 8200-ft. '*Parkhurst Mtn.*' a mile NW of Wedge Mtn. is easily ascended by its NW ridge or from S (1965—K. Ricker, R. King, R. Burton, D. Poole). Two pinnacles on the E ridge of Weart ('*The Owls*', 8800) were climbed in 1966 by T. Safford and K. Carpenter. Ascent from S side is not difficult.

Ref.—Seattle Mountaineer, 1966.

Two minor summits stand across Weart Glacier from Weart, about half way to Mt. Neal. Both are easily climbed from col between. The S'ern one ('Oasis Pk.', 8200) was climbed as early as 1957 by C. Fenner and R. Lazenby. The N'ern ('Eureka Pk.', 8300) was ascended in 1968 by A. Port, B. Ellis, M. Dempsey, A. Purdey, and R. Thomson. Ref.—BCM July/68.

The 8700-ft. summit a mile N of Mt. Weart ('Mt. Moe') was climbed in 1967 by C. Jennings and J. Nairn by ascending creek N of Weart's W ridge. S ridge is class 3.

Mt. James Turner

The objective's SE ridge may be gained from Weart Glacier by circling on the margin of the Chaos Glacier and contouring to E of objective.

'Gunsight Pk.' (ca. 7800)

A notched summit standing W of Little Lillooet (Tenas) Lk.
1st asc.—1967—J. Clarke.

Route. From road on W side of Lillooet R. (19) at head of Little Lillooet Lk. ascend to S of canyonous creek flowing into head of lake. From pass N of objective swing into 7100-ft. col W of objective and climb SW ridge, traversing the notch for which the summit is named. Class 3-4 and very rotten. The 7700-ft. summit to W of forementioned col was easily climbed by its E ridge, and the 7000-ft. summits to the N were easily reached by their S ridge. A 2-day return trip.

Ure-Green Divide

The summits between Mts. Currie and Weart all appear easy and are within grasp of weekend trips for fast parties. It is known that local residents of Pemberton Valley have done some climbing in here, but the only recorded ascent was of the 8300-ft. summit 5 mi. due E of Green R. Station in 1968 by S. Saba, T. Rollerson, C. MacRae, T. Hall and J. McKinnon. Their approach made use of an old road to about 3000 ft. on the slopes N of Wedgemont Cr. From this they did an ascending traverse N over ridges and creeks. Wedgemont Cr. is reached from bridge across Green R. 1½ mi. below Green Lk.

The minor 7900-ft. summit on W end of the forementioned peak was reached in 1966 by G. Greelman on a similar approach.

Mt. Currie

Route 1. Leave Pemberton Hwy. (1) ½ mi. N of Green River

Provincial Campsite on logging bridge and follow road 2 mi. to its end. Ascend NW shoulder to timberline and then work around to scramble up objective from S. 7 hrs. up.

Route 2. From bridge N of Green River Campsite swing into valley leading to cirque on N face of objective.

Ascend to W of stream, keeping up in the timber. From basin at head, scramble up NW face of objective. This route is a longish day return and some parties prefer to camp.

Ref.—BCM Sept/67.

McBride Range

Unnamed Pk. (8700)

A heavily glaciated summit located 2 mi. NE of Mt. Sir Richard 1st asc.—1968—J. Clarke.

Route. From near where Tuwasas Cr. crosses road on W side of Lillooet R. (19), ascend W to ridge crest. Walk back along this divide and swing to SW of 7700-ft. summit, dropping beyond to glacier E of objective. Ascend NE face to upper part of class 3 E ridge (a loose chimney here). Two days return from road. This is likely the easiest approach to Mt. Sir Richard.

The forementioned 7700-ft. peak was climbed by the same party from the S, and its 7400-ft. neighbour to the NW was ascended from the NE.

Veeocee Mtn. (8000, 7700)

Located W of Ubysey Glacier and 2½ mi. due W of Mt. Sir Richard.

1st asc.—1966—R. Burton, P. Macek, P. Thompson.

Route. Recorded party packed through col between Benvolio (q.v.) and Mt. Fitzsimmons, down Diavolo Glacier to Detour Ridge and basin, thence to Cheakamus R. Cross river and go down to Ubysey Cr., which ascend to terminus of glacier before climbing up N slopes of objective to col SE of peak. The SE ridge is NTD. 3–4 days return from Whistler.

Ref.—VOCJ 1966.

Misty Icefields Region

The 'Xenolith Group' is now referred to as the Misty Icefields region.

Unnamed Pk. (8000)

Located on Misty Icefields 2 mi. S of Snowcap Lk.

1st asc.—1955—W. Dean, A. Nutting.

Route. Not difficult from glacier to S.

Mt. Greenmantle

This was climbed as early as 1955 by J. Roddick and W. Dean.

SECTION S-9 VANCOUVER ISLAND

There has been considerable climbing and exploration in the mountains of Vancouver Island during the last few years, largely through the efforts of the Island Mountain Ramblers, whose yearly publication *Timberline Trails* has been the source of many of the following data.

The Tofino Hwy. (2) is now in good condition, and is a public thoroughfare.

Buttle Lk. (11) now has a good road all the way down its E side and then W into a mining development in Myra Cr. valley. The Flower Ridge trail (13) is now in good condition and from N of the mouth of Phillips Cr. (boat required to reach) a trail (24) has been cut up onto the plateau S of Marble Pk. This will make *Golden Hinde* a feasible 3-day trip, and the plateau is notable for flowers, caves, and fossils. The Wolf R. trail (14) is not much used.

The road to Gold R. Townsite (15) is now a public thoroughfare and is paved almost all the way. From near Gold River, a road (25) now runs to N'ern Vancouver Island via the Oktwanch and Nimpkish rivers, thence past Bonanza Lk. to Port McNeill, Port Hardy, Holberg, etc. Another road runs S from near Gold River to near head of the S fork of Ucona R., N of *Matchlee Mtn.*

Southern Vancouver Island

The vast complex of logging roads on S'ern Vancouver Island is shown quite well (although not in detail) on the special 1 in. to 6 mi. map (S.G.S. No. 1) of Vancouver Island put out by the B.C. Dept. of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources. Most are open to the public on weekends, although special permits to stay overnight are sometimes required. There is hope that this problem will be overcome soon. Most of the mountains here are hikes from almost any angle, and no attempt will be made to describe the complex logging road systems. Some of the companies supply maps to visitors.

Mt. Moriarty (5283)

Located at head of Cameron R. N of Labour Day Lk.

Route 1. From Northwest Bay logging road (up Englishman R.), take branch up Moriarty Cr. and from end of this ascend NE ridge of objective.

Route 2. The trail to Labour Day Lk. is reached by taking the right fork of Nanaimo Lks. logging road 10.1 mi. beyond gates, and another right fork 2.5 mi. farther. Trail crosses Rockyrun Cr. from 2500 ft. on this road and ascends to Labour Day Lk. Ascend SW slopes of mountain from lake, or directly up SE ridge from road. Either is a goodly day return trip.

Mt. Whymper (5056)

Located at head of Chemainus R.

Route. A branch of the Chemainus R. logging road leads to 1500 ft. below the SW ridge, which may be followed to summit.

Mt. Hooper

Located at head of Sadie Cr., E of Nitinat R.

Route. Take Sadie Cr. Branch of Nanaimo Lk. logging road, and from near Sadie Lk. a trail reportedly leads on up. The mountain may be ascended from the NE.

Green Mtn. (4808)

Located SE of junction of Green and Nanaimo Rivers.

Route. There are skiing facilities on this mountain which may be reached by driving up Green R. logging road from Nanaimo Lks. A rough road climbs up toward the N'ern summits, and it is an easy hike to the slightly higher S'ern summits.

Mt. De Cosmos (4444)

Located N of Nanaimo Lks.

Route. Ascend directly from Nanaimo Lks. logging road up steep timber on S slopes.

Mt. Arrowsmith

There is a new approach road branching left from the Port Alberni Hwy. (2) just S of MacMillan Park, before highway starts climbing to E. Cross bridge and some ways beyond keep left at forks. Trail to cabin (Rosseau Chalet) is marked by a red patch where it crosses the road. From here it is 1½ hrs. to chalet, another hour to col beyond The Hump (5302), and yet another hour to the summit. The Hump is usually known as *Cokeley Ridge* (misspelled "Copley" in the main text). From col behind this, the

usual route goes directly to point 5557 ft., thence over ridges to the final summit, rather than traversing in basin to E.

Another approach is via the Englishman R. road system. From near head, climb N onto ridge at head of Lochwood Cr. and follow this over The Hump.

Route 2. S Ridge.

Approach from Englishman R. road, passing around lake E of objective ridge. Ascend to ridge by a gully in the middle of its E'ern face. This is class 3 to get into, and leads to S ridge, which is not very difficult. S ridge has also been reached from Cameron R.

Klitsa Mtn.

There is a bridge from the Tofino Hwy. (2) across Taylor R. below Klitsa Mtn. When spring snow covers bush, go up and to left to gain a prominent gully. Otherwise keep to right of gully. A fairly easy day return trip.

Mackenzie Range

The basin N of the Mackenzie towers may be reached by packing up ridge S of Canoe Cr. The two NE'ernmost of the major rock peaks were climbed from notch between in 1967 by M. Walsh and R. Facer. These ascents were class 3, but it was a more difficult climb up the rock gully to between these peaks from the N.

Mt. Joan (5109)

Located E of Rosewall Cr.

Route. Ascents from roads on Rosewall Cr. or Stamp R. are not difficult.

Buttle Lake Area

The new road down E side of Buttle Lk. (11) has opened much of the heartland of the Vancouver Island ranges. Ridge walking has become a popular pastime in this area, as the high divides are usually alpine and easy going. Many cross-country ridge traverses along the crests to E, S and W of Buttle Lk. have been carried out, the most popular being along the watershed divides S of Forbidden Plateau to Comox Glacier, and westward from Buttle Lk. to the Golden Hinde and the head of Elk River. The peaks between Buttle and Great Central Lks. are now more readily reached from

the former, and Della Falls (3) may well prove more accessible this way.

Mt. Septimus (Rosseau)

The new government trail up Flower Ridge (Price-Henshaw divide) makes this a feasible weekend trip. Continue to height of land at far end of Flower Ridge, then drop right to col leading to Septimus. Ascend to obvious col in summit ridge and scramble on up. Class 3 and loose. Gaining ridge farther to left is easier, but ridge is exposed, although not very difficult.

Mts. Septimus, *Big Interior*, *Tom Taylor* and the *Nine Peaks* have been reached from Bedwell Lk., which is a floatplane landing site. Tom Taylor was climbed by a steep scramble up its E ridge.

Mt. Myra

Take road (11) to Western Mines Hydro Station and follow penstocks up to Tennent Lk., ascend easy ridges to SE, and approach summit from SW. One-day return trip.

Golden Hinde

First ascent was in 1937 by Messrs. Stewart and Harris. (Ref.—CAJ 1969).

'Rambler Pk.' (6900)

A rock summit between heads of Elk R. and Cervus Cr.

1st asc.—1964—R. Facer, T. McDowell, S. McDowell, B. McDowell.

Route. From camp near head of Elk R. (16) climb gully to col S of objective and scramble to summit. Class 3. The S'ern summit was climbed in 1966 by R. Facer and M. Hanry.

El Piveto Mtn. (6400)

1st asc.—1966—large Island Mountain Rambler group.

Route. From camp near head of Elk R. (16) circle S of Rambler Pk. to gain divide W of objective. From here it is a steep scramble.

Mt. Colonel Foster

Although the easiest approach may well be from Donner Lk. (18), all ascents have been from Elk R. (16). It is a day's pack to camp by lake NE of objective. Two of the three parties to climb Mt. Colonel Foster believe that the N summit is highest, as shown on the contour maps.

N Summit

1st asc.—1968—M. Walsh

Route. The summit is ascended by its N ridge, which may be reached by hiking up landslide scar from forementioned lake. Ascend ridge and traverse on W face to avoid a minor rock summit here. Continue on up ridge on reasonably good rock. Class 4. Descent was down steep gully to W. The minor rock summit mentioned was climbed by same party via its class 3-4 N ridge.

Central summit

Route 2. SE ridge.

1st asc.—1966—R. Facer, R. Hutchinson, M. Hanry.

Ascend ridge from near head of Elk R. (16) to col SE of SE'ern summit. Traverse summit and continue to col beyond. At nose of central peak, make loose traverse left and ascend dirty gully. Class 3-4.

Ref.—CAJ 1967.

Mt. Colonel Foster is best tackled as a 3-day trip. Its 3000-ft. E face may well be the largest on Vancouver Island.

Elkhorn Mtn. (The Elkhorn)

From 2 mi. up Elk R. trail (16) ascend to S of creek draining cirque N of objective. Cross to N side at about 3200 ft. and continue to cirque. Climb S to Elkhorn's NW ridge, and continue on route described in main text. The true N ridge may also be used, traversing to ridge on ledges and snow bank about 500 ft. below summit. This variation is not very difficult in good snow conditions, but can be treacherous.

Mt. Mitchell (6000)

Located SE of Pearl Lk.

1st asc.—1968—M. Walsh, R. Martin.

Route. From Buttle Lk. (11) ascend through open timber to S of creek from pass leading to head of Pearl R. One day to Pearl Lk. The NW ridge is class 3. The S ridge may be reached from Augerpoint Mtn. and does not appear difficult.

Augerpoint Mtn. (6000)

Located N of the head of Ralph Cr., W of Mt. Albert Edward.

Route. This may be approached from the S'ern slopes of Mt. Albert Edward (q.v.) or from Buttle Lk. (11) via ridges NW of objective. The summit is easily ascended on the S side, and the 6094-ft. summit to the S is easy via its W'ern slope.

Alexandra Pk. and Mt. Adrian

These may be climbed directly from the Buttle Lk. road (11).

Mt. Harmston

Summit does not appear difficult from W.

Argus Mtn.

Parties ridge walking N from Comox Glacier area or coming down the divides from Forbidden Plateau must get into col in NE ridge of Argus Mtn. If the moat around the rim of Moving Glacier cannot be used, this may require step cutting on steep snow.

Forbidden Plateau

The Cruickshank R. road (8) has been extended, and Circlet Lk. on Forbidden Plateau is a 2-hour hike beyond by good trail. Other routes of access not mentioned in text include the Dove Cr. trail which runs from logging road between Wolf and Anderson Lks., and by crossing open country from the Mt. Washington mining road to the N. The Circlet Lk. approach is by far the fastest for the main mountains.

Northern Vancouver Island

Crest Mtn. (5100)

Located N of Drum Lks.

Route. There is a trail up from between Drum Lks. which are on the Gold R. road (15).

Crown Mtn.

Best present approach appears to be from roads on the Salmon R. to N (2).

Victoria Pk.

This may be climbed from Stewart Lk. (floatplane). Bushwhack up to camp on E shoulder of objective. Ascend to flat spur E of summit. From here one 50-ft. vertical pitch on good rock (est. class 3-4) is the only difficulty.

Warden Pk. (6460)

Located N of Victoria Pk.

1st asc.—1967—P. Guilbride, P. Perfect, K. Pfeiffer.

Route. From 6000 ft. on E spur of Mt. Victoria (q.v.), traverse E face to Victoria-Warden col via a steep ledge system with some rockfall danger. From col go down to gain gully which leads to

W ridge 300 ft. below summit. Swing to N face and climb up on good rock. Est. class 3-4.

Ref.—CAJ 1967.

Mt. Schoen

Take road to Schoen Lk. and follow fire trail around S side of lake, then down Schoen Cr. From creek ascend directly. NTD (R. Facer, M. Walsh — 1968).

Rugged Mtn.

Route 1 variation. Take boat down lake and bushwhack to camp by lake in cirque NE of objective. Follow ridge N of lake and swing S to approach summit from W. Class 3-4. There are several peaks, and good rock climbing is available.

SECTION S-10

POWELL-JERVIS

The Toba R. road (8) crosses to N side of Toba R. near forks W of Mt. Dalgleish, and then runs 4 mi. E. Spurs run onto ridge S of Dalgleish Cr. About 3 mi. of road run up Jimmie Cr., a road goes up Raccoon Cr. to map boundary, and up Little Toba R. to beyond main forks. The complex is controlled by Weldwood Ltd.

Mt. Casement (7500) (8000)

Located 2 mi. S of Mt. Tinniswood.

1st asc.—1966—C. Jennings, J. Nairn, H. Smythe.

Route. From col E of objective, scramble up snow and broken rock. NTD. This col is difficult to reach, however, as there is only about 1½ mi. of road on Hunaechin Cr.

Bearstooth Mtn.

Height is apparently 6240 ft.

Mt. Denman (6590)

Route. From 3 mi. up Forbes Cr. logging road, cross creek on bridge to ascend between two creeks W of objective (bushy). Ascend a narrow ridge and cross on a ledge to under peak. Rock climb is steep but firm on W ridge. (1966 — E. Culos, A. Francescutti, A. Riley).

SECTION C-1 BUTE-LILLOOET

The Raleigh-Gilbert group may be reached easily from the Southgate R. road (3). It is a day's pack up the N side of Raleigh Cr. to snout of glacier, with thick bush improving beyond forks. The road up Bishop R. now has a bridge to N side beyond Charon Cr. One also goes about 8 mi. up Klite R. The Toba R. road (2) also from present road terminus just E of Styx Cr.

From Brem R., roads run to near head of Hillis Cr. and Larson Cr. One also goes about 8 mi. up Klite R. The Toba R. road (2) runs on the N side of river only to Little Toba junction, but does extend on S side to major junction W of Mt. Dagleish, with a crossing to NE side at this point.

Falcon Mtn. (9800)

Located S of Mt. Gilbert.

1st asc.—1966—D. Boyd, J. Suddaby, G. Fish.

Route. The peak was traversed from the N, the N ridge being steepish rock and ice, and the S side class 3.

This party also climbed two summits (est. 9070) SE of Mt. Raleigh. The peak farthest from Raleigh was ascended by a class 3 gully in its S face, and the other by its long class 4 NW ridge. The S face presents an easier route in the latter case.

Ref.—CAJ 1967.

In 1968 a party from Portland, Ore., made the following first ascents in the Icewall Lk. area. They flew into this lake and established a base camp SW of Mt. Filer, with sub-camps as far S as Garrulous Pk.

Ref.—CAJ 1969.

Mt. Filer (9000) (est. 8900)

Located W of Filer Glacier at head of Filer Cr.

1st asc.—1968—D. Kloke, H. Hibler, J. Petroske, B. Eubank, C. Eubank.

Route. Ascend snowslope and gully (with class 5 chockstone) to notch between main and E peak. Class 3-4 rock on E ridge leads to summit. 4 hrs. up. The last three listed of party also climbed the SE summit from SW arm of Filer Glacier by ascending easy snowslopes on objective's S ridge.

Tavistock Mtn. (9000) (est. 8700)

Located 2 mi. NE of Mt. Filer.

1st asc.—1968—D. Kloke, H. Hibler, J. Petroske, B. Eubank, C. Eubank.

Route. Climb snow and rock on N side of SW ridge. One tricky moat, otherwise not difficult. The same party climbed est. 8300-ft. 'Salishan Pk.' located 1½ mi. NW of Mt. Filer. This, as well as Tavistock, was reached by way of a pass W of Mt. Filer. Snow slopes on NW side of peak are not difficult.

'Kwakiutl Pk.' (est. 8900)

Located about half way between Mts. Blackwall and Filer.

1st asc.—1968—D. Kloke, H. Hibler.

Route. Cross glacier from NW of Salishan Pk. (q.v.) to climb snow slopes to objective's E ridge. Traverse below ridge to summit slab, which is class 3.

'The Three Chieftains'

The NE'ern (highest) Chieftain (est. 9100) was climbed in 1968 by D. Kloke, J. Petroske, B. Eubank, C. Eubank. Climb snow E of E rib to base of E face. From shelf on right side of this face, climb class 4 chimney and wall to large ledge. Continue on easier rock to summit.

A 75-ft. pinnacle ('Little Chief Tower', est. 8750) between S'ern and central Chieftain was ascended by D. Kloke, and H. Hibler. It is class 5 by the S face, the initial overhang being strenuous (class 5.7).

The est. 8400-ft. 'Squaw Pk.' lying ½ mi. NE of the Chieftains was ascended by B. Eubank and J. Petroske by climbing snow couloir from S to the E ridge. Not difficult.

'Thunderbird Pks.' (est. 7800)

Located 2 mi. S of Mt. Filer.

1st asc.—1968—D. Kloke, H. Hibler.

Route. The S'ern summit was reached by traverse of the S peak. 'Potlatch Pk.' (est. 7750) which terminates the ridge to the NE was climbed by the same party over easy snow and rock from col leading to the Thunderbird Pks. All these summits were approached from glacier to SE.

Tahumming Mtn. (est. 8400)

Located 2 mi. SSE of Icewall Lk.

1st asc.—1968—D. Kloke, H. Hibler.

Route. The northern snow slopes are easy. Of the two summits S of Icewall Lk., the E'ern will be referred to as Tahumming. The slightly higher (est. 8500) peak 1½ mi. W ('Perseverance Pk.') was climbed by same party, again by N'ern snow slopes.

'The Fang' (est. 8650)

Located 2 mi. SSE of Tahumming Mtn.

1st asc.—1968—D. Kloke, H. Hibler.

Route. Approach via N ridge, avoiding a difficult section by a traverse on E side. From base of N face, go through notch in N ridge, traverse ledges on E face, and climb to summit to right of large flake. Class 3-4.

Lillooet Icecap

The icecap was traversed on skis from Icewall Lk. to Lillooet R. in 1965 by a party (D. Holden, A. Holden, B. Olsen, J. Olsen, J. Craig) which crossed S of Mt. Filer to the Filer Glacier and through a pass SW of Falcon Mtn. to cross the head of Falcon Glacier. After traversing Compton Neve they passed S of Toba Pk. and thence across Lillooet Icecap and down Lillooet R.

Ref.—CAJ 1966.

Silt Lk. is presently 3 days' pack from end of road about 7 mi. beyond North Cr. on Lillooet R. When road is extended to Pebble Cr. it will require a day less. Forging side creeks tributary to the Lillooet has proved troublesome.

The following unofficial names have been replaced by official ones as follow: 'The Archbishop' to Mt. Tisiphone; 'Cardinal' Pk. and Glacier to Magaera Pk. and Glacier; 'Deception Pk.' to Bridge Pk.; 'Thunder Pk.' to Mt. Donar; and 'Lightning Pk.' to Mt. Fulgora. Most of the other names on Map M-6 have been accepted as official.

'Mu Pk.' (9400)

Located 4 mi. W of Silt Lk.

1st asc.—1967—E. Kafer, R. Hagen, B. Hagen, B. Howard, S. Pilkington.

Route. The glacier E of objective may be reached from Silt Lk. easily. The E'ern summit is highest and easily ascended by its SE ridge. The other 4 peaks may be climbed from gullies to S, none being more than class 3. The same party climbed 'Delta Pk.' (est. 9300 ft.) one mile to the W. Traverse glacier S of Mu Pk. and go over Mu's W'ernmost summit (class 3). Cross neve to ascend

Delta by its easy N ridge.

Ref.—CAJ 1968.

Manatee Group

In 1967 a ski camp of the B.C. Mountaineering Club explored the peaks at head of Manatee Cr.

Ref.—BCM Aug, Nov, Dec/67, Jan/68; CAJ 1968.

The party flew in by ski plane, and walked out down the NW side of Meager Cr. (difficult ford) and S side of Lillooet R., which is unpleasant. The camp was attended by the following party: J. Clark, J. Horgan, B. Howard, E. Kafer, A. Menninga, H. Munger and P. Plummer, who climbed, en masse or in part, the following peaks:

'Sirenia Mtn.' (est. 9500)

Highest summit of Manatee Cr. area, located on S rim of the glacier 6 mi. SE of Mt. Dalgleish.

Route. From glacier to N, ascend to saddle E of objective. A small icefall leads to NE ridge and this to summit. Not difficult.

'Wahoo Tower' (est. 9450)

Located immediately NE of Sirenia Mtn.

Route 1. SE face. From Mermaid-Wahoo col, ascend snow and rock to summit, not difficult.

Route 2. NW buttress.

1st. asc.—B. Howard, H. Munger, J. Horgan, E. Kafer.

This buttress provides 1500 ft. of climbing on good rock. Class 4-5.

'Oluk Pk.' (est. 9200)

Located 1 mi. NE of Sirenia Mtn.

Route. From glacier to N, climb to saddle between objective and Dolphin Pk. to E. Circle to climb Oluk from glacier to S. 'Dolphin Pk.' (est. 8900) was ascended by its W ridge. Not difficult. The est. 9000-ft. 'Mermaid Pk.' between Oluk and Wahoo is better reached from the Wahoo col via easy SE slopes.

'Bonito Pk.' (est. 9100)

Located immediately NW of Sirenia Mtn.

Route. From N ascend to Bonito-Sirenia col, and climb good rock on SE buttress. Class 4.

'Marlin Pk.' (est. 8650)

Located at end of ridge running NW from Sirenia Mtn.

Route. Climb the glacier to E into col between Marlin and Albacore Pk. on ridge to SE. For Marlin, circle to easy NE face. 'Albacore Pk.' (est. 8900) is better ascended from its col with Bonito Pk., the SE ridge being not difficult.

'Teredo Pinnacle'

Located on N face of Mt. Oluks.

Route. Climb to S arete up center of arete's S face. Ridge is class 5 on good rock.

'Obelia Pk.' (est. 9200)

Located SE of the head of creek S of Mt. Dalglish.

Route. From glacier to S, ascend S face to E ridge. Class 3 on snow and ice.

'Manatee Pk.' (est. 9300)

Central summit on divide W of W fork, Manatee Glacier.

Route. From glacier to NE, cross col NW of objective and circle to wind cirque on S side. Ascend easy S face. The NW col adjoins 'Remora Pk.' (est. 9000), which is easily climbed from this col.

'Dugong Pk.' (est. 9100)

Located SE of Manatee Pk. at SW edge of W fork, Manatee Glacier.

Route. Summit is climbed from N, up snow basin and chimney in rock wall above. This is rotten and class 4-5 for final 50 ft.

SECTION C-2 TASEKO

From Lord River Hunting Lodge on Fishem Lk., a new road runs about 5 mi. up Tchaikazan R.

'Galleon Pk.' has been officially rejected as a name, and 'Glacier Lk.' is now Altruist Lk. Otherwise, most names on Map M-7 appear to have been accepted as official. The term Fluted Mtn. has been moved back to the original summit so named by its ascent party, and denoted on Map M-7 by Fluted Mtn. West.

Farther SE, the names 'Glacier View Pk.', 'Mistaken Mtn.', and 'Terminal Mtn.' have all been officially rejected.

Mt. Monmouth

Correction to 1st asc. party — add J. Kay.

'Carefree Mtn.' (9400)

E'ern summit on divide S of Friendly Glacier.

1st asc.—1968—D. Naylor, N. Pursell, R. Pursell, F. Foster, F. Kennedy.

Route. From Friendly Glacier, climb to col separating objective from 'Moose Mtn.' to W. This, and following scramble up summit ridge, are not difficult.

SECTION C-3 HOMATHKO

There is now a logging road around the E side of Tatlayoko Lk. almost to Cheshi Cr. A log jam at the lake's outlet provides a means of crossing Homathko R. at this point. A few miles of road also run down the lake's W'ern edge. A trail runs down the W side of Chilko Lk. for at least 6 mi.

There is a good cattle trail to alpine country at the head of 'Deer Cr.', which runs SE from Bluff Lk. into Razorback Mtn. area. The Razor Cr. trail (W fork) starts at the same place, going down to this creek and to lake near head thereof. It then ascends ridge to old mine site.

A logging road to within 3 mi. of Malim Cr. on E side of Southgate R. now gives access to Homathko Snowfield on one side, and the mountains SW of Chilko Lk. on the other. Crossing to Homathko side will be difficult however. The only bridge at present is just N of Bishop R. junction. Roads here climb to 2500 ft. giving a possible approach to *Mt. Grenville*. Approach to Cradock Glacier area from Southgate R. may also now be feasible.

Niut Range

The mountains between Mosley Cr. and Homathko R. are officially named the Niut Range, although the term "Niut Group" is more often used to denote Niut Mtn. and the summits to the NW. This latter group encompasses a lovely area of lakes and meadows, with most of the summits both accessible and easy to climb. *Niut Mtn.* itself (8815 ft.) is a sharp rock summit which was climbed in 1967 by J. Simpson and B. Park via the class 3 SE ridge. They found a cairn on top.

'Langara Range'

This is the local name for the S'ern summits between Nude and Ottarasko Creeks. The highest of these is:

'Cloud-drifter Mtn.' (9600)

1st asc.—1967—R. Woodsworth and D. Watkins.

Route. Ground approach would likely be via the W fork of

Ottarasko Cr. Ascent was from the E. 9100-ft. 'Mt. Sleepwalker' about 3 mi. to the NW was ascended in 1967 by R. Woodsworth and J. Simpson, and route was on the E side. The 8500-ft summit dominating the ridge directly above Homathko R. was climbed from W by same party.

Blackhorn Mtn.

Route 2. NE Ridge.

1st asc.—1967—R. Woodsworth, J. Simpson.

The NE ridge may be gained from Razor Cr., and is a class 3 climb.

Pagoda Group

The region of Camel Mtn. and Pagoda Pk. was visited by an expedition of the B.C. Mountaineering Club in 1967.

Ref.—CAJ 1968.

They approached from Twist Lk. (boat needed) and required a day to pack to head of Quartz Cr. N of Camel Mtn. Another ½ day up to SE then across glacier N of Rusty Pk. leads to head of Five Finger Cr., a good campsite.

Camel Mtn. (10,000)

Main summit on 4-mi. map sheet is directly under the "m" of "Camel".

1st asc.—1967—simultaneously by Routes 1 and 2 below. From 2 mi. below Five Finger Cr., a camp was established near rim of glacier SE of the Camel ridge.

Route 1. SE Ridge. D. Chambers, M. Kafer, E. Kafer, R. Hagen, S. Nickerson.

Approach by traversing glacier from E. The ridge is class 3-4, mainly on good rock.

Route 2. E Face. B. Hagen, P. Plummer D. Boyd, B. Nickerson.

The three E'ern summits of Camel Mtn. were also ascended. These proved more rotten but not difficult.

Camel Tower (est. 9400)

Located W of the main summit of Camel Mtn.

1st asc.—1967—B. Hagen, B. Nickerson, E. Kafer, M. Kafer.

Route. Approach as for Camel Mtn. Party ascended SE ridge to an overhang, then rappelled to snow basin and traversed to complete climb on SW ridge. Mixed class 4 and 5 on good rock.

Rusty Pk. (9900)

Located E of head of Five Finger Cr.

1st asc.—1967—E. Kafer, M. Kafer, D. Boyd, B. Hagen, R. Hagen, P. Plummer, D. Chambers.

Route. Party ascended N face and NW ridge. Class 3 gullies and scree slopes of S face were employed for descent. Rock is rotten.

Peak 8500 ft. across Five Finger Cr. from Rusty Pk. and S of the head of Quartz Cr. was climbed easily from the E by B. Nickerson, P. Plummer and B. Hagen.

'The Triplets' (circa 10,000)

Located 2 mi. NE of Rusty Pk.

1st asc.—1967—party as for Rusty Pk.

Route. Central peak is highest and was climbed from camp at head of Five Finger Cr. via glacier and good rock (class 4) on W ridge. For south peak, walk narrow class 3 joining ridge, or climb by class 3 W face. For north summit, use class 3 joining ridge or ascend from glacier to south onto class 4 W ridge.

Quartz Pk. (9660)

Located N of Quartz Cr.

1st asc.—1967—B. Hagen, P. Plummer, B. Nickerson.

Route. The S face offers good rock and pleasant climbing, class 4.

'Plummer Pk.' (E. summit, Pagoda Pk.) (10,300)

1st asc.—1967—Simultaneously by *Routes* 2 and 3.

To reach head of glacier N of Pagoda Pk., go up next glacier to the N from Five Finger Cr. and cross near the top. Half-day pack from head of Five Finger Cr.

Route 1. E Ridge.

Cross divide and swing to E, climbing E ridge. Keep on S side of minor summit. Class 3-4 near top.

Route 2. E'ern of N ribs. This is the buttress leading to upper E Ridge. Class 4 rock of variable stability was encountered. (D. Boyd, P. Plummer, B. Hagen, R. Hagen.)

Route 3. W'ern of N Ribs.

The rather classic rib leading to the upper W ridge is approached over a broken glacier and is class 4 and 5. The W ridge part of this route is the most stable and most difficult. (D. Chambers, M. Kafer, E. Kafer.)

Queen Bess Group

Homathko Pk.

Route 2. S Ridge.

1st asc.—1967—R. Woodsworth, J. Simpson.

Approach over snow in basin to SE of objective, and climb the S ridge. Class 3.

Mantle Pk. (8800)

A double summit splitting the SW edge of Mantle Glacier.

1st asc.—1967—R. Culbert, M. Warr.

Route. The objective's easy SE ridge may be gained from the Mantle Glacier. The 8700-ft. NE summit was climbed in 1947 by I. Kay, H. Genschorek and B. McLellan. Ascent from the Mantle Glacier via N'ern slopes is not difficult.

Unnamed (9400)

Highest summit between S and E forks of Reliance Glacier.

1st asc.—1967—B. Keith, K. Kirkland.

Route. Ascent from S was not difficult.

Dartmouth Group

Moore Pk. (9800)

Located on the divide between Stikelan Cr. and Nostetuko R.

1st asc.—1967—J. Simpson, B. Calder.

Route. The glacier SE of objective may be reached from Stikelan Cr., and the peak's easy S ridge was attained from this glacier without difficulty.

Majestic Pk. (9500)

Located E of the head of Nostetuko R.

1st asc.—1967—R. Culbert, M. Warr.

Route. Ascent was by NE ridge, which is class 4 and requires a rappel from subsidiary summit. This ridge may be reached just S of Regal Pk. from glaciers on either side. The W ridge is not difficult.

Consort Pk. (9400)

Located $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. SW of Hamilton Glacier.

1st asc.—1967—M. Warr, R. Culbert.

Route. The peak was traversed from S to N, both ridges being class 3. The misnamed and miscontoured Regal Pk. was also traversed and found to scarcely exist.

Good Hope Group

A party in 1966 approached this group from Franklyn Arm, requiring 7 hrs. to bushwack up E side of Glasgow Cr. to Glasgow Lks. The col SW of Good Hope Mtn. may be approached directly from Glasgow Glacier.

Mt. Kese is apparently not the summit climbed in 1911 by M. Goddard and Kese, who reached instead a peak on the ridge N of Mt. Merriam.

Glasgow Mtn. (9500)

Located on the S rim of Glasgow Glacier.

1st asc.—1966—E. Whipple, P. Wisnicki, N. Wisnicki, P. Kellerhals, F. Kellerhals.

Route. From Glasgow Glacier ascend ice under the objective's E ridge and traverse ice onto a glacial spur between Glasgow and Merriam. The final slope to ridge is steep and the E ridge itself is a rock climb of no major difficulty.

Ref.—CAJ 1967.

P. Wisnicki, N. Wisnicki and F. Kellerhals also climbed the minor and easy Peak 8700 ft. immediately E of Glasgow Lks.

'Whitesail Mtn.' is now officially Dresden Mtn.

SECTION C-4 WADDINGTON

The road up to E of Klinaklini R. goes almost to Hoodoo Cr., here changing to a trail which crosses the canyon of Klinaklini R. on a dilapidated suspension bridge.

A cattle trail is being constructed up Twist Cr. from end of Mosely Cr. road at Twist Lk. This will give access to the Parallel Glacier via a double pass at head of Twist's S fork. Pocket Valley then leads to Scimitar Glacier.

There are plans afoot to place a lodge at Dumbell Lk.

A detailed and accurate map of the Mt. Waddington vicinity is presently being prepared by Bill Tupper, employing reciprocal field measurements as well as photogrammetric techniques. The following elevations are the best presently available for some of the more popular summits: Mt. Waddington, Main Pk. 13,177, N Pk. 13,077; 'The Tooth', 12,800; Spearman Pk., 11,050; Mt. Combatant 12,330; Mt. Hickson, 10,410; Mt. Munday, 11,023; Mt. Tiedemann, 12,570; Asperity Mtn., 12,194; Claw Pk., 9219.

Mt. Waddington and Tiedemann Glacier Area

In response to a recent surge of interest in the peak of Waddington (30 climbers to main summit in 1968), a detailed description of the route will here be given.

Retreat of the Tellot Glacier has now left a sizeable lake ('Ephemeron Lk.') at its snout. This is large enough for floatplane landings, although pilots have so far requested that parties go to Ghost Lk. for pickup. From Ephemeron Lk., it is only 2½-hr. pack to Nabob Pass—follow creek which drops through moraine to SW corner of lake. Nabob Pass may also be reached from Ghost Lk. as described on p. 198.

From Nabob Pass, do a descending traverse to W through bush to trough behind lateral moraine of Tiedemann Glacier. Walking up this trough, it is possible to get down to glacier where a creek cuts through moraine, but easier to continue another ½ mile to avoid crevassed section.

Mt. Waddington

Normal Route. Two rock ridges descend from Bravo Pk. to Tiedemann Glacier, and between these is the Bravo Glacier. At foot of the N'ern ridge (Bravo's E ridge) is Rainy Knob. Using Ephemeron Lk. approach it is a reasonably easy day's pack to base of Rainy Knob, where water is available. This vicinity is also suitable for airdrops.

In many ways, ascent of Bravo Glacier with packs is the most demanding part of the climb. Parties are cautioned to get an early start to take advantage of the hard snow. It is sometimes possible to traverse left from top of Rainy Knob and go straight up centre of icefall, either forcing final bergschrund and headwall or out-flanking this on left and climbing the ridge bounding head of Bravo Glacier. This ridge has one class 3 rock pitch and some narrow snow crest. More often it is necessary to avoid the crevassed portion of the Bravo via steep snow and loose rock on the right. This leads to the same basin beneath the bergschrund and headwall. From head of Bravo Glacier, Bravo Col is easily gained and makes a good campsite. Camping higher is feasible, but leaves one substantially more exposed to storms and it is only 2½ hrs. from Bravo Col to base of final rock tower in good snow. This is straightforward.

From under approx. center of the Tooth, cross bergschrund and do ascending traverse over snow and rock across base of Tooth to the notch separating it from the final peak. This is class 4. The infamous chimney starts from this notch and is only low class 5 (at 1st chockstone) even when iced up. The more difficult exit pitch is avoidable to the left. When chimney ceases, go around a corner to right and scramble up gully to summit. Ascent will take between 3 and 13 hrs. from base, depending on icing and party. Even a thorough plastering of ice-feathers, however, does not make the climb particularly difficult for parties accustomed to mixed ice and rock work. Ice-feathers increase the danger more than the difficulty.

In descent it is possible to rappel directly to the glacier from just S of the Tooth-Waddington notch.

Other Routes. In 1965 a route was put up from near head of the Tiedemann Glacier to the glacier below Spearman Col. Of the several ribs which ascend to NW of Bravo Pk., only the one leading toward the Spearman Col is safe from avalanche danger. This was climbed in 3 days by J. Fuller, L. Patterson and D. Liska and proved to contain considerable class 5 on rock and ice. Some

of the rock was rotten.

Ref.—CAJ 1966, p. 123; Seattle Mountaineer 1966.

The second ascent of Mt. Waddington was in 1942 by F. Beckey and H. Beckey, and used the S face as did the first ascent route. They did, however, employ a major variation which did not use the final chimney described in *Route 1*, but kept well to right during the last 500 ft. of class 5 slabs.

The first winter ascent of Mt. Waddington was in Feb. 1969 by R. Culbert, B. Hagen, A. Steck, L. Wilson, R. Cuthbert, and W. St. Lawrence. Conditions on the summit tower were not greatly different from those of many summer ascents.

Upper Tiedemann Glacier Area

The Tiedemann Glacier is a spectacular highway to Waddington, but unfortunately the flanking peaks are very difficult to climb therefrom. Most summits on both sides of the Tiedemann are available from glaciers which come much higher on the opposite sides. Furthermore, the spectacular granite aretes coming down from Tiedemann, Asperity, and the Serras, have been found to contain a high percentage of rotten rock. The most usual escape from Tiedemann Glacier to less hostile climbing areas is by a 4-hour pack to Tellot Glacier via rock and snow to right of the icefall which descends from Tellot Glacier.

Severe breaking up of the glaciers S of Scimitar Glacier appears to be making the summits of Combatant, Tiedemann, Asperity, and Serra V rapidly less accessible. If this is true, the second highest massif of the coastal ranges may well become one of the most difficult to assail in North America. Glaciers on the S side of this group are also becoming broken. The Combatant-Waddington col has been reached from Tiedemann Glacier, although the route is difficult and dangerous. A tongue of rock splits the icefall from this col. Swing to right at base of this tongue and ascend to final icewall, which forces one back onto the rock tongue near top.

'Phantom Tower' (10,500)

Located on S ridge of Serra II, and difficult to make out from most angles.

1st asc.—1968—B. Hagen, R. Cuthbert, A. Purdey, R. Culbert.

Route. Ascend second ridge to left of icefall from Tellot. Avoid major rock nose by traversing right onto broken glacier and cross bergschrund to ascend gully behind objective. From notch behind tower traverse up and left for two leads to front face. Four more

leads on firm rock (3 aid pins) to summit. A full day return from Tiedemann Glacier.

Ref.—BCM Nov/68.

'The Gnat's Tooth' (circa 8700)

Located on ridge on W flank of icefall from Tellot Glacier.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, A. Purdey.

Route. Ascend ridge leading to objective from Tiedemann Glacier. There are some rotten class 4 gendarmes and good class 4-5 climbing for two leads on the summit.

Unnamed Pk. (est. 8500)

Located on E'ern of the S aretes descending from Mt. Tiedemann.

1st asc.—1964—B. Olsen, J. Bryan, B. Port, R. Willmott.

Route. Ascend ridge from the Tiedemann Glacier. A day return trip on class 4 rock of mixed stability.

Tellot Glacier Area

Stiletto Pk.

Route 2. SW Face.

1st asc.—1965—L. Patterson, F. Beckey.

From Tellot Glacier, ascend to notch between Serra I and Stiletto Needle. Bypass the Needle by descent to S and tricky class 5 climbing. Traverse gendarmes to base of objective. Route went directly up difficult rock, then right onto S face. Considerable class 5 is involved, and a bivouac was required. 25 pitons were used for protection.

Ref.—CAJ 1966, p. 125; Seattle Mountaineer 1966.

Mts. *Shand* and *McCormick* are the same as Mts. *Dragonback* and *Eaglehead* respectively. None of the names are official, but preference should be given to the latter set.

Five-S Mtn.

Route 2. W Face.

1st asc.—1966—R. Timmis, R. Facer, D. Wilson, K. Williamson.

The face is class 4 on loose rock.

Claw Pk.

Route 3. SE Buttress.

1st asc.—1968—R. Culbert, A. Purdey.

Ascend extreme SE corner of the Claw from glacial basin.

Climb rock adjacent to main gully here to E ridge, and follow to summit. 4 hrs. of class 5 on good rock.

The Claw Peaks were traversed from W to E in 1968 by G. Walter and B. Howard. This required 2 days, and innovations were as follows.

'California Claw,' SW face—class 5.

'Stanford Claw,' SW face — also class 5.

'Fifth Claw,' 1st asc. This was reached from 4th peak by rappel to intervening ridge. It is class 6, requiring about a dozen pins. Beyond and below this were several gendarmes on the ridge, including one major pinnacle ascended by class 5 crack in NW side. An outstanding spire forms the penultimate spike on this lower ridge. Traverse around E face to S ridge and ascend class 5 chimney. Summit block takes a rurl for aid.

Remote Pk. Area

Mt. Bell

Route 2. W. Ridge.

1st asc.—1967—R. Culbert, A. Ellis.

The Bell-Dorothy col may be reached from either Remote or Dorothy Glaciers. The rotten lower ridge might be avoided by steep ice to the left. The upper buttress is climbed to left of the crest and is class 3-4.

Ref.—CAJ 1968.

'Mt. Wiessner' (9500)

Located on ridge SW of Remote Mtn.

1st asc.—1967—R. Culbert.

Route. Ascend by W ridge — there is one class 4 discontinuity just before summit.

Pantheon Range Subsection

In 1966 a camp of the B.C. Mountaineering Club was held in the Pantheon Range, contributing many new ascents. (CAJ 1967; BCM Mar/67, Apr/67). Their approach was via Hellraving Cr. (1½ days to Nirvana Pass), but a cattle trail is now being built to this pass from end of road at Twist Lk. up Twist Cr. Sand Cr. is likely the fastest approach to E'ern Pantheons.

'Mt. Zeus' (10,000)

Highest summit of the Pantheon Range, located N of head of

Frontier Cr.

1st asc.—1966—J. Craig, J. Horgan, S. Werner.

Route. From glacier NW of objective ('Zeus Glacier') climb to 7300-ft. col E of summit. This is steep snow. Traverse around above Frontier Cr. to ascend easy S'ern slopes.

'Manitou Pk.' (9300)

Located 2 mi. E of Mt. Zeus.

1st asc.—1966—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, R. Cuthbert, A. Purdey.

Route. From 7300-ft. snow saddle E of Mt. Zeus the objective's W ridge is class 4 on good rock. The SW face is also class 4.

'Hephaistos Pk.' (9300)

Located E of the head of Frontier Cr.

1st asc.—1966—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, R. Cuthbert, A. Purdey.

Route. From Zeus Glacier, cross col E of Mt. Zeus and traverse S over snow at head of Frontier Cr. Cross divide NE of objective and climb snow to its SE ridge. This is class 4.

'Mt. Thor' (9800)

Located 2 mi. W of Mt. Zeus.

1st asc.—1966—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, R. Cuthbert, A. Purdey.

Route. Traverse S face of Mt. Zeus (q.v.) on scree and meadows to gain crest of Thor's E ridge beyond 9000-ft. 'Kali Pk.' Ascend steep snow of E ridge. Not very difficult. Party also climbed Kali Pk., traversing it from the W and encountering steep rock scrambling.

'Pegasus Pk.'

This is the previously unnamed 9000-ft. summit mentioned on page 222, and located 2 mi. N of Mt. Zeus. Its E ridge was climbed in 1966 by P. Plummer and B. Wortman. Approach was from camp SW of Nirvana Pass. Not difficult.

'Septentrion Spires' (9500)

Four steep rock summits 4 mi. NNE of Mt. Zeus. The highest was second from N, and was climbed in 1966 by R. Chambers, E. Kafer, B. Wortman, S. Pilkington, P. Plummer and S. Werner.

Route. From Nirvana Pass, travel SW into side valley and from head of this climb to ridge NE of objective. This ridge requires several leads of class 3 and 4 rock, with ice gullies for added interest.

The two S'ern spires were climbed by J. Craig, S. Werner, J. Horgan and S. Pilkington, who ascended to SW ridge and traversed. Not very difficult. The N'ern peak was climbed by P. Plummer, E. Kafer, R. Chambers and B. Wortman who climbed a gully in the E face, thence onto firmer class 5 rock of the NE ridge. The SW ridge might have been easier.

'Mt. Astarte' (9800)

Located 2 mi. NW of Nirvana Pass.

1st asc. simultaneously by two routes:

SE ridge—J. Bryceland, B. Wortman, J. Craig, S. Pilkington and J. Horgan. From Nirvana Pass, ascend to glacier E of objective and climb snow and class 3 rock to summit from SE.

NE ridge—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, P. Plummer, S. Werner, R. Chambers and B. Cuthbert. Ascend from glacier to E to the class 4 rock of NE ridge. The 9000-ft. 'Mt. Juno' just 1 mi. S of Astarte was climbed by S. Pilkington, E. Kafer and R. Chambers. Both the easy SW ridge and the N ridge have been used.

'Hermes Pk.' (9800)

Located 3 mi. N of Mt. Astarte.

1st asc.—1966—A. Purdey, J. Bryceland, M. Kafer, R. Cuthbert.

Route. The SW ridge is not difficult, but this mountain is a 16-mi. return trip from Nirvana Pass and hence a rather long day from a camp there.

'Mt. Siva' (9800)

Located at head of Hellraving Cr.

1st asc.—1966—M. Kafer, E. Kafer, J. Horgan, B. Wortman, S. Pilkington, R. Chambers.

Route. From just N of Nirvana Pass climb 'Siva Glacier' to col just NW of objective. This ridge and adjacent slope are class 3. 'Osiris Pk.' (9000), 2 mi. NW of Mt. Siva, was climbed by M. Kafer and A. Purdey from Siva Glacier by going up gullies to S ridge and avoiding some towers on this. A 2000-ft. snow gully on SW face may also be used.

'Mt. Danaus' (8700)

A minor summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N of forks in Twist Cr.

1st asc.—1966—A. Purdey, P. Plummer, J. Craig, B. Cuthbert.

Route. From Nirvana Pass do ascending traverse S into basin N of objective. Climb SE to cross NE ridge and traverse below crest until near summit. Class 3

An attempt on Mt. Byamee (10,000 ft.) from the NE netted only the minor 9800-ft. NE peak.

SECTION C-5

KLINAKLINI WEST

The road which runs up from the mouth of Klinaklini R. goes past Devereux Lk. and Lowa Lk. and almost to Hoodoo Cr. Here it changes to a trail and crosses the main river on a rickety suspension bridge.

The great network of coastal inlets which dominate Rivers Inlet map sheet gives little access to good mountain country. Summits in this zone are almost without exception drab and rounded, although some inlets are flanked by impressive bluffs.

The road system on Wakeman R. and its tributaries the Wahpeeto and Atwaykellesse have been washed out, but are scheduled for repair and extension.

Roads connect Owikeno Lks. with Rivers Inlet, and Long Lk. with Wyclees Lagoon.

The 'Rabble Ranges'

Between Monarch Icecap and Silverthrone Glacier there is a region of comparatively low and nondescript peaks. On closer examination, however, many of these are sharp and yield interesting rock climbs.

The following summits were climbed during a traverse in 1967 by M. Warr and R. Culbert. Helicopter access avoided the otherwise formidable approach problem of this region.

Ref.—CAJ 1966.

'Rampant Pk.' (9137)

This is the highest summit in the area S of Monarch Mtn., and is 6 mi. due S thereof.

Route. From glacier SW of objective, ascend to peak on main divide just S of glacier and climb along ridge to base of summit tower. This provides 3 leads of nearly vertical class 4-5 climbing on good rock.

'Crumble Pk' (9000)

Located 2 mi. SW of Rampant Pk.

Route. The SE ridge is a rotten class 4-5 climb. A steep section may be bypassed by loose rock on the right.

The 8500-ft. summit $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. farther SW was traversed without difficulty from the SW.

'Innocuous Mtn.' (8500)

Located 3 mi. beyond W border of Mt. Waddington Map sheet at latitude $51^{\circ} 45'$.

Route. Summit was traversed from glaciated N face to descend S ridge. Class 2.

'Three-Corner Hat' (8000)

Located on W border of Mt. Waddington map sheet, 2 mi. S of the $51^{\circ} 45'$ marker.

Route. Ascent was by E ridge with traverse onto N face to avoid difficulties. There is a class 5 summit block.

'Windcirque Pk.' (7000)

Located E of the E fork of Kull Cr.

1st asc.—1967—M. Lasserre, A. Ellis.

Route. This and adjacent 7000-ft. peak were climbed without difficulty during traverse of Lemolo-Machmell R. divide. The outstanding 8000-ft. summit S of the head of Lemolo Cr. was attempted by two routes without success.

SECTION N-1 MONARCH-BENTINCK

Plans have been advanced to re-route the Bella Coola road around Charlotte Lk. Although planes have landed parties in Success Lks. in the past, Wilderness Airlines has announced that it no longer intends to do so owing to the high risk involved; parties must now pack in a full day to this point from Knot Lk. In travelling up Success Cr. parties are advised to remain on the north side, 200–400 ft. above creek level, and to avoid a prominent mid-valley rib near the head by circling to S.

Monarch Mtn.

Correction of Route 2. W face.

The base of the W face may be reached in a day's pack from Success Lk. via the 'Empire Way Glacier' between Monarch and Page Mts., or by using the less broken Page Glacier, then passing through a snow gap in the rocky N ridge of Page. Route goes up central W face to a prominent buttress. Climb to top of buttress and cross snow arete at top of N-facing glacier. Continue up rock to left of steep couloir, and above to ridge. Ice conditions on this ridge have been poor during both ascents. Follow ridge to prominent step which is passed on small ledges to E, climbing broken rock here to regain ridge. Follow serrated crest to summit. Class 4.

Ref.—New Zealand Alpine Journal 1968; CAJ 1968.

'The Queen' (10,000)

Located one mi. E of Monarch Mtn.

1st asc.—1965—D. Watson, M. Muzzy, T. Hovey, S. Wilson, V. Josendal.

Route. From Queen–Monarch col (see *Route 1*, Monarch Mtn.), climb class 3 W ridge of objective. Not difficult.

Ref.—BCM Apr/66; Seattle Mountaineer 1966.

'The Concubines' (10,000)

Two summits terminating N ridge of Monarch Mtn.

1st asc.—1965—D. Watson, M. Muzzy, T. Hovey, S. Wilson, V. Josendal.

The S summit may be climbed from W branch of Success Glacier. Ascend small icefall and go up E face to S ridge. Class 3.

Ref.—BCM Apr/66; Seattle Mountaineer 1966.

'The Serf' (9500)

A gentle summit 2 mi. E of The Throne.

✓ 1st asc.—1965—D. Boyd, M. Kafer, E. Kafer.

Route. From above Anarchist icefall, mountain may be reached by passing to E of The Throne, and climbed without difficulty.

Page Mtn.

Ascent is from the col between Monarch and Page Mts., rather than via the N ridge.

Princess Mtn.

The N rib may also be approached via glacier from E.

'Camelot Spires' (9000)

Located W of Page Glacier.

1st asc. of most N'erly summit by J. Firey, J. Firey, G. Bloom, B. Sandilands and G. Glenn in 1967.

Routes. The W peak was climbed from saddle to E, up snow arete and 150 ft. of rotten rock, class 5. The S ridge would be easier. The middle and E'ern summits were climbed from between and are rock scrambles.

Ref.—CAJ 1968.

'Mt. Elfrida' (8000)

Located between Marvel Cr. and head of Taleomey R.

1st asc.—1967—M. Warr, R. Culbert.

Route. From pass at head of Marvel Cr. it is possible to circle to S of objective and climb easy couloir and ridge to summit from this side. (The summit marked "G. Mt. Elfrida?" on the panorama opposite p. 27 is Mt. Sciron.)

The same party traversed 6500-ft. 'Obstreperous Ridge' to S of Sumquolt Glacier, climbing its class 4 NE ridge and descending easier ridge to SW.

Mt. Jacobsen West Pk.

Route 2. N Ridge.

✓ 1st asc.—1966—J. Chichester, J. Firey, J. Firey, G. Rose, F. Whitmore, G. Whitmore.

From camp atop rock island in Ape Glacier, cross N ridge to its E slope. Ascend this and climb into last col before summit. Climb

crest of ridge until it merges with face and go up W rim of this between ice and corner to summit.

Descent was down glacier to S to slippery, sloping ledge above bluffs. Traverse this and small ledges beyond to col between Jacobsen Pks., thence traverse back to N ridge. A long day return trip. Class 4-5.

Ref.—Seattle Mountaineer 1967.

Normal routes on the Jacobsen Pks. may be reached from camp at Deer Lk. by skirting bluffs on W ridge of E peak to gain snow between summits on N side. Pass through col between the peaks to S'ern routes.

'Mt. Ghengis Khan' (9000)

Highest of the Mongol Pks.

1st asc.—1966—J. Firey, J. Firey, J. Chichester, G. Rose, F. Whitmore, G. Whitmore.

Route. From Ape Glacier cross pass W of Jacobsen Pks. and do descending traverse W to Jacobsen-Taleomey Glacier divide. Circle objective to glacier on SW and climb to summit. Class 3. Descent was by glacier on SE. A long day return trip.

Mt. Belial (8000)

Located W of Mt. Beelzebub.

1st asc.—1965—E. Kafer, J. Harris, F. Brownsword, M. Wells, J. Finlay, F. Mendel, D. Chercover, S. Pilkington.

Route. The ascent is not difficult. Recorded party used E branch of Jacobsen Glacier (broken) to gain E side.

Snowside Mtn.

Route 2. NE Ridge.

1st asc.—1966—J. Chichester, J. Firey, J. Firey, G. Rose, F. Whitmore, G. Whitmore.

From War Drum Glacier ascend glacier NE of objective to NE ridge. Climb ridge on class 3-4 mixed snow and rock. Round trip: 9 hrs.

North of Ape (Symphony) Lk.

A camp of the B.C. Mountaineering Club at Ape Lk. in 1965 (ref.—CAJ 1966; BCM Nov/65) climbed eleven new peaks in the area of Ape Lk.

'Aurora Glacier' is now officially known as Borealis Glacier and

it is conveniently reached in 3 hrs. from Ape Lk. by climbing the glacier between Atavist Mtn. and Poet Pk.

'Hyperion Pk.' (8000)

A double summit, W^{ern} of the 4 Borealis Pks.

1st asc.—1965—BCMC party of nine.

Route. 2-hour scramble up SE face of Borealis Glacier.

'Icarus' and 'Daedalus' Mts. (7500)

Two summits E of Atavist Mtn.

1st asc.—1965—large BCMC parties.

Routes. Icarus is easily reached from head of Borealis Glacier and climbed without difficulties from S, E or W. Daedalus is a 1-hr. ridge scramble from summit of Icarus. A small rock tower ('*Throwback Tower*'), a mile SE of Atavist Mtn., was climbed in 1964 by M. Lasserre and J. Buckingham.

Ape Pks.

The highest (2nd from N) of these summits was climbed in 1965 by A. Purdey, B. Hagen, E. Kafer, M. Kafer, B. Wortman and J. Martin. This party, together with J. Finlay, M. Wells and S. Pilkington first ascended the second Ape Pk. from S by crossing creeks and climbing through bush from Borealis Glacier. Easy climbing to col N of S^{ern} Ape and class 3 rock on S ridge led to this second peak. The highest summit was reached by traversing, then ascending snow on E side. Not very difficult. A long day return from snout of Borealis Glacier. The names Orangutan (or Orang), Utan, Chimpanzee and Gorilla have been suggested, proceeding from the S. Utan-Chimpanzee col may also be reached from W over steep snow.

'Edwards Range'

A camp just beyond Gyllenspetz Cr. may be reached in a day from Ape Lk. by passing between Hyperion and Icarus. The creek is difficult to cross and the valley bushy.

'Muskox Pk.' (8000) (8600)

3 mi. ENE of Polar Bear Pk.

1st asc.—1965—B. Hagen, A. Purdey, J. Martin, M. Kafer, B. Wortman.

Route. The summit was reached from W, using a class 3 gully system to gain upper W ridge. The lower '*Blackfly Pk.*' (8000 ft.) 1 mi. to W was climbed by scrambling up from camp below, near Gyllenspetz Cr.

'The Walrus Tusks' (8500) (9250)

Highest of the summits of W'ern Edwards Range.

1st asc.—1965—A. Purdey, M. Kafer, B. Wortman, B. Hagen.

Route. The summits in this region were reached by crossing from Gyllenspetz Cr. between MuskoX and Blackfly Pks. to 'Itasca Glacier' at the S'ern headwaters of Nordschow Cr. The summit was reached by first climbing the next peak W, 'Seal Pk.' (est. 7100 ft.), by scrambling up its NW face. From 500 ft. below summit it is possible to traverse E and drop to Seal-Walrus col. Snow and solid class 3 rock climbing lead to summit. Party also traversed minor 'Lemming Pk.' (est. 7800 ft.) to NW of Seal Pk.

'Eskimo Pk.' (est. 8950)

Located between Seal and MuskoX Pks.

1st asc.—1965—A. Purdey, M. Kafer, B. Wortman, B. Hagen.

Route. From Itasca Glacier (as for Walrus Tusks), ascend to Eskimo-MuskoX col. Climb class 3 W ridge. Descent was down a 2000-ft., 50° snow couloir to N.

Stupendous Mtn.

Route 2. In 1966 a draw on the NE side was ascended by L. Stern. This is not difficult, but approach will be bushy.

SECTION N-3 GARDNER-DEAN-BENTINCK

The peaks of Rivers Inlet Map Sheet both N and S of Owikeno Lk. are of little interest to climbers. Typically the valleys are deep, steep, and bushy, but few peaks of interest break the monotonous waves of rounded ridges. Summits traversed by geological survey parties in 1967 included the 6500-ft. peak between Doos and Marble Creeks and some of the higher summits between Kilbella and Chuckwalla Rivers. A road now runs from Rivers Inlet to Owikeno Lk., and a road from South Bentinck Arm is being pushed W up Tzeo R.

The region W of South Bentinck Arm fares somewhat better for mountains. Federal and Provincial versions of Map 93D differ on the location of Bentinck Spire, and both have missed what is undoubtedly the true peak. There are also a few sharp rock peaks further SE.

Summits W of Dean Channel tend to be quite dull until almost to edge of Bella Coola Map Sheet. Pollard Pk. and the 7000-ft. summit at head of Manitoo Cr. were traversed by geological survey parties in 1967 and some peaks between the head of Levi Cr. and Tezwa R. were also climbed.

The only prominent summit between Princess Royal Channel and Kowesas R. is known as 'Limestone Pk.' (6900 ft.), located between Khutze and Kowesas Rivers. This was traversed from W (class 3) to E in 1965 by R. Culbert and R. Braucett.

SECTION N-4 TWEEDSMUIR-KEMANO

A road from mouth of Dean R. is being pushed up its tributary the Sakumtha R.

Kemano Subsection

'The Dalahorn' (6900)

A rock summit between Dala R. and head of Dahlaks Cr.

1st asc.—1965—R. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. Ascent was by class 3 N ridge and descent to S. This party also traversed the easy 6500-ft. summit 4 mi. SW of Atna Pk.

'Transmission Towers' (6900)

Located 2 mi. WNW of Kemano-Kildala pass.

Route. From road (1) at pass, traverse SW over 6400-ft. summit and ascend objective's SE ridge over a false summit. At base of final tower traverse and climb class 3-4 rock to reach NW ridge. One day return from pass. A party in 1965 found an unidentified cairn on summit.

Ref.—BCM July/66.

'Pastoral Pk.' (7500)

Located 10 mi. SSW of Atna Pk.

1st asc.—1965—G. Woodsworth.

Route. The SE ridge is a long scramble. Descent was by SW ridge.

SECTION N-5

KITIMAT-MORICE

The Copper R. road (up Zymoetz R.) now has a branch to near Thomas Cr. on Clore R. The Terrace Division of Columbia Cellulose which controls this road is now known as Twin River Timber Ltd.

Atna Pk.

A traverse was made in 1965 by A. Ellis and G. Woodsworth. The objective's E ridge was a 4000-ft. scramble, while the N ridge which was used in descent proved narrow and more difficult (class 3-4), and required some step cutting.

Mt. Thornhill (4870)

Located 8 mi. ESE of Terrace.

Route. A road leads to microwave tower on this mountain, and trail on up has been maintained by the Forest Service. An easy day trip.

Mt. Layton (Mt. Leighton, 'Furlong Mtn.') (3842)

Located between Furlong and Williams Cr.

Route. From road on Furlong Cr., take sketchy trail up side branch leading to lake on objective. An easy day return hike.

Mt. DeBoer (4639)

Located S of Hatchery (Granite) Cr.

Route. Go up side of Hatchery Cr. about 1/2 mi., then climb steeply to ridge which is followed to open country. Not difficult.

Mt. Elizabeth

This may now be approached by a trail. A road on N side of Hirsch Cr. crosses about 1/2 mi. above highway bridge to slash area on S side. Trail leads from edge of slash. Recommended as a 2-day trip.

SECTION N-6 SKEENA-BULKLEY

Terrace Division of Columbia Cellulose is now called Twin River Timber Ltd. Their road up Zymoetz (Copper) R. extends at least to Many Bear Cr., and the E bank is reasonably good traveling beyond. A side road runs a few miles up W side of Clore R. and another is being pushed up the E flank of Kitnayakwa R. valley. This opens new, rapid approaches to the N'ern *Howson Range*. It is possible to ascend the ridge immediately S of Limonite Cr. or from spurs of the Kitnayakwa R. road near Nilah Cr. One-day pack to timberline. The Limonite Cr. trail is in very poor condition, but a pipeline and jeep track are being routed through Top (Telkwa) Pass.

The Serb Subsection is also approachable from Copper R. road now. Blackberry Cr. takes 1½ days packing to col at its head, and the creek 5 mi. to the N needs only a day. Many Bear Cr. and likely Miligit Cr. offer reasonable walking. Intervening ridges are not recommended for approach.

'Ventura Pk.' (7500), located a mi. NW of the col between Serb. R. and Blackberry Cr. was climbed from this col in 1966 by G. Woodsworth. It is a steep rock scramble.

A road goes up Kleanza Cr. to opposite Kendal Cr. A trail may be picked up in the bush beyond, and it is good to Kipulta Cr. The Chimdemash Cr. trail is in poor condition, and the trail on N fork and beyond is now useless. A road goes from Hwy. #16 just N of Devil's Elbow (across from Doreen) to about 4000 ft. on the ridge S of 'Sister Two'. This is marked (as a trail) on the new Prince Rupert-Terrace map sheet.

'Sister Seven' (8576)

1st asc.—1968—K. Schaffer, D. Livingstone.

Route. From end of road just mentioned to 4000 ft. on ridge S of Sister Two, take old trapper's trail contouring NE into valley beyond. Cross ridge of 'Sister Three' and drop to cross head of next valley. From this ascend to objective's ridge which is a class 2-3 ascent. Party required 22 hrs. up, so be prepared for bivouac.

Treasure Mtn. (6254)

Located S of Kleanza Lk.

Route. A very rough road serves a microwave station on this mountain. The road is reached by driving up Copper R. road and crossing river on a cable car.

SECTION N-8 SKEENA EAST

Atna Range

In 1966, a party (G. Whitmore, F. Whitmore, D. Bradford) flew into Sicintine Lk. and explored the central Atna range.

Ref.—CAJ 1966.

Their ascents included:

Shedin Pk. (8500)

Highest summit of the Atna Range and located 5 mi. WSW of Sicintine Lk.

Route. From lake, bushwhack W to minor 'Raven Ridge' and then S to camp E of objective. Party climbed the steep loose NE ridge, but descended by easy SE slopes.

'Osprey Pks.' (7500)

Three summits located 6 mi. SSE of Shedin Pk.

Route. From a camp E of divide and two glaciers S of Shedin Pk., cross divide S to climb onto peaks from W. Summits were traversed from S peak on good rock. 'Pyramidal Pk.' (8000) 2 mile S of Shedin Pk. was climbed by its rotten E ridge.

'Bald Eagle Mtn.'

Located 1 mi. NE of Shedin.

Route. From camp E of Shedin, cross divide to NE and ascend objective's NW ridge—est. class 3. The 8000-ft. summit a mile farther N ('Golden Eagle Mtn.') was ascended by its NW ridge.

Sicintine Range

G. Whitmore and D. Bradford climbed 'Moose Mtn.' (7500) 6 mi. ENE of Sicintine Lk. while trekking from this lake and Atna Range to Motase Lk. The head of Shelagyote R. and the creek W of Motase Lk. are both bad travelling. Ascent was by E ridge. Roads now follow the Skeena R. N from Babine R. junction to W of Sicintine Range.

Mount Tomlinson Massif

The trail on the Shegistic Cr. is no longer of use. The massif may

be reached by any of three routes. From Skeena R. road just below Sediesh Cr. follow road to lake at 2000 ft. A trail goes on up to open country. Alternatively take a road up S side of Sterritt Cr. Follow N fork across creek and follow blazes on up N side. The third trail goes up to W of creek beyond end of road on Babine R. Its beginning is hidden.

Mt. Tomlinson (8000)

Highest summit in area SE of Babine-Skeena R. junction. The peak is on E end of central ridge.

1st asc.—1965—G. Whitmore, F. Whitmore.

Route. From head of Sterritt Cr. cross main divide to N and travel E to gain col W of objective. This ridge is an easy snow climb.

The party also climbed 'Mt. Sterritt' (7000) immediately N of the head of Sterritt Cr. by scrambling up its NE ridge. A steep granite pyramid to NE was ascended by loose blocks on its E arete.

Ref.—CAJ 1966.

SECTION N-9

KITSUMKALUM-SKEENA

The Terrace Division of Columbia Cellulose is now known as Twin River Logging Ltd. Their roads now run up the Nass R., and N'ward, almost (but purposely not quite) connecting with roads from Stewart. The public is admitted only as far as the junction of Nass and Cranberry Rivers, and all side roads are also barred to public vehicles. Groups requiring further access should address their requests to Manager of Industrial Relations, Twin River Logging, Box 1000, Terrace.

The W'ern Nass Range is an area of reasonable access and pleasant alpine tramping. Through the kind assistance of Mr. Ted Johnson and others of Terrace the following lines of approach have been described.

The recent lava flow which the main Twin River logging road (i.e. the Nass R. road) intersects just N of Lava Lk., is a very rough route if followed back to its crater. A trail just N of the flow was cut as a centennial project by Mr. Peter Hughan. The trail keeps to N until near crater, then descends and keeps to timber. 4-5 hrs. each way.

From mile 38 on the main Nass R. road, 5000-ft. 'Baldy Mtn.' may be seen N of Sand Lk. A trail leads up to this from the S.

In addition to the W ridge approach mentioned for *Wesach* (Goat) *Mtn.*, it may be climbed directly from end of a road up N side of *Wesach Cr.*

For *Maroon Mtn.* (6777) take branch of main Nass R. road leading to *Rosswood*, then logging road to SE. About 1¼ mi. up hillside an old mining trail starts where road abruptly turns S and leads to alpine country W of objective in about 5 hrs.

From ¼ mi. S of *Kitsumkalum Lk.* on *Kalum Lk.* road, a trapper's trail goes up *Goat Cr.* a few miles, and surrounding summits may be gained via slides further up this creek.

Glacier Pk. (6043) may be reached from mile 12 on *Kalum Lk.* road. A forestry trail starts here, and there is a cabin 2-3 hrs. up. Follow height of land on over. The summits between *Glacier* and *Lean-to Creeks* may be reached from the *Kalum Lk.* road, staying in timber on flank of divide near crest.

Mt. Vanarsdoll (4890)

Located between the forks of Deep Cr., NE of Terrace.

Route. From Terrace, take Spring Cr. road to Cameron Lk. Follow road to right around lake and take branch to foot of mountain. There is fairly easy travelling to timberline between the forks of Deep Cr., and *Lean-to Mtn.* (5067) may also be reached in this way. This is an easily accessible area and boasts fine meadows. The 5000-ft. summit farther N between forks of Lean-to Cr. may be reached along the ridge dividing the forks.

SECTION N-10 KITSUMKALUM WEST

Access has not improved greatly, although logging roads are starting to push back up valleys from the Skeena. Ascents listed where distant from roads were by parties placed by helicopters. The Terrace Division of Columbia Cellulose is now known as Twin River Logging Ltd., and their Nass River road now goes down the Nass to beyond Ishkheenickh R.

Mt. Poupard is class 3 by its S ridge and adjacent snow gully. This may be reached from roads being pushed up Kitsumkalum R., or by ascending ridge from between Gainor and Sand Lakes. This latter approach is a 3-4 hr. hike to timberline, keeping left at difficulties.

Mt. Allard (4939)

Located NW of the mouth of Nelson R.

Route. This may be reached by taking Branch 34 of Nass R. road and ascending from end via ridge bounding a burn. Follow open divide back, crossing a steep draw. This is rather longish for a day trip, and a sketchy trail up the SE ridge of this mountain makes ascent shorter if it can be found.

Mt. Voshell (7100)

Located N of the head of Kitsumkalum R.

1st asc.—1965—A. Ellis, G. Woodsworth.

Route. It is a 2-day pack from Little Cedar R. to glacier S of Mt. Voshell. The objective's SE ridge was reached by traversing over 6900-ft. '*Pluton Pk.*' (avoiding false summit to S), but might also be gained from adjacent glacier via snow couloir. Ridge is a long climb over gendarmes and false summits. Class 4.

Ref.—BCM July/66; CAJ 1966.

The 'Dents de Cheval' East Pk. (6700)

E'ern and highest of a group of 5 peaks which lie S of Mt. Voshell and which include Mt. Warne.

1st asc.—1965—G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis.

Route. Cross glacier N of objective and cross bergschrund to notch W of peak. Ridge to summit is class 3-4 and rotten. Ascent from SW would be easier. The same party did an attractive

6000-ft. summit N of the col at head of Ksedin Creek's central fork. Class 3 and rotten.

Mt. Zbura (6500)

Located S of head of NW fork, Kitsumkalum R.

1st asc.—1965—R. Culbert, R. Woodsworth.

Route. Zbura's main (W'ern) summit is a rotten but not difficult climb from glacier to N. The same party climbed the steeper E'ern peak from this glacier via an obvious class 3 gully.

Mt. Hudema (6500)

Located W of Kitsumkalum R., NW fork.

1st asc.—1965—R. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. From col E of objective, do ascending traverse up and N, circling on glacier to approach on easy rock from N. The col may be reached in 1½ days unpleasant packing from glacier S of Mt. Voshell, and it is another full day around snow W of Zbura to glacier between Mt. Leighton and the Pagan Pks.

'Pagan Pks.' (6500)

Three summits on the ridge SE of Mt. Leighton.

1st asc.—1965—R. Woodsworth, R. Culbert.

Route. All summits may be reached from the glacier between objectives and Mt. Leighton. For N'ern summit, climb through steep headwall of cirque to N and circle behind to E ridge. The two S'ern peaks stand together and are reached by following ridges after climbing through headwall of the main glacier. All climbs are class 3.

Mt. Conroy (6700)

Located E of forks in Kitsumkalum R.

1st asc.—1965—J. Simpson, G. Woodsworth.

Route. The E'ern ridge is not difficult. The 6500-ft. summit 3 mi. S of Mt. Conroy proved more interesting via its long W ridge. Traverse to S ridge at 6000 ft. The E ridge is easy.

'Cordierite Crag' (6300)

Located 3 mi. SE of Mt. Hodgkinson.

1st asc.—1965—A. Ellis, R. Culbert.

Route. From glacier to E, the ascent is class 3-4 on rock.

Redcap Mtn. (6600)

Located 4 mi. SW of Amoth Lk.

1st asc.—1965—R. Bruacet, W. Hutchison.

Route. Climb is not difficult via S'ern slopes and ridge.

Mt. Campagnolo (6300)

Located at head of Khyex R.

1st asc. of main (E'ern) summit—1968—G. Woodsworth, A. Ellis, R. Price, W. Iese; of W'ern summits—1966—J. Simpson, W. Hutchison.

Route. The W'ern ridge, and glacier on N flank thereof, provide a route of little difficulty. The peak may be reached from Khutzey-mateen Inlet in 2 days via ridges W of Larch Cr.

'Carm Crag' (5500)

Located between forks of Carm Cr.

1st asc.—1965—R. Bruacet, A. Baer.

Route. Class 2-3 E ridge and S face were used. The W side would be easier. This party also traversed '*Epidote Crag*' (5500 ft.) located S of Kwinamass R., and 6 mi. N of Kateen-Khutzey-mateen R. junction. The W ridge is a steepish scramble.

Sleeping Beauty Mtn.

This may be reached by taking Branch 34 of the Twin River logging road complex to Molybdenum Cr., then ascending ridge to lower slopes of objective. Circle to S to reach mountains farther back.

Mt. Remo

There are several routes on this summit, of which ascent directly from near Amsbury is likely the fastest, although when water is low it is possible to go to above timberline up Delta Cr. in 4-5 hrs. and continue from there. Delta Cr. crosses Highway 16 about 2 mi. E of Shames R.

SECTION N-11 KITIMAT WEST

The Eurocan Company of Terrace has started logging the valleys of Wedeene and Little Wedeene Rivers. Their road complex will become extensive in this region.

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